

APPENDIX
ACADEMY COLLECTION OF
SWEDENBORG DOCUMENTS

- I. Bibliographical Miscellanies.
- II. Biographical and Historical Miscellanies.
- III. Swedenborg's Genealogy, Property and Portraits.
- IV. Duplicates.
- V. Documents with no direct reference to Swedenborg.

Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania

1963

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX I - Bibliographical Miscellanies and Notes by Hyde, Stroh & Tafel:

	page
Jesper Swedberg's <u>Autobiography</u> - Extracts	1
Upsala University <u>Book N. 1944</u> - Contents of	1
SD - Description of Codices <u>2, 3, 95</u> by A. Acton	5
Contents of 10 Photolithograph volumes in Codices	6
Concerning the AC and AE	2
List of <u>Notices & Reviews</u> of S's Theological Works	5+3
List of transcripts of <u>Codices</u> in ANC and SSA	2
<u>Russian</u> Documents	3
<u>Dates in Swedenborg's Life, 1653-1773</u> + Bibliog & Gala Days(AA)	52
<u>Names connected with S.</u> + List of Abbreviations (A.A.)	38
<u>Places visited by S.</u> (A.A.)	4
Miscellaneous <u>Bibliographical Notes</u>	4
<u>Cowherd's Autograph in Principia</u> - Notes on	2
Notes by: Rev James Hyde	1

A H. Stroh (re Tafel's Docs., etc)	6
R. L. Tafel	5
C. Higham's Corrections of <u>Tafel Docs</u>	3
Dr.A.Acton's <u>Report on Research in Europe in 1928</u>	4
<u>Codices</u> 81,82 & <u>85</u> - List of Authors cited	4
Cod.86: <u>Transcripts</u> pp.165-71 - <u>Burnet</u>	5
“ 163,164 <u>Gregory</u>	1
“ 163,etc. <u>Loccenius</u>	3
“ 278-79 <u>Mem.de l'Acad.R.des Sc.</u>	5

APPENDIX II - Biographical & Historical Miscellanies:

<u>Gothenburg Trial</u> - C Th. Odhner's Review	1
<u>N. Collin's</u> Testimony concerning S	2
<u>False Reports</u> concerning S. (<u>British Mag.</u>)	3
<u>Biog Lexicon</u> Information on <u>J Swedberg & E S</u>	1
Reference to S. in E Benz <u>Hist Eccles.</u>	1
“ “ “ <u>Dutch Publications</u>	1
“ “ “ G. Hesselius -- Article by A.A.Acton	4
<u>Norling's Biographical Sketch</u> - Extracts	2
<u>Spence's Essays</u> - Anecdotes conc. S. in	1
Notes on <u>various Items</u> , Anecdotes, etc,	1
<u>Opinions</u> concerning S., Various (including Wesley's)	4
<u>Swedenborg's Fame</u> , little known in Sweden in 1858	1
“ <u>Autograph</u> , Notices of Sale of	2

Historical & Biograph. Material - 1719-1918) 2 lists 1702-1890) 2 lists	4
Swedish Ch. In London (Carlson), Trans-n of Experts by A.A. - Bib & Pastors	17
Letters to billberg (Eng. & swed.) re Pro Fide Fide et Char. Society	38
F.Sewall's App. Tp report on European Travel, 1907	6
Swedenborg & Masonry (New England Craftsman [1909]	11
C.Sahlin on S's Mem. on Steel Manufacture - 1934	8
Tuxen, C. - F.T.Hansen's Translation from Danish	7

APPENDIX III - Swedenborg's Genealogy, Property & Portraits:

Pages

	pages
<u>Genealogy of the Behm Family</u>	7
“ Swedenborg Family	9
<u>Swedenborg's Library - Catalogus Bibliothecae E. S.</u> re-arranged in Alphabetical order	17
<u>Swedenborg's Portraits</u>	1
<u>Swedenborg's Property - + List for a S. Museum</u>	5
Swedenborgiana in <u>Lib. of Royal Soc-ty, London</u>	1
<u>A.H. Stroh's Preface to the Documents</u>	2
“ Art. on S. and the House of Nobles	1
“ Visit to Finland	3

APPENDIX IV - Duplicates:

Manchester Reports 1810 ACSD <u>1079, 14</u>	2
<u>App.I: J. A.Tulk's Note in AE vol.1</u>	1
Notes by A.H.Stroh - Ex. from Kerby letter	1

Canadien paper - <u>Der Deutsche Canadier</u> , April 1841	
--	--

I

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANIES

AND

NOTE BY:

HIDE, STROH and R.L.TAFEL

Appendix I

JESPER SWEDBERG'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY: (1669—1733)

(1772)

Extracts from — where translation differs from the Documents —

In Life of Swedenborg, Hobart, Boston 1845 (=Isted.) — ANC Lib. S8S.H65.4

Extracts concerning Swedenborgs:

In Linköping, Diocesan Library: Biskopens i Skara D. Jesper Swedbergs Lefwernes Beskrifning, af honom sielfwan sanferdeligen utförligen författad, och åhrligen igenomläsen och tillökt. At p åminna sig Gudz goda och underliga Försyn; Hans barnom och effterkommandom lemnad til nödig underrettelse huru the måga sin werld lyckeligen igenomgå. Ther Gud gifwe sina nåde till Gack och säg utaf huru stor ting Gud med tig giordt hafwer. Luc. VIII. v.39. Tu Sarons blomster skiöna, Tu lilja i grön dahl, Werdäs siälen kröna, Med dygder til stort tahl. Tin nåd lät henne fuchta, Som dagg utaf Zion. At hon må liufligt luchta. Som ros i Libanon.

Ånyjo sknifwen åhr 1733. uti April och följande månader.

Vol. XXIX, B.120.

Appendix I

CONTENTS OF BOOK IN UPSALA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, N.1944:

On the inside cover: “Akad Bibl. Köpt å Do, prosten
Mag. Joh. Torins Bokauktion i Skara
1859 —“

1. Kort underrättelse om Innehållet af Framledne Assessoren i Kongl: Bergs-Collegio Vålborne Herr Emanuel Svedenborgs Theologiska skrifter. B.L. [pp.1—100, *where* its signature is “Johan Rosen,” followed by a Royal Resolution,”Stockholm Slott d.24 Augusti 1772.
Custaf.”]
2. Pages 102—115. Predikan på Jule Dagen [also by “J.R.” ?].
3. Pages 116—117. [Uppsats utan titel] Skrifvit af Directeur Johansen.
- 3a. “ 118—120. [Relation from”De Am. Conj.” — end of the bound book.]
4. See ACSD 842.11.
5. Swedenborgii Scripts [loose slip containing list of theol. works,] 1 p. 8:o.
6. 28 pages of Extracts from various of Swedenborg’s writings.
7. See ACSD 928.
8. “ “ 933.
9. 27 pages [Extracts from the Writings].
10. [Translation and Remarks concerning article in Monthly Review, July 1770.]

11. 5 pages [Extracts from the Writings].
12. Assessor Swederborg's Scripts. [List of Writings, etc.] — 8 pp.
13. Nya Sectens Trosbekännelse 1782 i Stockholm — 10 pp.

Appendix I

SPIRITUAL DIARY

Description of Contents in the Codices 2, 3, 95*

by Alfred Actor

CODEX 2:	Doc. 2 ² :
<p>Cotains page of Index Biblicus & nos. 149-3427.</p> <p>Written in Holland from October 9 (O. S.) 1747, to Oct 2, † 1748; & nos. 3423-3427 were written “in via”. i. e., on way from Holland to London. Swedenborn left Stockholm for Holland about July 1747, so that nos. 1-140 were also probably written in Holland.</p> <p>In the Heirs Catalogue, this is described as being in 2 volumes; viz., vol.11 & IV:</p> <p><u>Vol. II</u> - an Index “to a portion of the Old Testament” (Index Biblicus)... “On the last page of volume II, they [the Memorabilia] begin with no. 206 and then run backward to no. 970 - which is about the middle of the volume. The Continuation follows in the middle of “Vol IV commencing with no. 973, & proceeding to the end as far as no. 1789; the volume is then commenced with no. 1790, and it runs on to no. 3427 in the middle of the volume.”</p> <p>Vol. II was in parchment binding, and vol. IV was without binding.</p> <p>The whole of the MSS of the Sniritual Diary including the Indices, are described in a catalogue prepared by A. J. Pernety in 1782 as “A large collection of Memorabilia with their index: three large volumes, folio.”</p> <p>This catalogue was made before the MSS were officially catalogued, and before they were bound by A Nordenskiöld. The “three lame volumes, folio” would not include Cod. 63 (Diary Minor).</p> <p>In Chastanier’s list, published in 1785, Codex 2 is included in the heading “9. A collection of memorabilia... which extends from the year 1746</p>	<p>p. 970</p> <p>p. 781</p> <p>p.780</p> <p>p. 780</p> <p>p. 789 [see ACSD 1664.21]</p> <p>p. 793 [see ACSD 1665.13]</p> <p>p. 795 {see</p>

<p>to the year 1764” (Codices 2 & 3).</p> <p>In the catalogue prepared for the Swedish “Philanthropic & Exegetic Society” by Johan Björnstjerna in 1787, under the heading “In large oblong folio” we read: “2,3. Memorabilia, in three volumes, nos. 149 to 6093.”</p> <p>At this time, Codex 2 was divided into two volumes, the remaining volume being Codex 3.</p>	<p>ACSD 1667.15]</p>
--	--------------------------

* See also “Some Little Known Facts concerning Swedenborg’s Memorabilia or ‘Spiritual Diary’ by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Acton (NCL 1953, March: pp. 112-130).

† The date “October 24” in no.3422 is almost certainly a slip for “October 2.”

SD - Cod. 2 (cont'd)

	Doc. 2 ² :
<p>In the official catalogue of the Academy of Sciences prepared by J.C.Wilcke, Secretary, after 1787, Codex 2 is noted as “<u>Memorabilia</u> - Borrowed by Director Wadström.” (As to how Nordenskjöld & Wadström - who were both members of the Academy - could obtain valuable MSS from the Academy, see <u>Doc. 2</u> : pp.824, 827end.) Marked as “not returned” in 1841.</p>	p. 798 [see ACSD 1671.151]
<p>In a letter from the Academy of Sciences to the London Swedenborg Society, dated May 19, 1842, we read: “Nordenskjöld offered to bind all the MSS at his own expense, which the Academy gratefully accepted; but we have no proof in hand that all the MSS he received to bind have been completely returned “ This was about 1780. Codex 2 was among those not returned; and although it is marked as borrowed by Wadström, it was probably borrowed either for Nordenskjöld or in conjunction with him</p>	p. 801 p. 827
<p>As much of volume II (of the Heirs’ Catalogue) as contained the Memorabilia, 149-972, and the whole of vol. IV of the same Catalogue were bound into one volume by Nordenskjöld, and entitled “Memorabilia, Tom I, II. 149- 3427.”</p>	p. 836
<p>Note: As the Björnstjerna Catalogue of 1787 classes Codices 2-3 as “3 volumes” it is evident that vol.II & vol. IV of the Heirs’ Catalogue had not then been bound together; the binding would appear to be later than 1787 - probably in 1788.</p>	
<p>Volume IV, i. e , nos. 973- 3427 was transcribed by A. Nordenskjöld, and the transcript taken by C.F. Nordenskjöld to London in 1783, where it was left in the hands of Mr. Spence in 1786. From this transcript a copy was made by B Chastanier, which was placed in the hands of an unknown person from whom it was purchased by the Rev. M. Sibley; and, after his death in 1840,</p>	p. 814

<p>was presented with other MSS sold to members of the London Swedenborg Society for £10.</p> <p>The original volume together with vol. II (nos. 149-972) remained in Sweden, and after 1787 the two were bound together into one volume entitled “Memorabilia, Tom. 1-2 n.149-3427.” This was not returned to the Academy, and was deemed to have been lost. But in 1843, Dr. A Kahl heard in Scara that a part of Swedenborg’s Diary was in the Library of Upsala University. He wrote to one of the professors there, and found that the MS in question was the missing volume, Codex 2 (nos. 149-3427).</p> <p>On August 3, 1843, this volume was sent by the University to Dr. Tafel who printed it as “Diarium Spirituale. Partis 1. Vol. 1-2.”</p>	<p>P. 836</p> <p>p. 831</p> <p>p. 836-7</p>
---	---

	Doc. 2 ²
Tübingae 1844-1845 Dr. Tafel returned it to Upsala where it remained until 1870 when, by the exertions of Dr. R. L. Tafel, it was finally restored to the original custodian, the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm.	p. 837 p. 832
<u>CODEX 3:</u>	
Contains S.D. nos. 3428 - 4544 - 6093. The former numbers were written from October 2, 1748 to after September 5, 1749, when no. 4389 was written (probably in the early part of 1750). This first part was written in England.	p. 977 p.978
The second part, nos. 4545-6093, was written from about January 11, 1752 to the early part of 1757 to after April 29, 1765 when page 222 was written - but the greater part during 1756 to the Spring of 1758. The whole was written while Swedenborg was in Sweden.	p.980
In the Heirs' Catalogue, this Codex is referred to as follows: "This same collection [of Memorabilia] from no. 3428 to no. 6093 is afterwards continued in Vol.V."	p. 781
In Pernety's Catalogue, 1782, it is referred to, together with Codex 2 supra.	p. 789
As also in Chastanier's list, 1785, together with Codex 2 supra.	p. 793
And in Björnstjerna's Catalogue, it is Codex 3 in one volume.	p. 795
In the first official Catalogue it is "Codex 3. Borrowed by Director Wadström" (supra).	p. 798

SD - Codex 3 (cont'd)	
<p>Not much impression was made owing to the prevalent idea that a forfeit price had been paid to the Academy by Wadström and Nordenskjöld.</p> <p>In 1841, soon after Mr. Sibley's death, the Secretary of the London Swedenborg Society suggested to Miss Sibley that something be done with her father's MSS. She then agreed to sell them to the Society for £10. At the next meeting of the Printing Committee of the Society, this offer was considered, and the members decided to furnish the money and present the MSS to the Society. This was done, but before the presentation, the "homely cover" of Codex 3 (and the other MSS) was exchanged for "a handsome and substantial binding."</p> <p>The binding was morocco, and in binding the work. Codex 3 - which originally was one volume - was made into two, entitled "E. Swedengorgii Diarium <u>MS</u>".</p> <p>The "homely binding" of Codex 3 (which was an old parchment binding) in Mr. Sibley's possession, indicates that it had not been bound by A. Nordenskjöld, for in the Heirs' Catalogue, this Codex is described as a volume (V) "bound in parchment," and this corroborates the inference that Codex 2 also was not bound until after 1737: probably after C. F. Nordenskjöld's departure to London in 1788.</p> <p>The London Society then proceeded by resolution of June 19, 1841, to a correspondence with the Academy of Sciences with a view of ascertaining the validity of their title to the MSS. During this correspondences, the Academy of</p>	<p>p. 813 p.827</p> <p>p. 814</p> <p>p. 815</p> <p>p. 837 p. 816 p. 837</p> <p>p. 815</p> <p>p. 819</p>

<p>Sciences confessed that they had given up all hopes of recovering the MSS, but now that they had been found, insisted on them being their rightful property. Their loss had also been the reason for the rule that in future none of the Swedenborg MSS should ever be allowed out of the library.</p>	<p>p. 825 p. 819 p. 829</p>
<p>The result of the correspondence was that on September 29, 1842, the London Swedenborg; Society passed a resolution that Codex 3 and some other MSS should be sent to Dr. J.F.I.Tafel to be copied, the Academy of Sciences having given full permission for the copying to be done.</p>	<p>p. 826 p. 837</p>
<p>The Codex was then published by Dr. Tafel as <u>Diarium Spirituale</u>, Parts II & III, Tübingae, 1843.</p>	<p>p. 977</p>
<p>It was restored to the Academy of Sciences in 1845, having been returned by Dr. Tafel to a Committee of the Swedenborg Society.</p>	<p>p. 979 p. 837 p. 829</p>

<u>CODEX 95 - DIARIUM MINUS</u>	<u>Doc.2</u>
<p>This Codex appears to have been commenced in a pocket volume while Swedenborg was on the way from London to Sweden in the Spring of 1750. He finished it on Nov. 19, 1751.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Note: Dr. Tafel is not consistent, as elsewhere he says it was begun in June or July 1750, when Swedenborg had returned to Stockholm.</p> <p>Swedenborg used the book until November 1751 when he again returned to Codex 3, which he had ceased to use after no. 4544.</p>	p.978
<p>Codex 95 commences with no. 4545 and proceeds to no. 4715, after which follows about one-half of the whole Codex in unnumbered paragraphs. But on returning to Codex 3, he seems to have overlooked the fact that from no. 4545 to no. 4715 it had already been numbered in Codex 95, and he continues with another series of numbers from no. 4545 but continuing to no. 6096, after which follow some unnumbered paragraphs.</p>	p. 978 p. 979
<p>In the Heirs' Catalogue, Codex 95 is described as "A little volume, 8vo, bound in calf, filled with memorabilia. . . it contains 134 pages."</p>	p. 783
<p>It is not referred to in Pernety's Catalogue or in Chastanier's.</p>	p. 797
<p>But in Björnstjerna's Catalogue, in 1787, it is referred to as "In Octavo." "95. Collection of <u>Memorabilia</u>."</p>	p. 800
<p>In the official Catalogue (after 1787), it is marked "95. Taken by</p>	

<p>Nordenskiöld. (Not found.)“</p>	<p>p. 810 p. 812</p>
<p>It was taken by Mr. Wadström to London in 1788, was there left in the hands of Chastanier who pledged it to the Rev. Jos. Proud who subsequently presented it to Mr. D.R.McNab.</p>	<p>p. 815 p. 874</p>
<p>In 1842, Mr. McNab presented it to the London Swedenborg Society (at the time the Society acquired the other Swedenborg MSS). The Society then returned it to the Academy of Sciences in 1844 or 1845 (Dr. Tafel says 1842, but this is evidently a mistake) - probably in 1845 - together with Codex 3, it having first been copied by permission, and printed by Dr. Im. Tafel, as <u>Diarii Spiritualis Pars IV</u>, sive <u>Diarium Minus</u>, Tübingae 1843.</p>	<p>p. 800</p>
<p>At the time of the notification of its recovery, its identity with Codex 95 was not recognized, and therefore, in the additions to the official Catalogue made after 1843, it was entered as “Codex III. Diarium Spirituale.” It is therefore called both Codex 95 and Codex III.</p>	

**DESCRIPTION of the CONTENTS of the
TEN PHOTOLITHOGRAPH VOLUMES, showing
their Origin in relation to the various CODICES**

Vol.	Title	Page	Hyde	ACSD	Source
I.	Literary Society	1	n. 119	167	Cod. 14a: XL 5 (Benz. Coll-n)
	Plan for a Soc. Of Sciences	2	n. 68	102.12= [ph. 38a]	“ “ 12 ½
	Instituting an Observatory	3-6	n. 110	114.11= [ph.54]	“ “ 13
	Welfare of the Country	7-18	n. 121	168=[ph.70a]	“ “ 17
	Fossils	19	n. 72	116	“ “ 18
	Siphon	20	n. 76	118	“ “ 24-2
	Flying Machine	21-23	n.74	117.11	“ “ 24
	Causes of Things	24-27	n. 99	128	“ “ 30
	Stoppage of the Earth	28-65	n. 105	138	“ “ 34
	Commerce & Manufacture	66-73	n. 112	151	“ “ 37
	Salt Boileries	74-77	n. 102	133= [ph.52]	“ “ 41
	Fire & Colors	80-85	n. 114	152	“ “ 43
	Sailing up stream	86-88	n. 85	120	“ “ 44-45
	Traction Engine	90	n. 87	120	“ “ 46
	Experiments	92	n. 89	121	“ “ 47
	Soil & Mud	94	n. 70	115	“ “ 48
	Screw-Jack	96-98	n. 91	122	“ “ 50-51
	Stereometry	100-101	n. 93	123	“ “ 52
	Crane	102-104	n. 95	125	“ “ 53
	Discovering Mines	106-119	n. 140	180-11	“ “ 73
	Rise & Fall of Wenner	120-126	n. 148	227	“ “ 96

Improvements at Carlscona	127-129	n. 107	149	“ “ 49
Tremulation	132-181	n.130	178.11	“ “ 109
Misc. Observations	182-189 190-193 194-198	n. 174	254	“ “ 148-1 “ “ 148-3 “ “ 148-1
E.S. to Benzelius	199			“ “ 148-2
Misc. Observations	200			“ “ 148-1
Mem. on Copper	201-202	n. 194	274= [ph.106]	“ “ 1491
Ode to Fredrik I	203	n. 197	275= [ph.107]	“ “ 149-2
Reply to Quenzel	203-204	n. 199	280	“ “ 149-3
Experiment on Echo	205-206	n. 97	126	“ “ 154
Improvements at Carlscona (3 Punckter til Konungen)	106	n. 109	97.11= [ph.37a]	“ “ 49

Vol.	Page:	Hyde	ACSD	Source
II.: Principia Rerum Nat.	V-VIII	n. 145-46	493	Codex 87
Geometrica et Algebraica	1-93			
Calculus	93-97		(see)	
Sketch of Mathem. work	98-100	n. 143-44	225.14	Codex 86
Motion	100		“ .15	
Princ. Rerum Nat.	101-444	n. 145-46	493	Codex 87
III:	1-23		547.12	C.88: p.8
	23-24			“ 46
	24-25		548.14	“ 48-9
	25-27	n. 251		“ 55-7
	27-47		548.14	“ 88-9, 107-9
JOURNAL	49-50		558.12	214
			233.03	
			548.11	“ 503
			558.12	
	51-79	n. 264	601.12	“ 504-20
			611.11	“ 521-24
			615.11	“ 524-41
			618	“ 541-42
Motion of Elements	79-82	n. 221	540	“ p. 3
Notes for Principia	83-84			“ 40, 58
“	84			“ 41
	84-89	n. 227	547.01	“ 49-55
“	89-90			“ 86-88
“	90			“ 57
Mech. Of Soul & Body	91-102	n. 243	548.17	“ 116-31
Comparison of Wolff with Principia	102-136	n. 223	541	“ 159-63
Phil. Of the Point	136-137	n. 223	547.01	“ 207-8
Human Body	137-139	n. 256	547.01	“ 209-11
Infinite & God	139-140	n. 223	547.01	“ 212

Faith in Christ	140	n. 223	558.11	“ 213
Memoranda	141	n. 315	622.11	“ inside fr. Cover.
Memoranda	141-142	n. 315	See “	last page
Human Body	142-145	n. 256	“ 558.13	“ 152-7
Abstract of Principia	146-167	n. 260	616	“ 237-73
Infinite & Finite	168-173	n. 263	617	C. 65: v. IV, pp. 671-2
Arithmetic & Geometry	175-178			C. 36: 222-8
Harmonica Musica	178-179	n. 349	707.21	“ 247-8
Optica	179			“ 249
Observanda	180			“ - 1
Sapientia	180			“ 55
“ ex Scrip. Sacra	180-181			“ 275
Varii loci	181	n. 351	650	“ last p.
Religio Naturalis	181-82			258-9
Lord's Prayer	182-183			244

Contents of Photolithograph Vols.

