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THE DIVINE PYMANDER.



THE
DIVINE PYMANDER
OF

Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ARABIC

by

DR. EVERARD.

[1650.]

*"Credo mercurium Trismegistuan Sapientem Egyptium
Floruisseante Pharaonem."—SUIDAS.*

WITH
INTRODUCTION & PRELIMINARY ESSAY,
BY
HARGRAVE JENNINGS,
Author of "THE ROSICRUCIANS," &c.



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"Palmam qui meruit ferat."

THE
Divine Pymander
OF
Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus,
IN XVII. BOOKS.

TRANSLATED FORMERLY OUT OF THE ARABICK INTO GREEK,
AND THENCE INTO LATINE AND DUTCH, AND NOW
OUT OF THE ORIGINAL INTO ENGLISH.

BY THE LEARNED DIVINE,
DOCTOR EVERARD.

LONDON:—Printed by Robert White, for Thos. Brewster
& Greg. Moule, at the Three Bibles in the Poultry,
under Mildred's Church.

1650.



INTRODUCTION.

THE Greeks applied the name and term of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus, so significant and suggestive, certainly to the Egyptian Thoth, as early as the fourth century, b.c. He was believed to be the origin of everything formed or produced by the human mind. He was, therefore, esteemed as the inventor of all the arts and sciences. He was the contriver of the hieroglyphics. Of these there were various kinds. There was a profound system of hieroglyphical rendering, adopted among the Egyptians, the true meaning of which was only known to the higher ranks of the priests. There were other systems of representation by marks or figures which were less reserved, and some of these mysterious signs were fitted, or adapted, for the comprehension of the multitude. Hermes was the prolific and versatile interpreter between nature and man ; the repository from which issued all the application of the methods of explaining the phenomena of nature and their uses, perceived by the human mind. In his hands, and through his means, lay the demonstration of the conclusions of reason.

The epithet, Trismegistus (*οτρισμεγιστος*, or "superlatively" greatest), as applied to Hermes, is of comparatively late origin, and cannot be traced to any author earlier than the second Christian century. Most probably, it arose out of the earlier forms derived by the Greeks from pristine Egyptian sources. But various other explanations of the appellation have been offered, such as that of the author of the

“*Chronicon Alexandrinum*” (47 A.D.), who maintains that it was because Hermes, while maintaining the unity of God, had also asserted the existence of three supreme or greatest powers, that he was called by the Egyptians Trismegistus. This view, which is also adopted by Suidas, seems preferable at least to that met with in Nicolai’s “*History of Greek Literature*,” according to which an apocryphal author named Hermes was called *τρισμεγιστος*, simply in order to indicate that he had succeeded and outdone a certain Megistias of Smyrna in astrological, physiognomical, and alchemistic theories. The name of Hermes seems during the third and following centuries to have been regarded as a convenient pseudonym to place at the head of the numerous syncretistic writings in which it was sought to combine Neo-Platonic philosophy, Philonic Judaism, and cabalistic theosophy, and so provide the world with some acceptable substitute for the Christianity which had even at that time begun to give indications of the ascendancy it was destined afterwards to attain. Of these pseudepigraphic Hermetic writings, some have come down to us in the original Greek. Others survive in Latin or Arabic translations. But the majority appear to have perished.

That portion of the writings ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus which is best known, and which is most beyond dispute, forms, in its translation, the greater part of the present edition.* It bears its own expressions of excellence and authority, in that it is not only vividly written, but that it was the work of the most learnedly accomplished man of his age—Dr. Everard. A rich addition to the present publication, in regard to which work the great pains taken with it are evident, is the important illustration, “The Twenty-First Key of the Correct Tarot.” Along with the above enumerated works of Hermes Tris-

* And also of his “Virgin of the World,” now being translated, and shortly to be issued as the companion volume to, and uniform in size with the present work.—R. H. F.

gistus are usually printed the certainly later *Opot*, or *Definitions* of Asclepius, which have sometimes but erroneously been attributed to Apuleius. Other Hermetic writings, which have been preserved, and which have been for the most part collected by Patricius in the “*Nova de Universis Philosophia*” (1593) are (in Latin) “*Aphorismi sive Centiloquium Cyranides*”; (in Arabic, but doubtless from a Greek original), an address to the human soul, which has been translated by Heischer, “*An die menschliche Seele*,” 1870.

The connection of the name of Hermes with alchemy will explain what is meant by “hermetic sealing,” and will account for the use of the phrase, “hermetic medicine” by Paracelsus, as also for the so-called “hermetic freemasonry” of the Middle Ages.

Hermes was called by the Egyptians TAT, TAUT, THOTH. It is concluded that, because of his learning and address, and in wonder at his profound skill in the arts and sciences, that the people gave him the name of TRISMEGISTUS, or the “THRICE GREAT.” Thoth—or the being named with these varieties of appellation, Tat, Tot, Taut, Thoth—was the counsellor and friend of Osiris. This much has been declared of him by Diodorus Siculus. He was left by Osiris to assist Isis with his counsels in the government of the country, when Osiris embarked in the design of regenerating the earth, and visiting and civilizing the several nations. The historian adds that Hermes improved language, invented letters, instituted religious rites, taught mankind a consistent and philosophical knowledge of Providence, instructed in astronomy, music, and other arts. Many are of opinion that this Thoth, or Hermes, lived long before the time of Moses. Some have been so fanciful as to make him one with ADAM, while nearly all historiographers, in surrounding his character and doings with mys-

tery, ascribe to him the power of magic, if not the very invention of magic itself. There have not been wanting those who have looked upon him as the same person as ENOCH or CANAAN, or as the patriarch JOSEPH. Perhaps—in spite of all the foregoing exaggerations, which are always the lot of very great and highly distinguished men, who became deified in after-times—the most probable judgment to be formed concerning him is, that he was some person of superior genius, who, before the time of Moses, had invented useful arts, and taught the first rudiments of science; and who caused his instructions to be engraved in emblematical figures (hieroglyphics), upon tables or columns of stone (obelisks), which he dispersed over the country, for the purpose of enlightening the people, and of fixing the worship of the gods. And it is reasonable to conclude that the same symbolical inscriptions were made use of in calling up and inspiring the awe inseparable from the contemplation of spiritual beings—the guardians of the lives of men, and the disposers of their fates. Maxims of political and moral wisdom went hand in hand with these religious teachings.

Another Thoth, or Hermes, is said to have lived at a later period. He was equally celebrated with the former, and to him is particularly appropriated, by some, the name of Trismegistus. According to Manetho, he translated from engraved tables of stone, which had been buried in the earth, the sacred characters of the first Hermes, and wrote the explanation of them in books, which were deposited in the Egyptian temples. The same author calls him the son of Agathodæmon; and adds, that to him are ascribed the restoration of the wisdom taught by the first Hermes, and the revival of geometry, arithmetic, and the arts, among the Egyptians, after they had been long lost or neglected. By the interpretation which he gave of the symbols inscribed upon the ancient tables or columns, he obtained the sanc-

tion of antiquity to his own institutions. To perpetuate their influence upon the minds of the people, he committed the columns, with his own interpretation, to the care of the priesthood. Hence, he obtained a high degree of respect among the people, and was long revered as the restorer of learning and the arts. He is said to have written a very large number of books, as commentaries upon the tables of the first Hermes, which treated of universal principles, of the nature of the universe, and of the soul of man ; of the governing of the world by the movements of the stars (otherwise in astrology); of the Divine light, and of its shadow, or of its OTHER SIDE (presented away), in the MORTAL LIFE, or of the articulate breath or inspiration, or *means of being in this world*—which, in contradistinction to the life of the unbodied light, is the DARKNESS. All these ultra-profound ideas were treated of in the theosophical teaching (strictly Platonic, as it afterwards became) of HERMES, the “THRICE GREAT.” He discourses of the nature and orders of the celestial beings ; the populace of the elements ; and herein he enunciates all the cabalistic notions of the ROSICRUCIANS. He reduces astrology to a system ; he produces treatises on medicine ; and enlarges, in a brilliant and inspired manner, on all the positive and recognisable side of anatomy, and also upon the mysticism connected with the origin and working of the world, and of the nature of the life of MAN. Clemens of Alexandria gives an account of his having written thirty-two books upon theology and philosophy, and six upon medicine, and mentions the particular subjects of some of them ; but they are no longer in existence. The two dialogues which have been attributed to him, one of which is in the present reproduction, and the other (Asclepius, also numbered in the present work)—“Pymander” and “Asclepius”—so known from the names of the principal speakers in them, are most

striking and eloquent. They give eloquent proof of the greatness of the author, real or supposed. But we are inclined to the opinion that he was a real being, supernaturally gifted ; and thus offering to the world two characters —the one human, the other spiritual and divine.

The titles appropriated to HERMES MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS were, in part, the titles of the DEITY. THEUTH, THOTH, TAUT, TAANTES, are the same title diversified, and they belong to the chief god of Egypt. Eusebius speaks of him as the same as HERMES. From Theuth the Greeks formed ΘΕΟΣ, or Theos, which with that nation was the most general name of the Deity. Plato, in his treatise named "Philebus," mentions him by the name of ΘΕΥΘ, or Theuth. He was looked upon as a great benefactor, and the first cultivator of the vine. He was also supposed to have found out letters, which invention is likewise attributed to Hermes. Suidas calls him Theus, and says that he was the same as Arez, and so worshipped at Petra. Instead of a statue there was, "Lithos melas, tetragonos, atupōtos," a black square pillar of stone, without any figure or representation. It was the same deity which the Germans and Celtæ worshipped under the name of Theut-Ait or Theutates ; whose sacrifices were very cruel, as we learn from Lucan :—

"Et quibus immitis placatur sanguine diro Theutates."

Lucan I., v. 444.

The Hermetic or Hermetical art is a name given to chemistry, on the supposition that HERMES TRISMEGISTUS was the inventor of chemistry, or that he excelled in it. Very little is known, indeed, of this Hermes, and still less of how much or how little he had to do with the invention of the art of chemistry. He is reputed to be an ancient king of Egypt by some who have endeavoured to trace his history.

The era of Æsculapius is ancient enough, but these explorers will insist that the age of HERMES TRISMEGISTUS far preceded it. These assign his time to a thousand years before the period of Æsculapius. They carry HERMES TRISMEGISTUS into perfect mystery. Zozimus Panopolity mentions him as having wrote of natural things, and there are many pieces existent under his name which are certainly—to speak the least of them—under some doubt.

The numerous books upon theology, astronomy, and medicine are ascribed by Marsham (in Chron. s.l.) to the second Mercury, the Son of Vulcan, who, according to Eusebius (in Chron.) lived a little after Moses; that is, about fifty years after the exodus of the Israelites. This learned author, relying upon the authority of Manetho, cited by Cincellus, reckons that this second Mercury is he who was surnamed "TRISMEGISTUS," or "Thrice Great." According to Manetho, this second Hermes or Mercury translated from engraved tables of stone, that had been hidden in the earth, the sacred characters written by the first Hermes or Mercury, called Thaut or Thoth, and wrote the explanation in books, which were deposited in the Egyptian temples. He thus established a Divine authority, obtained a high degree of respect among the people, and was long revered as the restorer of learning. From the tables of the first Hermes he is said to have written, as commentaries and explanations, an incredible number of books. These books, according to Clemens Alexandrinus (Strom. i. 6) amounted in number to forty-two. It was impossible for the Egyptians to carry their veneration for them higher than they did. They were borne in their processions with great ceremony and respect. First of all appeared the "Chanter," who had two of them in his hands, one containing the hymns in honour of the gods, and the other rules according to which the kings were to govern. Next

came the “ Horoscopus,” or that minister, as Clemens informs us, who carried the four books of astronomy: one treating of the fixed stars, another of the eclipses of the sun and moon, and the two last of the rising of these two luminaries. Then appeared the sacred “ Scribe,” with ten books that treated of cosmography, geography, the description of the Nile, etc. Then followed the “ Stolist,” with other ten books, on the subject of religion, namely, sacrifices, prayers, festival days, etc. The “ Prophet” came next, with ten books, which were named sacerdotal, and treated of the laws of the gods, and of ecclesiastical discipline. “ Thus,” says the author now cited, “ there were forty-two books in all, of which thirty-six comprehended all that belonged to the Egyptian philosophy. The other six books regarded medicine, and treated of anatomy, medicaments, diseases of the eyes, of women, and of regulations to be practised in domestic association. These books—at all events, in any number—long ago lost, if any answering the above descriptions ever existed, at least in the manner stated of them, furnished Sanchoniathon with the materials for his theogony. Many subjects on which these writings are said to have treated are generally supposed to have been unknown in the early period of the Egyptian philosophy.

If we consult alchemical manuscripts, no matter the date or author or language, we find constant mention of HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, who was indeed considered, and sometimes designated, the father of *alchemy*. In a treatise attributed to Albertus Magnus, we are told that the tomb of HERMES was discovered by Alexander the Great in a cave near Hebron. In this was found a slab of emerald, which had been taken, from the hands of the dead Hermes, by “ Sarah, the wife of Abraham,” and which had inscribed upon it, in Phoenician characters, the precepts of the great master con-

cerning the art of making gold. The inscription consisted of thirteen sentences, and is to be found in numerous alchemical works. It is for the most part very difficult to be understood, and in this respect closely resembles most of the great mass of the Middle-Age alchemical literature.

The following is cited as the inscription of the "Smaragdine Table," and is to be found in very early MSS. in various languages :—

"Firstly.—I speak not fictitious things, but that which is certain and most true.

Secondly.—What is below, is like that which is above; and what is above, is like that which is below: to accomplish the miracle of one thing.

Thirdly.—And as all things were produced by the one word of one Being, so all things were produced from this one thing by adaptation.

Fourthly.—Its father is the sun, its mother the moon, the wind carries it in its belly, its nurse is the earth.

Fifthly.—It is the father of all perfection throughout the world.

Sixthly.—The power is vigorous if it be changed into earth.

Seventhly.—Separate the earth from the fire, the subtle from the gross, acting prudently and with judgment.

Eighthly.—*Ascend* with the greatest sagacity from the earth to heaven, and then again *descend* to the earth, and *unite together the powers of things superior and things inferior*. Thus, you will obtain the *glory* of the *whole world*, and obscurity will fly away from you.

Ninthly.—This has more fortitude than fortitude itself, because it conquers every subtle thing, and can penetrate every solid.

Tenthly.—Thus was the world formed.

Eleventhly.—Hence proceed wonders which are here established.

Twelfthly.—Therefore I am called HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, having three parts of the philosophy of the whole world.

Thirteenthly.—That which I had to say concerning the operation of the sun is completed."

The story and the inscription, together with all books attributed to Hermes (who is asserted to have lived about 2,000 B.C.) are still matter of dispute (occasionally vehement) among the learned. In spite of the obvious difficulty of interpretation of the inscription of the "emerald table," men (and men of extraordinary capacity) have not been wanting who have laboured long and lovingly to prove its authenticity, to interpret it, and to show that it is, in good sooth, a marvellous revelation, full of sublime secrets of considerable import to mankind.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS is generally asserted by the alchemists to have been a priest, who lived a little after the time of Moses. According to Clemens Alexandrinus, he was the author of forty-two books, containing all the learning of the Egyptians. Others tell us that he was the author of several thousand volumes. Plato speaks of him in the *Phædrus* as the inventor of numbers and letters. He was, in fact, the Egyptian god of letters, and as such, of course, could be described as the author of multitudinous works. He was the deified intellect, and hence has often been confounded with THOTH, the "intellect." Sir Gardner Wilkinson speaks of HERMES as an emanation of THOTH, and as representing the "abstract quality" of the understanding. It may be well to note the extent of the symbolism associated with the sculptured representations, and with the hieroglyphics associated with the name of HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. In one hand Hermes holds the *crux ansata*, the symbol of life—a master symbol which is the most persistent and determined in its appearance (and

in its re-appearance) in all the sculptures of Egypt :—in the other hand the figure grasps a staff, associated with which are a serpent, a scorpion, a hawk's head, and above all a circle surrounded by an asp, each with its special symbolical significance. On the Rosetta stone Hermes is called the “great and great,” or “twice” great. He was called TRISMEGISTUS, or “thrice great,” according to the twelfth aphorism of the Emerald Table, because he possessed *three parts* of the wisdom of the whole world.

Perhaps no author is more often quoted by the alchemists than Hermes, the supposed father of their art. They called themselves Hermetic philosophers. Alchemy is often called the “Hermetic Art,” or simply “Hermetrics.” To enclose a substance very securely, as by placing it in a glass tube and fusing or sealing the mouth of the tube, was called securing with “Hermes, his seal,” and the echo of the idea lives amongst us yet, for, in our most modern treatises, the expression to “seal hermetically” may be found.

Colonel Franklin (p. 5.) says :—

“The learned Maurice entertains no doubt that the elder Boodh of India is no other than the elder Hermes Trismegistus of Egypt, and that that original character is of antediluvian race. Here then is an analogy amounting almost to positive and irrefragable conviction; for Boodh and Jeyne are known throughout Hindostan, with very little exception, to be one and the same personage.” In p. 41, Colonel Franklin remarks that Bacchus agrees in his attributes with the Indian Boodh. And Mr. Faber observes “that THOR is represented as the first-born of the SUPREME GOD, and is styled in the Edda ‘the eldest of Sons.’” (Faber, Horæ Mosaicæ, Vol. I.) “He was esteemed in Scandinavia as a middle divinity, *a mediator* between God and man.”—(Franklin's Res., p. 49.) “Brahma is generally in the neuter gender; but as Vishnu or Naragen he is

masculine, as he is also when he is considered as the Creator." (Asiat. Res., Vol. I., pp. 242, 243; Collier, Sect. IV.)

BUDDHA in Egypt was called HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Lycophron calls him *Tricephalus*; this speaks for itself, as we are aware that Buddha is identified with Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva.

The T, Tau, was the instrument of death, but it was also what Ezekiel ordered the people in Jerusalem to be marked with, who were to be *saved from the destroyer*. It was also the emblem of the Taranis or the Thoth, or Teutates, or TAT, or Hermes, or Buddha among the Druids. It was called the *Crux Hermis*. The old Hebrew, the Bastulan, and the Pelasgian, have the letter Tau thus,—X; the Etruscan, + x; the Coptic, +; the Punic, ئ ئ.

The opposition which the possibility of the powers of nature, acting in the conversion of the baser metals into gold, evokes from the supposed learned modern people—with whom we confess we are at utter issue—is remarkable, and indeed inexcusable, when the wonders (once thought unbelievable), which are almost daily witnessed, recur to the remembrance. *Perhaps no age was so incredulously fixed in its own prepossessions as the present.* We will conclude our essay on the character and claims of the person known to the world as HERMES MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS, with an account by a modern scientific man, which seems almost *s spiteful* in its ignorant attack upon a philosopher of the most undoubted original genius, whose book, in Italian, "De Cabinetto" (or "Gabinetto"), is considered by all competent people who have examined the deepest into these very mysterious subjects—in companionship with the true edition of the allegory entitled the "Comte de Gabalis" of the Abbé de Villars, as supplying an outline, veiled in the proper mysterious terms, of the profound system of the *true* Rosicrucians. The reader may note (with displeasure)

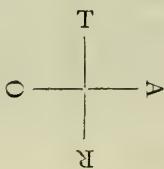
* An early fac-simile reprint of which is preparing.—R. H. F.

the perverse ingenuity with which this author endeavours to invest with ridicule that which he may be safely accepted as incompetent to understand.

“ Petrus Hauboldus, of Copenhagen, was surely one of the most enterprising publishers of his day, for he had the temerity to publish a book entitled ‘*Hermetes Ägyptiorum et Chemichorum Sapientia*.’ A book square as to its dimensions, small as to its type, drier than dust as to its contents, of four hundred odd pages, of two centuries of age, writ in Latin, with a sprinkling of contracted Greek, and floridly dedicated to Jean Baptiste Colbert. A book wherein the author endeavours to prove that alchemy was known before the flood, that Hermes Trismegistus was a real personage, the inventor of all arts, the father of alchemy, and much else besides. We may well imagine that the author of such a treatise was no ordinary man, and our conjecture proves a tolerably correct one. Olaf Borch, whose Latinised name became the more resounding *Olaus Borrichius*, was apparently the great mainstay of the University of Copenhagen; at all events, he was simultaneously Professor of Philology, Poetry, Chemistry, and Botany; and we must either imagine that, in 1660, professors were difficult to procure in the Kingdom of Denmark, or else that Olaus Borrichius was such an astounding genius that he could readily undertake the duties of four diverse professorships at the same time. We can scarcely imagine three greater antitheses than the philological faculty, the poetical faculty, and the chemical faculty; but here we find them united, or assumed to be united, in one man. Yet more, Borrichius was appointed Court Physician, and Assessor of the Supreme Court of Law. He was the very personification of all learning, if we may judge by the treatment he received from his countrymen. In addition to the work mentioned above, he wrote

various treatises on philology, on the quantity of syllables, on the Greek and Latin poets, on medicine, chemistry, and botany. It is strange that a man who, presumably in his capacity of judge, was in the habit of sifting evidence, and of avoiding hasty generalisation, should have endeavoured with much elaborate argument to prove that Hermes Trismegistus was a real personage ; that his Smaragdine Table was really found by the wife of Abraham, and that it contained matter of the highest import to mankind. We must imagine that in this matter Borrichius allowed the imaginative faculty due to his poetical temperament to exert an undue influence over his more sober judgment. He is equally at pains to assert the authenticity and antiquity of the various Greek MSS. on alchemy in the libraries of Europe. He specially mentions a MS. by Zozimus of Panapolis, on the art of making gold, in the King's Library in Paris ; and Scaliger tells us that this same MS. was written in the fifth century. M. Ferdinand Hoefer is apparently penetrated by the Borrichian spirit of faith and imagination, and he unhesitatingly accepts the early date attributed to the Paris MS."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is to be remarked that the Preface and Preliminary Essay by the distinguished author of the "Rosicrucians," "Phallicism," etc., "Hargrave Jennings," first intimated as distinct, are presented combined in his exhaustive, scholarly *resumé* as the most suitable form of Introduction to this DOUBLE ENTENTE Work, which is also said still to exist symbolically in that most extraordinary Ancient combination of Hieroglyphics, Metaphysics, and Mathematics that ever occupied the attention of the human mind, indicated by "Guillaume Postel" in his "Key of Things Concealed since the Commencement of the World," and known only to Initiates.

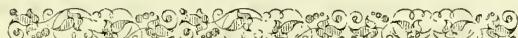


*The Titles of every Book
of
Hermes Trismegistus.*

<i>Book.</i>					<i>Folio.</i>
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HERMES TRISMEGISTUS: HIS FIRST BOOK.



IO MY SON, write this First Book, both for Humanity's sake, and for Piety towards God.

2. For there can be no Religion more true or just, than to know the things that are; and to acknowledge thanks for all things, to Him that made them, which thing I shall not cease continually to do.

3. What then should a man do, O Father, to lead his life well; seeing there is nothing here true?

4. Be Pious and Religious, O my Son; for he that doth so, is the best and highest Philosopher, and without Philosophy it is impossible ever to attain to the height and exactness of Piety and Religion.

5. But he that shall learn and study the things that are, and how they are ordered and governed, and by whom, and for what cause, or to what end, will acknowledge thanks to the *Workman*, as to a good *Father*, an excellent *Nurse*, and a faithful *Steward*, and he that gives thanks shall be Pious or Religious, and he that is Religious shall know both

[where

where the truth is, and what it is, and learning that he will be yet more and more Religious.

6. For never, O my Son, shall, or can that soul, which, while it is in the body, lightens and lifts up itself to know and comprehend that which is good and true, slide back to the contrary. For it is infinitely enamoured thereof, and forgetteth all evils; and when it hath learned and known its *Father* and *Progenitor*, it can no more apostatize or depart from that good.

7. And let this, O Son, be the end of Religion and Piety; whereunto thou art once arrived, thou shalt both live well and die blessedly, whilst thy soul is not ignorant whither it must return, and fly back again.

8. For this only, O Son, is the way to *Truth*, which our *Progenitors* travelled in; and by which making their journey, they at length attained to the good. It is a venerable way and plain, but hard and difficult for the soul to go in that is in the body.

9. For first must it war against its own self, and after much strife and dissention, it must be overcome of one part; for the contention is of one against two, whilst it flies away, and they strive to hold and detain it.

10. But the victory of both is not like, for the one hasteth to that which is Good, but the other is a neighbour to the things that are Evil; and that which is Good desirereth to be set at liberty, but the things that are Evil love Bondage and Slavery.

11. And if the two parts be overcome, they become quiet, and are content to accept of it as their *Ruler*; but if the one be overcome of the two, it is by them led and carried to be punished by its being and continuance here.

12. This is, O Son, the Guide in the way that leads thither; for thou must first forsake the Body before thy end, and get the victory in this contention and strifeful life, and when thou hast overcome, return.

[13. But

13. But now, O my Son, I will by Heads run through the things that are. Understand thou what I say, and remember what thou hearest.

14. All things that are are moved, only that which is not is immoveable.

15. Every body is changeable.

16. Not every body is dissolveable.

17. Some bodies are dissolveable.

18. Every living being is not mortal.

19. Nor every living thing is immortal.

20. That which may be dissolved is also corruptible.

21. That which abides always is unchangeable.

22. That which is unchangeable is eternal.

23. That which is always made is always corrupted.

24. That which is made but once is never corrupted, neither becomes any other thing.

25. Firstly, God ; secondly, the World ; thirdly, Man.

26. The World for Man ; Man for God.

27. Of the soul ; that part which is sensible is mortal, but that part which is reasonable is immortal.

28. Every Essence is immortal.

29. Every Essence is unchangeable.

30. Everything that is, is double.

31. None of the things that are stand still.

32. Not all things are moved by a soul, but everything that is, is moved by a soul.

33. Everything that suffers is sensible ; everything that is sensible, suffereth.

34. Everything that is sad, rejoiceth also ; and is a mortal living creature.

35. Not everything that joyeth is also sad, but is an eternal living thing.

36. Not every body is sick ; every body that is sick is dissolveable.

37. The mind in God.

38. Reasoning (or disputing or discoursing) in Man.

39. Reason in the Mind.
 40. The Mind is void of suffering.
 41. No thing in a body true.
 42. All that is incorporeal, is void of Lying.
 43. Everything that is made is corruptible.
 44. Nothing good upon Earth; nothing evil in Heaven.
45. God is good; Man is evil.
 46. Good is voluntary, or of its own accord.
 47. Evil is involuntary, or against its will.
 48. The gods choose good things, as good things.
 49. Time is a Divine thing.
 50. Law is humane.
 51. Malice is the nourishment of the World.
 52. Time is the corruption of Man.
 53. Whatsoever is in Heaven is unalterable.
 54. All upon Earth is alterable.
 55. Nothing in Heaven is servanted; nothing upon Earth free.
56. Nothing unknown in Heaven; nothing known upon Earth.
57. The things upon Earth communicate not with those in Heaven.
58. All things in Heaven are unblameable; all things upon Earth are subject to reprehension.
59. That which is immortal is not mortal; that which is mortal is not immortal.
60. That which is sown is not always begotten; but that which is begotten always is sown.
61. Of a dissolveable Body, there are two times: one for sowing to generation, one from generation to death.
62. Of an everlasting Body, the time is only from the Generation.
63. Dissolveable Bodies are increased and diminished.
64. Dissolveable matter is altered into contraries; to wit, Corruption and Generation, but Eternal matter into itself, and its like.

65. The Generation of Man is Corruption ; the Corruption of Man is the beginning of Generation.

66. That which offsprings or begetteth another, is itself an offspring or begotten by another.

67. Of things that are, some are in Bodies, some in their IDEAS.

68. Whatsoever things belong to operation or working, are in a body.

69. That which is immortal, partakes not of that which is mortal.

70. That which is mortal cometh not into a Body immortal ; but that which is immortal cometh into that which is mortal

71. Operation or Workings are not carried upwards, but descend downwards.

72. Things upon Earth, do nothing advantage those in Heaven ; but all things in Heaven do profit and advantage all things upon Earth.

73. Heaven is capable, and a fit receptacle of everlasting Bodies ; the Earth of corruptible Bodies.

74. The Earth is brutish ; the Heaven is reasonable or rational.

75. Those things that are in Heaven are subjected or placed under it, but the things on earth are placed upon it.

76. Heaven is the first element.

77. Providence is Divine order.

78. Necessity is the Minister or Servant of Providence.

79. Fortune is the carriage or effect of that which is without order : the Idol of operation, a lying Fantasie or opinion.

80. What is God ? The immutable or unalterable Good.

81. What is man ? An unchangeable evil.

82. If thou perfectly remember these Heads, thou canst not forget those things which in more words I have largely expounded unto thee ; for these are the contents or Abridgement of them.

83. Avoid all conversation with the multitude or common people ; for I would not have thee subject to Envy, much less to be ridiculous unto the many.

84. For the like always takes to itself that which is like, but the unlike never agrees with the unlike. Such discourses as these have very few Auditors, and peradventure very few will have, but they have something peculiar unto themselves.

85. They do rather sharpen and whet evil men to their maliciousness ; therefore, it behoveth to avoid the multitude, and take heed of them as not understanding the virtue and power of the things that are said.

86. *How dost thou mean, O Father ?*

87. This, O Son : the whole nature and Composition of those living things called Men, is very prone to Maliciousness, and is very familiar, and as it were nourished with it, and therefore is delighted with it ; now this wight, if it shall come to learn or know that the world was once made, and all things are done according to Providence or Necessity, Destiny or Fate, bearing rule over all, will he not be much worse than himself, despising the whole, because it was made ? *And if he may lay the cause of Evil upon Fate or Destiny*, he will never abstain from any evil work.

88. *Wherefore we must look warily to such kind of people, that being in ignorance they may be less evil for fear of that which is hidden and kept secret.*

The End of the First Book.





THE SECOND BOOK,
CALLED
POEMANDER.



MY THOUGHTS being once seriously busied about the things that are, and my Understanding lifted up, all my bodily Senses being exceedingly holden back, as it is with them that are heavy of sleep, by reason either of fulness of meat, or of bodily labour: Methought I saw one of an exceeding great stature, and of an infinite greatness, call me by my name, and say unto me, *What wouldest thou hear and see?* Or what wouldest thou understand to learn and know?

2. Then said I, *Who art Thou?* I am, quoth he, *Poemander*, the mind of the great *Lord*, the most mighty and absolute *Emperor*: I know what thou wouldest have, and I am always present with thee.

3. Then I said, *I would learn the things that are, and understand the nature of them, and know God.* How? said he. I answered that I would gladly hear. Then said [he,

he, Have me again in thy mind, and whatsoever thou wouldst learn, I will teach thee.

4. When he had thus said, he was changed in his *Idea* or *Form*, and straightway, in the twinkling of an eye, all things were opened unto me. And I saw an infinite sight, all things were become light, both sweet and exceeding pleasant ; and I was wonderfully delighted in the beholding it.

5. But after a little while, there was a darkness made in part, coming down obliquely, fearful and hideous, which seemed unto me to be changed into a *certain moist nature*, unspeakably troubled, which yielded a smoke as from Fire; and from whence proceeded a voice unutterable, and very mournful, but inarticulate, inasmuch as it seemed to have come from the Light.

6. Then from that Light, a certain *holy Word joined itself unto Nature*, and outflew the pure and unmixed Fire from the moist nature upwards on high ; it was exceeding *Light*, and *sharp*, and *operative* withal. And the *Air*, which was also light, followed the *Spirit* and mounted up to *Fire* (from the Earth and the Water), insomuch that it seemed to hang and depend upon it.

7. And the Earth and the Water stayed by themselves so mingled together, that the Earth could not be seen for the Water, but they were moved because of the *Spiritual word* that was carried upon them.

8. Then said *Poemander* unto me, Dost thou understand this *vision*, and what it meaneth ? I shall know, said I. Then said he, *I am that Light, the Mind, thy God, who am before that moist nature that appeared out of darkness ; and that bright and lightful Word from the mind is the Son of God.*

9. How is that, quoth I ? Thus, replied he, understand it : *That which in thee seeth and heareth, the Word of the [Lord,*

Lord, and the Mind the Father, God, differ not one from the other ; and the union of these is Life.

Trismeg.—I thank thee. Pimand.—

But first conceive well the Light in thy mind, and know it.

10. When he had said thus, for a long time we looked steadfastly one upon the other, insomuch that I trembled at his *Idea* or *Form*.

11. But when he nodded to me, I beheld in my mind the Light that is in innumerable, and the truly indefinite *ornament* or *world*; and that the *Fire* is comprehended or contained in, or by a great moist Power, and constrained to keep its station.

12. These things I understood, seeing the word, or *Pimander*; and when I was mightily amazed, he said again unto me, Hast thou seen in thy mind that Archetypal Form which was before the interminated and infinite Beginning ? Thus *Pimander* to me. But whence, quoth I, or whereof are the Elements of Nature made ? *Pimander.—Of the Will and counsel of God ; which taking the Word, and beholding the beautiful World (in the Archetype thereof) imitated it, and so made this World, by the principles and vital seeds or Soul-like productions of itself.*

13. For the *Mind* being God, *Male and Female, Life and Light*, brought forth by his *Word* another *Mind* or *Workman* ; which being God of the *Fire*, and the *Spirit*, fashioned and formed seven other *Governors*, which in their circles contain the *Sensible World*, whose Government or disposition is called *Fate* or *Destiny*.

14. *Straightway* leaped out, or exalted itself from the downward Elements of God, *The Word of God*, into the clean and pure Workmanship of Nature, and was united to the *Workman, Mind*, for it was *Consubstantial* ; and so the downward born elements of Nature were left without Reason, that they might be the only Matter.

[15. But

15. But the *Workman, Mind*, together with the *Word*, containing the circles, and whirling them about, turned round as a wheel, his own Workmanships ; and suffered them to be turned from an indefinite Beginning to an indeterminable end, for they always begin where they end.

16. And the *Circulation* or running round of these, as the mind willeth, out of the lower or downward-born Elements, brought forth unreasonable or brutish Creatures, for they had no reason, the Air flying things, and the Water such as swim.

17. And the Earth and the Water were separated, either from the other, as the *Mind* would ; and the Earth brought forth from herself, such living creatures as she had, four-footed and creeping beasts, wild and tame.

18. But the Father of all things, the *Mind* being *Life* and *Light*, brought forth *Man* like unto himself, whom he loved as his proper *Birth* ; for he was all beauteous, having the image of his *Father*.

19. For indeed God was exceedingly enamoured of his own form or shape, and delivered unto it all his own Workmanships. But he, seeing and understanding the *Creation* of the Workman in the whole, would needs also himself *full to work*, and so was separated from the Father, being in the sphere of Generation or Operation.

20. Having all Power, he considered the Operations or Workmanships of the *Seven* ; but they loved him, and every one made him partaker of his own order.

21. And he learning diligently, and understanding their Essence, and partaking their Nature, resolved to pierce and break through the *Circumference* of the Circles, and to understand the power of him that sits upon the Fire.

22. And having already all power of mortal things, of the Living, and of the unreasonable creatures of the World, stooped down and peeped through the *Harmony*, and
[breaking

breaking through the strength of the Circles, so shewed and made manifest the downward-born Nature, the fair and beautiful Shape or Form of God.

23. Which, when he saw, having in itself the unsatiable Beauty, and all the operations of the *Seven Governors*, and the Form or Shape of God, he *smiled* for love, as if he had seen the shape or likeness in the Water, or the shadow upon the Earth, of the fairest Human form.

24. And seeing in the Water a Shape, a Shape like unto himself, in himself he loved it, and would cohabit with it, and immediately upon the resolution ensued the operation, and brought forth the unreasonable Image or Shape.

25. Nature presently laying hold of what it so much loved, did wholly wrap herself about it, and they were mingled, for they loved one another.

26. And from this cause *Man* above all things that live upon earth is double: *Mortal*, because of his body, and *Immortal*, because of the substantial Man. For being immortal, and having power of all things, he yet suffers mortal things, and such as are subject to Fate or Destiny.

27. And therefore being above all *Harmony*, he is made and become a servant to *Harmony*. And being *Hermaphrodite*, or Male and Female, and watchful, he is governed by and subjected to a Father, that is both Male and Female, and watchful.

28. After these things, I said, *Thou art my mind, and I am in love with Reason.*

29. Then said *Pimander*, This is the *Mystery* that to this day is hidden and kept secret; for Nature being mingled with man, brought forth a Wonder most Wonderful; for he having the nature of the *Harmony* of the *Seven*, from him whom I told thee, the Fire and the Spirit, Nature continued not, but forthwith brought forth seven Men, all *Males* and *Females*, and sublime, or on high, according to the Natures of the seven Governors. [30. And

30. And after these things, O *Pimander*, quoth I, I am now come into a great desire and longing to hear; do not digress or run out.

31. But he said, Keep silence, for I have not yet finished the first speech.

32. *Trism.* Behold, I am silent.

33. *Pim.* The Generation therefore of these *Seven* was after this manner:—The *Air* being *Feminine* and the *Water* desirous of Copulation, took from the *Fire* its ripeness, and from the aether Spirit, and so Nature produced Bodies after the species and shape of men.

34. And man was made of *Life* and *Light*, into *Soul* and *Mind*; of *Life* the *soul*, of *Light* the *Mind*.

35. And so all the members of the *Sensible World*, continued unto the period of the end, bearing rule and generating.

36. Hear now the rest of that speech thou so much desireth to hear.

37. When that *period* was fulfilled, the bond of all things was loosed and untied by the will of God; for all living *Creatures* being Hermaphroditical, or *Male* and *Female*, were loosed and untied together with man; and so the Males were apart by themselves and the Females likewise.

38. And straightways God said to the Holy Word, *Increase in increasing and multiplying in multitude all you my Creatures and Workmanships. And let him that is endued with mind, know himself to be immortal; and that the cause of death is the love of the body, and let him learn all things that are.*

39. When he had thus said, *Providence by Fate of Harmony*, made the mixtures and established the Generations, and all things were multiplied according to their kind. And he that knew himself, came at length to the *Substantial* of every way substantial good.

[40. But

40. But he that thro' the error of Love loved the *Body*, abideth wandering in darkness, sensible, suffering the things of death.

41. *Trism.* But why do they that are ignorant, sin so much, that they should therefore be deprived of immortality?

42. *Pim.* Thou seemest not to have understood what thou hast heard.

43. *Trism.* Peradventure I seem so to thee ; but I both understand and remember them.

44. *Pim.* I am glad for thy sake if thou understandest them.

45. *Trism.* Tell me why are they worthy of death, that are in death ?

46. *Pim.* Because there goeth a sad and dismal darkness before its body ; of which darkness is the moist nature, of which moist nature the Body consisteth in the sensible world, from whence death is derived. Hast thou understood this aright ?

47. *Trism.* But why, or how doth he that understands himself, go or pass into God ?

48. *Pim.* That which the Word of God said, say I : Because the Father of all things consists of Life and Light, whereof man is made.

49. *Trism.* Thou sayest very well.

50. *Pim.* God and the Father is Light and Life, of which Man is made. If therefore thou learn and believe thyself to be of the Life and Light, thou shalt again pass into Life.

51. *Trism.* But yet tell me more, O my Mind, how I shall go into Life.

52. *Pim.* God saith, Let man, endued with a mind, mark, consider, and know himself well.