Vol.	Page:	Hyde	ACSD	Source
III.: Corres. Harmonica & (cont'd) Praefatuncula	183-85			(Cod. 36:pp 204-209
" Parabolica	185-86			" 220
" Typica	186-89	n. 353	673.19	" 235-241
" Fabulosa	189-90			" 250-251
	190			" 270
Repraes. Oraculorum	191			" 267
Script. Sac. explic.	191	-		" 256
Doct. Ex Script. Sac.	191	-		":pp. 73, 75, 152, 133, 134
" "	192 +196	-		" 50, 24, 178, 113, 112, 55, 157;
" "	193	-		" 156, 153, 123, 160, 212, 23;
" "	194	-		" 24, 118, 189, 103, 155, 144, 246, 152, 79, 182-3, 184, 149, 158, 140, 102, 185;
" "	195	-		" 186, 192, 68, 111, 213, 159, 34, 98, 175, 176, 188;
" "	196	-		" 215, 187, 179, 190, 37, 114. +112, 55.
IV.: The Cerebrum, Trans. I: (C. 65: vol.1)	1-458	n. 313	615.1202	Codex 65:
	1= C.65 v.1:	Pp. 37	Line 8- 48 =	n. 21-32
	9	" " 73- 132		" 56- 105
Trans. II:	52	" " 205- 216		" 42- 47bis
	60	" " 225- 233		" 48-53
	66	" " 284- 316		" 75-98
	86	" " 328- 344		" 101-110

	98	“ “ 369- 372		“ 121-24
	100	“ “ 375- 384		“ 127- 35
	106	“ “ 388- 391		“ 139-40
	109	“ “ 429		“ 157
	116	“ “ 486- 523		“ 166- 74
	142	“ “ 569- 584		“ 194- 98
	152	“ “ 589- 592		“ 201 - 3
(C. 65: vol.2)	155	“ v.2 725- 734		“ 259- 61
	161	“ “ 744- 747		“ 261- 62
	163	“ “ 754- 793		“ 263- 72/2
	190	“ “ 797- 808		“ 273/2-77/3
	198	“ “ 809- 810		
	199	“ “ 817- 846		“ 277- 93
	219	“ “ 853- 874		“ 296- 303
	234	“ “ 885- 892		“ 305- 6
Trans. III:	239	“ “ 893- 923		“ 1- 21
	260	“ 939- 953		“ 24- 31
	269	“ 977- 1005		“ 34- 47
	286	“ 1010- 1017		“ 51- 57
	291	“ 1029- 1040		“ 60- 68
	299	“ 1060- 1103		“ 71- 100
(C. 65: vol. 3)	320	“ v. 3: 1123 - 1142		“ 103- 12
	333	“ 1159- 1180		“ 115- 29
	347	“ 1184		

Contents of Photolithograph Vols:

4

Vol. IV	Page:	Hyde	ACSD	Source
IV. The cerebrum - (cont'd) Trans. III	348	n. 313 = C.65 v.3:	615.1202 Cod.65 pp. 1189-1192	Trans. III n. 131
	350	"	" 1205-1220	" 133- 44
	360	"	" 1244	" 151
	361	"	" 1250- 1290	" 152- 73
	388	"	" 1308-1325	" 176- 84
	399	"	" 1351- 1378	" 196-204
	416	"	" 1379- 1388	" 204- 8
	423	"	" 1408-1427	" 211- 22
	436	"	" 1450- 1457	" 231- 33
	441	"	" 1458-1482	" 223- 32
	458	" v. 1	" 588	" 200
V. The Brain	1-627	n. 319	694.11	Cod. 55:
[De Cerebro I] (C.55 v.1)	1 = C.55:	§. [I]	pp. VI-XIII	n. [3]- 29
	18	§. II -	p.XIII-XXII	30- 59
	34	" III	XXII- XXXVIII	60- 118
	65	" IV	XXXVIII-LI	119- 86
	92	" V	LI-LXVII	187-232
	124	" VI	LXVII-LXXII	233- 51
	134	" VII	LXXII- LXXVII	252- 69
	145	" VIII	LXXVIII- LXXXII	270- 81
	155	" IX	LXXXIII-XCI	282- 95
	170	" X	XCI- XCIII	296- 305
	174	" XI	XCIII- VIII	306- 24
	184	" XII	XCVIII-CIV	325- 36
	196	" XIII	CIV- VIII	327-50
	205	" XIV	CIX-XV	351- 65
	217	" XV	CXV- XVIII CXIX- XXI	366- 70
	230	" XVI	CXXI- XXIX	184-201
	246	" XVII	CXXIX- XXXIII	202- 16
	253	" XVIII	CXXXIII- CLX	217- 32
	267	" XIX	CLX- IX	233- 48
	287		CL- II	249- 54
	291	" XX	CLII- VI	255- 64
(C. 55 v.2)	300	" XXI	CLVI- XII	265- 79
	311	" XXII	CLXII- XV	280- 91

	317	“ XXIII	CLXV- XXIII	292- 304
	331	“ XXIV	CLXXIV- XXXIV	305- 24
	353	“ XXV	CLXXXV- XXXIX	325- 36
	363	“ XXVI	CXC- IX	337- 56
	381	“ XXVII	CXCIX- CCIV	357- 71
	393	“ XXVIII	CCV- VI	372- 76
	396	“ XXIX	CCVI- XII	377-93
	408	“ XXX	CCXII- XXII	394- 410
	428	“ XXXI	CCXXII- XX[X]II	410- 432
	450	“ XXXII	CCXXXII- XLIII	433- 453
	473	“ XXXIII	CCXLIV- XLVIII	454- 59
	481		CCXLVIII- LI	450- 57
	488		CCLI- LII	452- 53
	490	“ XXXIV	CCLII- LIV	454- 59
	494		CCLIV- LVII	560- 72
	501	“ [X]XXV	CCLVIII- XV	573- 95
	516	“ XXXVI	CCLXXI- LXXX	611- 24
	547	“ XXXVIII	CCLXXXI- XXXIX	625- 39
[De Morbis Cerebri II]	565	“ I	CCXC- III	640- 53
	572	“ II	CCXCIII- VI	653- 64
	578	“ III	CCXCVI- VII	665- 70
	580	“ IV	CCXCVII- VIII	671- 78
	583	“ V	CCXCIX- CCC, 2-3	679- 84
	590	“ VI	3-4	
	592	“ VII	4-5	
	594	“ VIII	5-6	
	596	“ IX	6-7	

Contents of Photolithograph Vols:

Vol. Title	Page	Hyde	ACSD	Source
V. (cont'd) De Morbis Cerebri[II] (C.55 vol. 2)	597	C. 55	§. X	pp. 7- 8
	600	“	XI	“ 8- 9
	603	“	XII	“ 10
	604	“	XIII	“ 10
		“	XIV	“ 10-12
	608	“	XVI	“ 12 a - 13 a
	610	“	XVII	“ 13 a -14
	611	“	XVIII	“ 14 - 15 a
	615	“	XIX	“ 16 - 16 a
	616	“	XX	“ 16 a
		“	XXI	“ 16 a - 17 a
	619	“	XXII	“ 18- 18 a
	620	“	XXIII	“ 18 a -19 a
	622	“	XXIV	“ 19 a
	623	“	XXV	“ 20-21
	625	“ XXVI	“ 21-21 a	
	627			Last page of C. 55 - 12 pages omitted beforehand.
VI. Index - EAK-	IX-XI	n. 287	623	Cod. 38: pp. 3- 7
“ - AK -	XI- XXXVII	“ 435	707.22	“ “ 9- 61
Skin & Tongue	1	“ 306	694. 12	C. 55 v.2: pp. 622-33
Muscles	13	“ 427	710	C. 58: “ 258- 71
Taste & Touch	26	“ 416	694	“ 12- 13, 19- 31
“ “	41	“ 416	694	“ “ 44 - 60
The Brain	58	“ 4424	709	“ 198- 241
Physics, Optics, Ideas	102	“ 416	694	“ 122- 27
The Eye & Ear	108	“ 408	691	C.53: “ 18-86
Leeuwenhoek	177	“ 409	636.12	“ 282- 88
Swammerdam	184	“ 414	692	“ 289-369
Philosophy of Universals	265	“ 317	634	C. 57: “ 1- 5
The Brain	269	“ “	624.11	“ “ 5- 24a
Swedish Note	282	“ “	“	“ 24b
The Brain & Heister	283	“ “	“	“ 25-59
Dura Mater	317	“ “	“	“ 86
Corpuscular Philosophy	318	“ “	631	“ “ 99-100
Swallowing	319	“ “	624.11	“ 130- 33
Ontology	323	“ 291	673. 1202	C. 54: “ 118-27a
Comparison of Wolff with Principia	343	“ 396	609.12	C. 37: “ 218-29

Prospectuses - AK	349	“ 350	689.12	C. 36: “ 253-5, 262-5, 268-9
Titles - EAK	355	“ 285	624.12	C. 88: “1,496, 497, 543
VII. WLG - Pars Prima	1	“ 462	713	C. 68: “ 1- 120
“ Secunda	71	“ 463	“	“
“ Tertia	87	“ 464-5	“	C. 51

Contents of Photolithograph Vols:

Vol. Title	Pages:	Hyde	ACSD	SOURCE
VIII:				
Sect. i Eccles. History	1	n. 2721	1197	Cod. 47: p. 182a
“ ii Charity	1- 46	“ 2326	909	Cod. 11
“ iii Divine Love	1- 25	“ 1660	857	Cod. 13: 1a-11b
Divine Wisdom	25- 80	“ 1688	862	“ : 12a - 35b
“ iv De Verbo	1- 32	“ 1621	854	Cod.12: 1- 14b,
	32-33			52a-b,
	34			53a, 55a,
	35			56a.
De Ult. Judicio	36- 92	“ 1644	856	Cod. 12: 15a-40a,
	93			58b,
	93- 105			41a- 6b,
	105			57b,
	105- 9			47a - 8b,
	109-16			49a- 51a,
	116			52b,
	116- 17			58b,
	117			53a,
	117-18			54a,
	119			55a,
	119-20			57b,
	120			58a.
De praec. Decal.	121- 22	“ 1638	855	Cod. 12: 59a-60b
	123			61a-2b
	124			55a, 58a
“ v. Index - CL	1- 20	“ 2394	957	Cod. 46:
	22-24			“ 7:
Coll. Cum Angelis	25-27	“ 2319	908	Cod. 7: 210a-11a
“ vi De Messiah	1- 32	“ 482	719.11	Cod. 38: 63-127
IX. Apocalypsis Explicata:	1- 580	“ 1370	See: 786	Cod. 107= vol. 1
Title-p.*	1			“ “
Cap. i-vi	2			“ “
Cap. vii-x	357			Cod. 108= “ 2
X. Apocalypsis Explicata:	581-1163	“ 1371	“	Cod. 108-109
cap. xi	581- 710			“ “ vol.3
“ xii-xvii	711-1057			
“ xviii-xix	1058-1163			
“ xx (mem.)	1163			Cod. 109 “ 4
2 mem. + note	1164	“ 501	736. 11	Cod. 6: inside 1 st cover, p.1

Cap. xix:v. 10	1164	" 1365	Cod. 35
----------------	------	--------	---------

*Note by Dr. A. Acton inside photolithograph vol. IX: "Codex 107.
This page is not correctly reproduced. See Hyde . 1366."

Bryn Athuyn, Penn.
August, 1967

BERYL G. BRISCOE

Appendix I

CONCERNING THE ARCANA COELESTIA:

“En Svensk (upplaga) börjades i St. 1819. . . En upplaga på Engelska är besörjd af S. sjelf och tryckt i London 4:o häftvis; till sidorna alldeles parallel med originalerne och högst slafvisk. Ett enda ex. Är deraf bekant. Det har tillhört S. själf, sedan hans arfvinge Bisk. Benzelstjerna. Dr. A.E. Knös i Upsala.”. . .

References to various “sources, among them ‘Nemeitz Vernunft. Gedank. VI. 120. - Stiermans Centur... Fants Suppl. ad Hist. Litt. Gr... Hammarskiolds Phil. Studium..’ etc.

[See Hyde n-619 and ACSD 742]

Appendix I

J.A.TULK'S NOTES AND ANOTHER INSCRIPT-N IN COPIES OF AE (1785 ed.)

1809

a) Vol. 1 of a set of the Apocalypsis Explicata, 1785, contains several pages of notes by J.A.Tulk concerning the history of the work. Hyde makes no mention of this. This set is in the Library of the ANO, in Room 15.

Text as follows:

“This Explication of the Apocalypse was written by the Author prior to the Apocalypsis Revelata see the Preface to the English translation of this work by the Rev. John Clowes, printed in 1811, where also the most satisfactory reasons which can now be given, for this work being left unprinted & incomplete by the Author, are stated.”

“The following Contents of XX Chapters of the Apocalypsis Explicata were found among the Manuscripts of the Baron brought from Sweden by Mr. Augustus Nordenskjöld, and they were copied by **Mr.** Benedict Chastanier in the year 1786, and are inserted at the end of his Transcript of the Baron's Index to the Arcana [See Hyde n.939] Coelestia, with the following attestation, to wit: ‘This was all verbatim copied out of the MSS that Augustus Nordenskjöld had brought with him from Sweden, as witness my hand P.B.Chastanier the 8th of x-ber 1806.’

“No more of the Baron’s MSts: of the Apoc: Explics: could be found in

Sweden than extends to the XIXth Chapter included, and which are here printed. The rest of the Work or the remaining three Chapters are supposed to be lost. It is probable that the Work was completed by the Baron though there is no certain evidence of it. This Summary Exposition of the Work contains only the Head of one more Chapter, viz: the XXth and this Exposition ought to be printed in its place in the next edition. The remaining three Chapters are supplied from the Apocalypsis Revelata, see a Note of the Editors [Messrs. Peckitt & Spense] in the 4th vol: p.143.

J.A.T. 1809

[John Aug.

Tulk]

[Contents follow — (in vols. I, II, III, IV)]

b) Another set (1785 ed.) in ANC Library (Room 15) contains the

following inscription:

“Rec’d this & the other three Vols. of Mr Proud June 17th 1797

Returned to Mr Peacock Sep. 25th 1798 by Mr. Cooper’s Order.”

NOTICES AND REVIEWS
OF SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGICAL WORKS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[Based on the earlier publication of "Swedenborg and his Scientific Reviewers" (NP 1929-1934,1945)]

I.	ARCANA COELESTIA (1749-1756):	Date
<u>Pages</u>		
[746. 11]	Notice of <u>London Magazine or Gentleman' s Monthly Intelligencer</u> vol. XVIII	1749
3 lines		
[747]	S.Penny to J. Lewis <u>Daily Advertiser</u> , reprinted in <u>Int.Repos.II: 1827</u>	“
1		
[756]	Advert, by J.Lewis 1st Announce-t - reprinted in <u>New Mag. of Knowl. I:1790</u> Feb. 5	
1750	7	
[759.11]	Review <u>N.Zeit. v.Gelehr.Sachen</u> n.36	
1750	4	
[811]	“ <u>N.Theol.Bib.I: (Ernesti)</u> n.6	
1760	15	

II. DE COELO ET EJUS MIRABILIBUS, ET DE INFERNO
(1758):

[845.1201] Review Mem. Hist., Litteraires et Anecdotes,
[1761] 3
III 1514

[1008.12]* Noted in Swedish press - Posten,n.51
1769 2

III. DE TELLURIBUS IN MUNDO NOSTRO SOLARI (1758):

[1402.03]* Review of German ed. N.Critische Nachrichten VI
1770 5

[1460]* “ “ reprint Gött.Anzeig.v.Gelehrten S.
1771 1
1771 II 1771

(no translation - 1 Swedish
2 German

IV DOCTRINA NOVAE HIEROSOLYMAE DE DOMINO (1763):

[890]	Review	Jour. Des Scavans VI: n. 11	1764	6
[896]	“	Sv. Mercurius (Gjörwell)	1765	3

(See below at VI and VII)

V DOCTRINA VITÆ HIEROSOLYMÆ DE DOMINO (1763):

		Date	Pages
[1633.16]	Notice of 1 st Gentleman's Mag., v.xliv Eng. Edition & Monthly Rev., v.liii	1774 1775	1
[1634.18]	Ditto. Monthly Rev., v.liii (See below at VI and VII)	1775	1

VI QUATUOR DOCTRINÆ ET CONTINUATIS DE ULTIMO JUDICIO

(1763):

(de Domino. De Scriptura Sacra, de Doctrina Vitae, de Fide, Contin. De Ultimo Judicio)

[878]	Review Neue Theologische Bib., v. IV (Ernesti's) 1763: pp. 725-33	1763	9
[888.12]	Review Monthly Review, v. XXX	1764	3

VII MISCELLANEOUS THEOLOGICAL WORKS (1745-1763):

*[876]	Notice of: WLG (1745), AC (1749-56), HH, LJ, NJ & HD, WH, E. in Un. (1758) In Anvisning til et Utvaldt Theologiskt Bib.	1763	2
--------	---	------	---

[883]	ditto. minus WLG in Sv. Mercurius, 1764	1764	2
[874]	Review of: De Domino, Script. Sac., Vitae, de Fide, Con. of L.J., of S.W. (1763) Mention of: HH, NJ, LJ, WH, Earths in Un. In Bib. Des Sciences et des Beaux Arts, 1763: pp. 550-53	1763	4

**VIII DE DIVINO AMORE ET DE DIVINA SADIENTIA (1763),
DE DIVINA PROVIDENTIA (1764):**

[885.12]	Notice of Bib. des Sciences et des Beaux Arts, 1764: p. 292 (See below at IX)	1764	1

* No translation = 1 Swedish

IX MISCELLANEOUS THEOLOGICAL WORKS (1763-64):

		Date	Pages
[889]	Notice of: DLW (1763), DP (1764), Quatuor Doctrinse, Continuation conc. LJ (1763) in <u>Sv. Mercurius</u> , 1764:p.651	1764	1

X APOCALYPSIS REVELATA (1766):

*[931]	Extract in Götheborgska Spionen, n. 42	1766	6
[932.11]	Review Jour. Des Scavans, Oct.	1766	2
[948]	“ (Ernesti) N. Theolog. Bib.v. VII	1766	8
[958.11]	Notice of Tidn.. om L’rda saker II p. 30 & of Longitude (1766)	1767	1
[965]	Notice of Neue Critische Nachrichten, III	1767	1
*[966.11]	Review = 2 Tidn. om Lärda Saker II:XV Installments (Oct.22, 29) II:XVI	1767	8 8
*[986]	“ (= Swed. Preste-Tidningar, 1768 tr. of Ernesti’s [948]) +Rosen’s Cnt. Notes	1768	13

XI DE AMORE CONJUGIALI (1768):

[994.11]	Notice of	<u>Tidn. on Lärda Saker I:8,9</u>	1768	1
[1008.11]	Review	<u>N. Vaterlandsche Letter-Oefeningen, v.II n.1</u>	1769	8

(See below at XIV)

*[1042.11]		“ Erfurtische gelehrte Zeitung	1769	5
(Latin)*[1480.11]		“ Acta Literaria, v. VI pt 1 Altenburg	1771	11

XII SWEDENBORG’S PRINTED LETTER TO BEYER of OCT.30 (1769):

[1114. 11]	Review	Bihang til Spionen no. 48 Dec. 2, 1769	1769	4
------------	--------	---	------	---

*No translation = (4 Swedish, 1 German, 1 Latin)

XIII DE COMMERCIO ANIMÆ ET CORPORIS (1769):
or A THEOSOPHIC LUCUBRATION ON THE NATURE OF INFLUX [etc.]

[1306.11]	Review Monthly Review, v. XLII June	1770	5
[1320]	Notice Almäna Tidningar n. 86 July	1770	1
[1324.11]	“Review The Critical Review XXX	1770	2
[1346.11]	“ Jour. Encyclopedique Tom. VI	1770	3
[11374.12]	“ Scots Mag. Edinburgh, v. 32 pp. 435, 491-94.	1770	5
[1402.14]	“ Gentlemen’s Mag. 1770: p. 621	1770	1
[1402.15]	Noice London Mag. XXXIX “ p.426	1770	1
[1649.11]	“ Bib. Anat. (Haller) II: 329	1777	1

(See below at XIV)

XIV MISCELLANEOUS THEOLOGICAL WORKS (1747-1769):

[1008.11]	Mention of: AC, RH, 4 Docts., Cont.LJ, DLW, DP, AR in <u>N.Vaderlandsche Letter-Oefeningen</u> , v.11 n.1 (See above at <u>XI</u>)	1769	1
[1048.11]	Notice of: CL, etc., <u>Summaria Expositio Doct. Novae.Ecclesiae</u> in <u>Tidn. om Lärds Saker II:</u> 30,31.	1769	1
[1402.11]	Notice of: CL, Com. An. & Corp., Sum.Expos. in <u>N.Critische Nachrichten VI</u>	1770	1

XV VERA CHRISTIANA RELIGIO (1771):

[1464.15]	Notice	Almänna Tidningar St. 57:228	1771	1
*[1466]	Review	Postillionen n. 92 pp. 361-62	1771	2
[1476]	“	Monthly Review v. XLV “ 580-3	1771	4
[1491.11}	“	Scots Mag., v. 34 pp. 27-28	1772	2

* No translation = 1 Swedish

NOTICES & REVIEWS - T. of Contents:

page

5

XVI MISCELLANEOUS THEOLOGICAL WORKS (1758-1771):

[1465.11	Okely' s Reflections on HH & TCR Pub. in N.J.Mess.1861, & <u>Monthly Obs.</u> , 1862	1771	5
*[1502.12	Letters conc. Com. An. Et Corp., CL, TCR In Almännä Tidningar n. 116	1772	9
[1667.1501]	Articles in Berlinische Monatschrift as follows: Band XI, XII. *Das Neue Jerusalem auf Erden” = 35 pp. “Aufschlüsse ü.eine Geistererscheinungsgeschichte v.S.” 17 pp. “Klopstocks Antwort... 4 p. (Partially tr. in Doc.2) *“Schreiben der Exeg. u. Phil. Gesellschaft an die H.” 19pp. *“Ueber Swedenborg” 23pp.	1788	98

*No translation - 1 swedish, 2 German

[Total translations needed:

8 Swedoish = 49 pp. or less

3 German = 11pp. (+2= 58 pp?)

1 Latin = 11pp.]

**NOTICES AND REVIEWS OF SWEDENBORG'S
THEOLOGICAL WORKS**

ACSD ref.	Date		
746.11	1749	Notice of AC	London Magazine
747	“	S.Renny to J. Lewis on AC	Daily Advert-r
756	1750	1 st Announce-t of Theol. Wks	Mag. of Knowl. 1790
759.11	“	Review of AC (Trans. In ANC)	N. Zeit.v. Gel.Sachen
811	1760	Erneti's Review of AC (Trans. = NCL 1912)	N. Theol. Bibliotek
845.1201	[1761]	Review of HH (Trans. In ANC)	Mem. Hoist. Lit. et Anecd., Lond. 1814
874	1763	“ of Theolo. Works (Trans. In ANC)	Bib. des Sc. Et des Beaux Arts
876	“	Alnander's Rev. of Th. Wks (Anc = 202.A16 - no translation)	Anvisn. Til et Utvaldt Theol. Bib.
878	“	Ernesti's Rev. of 4 Doct. (Trans.= NCL 1912)	N. Theol. Bib. IV
883	1764	Rev. of Theol. Works (Trans. In Doc. 2 ² - : 704)	Sv. Mercurius In ANC Lib.
885.12	“	Notice of DP and DLW	Bib. des Sc. Et des Beaux Arts
888.12	“	Rev. of 4 Doct. & Con-n of LJ. (phot. in ANC)	Monthly Review No copy in ANC
889	“	Notice of theol. Wks. (Trans.= Doc. 2 ² -: p. 705)	Sv. Mercurius
890	“	Rev. of D. of Lord (phot.) (Quates 888.12) trans-n	Jour.des Sçavans (no copy in ANC)
896	1765	Rev. of D. of Lord (Trans. = Doc. 2 ² -: p.705)	Sv. Mercurius
931	1766	Extract from AR (trans. In ANC)	Götheb. Spionen (copy in ANC)
932.11	“	Review of AR (Trans. In ANC)	Jour. Des Sçavans (no copy in ANC)
948	“	Ernesti's Rev. of AR (Trans. = NCL 1912)	N. Theol. Bib. VII
958.11	1767	Review of AR & other wks	Tidn. Om Lörda Saker

		(no trans. In ANC)	(Gjörwell)
965	“	Notice of AR (trans. In ANC)	N. Crit. Nachrichten (no copy in ANC)
966.11 . 1110	“	Review of AR - 1 st install. 2d “ (no trans. In ANC)	Tidn. Om L. Saker (no copy in ANC)
986	1768	Swed. translat-n of Ernesti’s rev. of AR with crit. Notes by Rosen; See ACSD 948.	Preste-Tidn. För 1768 No copy in ANC
994.11	“	Notice of CL (Trans. In ANC)	Tidn. Om L. Saker No copy in ANC
1008.11	1769	Review of CL (Trans. In ANC)	Nieuwe Vaderlandche Letter-Oefeningen
1042.11	“	Review of CL (no trans. In ANC)	Erfurtische gelehrte Zeitung, may 1769
1048.11	“	Notice of Th. Works	Tidn. Om L. Saker
1114.11	“	Review of Swedenborg’s printed letter	Bihang til Spionen. 48 Phot. in ANC
1179	“	Notice of Intercourse bet. Soul & Body.	Haller, Bib. Anatomica In ANC Lib.
1306.11	1770	Review of Theos. Lucub. On ..Influx - transcript in ANC	Monthly Rev. XLII No copy in ANC
1320	“	Notice of... Influx (Trans-n in 1074)	Almänna Tidn. N. 86 phot. in ANC
1324.11	“	Review of... Influx (Transcript in ANC)	Crit. Review XXX No copy in ANC
1346.11	“	Review of... Influx (Trans-n in ANC)	Jour. Encyclopedique No copy in ANC
1374.12	“	Review of... Influx (Transcript in ANC)	Scots Magazine v. 32 Phot. in ANC
1402.03	“	Review of Ger. Ed. of Earths in Univ. (Transcript but no trans-n in ANC)	
1402. 03	“	Review of Ger. Ed. of Earths in Univ. (transcript but no trans-n in ANC)	N. Critische Narrichten. No copy in ANC VI
1402.11	“	Notice of Theol. Wks (Trans-n i8n ANC)	N. Crit. Nach. VI do. Transcript in ANC
1402.14	“	Review of... Influx (Transcript in ANC)	Gentleman’s Mag. In ANC
1402.15	“	Notice of... Influx (Transcript in ANC)	London Mag. In ANC
1460	1771	Review of Ger. Ed of E. in Universe - (no translation but a transcript in ANC)	Gött. Anzeig. v. Gelehr. Sach. No copy in ANC
1464.15	“	Notice of TCR (Trans. In ANC)	Almänna Tidn. No copy but transcript in ANC
1465.11	“	Okely’A Reflect-ns on Th. Wks. Orig. & transcript in	N.J. Mess. 1861

		ANC. (Orig. missing)	
1491.11	1772	Review of TCR Transcript in ANC	Scots Mag. v. 34 No copy in ANC
1502.12	“	Letters conc. Th. Wks. Transcript but no translation in ANC	Allmänna Tidn. N. 116 Phot. in ANC
1633.16	1774	Notice of 1 st Eng. Ed. of D. of Life - Transcript in ANC	Gentleman's Mag. vol. xlv & =ANC + Monthly Rev.v.liii 1775 = ph. in ANC
1634.18	1775		
1667.1501	1788	Swedenborgiana in Ger. Mag. (Trans. In Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 668)	Berlin. Monatsschrift v. II-XIII = ANC

TRANSCRIPTS OF THE CODICES

in the possession of THE ACADEMY OF THE NEW CHURCH

and the SWEDENBORG SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION*

CODEX:	A.N.C.	S.S.A.
14a De Causis Rerum		No. 30, handwritten 6pp
36 Excepta a Philosophis	Bound, 1936	Handwritten MS
37 Ditto + ex Wolfio	1966 = pp. 1-287 + Bibliography	“ (incomplete)
38 De Messia	“ 1933	
53 Generation	“ 1966 = pp. 272-369 + 2 chap. On - (De Duns et De Oculo)	
55 De Cerebro	“ 1953	
57 Addenda ad do.	“ 1956	Phil. Corp. in Compendio (H.n. 316), handwr. MS. 2 pp.
58 De Sensu (H.n.416)	Ces. II + 2 chps. On Senses De Aura + Mucs. Faciei etc. Unbound (= pp. not pub- d) in 1966	Exper-ta Phisica et Optica: pp. 62b-65a, 2 typed copies, 15 pp. 1 handwr. MS.
65 De Cerebro	“ 1938	De Infinito = 65 ³ (H.n. 262) - 2 copies handwr. MS. 8 pp. tywritten 7
81 De Magnete	pp. 267-8, 294-5, 297, 299-307, 309, 311 + Contenta & Biblio.	Handwr. MS complete - 5 lines inside back cover.
82 De Sulphure	Contenta & “	Handwr. MS - complete
83 De Sale Com-ni	“ “	Handwr. MS - “
84 De Secret. Arg. A Cupro	Contenta & “	Handwr. MS -

85 De Vitriolo	Contenta & “	Handwr. MS -
86 (H.n. 143)	Burnet pp. 165-71 Greg. “ 163, 164 Loccen. “ 163, 175, 183, 186, 204, 209, 217, 227, 239, 249, 257, 265, 273, 283, 293, 305, 315, 325, 245, 355. Memoir. Pp. 278-9 + Content. & Bibl.	pp. 163-86, 205-383 - (Geom. Et Algebraica pp. 1-162, not transcribed)
87 Principiorum Pars I - (H.n. 145)		Handwritten MS by F.G. E. Goerwitz of pp. 1-252 (sect. 1-117), & 2 complete typed sets by Swanton, Goerwitz & Vinet, (+ rough trans. Of Sect-ns 1-23 by AA)
88 Varia Anatomica	Bound, 1956	a) H.n. 226: handwr. MS of pp. 40-1, 47, 49-55, 87- 8. b) H.n. 242: De Mechan. An. Et Corp: pp. 116-31 2 typed & 1 handwr. Cop. c) H.n. 255: Obs. De Corp. Humano, pp. 152- 57. 1 typed, 1 handwr. Copy d) H.n. 259: Ex Princ. rer. Meis, pp. 237-734 (+ Pars Prima from pub. Lat. Pr.) 1 handwr. MS= pp. 1-57; + 3 typed & 1 MS of Pars. Prima: pp.1-8, 1-10. e) H.N. 222: Wolfio de Scient. Generali, pp. 273-380. Handwr. MS = pp. 1-200. f) Descript. of C.88 - typed copy, 52 pp.
99 Beskrifning öfwer		Handwritten MS = copy

Swänksa Masugnar och Theras Bläsningar)Descript. of swed. Blastfurnaces / their smelt+g processes=		of attested copy by J.F.Schültze + see H.n. 134.
89 Schidii Mrginalia - H.n. 502	Bound, 1955	

* All the transcript belonging to the Swedenborg Scientific Association are now deposited in the Swedenborg Library.

Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania
November 1966

Beryl G. Briscoe, Curator (Signature)

Appendix I

DOCUMENTS FOUND IN RUSSIA

etc.]

[See ACSD 1456.12,

See Swedenborgiana Letter File, s.v. Russia (s.Kamenetzky, Leningrad, 5.VI.1928) where the following two items are described as follows:

“...3/ Photostatic reproductions of the first and last page [are being sent] of the manuscripts to be found in the Library under the titles: ‘Om himmeln och andeligen verlden’ and ‘Uppenbarelse Boken af Swedenborg.’ [See Ph.File nos.636, 637]

“The first of those manuscripts was presented to the Library in 1883 by one of its employees Mr. Elsholz.

“According to the expertise of the handwriting, the referred manuscript must be reported to the XVIII-th century. It consists of 280 pages. Its binding bears the ex libris ‘Bibliotheca Schubert.’

“The binding of the second manuscript (including 151 pages) shows the ex libris ‘Bibliotheca Suchtelen.’”

In Leningrad, Public State Library — transcript of 1st and last pp.
[See ACSD 770.11] of Om himmeln och andeligen verlden: Phot. in Th.File 636 2 pp.

[ph.p.1] 1. Auctor förklarar Frälsarens ord Math. 24: 29.30.31. Man straxt efter den

tidens wedermödo etc., at neml.n de icke efter bokstafwen kunna
förstås, utan
efter Ordets inre mening, såsom: Med Solen förstås; Herren, i
anseende til
Kärleken; med Månan, Herren, i anseende til Tron; med
Stiernorna, det Godas
och Sannas, efler Kärlekens och Trons Känningar; Genom
Menniskjourns Sons
teckn i Himmelen, den Guddomelige Sanningens Uppenbarelse;
Genom de sig
jäm rande Slägter, alt det som hörer til Sanningen och det
Coda, eller Tron och
Kärleken; Genom Herrans tilkommelse i Himmelens Sky, med
Magt och
Härlighet, Hans närwarelse i Ordet, och Uppenbarelsen; Med Skye
förstås
bokstafwelige förståndet i Ordet, och med Härligheten, Ordets inre
Förstånd;
med Änglarnas Basune Cud, förstås Himmelen, hwadan den
Cuddomelige
Sanningen är. Hwaraf följer rätta Förståndet af desse Herrans ord
wara; at wid
Församlingens slut, då ingen Kärlek och deraf Tro är, skulle
Herran öppna
ordets inre förstfånd, och uppenbara Himmel rikets hemligheter.

2. At Herren är Himmelens Gud.
I Himmelen säges, som Herren Sielt lärdt; At Han är en med
Fadren; at
Fadren är i Honom; och Han i Fadren; och at den som ser Honom,
han ser
Fadren; och at alt Heligt at Honom utgår: Joh: 10.30.36: 14:10.11:
16:
13.14.15. I Himmelen kan det Cuddomelige intet åtskiljas i Tro. de
at
Församlingen, som komma ifrån Werlden, hos hwilka är tanka om

3-en

Cuddomligheter, kunna intet inlåtas i Hammelen: där tillåtas intet

at täncka

Tre och säga En, ty där talar tänckan, hwarföre de som uti

Werlden

åtskildt det Guddomelige i tre, och haft til särskildt täncka om

hwarje, men

icke gordt det til ett i Herren, Kunna icke emottagas. Dock de

som icke

åtskildt Sanningen ifrån det goda, eller Tron ifrån Kärleken,

Kunna

igenom underwisning i andra lifwet, ärhallen den

[ph.p.2] det anda, icke eller göra det goda til sitt. Människiana tilstånd skulle wara lyckeligt, om hon trodde, at alt godt inflyter at Herran, och alt ondt från helfwetet. de som neka Himmelen, eller ingen ting weta darom, weta icke at något inflytande är därifrån. Alt litwet inflyter ifrån Lifwets första Källa, ty dat är däritrån och inflyter ständigt, altså at Herran; hwilket inflytande är andeligt, men icke naturligt, och således från den andelige på den naturlige weriden, och icke twärtom.

Inflytandet skier genom den inwärtens på den utwärtens människian, eller igenom anden på kroppen, och icke twärtom, ty människians Ande, är i andelige werlden, och kroppen i den naturlige. Det ser ut, som inflytandet hos människian woro från dat yttre til det inre, men det är orätt. Inflytandet skier uti Människians Förnufts gåfwa, och igenom den på Wetenskaper, och icke twärtom. Inflytandet är omedelbarligen från Herran, och jämwäl omedelbarligen igenom den andelige werlden, eller Himmelen. Herrans inflytande är uti det goda hos människian, och igenom det goda uti sanningen, men icke twärtom. Det goda gifwer förmögenhet at emottaga inflytandet från Herran, men icke sanningen det goda förutan. Hwad som inflyter i tankan, kan icke skada utan det som inflyter i wiljan, ty detta, tilägnas människian. Et almänt inflytande, är, som ständigt bemöder sig at göra efter ordningen. Bet inflytandet är på diurans Riken och jämwäl på Maj-t Riks ämnen. Efter dat almänna inflytandet blifwer af tankan, tal, och af wiljan gärningar och åtbörder hos människjan.

Om Ämnen (: Subjectis :)

Andar, utsände från Andarnes Samhällen, til andra Samhällens, kallas Ämnen.

Cemenskaper uti andra lifwet, skier igenom sådane utskickade. En utsänd-

Ande tänker icke at sig utan at den som, sändt honom.

Ände 5/1883

In Leningrad, ditto. MS Uppenbarelse Boken upptäckt. (1st & last pp.)

151 pp. Phot. in Ph.File 637 2pp.

(No transcript)

EXTRACT from a letter from O. TAEKI [?] addressed to “Dear friend”

from Moskow — 19/3 July

“ . . . Weitbrecht on Swedenborg Brevis recensio libri cui titulus: Emanuelis Swedenborgii ea regnum animali anatomica physice at philosophice per histratum.

Protocol: 17 2/10 44 — Omnes I chry ra I An

Just show them this letter, they will find it for you; I saw it, but I cannot judge of its importance. This is at the Academy of Sciences.

“Now in the National Library, I found a Letter of Swedenborg 6 July 1771

(H bump) and 2 MSS., as I wrote you before. [See ACSB 1456.12]

“Swedenbor: 1.Om Himmeln och Anteligen verlden Utbeder, F III No.3 och

2. Uppenbarelse Boken Utbeden F I No. 1.

“In the Academy of Sciences I found also an MS of Par. Linne Mosborum Genesa et species. - Upsala An. 1761- ? . . .”

In Swedenborg Society (Inc.), London:

AC “Part of MS translation into Russian made by
V.A.Klenovsky.

It was written during the years 1862 & 1863. Includes
nos..4635-5190.”

Appendix I
[1653 - 1708]

DATES IN SWEDENBORG'S LIFE

Compiled by Alfred Acton

1653 Aug. 28	Jesper Swedberg born at "Sweden" near Falun.
1682	Jesper Swedberg ordained and appointed Chaplain of Lifregement.
*1683 Dec. 16	Jesper Swedberg m. Sarah Behm (Doc.1:p.83) - 4 days after he had received the degree of Magister at Upsala.
1684 Nov. 15	Albrecht born
1686 Sept. 19	Anna "
*1688 Jan. 29	Emanuel " in STOCKHOLM. J.S. Hof-pred.
1689 Sept. 1	Eliezer "
1690 July 14 Nov. 30	Jesper swedberg Pastor of VINGÅKER Hedwig born
1692 Sept. 24 Nov. 10	Jesper S. Third Theological Prof., Upsala "entered duties at UPSALA, and became Rector. Lived in Cathedral Square."
1693 Apr. 18 Sept.	Catharina born Jesper S. Second Theol. Prof. & Pastor, Danemark.
1694 Aug, 18 Oct. 17	Jesper born at Brandstorp Jesper S. First Theol. Prof.
1695 May 2 Oct. 21	" began duties as First Theol. Prof. Margaretha born
1696 May 22 June 17	Uncle Peter Schönström died E.S's mother died (Doc.1: p.150). Albrecht died Jesper S. began building in Stor Torget (ibid.p.123).

	Superintendent of church in London, America, and Lisbon.
1697 Nov. 30	St. Andrew's Day. Jesper S. m. Sara Bergia (Doc. 1: p.150-51).
*1699 June 15	E.S. enters University at Upsala.
*1700 May 27	E.S. poem on Kolmodin's Marriage at Folktjärna.
1702 May 16 " 21 July 6	Jesper S's house on Stora Torg. burned - 3 a.m. (Up.5) " appointed Bishop of Skara. " goes to Brunsbo (Doc. 1:p.127)
1703 June 16	Anna & Eric Benzelius m. (ibid. 1:p.88). E.S. writes poem (<u>ACSD</u> 18).
1705 Apr. 29	Eric Benzelius Jr. born
1706 Feb. 17 Dec. 29	Dan. Swedbrg Disputation (M 1) E.B. has a daughter - b. & d.
1707	Kjelberg, the Printer, moved from Upsala to skara.
1708 Mar. 17	Margaretha benzelia born.

* [Note: Dates marked with an asterisk (*), throughout this list, indicate that they are also included in ACSD.]

<p>1709 Feb. 17 *May 18 * ” 22 * June 1 *July 13 * “ 18 Nov.</p>	<p>Archbishop Eric Benzelius died E.S. in SKARA publishes verses to Archbishop B. J.S. asks King for permission for E.S. to travel. Selectae Sententiae Disnutation B. S. in BRUNSBO to remain only 2 weeks for letters of introduction to England (Doc.1:n.200). E.S. writes <u>Rule of Youth</u>. Danes occupied Skåne & Stenbock began his operations.</p>
<p>1710 Feb.(beg.) * “ 28 * Mar. 6 “ or April. Apr. (end). May 10 *June 3 *Aug.</p>	<p>Bishop S. asks Polhem to take E.S. as a student. P. refuses (Doc.1: p.205). Whale sent from Brunsbo to Upsala (ibid.p.203). E.S. poem on Stenbock’s great victory in driving Danes from Skåne. At Brunsbo - there is nothing in his letter to suggest a journey (Doc.1:p.204). Starts for GÖTEBORG Sails Göteborg en route to Harwich. LONDON Troilius arranged for E.S. to go to Polhem’s. London</p>

*Oct.	London (Doc.2 ² :p.885); Oct. 13, ditto. (ib.1:p.208) <u>In this year Jesper S. went to Stralsund to enter the German regiment.</u>
1711	E.B's daughter born & died.
*April	London
1712	E.B.'s daughter - born and died.
Jan.29	Utrecht Congress
Feb.13-17	OXFORD
*Aug. 15	LONDON - Ready to start on journey; waiting only for letters of Introduction (Doc.1:p.221). Hope to be in France within 3 or 4 months (ibid. p 224).
*Aug. or Sep.	HOLLAND - in principal cities (Doc.2 ¹ :p.4), Rotterdam ?, Haag; <u>Leiden</u> (ibid.1:p.227). Most of the time, however, in <u>Utrecht</u> (ibid.).
Dec.10/20 To 1713 Jan. 7	1 st letter: Palmqvist to Gellenborg from Utrecht. (before and after are from Haag) ditto. from Utrecht.
“ 21/31 to Mar. 31/	Ditto. from Haag
Apr.11	Main Treaties at Utrecht signed
Apr.11	Leaves Holland via BRUSSELS & Valenciennes for PARIS & Versailles (DOC.1:p.226, 2 ¹ :p.4)
*May or June	In Paris & Versailles for nearly a year (D.2 ¹ : p.4)
*Aug. 9/19	Sara S's will made (Lindh p.8 n.87)
*Nov. 6	

App. I

[1714-1715]

1714 Feb	Leaves Paris via Ryssel or Lille for Leiden (Doc.1:p.227, 2 ¹ :p.4); ? Amsterdam, ?Osnabruck, ?Hannover; HAMBURG (Doc. 2 ¹ :p.4.).
Mar. 6	Ulrika Eleonora was in Stockholm.
July 18	Hedwig S.m. L.Benzelstierna
*Sept. 8	Newly ar. at ROSTOCK (Doc. 1:p.230); had written <u>Camena Borea</u> (ibid.p.232).
*Oct. 21	Bishop S. asks Royal favor for Emanuel (Doc.2 ² :p.1330)
Nov. 11	Charles XII came to Stralsund 4 a.m.
“ 14	On this night messengers came to Stralsund announcing coming of C.XII.
“ 20	Charles XII entered Stralsund
*Nov. 25	GREIFSWALDE (Doc. 2 ² : p.742, 2 ¹ : p.4).
1715 *Feb. 9	Bishop S. asks for the ennobling of his sons. The Printer Kjellberg died; was succeeded by Müller.
Feb. 12	C.G.Dücker at Stralsund (up to Oct. 4)
“ 16/27	C.Feif at Stralsund (F166 a-g 530)
*April 4	<u>Ludus Heliconius & Camena Borea</u> in the press (Doc.2 ² :p.886); <u>Festivus Applausus</u> .
May 3	<u>Longitude</u> not yet written (Doc.2 ² :p.1330). <u>Great Eclipse</u>
June	By yacht with Madame Feiff to STOCKHOLM (Doc.2 ¹ :p.4). When the siege of Stralsund was about to commence. C.Feif at Stralsund (F166 a-g p.531)
“ 7/18	BRUNSBØ - going to build an observatory at Kinnekulle (Doc.2 ² :p.1330).
*July 12	

		Brunsbö (ibid.1:p.1330).
*Aug. 9		Short visit to STIERNSUND (Doc.1:pp.243,248,248,252).
Sept.(abt)		Siege of Stralsund by Prussians, Danes, & Saxons commenced. City capitulated day after Charles XIII left.
		UPSALA (DOC.21:pp.238) Charles XII at Stralsund
Nov.		Ar. STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:pp.238-39).
“ 8/19		
* “ 21		Queen Dowager, Hedwig El., died (Doc. 1:p.241).
“ 24		Stockholm - working on Daed. Hyperboreus. Brunsbö in a week or two.
Dec. 5		Stockholm (Doc.1:p.246).
* “ 19		
“ 13		Chas. XII ar. Trelleborg at 4 a.m. (LM p. 76n). Ditto ar. Ystad (Ups. Let F166A-b p.454 verso).
“ 14		BRUSBO (Doc.1:P.246).
“ (aft.19)		Chas. XII at Ystad
“ 24		

App. I

[1716]

Dates in S's Life:

[1716]

1716	Had many talks with Charles XII this year (Doc. 1:p.7)
Jan. 2	C. XII at Ystad
* " 10	<u>Daed. Hyperboreus</u> announced at Stockholm
Jan. & Feb.	STARBO (DOC. 1:p. 148) - wrote <u>Umngdoms heder</u> (LM p.87)
*Feb. 14	SKÄRWIKEN (ib. p.245) - Skålwicke, Dead. Hyp. I fin.
" 15, 22	C. XII at Ystad; at Carlstad
25	" " Holmdal
" (end)	STIERNSUND (Doc.1:pp.246, 251)
Mar. 3	Ulrica Eleonora was in Stockholm
" 8-27	" " Staden Åmål
" 15	BRUNSBO (Doc.1:p.255); UPSALA (ib. p.300) working on Dead. Hyperboreus II (ib. p.256)
Apr. 2	Ul. Eleonora in Carlstad
* " (mid.)	Brunsbö - Ludus Hel. In press, Daed. Hyper. II fin. (Doc.1:p.260)
" 24-May 10	Ul. Eleonora in Stockholm
May 27	Charles XII at Torpum in Norway
* June (beg.)	WESTERGYLLEN (Doc. 1:p.261); BRUNSBO (ib. p. 263)
" 10	Charles XII at Tournum Ul. Eleonora at Carlberg

“ 17- 20	BRUNSBO - preraring Daed. Hyper. IV (Doc.1:p.265)
* “ 26	Ul. Eleonora at Medivi
July 6-17	<u>Deadalus Hyperboreus III</u> published
“ (mid.)	Charles XII at Norrby
“ 12	“ “ ? Norrby Ul. Eleonora “ Wastena
“ 21	
“ 25- Sep.1	Charles XII at Norrby Has published <u>Cantus Sapphicus</u> (Doc. 2 ² : p.887)
Aug. 5	Chas. XII passes through Skara
“ 28	(<u>Doc. 1</u> :p.267). Charles XII passes through Skarke, Hjo,
“ 30	Wadstena.
	Ul. Eleon. To Chas. XII that his visit is a fresh memory, etc.
Sept. 1	Working on <u>Dead. Hyper. V</u> - will go to Upsala on 18 th or 20 th
* “ 4	(<u>Doc.1</u> :pp.266-67).
“ 10	Charles XII at Lund.
“ (abt)	UPSALA (Doc. 2:pp.266, 273); Daed. Hyper. IV pub. ? Stiernsund (ibid.pp.271, 273).
20	Ul. Eleonora in Stockholm
“ 26	Liusna Elfs stadnande (Bok. Gille p. 48)
Nov. 1-4	S. came to Brunsbo (? w. Polheimer) & left at once for Skåne)LM. p.124; Ups. MS 1)
“ 12	UPSALA
* “ 14	BRUNSBO
“ 20	LUND (Doc. 1:p. 274) - Dec. 15-18

Dec. 1-19 Abt Dec. 18 * Dec. (end)	Appointed Assessor in College of Mines CARLSCRONA (Doc. 1: p.274).

App. I [1717-1718]

Dates in S's Life:

1717 Jan. 20- Feb.	GÖTEBORG - working on Dead. Hyper. V (Doc. 1:pp.276-77); TRÖLLHATTEN, WENNERSBORG, GULLSPÅNGEL (ib.pp.274, 279)
* Feb. 20- 23	STIERNESUND - Dead. Hyper. V finished (ibid.p.279); wrote On Tin (Doc. 2 ² : p. 889).
“ (end)	STARBO (ibid.1:p.280).
* March	MINING DISTRICT (ibid.)
“ 4, 11	Charles XII in Lund
“ 22	Arrived STOCKHOLM (ibid.p.280); will stay till Apr. 21.
* “ 27	Stockholm (ibid.p.281).
* April 4	Stockholm (ibid.p.283).
* “ 6, 17	Stockholm (ibid.pp. 402, 403).
* “ 17	Leaves Stockholm for Carlsrona & Schonen (ibid. p. 403).
May (beg.)	UPSALA (ibid.p.284).
“ 22-	LUND - spoken with King twice (ibid.)
June 21	
July 10	Charles XII in Lund
Sept. 17	“ “ in Stromstad at Wennersborg; left Stromstad on 22d.
“ 26	“ “ in Lund
* Nov. or Dec.	CARLSCRONA (ibid.p. 286). BRUNSBO (ibid. pp. 286-87) - till Chirymas.
* Dec.	Bishop S's Disputation in Lund.
1718 Jan. 3	<u>New Method</u> of Calculation fin. (ibid.p.288).
* “ 7	

* “ 14	<u>Regel-konst</u> fin. (ibid.pp. 290-91).
* “ 21	<u>Five Treatises</u> (including “Round Particles”) fin. (idib.p.295).
“ 2	Charles XII in Lund
“ 17	Carl G. Mörner in Lund
“ 21	(Note in MSS:) F. 106: The King met his sister at Christianham Jan.21, and stayed until April 2.
“ 22	ÖREBRO (Doc.1:p.295).
* “ 29, 30	Arrived STARBO (ibid.p.298)
*Feb. “ 5	Will stay for 2 weeks (ibid.p.299) Polhem at Wennersborg (from Jan.24)
Mar. 29 21	Charles XII in Lund “ “ “ Christianham Depreciation of Plåtar (Anecdota Benz. pp. 56-8,60)
Apr. 15	Charles XII in Haga vid Eda
May 8	“ “ at Stromstad
14	“ “ ar. Wennersborb on way to Lund from Stromstad

Dates in S's Life:

<u>1719</u> 17 Jan. 23		Diet recognized Ul. Eleonora as Queen	Russian attacks (Anecdota Benz. p. 81seq.)
Feb. 11		Görtz sent to death. Henry, Feb. 14	
* “ 13	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1:p.		
* “ 26		Charles XII buried	
* “ 27	Read Memorial to Diet		
* Mar. (mid) Spring	Om Wattn. Högd pub. (see LM p. 212 =May 17) ACSD 173.11; Doc.1:p. 311n.	Ul, Eleonora crowned at Upsala Attack by Russia. Cronhjelm Canz. President	
Apr. 4	Lars Benzelstierna b. at Starbo (Doc.1:p.90)		
* “ 18	UPSALA (ibid.p.306)		
* “ 26		Jesper S. writes from Ups. To Ul. Eleonor	
May		Strömstad besieged	
* “ 23	STOCKHOLM - ennobled with 4 other families (ACSD 175.11)		
* SUMMER	STARBO (Doc.1: p.309); writes Tremulation (ib.); revises Want. Högd (ib.p.311); writes descript. Of Mines (ib.p.314)		

May 26		Nobles' privileges enlarged by Ul. Eleon.	
" 30		Diet adjourns	
July		Danish & Norwegian forces cross frontier	
Aug. 20		Russian fleet retreats	
Oct.		English fleet goes home	
Nov.		Founding of Upsala Society	For Minutes of Ups Soc. See below
* " 1-3	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:pp.311, 404).		
* " 4	" (ibid.p.405)		
* " 11-14	" (ibid.p.406)		
* " 19		Peace Treaty with Hannover	
1719 *Nov. 26	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.315)		Meeting at Upsala & formation of Roy Soc. Ed. Acta Lit. Svecieae. See Bokwetta Gilets Protokoll (H. Schück) Ups. 1918
* Dec. 1	STOCKHOLM (ibid.p.317); sends MS. Of new calculation (ib.p.315); pub. Mynts och Måls (ib.2 ² :p.899).	Cronhjelm dismissed.	
* " 4			2d meeting at Upsala.
" 11			Dr. Rudbeck went for a few days to Stockholm. 3d meeting
* " 18			4 th meeting. E.Benz in bed sick.

Dates in S's Life:

1720 Jan. 2	BRUNSBO (Doc.1:p.166)	Horn returns to power.	
* “ 8			Meet. At Upsala. E.B. presents. He promised to communicate a paper, communicated to him, on Rice & Fal of Venner.
“ 15			Meeting at Upsala.
* “ 22		Diet meets	Meeting “ “
“ 29			Meeting decided if any wished his work reviewed, he must give some money.
* “ (end.)	BERGSLAGEN (ACSD 204.11)		
Feb.		Ulrica Eleon. asks recognition for Frederick.	
* “ 2	STOCKHOLM (ditto.)		
* “ 5	Becomes member of Upsala Soc.		Meeting. Rudbeck in Stockholm. S's Discovery of Mines read & discussed. Astronom. Observ. Discussed. 1 st number of Acta Lit.Suec. out (see LM.pp.225, 229).
* “ 12			Meeting: Each

			member to have 2 copies free. Read 1s ^t chp. Of Tremulation.
* “ 19			Meeting: Read 2d chap. “ “
* “ 24	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.319).		
“ 26			Meeting
* “ 29	Ditto. (“ p.321).		
1720 Mar. 2		Frederick recognized.	
* “ 3	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.323).		
* “ 4			Meeting: Vieussens Neurographia (Ger.ed.) Roberg proposes a question to S. on how action & sensation can be in one & same nerve.
* “ 11, 18			Meetings:
“ 24		King to be throned.	
* “ 25			Meeting:
* “ (end)	STARBO - wrote Tremulation (Doc.1: pp. 324-25.)		Meetings:
Apr. 1,8			Meetings:
“ 8		Roberg in Stockholm	
* “ 28			Meeting: S’s letter read.
* May 2	BRUNSBO (ibid.p.326)	New Constitution ready (May) (1 st)	
“ 6			Meeting: S’s letter read
* “ 13			“ : E. Benz. absent
“ 20		All parties assembled in Rid. Hus. Vopte Fred. King. Soon afterwards F. was crowned in	

		Stockholm.	
“ 26		E. Benz. laves Ups. To attend funeral of his m.-in-law (LM p.236; GB-EB June 14/2) G-20a.	
“ 27			“ : E.Benz. absent
June 3,10			“ All away except Mag. Burman
“ 10-11	STARBO (ibid.p.325)		
* “ 19	SKINNSKATTEBERG (ibid.p.407); Then Starbo, Stockholm, Brunsbo (ibid.)		
“ 16, 23 July 1			“ All away except Mag. Burman
1720 *July 4	At Law Court just gifvare (Lindh. p.8: n. 92)		
“ 7		Diet ends House of Nobles adjourns	
“ 12			Meeting: Wetter rose 2 ells. Hesselius. Canal.
“ 22			Meeting: S’s MS. On Venner.
* “ 29			“
Aug. 5			“
Sept. 9			“
“ 16			“
“ 23			“
“ 30			“
Oct. 7			“ : Count Mörner present, & Hesselius.
* “ 14			“ : Count Mörner present.
“ 21			“
“ 28			“ : Hesselius

*Nov. 4			“
“ 11			“ : Billmarck in Wittemberg;
“ 18			Unge
“ 25			“ : Moraeus
* Dec. * “ 1	BRUNSBO (LM p.247)		“ : Longitute - Hesselius
* “ 16			“ : Hesselius - Polhem
“ 25	Bishop S. marries his 3 rd wife (Doc.1:p.164).		