53. *Trism.* Have not all men a mind ?

54. *Pim.* Take heed what thou sayest, for I the mind come unto men that are holy and good, pure and merciful,

[and]

and that live piously and religiously ; and my presence is a help unto them, And forthwith they know all things, and lovingly they supplicate and propitiate the Father ; and blessing him, they give him thanks, and sing hymns unto him, being ordered and directed by filial Affection and natural Love. And before they give up their bodies to the death of them, they hate their senses, knowing their Works and Operations.

55. Rather I that am the Mind itself, will not suffer the operations or Works, which happen or belong to the body, to be finished and brought to perfection in them ; but being the *Porter* or *Doorkeeper*, I will shut up the entrances of Evil, and cut off the thoughtful desires of filthy works.

56. But to the foolish, and evil, and wicked, and envious, and covetous, and murderous, and profane, I am far off, giving place to the revenging *Demon*, which applying unto him the sharpness of fire, tormenteth such a man sensible, and armeth him the more to all wickedness, that he may obtain the greater punishment.

57. And such an one never ceaseth, having unfulfilled desires, and unsatisfiable concupiscences, and always fighting in darkness ; for the *Demon* always afflicts and tormenteth him continually, and increaseth the fire upon him more and more.

58. *Trism.* Thou hast, O Mind, most excellently taught me all things, as I desired ; but tell me, moreover, after the return is made, what then ?

59. *Pim.* First of all, in the resolution of the material body, the Body itself is given up to alteration, and the form which it had becometh invisible ; and the idle manners are permitted, and left to the *Demon*, and the senses of the Body return into their Fountains, being parts, and again made up into Operations.

60. And Anger, and Concupiscence, go into the brutish or unreasonable nature ; and the rest striveth upward by Harmony.

[61. And

61. And to the first *Zone* it giveth the power it had of increasing and diminishing.

62. To the second, the machinations or plotting of evils, and one effectual deceit or craft.

63. To the third, the idle deceit of Concupiscence.

64. To the fourth, the desire of Rule, and unsatiable Ambition.

65. To the fifth, profane Boldness, and the headlong rashness of confidence.

66. To the sixth, Evil and ineffectual occasions of Riches.

67. To the seventh *Zone*, subtle Falsehood, always lying in wait.

68. And then being made naked of all the Operations of *Harmony*, it cometh to the Eighth Nature, having its proper power, and singeth praises to the Father with the things that are, and all they that are present rejoice, and congratulate the coming of it ; and being made like to them with whom it converseth, it heareth also the Powers that are above the Eighth Nature, singing Praise to God in a certain voice that is peculiar to them.

69. And then in order they return unto the Father, and themselves deliver themselves to the Powers, and becoming Powers they are in God.

70. This is the Good, and to them that know, to be desired.

71. Furthermore, why sayest thou, What resteth, but that understanding all men thou become a guide, and way-leader to them that are worthy ; that the kind of *Humanity*, or *Mankind*, may be saved by God ?

72. When *Pimander* had thus said unto me, he was mingled among the Powers.

73. But I, giving thanks, and blessing the Father of all things, rose up, being enabled by him, and taught the Nature of the Nature of the whole, and having seen the greatest sight or spectacle.

[74. And

74. And I began to Preach unto men, the beauty and fairness of Piety and Knowledge.

75. *O ye people, men, born and made of the earth, which have given yourselves over to drunkenness and sleep, and to the ignorance of God, be sober and cease your surfeit, whereunto you are allured and visited by brutish and unreasonable sleep.*

76. And they that heard me come willingly and with one accord ; and then I said further :

77. *Why, O Men of the Offspring of Earth, why have you delivered yourselves over unto Death, having power to partake of Immortality ? Repent and change your minds, you that have together walked in Error, and have been darkened in ignorance.*

78. Depart from that dark light, be partakers of Immortality, and leave or forsake corruption.

79. And some of *them that heard me*, mocking and scorning went away, and delivered themselves up to the way of Death.

80. But others casting themselves down before my feet, besought me that they might be taught ; but I, causing them to rise up, became a guide of mankind, teaching them the reasons how, and by what means they may be saved. And I sowed in them the Words of Wisdom, and nourished them with *Ambrozian Water of Immortality.*

81. And when it was evening and the brightness of the same began wholly to go down, I commanded them to go down, I commanded them to give thanks to God ; and when they had finished their thanksgiving, everyone returned to his own lodging.

82. But I wrote in myself the bounty and benevolence of *Pimander* ; and being filled with what I most desired, I was exceedingly glad.

83. For the sleep of the body was the sober watchfulness of the mind ; and the shutting of my eyes the true sight, and my silence great with child and full of good ; [and

and the pronouncing of my words the blossoms and fruits of good things.

84. And thus it came to pass or happened unto me, which I received from my mind, that is *Pimander*, the Lord of the Word ; whereby I became inspired by God with the Truth.

85. For which cause, with my soul and whole strength, I give praise and blessing unto God the Father.

86. *Holy is God, the Father of all things.*

87. *Holy is God, whose will is performed and accomplished by his own powers.*

88. *Holy is God, that determineth to be known, and is known of his own, or those that are his.*

89. *Holy art thou, that by thy Word hast established all things.*

90. *Holy art thou, of whom all Nature is the Image.*

91. *Holy art thou, whom Nature hath not formed.*

92. *Holy art thou, that art stronger than all power.*

93. *Holy art thou, that art stronger than all excellency.*

94. *Holy art thou, that art better than all praise.*

95. *Accept these reasonable sacrifices from a pure soul, and a heart that stretched out unto thee.*

96. *O unspeakable, unutterable, to be praised with silence !*

97. *I beseech thee, that I may never err from the knowledge of thee ; look mercifully upon me, and enable me, and enlighten with this Grace those that are in Ignorance, the brothers of my kind, but thy Sons.*

98. *Therefore I believe thee, and bear witness, and go into the Life and Light.*

99. *Blessed art thou, O Father; thy man would be sanctified with thee, as thou hast given him all power.*

The End of the Second Book.



THE THIRD BOOK,
CALLED
THE HOLY SERMON.



THE glory of all things, God, and that which is Divine, and the Divine Nature, the beginning of things that are.

2. God, and the Mind, and Nature, and Matter, and Operation or Working, and Necessity, and the End, and Renovation.

3. For there were in the *Chaos* an infinite darkness in the Abyss or bottomless Depth, and Water, and a subtle Spirit intelligible in Power ; and there went out the Holy Light, and the Elements were coagulated from the Sand out of the moist substance.

4. And all the Gods distinguished the Nature full of Seeds.

5. And when all things were interminated and unmade up, the light things were divided on high. And the heavy things were founded upon the moist Sand, all things being Terminated or Divided by Fire, and being sustained or hung up by the Spirit, they were so carried, and the Heaven was seen in *Seven Circles*.

6. And the Gods were seen in their *Ideas* of the Stars, with all their signs, and the Stars were numbered with the Gods in them. And the Sphere was all lined with *Air*, carried about in a circular motion by the Spirit of God.

7. And every God, by his internal power, did that which was commanded him ; and there were made four-footed things, and creeping things, and such as live in the water, and such as fly, and every fruitful seed, and Grass, and the Flowers of all Greens, all which had sowed in themselves the Seeds of Regeneration.

8. As also the Generations of Men, to the Knowledge of the Divine Works, and a lively or working Testimony of Nature, and a multitude of men, and the dominion of all things under Heaven, and the Knowledge of good things, and to be increased in increasing, and multiplied in multitude.

9. And every Soul in Flesh, by the wonderful working of the Gods in the Circles, to the beholding of Heaven, the Gods Divine Works, and the operations of Nature ; and for signs of good things, and the Knowledge of the Divine Power, and to find out every cunning Workmanship of good things.

10. So it beginneth to live in them, and to be wise according to the operation of the course of the circular Gods ; and to be resolved into that which shall be great Monuments and Remembrances of the cunning Works done upon earth, leaving them to be read by the darkness of times.

11. And every Generation of living Flesh, of Fruit, Seed, and all Handicrafts, though they be lost, must of necessity be renewed by the renovation of the Gods, and of the Nature of a Circle, moving in number ; for it is a Divine thing that every worldly temperature should be renewed by Nature ; for in that which is Divine is Nature also established.*

The End of the Fragments of the Third Book.

* Very imperfect, but is identical with all former Translations and Editions, and which, I believed, would be considered more generally acceptable if presented in its original fac-simile rendering, than supplemented (as was suggested) by any additions from current Modern "Spiritual" Mediumistic sources.—R.H.F.



THE FOURTH BOOK,
CALLED
THE KEY.



YESTERDAY'S Speech, O *Asclepius*, I dedicated to thee ; this day it is fit to dedicate to *Tat*, because it is an Epitome of those general Speeches which were spoken to him.

2. God therefore, and the Father, and the Good, O *Tat*, have the same Nature, or rather also the same Act and operation.

3. For there is one name or appellation of Nature or Increase, which concerneth things changeable, and another about things unchangeable, and about things unmoved, that is to say, Things Divine and Humane ; every one of which himself will have so to be ; but action or operation is of another thing, or elsewhere, as we have taught in other things, Divine and Humane, which must here also be understood.

4. *For his Operation or Act is his Will, and his Essence, to will all things to be.*

5. For what is God, and the Father, and the Good, but the Being of all things that yet are not, and the existence itself of those things that are ?

[6. This

6. This is God, this is the Father, this is the Good, whereunto no other thing is present or approacheth.

7. For the *World*, and the *Sun*, which is also a *Father* by *Participation*, is not for all that equally the cause of Good, and of Life, to living creatures. And if this be so, he is altogether constrained by the Will of the Good, without which it is not possible either to be, or to be begotten or made.

8. But the Father is the cause of his Children, who hath a will both to sow and nourish that which is good by the Sun.

9. For Good is always active or busy in making ; and this cannot be in any other but in him that taketh nothing, and yet willeth all things to be ; for I will not say, O *Tat*, making them ; for he that maketh is defective in much time, in which sometimes he maketh not, as also of quantity and quality ; for sometimes he maketh those things that have quantity and quality, and sometimes the contrary.

10. But God is the Father, and the Good, in being all things ; for he both will be this and is it, and yet all this for himself (as is true) in him that can see it.

11. For all things else are for this, it is the property of Good, to be known. This is the Good, O *Tat*.

12. *Tat*. Thou hast filled us, O *Father*, with a sight both good and fair, and the eye of my mind is almost become more holy by the sight or Spectacle.

13. *Trism*. *I wonder not at it*, for the *sight of Good* is not like the beam of the *Sun*, which being of a fiery shining brightness, maketh the eye blind by his excessive Light, that gazeth upon it ; rather the contrary, for it enlighteneth, and so much increaseth the light of the eye, as any man is able to receive the influence of this intelligible clearness.

14. For it is more swift and sharp to pierce, and innocent or harmless withal, and full of immortality ; and [they

they that are capable, and can draw any store of this spectacle and sight, do many times fall asleep from the Body, into this most fair and beauteous Vision ; which thing *Celius* and *Saturn* our Progenitors obtained unto.

15. *Tat.* I would we also, O Father, could do so.

16. *Trism.* I would we could, O Son ; but for the present we are less intent to the Vision, and cannot yet open the eyes of our mind to behold the incorruptible and incomprehensible Beauty of that Good ; but then we shall see it, when we have nothing at all to say of it.

17. For the knowledge of it is a Divine Silence, and the rest of all the senses ; for neither can he that understands that, understand anything else, nor he that sees that, see anything else, nor hear any other thing, nor in sum move the Body.

18. For shining steadfastly upon and round the whole mind, it enlighteneth all the Soul ; and loosing it from the Bodily senses and motions, it draweth it from the Body, and changeth it wholly into the Essence of God.

19. *For it is possible for the Soul, O Son, to be deified while yet it lodgeth in the Body of Man, if it contemplate the beauty of the Good.*

20. *Tat.* How dost thou mean deifying, *Father ?*

21. *Trism.* There are differences, O Son, of every Soul

22. *Tat.* But how dost thou again divide the changes ?

23. *Trism.* Hast thou not heard in the general Speeches, that from one Soul of the universe are all those Souls which in the world are tossed up and down, as it were, and severally divided ? Of these Souls there are many changes, some into a more fortunate estate, and some quite the contrary ; for they which are of creeping things are changed into those of watery things ; and those of things living in the water, to those of things living upon the Land ; and Airy ones are changed into men, and

[human]

human Souls, that lay hold of immortality, are changed into *Demons*.

24. And so they go on into the Sphere or Region of the fixed Gods ; for there are two choirs or companies of Gods, one of them that wander, and another of them that are fixed : And so this is the perfect glory of the Soul.

25. But the Soul entering into the body of a Man, if it continue evil, shall neither taste of immortality, nor is partaker of the Good.

26. But being drawn back the same way, it returneth into creeping things ; And this is the condemnation of an Evil Soul.

. 27. And the wickedness of a Soul is ignorance ; for the Soul that knows nothing of the things that are, neither the Nature of them, nor that which is good, but is blinded, rusheth and dasheth against the bodily passions ; and unhappy as it is, and not knowing itself, it serveth strange bodies and evil ones, carrying the Body as a burden, and not ruling but ruled : And this is the mischief of the Soul.

28. On the contrary, the virtue of the Soul is Knowledge ; for he that knows is both good and religious, and already Divine.

29. *Tat.* But who is such a one, O Father ?

30. *Trism.* He that neither speaks nor hears many things ; for he, O Son, that heareth two speeches, or hearings, fighteth in the shadow.

31. For God, and the Father, and Good, is neither spoken nor heard.

32. This being so in all things that are, are the *Senses*, because they cannot be without them.

33. But Knowledge differs much from Sense ; for Sense is of things that surmount it, but Knowledge is the end of Sense.

34. Knowledge is the gift of God ; for all Knowledge is unbodily, but useth the Mind as an instrument, as the Mind useth the Body. [35. Therefore,

35. Therefore, both intelligible and material things, go both of them into bodies ; for, of contraposition, *that is, setting one against another, and contrariety, all things must consist.* And it is impossible it should be otherwise.

36. *Tat.* Who, therefore, is this Material God ?

37. *Trism.* The fair and beautiful World, and yet it is not good ; for it is material, and easily passible, nay, it is the first of all possible things ; and the second of the things that are, and needy or wanting somewhat else. And it was once made, and is always, and is ever in generation, and made, and continually makes, or generates things that have quantity and quality.

38. For it is moveable, and every material motion is generation ; but the intellectual stability moves the material motion after this manner.

39. Because the World is a Sphere, that is, a head, and above the head there is nothing material, as beneath the feet there is nothing intellectual.

40. The whole Universe is material : The Mind is the head, and it is moved spherically, that is, like a head.

41. Whatsoever, therefore, is joined or united to the Membrane or Film of the head, wherein the Soul is, is immortal, and as in the Soul of a made Body, hath its Soul full of the Body ; but those that are further from that Membrane, have the Body full of Soul.

42. The whole is a living wight, and therefore consisteth of material and intellectual.

43. And the World is the first and Man the second living wight after the World, but the first of things that are mortal ; and therefore hath whatsoever benefit of the Soul all the other have : And yet for all this, he is not only not good, but flatly evil, as being mortal.

44. For the World is not good, as it is moveable ; nor evil, as it is immortal.

45. But man is evil, both as he is moveable, and as he is mortal.

[46. But

46. But the Soul of Man is carried in this manner,
*The Mind is in Reason, Reason in the Soul, The Soul in
the Spirit, The Spirit in the Body.*

47. The Spirit being diffused and going through the veins, and arteries, and blood, both moveth the living creature, and after a certain manner beareth it.

48. Wherfore some also have thought the Soul to be blood, being deceived in Nature, not knowing that first the spirit must return into the Soul, and then the blood is congealed, and the veins and arteries emptied, and then the living thing dieth : And this is the death of the Body.

49. All things depend of one beginning, and the beginning depends of that which is one and alone.

50. And the beginning is moved, that it may again be a beginning ; but that which is one, standeth and abideth, and is not moved.

51. There are therefore these three, *God the Father, and the Good, the World, and Man.* God hath the World, and the World hath Man ; and the World is the Son of God, and Man as it were the offspring of the World.

52. For God is not ignorant of Man, but knows him perfectly, and will be known by him. This only is healthful to man, the knowledge of God : This is the return of *Olympus* ; by this only the soul is made good, and not sometimes good, and sometimes evil, but of necessity Good.

53. *Tat.* What meaneth thou, O Father ?

54. *Trism.* Consider, O Son, the Soul of a Child, when as yet it hath as yet received no dissolution of its body, which is not yet grown, but is very small : how then if it look upon itself, it sees itself beautiful, as not having been as yet spotted with the Passions of the Body, but as it were depending yet upon the Soul of the World.

55. But when the Body is grown, and distracteth the [Soul,

Soul, it engenders forgetfulness, and partakes no more of the *Fair and the Good*, and Forgetfulness is evilness.

56. The like also happeneth to them that go out of the Body: For when the soul runs back into itself, the Spirit is contracted into the blood, and the Soul into the Spirit. But the Mind being made pure, and free from these clothings; and being Divine by Nature, taking a fiery body, rangeth abroad in every place, leaving the Soul to judgment, and to the punishment it hath deserved.

57. *Tat.* Why dost thou say so, O Father, that the Mind is separated from the Soul, and the Soul from the Spirit? when even now thou saidst that the Soul was the clothing or apparel of the Mind, and the Body of the Soul.

58. *Trism.* O Son, he that hears must co-understand, and conspire in thought with him that speaks; yea, he must have his hearing swifter and sharper than the voice of the speaker.

59. The disposition of these clothings or Covers is done in an Earthly Body; for it is impossible that the Mind should establish or rest itself, naked, and of itself in an Earthly Body; neither is the Earthly Body able to bear such immortality: and therefore, that it might suffer so great virtue, the Mind compacted, as it were, and took to itself the passable Body of the Soul, as a covering or clothing. And the Soul being also in some sort Divine, useth the Spirit as her Minister or Servant; and the Spirit governeth the living things.

60. When therefore the Mind is separated, and departeth from the Earthly Body, presently it puts on its Fiery Coat, which it could not do, having to dwell in an Earthly Body.

61. For the Earth cannot suffer fire, for it is all burned of a small spark; therefore is the water poured round about the Earth, as a wall or defence, to withstand the flame of fire.

[62. But

62. But the Mind being the most sharp or swift of all the Divine Cogitations, and more swift than all the Elements, hath the fire for its Body.

63. For the Mind, which is the Workman of all, useth the fire as his Instrument in his Workmanship ; and he that is the Workman of all useth it to the making of all things, as it is used by Man to the making of Earthly things only, for the Mind that is upon Earth, void or naked of fire, cannot do the business of men, nor that which is otherwise the affairs of God.

64. But the Soul of Man, and yet not everyone, but that which is pious and religious, is Angelic and Divine. And such a soul, after it is departed from the body, having striven the strife of Piety, becomes either Mind or God.

65. And the strife of piety is to know God, and to injure no Man ; and this way it becomes Mind.

66. But the impious Soul abideth in its own offence, punished of itself, and seeking an earthly and humane body to enter into.

67. For no other Body is capable of a Humane Soul, neither is it lawful for a Man's Soul to fall into the Body of an unreasonable living thing : For it is the Law or Decree of God to preserve a Human Soul from so great a contumely and reproach.

68. *Tat.* How then is the Soul of Man punished, O Father, and what is its greatest torment ?

69. *Herm.* Impiety, O my Son ; for what Fire hath so great a flame as it ? or what biting Beast doth so tear the Body as it doth the Soul ?