Dates in S's Life:

1721 Jan. 9		Bonde President of Bergscollegium	
“ 20			Meeting of Upsala Society
“ 27			“ : Rudbeck had been in Gefle; Martin in Stockholm.
Feb. 3,10			“ : Financial difficulties
“ 23	Protest in Lawsuit (Lindh p.8:n.92; see ACSD 229.11)		
Mar. 10			“ : Mörner, Hesselius
“ 16			“ : Hesselius, Tisselius, Mörner sick
“ 24, 31			“ ; Hesselius
*Apr. 16	STARBO		
“ 17		King's birthday celebration (Bokw. Gille Prot.p.50)	
“ 21, 27			“ :
May 5			“ : Polhammar
“ 12			“ : Hesselius
“ 19		Russia attacks during peace discussions.	“ :
“ 26			“ : S's 15 Tracts; a'Melle, Hesselius
* “ 21	STOCKHOLM		

	(LM.p.248)		
* June 9, 23			“ : E. Benzelius absent
* “ 30	HELSINGBORG (Doc.1:p.408)		
July	COPENHAGEN, HAMBURG (Doc. 2 ¹ :p.4)		See Bokwetts Gille Prot.p.52
	AMSTERDAM - pub. Chemistry (ibid., 2 ² :p.900, Hyde n.162).		
1721 July	“In Holland S. began the study of Anatomy” (Höpken) (Doc. 2 ¹ : p.408).		
“ 28			Meeting: Robert in Humburg (Wolff’s letter July 7/18); Wetter
Sept. 1			“ : Polhem
“ 8, 15, 22, 28) Oct. 6)			Meetings:
* “ 10/21	AMSTERDAM (Preis); Prodromus Princ. to Boerhaave (oct. 11/12) - ACSD: 245-46.		
“ 13			Meeting: Moor
“ 20, 27			“
“ 28/) *Nov. 8)	LEIDEN - probably stayed some time. Prabably traveled via Haag; Rotterdam, Brussels.		“
“ 3, 10			“
“ 8	HAAG (Preis)		
“ 17			“ : Tiselius
“ 18/29	LIEGE (Doc.2 ² : p.902).		

“ 24			“ :
* Dec. 1	“ - Dec.1-4/12-15 (ACSD 251; Doc.1;p.329).		
* “ 5/16	AIX		
“ 8			“ :
“ 21/Jan.1 or 10/21	AMSTERDAM		

APP. I**[1722]****Dates in S's Life:**

1722 Jan.	AIX. COLOGNE. Dillenburg, Marburg, Cassel, Stolberg, (Misc.Obs. pp.15, 16, 47; Doc. 2 ¹ : p.5). LEIPZIG - pub. Miscellaneous Observations I-III Saxon Mines, Eisleben (M.O. pp. 118, 122) HUMBURG (Doc. 2 ¹ :p.5).	
* Feb. 9		Meeting: Swedenborg
Mar. 13 (bef.)	De Behm daughter & heirs met (Doc. 1:p. 174)	
“ 16		“ : Tisselius
*Apr. 5		“ : Tisselius, Swedenborg
“ 13		“ :
“ 16/27	Braunsweig - Hyde n.205, Doc. 2 ² : p. 905; wrote Uranie Hyde n. 185, Doc. = ibid.	
* “ 20		“ : Swedenborg
“ 27		“ :
May 4, 25)		Meetings:
June 1, 8)	Gosslar (Misc. Obs. Pp. 121, 129) Blankenburg, Hartz Mountains, Schwartzfeld (ibid.p.131) Lauterberg (ibid.p.135); at Blankenburg receives presents (Doc. 2 ¹ : p.5). HAMBURG (Schiffbeck) pub. Misc. Obs. IV, & Wellink (ibid.p.5) Stralsund, Ystad (ibid.)	
“ 14		Meeting: Hesselius, Skara June 3, Obs. At

		Luik & Aachen.
* July 14	Medevi (Doc. 1:p.410)	
“ 27		“
* Aug. 7	Brunsbo (ibid.p.184)	
* “ 9	Stockholm (ibid.p.332)	
1722 * Aug. 17		Meeting: Polhem, Swedenborg
“ 31		“ :
Sept. 7		“ : Polhem
“ 28		“ :
Oct. 5		“ : Tartary & P. Schönström, Hesselius, Brunsbo
* “ 11	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.413)	
“ 26		“ :
* Nov. 7	STOCKHOLM (“ 1:p.377) - pub. Oförgrip. Tanck. Om Sv. Mynt.	
* “ 9		“ : P.Schönström, Swedenborg
* “ 16, 23		“ : Polhem
“ 30		“ :
* Dec. 7	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.425)	“ :
“ 14		“ :

Dates in S's Life:

1723 Jan.	Negotiates for Axmar & pays cash (Doc.1:p.375; see ACSD 312.11).		
“ 11			“ : Schönström, Tisselius
“ 17		House of Nobles opens.	
“ 18			“ : E. Benz. absent in Sctockholm; Letter from Benz. advocating Latin letters, not Gothic.
“ 25)			“ : E.Benz. absents
Feb. 1)			
* “ 5,7	STOCKHOLM (DOC.1:p.474) - Mem. on Finances.		
“ 8			“ : “ “
“ 9	S. elected on Com., H.of N.		
1723 Feb. 15			Meeting: E. Benz. absents
* “ 18,20	STOCKHOLM (DOC.1:p.476-77)		“ : “ “ : Tisselius
Mar. 1			“ : “ “ ; Tisselius
* “ 20	STOCKHOLM (“ pp.426)	C. of M. Doc. Ups. Bib W 858 - Mar.12	
*Apr. 1, 3	STOCKHOLM (“ pp.426-27)		
* “ 19			“ : “ “ rise & fall of Baltic.
* “ 23, 29		C. of M. Letters: signed by ES	
* “ 29	STOCKHOLM (“ pp. 429, 480, 482)		
“ 10			“ : “ “ Tisselius
“ 17,			“ : “

24			
* “ 22	Presents report in H. of N.	H. of N.? 24(Doc. 1:p.429) - no sess. On 24 th , next = 25.	
* June 1, 7			“ : “ Tisselius
* “ 15	STOCKHOLM (“ p.429)	signed	
* July	STOCKHOLM (“ p.429)	H. of N. July 1-9 (Doc. 1: p. 429) Sess. July 3-6, 9	Not signed by ES
Aug. 5			“ “
“ 12		Deleen’s sentence changed	“ “
“ 13	S. on deput. in H. of H.		“ “
“ 16			“ “
“ 30			“ : “
Sept. 6			“ “
“ 10	S. on deput. in H. of N.		Skytt, Malmström has seen Leewenhoek.
1723 Sept. 13		C. of M. Letters:	Meeting: E. benz. absent; Polhem
“ 16- Oct.	S. on deput. (Doc.1:pp.430-1)		
“ 29		Signed by ES	
* “ 23		[H.of N.]	
Oct. 23		H. of N adjourned	
“ 31			“ : Tartary
* Nov.	AXMAR (Doc.1:p.431)		Meetings:
“ 8, 15			“ : Thummig
“ 19		Not signed	
“ 29			“ : de Valair
Dec. 6			“ : Thummig
“ 20		In this year, Alströmer brings in looms & English workmen.	

Dates in S's Life:

1724 Jan. 9,10,20, 30		Signed by ES	
“ 13, 18		Not signed by ES	
* “ 24			Meeting: Swedenborg
“ 31			“ : Vassenius
* Feb. 7, 14			“ : Swedenborg
* “ 14	PRESTHYTTAN (Doc.1:p.336)		
* “ 28			“ :
*Mar. 3	Grangiärdes sochn - lawcourt		
* “ 6			“ : Swedenborg
* “ 13			“ : Swedenborg, Polhem
“ 20			“ :
		C. of M. Letters:	
1724 Mar. 22		Urban Hjärne died	
“ 27			Meeting: Swedenborg
“ 30		Not signed by ES	
Apr. 9			“ : Alstrin
“ 10			“ : E. Benz. absent
“ 17			“ :
“ 23			
* “ 28	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.431)		
May 15			“ :
* “ 29			“ : Swedenborg
* “ (to &	STOCKHOLM (ib. pp.339,		

w. July)	431-3)		
June 2		Not signed	
“ 11			“ :
* Aug. 2	AXMAR (LM.p.339)		
* “ 14	UPSALA (ACSP 374)		
* “ 18, 20	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.433, 340)		
* “ (after 20)	UPSALA (ibid.p.341)		
* Summer	ÖREBRO (ibid.p.340)		
Sept. 4			“ : Belemnites
“ 11, 18			“ :
“ 25			“ : Hesselius present
Oct. 2, 23			“ :
* Nov. 1- Dec. 31	STOCKHOLM (ibid.p.434)		
“ 6			“ : E. Benz. absent
1724 *Nov. 9- (Mar.1725)	S. vs. B. Behm in Bergscollegium	C. of M. Letters:	Meetings:
Nov.12, 20, 27			“ :
Dec. 4, 11 “ 7, 14,) 22)		Signed by ES	
	In this year, Alströmer gets privileges for Alingsås.		

App. I

[1725]

1725* (Jan. - July 16)	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:pp. 434-36)		
“ 7, 11		Signed	
“ 22		Not signed	
“ 26		Signed	
“ 29			“ :
Feb. 12			“ : Dead. Hyperboreus
“ 22		Signed	
“ 26		Alström. Wishes S. to go to Eng. With him. Left Brunsbo for Stock. (D.1:p. 342).	
Mar. 5, 12			“ :
“ 8		Signed	
“ 25			“ : Math.Soc., Pastor Wolf, Hesselius.
Apr. 2			“ :
“ 5, 12, 17		Signed	
May 28			“ :
June 1, 7, 8) 14, 19,21)		Signed	
“ 30			“ : Pastor Wolf
1725 July 8, 12		C. of M. Letters: Signed by ES	
* “ 13	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.343)		
“ 16, 23			Meetings:
“ 17-	Commision on ironworks		

Oct. 28	(Doc.1:436)		
Aug. 27			“ : H.Bulfinger
Sept. 3			“ :
“ 3, 13, 15		Not signed	
Oct. 4,12,13,18,2 6		Not signed	
“ 15			“ : Polhem
* “ 29-Nov. 24	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.436)		
“ 30		Signed	
Nov. 6,18,29		Signed	
* “ 25-Dec.3	Commission in Wermeland & Philipstad (Doc.1:p.436)		
* Dec. 4-24	STOCKHOLM (ibid.)		
“ 6, 20, 23		Not signed	
“ 10			“ : Observat. Astronom.
“ 17			“ :
“ 25	Bishop S. elected Bishop of Swed. ch. in London (Doc.1: p.129)		

Dates in S's Life:

1726 * Jan.- July 12	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1:p.437)	C. of M. Letters	Meetings:
“ 21. 28			
Feb. 5		Signed	
“ 8, 21 21		Signed Not signed	
Mr. 7, 29 “ 18			“ : Chem. Laboratory
Apr. 1		Signed	
“ 4, 19, 25		Not signed	
“ 5, 15, 22		Not signed	
May 9, 10			“ : E.B. abs. = 22d
“ 13, 20, 27		Signed	
June 3		Not signed	
“ 5		E.Benz. consecrated in Upsala (<u>Acta Lit. Suec.</u> P.174)	
* “ 6	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.344)		
* “ 10			“ : Lit.Soc. & Almanac Swedenborg
“ 23			“ :
“ 27		Signed	
* July & Aug.	<u>Wermeland</u> (Doc. 1:p.437)		
“ 12	Leave Stockholm for <u>Falun</u> (Doc.1:p.453)		
Aug. 27		Not signed	

Sept.	STOCKHOLM (ib.p.437)		
“ 1		Diet opens	
“ 6		H. of N. opens. Arvid Horn elected Landmarshal. (D.1:pp.437-8)	
1726 Sept.7,8,9	H. of N largely occupied w. care. Bet. The Stånders.	C. of M. Letters:	
“ 10	Sermon for Stånders in Storkyrck. Preceded by introd. Of new members in H. of N., / followed by welcome to Stånders by Rep. Of King, Ant. Axel Baner. L.marsh. then read address to K., after which Stånders separated to their own place.		
“ 14	Talk of necessity of silence on Secret Com. Matters until they were concluded, when one might talk. Subject was the oath to be taken by members of Sec. Com. Decided.		
“ 16	Oath administered by Land.mar.to Sec. Com. Members. The bench chairman was decided Sept. 12.		
“ 17	1 st meeting of Sec. Committee.		
“ 22	5 new Adelsmän introduced. They were rec'd by 6 noblemen & taken to sal. Discuss-n of Bankmen, etc.		
* “ 23	S. appointed Bencher in H. of N. - 39 (out of 48), 9 for	Bankmen elected, Bonde, Fersen, etc.	

	Counts.		
* Oct. 8	S. on Com., H.of N. (ACSD 458.11)		
“ 14, 21, 28			Meetings: E.B. absent.
* “ 25	At H. of N. (Wellingk)		
Nov. 4			“ :
“ 11, 18, 25			“ : Water pipes
“ 10		Signed by ES.	
1726 Dec. 1		C. of M. Letters:	Meetings:
“ 17		Vote to free Wellingk = 114; against, 242.	
	(During 1726-1727, Stockholm full of PIETISM, encouraged by Dippel’s visit.)		

App. I

[1727]

Dates in S's Life:

1727

1727 *Jan.- July 29	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.438)		
“ 4			Meeting: Rudbeck
Feb. 1		Signed by ES	
“ 3		Nt signed	
“ 25	Skinnskatteberg		
Mar. 14		Treaty w. Eng. & France Sweden to rec. £500,000.	
* “ 15	S. in H. of N. hands in speech on Alliance (LM.p.418).		
* Apr. 4, 15		Signed	
“ 21			Meeting: Klingenstierna in Stockholm
May 5			“ : Almanac
“ 8		Signed	
“ 16		Not signed	
“ 23			“ : E. Benz. present
July 19		Wellingk on way to prison died at Molby.	
* “ 29	S. speaks in H. of Nobles		
Aug. 5		Diet opens	
“ 7		Signed	
1727 Aug. 9	H. of N. adjourns.	C. of M. Letters:	
“ 18			Meeting: E.B. present. Iron pipes. Observatory. The Soc. E.B.'s farewell.
“ 31			“ : Celsius in Stockholm. Lit. Soc.

Sept. 14			“ Rudbeck. Lit. Soc. Iron pipes. Uncertain money.
“ 22			“ : Rudbeck
* “ 26-Dec. 31	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.438)		
Oct. 6			“ : Rudbeck
“ 10, 11, 16		Signed by ES	
“ 13, 20			“ : Rudbeck
* “ 24	STOCKHOLM (ibid.p.346)		
“ 27			“ : Eng. Resident Jackson. Iron pipes. Grill. Rudbeck.
Nov. 2,4,7) 14, 18, 27)		Signed	
“ 3, 10,17) 24)			“ : Rudbeck
* “ 21	STOCKHOLM (ibid.p.347)		
* “ 27	STOCKHOLM (ibid.p.348)		
Dec. 4, 18-20		Signed	
“ 14			“ : Rudbeck
	In this year Bond became Riksråd.		

APP. I

[1728]

Dates in S's Life:

1728 *Jan.- Apr.	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1:p. 438)	C. of M. Letters:	
“ 13, 18) 23, 29)		Signed by ES	Meeting: Vetter. Rydelius pt.5.
“ 18			“ : Vetter
“ 19			“ : Lit. Soc.
Feb. 1, 10, 19)		Signed	
“ 20, 27		Not signed	
“ 24		Signed	
Mr. 22			“ : Lit. Soc.
“ 29		Not signed	
Apr. 2	H. of N. no session (Doc.1:p.438)		
* “ 6	Alströmer in Stock-m (Doc.1:p.192)		
* May-June 20	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:pp.438-9)		
“ 3			“ : Swedenborg & Polhem. Rudbeck in Stockholm.
“ 7, 20		Signed	
“ 29		Not signed	
June 3, 7		Not signed	
“ 20			“ : Rudbeck & Celsius, Stockholm Burman.
July 10-11		Not signed	
Sept. 3,16) 23)		Not signed	
“ 27			“ : Grill
* Oct.-Dec. 31	STOCKHOLM 9Doc.1:p.439)		
1728 Oct. 4		C. of M. Letters:	Meeting: Düben, Grill, Celsius going to

			Stockholm
* “ 18			“ : Grill
“ 8, 18,21		Signed by ES	
“ 18		Not signed	
“ 25			“ :
Nov. 5,30		Signed	
“ 8, 15			“ :
“ 22			“ : Soc. Approved Nov. 18 Legal Soc.
Dec. 3, 17		Not signed	
“ 6			“ : Observatory
“ 13			“ :
“ 19		Signed	

Dates in S's Life:

1729 * Jan.-July 24	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.439)		
“ 16			Meeting: Grill
“ 23			“ :
Feb. 14, 21			“ :
“ 28			“ : Iron pipes
Mar. 7			“ :
“ 21			“ : Rydelius
“ 28			“ : Grill
Apr. 18			“ : Membership
“ 24			“ :
May 3			“ : Bromell sick
“ 17, 21			
1729 Aug.- Oct.27*	FALUN (Doc.1:p.439)		
Oct. 1			Meeting: Swedenborg to be invited, Alstrin, Broman, Vallerius, Triewaldt.
* “ 28- Dec.31	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.439)		
Nov. 7			“ : Burman dead. Grill letter of invit.
“ 21			“ : Alstrin - Storm in Stockholm.
“ 26			“ : Asp. Höpken.
* “ 27	Membership in Soc. Lit. et Scient. (ACSD 488.38; N.Phil. 1907 April, p.172)		
* Dec. 9	Acknowledgment of Money (Waller Doc., ACSD		

	488.45).		
* “ 12			“ : Alstrin. S’s letter of Nov. 27 read. Höpken.
* “ 23	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.351)		

Dates in S's Life:

1730 *Jan.-July 16	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.439-40)		
* 3			“ : Vallerius
“ 22			“ : 1 st time - Kongl. Soc. Rosenadler.
Mar. 25			“ : R. Soc. - Alstrin
Apr. 8			“ :
“ 25			“ : Sex of plants
June 18			“ : Polhem
* Aug.-Sept.	FALUN (Doc.1:p.440) - Forest Commission.		
“ 18-19		Brunsbö burnt (Doc.1:p.353)	
1730 *Sept. 25			Meeting:
“ 27- Dec.31	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.440)		
Oct. 17			“ :
Dec. 14 “ 23			“ : Venner. Astron. Obs. Almanac Combination with Royal Antiq. Soc.

App. I

[1731]

Dates on S's Life:

1731 *Jan.-July 38	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1:pp. 440-41)		
“ 16		Diet opened with trumpets.	
“ 19		H. of Nobles opens.	
“ 23		Queen's birthday. 40 nobles selected to greet her led by Landtmarshal.	
“ 24-25		“Söndag & Påfwels mässodagen” Utskot.	
“ 26		Secrete/& Urskillign. Com. elected: 50 for Sec. Deput. 42 electors, 1 from each bench, who went to lower sal. To elect 12. Landmar. Lewenhaupt then “upropad” them.	
“ 27		Sec. Utskottet. elected.	
“ 28			“ :
“ 30		Saturday	
Mar. 24, 26, 27	At H. of Nobles		
Apr. 23			Meeting: Düben, Burman - Antiq. Soc. Rudbeck in Stockholm.
May 19		Linné lectures in K.V.A. on Sex in Plants (Frihet. Odl.p.176)	“ : Vassenius
May 24		H. of N. - no session	
“ 25-26		“ - sessions (bergscol. report = 25 th)	

*June 1	H. of N. (Doc. 1:p.441)	“ - session	
“ 19		“ - adjourned	
Aug. 28		Meeting (Bokw. Gille Prot. 187)	
*Oct. 9	ÖREBRO (ibid.p.441)		
* “ 10-Dec. 31	STOCKHOLM (ibid.)		
Nov. 26		“ (ibid. p. 188)	
Dec. 2		“ (ibid. p. 189)	

In this year, Eric Benzelius Jr. becomes Inspector at Falun (Doc. 1:p.88).

- Home distillation of spirits restricted.

- Carl Gyllenborg is Secretary of state (Hist. P. 127) and Bond is Canz. Råd.

App. I

[1732]

Dates in S's Life:

1732 * Jan.- Dec.31	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1:p.441)	
* Mar. 21	Commission on Coinage (ibid.).	

[1733]

1733 Jan. -	Finishes Opera Phil. Et Mineralia. See Codex 86: p.231.	
* May 10	Left Stockholm with Fred. Gyllenborg, D. Stjerncrona & Gallus (Doc. 2 ¹ ;p.6, 1:p.357).	
“ 11	Fittia	Doc. 2 ¹ : p.7
“ 13-17	Linköping (vising Strångebro, Sturefors=	“ “
“ 17-19	Granna, Jönköping, Småland, Skonen	“ : p.8
* “ 22-24	YSTAD	“ “
“ 25-27	Stralsund w. Issendorff & Keller	“ p. 9
“ 27	Leaves for Greifswalde & Anclam	“ “
“ 28	“ “ Friedland &	“ p.10
“ 29	Neu Brandenburg - leaves for Neu &	“ “
“ 30-31	Alt Strelitz - “ “ Fürstenberg &	“ pp. 11-2
June 1	Zehudenic - “ “ Oranienburg &	“ p. 12
“ 2-5	BERLIN	“ pp.12-3
“ 7-July 10/21	DRESDEN	“ p. 20
July 12/23- 18/29	PRAGUE	“ p. 38
“ 19/30- 26/Aug.6	Carlsbad - leaves for Schlaggenwald &	“ p. 42
“ 26/”6	Schönfeld &	“ p. 43
“ 26/6-27/7	Lauterbach - “ “ Altsattel &	“ p. 49
“ 27/7	Falkenau & Bleistadt - leaves for	“ p.50

“ 28/8	Graslitz	“ “
“ 29/9	Platten “ “	“ p.53
“ 30/10	Hans Jürgenstadt (Georgenstadt) - Meets Mr. Derfler	“ pp. 55-62
1733 July 31/11	Leaves for Platten (1 st town in Bohemia) &	Doc. 2 ¹ : p.61
“ 31/11-1/12	Joachimsthal	“ p.63
Aug. 2/13 - 7/18	Carlsbad	“ p. 67
“ 8/19	Prague	“ p.68
“ 10/21	Eule - leaves for Budin, Linae &	
“ 11/22-12/23	Prague	“ p.71
“ 14/25 - 22/Sep.2	Dresden	“ “
“ 24/”4	Leipzig - stayed here until publication of Opera Phil. Et Mineralia & Infinite	
Dec. 27/Jan.5	Leipzig	2 ² : p.744

(In the summer of this year, the first ship of the east India Company arrived at Göteborg with tea, coffee, porcelain, laquer.)

APP I[1734]

Dates in S's Life:

1734 *Jan. 8/19	Leipzig	1: p.44
Feb. 18/Mar.1	Halle (Golden Star) Cassel, Lüneberg & Mines up top Schmalkalden (for private affairs requiring 4 or 5 weeks) Gotha, Braunschweig Hamburg - Stralsund, Ystad	2 ¹ : p.73 “ p. 6 2 ¹ : p. 6 “ “
May 14	Diet opens.* Jacob Serenius was in Hamburg where he had been printing his Dict. Anglo-Sveth. Lat. (Letter to Sloane, Brit. Mus.). He soon leaves for sweden where he arrived in July (ib.)	
“ 17	House of Nobles opens.†	
June 28	Danzig capitulated (Hist. P.134)	
* July 3	STOCKHOLM during Diet	(Doc. 1: pp.445, 2 ¹ : p.6).
“ 4	Carlberg - Queen's birthday.	
“ 18	“ - (King's name day)	
“ 19-Dec. 31	STOCKHOLM	(Doc. 1: pp.445-46)
Sept. 25	In Riksdag	Treaty of Alliance with Denmark.
Oct. (mid.)	Understanding bet. French Ambassador Castiga & Höpken & Gyllenborg: really the beg. of Hat Party - against Horn's policy. New power for war with Russia with which the King sympathized.	
*See next page. †See next page		
1734 *Nov.	Gave to Secret Utskot. - of which S. was a member - a Memorial against war with Russia.	(Doc. 1:pp.486-93).

	Sec. Com. gave new report in favor of binding w. France. But Horn's party rallied, and on Dec. 4 the Com. gave a modified report (Hist. Pp. 134-36).	
*Dec.10	S. votes on Nominating Committee in H. of N.	
“ 14		Diet closes
“ 17		H. of N. adjourns.
	<p>*Risddag Sessions: May 15, 16, 18, 20-1, 24-5, 27-8, 29-31. June 1, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 21, 26, 28 July 1, 6, 8, 11, 13, 20, 25, 27, 31 (21 sess.) Aug. 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 28, 31/ (30 sess.) Sept. 7,9, 10, 14, 21ef. 25, 28 (38 sess.) Oct. 5, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31 (46 sess.) Nov. 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 25em., 26, 27 (55 sess.) (From Diary of F. Benz. MS in K.Bib.) †H. of N. Sessions: Aug. 12-13 (sess. 1-4) Oct. 31 = no sess. Nov. 6-18 Dec. 7, 11-14 “ 14 Sermon to Diet (Doc.1:p.446).</p>	

Dates in S's Life:

1735	
*Jan. 1- June 17	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p.446).
June 17	Left for Falun (ibid.)
* July 8	Falun (ACSD 578.11)
“ 26	Bishop S. died - buried at Varnhem (Doc. 1: p.153).
*Sept. 1- Dec. 23	STOCKHOLM (ibid.) In this year, Bonde was President of the Bergscollegium.
1736 *Jan. 1-19	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1:p.447)
* “ 19	Left for West Gothland (ibid.)
* “ 29	Varnhem for burial of Bishop S. (ACSD 586)
“ 20- Feb.	Father's funeral (Doc.1: p. 447).
1736	
*Mar. 1 - July 9	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1: pp. 447, 455)
* Apr	Presents De Anima to Censor (See ACSD 595.11 = April 21)
* May 24	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1: p. 449)
*June 1	Permit for foreign journey (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 75)
* July 3	Took leave of King at Carlsberg (ibid.)
“ 10	At 2 p.m. left Stockholm for
“ 11	Nyköping (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 76)
“ 12	Linköping (“ : p. 76, 1: p. 361) - left for Grenna &
“ 13	Jönköping (“ “)
“ 16	Helsingborg (“ “)
“ 17-	Sat. left for Elsinore (ibid.) & COPENHAGEN (ibid., pp.76-77) - S. stayed at Krämer-Compagnie opp. New castle being built (1733-41)
“ 24	At 4 p.m. left Copenhagen with Johan Klöker (ib.,p.82) for
“ 25	¹ Roeskilde (arr. 3 p.m. - Doc.2 ¹ :p.80) - left for Ringsted, Sorö, Slagelse & Korsör (ibid. ,p.81)
“ 26	Left for Nyborg, Odense (ibid.)
“ 27	“ “ Assens, Aarösund & Hadersleben (ibid.)