70. Or dost thou not see how many Evils the wicked Soul suffereth, roaring and crying out, *I am burned, I am consumed, I know not what to say or do, I am devoured, unhappy wretch, of the evils that compass and lay hold upon me, miserable that I am, I neither hear nor see anything.*

71. These are the voices of a punished and tormented

[Soul,

Soul, and not as many ; and thou, O Son, thinkest that the Soul going out of the Body grows brutish or enters into a Beast ; which is a very great error, for the Soul punished after this manner.

72. For the Mind, when it is ordered or appointed to get a Fiery Body for the services of God, coming down into the wicked soul, torments it with the wips of Sins, where-with the wicked Soul, being scourged, turns itself to Murders and Contumelies, and Blasphemies, and divers violences, and other things by which men are injured.

73. But into a pious soul, the mind entering, leads it into the Light of Knowledge.

74. And such a Soul is never satisfied with singing praise *to God*, and speaking well of all men ; and both in words and deeds always doing good, in imitation of her Father.

75. Therefore, O Son, we must give thanks and pray that we may obtain a good mind.

76. The Soul therefore may be altered or changed into the better, but into the worse it is impossible.

77. But there is a communion of Souls, and those of Gods, communicate with those men, and those of Men with those of Beasts.

78. And the better always take of the worse, Gods of Men ; Men of brute Beasts, but God of all : for He is the best of all, and all things are less than He.

79. Therefore is the World subject unto God, Man unto the World, and unreasonable things to Man.

80. But God is above all and about all ; and the beams of God are operations ; and the beams of the World are Natures ; and the beams of Man are *Arts and Sciences*.

81. And operations do act by the World, and upon Man by the natural beains of the World, but Natures work by the Elements, and Man by *Arts and Sciences*.

82. And this is the Government of the whole, depend-ing

ing upon the Nature of the *One*, and piercing or coming down by the *one Mind*, than which nothing is more Divine and more efficacious or operative ; and nothing more uniting, or nothing is more *One*. The Communion of Gods to Men, and of Men to Gods.

83. This is the *Bonus Genius*, or good *Demon* : blessed soul that is fullest of it ! and unhappy soul that is empty of it.

84. *Tat.* And wherefore, Father ?

85. *Trism.* Know, Son, that every Soul hath the *Good Mind* ; for of that it is we now speak, and not of that Minister of whom we said before, that he was sent from the Judgment.

86. For the Soul without the Mind can neither say nor do anything ; for many times the Mind flies away from the Soul, and in that hour the Soul neither seeth nor heareth, but is like an unreasonable thing ; so great is the power of the Mind.

87. But neither brooketh it an idle or lazy Soul, but leaves such an one fastened to the Body, and by it is pressed down.

88. And such a Soul, O Son, hath no Mind ; wherefore neither must such a one be called a Man.

89. For Man is a Divine living thing, and is not to be compared to any brute Beast that lives upon Earth, but to them that are above in Heaven, that are called Gods.

90. Rather, if we shall be bold to speak the truth, he that is a Man indeed is above them, or at least they are equal in power, one to the other. For none of the things in Heaven will come down upon Earth, and leave the limits of Heaven, but a Man ascends up into Heaven, and measures it.

91. And he knoweth what things are on high, and what below, and learneth all other things exactly.

92. And that which is the greatest of all, he leaveth
[not

not the Earth, and yet *is* above : So great is the greatness of his Nature.

93. Wherefore we must be bold to say, *That an Earthly Man is a mortal God, and that the Heavenly God is an immortal Man.*

94. Wherefore, by these two are all things governed, the World and Man ; but they and all things else of that which is *One*.

The End of the Fourth Book.





THE FIFTH BOOK.

THAT GOD IS NOT MANIFEST, AND YET
MOST MANIFEST.



THIS Discourse I will also make to thee, *O Tat*, that thou mayest not be ignorant of the more excellent name of God.

2. But do thou contemplate in thy Mind how that which to many seems hidden and unmanifest may be most manifest to thee.

3. For it were not all, if it were apparent, for whatsoever is apparent is generated or made; for it was made manifest, but that which is not manifest is ever.

4. For it needeth not to be manifested, for it is always.

5. And he maketh all other things manifest, being unmanifest, as being always, and making other things manifest, he is not made manifest.

6. Himself is not made, yet in fantasie he fantasieth all things, or in appearance he maketh them appear; for appearance is only of those things that are generated or made, for appearance is nothing but generation.

[7. But

7. But he that is *One*, that is not made nor generated, is also unapparent and unmanifest.

8. But making all things appear, he appeareth in all, and by all; but especially he is manifested to or in those things wherein himself listeth.

9. Thou, therefore, *O Tat*, my Son, pray first to the *Lord and Father*, and to the *Alone*, and to the *One*, from whom is one to be merciful to thee, that thou mayest know and understand so great a God; and that he would shine one of his beams upon thee in thy understanding.

10. For only the Understanding see that which is not manifest, or apparent, as being itself not manifest or apparent; and if thou canst, *O Tat*, it will appear to the eyes of thy Mind.

11. For the Lord, void of envy, appeareth through the whole world. Thou mayest see the intelligence, and take it into thy hands, and contemplate the image of God.

12. But if that which is in thee, be not known or apparent unto thee, how shall he in thee be seen, and appear unto thee by the eyes?

13. But if thou will see him, consider and understand the *Sun*, consider the course of the *Moon*, consider the order of the *Stars*.

14. Who is he that keepeth order? for all order is circumscribed or terminated in number and place.

15. The Sun is the greatest of the Gods in Heaven, to whom all the Heavenly Gods give place, as to a King and Potentate; and yet he being such an one, greater than the Earth or the Sea, is content to suffer infinite lesser stars to walk and move above himself: whom doth he fear the while, *O Son*?

16. Every one of these Stars that are in Heaven do not make the like, or an equal course; who is it that hath prescribed unto every one the manner and the greatness of [their

their course ?

17. This Bear that turns round about its own self, and carries round the whole World with her, who possessed and made such an Instrument ?

18. Who hath set the bounds to the Sea ? Who hath established the Earth ? For there is somebody, *O Tat*, that is the Maker and Lord of these things.

19. For it is impossible, O Son, that either place, or number, or measure, should be observed without a maker.

20. For no order can be made by disorder or disproportion.

21. I would it were possible for thee, O my Son, to have wings, and to fly into the Air, and being taken up in the midst, between Heaven and Earth, to see the stability of the Earth, the fluidness of the Sea, the courses of the Rivers, the largeness of the Air, the sharpness and swiftness of the Fire, the motion of the Stars, and the speediness of the Heaven, by which it goeth round about all these.

22. O Son, what a happy sight it were, at one instant, to see all these ; that which is immovable moved, and that which is hidden appear and be manifest !

23. And if thou wilt see and behold this Workman, even by mortal things that are upon earth, and in the deep, consider, O Son, how *Man* is made and framed in the Womb ; and examine diligently the skill and cunning of the Workman, and learn who it was that wrought and fashioned the beautiful and Divine shape of *Man* ; who circumscribed and marked out his eyes ? who bored his nostrils and ears ? who opened his mouth ? who stretched out and tied together his sinews ? who channelled the viens ? who hardened and made strong the bones ? who clothed the flesh with skin ? who divided the fingers and joints ? who flattened and made broad the soles of the feet ? who digged the pores ? who stretched out the spleen ? who

[made

made the Heart like a *Pyramis*? who made the Liver broad? who made the Lights spungy, and full of holes? who made the belly large and capacious? who set to outward view the more honourable parts, and hid the filthy ones?

24. See how many arts in one Matter, and how many Works in one Superscription, and all exceedingly beautiful, and all done in measure, and yet all differing.

25. Who hath made all these things? What Mother? What Father? Save only God that is not manifest; that made all things by his own will.

26. And no man says that a statue or an image is made without a Carver or a Painter, and was this Workmanship made without a Workman? O Great Blindness! O Great Impiety! O Great Ignorance!

27. Never, O *Son Tat*, canst thou deprive the Workmanship of the Workman; rather, it is the best Name of all the Names of God, to call him the *Father* of all, for so he is alone; and this is his work to be the Father.

28. And if thou will force me to say anything more boldly, it is his Essence to be pregnant, or great with all things, and to make them.

29. And as without a maker it is impossible that anything should be made, so it is that he should not always be, and always be making all things in Heaven, in the Air, in the Earth, in the Deep, in the whole World, and in every part of the whole, that is or that is not.

30. For there is nothing in the whole World that is not himself; both the things that are, and the things that are not.

31. For the things that are he hath made manifest, and the things that are not he hath hid in himself.

32. This is God that is better than any name; this is he that is secret; this is he that is most manifest; this is [he

he that is to be seen by the Mind ; this is he that is visible to the Eye; this is he that hath no body ; and this is he that hath many bodies ; rather, there is nothing of any body which is not *he*.

33. For he alone is all things.

34. *And for this cause he hath many Names, because he is the One Father; and therefore he hath no Name, because he is the Father of all.*

35. Who therefore can bless thee, or give thanks for thee, or to thee ?

36. Which way shall I look when I praise thee ? upward ? downward ? outward ? inward ?

37. For about thee there is no manner nor place, nor anything else of all things that are.

38. But all things are in thee ; all things from thee ; thou givest all things, and takest nothing ; for thou hast all things ; and there is nothing that thou hast not.

39. When shall I praise thee, *O Father*, for it is neither possible to comprehend thy hour, nor thy time ?

40. For what shall I praise thee ? For what thou hast made, or for what thou hast not made ? for those things thou hast manifested, or for those things thou hast hidden ?

41. Wherefore shall I praise thee, as being of myself, or having anything of mine own, or rather being another's ?

42. For thou art what I am, thou art what I do, thou art what I say.

43. *Thou art all things, and there is nothing else thou art not.*

44. *Thou art thou, all that is made, and all that is not made.*

45. The Mind that understandeth.

46. The Father that maketh and frameth.

47. The Good that worketh.

48. The Good that doth all things.

(36)

49. Of the matter, the most subtle and slender is *Air* ;
of the Air the *Soul* ; of the Soul the *Mind* ; of the mind
God.

The End of the Fifth Book.





THE SIXTH BOOK.

THAT IN GOD ALONE IS GOOD.



GOD, *O Asclepius*, is in nothing but in God alone, or rather God himself is the Good always.

2. And if it be so, then must he be an Essence or Substance, void of all Motion and Generation; but nothing is void or empty of him.

3. And this Essence hath about or in himself a *Stable* and firm *Operation*, wanting nothing, most full and giving abundantly.

4. One thing is the Beginning of all things, for it giveth all things; and when I name the Good, I mean that which is altogether and always Good.

5. This is present to none, but God alone; for he wanteth nothing that he should desire to have it, nor can anything be taken from him; the loss whereof may grieve him; for sorrow is a part of evilness.

6. Nothing is stronger than he, that he should be opposed by it; nor nothing equal to him, that he should be in love with it; nothing unheard of to be angry, with nothing wiser to be envious at.

[7. And

7. And none of these being in his Essence, what remains but only the Good ?

8. For as in this, being such an Essence, there is none of the evils ; so in none of the other things shall the Good be found.

9. For in all other things, are all those other things, as well in the small as the great, and as well in the particulars as in this living Creature ; the greater and mightiest of all.

10. For all things that are made or generated, are full of passion, Generation itself being a passion ; and where Passion is, there is not the Good ; where the Good is, there is no Passion ; where it is day, it is not Night ; where it is night, it is not Day.

11. Wherefore it is impossible that in Generation should be the Good, but only in that which is not generated or made.

12. Yet as the Participation of all things is in the Matter bound, so also of that which is Good. After this manner is the World Good, as it maketh all things, and in the part of making or doing (*ποιοιν*) it is Good, but in all other things not good.

13. For it is passable and moveable, and the Maker of passable things.

14. In Man also the Good is ordered (*or taketh denomination*) in comparison of that which is evil ; for that which is not very Evil, is here Good ; and that which is here called Good, is the least particle, or proportion of Evil.

15. It is impossible, therefore, that the Good should be here pure from Evil ; for here the Good groweth Evil, and growing Evil, it doth not still abide Good ; and not abiding Good, it becomes Evil.

16. Therefore in God alone is the Good, or rather God is the Good.

17. Therefore, *O Asclepius*, there is nothing in men (*or among men*) but the name of Good, the thing itself is not,
[for

for it is impossible ; for a material Body receiveth (*or comprehendeth*), is not as being on every side encompassed and coarcted with evils, and labours, and griefs, and desires, and wrath, and deceipts, and foolish opinions.

18. And in that which is the worst of all, *Asclepius*, every one of the forenamed things, is here believed to be the greatest Good, especially that supreme mischief *χαστυασνια* the pleasures of the Belly, and the ringleader of all evils. Error is here the absence of the Good.

19. And I give thanks unto God, that, concerning the knowledge of Good, put this assurance in my Mind, that it is impossible it should be in the World.

20. For the World is the fulness of Evilness ; but God is the fulness of Good, or Good of God.

21. For the eminencies of all appearing Beauty, are in the Essence more pure, and more sincere, and peradventure they are also the Essences of it.

22. For we must be bold to say, *Asclepius*, that the Essence of God, if he have an Essence, is *το καλὸν*, that which is fair or beautiful ; but no good is comprehended in this World.

23. For all things that are subject to the eye, are Idols, and as it were Shadows ; but those things that are not subject to the eye, are ever, especially the *Essence* of the Fair and the Good.

24. And as the Eye cannot see God, so neither the Fair and the Good.

25. For these are the parts of God, that partake the Nature of the whole, proper, and familiar unto him alone, inseparable, most lovely, whereof either God is enamoured, or they are enamoured of God.

26. If thou canst understand God, thou shall understand the *Fair*, and the Good, which is most shining, and enlightening, and most enlightened by God.

27. For that Beauty is above Comparison, and that Good is inimitable, as God himself. [28. As,

28. As, therefore, thou understandest God, so understand the Fair and the Good ; for these are incomunicable to any other living Creatures, because they are inseparable from God.

29. If thou seek concerning God, thou seekest or asketh also of the Fair, for there is one way which leadeth to the same thing, that is *Piety*, with *Knowledge*.

30. Wherefore, they that are ignorant, and go not in the way of *Piety*, dare call Men Fair and Good, never seeing so much as in a dream, what good is ; but being infolded and wrapped upon all evil, and believing that the Evil is the Good, they, by that means, both use it insatiably, and are afraid to be deprived of it ; and therefore they strive, by all possible means, that they may not only have it, but also increase it.

31. Such, *O Asclepius*, are the Good and Fair things of Men, which we can neither love nor hate ; for this is the hardest thing of all, that we have need of them, and cannot live without them.

The End of the Sixth Book.





THE SEVENTH BOOK.

HIS SECRET SERMON IN THE MOUNT OF
REGENERATION,
AND THE PROFESSION OF SILENCE.



TO HIS SON TAT.

Tat.

IN the general speeches, O Father, discoursing of the *Divinity*, thou speakest enigmatically, and didst not clearly reveal thyself, saying, That no man can be saved before *Regeneration*.

2. And when I did humbly entreat thee, at the going up to the Mountain, after thou hadst discoursed to me, having a great desire to learn this *Argument of Regeneration*; because among all the rest, I am ignorant only of this, thou toldst me thou wouldest impart it to me, when I would estrange myself from the World; whereupon I made myself ready, and have vindicated the understanding that is in me, from the deceit of the World.

3. Now, then, fulfil my defect, and as thou saidst, instruct me of *Regeneration*, either by word of mouth or [secretly;

secretly ; for I know not, O *Trismegistus*, of what Substance, or what Seed, or what Womb, a man is thus born.

4. *Herm.* O Son, this wisdom is to be understood in silence, and the seed is the true Good.

5. *Tat.* Who soweth it, O Father ? for I am utterly ignorant and doubtful.

6. *Herm.* The Will of God, O Son.

7. And what manner of Man is he that is thus born ? for in this point, I am clean deprived of the Essence that understandeth in me.

8. *Herm.* The Son of God will be another. God made the universe, that in everything consisteth of all powers.

9. *Tat.* Thou tellest me a Riddle, Father, and dost not speak as a Father to a Son.

10. *Herm.* Son, things of this kind are not taught, but are by God, when he pleaseth, brought to remembrance.

11. *Tat.* Thou speakest of things strained, or far fetcht, and impossible, Father ; and therefore I will directly contradict them.

12. *Herm.* Wilt thou prove a Stranger, Son, to thy Father's kind ?

13. Do not envy me, Father, or pardon me, I am thy Natural Son; discourse unto me the manner of *Regeneration*.

14. *Herm.* What shall I say, O my Son ? I have nothing to say more than this, That I see in myself an unstrained sight or spectacle, made by the mercy of God ; and I am gone out of myself into an immortal body, and am not now, what I was before, but was begotten in Mind.

15. This thing is not taught, nor is it to be seen in this formed Element ; for which the first compounded Form was neglected by me, and that I am now separated from it; for I have both the touch and the measure of it, yet am I now estranged from them.

16. Thou seest, O Son, with thine eyes ; but though
[thou

thou never look so steadfastly upon me, with the Body, and bodily sight, thou canst not see nor understand what I am now.

17. *Tat.* Thou hast driven me, O Father, into no small fury and distraction of mind, for I do not now see myself.

18. *Herm.* I would, O Son, that thou also wert gone out of thyself, like them that Dream in their sleep.

19. *Tat.* Then tell me this, who is the Author and Maker of Regeneration ?

20. *Herm.* The Child of God, one Man by the Will of God.

21. *Tat.* Now, O Father, thou hast put me to silence for ever, and all my former thoughts have quite left and forsaken me ; for I see the greatness and shape of things here below, and nothing but falsehood in them all.

22. And sithence this mortal form is daily changed, and turned by time into increase or diminution, as being falsehood : What therefore is true, O Trismegistus ?

23. *Trism.* That, O my Son, which is not troubled, nor bounded ; not coloured, not figured, not changed, that which is naked, high, Comprehensible only of itself, unalterable, unbodily.

24. *Tut.* Now I am mad indeed, O Father, for when I thought me to have been made a wise man by thee, with these thoughts, thou hast quite dulled all my senses.

25. *Herm.* Yet is it so as I say, O Son, He that looketh only upon that which is carried upward as Fire, that which is carried downward as Earth, that which is moist as Water, and that which bloweth, or is subject to blast, as Air ; how can he sensibly understand that which is neither hard nor moist, nor tangible, nor perspicuous, seeing it is only understood in power and operation ? But I beseech and pray to the Mind, which alone can understand the Generation which is in God.

26. *Tut.* Then am I, O Father, utterly unable to do it.

27. *Herm.* God forbid, Son, rather draw or pull him unto thee (*or study to know him*) and he will come, *be but willing and it shall be done*; quiet (or make idle) the senses of the Body, purging thyself from the unreasonable brutish torments of matter.

28. *Tat.* Have I any (revengers or) tormentors in myself, *Father?*

29. *Herm.* Yea, and those not a few, but many, and fearful ones.

30. *Tat.* I do not know them, Father.

31. *Herm.* One Torment, Son, is *Ignorance*; a second, *Sorrow*; a third, *Intemperance*; a fourth, *Concupiscence*; a fifth, *Injustice*; a sixth, *Covetousness*; a seventh, *Deceit*; an eighth, *Envy*; a ninth, *Fraud* or *Guile*; a tenth, *Wrath*; an eleventh, *Rashness*; a twelfth, *Maliciousness*.

32. They are in number twelve, and under these many more; some which through the prison of the Body do force the inwardly placed man to suffer sensibly.

33. And they do not suddenly or easily depart from him that hath obtained mercy of God; and herein consists both the manner and the reason of *Regeneration*.

34. For the rest, O Son, hold thy peace, and praise God in silence, and by that means the mercy of God will not cease, or be wanting unto us.