“ 28	“ “ <u>Flensburg & Schleswig</u> (ibid.)
“ 29	“ “ <u>Rendsburg, Itzehoe</u> (ibid.)
“ 30	“ “ <u>Elmshorn, Glückstadt, Pinneberg, &</u>
“ 30- -Aug, 4	<u>HAMBURG</u> (arr. 5 p.m.) - stayed at the Black Eagle (Doc.2 ¹ :p.82 -- left by water for <u>Harburg</u> ,
“ 4-5	<u>Zährendorf</u> (ibid., p.83) - left Aug.5 for
“ 5	<u>Wietzendorf & Celle</u> (ibid. 2 ¹ :p.83)
“ 6	<u>Langthal, Hanover</u> (lodged at Eng.Crown).
“ 12	Left Hanover (ibid., p. 84) for <u>Wunstorff & Leese</u> (ibid., p.84)
“ 13	<u>Stolzenau, Diepenau, Bohmte</u> (ibid.)
“ 14	<u>Osnabrück, Ibbenbüren, Rheine</u> (ibid.)
“ 15	<u>Bentheim</u> (ibid.)
“ 16	<u>Delden, Deventer, Voorthuizen, Ammersfort, Naarden</u> (ibid.)
“ 17	By canal to AMSTERDAM (stayed at “Vergoude-Leuwen)
“ 20	Left Amsterdam by canal to
“ 20-21	<u>Gouda & Rotterdam</u> (Doc.2 ¹ :p.85)
“ 22	Left Rotterdam by canal to <u>Dordrecht</u> (ibid., p.87)
“ 23	<u>Willianstad, Bergen op Zoom</u> (ibid.)
“ 24	<u>Lille, Antwerp</u> (ibid.)
“ 25	Left Antwerp by large boat tpo Boom, & by treckschuyt to Vilvoorden & BRUSSELS (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 88)
“ 28	Left Brussels at 8 a.m. for Tubise, Braine, Casteau, Mons (ibid., p. 89)
“ 29	<u>Quievrain, Valenciennes</u> (ibid., p.90)
“ 30	<u>Abson, Bouchain, Cambrai</u> (ibid.)
1736 Aug. 31	<u>Metzen Cout, Peronne</u> (Doc.2 ¹ :p.90)
Sept. 1	<u>Ombercour, Roye</u> (ibid., pp.90-91)
“ 2	<u>Pont St. Maxence</u> (ibid., p.91)
“ 3-	<u>Senlis, PARIS</u> (stayed at Hotel d’Hamburg) (ibid.)
Oct. 2	- moved to Rue de l’Observatoire (ibid., p.94)
Nov. 24	Bonde died

App I

[1737]

1737*

In PARIS the whole year

1738 Jan. - Mar.	“ “
Mar. 1/12 - 4/15	Left Paris at 3 a.m. - through <u>Auxerre</u> , arriving at <u>Chalons</u> (Doc.2 ¹ :p.102)
“ 5/16-10/21	By “diligence par eau” to <u>Macon</u> , <u>Lyons</u> (ibid. pp.102-3)
“ 22	Left Lyons - through <u>Bron</u> , <u>St.Laurent de Mure</u> , <u>Verpilliere</u> , <u>Bourgoin</u> , <u>la Tour de Pin</u> , <u>Vigaborgho</u> , <u>Pont de Beauvoisin</u> , <u>Ohambery</u> , <u>Montmeillan</u> , <u>S. Michel</u> , <u>Lans-le-Bourg</u> , <u>Mont Cenis</u> , GRAND CROIX (Dec. 2 ¹ : pp. 103-4). left G.Croix for <u>Ferrara</u> , <u>Novalesa</u> , <u>Susa</u> , <u>Giaconaro</u> , <u>St. Ambroglio</u> , <u>Rivoli</u> (ibid., p.104)
“ 19/30/27	Arr: <u>Turin</u>
Apr. 7	Left Turin for <u>Chivasso</u> , <u>Vercelli</u> , <u>Novara</u> (ibid. ,p.105)
“ “ 29/9	<u>Milan</u> (ibid. ,p. 106)
“ 2/13	Left Milan for <u>Bergamo</u> , <u>Brescia</u> , <u>Peschiera</u> (ib.,p.108) <u>Verona</u> , <u>Vicenza</u> (ib.,p.109)
“ 7/18	Arr: <u>Padua</u> . In the evening sailed to - (ib.,pp.109-10)
“ 8/19	<u>Venice</u> (ib.,p.110)
July 29/ Aug. 9 Aug. 9	Left Venice for <u>Padua</u> , <u>Vicenza</u> , <u>Verona</u> (ib.,p.110)
Aug. 3/14	<u>Mantua</u> (ibid.)
“ 10/21	Left Mantua by barque to <u>Ferrara</u> (ib.,p.111)
“ 12/23	<u>Bologna</u> (ibid.)
“ 17/28	Left Bologna for <u>Florence</u> (ib., p.112)
“ 21/ Sep. 5	Left Florence for <u>Leghorn</u> (ib.,p.113)

	Left Leghdtm for <u>Pisa</u> (ibid.)
	<u>Florence</u> (ibid.)
	Left Florence for <u>Siena, Viterbo</u> (ibid., p.114)
	Arr: ROME (Tre Re Hotel) - (ibid., pp.114-15)

APP. I**[1739]**

1739	
*Feb. 4/15	Left Rome (ibid., 128)
“ 4/15- 8/19	Viterbo, St. Quirico, Siena (ibid.)
“ 9/20	Arr: Florence (ibid.)
“ 16/27	Left Florence (ibid., p. 129)
“ 17/28	Arr: Leghorn (ibid.)
1739 Mar. 14	Left Leghorn by felucca (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 129)
“ 6/17	Arr. Genoa (ibid.)
May 3/14	PARIS (ibid., 1:p.362, 2 ¹ : p.130)
June 26/ July 7	“ (ibid., 1: p. 363).
Nov.	S. wrote to Lars Benzelstierna regarding his Table - Some time later, the table arrived in Stockholm (Doc.I: p.364)
Dec. 16/27	Midnight - EAK finished ?AMSTERDAM (ibid. 2 ¹ :p.130)

To this year or the preceding must be ascribed the List of Works to be Published

1740 - 47

(ibid. 2²:p.919; ACSD 622.11)

APP I

[1740]

1740 Jan. 2/13s	Wrote notes on <u>Brain</u> for Cod. 57 (Doc.2 :pp. 858, 919)
“ 15	Stock. Post Tid., no. 4, Jan. 15: “Amster. - Dec 22 I går begynntes här en så Sträng Wenter Kiöld at mången härstädes tycket den samma öfwerstiga 1709 åhrs frost. Hafwandes alla Tisel inlupne skiiepp blivit fast sittande vid Södra Stranden.
“ 24	Ibid: News of Jan. 4: Weather so bad that no post from London for 10 days.
Feb. 5-16	Wrote 2d letter to lars Benzelstierna (LM p. 485. Doc. 1: p. 364).
* “	Wrote Corpuscular Philosophy - see ACSD 631
Mar. 17	Nordberg’s Carl XII’s Hist. Half ready Del. I ready Nov. 17 - see Doc. 1: p. 558.)
* July 28	Upsala. This is clearly an error of inference. S. probably meant that he worked from the Calculations of July 28 (Doc. 1: p. 573)
* Aug. 4	EAK reviewed in Neue Zeit. (ACSD 637.11)
* “ 30/ Sept. 10	Amsterdam - letter to Preis (ACSD 638) Left Amsterdam via <u>Hanover</u> & <u>Hamburg</u>
* Oct. 13/24	Presents EAK I in Copenhagen (ACSD 638.12)
* “ 25	Stockholm (Doc. 1: p. 367)
* Nov. 3 - Dec. 28	Stockholm (“ p. 456)
* Nov. 17	S. proposed for K.V.A. by Linné (ACSD 643 = Nov. 26)
* Dec. 3	S. elected to K.V.A. (ACSD 644.12, Doc. 1: p.7)
* “ 14	Stockholm (Doc. 1: p. 565)
“ 8	S. in H. of N. H. of N. opens (Doc. 1:p. 456) - - Knights & Nobles in Rid. Hus. & by 683 votes elected Chas. Lewenhaupt Landtmarskalk
“ 9	S. “ “ Doc. 1: p. 456
	EAK published in Samsterdam (ACSD 623, LM p. 486)

Dates in S's Life:

1741	
*Jan. 5- Feb. 4	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p. 456)
* Jan. 8	Seated - K.V.A. (ACSD 647.11, Doc. 1:7)
“ 12) 17)	S. in H. of N. (Doc. 1:p. 456) - No sess. In C. of M. on 17 th
* Feb. 1	Submits reply to Celsius (“ 1: p. 566)
* “ 5-6	Commission (Ibid., p. 456)
* “ 7-	STOCKHOLM (ibid., p. 456)
Oct. 8	Brefwäxling)Liden: p. XXIII: Götha Canal; p. XXVI E. Benz. Taleman of Prest, Ständets
*July 29	S. in H. of N. (Doc. 1: p. 456)
Aug. 22	H. of N. adjourned
Oct. 9	S. moved his residence (Doc. 1:p. 456)
* “ 10 - Dec. 31	STOCKHOLM (ibid.)
Nov. 24	Ulrica Eleonora died

In this year, EAK II was published in Amsterdam.
Ant. V. Swab resigns from Bergscollegium & becomes member of K.V.A.

Dates in S's Life:

1742 *Jan.1 - June 29	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p. 456)
* May 23	“ (“ p. 381; ACSD 681)
* “ 31	“ (“ 2 ² “ 745; “ 682)
June 30	(Thurs.) Went onto the contry - på landet (Doc. 1: p. 456)
* July 1 - Sept. 10	STOCKHOLM (ibid., p. 457)
Aug. 21	Prof. Roberg died
“ 23	H. of N. opens
“ 24	S. in H. of N. on deput. of H. of N. to attend King.
“ 26	Diet opens†*
* Sept. 9, 10	S. in H. of N. (Doc. 1: p. 457)
“ 10	Cedersreutz appointed Senator
“ 11	Commission (Doc. 1: p. 457)
“ 12-27	STOCKHOLM (ibid.)
“ 16, 27	S. in H. of N. (ibid.)
“ 27	Eric Benzelius Archbishop
“ 28-	Commision with urskillning deputation (ibid.)
* “ 30 - Dec. 4	STOCKHOLM (ibid.)
* Nov. 16,) 17, 20)	S. in H.of N. (no sess.) (ibid.)
†* See Sessions listed on next page.	
1742 *Nov. 27	S. at Diet (Doc. 1: p. 457)
*Dec. 5	Commission (ibid.)
* “ 7, 11	S. at H. of N. (no sess. on 11 th) (ibid.)
* “ 6-11	STOCKHOLM (ibid.)
“ 13	Peace Conference with Russia appointed at Åbo.
“ 24	Nolscken & Cedercreutz left for Åbo.

In this year, EAK I & II were published in second edition.

†* Sessions in Riksdag (Benzelstierna's Journal - MS in Kungl. Bib.)

Aug. 20, 25 - fragmentary
Sept. 16, 18, 23, 26
Nov. 27
Dec. 1, 15, 16

App. I

[1743]

Dates in S's Life:

1743 *Jan. 2 - Feb. 28	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p. 457)
*Jan. 17	S. at H. of N. (ibid.)
*Feb. 1, 10, 19	S. at H. of N. (ibid.) - no sess. on 1 & 10
*Mar. 1-28	STOCKHOLM (Ibid.)
“ 8, 16 18-9, 26	S. at H. of N. (ibid.)
Mar. 29	Commission (ibid.)
*Apr. 1- June 17	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: pp. 457, 461)
*Apr. 12, 14, 25	S. at H. of N. (ibid.)
*May 11, 14	“ “ “ (ibid.)
* June 1, 9, 14	“ “ “ (ibid.)
“ 14	“ “ “ (ibid.)
“ 18	(Saturday) STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p. 461)
“ 20-22	Rå landet (Doc. 1: p. 461)
* “ 23 - July 24	STOCKHOLM (“ pp.461-62)
July 3	Ad. Fred. Elected Crown Prince
* “ 11	S. at H. of N. (Doc. 1:p. 462)
* “ 25	Leaves Stockholm to go abroad (Doc. 1:p. 462, 2 ¹ : p. 131) Note on 2d ref.: Here S. says he left July 21 but Bergscollegium says July 25. Passed through Tälje, Nyköping, Norrköping, Linköping, Grenna, Jönköping (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 131)
“ 27	Ystad with Countess De la Gardie, Count Fersen, major Lantingshausen & magister Klingenberg (ibid.)
“ 31	“ - Gen. Stenflycht arrives (ibid.)
Aug. 5	Left Ystad &, with Gen. Stenflycht sailed to -
1743 Aug. 6	Stralsund (Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 131-32) - Left Stralsund for
“ 9	Dammgarten, Ribnitz (ibid., p. 132)
“ 10	Rostock, Wismar (ibid.)
“ 11	Gadebusch, Ratzeburg (ibid.)
“ 12	HAMBURG (stayed at Kaiserhof) - with Cointess De la Gardie. Stayed till Aug. 17, meeting Baron Hamilton, Reuternolm, Trievald, Köning, Assessor Awermann & Prince Augustus. Later presented by Lesch to Adolphus Frederic, to which he showed MS of AK and reviews of EAK. (Ibid.)
“ 17	Buxtehude (ibid.)

“ 18	Bremen (ibid.)
“ 20	Left Bremen for Oldenburg, Leer, Neuschanz, by canal to Gröningen, Leewarden, Harlingen [Enkhuitzen] (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 133).
“ (end)	Amsterdam (LM p. 499) - Introd. to WE (Acton), p. 35
* Sept. 2/13	Holland - [Amsterdam] - (ACSD 707.13; Doc. 1: p.382, 2 ² : p. 1089)
“ 23	Eric Benzelius died
Oct.	Von Kothen appointed Secretary
Nov. 1/12	[Amsterdam] (Doc. 1: p. 382) - the Hague (LM. p. 499)
“ 8	Eric Benzelius buried
“ 30/ Dec. 11	The Hague (LM p. 499; Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 148)
	Sessions [in Riksdag] Jan. 29 Feb. 10, 19, 22 Mar. 8, 9, 16, 18 Apr. 1, 19, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30 May 4, 11 June 1, 9, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21-4, 28-9 July 4-7, 9, 12, 27, 29, 30 Aug. 15, 17-19, 22 Sept. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10

App. I

[1744]

Dates in S's Life:

1744 *Jan. 9/20	[Amsterdam] (Doc.1: p.382, 2 ² : p. 1089)	
Mar. 22-5/ Apr. 2-5	The Hague (I.to WE p. 44-45)	
“ 26/Apr.6	Left for Delft (ibid. p. 45; Doc. 2 ¹ :p. 157)	
*” 27/ “ 7	Delft - the Lord appeared (I. To WE p. 45)	
“ 28/ “ 8	Delft - Table d’hote (ibid.,p.69)	
		March & April writing AK (about n. 400, I. To WE p.56) End of March or beg. of April writing Epilogue tpo AK II (ibid., p. 48)
Apr. 5,6,8/ 16-7,19	The Hague (I. To WE, p.70; Doc. 2 ¹ : p.181, 2 ² :p. 1089)	
“ 12/23	Leiden (ibid., p. 70; “ p. 188, “ “)	
Apr. 13/24	Amsterdam (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 1089)	
“ 14/25	The Hague (“ p. 190, “ “)	In April wrote on Corres. & Representations (I. to WE p. 75)
*May 2/13	Left The Hague by treckschuyt for Marslandskuten (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 192, 2 ² : p. 1089)	
“ 4	Harwich (ibid., 2 ¹ : p. 193)	
“ 5	LONDON (at Seniff’s) - (I. to WE p. 71; Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 194, 587, 2 ² : p. 1089)	
“ 19-20	London (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 195)	
* “ 30	London (“ 1: p. 382)	
		In May the Lord revealed to him in London (Doc. 2 ² : p. 404)

		“ May & June wrote Index EAK & AK I, Senses (I. to WE pp. 78-81)
June 24	London - First sees into. Spir. World (ibid., p. 83)	
July 4		Commences notes on Brain (ibid., p. 86-88)
“ 9	London - moves to Brockmer's (I. to WE p. 71; Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 200, 584, 587-88, 610)	
“ 23	Lomdom (Doc. 1: p. 382)	
Aug. 1		Commences AK III (I. to WE p. 96)
Sept. 23	“ - speaks with spirits (I. to WE p. 96)	
“ 29	“ - chaptert on Organic Forms finished (ib., p. 101)	
“ 30	“ - AK III finished (ibid., pp. 96, 106)	
Oct. 7	“ - Commenced WLG (ibid., p. 107)	
* “ 18	“ - attends lecture at warwick Lane (ibid., p. 71)	
Nov.		Printing AK III
* Dec. 21	“ (Doc. 1: p. 382)	
	In this year: AK I & II were published in Amsterdam Richard Shearsmith was 16 (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 599)	

App. I

[1745]

Dates in S's Life:

1745 *Jan.	AK III is published (?) (LM p. 499)	
* Feb.	WLG I & II “ (ibid.)	
March		Noticesdin Scots Mag., Mar. 1745
* April	S's call (I. to WE p.113; Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 501, 602)	
Aug. 3		Prof. Oelreich comes to Sctockholm (MS 14)
* “ 19	Arrives in STOCKHOLM (I month on the way) (ACSD 720.01, I to WE p. 120 note)	
* “ 22 - Dec. 16	Stockholm (Doc. 1: p. 462)	
* Sept. 16	“ (“ p. 369)	
*Oct. 7		Writes Hist. Of Creation (I. to WE p. 122)
*Nov.		“ De Mes. Vent. (ibid.p. 122)
* “ 17		Commences WE (ibid., p. 121)

(No shipping news adequate in Post Tidningar)

1746* Jan. 22 - Oct. 1	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: pp. 462-63)	No sess. in H. of N. Oct. 19 (ibid., p. 463)
Sept. “ 22	Hist. part of WE finished (I. to WE, p. 124)	H. of N. meets & voted M.A von Ungern Sternberg Landtmarschalck (P. Tid. Sept. 22)
Oct. 21 - Dec. 31 Nov. 8	STOCKHOLM (Doc.1: p. 463)	New nobles introduced in R. Here with ceremonies (include- v. Stiernman) (P. Tid. Nov.17)

In this year (in April), AK III noticed in Journal des Scavans (ACSD 727.1801,
S's Scient. Rev. p. 358)

App. 1

[1747- 1748]

Dates in S's Life:

1747 *Jan. 3 - May 29	STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p. 463)	
* June 1 - July 17	“ (“ pp. 464, 466)	
* June 2	S. asks for & obtains retirement (LM p. 501; Doc. 1: p. 464; ACSD 732) [Note: AA's MS = July 3 with ref. (Sw 8)]	
July 24	On way to Amsterdam (I. to WE p. 127) First dream in SD as now preserved (ibid., p. 127n)	
Aug. 7	New State (ibid., p. 127)	
Aug. 7 - Oct.	Amsterdam (ibid., p. 128)	
Oct. (mid.) - 1748	Index Bib. (prophetical part & Ind. B. names) - (ibid., pp. 129-30)	
Nov. 1/12 12/23	[Amsterdam] - (Doc. 1: p. 386)	
Dec. 22/ 1748 Jan. 2	Holland - [Amsterdam] - (Doc. 1: p. 386)	
“ 20/31	“ “ “ (“ p. 384)	
Feb. 5		Ant. Swab became Assessor in Bergscollegium (Post. Tid. Feb. 15 1748) King Fred. Has stroke (March)
July - Sept.	Index to S.D. (I. to WE p. 130)	
Abt Oct. 4	Left Holland for England (I. to WE p. 132 note; Tafel says Nov. = Doc. 2: p.	

	608)	
Oct. - Nov.	Index to S.D. (I. to WE p. 130)	
* Nov. 23	LONDON - Took 6 mos. Lodgings (Doc. 1: p. 386); begins AC (I. to WE p. 131)	

In this year, Roempke was made Adjunct.
S. lived in Minories (?);
Coldbath Fields (? - see Doc. 2: pp. 538, 544.)

App. I

[1749-1752]

Dates in S's Life:

1749 *Aug. 31	Gen. Advertiser advertises AC unbound 6/- (Lon.) - see ACSD 746.11, 747.	
Sept. 15 (or Aug.)	Left London for Amsterdam (I. to WE p. 135) - probably gave Amsterdam as his address, to be forwarded by Wretman to him, to preserve incognito. See Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 223.	
*Nov. 10/21 14/25	Aix-la-Chapelle (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 223)	
Dec. 22) “ 29) “ 31)	[See 1750]	
*Dec. 22/ 1750 Jan. 2	Aix - la- Chapelle (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 225; LM p. 511)	
	In this year: See Doc. 2 ² : p. 714 - Almanac with notes of plantings for 1750. Roempke became Lector. Inscription in Swammerdam's Bib. Nat. was written (Doc. 2 ² : p. 720, ACSD 758). Probably given to Stiernman when S. returned to Stockholm. This inscript. Is dated however "Ap. 10" (see ACSD 796, 758, LM 2: p. 528). S. would hardly travel by sea to Stockholm so early in the year.	
1751 Mar. 25		King Frederick died.
“ 26		Diet elects Adolph. Fred. As King

Apr. 10 ?	Gave Swammerdam to Stiernman ?	
Sept. 1-7		C. Polhem's death (Inrikes Tid.)
" 6	In Stockholm, at Polhem's burial (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 398)	
" 23		Diet opens
Nov. 22		Anton Swab ennobled
1752	Almanac shows S. was in Stockholm	
May 5		Seniff died
	Note: Foreign post left 8:00 p.m. Tuesday & Friday.	

App. I

[1754-1758]

Dates in S's Life:

1754	Jan. 31		Mat. Benzelstierna is Royal Sec-y (Post. Tid. Jan. 31)
	Feb. 11		C.G. Bjelke died - buried Feb. 21
	Nov. 10		Baron A.J. von Höpken, Press. of R. Råd. m. Vilhelmina Ribbing.
	“ 24		Herman T. Cedercreutz died, aged 71
	“ 28		St. Sec-y G. Boneauschiöld died, ” 72
	Dec. 20		Göran Fleming died
1755	June 12		Lars Benzelstierna died, aged 76
	Oct. 13		Diet opened
	“ 20		Riddarhuset voted Count Fersen Landtmarshal
* Nov. 3		STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p. 495, Hyde n. 935, LM 2: p. 519)	

In this year: Brita Behm died (Doc. 1: p. 659)
Baron Erik M. von Nolcken died (Oct. 18)

1756	Apr. 7		Beyer married (Acton notes on Persons & Places, s.v. Beyer)
	June 14		Ed. Carleson appointed Stat Sec.-y (Post. Tid)

July 23	STOCKHOLM See Doc. 1: p.44	Er. Brahe beheaded.
“ 26		Four others beheaded for the same cause (Post. Tid.)
Oct. 21		Died adjourned - & after services, members went to castle & said goodbye to the King (P. Tid.)
1757 * Oct. 21	Deed of Sale (ACSD 768.14)	
1758 Mar. 13		Hy Benzelius buried (MS 7)
Spring or Summer	Went to LONDON See AA's Notes on S's Life, s.v. 1758.	Stayed at Shearsmith's (Doc. 1 pp. 547, 544)

In this year: NJHD published in London; also LJ, EU, Wh.H, & HH.
Note that AE title-page says “Lond. 1759”
(Doc. 2² : p. 984.) It would be seem that he went to London with the idea of printing this work, but instead printed the works noted below.

From this year on, S./ had a weak stomach (Doc. 2¹ : p. 435).

App. I**[1759-1761]**

Dates in S's Life:

1759	Wrote Athan. Cr. In London Sent NJHD to English Bishop & reformed Lords (SD vol. III, pt 2: p. 205, AR n. 716, Doc. 2 ² : p. 989)	
June or July	AMSTERDAM (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 227) (?)	
*July 19	Göteborg) ibid., pp. 531, 546., ”arr. From England with a company of travelers” (ibid, pp. 630, 632)	
Aug. 21/ Sept. 1	Stockholm (ibid.,p.227)	
	This year Emerentia Polhem died (Ibid. 1:p.51n)	
1760 Feb. 27	Visited by Carl Didrik Ehrenpreus (1692-Feb. 21, 1760) (Tessin o. T. p.357, Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 399)	
*Mar. 5	Visited by Tessin in Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 398) De la Gardie's marriage in spiritual world (SD 6027 [10])	
* “ 16-24	D. Tilas talks with S. in Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ :p. 397)	
June 21	Stockholm - [Wretman letter] (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 234)	
* June 30	Visited by Tessin, Countess Fersen & Count A. Wrede-Sparre (T. och T., p. 368; Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 401)	
*Aug. 7	S. invited to Count G. Bonde's in Hesselby (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 231) Wishes to preserve incognito (ibid., p.	

	232)	
* “ 11	Stockholm (ibid., p. 233)	
“ (beg.)		Authorship rumored in Holland (ib. p. 230)
Oct. 15		Diet opens (formerly on Nov. 1) G. MS 945
“ 25		“ has formal opening
* Nov. 17	Stockholm - Mem.	To Diet on Metallic Currency (Doc. 1: p. 503, ACSD 802.01)

During the Diet - took communion (Doc. 1: p. 36)

In this year, D'Havrincourt was French Ambassador to Sweden.

1761	Stockholm (Doc. 1: p. 515) = Afton-Bladet (1784), p. 197 = ACSD 832.01	
* Jan. 12		
“ 15	Riksdag opens (G MS 945)	
* “ 31	Stockholm (ibid., p. 522)	
* Feb. 1	Stockholm (ibid.)	
“ bet. 2-14	Out of town (ibid., pp. 524. 525)	
“ 5		Von Höpken resigns
* “ 16	S. at H. of N. (ibid., p. 525) - (LM 2:p. 581)	
* “ 17	Mem. to H. of N. (LM 2:p. 568)	
“ 19	Stockholm (Doc. 1: p. 533)	
“ 23		Von Höpken`s resignation as Riksråd accepted
July 1		Von Höpken recalled
Aug. 1		Von Höpken Cantz. Pres.
1761	Memorial to the Diet (Doc. 1:p. 538)	
* Aug. or end of July		
Oct. (end)	S. at palace - asks King permission to present copy of his book; Queen`s Secret	
* Nov. 15 (Sunday)	[See ACSD 845.17 (p. 3)]	
* Dec. 31	S. in Stockholm (Doc. 1: p. 536).	