35. Therefore, rejoice, my Son, from henceforward, being purged by the powers of God, to the Knowledge of the Truth.

36. For the revelation of God is come to us, and when that came, all ignorance was cast out.

37. The Knowledge of Joy is come unto us, and when that comes, Sorrow shall fly away to them that are capable of it.

38. I call unto Joy the power of Temperance, a power whose Virtue is most sweet ; let us take her unto ourselves, O Son, most willingly, for how at her coming hath she put away Intemperance ?

39. Now I call forth Continence, the power which is over Concupiscence. This, O Son, is the stable and firm foundation of Justice.

40. For see how without labour she hath chased away Injustice ; and we are justified, O Son, when Injustice is away.

41. The sixth Virtue which comes into us, I call *Communion*, which is against Covetousness.

42. And when that (Covetousness) is gone, I call Truth, and when she cometh, Error and Deceit vanisheth.

43. See, O Son, how the Good is fulfilled by the access of Truth ; for by this means Envy is gone from us ; for Truth is accompanied with the Good, together also with Life and Light.

44. And there came no more any torment of Darkness, but being overcome, they all fled away suddenly and tumultuously.

45. Thou hast understood, O Son, the manner of regeneration ; for upon the coming of these Ten, the Intellectual Generation is perfected, and then it driveth away the Twelve ; and we have seen it in the Generation itself.

46. Whosoever therefore hath of Mercy obtained this Generation, which is according to God, he leaving all bodily sense, knoweth himself to consist of divine things, and rejoiceth, being made by God stable and immutable.

47. *Tat.* O Father, I conceive and understand, not by the sight of mine eyes, but by the Intellectual operation, which is by the Powers. I am in Heaven, in the Earth, in the Water, in the Air ; I am in Living Creatures, in Plants, in the Womb, everywhere.

48. Yet tell me, further, this one thing, How are the Torments of Darkness, being in number Twelve, driven away and expelled by the Ten Powers? What is the manner of it, *Trismegistus*?

49. This Tabernacle, O Son, consists of the Zodiacial Circle; and this consisting of Twelve numbers, the *Idea* of one; but all formed Nature admit of divers Conjugations to the deceiving of Man.

50. And though they be different in themselves, yet are they united in practice (as, for example, Rashness is inseparable from Anger), and they are also indeterminate. Therefore, with good reason do they make their departure, being driven away by the Ten Powers; that is to say, by the dead.

51. For the number of Ten, O Son, is the begetter of Souls. And there Life and Light are united, where the number of *Unity* is born of the Spirit.

52. Therefore, according to Reason, Unity hath the number of Ten, and the number of Ten hath Unity.

53. *Tat.* O Father, I now see the Universe and myself in the Mind.

54. *Herm.* This is *Regeneration*, O Son, that we should not any longer fix our imagination upon this Body, subject to the three dimensions, according to this speech which we have now commented, that we may not at all caluminate the Universe.

55. *Tat.* Tell me, O Father, This body that consists of Powers, shall it ever admit of Dissolution?

56. *Herm.* Good words, Son, and speak not things impossible; for so thou shalt sin, and the eye of thy mind grow wicked.

57. The sensible body of Nature is far from the Essential Generation, for that is subject to Dissolution, but this is not; and that is mortal, but this immortal. Dost thou not know that thou art born a God, and the Son of the One, as I am?

[58. *Tat.*

58. *Tat.* How feign would I, O Father, hear that praise given by a Hymn, which thou saidst thou heardest from the Powers, when I was in the *Octonary*?

59. *Herm.* As *Pimander* said, by way of Oracle to the *Octonary*: Thou dost well, O Son, to desire the Solution of the *Tabernacle*, for thou art purified.

60. *Pimander*, the Mind of Absolute Power and Authority, hath delivered no more unto me, than those that are written; knowing that of myself, I can understand all things, and hear, and see what I will. And he commanded me to do those things that are good; and therefore all the powers that are in me sing.

61. *Tat.* I would hear thee, O Father, and understand these things.

62. *Herm.* Be quiet, O Son, and now hearken to that harmonious blessing and thanksgiving; the hymn of *Regeneration*, which I did not determine to have spoken of so plainly, but to thyself in the end of all.

63. Wherefore, this is not taught, but hid in silence.

64. So then, O Son, do thou, standing in the open Air, worship, looking to the North Wind, about the going down of the Sun; and to the South, when the Sun ariseth. And now keep silence, Son.

THE SECRET SONG.

THE HOLY SPEECH.

65. Let all the Nature of the World entertain the hearing of this Hymn.

66. Be opened, O Earth, and let all the Treasure of the Rain be opened.

67. You Trees, tremble not, for I will sing and praise the Lord of the Creation, and the *All*, and the *One*.

68. Be opened, you Heavens; ye Winds, stand still, and let the immortal Circle of God receive these words.

[69. For

69. For I will sing and praise him that created all things, that fixed the earth, and hung up the Heavens, and commanded the sweet water to come out of the *Ocean*, into all the World, inhabited and not inhabited, to the use and nourishment of all things or men.

70. That commanded the fire to shine for every action, both to Gods and Men.

71. Let us altogether give him blessing, which rideth upon the Heavens, the Creator of all Nature.

72. This is he that is the Eye of the Mind, and will accept the praise of my Powers.

73. O all ye Powers that are in me, praise the *One*, and *All*.

74. Sing together with my Will, all you Powers that are in me.

75. O Holy knowledge, being enlightened by thee, I magnify the intelligible Light, and rejoice in the joy of the Mind.

76. All my Powers sing praise with me, and thou, my Continence, sing, praise my Righteousness by me; praise that which is righteous.

77. O Communion which is in me; praise the *All*.

78. By me the *Truth* sings praise to the *Truth*, the Good praiseth the Good.

79. O Life, O Light, from us, unto you, comes this praise and thanksgiving.

80. I give thanks unto thee, O Father, the operation or act of my Powers.

81. I give thanks unto thee, O God, the Power of my operations.

82. By me the Word sings praise unto thee; receive by me this reasonable (or verbal) Sacrifice in words.

83. The powers that are in me cry these things, they praise the *All*, they fulfil thy Will; thy Will and counsel is from thee unto thee.

84. *O All*, receive a reasonable sacrifice from all things.

85. *O Life*, save all that is in us ; *O Light*, enlighten, *O God* the *Spirit* ; for the Mind guideth (or feedeth) the Word ; *O Spirit-bearing Workman*.

86. Thou art *God*, thy *Man* cryeth these things unto thee through, by the Fire, by the Air, by the Earth, by the Water, by the Spirit, by thy Creatures.

87. From eternity I have found (means to) bless and praise thee, and I have what I seek ; for I rest in thy Will.

88. *Tat*. O Father, I see thou hast sung this song of praise and blessing, with thy whole Will ; and therefore have I put and placed it in my World.

89. *Herm*. Say in thy Intelligible World, O Son.

90. *Tat*. I do mean in my Intelligible World ; for by thy Hymn and song of praise my mind is enlightened, and gladly would I send from my Understanding, a Thanksgiving unto God.

91. *Herm*. Not rashly, O Son.

92. *Tat*. In my Mind, O Father.

93. *Herm*. Those things that I see and contemplate, I infuse into thee, and therefore say, thou Son, *Tat*, the author of thy succeeding Generations, I send unto God these reasonable sacrifices.

94. *O God, thou art the Father, thou art the Lord, thou art the Mind, accept these reasonable sacrifices which thou requirest of me.*

95. For all things are done as the Mind willeth.

96. Thou, O Son, send this acceptable Sacrifice to God, the Father of all things ; but propound it also, O Son, by word.

97. *Tat*. I thank thee, Father, thou hast advised and instructed me thus to give thanks and praise.

98. *Herm*. I am glad, O Son, to see the Truth bring forth the Fruits of Good things, and such immortal Branches.

99. And learn this of me : Above all other Virtues

[entertain

entertain Silence, and impart unto no man, O Son, the tradition of *Regeneration*, lest we be reputed Calumniators ; for we both have now sufficiently meditated, I in speaking, thou in hearing. And now thou dost intellectually know thyself and our Father.

The End of the Seventh Book.





*THE EIGHTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.*

THAT THE GREATEST EVIL IN MAN IS THE
NOT KNOWING GOD.



WHITHER are you carried, O Men, drunken with drinking strong Wine of Ignorance ? which seeing you cannot bear, why do you vomit it up again ?

2. Stand, and be sober, and look up again with the Eyes of your heart, and if you cannot all do so, yet do so many as you can.

3. For the malice of Ignorance surroundeth all the Earth, and corrupteth the Soul, shut up in the Body, not suffering it to arrive at the Havens of Salvation.

4. Suffer not yourselves to be carried with the Great Stream, but stem the tide you that can lay hold of the Haven of Safety, and make your full course towards it.

[5. Seek

5. Seek one that may lead you by the hand, and conduct you to the door of Truth and Knowledge, where the clear Light is that is pure from Darkness, where there is not one drunken, but all are sober, and in their heart look up to him, whose pleasure it is to be seen.

6. For he cannot be heard with ears, nor seen with eyes, nor expressed in words ; but only in mind and heart.

7. But first thou must tear to pieces, and break through the garment thou wearest, the web of Ignorance ; the foundation of all Mischief ; the bond of Corruption ; the dark Coverture ; the living Death ; the sensible Carcass ; the Sepulchre, carried about with us ; the domestical Thief, which in what he loves us, hates us, envies us.

8. Such is the hurtful Apparel, wherewith thou art clothed, which draws and pulls thee downward by its own self, lest looking upward and seeing the beauty of Truth, and the Good that is reposed therein, thou shouldst hate the wickedness of this Garment and understand the traps and ambushes which it hath laid for thee.

9. Therefore doth it labour to make good those things that seem, and are by the senses, judged and determined ; and the things that are truly, it hides, and envelopeth in much matter, filling what it presents unto thee, with hateful pleasure, that thou canst neither hear what thou shouldst hear, nor see what thou shouldst see.

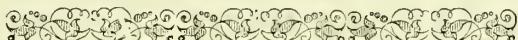
The End of the Eighth Book.





THE NINTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

A UNIVERSAL SERMON TO ASCLEPIUS.



Herm.

ALL that is moved, O *Asclepius*, is it not moved in something and by something?

2. *Asclep.* Yes, indeed.

3. *Herm.* Must not that in which a thing is moved, of necessity be greater than the thing that is moved?

4. Of necessity.

5. And that which moveth, is it not stronger than that which is moved?

6. *Asclep.* It is stronger.

7. *Herm.* That in which a thing is moved, must it not needs have a Nature contrary to that of the thing that is moved?

8. *Asclep.* It must needs.

[9. *Herm.*

9. *Herm.* Is not this great World a Body, than which there is no greater ?

10. *Asclep.* Yes, confessedly.

11. *Herm.* And is it not solid, as filled with many great bodies, and indeed with all the Bodies that are ?

12. *Asclep.* It is so.

13. *Herm.* And is not the World a Body, and a Body that is moved ?

14. *Asclep.* It is.

15. *Herm.* Then what a kind of place must it be, wherein it is moved, and of what Nature ? Must it not be much bigger, that it may receive the continuity of Motion ? and lest which is moved, should for want of room, be stayed, and hindered in the Motion ?

16. *Asclep.* It must needs be an immense thing, *Trismegistus*, but of what Nature ?

17. *Herm.* Of a contrary Nature, O *Asclepius*. But is not the Nature of things unbodily, contrary to a Body ?

18. *Asclep.* Confessedly.

19. *Herm.* Therefore the place is unbodily ; but that which is unbodily is either some Divine thing, or God himself. And by something *Divine*, I do not mean that which was made or begotten.

20. If therefore it be Divine, it is an Essence or Substance ; but if it be God, it is above Essence ; but he is otherwise intelligible.

21. For the first, God is intelligible, not to himself, but to us ; for that which is intelligible is subject to that which understandeth by Sense.

22. Therefore, God is not intelligible to himself ; for not being any other thing from that which is understood, he cannot be understood by himself.

23. But he is another thing from us, and therefore he is understood by us.

24. If therefore Place be intelligible, it is not Place [but

but God ; but if God be intelligible, he is intelligible not as Place, but as a capable Operation.

25. Now, everything that is moved, is moved not in or by that which is moved, but in that which standeth or resteth, and that which moveth standeth or resteth ; for it is impossible it should be moved with it.

26. *Asclep.* How, then, O *Trismegistus*, are those things that are here moved with the things that are moved ? for thou sayest that the Spheres that wander, are moved by the Sphere that wanders not.

27. *Herm.* That, O *Asclepius*, is not a moving together, but a counter motion ; for they are not moved after a like manner, but contrary one to the other ; and contrariety hath a standing resistance of motion, for the *avrrtik*, or resistance, is a staying of Motion.

28. Therefore, the wandering spheres being moved contrarily to that Sphere which wandereth not, shall have one from another contrarily standing of itself.

29. For this *Bear* thou seest neither rise nor go down, but turning always about the same ; dost thou think it moveth or standeth still ?

30. *Asclep.* I think it moves, *Trismegistus*.

31. What motion, O *Asclepius* ?

32. *Asclep.* A motion that is always carried about the same.

33. But the Circulation which is about the same, and the motion about the same, are both hidden by Station ; for that which is about the same, forbids that which is above the same, if it stand to that which is about the same.

34. And so the contrary motion stands fast always, being always established by the contrariety.

35. But I will give thee concerning this matter, an Earthly Example, that may be seen with eyes.

[36. Look

36. Look upon any of these living Creatures upon Earth, as Man, for example, and see him swimming ; for as the Water is carried one way, the reluctance or resistance of his feet and hands is made a station to the Man, that he should not be carried with the Water, nor sink underneath it.

37. *Asclep.* Thou hast laid down a very clear example, *Trismegistus.*

38. *Herm.* Therefore, every motion is in station, and is moved of station.

39. The motion, then, of the World, and of every material living thing, happeneth not to be done by those things that are without the World, but by those things within it, a Soul, or Spirit, or some other unbodily thing, to those things that are without it.

40. For an inanimate Body doth not know, much less a Body if it be wholly inanimate.

41. *Asclep.* What meaneth thou by this, O *Trismegistus*, wood and stones, and all other inanimate things, are they not moving Bodies ?

42. *Herm.* By no means, O *Asclepius*, for that within the Body, which moves the inanimate thing, is not the Body, that moves both as well the Body of that which beareth, as the Body of that which is born ; for one dead or inanimate thing cannot move another ; that which moveth, must needs be alive if it move.

43. Thou seest therefore how the Soul is surcharged, when it carrieth two Bodies.

44. And now it is manifest that the things that are moved, are moved in something, and by something.

45. *Asclep.* The things that are moved, O *Trismegistus*, must needs be moved in that which is void, or empty vacuum, *κενόν*.

46. Be advised, O *Asclepius*, for of all the things that are, there is nothing empty, only that which is not, is empty and a stranger to existence or being.

47. But that which is could not be if it were not full of existence ; for that which is in being or existence, can never be made empty.

48. *Asclep.* Are there not therefore some things that are empty, O *Trismegistus*, as an empty Barrel, an empty Hogshead, an empty Well, an empty Wine-press, and many such like ?

49. *Herm.* O the grossness of thy error, O *Asclepius* ; those things that are most full and replenished, dost thou account them void and empty ?

50. *Asclep.* What may be thy meaning, *Trismegistus* ?

51. *Herm.* Is not the Air a Body ?

52. *Asclep.* It is a Body.

53. *Herm.* Why then this Body, does it not pass through all things that are ? and passing through them, fill them ? and that Body, doth it not consist of the mixture of the four ? therefore, all those things which thou callest empty are full of Air.

54. Therefore, those things thou callest empty, thou oughtest to call them hollow, not empty ; for they exist and are full of Air and Spirit.

55. *Asclep.* This reason is beyond all contradiction, O *Trismegistus*, but what shall we call the place in which the whole Universe is moved ?

56. *Herm.* Call it incorporeal, O *Asclepius*.

57. *Asclep.* What is that, incorporeal or unbodily ?

58. *Herm.* The Mind and Reason, the whole, wholly comprehending itself, free from all Body, undeceivable, invisible, impassible from a Body itself, standing fast in itself, capable of all things, and that Savour of the things that are.

59. Whereof the *Good*, the *Truth*, the *Archetypal Light*, the Archetype of the Soul, are, as it were, Beams.

60. *Asclep.* Why, then, what is God ?

61. *Herm.* That which is none of these things, yet is, [and

and is the cause of being to all, and every one of the things that are ; for he left nothing destitute of Being.

62. And all things are made of things that are, and not of things that are not ; for the things that are not, have not the nature to be able to be made ; and again, the things that are, have not the nature never to be, or not to be at all.

63. *Asclep.* What dost thou then say at length that God is ?

64. *Herm.* God is not a Mind, but the Cause that the Mind is ; not a Spirit, but the Cause that the Spirit is ; not Light, but the Cause that Light is.

65. Therefore, we must worship God by these two Appellations, which are proper to him alone, and to no other.

66. For neither of all the other, which are called Gods, nor of Men, nor *Demons*, or Angels, can any one be, though never so little, Good, save only God alone.

67. And this he is and nothing else ; but all other things are separable from the nature of Good.

68. For the Body and the Soul have no place that is capable of or can contain the Good.

69. For the greatness of Good is as great as the Existence of all things that are, both bodily and unbodily, both sensible and intelligible.

70. This is the Good, even God.

71. See, therefore, that thou do not at any time call ought else Good, for so thou shalt be impious ; or any else God, but only the Good, for so thou shalt again be impious.

72. In Word it is often said by all men the Good, but all men do not understand what it is ; but through Ignorance they call both the Gods, and some men, Good, that can never either be, or be made so.

73. Therefore all the other Gods are honoured with the title or appellation of God, but God is the Good, not according to Heaven, but Nature.

74. For there is one Nature of God, even the Good,
[and

and one kind of them both, from whence all are kinds.

75. For he that is Good, is the giver of all things, and takes nothing ; and, therefore, God gives all things, and receives nothing.

76. The other title and appellation, is the Father, because of his making all things ; for it is the part of a Father to make.

77. Therefore, it hath been the greatest and most Religious care in this life, to them that are Wise, and well-minded, to beget children.

78. As likewise it is the greatest misfortune and impiety, for any to be separated from men, without children ; and this man is punished after Death by the *Demons*, and the punishment is this : To have the Soul of this childless man, adjudged and condemned, to a Body that neither hath the nature of a man, nor of a woman, which is an accursed thing under the Sun.

79. Therefore, O *Asclepius*, never congratulate any man that is childless; but on the contrary pity his misfortune, knowing what punishment abides, and is prepared for him.

80. Let so many, and such manner of things, O *Asclepius*, be said as a certain precognition of all things in Nature.

The End of the Ninth Book.





THE TENTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
THE MIND TO HERMES.



FORBEAR thy Speech, O *Hermes Trismegistus*, and call to mind to those things that are said ; but I will not delay to speak what comes into my mind, sithence many men have spoken many things, and those very different, concerning the Universe, and Good ; but I have not learned the Truth.

2. Therefore, the Lord make it plain to me in this point ; for I will believe thee only, for the manifestation of these things.

3. Then said the Mind how the case stands.
4. God and All.
5. God, Eternity, the World, Time, Generation.
6. God made Eternity, Eternity the World, the World Time, and Time Generation.
7. Of God, as it were, the Substance, is the *Good*, the *Fair*, *Blessedness*, *Wisdom*.