App. I

[1762- 1764]

Dates in S's Life:

1762 March		Dates as to Kant's friend discussed (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 622)
Apr. 9abt)	S. said to have been visited by Mme de Martville (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 641)	
“ 8		S. Klingstierna appointed State Secretary (P. Tid.)
June 21		Diet ends (20 months' sessions)
“ 24		Oelreich appointed State secretary (P. Tid.)
* July 17	S. said to be in Amsterdam (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 490)	
Dec. 30-		Anna Dorothea Filenia m. Sam. Alf (Doc. 2 ¹ ; p. 235)
	Tessin at Göteborg, saying he has retired.	
1763 *Jan. 6	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 235)	
Mar.		Beyer's Greek textbook pub.
*May 29 - June 4	Sails to Amsterdam (Doc. 2 ² : p. 704) - “Most of the time in Holland (ibid., p. 705)	
June 9	I forledne Wecka [Thurs. June 2-June 4] afgick sjöledes härifrån til Hålland den lärde Herr Emanuel Swedenbirg, fordom i många r Assessor i Kongl. Maj:ts ock Riksens Berg Collegio. Inrik. Tid. June 9 Thurs. 1763 (Sw 8). [See ACSD 870.11]	
Aug. 17 (abt)	[Amsterdam] (Doc. 1: p. 3887)	

	In this year: the Four Doct., CL, DLW published in Amsterdam.	
1764 Jan. 18		Archbishop Troilius died

Dates in S's Life:

1765 Jan. 15	Diet opens
July or Aug. (beg.)	To Stockholm - by private carriage (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 244)
*Aug. 8	GÖTEBORG [see ACSD 897.13]: Resande är bland andra Herr Assessor Swedenborg en man af mycken förtjenst hos vårt allmänna, fast oafgjordt är wad et lärd Europa lärör framdeles om des uptäkta tänka. Han reser nu til Amsterdam som för menes, i afsigt, at utgifwa nyckelen til Uppenbarelse Boken, eller Apocalypsis Revelata, tillika med et par andra skrifter. Göt. Weckobladet, Towdag den 8 August 1765: p.2& Ekebon meets S. (Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 287, 289) S. dines with Dr. Rosen and tells him about April 1745. (Doc. 1: p.70, 2 ¹ : p. 426) Beyer accepts swedenborh (Doc. 2 ² : p. 699)
“ 10	“Sat. Aug.10 Utgångne skepparne: Magnus Sjögård til Amsterdam” (Göt. Weckobladet Torsdag den 15 August 1765: p. 277) (No vessels to Ansterdam for at least 2 weeks previously). See AA notes on Göt. Trial, p. 34.
“ 12 (abt.)	S. sails to AMSTERDAM [LM 2:p. 604; see Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 236]
“ 15	[See above - Aug. 10]
*Oct. 1	Amsterdam (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 236) - AR being pronted; part sent, the rest to be sent in the Spring. This letter acknowledged by Beyer Mar. 18, 1766 [LM 2: pp. 606-609]
	This year, trabskation published of Tillotson's Sermona, vol. 1 (Kullin) II pref. Date Nov. 1764 (Kullin, Roempke & Beyer), III (ditto.) pub. Dec. 18. [See AA Notes on Göt. Trial, p. 34.]

1766 Feb.	Under heading "Korta Sv. Lärd. Nyh. För år 1765": "Herr Assessor Eman. Swedenbrog har rest, öfver Götheborg, å nyo til Holland för at uplägga et stort Verk öfver Uppenbarelse-Boken" (Sv. Magazinet AA's translation: "S. has gone via Gothenburg anew to Holland, to publish a large work on the Apocalypse" (Sw.9 - nothing in Inrik. Tid.)
*Mar. 1,3	Review of Oetinger's "S's Philosophie" in Göt.Anzeichen v. gel. Sach. (ACSD 912)
*Apr. 8	Amsterdam - "AR at last finished" - "I am now going... to England" - copies sent to Lamberg, Ekebom & Riosen (Doc. 2 ² : p. 240, LM 2: p. 612)
May 19 & 24	LONDON (Doc. 1: pp. 591-92)
* " 20	Anna Benzelia died aged 88
1766 June 19	Wallenstråle returns from 5-year jour.
Summer	Rev. N. Collin visits S. in Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 421-2)
Aug. (beg.)	London (ibid., p. 531)
* " 9	1 st Announcement of Nya Försök (AA's Notes on G;t. Trial pp. 35-6)
* " 22	London (ibid., p. 244)
" 31	London (ibid., pp. 531, 560)
Sept. 4	Leaves Helsingborg (see Doc. 2 ¹ : p.243)
" 8	Arrives STOCKHOLM (Doc. 1: p. 592, 2 ¹ : p. 250, 2 ² : p. 707)
" 10	Stockholm (Doc., 1: p. 592) - Dictributes 60 AR to libraries, etc. (ibid., 2 ² : p. 243)
" 15	"Han för lärdom ock sina skrifter bekante, Assessor Swedenbrog är ifrån utrikes orter återkommen" (Inrik.Tid. Sept. 15, 1766; Sw 8). ÅSee ACSD 937.11
* " 16	Stockholm (Doc. 1: p. 593)
* " 23	Speaks of works being sold by Lewis, not mentioning hart (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 249)
* " 25	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 251)
*Oct. 10	A.B. Menander to his son telling him to call on his heighbor Swedenborg (ACSD 930.11)
" 14-18	Crown prince at Göteborg (AA Notes on Göt. Trial. P.36)
" 15	Lamberg preaches to Diet (ib., p. 36)

* “ 20	Göt. Srion. Reviews AR (ib., p.36, 37; ACSD 931)
“ (end)	Toward end of Oct., the long & wearisome Riksdag session end (Tilas to Liden, Nov. 3, 1766)
* Nov. 11	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 257)
* Dec.	Somewhat later [than July] S. came from Holand (Sv. Magazinet, Dec. 1766: pp. 918-19; see ACSD 937.11)
“ 2	Kgl. Bref on Tryck frihet (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 328; see AA’s Notes on Göteborg (AA’s Notes on G.T., p. 38)
“ 31	1 ark Nya Försök (Langiska shop), (ib.)
	<p>In this year: S. stayed at Shearsmith’s (Doc. 2¹ : p. 544-546.) Shearsmith was 36 years old (ib., p. 599) Tillotson IV (Kullin, Beyer & Roempke) was published. Clemm ublishes his vol. IV before March. Stanislaus dies (Doc. 1: p. 714) Kant’s Dreams of a Spiritual Seer pub. (ib. 2¹ : p. 479). Spoken of as the author, Sept. 1767 (Ex. K. B. Tidn.) Gust. Phil. Creutz was called from Spain to become minister in paris - associated with Buffon.</p>

App. I

[1767-1768]

Dates in S's Life:

1767	2 nd ark of Nya Försök (AA's Notes on G.T., p. 38a)
Jan. 2	
* " 28	AR reviewed in Tid. Om L. saker [ACSD 958.11]
* Feb.	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 262)
" 19	Bishop Halenius Died
* May 30 (Sat.)	Riddarhuset Concert (MS 2& 1; Vretblad, p. 175)
July 18	Nya Försök 1 Del 15 Ark. (AA's Notes, on G.T., p. 40)
*Sept. 24	Tid. om L. Saker notes Kant's authorship of Dreams of a Spir. Seeker, & says his interest in S. has made deep impression in Göteborg [ACSD 964.12]
	S's Almanac for this year (Doc. 1: p. 64)
1768	Ant. V. Swab died (aged 65) - buried Jan. 31 (Ms 8, Inrik. Tid.)
Jan. 26	
Feb. 6	Nya Försök del. II (AA's Notes on G.t., p. 41)
Mar. 22	Consist. Meeting wich was reported in 1 st printed minutes.
* April	Preste-Tidningar reviews AR (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 294, [ACSD 986])
" 28	Brag apponted Notary to Consistory (Inrik. Tid. May 9)
May	Left Stockholm in carriage for Dalarö
" 6	Dailed to Amsterdam (see Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 652)
" 10	First meeting with Tuxen (ibid., p. 432)
June	14 arks of Nya Försök II (D 2, AA's Notes on G.T., p. 42)
" 4	"Herr Assessor Swedenborg så allmänt känd för sina uppenbarelseböcker och samtal med de döde, har i Maj antrådt, och sjöledes den tionde resan utomlands, för at uplögga ytterste Arbeten. Han reser nu til Amsterdam, och är på des 81 år (Kgl. Bib. Tid. om L. Saker, June 4, 1768: p. 150, [see ACSD 987;] Mis. 7). Not noted in Inrik, Tid.
" 18	Longitude Com. reports on S's book (AA's Note on person & Places, s.v., Greenwish Obs.)
July 9	Issue of Prest. Tid. not out until 16 th (last no. - but see AA's Notes on G.T., p. 43.)

Bet-n may & Aug.	Haag (Doc. 2 ¹ p. 453):
Aug. 2	Nya Försök II (D 2 Notes on G.T. pp. 42-3)
Sept.	Meeting of Gothenburg Clergy - De Reprobatione. N. För. Distributed (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 284)
“ 7	Smitt before the Consistory
Fr. Sep. '68 To Nov. ' 69	“All quiet” (ibid., p. 339)
1768 *Oct. 1	CL pub. Amsterdam, sold by Mr. Hart & Mr. Lewis Copy sent to Beyer (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 267, 2 ² : p. 707)
* “ 12	Kollinius' mem. to Consist. [ACSD 993]
*Nov. 4	Cuno first meets Swedenborg (Doc., 2 ¹ : p. 445)
“ 6	Cuno calls on swedenborg (ibid.)
* “ 8	Amsterdam (ibid., p. 269)
* “ 16	Amsterdam (ibid., p. 448) - & all windet (ibid., p. 452)
Dec. 2	Amsterdam (ibid., p. 465) - [See NCL 1929: p. 108 (= Doc. 12)] In this year: Beyer & Rosen formed a religious & political society. Rosem begins Preste-Tidningar (AA's Notes on G.T., p. 41)

Dates in S's Life:

1769	Amsterdam (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 447)
* Jan.	
* “ (bef. 31)	Brief Expos. Pub. Amsterdam (ibid., pp. 464, 281)
*Feb.	Amsterdam - “going to Leyden in a few weeks” (ib., p. 272)
*Mar. 1, 8, 15	Amsterdam (ibid., p. 2272) - “In a month I shall leave here for Paris, for a secret purpose” (ibid., p. 274) (? French translation of BE)
*Apr. 15	Amsterdam - “Paris next week” (ibid., p. 297)
* “ 22	“ “ (ibid., p. 303)
* “ 23	“ “ (ibid., p. 276)
“ 24	“ - S. says good-bye to Cuno (ibid., pp. 453-4)
“ 25	“ (ibid., p. 300)
* May 1	CL confiscated at Norrköping (ib., p. 313)
“ 14	Letter from Paris, may 14, 1769: “Swedenborg är för närvarande i Paris. Han på stod at Ludwig XIV fordom gift sig med drottningen Kristina, i vilken han nu var mycket kkär. Kan kommer från Amsterdam där han lålit trycka många av sina arbetenÄ (Edman, Hemma o. Borta på 1700 talet. St. 1925: p. 220) -(Sw 4).
“ 20, 27 - June 3	Hand. Rörande Swed. issued: No. 1 = pp.1-8, No. 2 = pp. 9-16, No.3 = pp. 17-24.
*June 15	Beyer's De3 dup. Sac. Scrip. Interpret. Rat. (ACSD 1047.11, Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 343)
“ 17, 23	Handlingar rör. Swed. No.4 = pp. 25-32, No. 5 = pp. 33-40
July 1	“ “ No. 6 = pp. 41-47
* “ 7	LONDON (Waller) - stayed with Bergström (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 536) Visited by Hartley, Messiter & Cookworthy. Visits with Hart (ibid., pp. 539-41)
“ 17	“Swedenborg har nyss gjordt litet wäsende i Paris. Han har uppenbarat åter något nytt om sine andarö men hur skulle den stydlige Fransmannen kunna göra sig hans ljus til nytta? Wår apostel fick Consilium abeundi och hans nya skrift blef forbuden. Skade at jag intet fått tag Skrift i Titelbladet.”

	(Göt. Spionen sept. 2, 1769: Letter from Paris July 17, 1769) (AA's Notes on G.T., p. 45a)
1769 * July 26	Hand. rör. S. No. 7 = pp. 49-56
* Aug. 5	London (Waller) (ACSD 1062.01, LM p. 682)
“ 9	Liden meets S. (Sw. 8; Doc. 2 ² : p. 701)
“ 12	Hand. rör. S No. 9 = pp. 57-64
“ 19	Hand. rör. S. No. 9 = pp. 65-72
* “ 21	Beyer's wife died (AA's Notes on G.T., p. 45b + s.v. Beyer)
* “ 29	“S. to leave London for sweden tomorror” (Liden - Doc. 2 ² : p. 703)
* Sept.	Wrote Appendix to White Horse - rec'd by Messiter Sept. 17 (see ACSD 1077.11, LM 2: pp. 684-86)
“ 2	Hand. rör. S. No.10 = pp. 73-80 (Attack on S.)
“ 10	Hears Liden preach in London [ACSD 1074.12] CL given to Liden Bks 11 [this year]
* “ 16	Article evidently on S. in Posten of Sept. 16, 1769, pub. as “Welcome” (ACSD 1076.11] No news in Inr. Tid.
* “ 18	Left London for Sweden [ACSD 1077.12]
* “ 23	“Den för sin Omgångelse med andarne så bekante Assessor Herr Emanuel Swedenbrog är nyliga hemkommen från sin förmodel sista utländska resa til Holland, Frankrike och Ängland (Tid. om L.S.II 1769 Sept. 23 nos. 20, 21: p. 79 = ACSD 1079.11)- (Sw 9)
Oct. 2	Arr: STOCKHOLM from Dalarö (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 306) - Visits Seele (Doc. 1: p. 47). Plot in Diet (ibid., pp. 47, 60, 2 ¹ : p. 317). Dines w. Cr. Prince (Doc. 1:p.8, 2 ¹ : p. 306)
* “ 6	“I had almost forgotten to say that swedenborg was here this summer, having come from Holland with a book printed there, called Sum. Expos. (&c). He has since journeyd from here to London. Han tryckte väl ock en bok har som jag ännu ej fått; han blef förbuden at debitera densamma här, och det påskyndade hans resa til London” (Almänna Tid. 1770 Feb. 17: p. 88 Letter from Paris Oct. 6, 1769; [ACSD 1085.11]
“	Tid. om Lärda saker for Oct. notes Göt. Persecution (AA's Notes on G.T. p. 45a)

“ 21	Hand. rör. Swed. No. 11 = pp. 81-88
* “ 30	To go to England next Spring (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 306)
*Nov. 9	CL & Influx presented by S. to Society of Antiquaries (Bks 9, 10, 11); dined with Antiquarian Berch (Doc. 1: pp. 38, 627; [see ACSD 1104.11])
* “ 15	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 280)
* Dec. 3	Lamberg brings matter bef. Eccles. Com. (Doc. 2 ¹ “p. 310)
* “ 9	Hand. rör. Swed. No 12 = pp. 89-96
* “ 12	Attack on S. in Göt. Spion. (AA’s Notes on G.T., p. 45a)
* “ 16	(With S’s letter) Hand. rör. Swed. No. 13 = pp. 97-104
* “ 23	Hand. rör. Swed. No.14 = pp. 105-12 - Beyer’s answer (AA’s Notes on G.T. p. 48)
* “ 29	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 317)
* “ 30	Hand. rör. Swed. No 15 = pp. 113-20 Answer to Beyer (AA’s Notes p. 48)
*Dec. 31	Tid. om Lärda Saker comments on S. letter (AA’s Notes on G.T., pp.48-9)

22) - **In this year** - a som (born dead) to the princess of Orange (on Mar.
of AA’s chron. Notes on S’s Life. “S. to go to Faag after confinement
Princess of Orange.”

Dates in S's Life:

1770 Jan. 5	Hand. rör. Swed. No. 16 = pp. 121-28
* “ 18	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 321)
“ 20	Hand. rör. Swed. No. 17 = pp. 129-36
Feb. 5	And. Von Swab died (ms 3)
“ 10	Hand. rör. Swed. No. 18 = pp. 137-44
“ 19	Hand. rör. Swed. No. 19 = pp. 145-52
Mar. 8	Catharina S. died, aged 77 (Doc. 1:91)
* “ 10	Smitt & Öhrwall bef. Consist. (See Berg IV pp. 164-5, AA's Notes on G.T. p. 51)
“ 17	Hand. rör. Swed. Nos. 20, 21 = pp. 153-68
“ 24	Hand. rör. Swed. No 22 = pp. 169 -76 & last
* Apr. 12	Stockholm - TCR nearly finished (Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 355-56)
* “ 26	Roal Resolution
* “ 30	Stockholm - “will go to Amsterdam next June” (ibid., p. 370)
* May 1	Stockholm - “will stop at Elsinore on way to Amsterdam in June” (ibid., p. 372)
* “ 25	Stockholm (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 377, [ACSD 1301])
* June	Monthly Rev. reviews Influx (Doc. 2 ² : p. 1010, ACSD 1306.11) Critical rev. reviews Influx (ACSD 1324.11)
* “ 19	TCR finished (LM 2: p. 727, ACSD 1309.11)
“ or July	S. speaks with King (Doc. 2 ¹ :” p. 435)
* July 19	Stockholm - “next week for Amsterdam” (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 379)
“ 31	Sailed for Holland [ACSD 13337.12] “Assessor Emanuel Swedenborg är d.31 Jul. sjöledes och å nya utrest til Holland, för at uplägga nya Arbeten i sin theologieö och är detta den ellofte resan han anträder til utrikes orter, för sina Arbetens utgifwande” (Alm.Tid. Aug.4, 1770: p. 394 - Ms 3)
Aug. 1	Bids goodbye to Robsahm at bank (Doc. 1: p. 38)
“ 2	Sails to Amsterdam: “Förledne Torsdag [Aug.2] afreste härifrån sjöledes til Amsterdam den lärde Assessor Swedenborg. Han är nu på sit 83 år. Räkna man at denna resa är den 11te som han til utlandska orter företagit til sina arbetens utgifwande”

	(Inrik. Tid. Aug. 6, 1770 - Sw 8). No ship news in Weckoblad. [See AA's Notes on S's Life, s.v. 1770)]
1770*	Göteborg (Doc. 2 ² : pp. 724, 1058) - Oetinger mentions it Apr. 22, 1771 Elsinore (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 434)
Sept. 10	Amsterdam (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 481) Scots mag. reviews Influx (Doc. 2 ² : p. 1010, [ACSD 1374.12 - see also 1402.14, 1402.15])
Oct. 15	Amsterdam (ibid., p. 482)

In this year: C.G. Tessin died (Jan. 10) (Doc. 1: p. 649)
Tillotson V pub. in Stockholm (in Dec. - Kullin only)
(AA's Notes on G.T., p. 51h)

App. I

[1771-1773]

Dates S's Life:

1771 Jan. 21	Amsterdam (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 482)
* “ 28	“ (“ p. 484; [see ACSD 1418]
Mar. 2	Letter in Göt. Nyheter 2 Mar. 1771: p. 67 refers to past disturbance (AA's Notes on G.T., p. 52)
*Apr. 30	Amsterdam - “TCR to leave press at the end of June” (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 383)
June 13	Diet opens
* July 2	Amsterdam - “TCR appeared a few days ago”; encloses Pro Memoria against Ernesti (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 384)
*Aug. 1	Oetinger has rec's TCR (Doc. 2 ² : p. 1058)
* “ 29	The Hague (Vosmaer) - (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 573; [ACSD 1464.13])
* Sept. 7	Publication of TCR announced in Almänna Tid. (Mis. 3a; ACSD 1464.15)
* “ 10	Visited by Rev. F. Okely [ACSD 1465.11]
“	London (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 577) - ? St. John St. (ibid., p. 552)
“ 24	Queen Dowager left Stockholm for Berlin (Hop. G. 350g17)
* Dec.	London (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 557)
“ 24	Stroke (ibid., 1: p. 29, 2 ¹ : pp. 577, 557) “Expected in Amsterdam” (Oedinger - Doc. 2 ² :pp. 1060-1) Death reported 9Alm'nna Tid. 1772, 23 - April, p. 720; see ACSD 1498.11) Sw 3
1772 Jan. 1-12	Sick (Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 577, 557) - London (ibid., p. 576)
8 “	Okely sent questions to E.S. [ACSD 1465.11 p. 3]
*Feb.	S. gives TCR to Wesley (Doc. 2 ¹ : pp. 585-86)
“ 29	London (ibid., pp. 565, 577-78)
* Mar. (beg.)	London (ibid., p. 530)
“ 25	Hartley & Messiter call on S. (ibid., pp. 579-80)
* “ 29	Death (ibid., p. 578, Sw 8).
*April 5	Buried (Doc. 2 ¹ : p. 557)
*July 18	S's goods arrive Stockholm (Sw 8 ¹ , Doc. 1: p. 393)
*Oct. 7	Sandels' Eulogium in Riddarhus (Sw 3, ACSD 1512.13)

1773 *Nov. 13	Springer gives list of S's books in stock at the booksellers in London (Doc. 1: p. 395, ACSD 1638)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACSD ANC Collection of Swedenborg Documents (10 vols. + App.)

Acta Lit. Suec. - A. Literaria Suecia - June 5, 1726

ACTON, A.: Introduction to Word Explained, 1927

Letters & Memorials of Swed., 1948, 1955

MS Notes on S's Life

Persons & Places re S's Life (including Göt. Trial)

Almänna Tidningar - 1770 (Feb.17, Aug.4), 1771 (Sept.7), 1772 (Apr.23)

Anecdota Benzeliana (H.Lundgren), Stockholm 1914 - (1718 (Mar. , Nov.30),
(1719 (Jan.)

Benz. Brefwäxling (J.H.Liden), 1791 - pp.xxiii, xxvi

Berg, W: Göteborgs Stift u. 1700-talet, v. IV: pp.164-5 = 1770 (Mar.10)

Bokwetts Gillets Protokoll (H.Schück ed.), Ups.1918 - Meetings listed from 1719
to 1731 (Dec.2)

Codex 86: p.231 - 1733

Doc. Documents concerning Swedenborg (R.L.Tafel), vols. 1 & 2: pts. 1,2

EDMAN, Hemma och Borta på 1700 talet, Stockholm 1925 - 1769 (May 14)

F 106 (etc.), see Upsala

Frihetstidens Odlingshistoria (E.Wrangel), Lund 1895

G MS 945, see Upsala

Göteborg Nyheter, 1771 (Mar. 2)

Göteborgske Spionen, 1769 (Sept. 2, Dec. 12)

Göteborgs Weckoblad, 1765 (Aug. 8, 10), 1770

Handlingar rörande Svedenborgianismen (A.J.Aurell), 1769 (June) 1770 (March)

Hist. [?] - 1731 = p.127;1734 (May 14, June 28) = p.134; (Nov.) - pp.134-136

Hop. G 350 g 17 [?] = 1771 (Sept. 24)

Hyde, J.: A Bibliography of the Works of E.S., London 1906: n. 162 = 1721 (July),
n. 185 = 1722 (April), n. 935 = 1755 (Nov.)

Inrikes Tidningar - 1751 (Sept. 1-7), 1763 (June 9), 1766 (sept. 15), 1768 (Jan.31,
May 9), 1769, 1770 (Aug. 6)

Introd. to W.E., see Acton

App. I

Dates in S's Life: Bibliography

K.Bib. = Kungliga Bibliotek: Roy. Lib.

B VI.1.23 = 1718 (Nov.30)

MS Diary of Eric Benzelius, 1734

“ Journal of M.Benzelstierna, 1742 - see 1743

Sw 3 - 1771 (Dec.24), 1772 (Oct.7)

“4 - 1769 (May 14)

“8 - 1747 (June 2), 1763 (June 9), 1766 (Sept.15), 1770 (Aug.2)

“8 - 1772 (July 18)

“9 - 1766 (Feb.), 1769 (Sept.23)

Tid. om L.Saker - 1768 (June 4), 1769 (Sept.23, Oct., Dec.31),

Ex.K.B.Tidn. 1766 (Sept 1767)

LM - see Acton, Letters & Memorials

Lindh Documents - p.8 no.87 = 1713 (Nov.6); no.92 = 1720 (July 4), 1721 (Feb
23)

M 1 - see Upsala Univ.

MTSC.12, see Upsala

NCL 1929: p.108 = 1768 (Dec. 2)

NP 1907 April p.172 = 1729 (Nov.27)

Post Tidningar - 1745, 1746 (Sept.22, Nov.17), 1748 (Feb.15), 1754 (Jan. 31),
1756 (July 26, Oct.21), 1762 (Apr.8, June 24), 1769
(Sept.16)

St. 17 [?] = Dec. 8, 1740

Svenska Magazinet - 1766 (Feb. , Dec.)

SWEDENBORG, E. - AR n.716, SD III.2 p.205 - 1759; Misc.Obs. = 1722 (Jan.,
June)

S's Scient. Rev. (AK III), edited by A.Acton, 1746

Tafel, R.L., see Document

Tessin och Tessiniana (Ehrenheim), pp.357, 368 = 1760 (Feb.27, June 30)

Tessin's Dagbok = 1761 (Nov.17-18)

Tid. om Lärda Saker, see K. Bib.

Tillotson's Sermons translated: I-III pub. 1765, IV - 1766, V - 1770

UPSALA: Up. 5 = 1702 (May 16)

Bib. W. 858 = 1723 (Mar.12)

Ups.let. F 166 a-b p.454 = 1715 (Dec.14)

“ “ a-g pp. 530, 531 = 1715 (Feb.27, June 7/18)

MS “ 106 = 1718 (Jan.21, Apr.2)

G 20a = 1729 (May 26)

G MS 945 = (1760 (Oct.15)

(1761 (Jan.15)

M 1 - 1706 (Feb.17)

MS 1 - 1716(Nov.12)

“ 2 & 1 - 1767 (May 30)

“ 3 - 1770 (July 31)

Mis.3a - 1771 (Sept. 7)

MS 7 - 1758 (Mar. 13), 1768 (June 4)

MS 8 - 1768 (Jan. 28)

[?] Misc. 12 - 1745 (Mar.)

(See AA's MS Notes on Upsala Library [Persons & Places])

G A L A D A Y S*
IN SWEDENBORG'S LIFETIME

January 13	King Gustaf's birthday
“ 24	King's birthday before 1750
“ 27	Eric Benzelius's birthday
April 17/28	King Frederick's birthday
“ 18	Catharine's birthday
July ? “	King Frederick's name day up to 1750 (see LM p. 265, Post. Tid.
July 18, 18	1754)
“ 29	Eric benzelius Jr.'s birthday
May 14	King's birthday after 1750
July 4	King's name day 1750 +
“ 6	“ Gustaf's name day
Aug. 19	Jesper's birthday
“ 25	1762 Queen's name day
Sept. 1	Eliezer's name day
“	Anna's name day

Nov. 6 King Giustaf's name day (Lärda Tid. 1760 no. 87)

Gustaf Adolphus

“ 13 Hedwig's name day

[*Noted by Alfred Acton.]

Appendix I

[A - Ambassador]

NAMES CONNECTED WITH SWEDENBORG

[Compiled by Dr. Alfred Acton]

(* = letters now lost; † = letters known to have existed after Swedenborg's death.)

Docs. Conc. S--g:

Misc. Refs.

	Vols: 1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Abel - artist 1769	pp.	450		
† Åbo University - Lost letter to E.S.			786	
Abricourt, d' - see Havrincourt, d'				
Adlersten, Ulrica - Schönströmäs cousin-in-law (b. 1694)		213		
Adolphus Frederic - Then Prince Bishop of Lübeck. B. 1710, Elected Cr. Pr. Of sweden July 1743. Met S. in Hamburg, August 1743		132		G. 38 [see note at end of p.]
Aeminga, Prof.				G. 42
Ahlgren, Jonas - bought Skinnskatteberg property - Starbo Jan. 1718	298			

Fall 1718	304			
Ahlwardt, Adjunct				G. 43
Alberg - London 1712 (? A Swed. agent]	221			
Älf, Samuel				G. 80
Alin, Adjunct				G. 39
Alstrin [Eric], London 1712 Aug. Went from L. to Sweden	223 227			G. 72, 98
*Alströmer, Augustus - July 1770 Correp. of S. & Beyer	378			Göt. Hist.3: pp. 140, 377; see 4: p.4 [see note at end]
Alströmer, Claes (1736-94) Son-in-law to Nich. Sahlgren Picture				“ 3: p. 140 “ 4: “ 14 “ 4: “ 120
*Alströmer, Jonas - Feb. 1725 Apr. 1730 His journal	342 352			“ 3: “ 302 G. 121 Wrangel, Frihets. Old. 107
†Alströmer, Margareta to E.S.			785	Göt. H. 3: p. 140
Alströmer, Patrik - Biog. - portrait				“ 4: p. 122s “ 4: “ 120
Alstry, see Alstrin				
*Ambassador of Saxony to		610		Fryx. 43: p. 184

Sweden Stockholm Dec. 8, 1761 letter to ?				
*Ambassador of Sweden at The Hague to E.S. 1768 or 1769		452		

Note: G. = Gjørwell's Anteckningar; Göt. Hist. = H. Fröding.

See List of Titles on last 2 pages of this series.

Tafel's Documents

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Ammon, Chris. H. von, Chamberlian Fall 1771		644		
*Amsterdam Banker-E.S. Nov. 1722	377			
Andrew, Petit - London about 1770		535		
Angerstein, Jacob - Feb. 1719	404			
Angerstein, Joh. - Apr. 1717	403			
Anna, Käjsarinnan				G. 91n
Annerstedt, Dan				G. 96
Anspach, Margrave of - about 1767 See Brunswick				
Antram, Watchmaker - London 1712	225			
Archenholtz, Hofråder				G. 122
Arnold				G. 65-66
Arvidsson				G. 121
Aulin, Casten				G. 49
Aurell, A.J., Assessor		312	1142	
Aurell, Magistrate - Wadsbo 1710	203			

Aurivillius, Sam				G. 59
Awermann, Assessor - Hamb. 1743 August		132		
Aveln, Engraver - April 1716	259			
Baer				G. 59
Baire, see Tourton				
Balaire, banker in the Hague 1743+1744	382			
*Balguerie, Pierre - Paris 1724 Lost letter to E.S. 1724 (Ambassad. Preis ordered wine from him for Mme Sparre.)	347, 378-9, 347			Pierre & Dan. B. were Swed. Agents in Amst. P. died 1759 aged 80 Almquist, KommersKoll. P. 460
Balthazar, Aug. von & Jacob Henric				G. 41, 42-44
*Bank Commissioner in Stockhom E.S. to - Jan. 1748	383			
Barchius, Dr				G. 72
Bark, Gref				G. 97n
Barnekow, Gustaf				G. 41
Bastholm, Dr. - July 1781		414		

App. I - Names connected with S.

[Beck. - Benzel.]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Becker, Dr.				G. 42
Beckers. Mr. - Aix 1750		223-25		
Beckman				G. 52
*Behm, Brita (1670-1755) - 11729 Lost letter to E.S. Fall	351			
Behm, Hans - Westerås Feb. 1724	336			
Bellander, Master of Mines 1724	433			
Bengel, John Albrecht			1060	
Benkenrodes, de - Dutch Ambassador				G. 60
Benzelius, Carl J. 1714-93, Lund S. met him in Stralsund Aug. 1743		132		
*Benzelius, Bishop Eric 1675- 1743: Lost letters: to E.S. 1710 Spring 1711 From E.S. end 1712 begin.	206 209 216 221 225			

1713 “ Holland	229			
1714 Spring	237			
1715 Summer	239			
end				
1716 Jan. or Feb.	253			As to his work in upsala, see Frihets. Odl. P. 187
1716 Mar. 12	261			
“ June	275			
“ Dec. begin.	273			
“ Dec.	276			
“ “ end				
*Benzelius, Eric E.B. III	236			
To E.S. July 1715	236			
From E.S. 1715				
Benzelius, Gustaf, Roy. Lib.				
1732;	239			
Censor 1737; d. 1746	248			
1715 Nov.	331			
1716 Feb., May				
1722 Aug.	220			G. 38, 45, 52, 66, 69, 97, 135
*Benzelius, Biskop Henric - buried March 13, 1758 - 1709	228			
lost letter to E.S. Apr. 30/4				
Andrianople 1713				Göt. Hist. 3: p. 373
Benzelius, Jakob				
Benzelstierna, Johan	260			
*Benzelstierna, Lars - dies 1755	304			

Bergscol. 1716 April				
1718 Fall	304			
1733 May	360			
Lost letter to Bishop J. Swed.	362			
“ “ J. Unge 1736	364			
Spring	364			
“ “ from E.S. 1739 Paris	383			
“ “ 1739 Nov.				
“ “ 1740 Feb. 5/16				
“ “ 1748 Spring				

App. I [Ben. - Bey.]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Benzelstjerna, Biskop Lars, Westerås B. Expos. Oct.-Nov. 1769		281		
*Benzelstjerna, Matthias (son of Jakob) - Lost letter from Springer, Nov. 13, 1773	395			
Benzelstjerna, Olaus - Brunsbo August 1716	266			
Berch, Carl Reinhold, Canzlie Råd after 1760 (?fall 1769)	38			G. 122-23
Bergen				G. 76
Bergenskjöld, see Esberg				
Bergenstierna, Johan (1668-1746) Assessor Bergscol. 1725-31 Commissions	436-7 440-1			
Bergman				G. 113
Bergstrahl				G. 59
Bergström, Eric - London			1181	
Berjarburgius, A. - Amsterdam				
Berlin, Royal Society 1766 - two copies of Longitude		242		
Bernstorff, Count, Andrew Peter v. a Dane + May 1770		372		
†Beyer, Gab. Andersson, b. 1721, Aug. 31. Lector 1752, m. Apr. 7, 1756; wife d. Aug. 21 1769.		308		Berg 4: p. 62

Died Sept. 2, 1779 Lost letters to E.S.:				
1766 Mar. 18		240		
" Sep. 17		250		
1768 Nov. 23		273		
1769 Oct. 18		305		
" Dec. 2		317		
1770 Mar. 18		369		
" " 21		352		
1771 abt Apr. 20		383		
" " to Hermansson or Stockenström + see		352		
MSS lost - Underdånigt betänkande öfwer As. Sw. Skrifter.				See ACSD 879 +Rep. Göt. Misc.
Swed. translation of Influx See Rosen. Underdånig Folklara etc.		317		A & I
Beyer, Gabr. Fredr., brother of Dr. beyer - lived Lila Torget. Beckman, B. & Schutz, Importers of provisions Director. Burgomaster 1766+ Among mest ansedda		239		Sv. Riks. Borgarstånd p. 131 Göt. Hist.4: p. 39, 16, 22; 3:p. 346
Beyer, Rosen & Roempke became D.Th. in Greifswald, Aug 15, 1762				Sv. Merc. 1763: p. 317
Beyer, nephew of Gen. Rahling - 1768 May		432		

App. 1 - Names connected with S.

[Bey. - Bren.]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Beylon, Chevalier J.F.		676		
Beze, Le - Versailles 1736 Oct.		95		
Bierchenius, Sec-y Hans - 1738	450	211		
Bielke, Gref Carl Gust. Nils - 1706-65 Sep. Senator 1770 May = CL		118 128 376		G. 43, 123 G. 81 G. 99, 114
Bignon, Abbé - Paris 1713 1718 1736 Oct.	226 300	9		
Bildstein, Dr.				G. 40, 45
Billing, Groom				G. 91, 127
Björnståhl, Jac. Jon., 1731+79 1776 March Paris, 1769	395		701	
Blume, Son of Chancel. Wurtemberg 1765 talked with S.			1055	
Blyvenburg, Adrian, Amsterdam - Pub. AK 1743-44				H. nos. 436, 437
Boethius				G. 87
Bohman, Hassel & Görge - Stock. Bankers 1772 & Hultman Stock. 1736	393	76		G. 107
Bolander, Cloth Manufacturer Göt. Summer 1770			724	
*Bonde, Count Gust.v. 1760 C.L. Lost letter to E.S. (copy 1760 Aug. 7 Bergius) 11		228, 297 375, 399 230, 231		Frihets. Odl. Pp. 87, 166, 185

Boneauschöld, Gustaf - Sec-y of State 1743	458			
Boores, Peter - see Captain Bosch, Hinr. - 1744 Amsterdam See Pasch	190			
Botin, Assessor				G. 77
Bowman, see Bohman				
Brahe, Pehr				G. 80-2, 97-8, 102-6, 107-8, 112-5, 125
Brandell, Elias				G. 60, 73, 132
Brander, Carl - London 1712	227			
Brenner, Sophia Elisabeth Picture				Frihet. Odl. p. 245

App. I - Names connected with S

[Bret. - Capke]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
*Breteuil, Baron Louis C.A. de formerly Ambassad. At Stock. Fr. Ambassad. To Haag - 1769 1768		451 452		
Lost letter to E.S. - 1768 or early 1769		452		
Bring, prof. Sven				G. 38-9, 45-6, 48, 54, 79, 99
Brock, Fiscal-Advocate, Nyköping 1736 July		76		
Brockmer - London 1743		587s		
Brocksbank (Brooksbank) London 1766 Nov.		610		
*Broman, Carl, Master of Ceremonies 1748 Spring 1765-66 d. 1784. Lost letter from E.S.	383 388 383			G. 91n, 92n, 96, 123, 127, 138

1748 Jan.				
Broman, Erland (1704-57) - S.W.		396		
Bromell, Dr. Magnus - 1716 1720 Foremost mineralogist in Stockholm	257 318			Frihet. Odl. P. 174
Bröms, Superintendent				G. 123
Brovell, see Captain				
Brovallius, Biskop				G. 36, 81n, 98
Bröyer, Christina von				G. 35, 38
Bruckmanns (F.D.) "Magnalia Dei..." See				Frihet. Odl. p. 174
*Brunswick, Duchess of to Margrave of Anspach = lost letter to E.S. about 1767			1034	
Burman, Prof. - 1724-25	337			
Cameen, Assessor (Com. Råd.), Erland von (1670-1729) Stockholm 1717 June 1727 Fall	286 347			Kom. Koll. P. 480
" Daniel, Auktion Dir. ? Carl = younger brother				
†Capke, pastor - lost letter from E.S. (poss-n of Bishop Celsius, Lund)			1159	

App. I - Name connected with S. [Capt. - Cel.]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Captains: Boores, Peter Brovell Fox Harrison Last, John Fred. Nyberg, Casper Sjögård, Magnus (see s.v. Nyberg & Sjögård)	71, 41 394 71, 41	242, 263 234 384 239, 267 384		
Carl XII				G. 44
Carleson, Cancellierådet				G. 72, 76, 96, 130
Carleson, Edward von (1704-68) Sec. Of State 1757 Pres. Of Com. Coll. - see (s.v. Carlsson)	37			Kom. Koll. Pp. 135, 481
Carlewitz		71		
Carpov				G. 57
Cartwright, Mrs. - London 1769		524, 556		
Castel, William - Göt. 1759		629		See ACSD: 787.14
Castor, Johan - Falun 1722		420		
Cauter - Brussels Lodg-g House		88		
Cederfelt, Curate Anders - 1771 c. Feb. re Beyer, Rosen and Mrs. R.				See Berg IV: p. 57
Cederhielm, Jos.				G. 70n
Cederholm, Assessor - Greifswalde, end of May 1715 Secretary - 1717	235 284, 287			
Cederholm, Judge Bernhard	427			

Spring 1723				
Cederstedt, Jonas, Stock. 1719 1723	404 427			
Cederström, Brother, Hamburg Aug. 1736		82		
Cederström, Olof, Biskop Carlsson's son - d. 1745 1729 March Sec-y of State w. Inrikes exped. 1728-39 Riksråd & Chanc. of Åbo 1739	350			Benz. Brefw. St. Sec-y Oct. 1730 = p. 54 12/31/1731 = p. 86
Celsing Estate - 1743-44	382			
Celsius, Anders (Astron.) Upsala 1740-41	565			G. 124
Celsius, Nils - Ups. Astron. 1724	21, 337			
Celsius, Pastor (1716-), Dr. Stock. 1766 - see Capke Corres. of S. in 1765		421		G. (Olof) 47, 57, 80, 140

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Cervin, Borgmästare				G. 97
Chamberlayne, John - London 1719+1712	221			
Changuion, Francois - Amser.		445		
Christian VI of Denmark, 1730- 1746		438		
Christian VII ditto. 1766-84				
Christiernin				G. 106
Christina				G. 79, 94
Chydenius, Anders				Frihet. För. P. 575
Clewberg				G. 80
Clissoet & Son - Amster. 1736		85		
Clöker, J.O.H. see Klöker				

Collin, Rev. Nicholas + 1766		417		
*Colling, Olaf - Sec-y, Aug. 1724 Lost letter to E.S.	433 433			
Conow, Fru majorskan von				G. 52
†Corleva, madame Johanna - Lost letter to E.S.			785	
Cornabe, General				G.113
Corylander, Mag. Johan				G. 38, 124
Creutz, Gust. Philip (1731-88) Paris, June-July 1769		309		G. 105
Crivits, Mag. Postmaster Stralsund, Aug. 1743		131		
Cronhjelm, Gustav - Sec-y of State 1718. 1715 Most intimate friend of Charles XII	237			G. 130 U. Hjärne p. 239
Cronstedt, Axel Fred.- 1740 Feb. 1760	364			
Cronstedt, Jacob				G. 130
Cröll, Pastor - Nyköping 1736 July		76		
Croon, Goldsmith - Stock. 1761		635		
Cuninghame, Liutenant				G. 99
Cuno, J.C. - Amsterdam		XIII		(Bks 7+9)

App. I - Name connected with S.

[Dän. - Ehren.]

Tafel's Documets:

Misc.

Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Dähnert, Bibliothecarius				G. 43
Dalin				G. 96, 99, 100
Danielsson, Ifwar	420			
David, see Lavalle				

Deknatel				G. 56
De La Gardie, see Gardie				
Derfler, Inspector of Hans Jürgenstadt 1733		59		
Didron, John Fred. Von - dream (King's favorite, see J. of Dreams [Odhner], 1918:p. 86)				
Dickershoff				G. 57
*Dietricjstein, Joh. Carl - Austrian Ambassad. At Copenhagen Lost letter to Baron Lützow, meckelenburg Ambassad. To Stockholm 1761-62		618 626		
Dippel				G. 62-5, 67, 72, 80 Frihet, odl. 139
Dixon, Captain		531-2		
Djurberg, Dr.				G. 69, 72
Döbeln, Johan Jacob				G. 39
Druncken Priest and the Pietists				G. 61-2
Düben, Fröken Emerentia v.				G. 93, 97n, 116
Düben, Baroness Frederica Ul.	352			
Eberstein, carl Christoffer				G. 41, 47+8
Eccardus				G. 79
Edzardius, Dr. E. London Oct. 1710	208			
Een, Axel, Adrian				G. 79
Ekermann, Prof. Seb., Hamburg				G. 80
Ehrenkror, Major				G. 108
Ehrenpreus, Carl (1692-) Dream - 1744 1760		212 395, 399		
Ehrensparre, Cristoffer				G. 35
*Ehrensward, Augustus - a corres. of E.S. (Depos. Of MSS St. Misc. I)				G. 98, 104, 111

App. I - Names connected with S.

[Ekeblad - Feiff]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
*Ekeblad, Count Claes - lost letter to E.S. about Apr. 1770 May		356, 371, 369 376		G. 109, 133
Ekebom, Dean Olof A. 1769-70 d. Dec. 24, 1784 aged 81. "Bombastic talker, a miserable bore."				Göt. Hist. v. 3: p. 373
Ekman, M. of Mines, Philipstad, 1724	433			
Elberfeld, a merchant of a city. 1770		487		
*Elfius, Prof. Per 1709 Ups. Letter from E.S., London 1711-12	202 222			
Elis, Peter				G. 63
Elizabeth of Russia	38			
Enebom, Hofprästen				G. 135
Engeström, Johan				G. 38-9, 45-6
Ernst, Löparen				G. 113
Esberg, Eric 1716 1718	263 302			
Estenberg, O. Ord.Assess. Greifswalder, 1715	235 369			Malm. 5:15 G. 139
Fahlenius, Biskop				G. 37
Fahlfors - dreams			749	
Fahlström, Deputy-Counsellor March 1717	280			
Falkenberg, Count melcher, Chamberlain)suprime judge of Westerbotten in 1761=		675		
Febure, John Henry Le - Nyköping, July 1736		76		
Faegraeus, Magister Johannes	203			

Wadsbo, 1710 Haraldus Joh. F., Kyrkoh I Fädred, Prost of Wadsbo Kontrakt, d. 1619. Sons ere Johannes F., Sec-y, ennob. 1632 Strömfelt, & Andreas Har.				
Feiff, Mamsell Eva				G. 35, 38
Feiff, Mdm. C. 1715		4		

App. I Names connected with S.

[Fen. - Frö.]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Fennick, an Englishman in Stock.m (Eng. Consul?) July 1736		76		
Ferelius, Arvid - 1771-72	394	556		
*Ferner, Bengt - Prof. Math vid Kadettskolan i Karlskrona ennobled 1766 "Ferrner" Corres. of E.S.				Depos. Of MSS St. Misc. I
Fersen, Count Fred. Ax.v. (1719-94) Ystad 1743 1780		131-2 669, 675		G. 97-99, 103, 119
Fersen, Countess C.R. 1760 (step daughter of Fred. Henric Sparre's 2d wife)		401		
*Filenius, Bishop Peter - lost let. To E.S. Jan. 1763 May 1763 1769 Mem. to privy Counc. 1769-70		235 235, 306 313 371		
Finch, Ed., Envoyé (Eng.) at Stockholm - S. sent by him the Op. Phil. To the Roy. Society 1734				
Finlay, see Jennings				
Firencrantz, mr. - Venice May 1738		110		
Fitzen, von - see Titzen				
Flamsteed, John, London 1711-2	210, 219			

Fleetwood, Landshöfding				G. 91
Fock, Gov-r G., Wennersborg June 1718	296 298			
Forsberg, Brukspatron				G. 132
Forskåll, Jacob, Koskis, Finland August 1734	358			
Fox, see Captain				
Franken				G. 66, 71
Frederick I, K. of Sweden Stockholm 1733 Ericsgatan Character		6		G. 37, 83+86, 92n G. 88, 89s
Frederick, Augustus, br. of Cr. Pr. Adolph. Fred. (1711-85) Hamburg, August 1743		132		
Frederick V of Denmark 1746- 66		431, 433		
Fricker			1060	
Frölich, Gref				G. 125

App. I - Names connected with S. [Fuerte - Grill]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Fuerte, Marquis del Punte				G. 83, 84, 90
Funk, Simon - Falun 1722	420			
Gadolin				G. 81n
Gallus, Mr. - Stockholm 1733 May:		7		
Gambs, Pastor C.E. - Bremen & Paris (Swed. Legation)		691		
Gardie, Countess De la (H.C.) Ystad, July 1743 Hamburg, Aug.		131 132		
Gardie, Gref de la				G. 131
Gedda, nich. Pet. Von (1675- 1758) Sec-y - Paris 1714 Ambassador - 1736 Knew eastern languages	230	92		Frihet. Odl. 197 G. 72, 87, 126
Geer, Carl de				G. 60
Geisler, J.T., Suveyor, Falun Dec. 1715	239			Frihet.Odl.106
Gemzaeus, Mag. Andr.				G. 35
Georgius, Prof.				G. 80
Gerdesköld, Johan (1698-1768 June 15) - called on S. (Pres. G.)			703	
Gezelius, Bishop - Brunsbo 1718	290			
Giers, Pastor Eric				G. 65-7, 72
Gjörwell, Lib-n C.C. - Aug. 17643 His religion		402		G. 61
Glan, Prost von (Joachim)				G. 36
Goes, Gref				G. 89, 90
Görges, see Bohman				

Görtz, baron G.H. von - Wenersborg 1718 June	301			
Göteborg Fire - 1759		629		
Gothenius, Mag. Johan, d. 1809		340	1145	
Gradin, Arvid				G. 61, 64, 66, 70, 71, 73 Lychnos 67-68 p. 43ff
Green, an Englishman - 1763		621-22 627		
Gren, Olof				G. 61, 66
Grill, Abraham, Commissary - Elsinore, July 1736		77		Kom. Koll.p.519 Göt. Hist. 3. 280

**App. I - Names connected with S.
Hamilton]**

[Grill -

	Tafel's Dicuments:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Grill, Anthon & Johan - Amsterdam 1743-1748	382 384			Göt. Hist. v.3: p. 140
Grill, Claes (1750-1816) - London 1772 1776	393 396	539		Kom. Koll.p. 520
Grill, Messrs. - Amsterdam 1750 1768		225, 234 447		
Grimaldi, Marquis				G. 95
Gustaf, Cr. Pr. (later Gust. III) Oct. 1769	8	306		G. 78, 99
Gyllenborg, Carl - London Spring, 1711 Stock-m Dec. 1729	121	351		G. 40, 83, 88, 98n, 136
Gyllenborg, c-tess - ditto. 1765-66	388			G. 111
Gyllenborg, Johan				G. 47, 125
Gyllencreutz				G. 115
*Gyllenhaal, Major L., corres. of E.S.			1280	Depost. St. Misc. G.
Gyllenstierna, Carl				G. 66
Habicht, member of Göt. Town-Council - March 1776		425		Samm.v. Urk. IV: p.78
Habricourt, d', see Havrincourt				
Hagen, M.v. der, Skärwik. Feb. 1716	247			
Håkan, Printer - March 1716	249			
Håkansson, Olof				G. 81n, 97
Halenius, Bishop E. of Skara Visit to Swedenborg	67			G. 64, 72, 98 Biog.L.6:p.31

Preached at Diet 10/18/56				
Halley, Edm. Oxford: Feb. 1712 1718	222, 227 300			
Hallman, Dr.				G. 86n
Hamburg, Swedish				G. 57
Hamilton, Baron Ch. Fred. Hamburg, August 1743 (died 1753)		132		

**App. I - Names connected with S.
Henkel]**

[Hammar. -

Tafel's Documents:

Misc.Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
*Hammarberg, Peter - Merchant & Banker of Göt. Mineral 1769 July 1771 Lost letter to E.S. March or April 1769		309 384		Göt. Hist.v.3: p. 369
Br. -in-law to Beyer - mar. Miss. B. Apr.7, 1760 (1720-1807)				Sv. Riks. Borgarstånd: pp. 131, 243
Hård, Gref				G. 112, 113, 114
Hårdz, Governor of Skåne Gielle - Fall, 1717	291			
Harford, benedict - Aug. 1772		567		
Harford, baron Carl (1707- 53), Architect - 1760 (Sw.)		395-6		G. 50, 92n
Harmens, Professor				G. 40, 48
Harrison, see Captain				
†Hart, John, London printer 1768 lost letter to E.S.		540	785	
Hartley, Thomas - London 1769-1772	6			
Hassel, see Bohman				
Hasselbom, Nils - Jan. 1718 June	298 301			
Hasselgren, Jon. & Carl of Amsterdam				Sv. Mercurius, 1763: p. 585
Hasselgren, Messrs. - March Amsterdam 1766		239		
Hatzel, L. Baron von - Rotterdam, August 1760		230-1		

Hauswolf				G. 106
Havrincourt, Marquis de, French Ambassad-r at The Hague. Great friend of the Hats. Left Stockholm in fall, 1762		449-50		G.P. Creutz, p. 70
†Hekel, F., Dresden Printer - Lost letter to E.S.			785	
Hellberg, Borgare				G. 116
Hellens, father - about 1770+		411		
Hellstedt, an old lade			723	
Hempe, Pastor - 1769 (Hempke) Died in 1771 Jan. 21 aged 41			1142	
Henkel, Joh. fried. - Dresden 1732-1733	356	72		

**App. I - Names connected with S.
Höpken]**

[Herman. -

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Hermanson, Sen Mathias - (see Beyer) April 1770		355		
Hermelin				G. 132
*Hesse-Darmstadt, Langrave of lost letters (2) to E.S. June 1771 Rec's TCR - 1771		386 388 388		
Hesselgren, Eric				G. 41
Hesselius, Andreas - Aug. 1724 Wrote poetry 1749-1750	339			Vretblad II: nn. 106, 111
Hesselia, Beata				Frihet. Odl. p. 279
Hesselius, Johan (d. 1752) Brunsbo - Jan. 1718 May 1920 Trav. With S. 1721	292 325 679			Misc. Obs.
Hessenstein, Grefvinna Taube				G. 92n, 127
Hire, De la, Philippe Paris 1713	226			
Hjärne, Urban - Brunsbo 1718 1717-1719 1719	304 310-11 404			
Superstitious G-daughetr Cath. Elis. Adlerheim m. Aug. Ehrensvärd				Frihet.Odl. pp. 123, 166 Sv. Ad. Attartavlor, G. Elgen
Hjerta, Hans				G. 41
Hofman (Hoffman) - 1722	378			
Holberg, baron				G. 55, 57
Holenius, Johan at Falun	420			
Hollatze, Pastor				G. 51
Hollius, Hermann - Schiffbeck printer 1722	557			