[8. Of

- 8. Of Eternity, Identity, or Selfness.
- 9. Of the World, Order.
- 10. Of Time, Change.
- 11. Of Generation, Life and Death.
- 12. But the Operation of God, is Mind and Soul.
- 13. Of Eternity, Permanence, or Long-lasting, and Immortality.
- 14. Of the World, Restitution, and Decay, or Destruction.
- 15. Of Time, Augmentation and Diminution.
- 16. And of Generation qualities.
- 17. Therefore, Eternity is in God.
- 18. The World in Eternity.
- 19. Time in the World.
- 20. And Generation in Time.
- 21. And Eternity standeth about God.
- 22. The World is moved in Eternity.
- 23. Time is determined in the World.
- 24. Generation is done in Time.
- 25. Therefore, the Spring and Fountain of all things is God.
- 26. The Substance Eternity.
- 27. The Matter is the World.
- 28. The Power of God is Eternity.
- 29. And the Work of Eternity, is the World not yet made, and yet ever made by Eternity.
- 30. Therefore, shall nothing be at any time destroyed, for Eternity is incorruptible.
- 31. Neither can anything perish, or be destroyed in the World, the World being contained and embraced by Eternity.
- 32. But what is the Wisdom of God? Even the *Good* and the *Fair*, and *Blessedness*, and every Virtue, and Eternity.
- 33. Eternity, therefore, put into the Matter Immortality
[and]

and Everlastingness ; for the Generation of that depends upon Eternity, even as Eternity doth of God.

34. For Generation and Time, in Heaven and in Earth, are of a double Nature ; in Heaven they are unchangeable and incorruptible ; but on Earth they are changeable and corruptible.

35. And the Soul of Eternity is God ; and the Soul of the World, Eternity ; and of the Earth, Heaven.

36. God is in the Mind, the Mind in the Soul, the Soul in the Matter, all things by Eternity.

37. All this Universal Body, in which are all Bodies, is full of Soul, the Soul full of Mind, the Mind full of God.

38. For within he fills them, and without he contains them, quickening the Universe.

39. Without, he quickens this perfect living thing the World, and within all living Creatures.

40. And above in Heaven he abides in Identity or Selfness, but below upon Earth he changeth Generation.

41. Eternity comprehendeth the World either by necessity, or Providence, or Nature.

42. And if any man shall think any other thing, it is God that actuateth, or operateth this All.

43. But the operation or Act of God, is Power insuperable, to which none may compare anything, either Humane or Divine.

44. Therefore, O *Hermes*, think none of these things below, or the things above, in anywise like unto God ; for if thou dost, thou errest from the Truth.

45. For nothing can be like the unlike, and only, and One ; nor mayest thou think that he hath given of his Power to any other thing.

46. For who after him can make anything, either of Life or Immortality ; of Change or of Quality ? and himself, what other things should he make ?

47. For God is not idle, for then all things would be idle ; for all things are full of God.

48. But there is not anywhere in the World, such a thing as Idleness ; for Idleness is a name that implieth a thing void or empty, both of a Doer, and a thing done.

49. But all things must necessarily be made or done both always, and according to the nature of every place.

50. For he that maketh or doth, is in all things, yet not fastened or comprehended in anything ; nor making or doing one thing, but all things.

51. For being an active or operating Power, and sufficient of himself for the things that are made, and the things that are made are under him.

52. Look upon, through me, the World is subject to thy sight, and understand exactly the Beauty thereof.

53. A Body perpetual, than the which there is nothing more ancient, yet always vigorous and young.

54. See also the Seven Worlds set over us, adorned with an everlasting order, and filling Eternity with a different course.

55. For all things are full of Light, but the Fire is nowhere.

56. For the friendship and commixture of contraries and unlike, become Light shining from the Act or Operation of God, the Father of all Good, the Prince of all Order, and the Ruler of the Seven Worlds.

57. Look also upon the Moon, the forerunner of them all, the Instrument of Nature, and which changeth the matter here below.

58. Behold the Earth the middle of the Whole, the firm and stable Foundation of the Fair World, the Feeder and Nurse of Earthly things.

59. Consider, moreover, how great the multitude is of immortal living things, and of mortal ones also ; and see the Moon going about in the midst of both, to wit, of things immortal and mortal.

[60. But

60. But all things are full of Soul, and all things are properly moved by it ; some things about the Heaven, and some things about the Earth ; and neither of those on the right hand to the left ; nor those on the left hand to the right ; nor those things that are above, downward ; nor those things that are below, upwards.

61. And that all these things are made, O beloved *Hermes*, thou needst not learn of me.

62. For they are Bodies, and have a Soul, and are moved.

63. And that all these should come together into one, it is impossible without something to gather them together.

64. Therefore, there must be some such ones, and he altogether One.

65. For seeing that the motions are divers, and many, and the Bodies not alike, and yet one ordered swiftness among them all ; It is impossible there should be two or more Makers.

66. For one order is not kept by many.

67. But in the weaker there would be jealousy of the stronger, and thence also contentions.

68. And if there were one Maker, of mutable mortal living Wights, he would desire also to make immortal ones, as he that were the Maker of immortal ones, would do to make mortal.

69. Moreover, also, if there were two, the Matter being one, who should be chief, or have the disposing of the facture ?

70. Or if both of them, which of them the greater part ?

71. But thinks thus that every living Body hath its consistence of Matter and Soul ; and of that which is immortal, and that which is mortal and unreasonable.

72. For all living Bodies have a Soul ; and those things that are not living, are only matter by itself.

[73. And

73. And the Soul likewise of itself drawing near her Maker, is the cause of Life and Being, and being the cause of Life is, after a manner, the cause of immortal things.

74. How then are mortal Wights other from immortal?

75. Or how cannot he make living Wights, that causeth immortal things and immortality ?

76. That there is some Body that doth these things it is apparent, and that he is also one, it is most manifest.

77. For there is one Soul, one Life, and one matter.

78. Who is this ? who can it be, other than the *One God* ?

79. For whom else can it benefit to make living things, save only God alone ?

80. There is therefore One God.

81. For it is a ridiculous thing to confess the World to be one, one Sun, one Moon, one Divinity, and yet to have, I know not how many gods.

82. He therefore being One, doth all things in many things.

83. And what great thing is it for God, to make Life, and Soul, and Immortality, and Change, when thyself dost so many things ?

84. For thou both seest, speaketh, and hearest, smellest, tastest, and touchest, walkest, understandest, and breathest.

85. And it is not one that sees, and another that hear- eth, and another that speaketh, and another that toucheth, and another that smelleth, and another that walketh, and another that understandeth, and another that breatheth ; but one that doth all these things.

86. Yet neither can these things possibly be without God.

87. For as thou, if thou shouldest cease from doing these things, were not a living wight, so if God should cease from those, he were not (which is not lawful to say) any longer God.

88. For if it be already demonstrated that nothing can be idle or empty, how much more may be affirmed of God !

89. For if there be anything which he doth not do, then is he (if it were lawful to say so) imperfect.

90. Whereas, seeing he is not idle, but perfect, certainly he doth all things.

91. Now give thyself unto me, O *Hermes*, for a little while, thou shalt the more easily understand, that it is the necessary work of God, that all things should be made or done that are done, or were once done, or shall be done.

92. And this, O best beloved, is Life.

93. And this is the *Fair*.

94. And this is the *Good*.

95. And this is *God*.

96. And if thou will understand this by work also, mark what happens to thyself when thou will generate.

97. And yet this is not like unto him, for he is not sensible of pleasure, for neither hath he any other Fellow Workman.

98. But being himself the only Workman, he is always in the Work, himself being that which he doth or maketh.

99. For all things, if they were separate from him, must needs fall and die, as there being no life in them.

100. And again, if all things be living wights, both which are in heaven, and upon earth, and that there be one Life in all things which are made by God, and that is God, then certainly all things are made or done by God.

101. Life is the union of the Mind and the Soul.

102. But death is not the destruction of those things that were gathered together, but a dissolving of the Union.

103. The Image therefore of God, is Eternity ; of Eternity, the World ; of the World, the Sun ; of the Sun, Man.

104. But the people say, That changing is Death, because the Body is dissolved, and the Life goeth into that which appeareth not.

[105. By

105. By this discourse, my dearest *Hermes*, I affirm as thou hearest, That the World is changed, because every day part thereof becomes invisible, but that it is never dissolved.

106. And these are the Passions of the World, Revolutions and Occultations, and Revolution is a turning, but Occultation is Renovation.

107. And the World being all formed, hath not the forms lying without it, but itself changeth in itself.

108. Seeing then the World is all formed, what must he be that made it ! for without form, he cannot be.

109. And if he be all formed, he will be kept like the World, but if he have but one form, he shall be in this regardless of the world.

110. What do we then say that he is ? We will not raise any doubts by our speech, for nothing that is doubtful concerning God is yet known.

111. He hath therefore one *Idea*, which is proper to him, which, because it is unbodily, is not subject to the sight, and yet shows all forms by the Bodies.

112. And do not wonder if there be an incorruptible *Idea*.

113. For they are like the Margents of that Speech, which is in writing ; for they seem to be high and swelling, but they are by nature smooth and even.

114. But understand well this that I say, more boldly, for it is more true : As man cannot live without life, so neither can God live not doing good.

115. For this is, as it were, the Life and Motion of God, to move all things, and quicken them.

116. But some of the things I have said, must have a particular explanation ; Understand then what I say.

117. All things are in God, not as lying in a place, for Place is both a body and uninoveable, and those things that are placed, have no motion.

[118. For

118. For they lie otherwise in that which is unbodily, than in the fantasie, or to appearance.

119. Consider him that contains all things, and understand that nothing is more capacious, than that which is incorporeal, nothing more swift, nothing more powerful, but it is most capacious, most swift, and most strong.

120. And judge of this by thyself, command thy Soul to go into *India*, and sooner than thou canst bid it, it will be there.

121. Bid it likewise pass over the *Ocean*, and suddenly it will be there; not as passing from place to place, but suddenly it will be there.

122. Command it to fly into Heaven, and it will not need no wings, neither shall anything hinder it, not the fire of the Sun, not the *Aether*, not the turning of the Spheres, not the bodies of any other Stars, but cutting through all, it will fly up to the last and furthest body.

123. And if thou wilt even break the whole, and see those things that are without the world (if there be anything without), thou mayest.

124. Behold, how great power, how great swiftness thou hast! Canst thou do all these things, and cannot God?

125. After this manner, therefore, contemplate God to have all the whole world to himself, as it were, all thoughts, or intellections.

126. If therefore thou wilt not equal thyself to God, thou canst not understand God.

127. For the like is intelligible by the like.

128. Increase thyself unto an immeasureable greatness, leaping beyond every Body, and transcending all Time, become Eternity, and thou shalt understand God: If thou believe in thyself, that nothing is impossible, but accountest thyself immortal, and that thou canst understand all things, every Art, every Science, and the manner and custom of every living thing.

[129. Become

129. Become higher than all height, lower than all depths, comprehend in thyself the qualities of all the Creatures, of the Fire, the Water, the Dry, and Moist, and conceive likewise, that thou canst at once be everywhere, in the Sea, in the Earth.

130. Thou shalt at once understand thyself, not yet begotten in the Womb, young, old, to be dead, the things after death, and all these together, as also times, places, deeds, qualities, quantities, or else thou canst not yet understand God.

131. But if thou shut up thy Soul in the Body, and abuse it, and say, I understand nothing, I can do nothing, I am afraid of the Sea, I cannot climb up to Heaven, I know not who I am, I cannot tell what I shall be : What hast thou to do with God ? for thou canst understand none of those Fair and Good things, and be a lover of the Body and Evil.

132. For it is the greatest Evil, not to know God.

133. But to be able to know, and to will, and to hope, is the straight way, and Divine way, proper to the Good, and it will everywhere meet thee, and everywhere be seen of thee, plain and easy, when thou dost not expect or look for it ; it will meet thee waking, sleeping, sailing, travelling, by night, by day, when thou speakest, and when thou keepest silence.

134. For there is nothing which is not the Image of God.

135. And yet thou sayest, God is invisible ; but be advised, for who is more manifest than He ?

136. For therefore hath he made all things, that thou by all things mayest see Him.

137. This is the Good of God, this is the Virtue, to appear, and to be seen in all things.

138. There is nothing invisible, no, not of those things that are incorporeal.

[139. The

139. The Mind is seen in understanding, and God is seen in doing or making.

140. Let these things thus far forth, be made manifest unto thee, O *Trismegistus*.

141. Understand in like manner, all other things by thyself, and thou shalt not be deceived.

The End of the Tenth Book.





THE ELEVENTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
OF THE COMMON MIND, TO TAT.



THE Mind, O *Tat*, is of the very Essence of God, if yet there be any Essence of God.

2. What kind of Essence that is, he alone knows himself exactly.

3. The Mind therefore is not cut off, or divided from the essentiality of God, but united as the light of the Sun.

4. And this Mind in men, is God, and therefore are some men Divine, and their Humanity is near Divinity.

5. For the good *Demon* called the Gods, immortal Men, and men mortal Gods.

6. But in the brute Beast, or unreasonable living Wights, the Mind is their Nature.

7. For where there is a Soul, there is the Mind, as where there is Life there is also a Soul.

[8. In

8. In living Creatures, therefore, that are without Reason, the Soul is Life, void of the operations of the Mind.

9. For the Mind is the Benefactor of the Souls of men, and worketh to the proper Good.

10. And in unreasonable things it co-operateth with the Nature of everyone of them, but in men it worketh against their Natures.

11. For the Soul being in the Body, is straightway made Evil by Sorrow, and Grief, and Pleasure, or Delight.

12. For Grief and Pleasure, flow like juices from the compound Body, whereinto when the Soul entereth or descendeth, she is moistened and tinctured with them.

13. As many Souls, therefore, as the Mind governeth, or overruleth, to them it shows its own Light, resisting their prepossessions or presumptions.

14. As a good Physician grieveth the Body, prepossessed of a disease, by burning or lancing it for health's sake ;

15. After the same manner also the Mind grieveth the Soul, by drawing it out of Pleasure, from whence every disease of the Soul proceedeth.

16. But the Great Disease of the Soul is *Atheism*, because that opinion followeth to all Evil, and no Good.

17. Therefore, the Mind resisting, it procureth Good to the Soul, as a Physician to the Body.

18. But as many Souls of Men, as do not admit or entertain the Mind for their Governor, do suffer the same thing that the Soul of unreasonable living things.

19. For the Soul being a *Co-operator* with them, permits or leaves them to their concupiscences, whereunto they are carried by the torrent of their Appetite, and so tend to brutishness.

20. And as brute Beasts, they are angry without reason, and they desire without reason, and never cease, nor are satisfied with evil.

21. For unreasonable Angers and Desires are the most exceeding Evils.

22. And therefore hath God set the Mind over there, as a Revenger and Reprover of them,

23. *Tat.* Here, O Father, that discourse of Fate or Destiny, which thou madest to me, is in danger of being overthrown ; for if it be fatal for any man to commit *Adultery* or *Sacrilege*, or do any evil, he is punished also, though he, of necessity, do the work of Fate or Destiny.

24. *Herm.* All things, O Son, are the work of Fate, and without it can no bodily thing, either Good or Evil, be done.

25. For it is decreed by Fate, that he that doth any evil, should also suffer for it.

26. And therefore he doth it, that he may suffer that which he suffereth because he did it.

27. But for the present, let alone that speech, concerning Evil and Fate, for at other times we have spoken of it.

28. Now, our discourse is about the Mind, and what it can do, and how it differs, and is in men such a one, but in brute Beasts changed.

29. And again in brute Beasts it is not beneficial, but in men by quenching both their Anger and Concupiscences.

30. And of man, thou must understand, some to be rational, or governed by reason, and some irrational.

31. But all men are subject to Fate, and to Generation, and Change, for these are the beginning and end of Fate or Destiny.

32. And all men suffer those things that are decreed by Fate.

33. But rational men, over whom, as we said, the mind bears rule, do not suffer like unto other men ; but being free from viciousness, and being not evil, they do suffer evil.

34. *Tat.* How sayest thou this again, Father ? An
[*Adulterer*,

Adulterer, is he not evil ? A *Murderer*, is he not evil ? and so of others.

35. *Herm.* But the rational man, O Son, will not suffer for Adultery, but as the Adulterer not for Murder, but as the Murderer.

36. And it is impossible to escape the Quality of Change as of Generation, but the Viciousness, he that hath the Mind, may escape.

37. And therefore, O Son, I have always heard the good *Demon* say, and if he had delivered it in writing, he had much profited all mankind. For he alone, O Son, as the first born, God seeing all things, truly spake Divine words. I have heard him sometimes, *That all things are one thing, especially intelligible Bodies, or that all especially intelligible Bodies are one.*

38. We live in Power, in Act, and in Eternity.

39. Therefore, a good mind is that which the soul of him is.

40. And if this be so, then no intelligible thing differs from intelligible things.

41. As, therefore, it is possible that the Mind, the Prince of all things ; so likewise, that the Soul that is of God, can do whatsoever it will.

42. But understand thou well, for this Discourse I have made to the Question which thou askest of me before, I mean concerning Fate and the Mind.

43. First, if, O Son, thou shalt diligently withdraw thyself from all contentious speeches, thou shalt find that in Truth, the Mind, the Soul of God bears rule over all things, both over Fate, and Law, and all other things.

44. And nothing is impossible to him, no, not of the things that are of Fate.

45. Therefore, though the Soul of Man be above it, let it not neglect the things that happen to be under Fate.

46. And these, thus far, were the excellent sayings of the good *Demon*.

[47. *Tat.*

47. *Tat.* Most divinely spoken, O Father, and truly and profitably, yet clear this one thing unto me.

48. Thou sayest, that in brute Beasts the Mind worketh or acteth after the manner of Nature, co-operating also with their (*ἰρμας*, *impetus*) inclinations.

49. Now, the impetuous inclinations of brute Beasts, as I conceive, are Passions. If, therefore, the Mind do co-operate with these impetuous Inclinations, and that they are the Passions in brute Beasts, certainly the Mind is also a Passion, conforming itself to Passions.

50. *Herm.* Well done, Son, thou askest nobly, and yet it is just that I should answer thee.

51. All incorporeal things, O Son, that are in the Body, are passible, nay, they are properly Passions.

52. Everything that moveth is incorporeal ; everything that is moved is a Body ; and it is moved into the Bodies by the Mind. Now, Motion is passion, and there they both suffer ; as well that which moveth, as that which is moved, as well that which ruleth, as that which is ruled.

53. But being freed from the Body, it is freed likewise from Passion.

54. But especially, O Son, there is nothing impassible, but all things are passible.

55. But Passion differs from that which is passible ; for that (Passion) acteth, but this suffers.

56. Bodies also of themselves do act ; for either they are unmoveable, or else are moved ; and which soever it be, it is a Passion.

57. But incorporeal things do always act, or work, and therefore they are passible.

58. Let not, therefore, the appellations or names trouble thee, for Action and Passion are the same thing, but that it is not grievous to use the more honourable name.

59. *Tat.* O Father, thou hast delivered this discourse most plainly.

60. *Herm.* Consider this also, O Son, that God hath freely bestowed upon man, above all other living things, these two, to wit, Mind and Speech, or Reason, $\lambda\delta\gamma\sigma\varsigma$, equal to immortality.

61. These, if any man use, or employ upon what he ought, he shall differ nothing from the Immortals.

62. Yea, rather going out of the Body, he shall be guided and led by them, both into the Choir and Society of the God, and blessed ones.

63. *Tat.* Do not other living creatures use speech, O Father ?

64. *Herm.* No, Son, but only voice. Now, speech and voice do differ exceeding much ; for speech is common to all men, but voice is proper unto every kind of living thing.

65. *Tat.* Yea, but the Speech of men is different, O Father ; every man according to his Nation.

66. *Herm.* It is true, O Son, they do differ : yet as Man is one, so is Speech one also, and it is interpreted and found the same, both in *Egypt*, *Persia*, and *Greece*.

67. But thou seemest unto me, Son, to be ignorant of the Virtue, or Power and greatness of Speech.

68. For the blessed God, the good *Demon* said or commanded the Soul to be in the Body, the Mind in the Soul, ($\chi\delta\gamma\sigma\varsigma$) the Word, or Speech, or Reason in the Mind, and the Mind in God, and that God is the Father of them all.

69. Therefore, the Word is the Image of the Mind, and the Mind of God, and the Body of the *Idea*, and the *Idea* of the Soul.

70. Therefore, of the Matter, the subtlest or smallest part is Air, of the Air the Soul, of the Soul the Mind, of the Mind God.

71. And God is about all things, and through all things, but the Mind about the Soul, the Soul about the Air, and the Air about the Matter.

72. But Necessity, and Providence, and Nature, are the Organs or Instruments of the World, and of the Order of Matter.

73. For of those things that are intelligible, every one is ; but the Essence of them is Identity.

74. But of the Bodies of the whole, or universe, every one is many things.

75. For the Bodies that are put together, and that have, and make their changes into other, having this Identity, do always save and preserve the incorruption of the Identity,

76. But in every one of the compound Bodies there is a Number.

77. For without Number it is impossible there should be consistence, or constitution, or composition, or dissolution.

78. But Unities do both beget and increase Numbers, and again being dissolved, come into themselves.

79. And the Matter is One.

80. But this whole World, the great God, and the Image of the Greater, and united unto him, and concerning the Order, and Will of the Father, is the fulness of Life.

81. And there is nothing therein, through all the Eternity of the Revolutions, neither of the whole, nor of the parts which doth not live.

82. For there is nothing dead, that either hath been, or is, or shall be in the World.

83. For the Father would have it, as long as it lasts, to be a living thing ; and therefore it must needs be God also.

84. How, therefore, O Son, can there be in God in the image of the Universe, in the fulness of Life, any dead things ?

85. For dying is Corruption, and corruption is destruction.

86. How, then, can any part of the incorruptible be corrupted, or of God be destroyed ?

87. *Tat.* Therefore, O Father, do not the living things in the World die, though they be parts thereof?

88. *Herm.* Be wary in thy speech, O Son, and not deceived in the names of things.

89. For they do not die, O Son, but as Compound bodies they are dissolved.

90. But dissolution is not death ; and they are dissolved, not that they may be destroyed, but that they may be made new.

91. *Tat.* What, then, is the operation of Life ? Is it not Motion ?

92. *Herm.* And what is there in the World unmoveable ? Nothing at all, O Son.

93. *Tat.* Why, doth not the Earth seem immovable to thee, O Father ?

94. *Herm.* No, but subject to many Motions, though after a manner, it alone be stable.

95. What a ridiculous thing it were that the nurse of all things should be immovable which beareth and bringeth forth all things.

96. For it is impossible that anything that bringeth forth, should bring forth without Motion.

97. And a ridiculous question it is, whether the fourth part of the whole be idle ; for the word immovable, or without motion, signifies nothing else, but idleness.

98. Know generally, O Son, that whatsoever is in the World is moved either according to Augmentation or Diminution.

99. But that which is moved, liveth also, yet it is not necessary that a living thing should be or continue the same.

100. For while the whole world is together, it is unchangeable, O Son, but all the parts thereof are changeable.

101. Yet nothing is corrupted or destroyed, and quite abolished, but the names trouble men.

102. For Generation is not Life, but Sense, neither is Change Death, but Forgetfulness, or rather Occultation, and lying hid.

Or better thus :—

103. *For Generation is not a Creation of Life, but a production of things to Sense, and making them manifest. Neither is Change Death, but an Occultation or hiding of that which was.*

104. These things being so, all things are Immortal, Matter, Life, Spirit, Soul, Mind, whereof every living thing consisteth.

105. Every living thing therefore is Immortal, because of the Mind, but especially Man, who both receiveth God, and converseth with him.

106. For with this living wight, alone is God familiar ; in the night by dreams, in the day by Symbols or Signs.

107. And by all things doth he foretell him of things to come, by Birds, by Fowls, by the Spirit, or Wind, and by an Oak.

108. Wherefore, also, Man professeth to know things that have been, things that are present, and things to come.

109. Consider this also, O Son, that every other living Creature goeth upon one part of the World, Swimming things in the Water, Land wights upon the Earth, Flying Fowls in the Air.

110. But Man useth all these, the Earth, the Water, the Air, and the Fire, nay, he seeth and toucheth Heaven by his senses.

111. But God is both about all things, and through all things, for he is both Act and Power.

112. And it is no hard thing, O Son, to understand God.

113. And if thou wilt also see him, look upon the
[Necessity

Necessity of things that appear, and the Providence of things that have been, and are done.

114. See the Matter being most full of Life, and so great a God moved, with all Good, and Fair, both Gods, and *Demons*, and Men.

115. *Tat.* But these, O Father, are wholly Acts, or Operations.

116. *Herm.* If they be, therefore, wholly acts or operations, O Son, by whom are they acted or operated, but by God?

117. Or art thou ignorant, that as parts of the World, are Heaven, and Earth, and Water, and Air; after the same manner, the Members of God, are Life, and Immortality, and Eternity, and Spirit, and Necessity, and Providence, and Nature, and Soul, and Mind, and the Continuance or Perseverance of all these which is called Good.

118. And there is not anything of all that hath been, and all that is, where God is not.

119. *Tat.* What, in Matter, O Father?

120. *Herm.* The Matter, Son, what is it without God, that thou shouldst ascribe a proper place to it?

121. Or what dost thou think it to be? peradventure, some heap that is not actuated or operated.

122. But if it be actuated, by whom is it actuated? for we have said, that Acts or Operations, are the parts of God.

123. By whom are all living things quickened? and the Immortal, by whom are they immortalized? the things that are changeable, by whom are they changed?

124. Whether thou speak of Matter or Body, or Essence, know that all these are Acts of God.

125. And that the Act of Matter is materiality, and of the Bodies corporality, and of essence essentiality, and this is God the whole.

[126. And

126. And in the whole, there is nothing that is not God.

127. Wherefore, about God, there is neither Greatness, Place, Quality, Figure, or Time, for he is All, and the All, through all, and about all.

128. This Word, O Son, worship and adore. And the only service of God, is not to be evil.

The End of the Eleventh Book.





THE TWELFTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
HIS CRATER, OR MONAS.



THE Workman made this Universal World, not with his Hands, but his Word.

2. Therefore thus think of him, as present everywhere, and being always, and making all things ; and one above, that by his Will hath framed the things that are.

3. For that is his Body, not tangible, nor visible, nor measurable, nor extensible, nor like any other body,

4. For it is neither Fire, nor Water, nor Air, nor Wind, but all these things are of him ; for being Good, he hath dedicated that name unto himself alone.

5. But he would also adorn the Earth, but with the Ornament of a Divine Body.

6. And he sent Man, an Immortal, and a mortal wight.

[7. And

7. And Man had more than all living Creatures, and the World ; because of his Speech, and Mind.

8. For Man became the Spectator of the Works of God, and wondered, and acknowledged the Maker.

9. For he divided Speech among all Men, but not Mind, and yet he envied not any ; for Envy comes not thither, but is abode here below in the Souls of men, that have not the Mind.

10. *Tat.* But wherefore, Father, did not God distribute the Mind to all men ?

11. *Herm.* Because it pleased him, O Son, to set that in the middle among all souls, as a reward to strive for.

12. *Tat.* And where hath he set it ?

13. *Herm.* Filling a large Cup or Bowl therewith, he sent it down, giving also a Cryer or Proclaimer.

14. And he commanded him to proclaim these things to the souls of men.

15. Dip and wash thyself, thou that art able in this Cup or Bowl : Thou that believeth that thou shalt return to him that sent this Cup ; thou that acknowledgest whereunto thou wert made.

16. As many, therefore, as understood the Proclamation, and were baptized, or dowsed into the Mind, these were made partakers of knowledge, and became perfect men, receiving the Mind.

17. But as many as missed of the Proclamation, they received Speech, but not Mind ; being ignorant whereunto they were made, or by whom.

18. But their Senses are just like to brute Beasts, and having their temper in Anger and Wrath, they do not admire the things worthy of looking on.

19. But wholly addicted to the pleasures and desires of the Body, they believe that man was made for them.

20. But as many as partake of the gift of God ; these, O *Tat*, in comparison of their works, are rather immortal, than mortal men.

[21. Compre-

21. Comprehending all things in their Mind, which are upon Earth, which are in Heaven, and if there be anything above Heaven.

22. And lifting up themselves so high, they see the Good, and seeing it, they account it a miserable calamity to make their abode here.

23. And despising all things bodily and unbodily, they make haste to the *One and Only*.

24. Thus, O *Tat*, is the knowledge of the Mind, the beholding of Divine things, and the Understanding of God, the Cup itself, being Divine.

25. *Tat*. And I, O Father, would be baptized and drenched therein.

26. *Herm.* Except thou first hate thy body, O Son, thou canst not love thyself, but loving thyself, thou shalt have the Mind, and having the Mind, thou shalt also partake the Knowledge or Science.

27. *Tat*. How meanest thou, O Father?

28. *Herm.* Because it is impossible, O Son, to be conversant about things Mortal and Divine.

29. For the things that are, being two Bodies, and things incorporeal, wherein is the Mortal and the Divine, the Election or Choice of either is left to him that will choose: For no man can choose both.

30. And of which soever the choice is made, the other being diminished or overcome, magnifieth the act or operation of the other.

31. The choice of the better, therefore, is not only best for him that chooseth it, by deifying man, but it also sheweth Piety and Religion towards God.

32. But the choice of the worst destroys a man, but doth nothing against God, save that as *Pomps* or *Pageants*, when they come abroad, cannot do anything themselves but hinder; after the same manner also do these make *Pomps* and *Pageants* in the World, being seduced by the pleasures of the Body.

[33. These

33. These Things being so, O *Tat*, that things have been, and are so plenteously ministered to us from God, let them proceed also from us, without any scarcity or sparing.

34. For God is innocent or guiltless, but we are the causes of Evil, preferring them before the Good.

35. Thou seest, O Son, how many Bodies we must go beyond, and how many Choirs of *Demons*, and what continuity and courses of Stars, that we may make haste to the One, and only God.

36. For the Good is not to be transcended, it is unbounded and infinite, unto itself, without beginning, but unto us, seeming to have a beginning, even our knowledge of it.

37. For our Knowledge is not the beginning of it, but shews us the beginning of its being known unto us.

38. Let us, therefore, lay hold of the beginning, and we shall quickly go through all things.

39. It is indeed a difficult thing to leave those things that are accustomable and present, and turn us to those things that are ancient, and according to the original.

40. For these things that appear, delight us, but make the things that appear not, hard to believe, or *the things that appear not, are hard to believe*.

41. The things most apparent are Evil, but the Good is secret, or hid in, or to the things that appear, for it hath neither Form nor Figure.

42. For this cause it is like to itself, but unlike everything else, for it is impossible that anything incorporeal should be made known, or appear to a Body.

43. For this is the difference between the like and the unlike, and the unlike wanteth always somewhat of the like.

44. For the Unity, Beginning, and Root of all things, as being the Root and Beginning.

45. Nothing is without a beginning, but the Beginning is of nothing, but of itself, for it is the Beginning of all other things.

[46. Therefore,

46. Therefore it is, seeing it is not from another beginning.

47. Unity therefore being the Beginning, containeth every number, but itself is contained of none, and begetteth every number, itself being begotten of no other number.

48. Everything that is begotten (or made), is imperfect, and may be divided, increased, diminished.

49. But to the perfect, there happeneth none of these.

50. And that which is increased, is increased by Unity, but is consumed and vanished through weakness, being not able to receive the Unity.

51. This Image of God, have I described to thee, *O Tat*, as well as I could, which if thou do diligently consider, and view by the eyes of thy Mind, and hear, believe me, Son, thou shalt find the way to things above, or, rather, the Image itself will lead thee.

52. But the spectacle or sight, hath this peculiar and proper: Them that can see, and behold it, it holds fast and draws unto it, as they say, the Loadstone doth Iron.

The End of the Twelfth Book.





THE THIRTEENTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
OF SENSE AND UNDERSTANDING.



YESTERDAY, *Asclepius*, I delivered a perfect Discourse, but now I think it necessary, in suite of that, to dispute also of Sense.

2. For Sense and Understanding seem to differ, because the one is material and the other essential.

3. But unto me, they appear to be both one, or united, and not divided in men, I mean.

4. For in other living Creatures, Sense is united into Nature, but in men to Understanding.

5. But the Mind differs from Understanding, as much a God from Divinity.

6. For Divinity is (*ἰπὸ*) from under God, and Understanding from the Mind, being the Sister of the Word or Speech, and they the Instruments one of another.

7. For neither is the Word pronounced without Understanding, neither is Understanding manifested without the Word.

[8. Therefore,

8. Therefore, Sense and Understanding do both flow together into a man, as if they were infolded one within another.

9. For neither is it possible without Sense to Understand, nor can we have Sense without Understanding.

10. And yet it is possible (*for the time being*), that the Understanding may understand without Sense, as they that fancy visions in their Dreams.

11. But it seems unto me, that both the operations are in the Visions of Dreams, and that the Sense is stirred up out of sleep, into awakening.

12. For Man is divided into a Body and a Soul, when both parts of the Sense accord one with another, then is the Understanding childed, or brought forth by the Mind pronounced.

13. For the Mind brings forth all Intellections or Understandings, Good ones when it receiveth good seed from God, and the contrary, when it receives them from Devils.

14. For there is no part of the World void of the Devil, which entering in privately, sowed the seed of his own *proper* operation, and the mind did make pregnant, or did bring forth that which was sown, *Adulteries, Murders, Striking of Parents, Sacrileges, Impieties, Stranglings*, throwing down headlong, and all other things, which are the works of Evil *Demons*.

15. And the seeds of God are few, but great and Fair, and Good, Virtue, and Temperance, and Piety.

16. And the Piety is the knowledge of God, whom whosoever knoweth, being full of all good things, hath Divine Understanding, and not like the many.

17. And therefore they that have that knowledge, neither please the multitude, nor the multitude them, but they seem to be mad, and to move laughter, hated and despised, and many times also murdered.

18. For we have already said, That wickedness must dwell here, being in her own region.

19. For her region is the Earth, and not the World, as some will sometimes say, Blaspheming.

20. But the Godly or God-worshipping Man, laying hold on knowledge, will despise or tread under all these things, for though they be evil to other men, yet to him all things are good.

21. And upon mature consideration, he refers all things to knowledge, and that which is most to be wondered at, he alone makes Evil things good.

22. But I return again to my Discourse of Sense.

23. It is, therefore, a thing proper to man, to communicate and conjoin Sense and Understanding.

24. But every man, as I said before, doth not enjoy Understanding, for one man is material, another Essential.

25. And he that is material with wickedness, as I said, received from the Devils the seed of Understanding, but they that are with the Good essentially, are eared with God.

26. For God is the workman of all things, and when he worketh, he useth Nature.

27. He maketh all things good like himself.

28. But these things that are made good, are in the use of operation, unlawful.

29. For the Motion of the World, stirring up Generations, makes Qualities ; infesting some with evillness, and purifying some with good.

30. And the World, *Aselepius*, hath a peculiar Sense and Understanding, not like to Man's, nor so various or manifold, but a better and more simple.

31. For the Sense and Understanding of the World is *One*, in that it makes all things, and unmakes them again into itself, for it is the Organ or Instrument of the Will of God.

[32. And

32. And it is so organized or framed, and made for an Instrument by God, that receiving all Seeds into itself from God, and keeping them in itself, it maketh all things effectually, and dissolving them, reneweth all things.

33. And therefore like a good Husbandman of Life, when things are dissolved or loosened, he affords, by the casting of Seed, renovation to all things that grow.

34. There is nothing that it (the World) doth not beget or bring forth alive, and by its Motion, it makes all things alive.

35. And it is at once, both the Place and the Workman of Life.

36. But the Bodies are from the Matter, in a different manner, for some are of Earth, some of Water, some of Air, some of Fire, and all are compounded, but some are more compounded, and some are more simple.

37. They that are compounded, are the heavier, and they that are less, are the higher.

38. And the swiftness of the Motion of the World, makes the varieties of the qualities of Generation, for the Spiration or Influence being most frequent, extendeth unto the Bodies' qualities, with infulness, which is of Life.

39. Therefore, God is the Father of the World, but the World is Father of the things in the World.

40. And the World is the Son of God, but things in the World, are the Sons of the World.

41. And, therefore, it is well called *κόσμος*, the World, that is, an Ornament, because it adorneth and beautifieth all things with the Variety of Generation, and indeficiency of Life, which the unweariedness of Operation, and the swiftness of Necessity, with the mingling of Elements, and the order of things done.

42. Therefore, it is necessarily and properly called *κόσμος*, the World.

43. For all living things, both the Sense and the Understanding, cometh into them from without, inspired by that which compasseth them about, and continueth them.

44. And the World receiving it once from God as soon as it was made, hath it still, *whatever it once had*.

45. But God is not as it seems to some who Blaspheme through superstition, without Sense, and without Mind, or Understanding.

46. For all things that are, O *Asclepius*, are in God, and made by him, and depend of him, some working by bodies, some moving by a Soul, like Essence, some quickening by a Spirit, and some receiving the things that are weary, and all very fitly.

47. Or rather, I say, that he hath them not, but I declare the Truth, *he is all things*, not receiving them from without, but exhibiting them outwardly.

48. And this is the Sense and Understanding of God, to move all things always.

49. And there shall never be any time, when any of these things that are, shall fail, or be wanting.

50. When I say the things that are, I mean God, for the things that are, God hath, and neither is there anything without him, nor he without anything.

51. These things, O *Asclepius*, will appear to be true, if thou understand them, but if thou understand them not, incredible.

52. For to understand, is to believe, but not to believe, is not to understand; For my speech or words reach not unto the Truth, but the Mind is great, and being led or conducted for a while by Speech, is able to attain to the Truth.

53. And understanding all things round about, and finding them consonant, and agreeable to those things that were delivered, and interrupted by Speech, believeth, and in that good belief resteth.

54. To them, therefore, that understand the things that have been said of God, they are credible, but to them that understand them not, incredible,

55. And let these, and thus many things, be spoken concerning *Understanding* and *Sense*.

The End of the Thirteenth Book.





THE FOURTEENTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
OF OPERATION AND SENSE.



Tat.

THOU hast well explained these things, Father. Teach me furthermore these things, for thou sayest, that *Science* and *Art* were the operations of the Rational, but now thou sayest, that Beasts are unreasonable, and for want of Reason, both are, and are called Brutes, so that by this reason, it must needs follow, that unreasonable Creatures partake not of Science, or Art, because they come short of Reason.

2. *Herm.* It must needs be so, Son.

3. *Tat.* Why then, O Father, do we see some unreasonable living Creatures use both *Science* and *Art*; as the *Pismires* treasure up for themselves food against Winter,
[and

and Fowls of the Air likewise make them Nests, and four-footed Beasts know their own Dens ?

4. These things they do, O Son, not by Science or Art, but by Nature ; For Science and Art are things that are taught, but none of these Brute Beasts are taught any of these things.

5. But these things being Natural unto them, are wrought by Nature, whereas, Art and Science do not happen unto all, but unto some.

6. As Men are Musitians, but not all ; neither are all Archers, or Huntsmen, or the rest, but some of them have learned something by the working of Science, or Art.

7. After the same manner also, if some *Pismires* did so, and some not, thou mightest well say, they gather their Food according to Science and Art.

8. But being, they are all led by Nature, to the same thing, even against their Wills, it is manifest they do not do it by Science or Art.

9. For operations, O *Tat*, being unbodily are in Bodies, and work by Bodies.

10. Wherefore, O *Tat*, in as much as they are unbodily, thou must needs say, they are immortal.

11. But inasmuch as they cannot act without Bodies, I say they are always in a Body.

12. For those things that are to anything, or for the cause of anything made subject to Providence or Necessity, cannot possibly remain idle of their own proper operation.

13. For that which is, shall ever be, for both the Body, and the Life of it, is the same.

14. And by this reason, it follows, that the Bodies also are always, because I affirm : That this corporeity is always by the Act and Operation, or for them.

15. For although Earthly Bodies be subject to dissolution, yet these bodies must be the Places, and the Organs, and Instruments of Acts or Operations.

[16. But

16. But acts or Operations are immortal, and that which is Immortal is always in Act, and therefore also *Corporification* if it be always.

17. Acts or operations do follow the Soul, yet come not suddenly or promiscuously; but some of them come together with being made man, being about brutish or unreasonable things.

18. But the purer operations do insensibly in the change of time, work with the oblique part of the Soul.

19. And these operations depend upon Bodies, and truly they that are *Corporifying*, come from the Divine Bodies into Mortal ones.

20. But every one of them acteth both about the Body and the Soul, and are present with the Soul, even without the Body.

21. And they are always Acts or operations, but the Soul is not always in a Mortal Body, for it can be without a Body, but Acts or Operations cannot be without Bodies.

22. This is a sacred Speech, Son; *the Body cannot consist without a Soul.*

23. *Tat.* How meanest thou that, Father?

24. *Herm.* Understand it thus, O *Tat*: When the Soul is separated from the Body, there remaineth that same body.

25. And this same Body, according to the time of its abode, is actuated, or operated in that it is dissolved and becomes invisible.

26. And these things the Body cannot suffer without act or operation, and consequently there remaineth with the Body, the same act or operation.

27. This then is the difference between an Immortal Body and a Mortal one, that the Immortal one consists of one Matter, and so doth not the Mortal one, and the immortal one doth, but this suffereth.

[28. And

28. And every thing that acteth or operateth is stronger, and ruleth, but that which is actuated or operated, is ruled.

29. And that which ruleth, directeth, and governeth as free, but the other is ruled, a servant

30. Acts or Operations, do not only act or operate, living or breathing, or insouled (*έμψυχα*) Bodies, but also Breathless Bodies, or without Souls, Wood and Stones, and such like, encreasing and bearing fruit, ripening, corrupting, rotting, putrifying and breaking, or working such like things, and whatsoever inanimate Bodies can suffer.

31. Act or Operation, O Son, is called, whatsoever is, or is made or done, and there are always many things made, or rather all things.

32. For the World is never widowed or forsaken of any of those things that are, but being always carried or moved in itself, it is in labour to bring forth the things that are, which shall never be left by it to corruption.

33. Let, therefore, every act or operation be understood to be always immortal, in what manner of Body soever it be.

34. But some Acts or Operations be of Divine, some of corruptible bodies, some universal, some peculiar, and some of the generals, and some of the parts of everything.

35. Divine Acts or Operations, therefore, there be, and such as work or operate upon their proper Bodies, and these also are perfect, and being upon or in perfect Bodies.

36. Particular are they which work by any of the living Creatures.

37. Proper be they that work upon any of the things that are.

38. By this Discourse, therefore, O Son, it is gathered that all things are full of Acts or Operations.

39. For if necessarily they be in every Body, and that there be many Bodies in the World, I may very well affirm, that there be many other Acts or Operations.

[40. For

40. For many times in one Body, there is one, and a second, and a third, besides these universal ones that follow.

41. And universal operations, I call them that are indeed bodily, and are done by the Senses and Motions.

42. For without these, it is impossible that the Body should consist.

43. But other operations are proper to the Souls of Men, by Arts, Sciences, Studies, and Actions.

44. The Senses also follow these Operations, or rather are the effects or perfections (*αποτελέσματα*) of them.

45. Understand, therefore, O Son, the difference of Operations, it is sent from above.

46. But Sense being in the Body, and having its essence from it, when it receiveth Act or Operation, manifesteth it, making it as it were corporeal.

47. Therefore, I say, that the Senses are both corporeal and mortal, having so much existence as the Body, for they are born with the Body, and die with it.

48. But mortal things themselves have not Sense, as *not* consisting of such an Essence.

49. For Sense can be no other than a corporeal apprehension, either of Evil or Good, that comes to the Body.

50. But to External Bodies there is nothing comes, nothing departs, therefore there is no Sense in them.

51. *Tat.* Doth the Sense therefore perceive or apprehend in every Body?

52. *Herm.* In every Body, O Son.

53. *Tat.* And do the Acts or Operations work in all things?

54. *Herm.* Even in things inanimate, O Son, but there are differences of Senses.

55. For the Senses of things rational, are with Reason,

[of

of things unreasonable, Corporeal only ; but the Senses of things inanimate, are passive only, according to Augmentation and Diminution.

56. But Passion and Sense depend both upon one head, or hight, and are gathered together into the same, by Acts or Operations.

57. But in living Wights, there be two other Operations that follow the Senses and Passions, to wit, *Grief* and *Pleasure*.

58. And without these, it is impossible that a living Wight, especially a reasonable one, should perceive or apprehend.

59. And, therefore, I say, that these are the *Ideas* of Passions that bear rule, especially in reasonable living wights.

60. The Operations work indeed, but the Senses do declare and manifest the operations, and they being bodily, are moved by the brutish parts of the Soul; therefore, I say, they are both malificial, or doers of evil.

61. For that which affords the Sense to rejoice with Pleasure, is straightway the cause of many evils, happening to him that suffers it.

62. But sorrow gives stronger torments and Anguish, therefore, doubtless, are they both malificial.

63. The same may be said of the Sense of the Soul.

64. *Tat.* Is not the Soul incorporeal, and the sense a Body, Father ? or is it rather in the Body ?

65. *Herm.* If we put it in a Body, O Son, we shall make it like the Soul, or the Operations ; for these being unbodily, we say are in Bodies.

66. But Sense is neither Operation, nor Soul, nor anything else that belongs to the Body, but as we have said, and, therefore, it is not incorporeal.

67. And if it be not incorporeal, it must needs be a Body, for we always say, that of things that are, some are Bodies, and some incorporeal.

The End of the Fourteenth Book.





THE FIFTEENTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
OF TRUTH, TO HIS SON, TAT.



Herm.

OF TRUTH, O *Tat*, it is not possible that man, being an imperfect Wight, compounded of Imperfect members, and having his Tabernacle, consisting of different, and many Bodies, should speak with any Confidence.

2. But as far as it is possible and just (I say). That Truth is only in Eternal Bodies, whose very Bodies are also True.

3. The Fire is fire itself only, and nothing else ; the Earth is earth itself, and nothing else ; the Air is air itself, and nothing else ; the Water, water itself, and nothing else.

4. But our Bodies consist of all these, for they have of the Fire, they have of the Earth, they have of the Water, [and

and Air, and yet there is neither Fire, nor Earth, nor Water, nor Air, nor anything true.

5. And if at the beginning, our Constitution had not Truth, how could men either see the Truth, or speak it, or understand it, only except God would ?

6. All things, therefore, upon Earth, O *Tat*, are not Truth, but imitations of the Truth, and yet not all things neither, for they are but few that are so.

7. But the other things are Falsehood and Deceit, O *Tat*, and opinions, like the Images of the fancy or appearance.

8. And when the fancy hath an influence from above, then it is an imitation of Truth, but without that operation from above, it is left a lie.

9. And as an Image shews the Body described, and yet is not the Body of that which is seen, as it seems to be, and it is seen to have eyes, but it sees nothing, and ears, but it hears nothing at all, and all other things hath the picture, but they are false, deceiving the eyes of the beholder, whilst they think they see the Truth, and yet they are indeed but lies.

10. As many, therefore, as see not falsehood, see the Truth.

11. If, therefore, we do so understand, and see every one of these things as it is, then we see and understand true things.

12. But if we see or understand anything besides, or otherwise, than that which is, we shall neither understand, nor know the Truth.

13. *Tat.* Is Truth, therefore, upon Earth, O Father ?

14. *Herm.* Thou dost not miss the mark, O Son ; Truth indeed is nowhere at all upon Earth, O *Tat*, for it cannot be generated, or made.

15. But concerning the Truth, it may be that some
[men,

men, to whom God will give the Good seeing power, may understand it.

16. So that unto the Mind and Reason, there is nothing true indeed upon earth.

17. But unto the true Mind and Reason, all things are fancies, or appearances, and opinions.

18. *Tut.* Must we not, therefore, call it Truth, to understand and speak the things that are ?

19. *Herm.* But there is nothing true upon Earth.

20. *Tat.* How then is this true : That we do not know anything true ? how can that be done here ?

21. *Herm.* O Son, Truth is the most perfect Virtue, and the highest Good itself, not troubled by Matter, not encompassed by a Body, naked, clear, unchangeable, venerable, unalterable Good.

22. But the things that are here, O Son, are visible, incapable of Good, corruptible, passible, dissolveable, changeable, continually altered, and made of another.

23. The things therefore that are not true to themselves, how can they be true ?

24. For everything that is altered, is a lie, not abiding in what it is, but being changed it shews us always, other and other appearances.

25. *Tat.* Is not man true, O Father ?

26. *Herm.* As far forth as he is a man, he is not true, Son, for that which is true, hath of itself alone its constitution, and remains and abides according to itself, such as it is.

27. But man consists of many things, and doth not abide of himself, but is turned and changed, age after age, *Idea* after *Idea*, or form after form, and this while he is yet in the Tabernacle.

28. And many have not known their own children after a little while, and many children likewise have not known their own Parents.

29. Is it then possible, O *Tat*, that he who is so changed, as is not to be known, should be true? No, on the contrary, he is Falsehood, being in many Appearance of changes.

30. But do thou understand the True to be that which abides the Same, and is Eternal, but man is not ever, therefore not True, but man is a certain Appearance, and Appearance is the highest Lie or Falsehood.

31. *Tat*. But these eternal Bodies, Father, are they not true, though they be changed?

32. *Herm*. Everything that is begotten, or made, and changed, is not true; but being made by our Progenitor, they might have had true matter.

33. But these also have in themselves, something that is false, in regard of their change.

34. For nothing that remains not in itself, is True.

35. *Tat*. What shall one say then, Father, that only the Sun, which besides the Nature of other things, is not changed, but abides in itself, is Truth?

36. *Herm*. It is Truth, and therefore is he only intrusted with the Workmanship of the World, ruling and making all things, whom I do both honour, and adore his Truth; and after the *One*, and First, I acknowledge him the Workman.

37. *Tat*. What, therefore, dost thou affirm to be the first Truth, O Father?

38. *Herm*. The *One* and *Only*, O *Tat*, that is not of Matter, that is not in a Body, that is without colour, without Figure, or Shape, Immutable, Unalterable, which always is, but Falsehood, O Son, is corrupted.

39. And corruption hath laid hold upon all things on Earth, and the Providence of the *True* encompasseth, and will encompass them.

40. For without corruption there can no generation consist.

41. For corruption followeth every generation, that it may again be generated.

42. For those things that are generated, must of necessity be generated of those things that are corrupted, and the things generated must needs be corrupted, that the Generation of things being, may not stand still or cease.

43. Acknowledge, therefore, the first Workman, by the Generation of things.

44. Consequently the things that are generated of Corruption are false, as being sometimes one thing, sometimes another : For it is impossible, they should be made the same things again, and that which is not the same, how is it true ?

45. Therefore, O Son, we must call these things fancies or appearances.

46. And if we will give a man his right name, we must call him the appearance of Manhood ; and a child, the fancy or appearance of a child ; an old man, the fancy or appearance of an old man ; a young man, the appearance of a young man ; and a man of ripe age, the appearance of a man of ripe age.

47. For neither is a man, a man, nor a child, a child, nor a young man, a young man, nor an old man, an old man.

48. But the things that pre-exist, and that are, being changed, are false.

49. These things, understand thus, O Son, as these false operations, having their dependance from above, even of the Truth itself.

50. Which being so, I do affirm, that Falsehood is the Work of the Truth.



THE SIXTEENTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

THAT NONE OF THE THINGS THAT ARE
CAN PERISH.



Herm.

WE must now speak of the Soul and Body, O Son, after what manner the Soul is Immortal, and what operation that is, which constitutes the Body, and dissolves it.

2. But in none of these is Death, for it is a conception of a name, which is either an empty word, or else it is wrongly called Death (*sávaroē*), by taking away the first letter, instead of Immortal (*āθávaro*).

3. For Death is destruction, but there is nothing in the whole World that is destroyed.

4. For if the World be a second God, and an Immortal living Wight, it is impossible that any part of an Immortal living Wight should die.

5. But all things that are in the World, are members [of

of the World, especially man, the reasonable living Wight.

6. For the first of all is God, the Eternal, the Unmade, and the Workman of all things.

7. The second is the World, made by him, after his own Image, and by him holden together, and nourished, and immortalized, and as from its own Father, ever living.

8. So that as Immortal, it is ever living, and ever immortal.

9. For that which is ever living, differs from that which is eternal.

10. For the Eternal was not begotten, or made by another, and if it were begotten or made, yet it was made by itself, not by any other, but it is always made.

11. For the Eternal, as it is Eternal, is the Universe.

12. For the Father himself, is Eternal of himself, but the World was made by the Father, ever living, and immortal.

13. And as much Matter as there was laid up by him, the Father made it all into a Body, and swelling it, made it round like a Sphere, endued it with Quality, being itself immortal, and having Eternal Materiality.

14. The Father being full of *Ideas*, sowed qualities in the Spheres, and shut them up as in a Circle, deliberating to beautify with every Quality, that which afterwards should be made.

15. Then clothing the Universal Body with Immortality, lest the Matter, if it would depart from this Composition, should be dissolved into its own disorder.

16. For when the Matter was Incorporeal, O Son, it was disordered, and it hath here the same confusion daily revolved about other little things, endued with Qualities, in point of Augmentation, and Diminution, which men call Death, being indeed a disorder happening about earthly living Wights.

17. For the Bodies of Heavenly things, have one order, which they have received from the Father at the

[begin-

beginning, and is by the instaurature of each of them, kept indissolveable.

18. But the instaurature of earthly Bodies is their consistence, and their dissolution restores them into indissolveable, that is, Immortal.

19. And so there is made a privation of Sense, but not a destruction of Bodies.

20. Now the third living Wight is Man, made after the Image of the World, and having by the Will of the Father, a mind above other earthly Wights,

21. And he hath not only a sympathy with the second God, but also an understanding of the first.

22. For the Second God, he apprehends as a Body, but the first, he understands as Incorporeal, and the Mind of the Good.

23. *Tat.* And doth not this living Wight perish ?

24. *Herm.* Speak advisedly, O Son, and learn what God is, what the World, what an Immortal Wight, and what a dissolveable one is.

25. And understand that the World is of God, and in God, but Man of the World, and in the World.

26. The Beginning, and End, and Consistence of all, is God.

The End of the Sixteenth Book.





THE SEVENTEENTH BOOK
OF
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

TO ASCLEPIUS, TO BE TRULY WISE.



BECAUSE, my Son, *Tat*, in thy absence, would needs learn the Nature of the things that are, he would not suffer me to give over (as coming very young to the knowledge of every individual), till I was forced to discourse to him many things at large, that his contemplation might, from point to point, be more easy and successful.

2. But to thee, I have thought good to write in few words, choosing out the principal heads of the things then spoken, and to interpret them more mystically, because thou hast both more years, and more knowledge of Nature.

3. All things that appear, were made, and are made.

4. Those things that are made, are not made by themselves, but by another.

5. And there are many things made, but especially all things that appear, and which are different, and not like.

[6. If

6. If the things that be made and done, be made and done by another, there must be one that must make, and do them, and he, unmade, and more ancient than the things that are made.

7. For I affirm the things that are made, to be made by another, and it is impossible, that of the things that are made, any should be more ancient than all, but only that which is not made.

8. He is stronger, and one, and only knowing all things indeed, as not having anything more ancient than himself.

9. For he bears rule, both over multitude and greatness, and the diversity of the things that are made, and the continuity of the Facture, and of the Operation.

10. Moreover, the things that are made, are visible, but he is invisible, and for this cause, he maketh them, that he may be visible, and therefore he makes them always.

11. Thus, it is fit to understand, and understanding to admire, and admiring to think thyself happy, that knowest thy natural Father.

12. For what is sweeter than a natural Father ?

13. Who, therefore, is this, or how shall we know him ?

14. Or is it just to ascribe unto him alone, the Title and Appellation of God, or of the Maker or of the Father, or all Three ? That of God because of his Power; the Maker, because of his Working and Operation; and the Father because of his Goodness.

15. For Power is different from the things that are made, but Act or Operation in that all things are made.

16. Wherefore, letting go all much and vain talking, we must understand these two things : *That which is made*, and *him which is the Maker*; for there is nothing in the Middle, between these Two, nor is there any third.

17. Therefore, understanding All things, remember
[these

these Two ; and think that these are All things, putting nothing into doubt ; neither of the things above, nor of the things below ; neither of things changeable, nor things that are in darkness or secret.

18. For All things, are but Two things, *That which maketh, and that which is made* ; and the One of them cannot depart, or be divided from the other.

19. For neither is it possible that the Maker should be without the thing made, for either of them is the self-same thing ; therefore cannot the one of them be separated from the other, no more than a thing can be separated from itself.

20. For if he that makes be nothing else but that which makes alone, *simple, uncompounded*, it is of necessity, that he makes the same thing to himself, to whom it is the Generation of him that maketh to be also All that is made.

21. For that which is Generated or made, must necessarily be generated or made by another, but without the maker, that which is made, neither is made, nor is ; for the one of them without the other, hath lost his proper Nature by the privation of the other.

22. So if these Two be confessed, That which maketh, and that which is made, then they are One in Union, this going before, and that following.

23. And that which goeth before, is, God the Maker ; and that which follows, is, that which is made, be it what it will.

24. And let no man be afraid because of the variety of things that are made or done, lest he should cast an aspersion of baseness, or infamy upon God ; for it is the only Glory of him to do, or make all things.

25. And this making, or Facture, is as it were the Body of God ; and to him that maketh, or doth, there is nothing

evil or filthy to be imputed, *or there is nothing thought evil or filthy.*

26. For these are Passions that follow Generation, as Rust doth Copper, or as Excrements do the Body.

27. But neither did the Coppersmith make the Rust, nor the Maker the Filth, nor God the Evilness.

28. But the vicissitude of Generation doth make them, as it were, to blossom out; and for this cause did make change to be, as one should say, The Purgation of Generation.

29. Moreover, is it lawful for the same Painter to make both Heaven, and the Gods, and the Earth, and the Sea, and Men, and brute Beasts, and inanimate things, and Trees; and is it impossible for God to make these things? O the great madness, and ignorance of men in things that concern God!

30. For men that think so, suffer that which is most ridiculous of all; for professing to bless, and praise God, yet in not ascribing to him the making or doing of All things, they know him not.

31. And besides their not knowing him, they are extremely impious against him, attributing unto him Passions, as *Pride*, or *Oversight*, or *Weakness*, or *Ignorance*, or *Envy*.

32. For if he do not make, or do all things, he is either proud, or not able, or ignorant, or envious, which is impious to affirm.

33. For God hath only one Passion, namely, Good; and he that is good, is neither proud, nor impotent, nor the rest, but God is Good itself.

34. For *Good* is all *Power*, to do or make all things, and everything that is made, is made by God; that is, by the Good, and that can make or do all things.

35. See, then, how he maketh all things, and how the

things are done, that are done, and if thou wilt learn, thou mayest see an Image thereof, very beautiful and like.

36. Look upon the Husbandman, how he casteth seeds into the Earth, here wheat, there barley, and elsewhere some other seeds.

37. Look upon the same Man, planting a vine, or an apple tree, or a fig tree, or some other tree.

38. So doth God in Heaven sow Immortality in the Earth, Change in the whole Life and Motion.

39. And these things are not many, but few, and easily numbered ; for they are all but four, God and Generation, in which are all things.

The End of the Seventeenth Book,
and of the Divine Pymander.



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