Holstein				G. 88
Hoog, the Misses - Amsterdam, 1768		449		
Hoop, Messrs., see Hope Thomas & Adrian, tichest in Amsterdam				Sv. Merc. 1763: p. 584
Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam 1768 1772	396	549		
*Höpken, Andres Joh. von - Rec's Swam. Bib. Nat. from S. AT Meets S. daily Explains to King		234 243 375, 415 397, 399 407 416		G. 82-3, 93, 103, 108, 115, 124-5, 134

App. I - Names connected with S. Jarl]

[Höpken -

Tafel's Documents:

Misc. Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
*Höpken, A. Joh. von (con't) Lost letters: To E.S. Nov. 5 1769 From E.S. feb. (dr.) 1761 From C. Tuxen Apr. 21 1772 May 28 1773 Jan. 1774 Pres. of Chancery, - 1754 appealed for free. of press	527	280 406 412 413		Frihet. För. Pp. 422, 459
Höpken, Carl Otto von				G. 82
Höpken, Dan. Nic.				G. 82
Höpken, Ulric Fred. After his death		559		
Horleman (see Hårleman), Lt. Co Paco (1694-1763) Fall 1727 1740	346 364			
*Horn, Arvid (1664-1742) of Ekebyholm - Lost letter from Bishop S. 1731 Dream	354	200		G. (Baron) 88-9, 91n, 101 108, 111, 112, 114, 128,
Horn, Gust. Jacob of Rantzien	720			
Howen, Robert - Oxford Feb. 1712	223			
Hultman, Peter: Stock-m 1736- (see Roman) 1766 Lost letters to E.S. June 1744 From E.S. 1748	384 388 382 383			
Humble, Bishop				G. 61-2
Hyllén, Henr.				G. 36, 41, 45, 53

Ihre, Prof. Johan				G. 40, 78, 79, 128
Ingerman, Carl				G. 41
Issendorff., Ct. Joh. Christ. (German) - died 1736 Stralsund, May 1733		9		
Iwarsson, Jacob - Falun 1722	420			
Jacobsson, Nils von - 1761		690		
Jansson, Hans - Falun 1722	420			
Jarl, Birger				G. 102

App. I

[Jennings - König]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Jennings & Finlay - Stock-m August, 1759	397			
Jennings, Frantz - Stockholm 1744	382			
Johansen, Christ., Eskilstuna Saw S. after 1767			710 1246	
Jonsson, Olof - Falun 1722	420			
Juel, Ambassador (Dinish)				G. 95
Julius in Leipzig - may 1724	338			
Kahlmeter, Hin. At Newcastle Jan. 1720	321			
Kalm, Professor				G. 81n
Kammecker, Dr.				G. 98
*Kant, Im. - Lost letter: to a Danish friend, Feb. or Mar. 1762 to E.S. 1762		619 627		
Kelberg, Skara Printer - 1716	259			
Keller, Italian Music teacher Stralsund, August 1733		9		
Kellman, Prof.				G. 43
Kerrman, Rådman				G. 74, 97, 132
Kinnimundt, Robert, Assessor Bergscollegium 1719	404			
Klingenberg, Magister Ystad, July 1743		131		G. 130 (= Carl)
†Klingenstiärna, Samuel - b. 1698, d. 1743 Lost letter to E.S.			1264 786, 883	
Klöker, Johan, Danish Merchant - July 1736		82		

Knutsson, Konung Carl				G. 79
Köhlmäter, see Kahlmeter				
Kolmodin, Olof - picture				Frihet. Odl. 278
Konauw, Nicolam, Amster. 1769		449		
König, Johan Frederic - seems to have acted as a general agent for purchases to Swiden; Son of K. of Hamburg (1642-1720)- rec'd letters, etc. re S's travels in July 1721, Jan. 1722, Spring 1734, July 1736, Fall 1740, Aug. 1743, Spring or summer 1764. Spring or summer 1764. Agent 1738, resident 1747, died 1759.		(82 (132 (183		Kom. Koll. Pp. 551, 600 (K.-Ruden-skjöld Aug. 1734)

App. I - Names connected with S. [König - Lavater]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
König, Henrik (1717-85 - Nephew of Joh. F.K.) Supercargo of E. India Co. (Agent, 1763)				Göt. Hist 3: pp. 101-2 Mynt- o. Bankpol. P. 165
Körsner, Samuel: Falun 1722	420			
Körstner, G.J. Sam.:	420			
Krakeritz, Dr.				G. 43
Krüger, Joh. Gr.				G. 72
Kryger, Manufactur Commis. Ledamot KVA = not the Consul.				G. 75
Kryger, J.F., Swed Consul Elsinor, sept. 1766		431		
Kullin, L.J. - lector, may 7, 1759; died May 14, 1795 aged 81.			1142	
Lagerberg, senator Sven - (1672-1746) - 1723 Oct. 1744	334	212		
Lagerlöf, Prof. Peter				G. 129
La Hire, de, see Hire				
Lamberg, Bishop Eric (died Mar. 14, 1780, aged 61. Became Bishop, 1762; Arrived August. Receives AR - 1766 AC - 1766 Br. ex. Mar. 1769 May (Stock-m) Oct.		239 244 273 300 306		
Lampa, District Court Judge Seth - may 1742			745	ACSD 683

Lang, Prof. Herman - halle March 1734		73		
Lannerstjerna, Commander Peter Helsingborg, July 1736 (1680-1748)		76		
Lantingshausen, Major Jacob A. (d.1769) - Ystad, July 1743		131		G. 104 (=General)
Last, J. Fred, see Captain		234		
Laurel, Lars				G. 47
Lavalle & David, messrs. Paris, Sept., 1736		94		
*Lavater, J.C. - 1768-1769 Lost letter to E.S.: Aug. 24, 1768, Sep. 24 1769 (Copies)- see		264, 277	786, 1059	

App. 1 - Names connected with Swedenborg
Lovisa]

[Lefebure -

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Lefebure, see Febure				
Leijell, Adam - 1719	404			
1731	441			
1734	445, 453			
Leijell, David - 1719	404			
Leisner - Dresden, Aug. 1733		71		
Lenström - a follower of S. in 1766. Went to Russia (Gjörwell- Liden May 4, 1767)				Ups. Univ. Lib. G 151a, v.2: p. 21 verso. (=ACSD 962.-1101)
Lesch, Marshal in Chief - Hamburg, Aug. 1743		132		
Letocard, Sec-y, Dutch Embassy - Stockholm		633, 680		
Lewenhaupt, Gref				G. 36, 68, 133
*Lewis, John - Printer in London. Lost let. to E.S.			785	
Liedbeck, Prof. Lars				G. 47-48 (Lidbeck)
Liewen, Gen. Gref				G. 82
*Liliecreutz, Vice-President November 1722 (Jönköp-g) Lost let. Fall 1717	378 378			LM.p. 280(=Lilliencreutz)
Liljenstedt, Att-y, Lund June 1717	286			G. 131
Lind, Olof				G. 61, 64-7, 72, 125 (Magister)
Lindegren, Charles - London 1722-	393	543, 549	701	LM.2:p. 516
†Lindegren, Prost in Lindesberg and Linden - lost letter from E.S. (1712-90)			1159	
Lingen, Baron de - Holland August 1771		573		NCL 1890, Dec. p. 217
Linnaeus, Candidate				G. 47, 57, 60

Loccenius				G. 79
Lochner				G. 101
Lodenstein				G. 63
*London letter lost			785	
Long, Fathr Le - Paris, Spring 1714	230			
Löper, Superintendent - Stralsund, Aug. 1743		131		
Louis XIV				G. 60
Lovisa Ulrica		655		

App. 1 - names connected with S.
Mannander]

[Löwen -

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Löwen, Gref				G. 129
Löwenhjelm, Baron Carl Gustaf - London, Summer or Fall, 1769			703	G. 41, 96
Lublink, John - Anster. 1768		450		
Ludwig, Louis Rudolph, Brunswick & Blankenburg 1733-4		5		
Lund, Baltazar				G. 61
Lund University, July 1770		380		
Lundstedt, Capt. Anders - Fall 1718, March 1729	(305 (349			
Lütkehan, Bishop Gabriel Timotheus, Gathland Oct. 1769		306		G. 43, 108, 109, 117
*Lützwow, Baron von, Mechlenburg Min. in Stock-m Nov. 1761 Lost letter from Dietrichstein, Austrian Ambassa. At Copenhagen, 1761 or '62		618 618		
Lybecker, Assessor Harald - Falun 1713 A pietist	368			G. 61-62
Mackey - London 1744	382			
Magnus, Archbishop John				G.78
Majer, Prof.				G. 42-44
Malmstedt, Magnus Brynolphi				G. 80
Manderström, Martin Ludwig (1691-1780) Sept. 1718	303			
Marshall, London - Optics Aug. 1712	224			
Marteville, Louis de, Netherlands ambassad. To		400		

Stock. 1752+ d. 1760 April 25		617		
Martin, Dr. Per, Upsala Summer 1724	341			
Mathesius, mag. Aaron, 1771 1772	394	608-9		
Maximilian, Prince				G. 113
Mejerfelt, Gref				G. 44, 100 (=Mey-) 129, 131
Mennander, Bishop Rec'd AR - 1766 Rec'd TCR - 1771 Oct. 1768		243 384 306		G. 36, 81n

App. 1 - Names connected with S.
Myra]

[Mennon. -

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Mennonites & Lutherans in Amsterdam				G. 56
Merian, John Bernard, born in Switzerland - Berlin 1771		644 657		
Messiter, Dr. - 1769+		507		
Meurmann, Carl - 1736	453			
Meyer, Christian Paulus - Amsterdam, 1768		450		
Meyer, Pieter, Bookseller Amsterdam, 1768-69		451		
Meyer, a Swedish Traveler - after Mrs. Lundstedt died London ? 1771		559		
Michaeli - Dresden July 1733		37		
Molin, Dr.				G. 130
Möller, Levin				G. 40, 42, 43
Möller, Skara Printer, 1730	353 355			
Momma, St. Director, May 1742 M's House	381			G. 101, 105; Fri. Odl. p. 141
Printed Nordberg's Chas. XII				See E.B. & G.B. Brefwåxling p. 294
Montgommery				G. 136; Göt. Hist. 3: p. 87
Moraeus, Johannes - December 1715	239			
More, Bishop, London 1711-12	218			
Morelius - Starbo, Jan. 1718	298			
Mörner, Count - Strömstadt & Upsala, Sept. 1718	302			Göt. Hist.2: 263, 363; see 323, 382: portrait = 362
Mozelius				G. 106

Muillman & Sons, Amsterd. 1744	382			
Muncktell, Agent, Falun 1760	507			
Munthe, Professor Sven				G. 46-47
Murbeck, Petter				G. 69, 70
Murray, Dr.				G. 105
Muschenbrooeck, Prof.				G. 57
Myra, Chaplain of St. Mary's Church - Spring 1725	342			

App. 1 - Name connected with S.

[Nehr. - Oetinger]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Nehrman, David				G. 39, 48
Nelander, Johan				G. 40, 45, 48
Neumann, Dr. Kasp., Berlin May 1733		16		
*Nolcken, Baron Gust. Adam v. Swed. Ambassad. To London 1763-94 (died 1812) Corres. of Swedenborg		537 611		L. of Deposit. St. Misc.I
Norberg				G. 132
Nordberg, Dr. Göran - before 1740	558			G. 36
Nordborg, Mag. Olof - August 1724	339			
*Nordenscrantz, Anders (1697- 1772) 1760-61 Rec'd AR=1766 Lost. Letter from E.S., Jan. 31, 1761 (Copy)	528-36 523	243		Frihet. För. pp. 500, 508seq.
Nordenflycht, Fru				G. 130
Nordenstråle, Olof				G. 130
Noring, Dr.				G. 130
(Nyberg, capt. Casper - Corres. of Swedenborg		384		
Näasman, Johan - Falun 1722	420			
†Obereit, Hermann - lost letter to E.S.			786	
Odhelius, Pastor Thore L.				G. 52, 61, 63-7, 70-71, 73
Odon - Amsterdam 1769		450		
Oelreich, Niklas von. Prof. & Censor (1699-177) Sept. 1745 1760	369	399		G. 39 (=Nils), 97, 99

(1746-66 - 1761 abol.)	529, 536			
†Oetinger, Prelate - lost letter to Ul. Eleon. (?1766)		649, 659		
do. From Beyer, June 15 1771		382		
lost letter to E.S.:				
Oct. 13, 1765		248	786	
? bef. Sept. 1766		248	786	
Oct. 7, 1766 (pr. text)		252	786	
1768		258	786	
August 3, 1771			1059	

App. 1 - Name connected with S.

[Oetinger - Paris]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Oetinger (cont'd) Lost letter from E.S.: Nov. 8, 1768 (pr. text) About Apr. 1771, Göt. Dec. 1771		269	1058 1060	
Olimari, Doroth. June 1716	264			
Olofsohn, Notary Thunberg 1736	450			
Örn				G. 136
Oronoskow, Chaplain of Russian legation (?1760)	37			
Osander, Bishop				G. 116
Ostermann, Count, Russian Ambassad. to Sweden	37	645		
Osterwick, Bookseller Jon. Amsterdam Nov. 1722	378	557		
Otter, Baron von				G. 98n
Overkampf, Prof.				G. 42
*Oxenstjerna, Axel Gab., of Croneborg (1779-1755)				G. 130
Oxenstierna, Axel Gab., of Croneborg (1679-1755)				Corres. of S. see L. of Depos. St.Misc. I
Oxenstierna, of Eka och Lindö, Erik Åkesson (1684-1760)				
*Oxenstierna, ditto., Erik Gustaf (1725-1796)				G. 130
Oxenstierna af Korsholm och Wasa, Göras Geo. (1699-1789)				
Oxenstierna, Johan Gabriel af Croneborg (1750-1803)				Sundelin p. 52
Paersson, Olof, Falun 1722	420			
Palmqvist, Johan (died Jan. 1716) Amb. To Hague 1702-	227, 234			

1715: High Chanc. 1714	668			
Palms, Pastor				G. 46
Pambo				G. 56-57
Papke, Prof. Jeremias, Greifswald - April 1715 [?son of Arboga Merchant & rådman.]	234			G. 131
Paris, Bibliotheque Royale AR sent April 1766		242		
R. Soc-y of Sc. - 2 copies AR, April 1766		242		
Syndical Chamber detains AR, 1766		263		

App. 1 - Names connected with S.

[Pasch - Pripp]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Pasch, Joh. & H. - Swedes in Amsterdam - see Bosch=		190		Sv. Mercuries 1763 p. 585
Peringsköld				G. 78
Persson, Jan, Dalarna				G. 97, 131
Pettersson, Daniel, Burgomarter. Göt.March 1766 Amsterdam Oct. 1768 Rådman 1732, also 1747 Son of Postdir., b.1720, lit.rådman 1746, Diet 1740-41, young character Rate of Exchange - lit. Mayor 1746		239 267		Göt. Hist. 3: 369; 3:229, 242 3:243 3: 275 3:331-32
Pettersson, Dr.				G. 131
Pihl, Borgmästare				G. 49
Piper, Count Carl May 1733				G. 99n, 103-4, 112, 132
Piper, Countess Eva May 1733		7		G. 41, 107, 66, 131 (=Christiana)
Plantin, Joh., Falun 1722	420			
Plomgren, Borgmästare Thomas				G. 74, 132
*Polhem, Christopher - Lost letters: to Bish. S. = May 1709 from Bish.S.= Spring Er. Benz Dec. 1715 E. Swed. Mar.2 1716 To E.S. June To E.S. before September 4 From E.S. September 4 To E.S. February 1718	205 205 243 245 251 262 267, 271 271 299			

Polhem, Emerentia, b. June 25 1703 died 1759	634 51	437		
Polhem, Gabriel	246			LM pp. 25n, 27, 79, 81, 126
Pombo, Pastor, The Hague April 1744		181		
Pompadour, Mad. de				G. 60
Porath, Sec-y Nils - 1738	450			
Posch, see Bosch				
Preis, Joachim Frederic, 1725 Ambassad. (Swedish) to the Hague (1667-1759); sec-y to Palmqvist 1713 Apr. 1744		181	1129	G. 122
Printz, Georg				Göt. Hist. 3:378
Pripp, Rådman				G. 53

App. 1 - Names connected with S.

[Pryss - Roempke]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Pryss, Dr.				G. 81n
Psilanderhjelm				G. 106
Puke				G. 103-4, 106, 110, 112
Qvensel, Rector				G. 45
Quien, Father Le, Spring 1714	230			
Rabbe, Secretary				G. 75
*Rahling, Gen. Peter - Swedish Consul, Elsinore 1768 d. 1776. Corres. of E.S.		432		
Rålamb, Baron G. - 1743	362, 461			L. of Depos., St. Misc. I
Reaumur, Rene A.F. de - Stockholm, August 1724	340			G. 59, 60
Refvenfeldt, Lt. Gen. (Dane) Elsinore, April 1736		77		
Renhorn, Bodenius, Burgomaster of Arboga	545, 720			G. 106
Reuterholm, Baron Esbjörn Christ., Hamburg, Aug. 1743)1716-1773) HH given to		132		G. 132 H. Hammer. Coll. V. VII: 349-75 (p. 356)
Reuterholm, Hedwig (S.W.)		396		
Rhyzelius, Mag. - 1715 Bishop	263			G. 98, 140
Ribbing, Conr. - 1736 of Zernava (1671-1736)	453			G. 99, 115
Ribbing, Fröken				G. 107
Ribbingar, Thure, Sten, Axel				G. 41
Ribbingbeck, Upsala May 1717	284			
Roberg, Prof. Lars, Ups. 1716 (1664-1742)	250			Frihet. Odl. p. 179
*Robsahm, Carl . 1760+				

Lost let. to E.S. Bank Com.		638		
†Rodger, P., Dr. of Div. Lost letter to E.S.			785	
Roempke, Dr. Magnus, lector 1750; d. July 28, 1784 aged 67; 2d Th. Prof. Jan. 7, 1769			1141	

App. 1 - Names connected with Swedenborg

[Rohan - Rydelius]

Tafel's Documents:

Refs.	1	2 ¹	2 ²	Misc
Rohan, Cardinal de - Guémené Paris, 1766 rec'd 2 copies AR		242		
Roman, Johan Helmik, Musician Died Nov. 20, 1758	64			Sv. Merc. 1758: p. 368
Roman & Hultman, Feb. 1737	456			
†Rosen, Dr. Johan - 1765+ Docent in Lund 1755 Lector 1759 Lost letter to E.S., about April 20, 1771 Lost MSS - see Beyer Lost letter to v. Hopken Lost letter to Hermanson or Apr. 14, 1770 Stockenström (copy)	655	382 356		Hammer Coll. p. 352
Rosen, Nils				G. 134
Rosen, Sven				G. 61, 70n, 74, 107, 117, 120
Rosenadler, Johan (Upmarck) April 1709 1722-1727	202 379			
Rosenstolpe, Vice-President				G. 130
*Rosir, Baron Johan von, Chanc. of Justice 1769 Lost letter to E.S. Apr. 1770		(315, (356, (369, (380 (369		
Royal Society, London, sends Thermometer, July 1725	344			
Rückersköld, reinhold	634,			

	50			
*Rudbeck, General - corres. of E.S.				L. of Depos. St. Misc I G. 78
Rudbeck, Olof, Jr. 1717 1718	286 298			
Rudenschiöld, Count Carl 1770			695	G. 141
Rudiger, prof., Halle, March 1734		74		
Rüger, Sec-y, Dresden, July 1733		29, 37		
Rusmejer, Dr.				G. 43
Rutström, Anders Carl Visits S. after 1760	37			G. 70, 106
Rydelius, Bishop Andreas				G. 47, 72, 129

App. 1 - Names connected with S. Schön]

[Sack -

Refs.	Tafel's Documents:			Misc.
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Sack, Countess Johan Gab. (Eva Bjelke) June 1760			401	
Sahlgren, Nic. Göt. - Biog. (Sweden's richest man)				Fryx. 32: 179 Göt. Hist. 4:14
†St. Petersburg: Royal Acad. Of Sc. - Lost letter to E.S. (draft) 1734-35	22		786	
Salfelt, Liutenant				G. 116
Salner, Bengt				G. 70n
Salvius				G. 76, 77
Sandell, Andreas, Kyrkoherde I Hedemora (1671-1744) Jan. 1718	288			
Sandels, Samuel von (1724-1784) 1760+	61			Ennobled 1772 from Sandell
Scarin				G. 81n
Schächta, Capt. Ystad July 1743				
Schedin, General				G. 133
Schedvin				G. 102, 105
Scheffer, Carl Fr. (Count) 1761 AR sent to: 1766 1769		400 243 637		G. 59, 73, 99, 100, 101, 106, 133
Scheffer, Count Ulric, swed. Ambassad. At Paris - Paris or Stock-m - 1766 - 20 cop. AR		241, 242		
Sheldon, Charles, Shipbuilder, Karlskrona (1655-1739)				Nordberg: p. 602 Bring pp. 218-9 LM:p.131

*Schenmark, prof. Nils, Lund March 1767 Lost letter from E.S., Feb. or March 1767	593 596			
Scherer, Prof., Stock-m (John Benedict, Prof. of Fr. and Eng. Tübingen - 1741-1824			716	
Schlegel, Prof. 1762		626		
Schneider, George, Hamburg. Lost letter to E.s.			785	
Schönberg, Sec-y Anders				G. 83-85 See ACSD 1036.11
*Schönström, Abraham Daniel, Köping & Jönsarbo (1692-1759) - Fall 1727 Lost letter to E.S. 1727 Oct. Nov.	347, 348 346 347			

**App. 1 - Names connected with S.
Signeul]**

[Schön.-

	Documents:			Tafel's
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	Misc. Refs
Schönström, Albrecht (1684-1740) Nov. 1719	315			LM. p. 222n
Schönström, Peter (1682-1746) Ryttmästare - Aug. 1722 Fall	332 77			LM.p. 267 LM.p.271
Schröder, Dr. Herman				G. 63, 71-2, 92n, 99, 105, 112, 116
Schulten Jr.				G. 57ö see ACSD 1043.11
Schultz - ?Upsal - Oct. 1740	365-6			
Schutenhjelm, Anders, Swed. Ambassad. In Copenhagen (1688- 153) July 1736		78		
Schwartz, Prof. von				G. 40, 42-43
Schwerin, Col, Claus Philio (1689-1748) Stralsund, 1743		131	1065	
Schwerin, Ct. Jacob Philip v. (1719-79) 1761		656	1228	
*Seckendorf, Mdme von - lost letter to E.S., feb. 1772			1061	
Secretary of state - AR sent to 1766, 1774	395	243		
*Seele, Carl Wilhelm, Agent Swedenborg visited 1772-73 A corres. of S. July 1771 (ACSD 1456.11)	700 47 633			L. of Depos. St. Misc. I

				LM. 2: p. 747
Seele, Mrs. Maria (wife of above Agent) - 1770	390			
Seep, John Christian, Bookseller Amsterdam, 1769		272		LM.2:p.649; pp.741n, 766=Sepp
Segersten, see Stenflycht				
Semler, magister, halle, March 1734		73		
Seniff, Moravian, d. May 2, 1752; b. Worms, Germany 1743 1744		587 194		See AA Notes (per. & places s.v. London)
Serenius, Bishop Jacob (1700-1776) Rec'd AR in 1766 Rec'd TCR in 1771		243 384		G. 97, 142
Shearsmith, Richard - d. 1812 Aged 84		577	1187	
Sheldon, (see previous page)		690		

App. 1 Names connected with S. [Silf. - Stenbom]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc.Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Silfversköld, Anna M. (Baroness Nils), daughter of Aug. Alströmer - after 1769	688			
(Sjögård, capt. Magnus - corres. of E.S. see Captain		239, 267 384		L. of Depos. St. Misc. I
Skutenhjelm, see Schutenhjelm				(AA = Sk- is correct)

Sloane, Sir Hans - 1724	340-1 686			
Smith, Dr. Samuel - 1772		567		
Solander, Commissary				G. 73
Sommelius, Gustaf				G.41
Sorbon, Jöns				G. 41
Sotberg, Mag.				G. 80
Sparre, Baron Carl Gustaf of Sundby, Axel Wrede-S. (1708-1772)				G. 133
Spegel, Archbishop				G. 61-62
Spener				G.66,71
Spens, General				G. 62n, 66
Spens, Count Jacob - 1719 Pres. of Bergscolleg. (1656-1721)	404			
Spets, Fru				G. 96, 97
Spieker, Johan, Banker in London - went there in 1712 - London 1743-44 1748	382 384			
Spole, Prof. - Spring 1711	212			
*Springer, Christopher, London 1769 1770 1771-72 Lost letter to Matthias	705 395	502 533, 546		G.113

Benzelstjerna, Nov. 13 1773				
Ståhlhammar, Capt. Carl Leonard (1736-97) - 1766		665	1228	
Stålsvärd				G. 102-3, 106, 110
Stanislaus, Konung, b. Lemberg Oct. 20, 1677; d. 1766 Feb. 23, at Luneville.				G. 126, 134, 140
Steinhofer, Pastor				G. 74
Stenbock, Gref				G. 35
Stenbom				G. 92

**App. 1 - Names connected with S.
Swedberg]**

[Sten. -

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Stenflycht, gen. Johan - b. 1682 d.1758 - Paris, Sept. 1736 Stralsund, July 1743		92 131		G. 134
Stentzler, Dr.				G. 42, 51
Stern				G. 91
Stierncrona, Baron David - May 1733		7	749	
Stierneld, Colonel				G. 96
Stiernman, A.Anton v. - d. Mar. 2 1765				Fryx.4:p.192 KVA Förhist. pp.613-14.
Stiernmark, Nils				G. 113
Stjernhök				G. 85n
Stobaeus, Nils (Prof.)				G. 39, 124
Stobée, General				G. 88
Stockenström, Senator Eric (1703- 90) - April 1770		355		
Stök - S.W.			749	
Stokirck, Michael von				G. 74
Ström, Börje				G. 102
Stromberg, Gref				G. 99, 100
†Strömberg, Zacharias, Amsterdam - lost let. to E.S.			785	
Strömfelt, Baron				G. 63-4, 71, 73 Jacob. Sv. Herrhut. Uppk. P. 187
Strömner, Andreas - 1719	404			
Sundius, Pastor Joh.				G.50, 52-3
Suther, Pastor				G.50,52-3
Svenonius, Lars				G.41

Svensson				G.92
Swab, Andres (1723-70)	404			
Swab, Anton (1702-68), d.Jan.28				
1768 - Dec.1715	239			
Ups.1724	338			
Sep.1725	345			
Aug.1730	353			
Swedberg, Daniel (6 th child)	84			[Bishop J.S's
Swedberg, Eliezer - 1710	204			sons]
*Swedberg, Bishop Jesper - Picture Favored religious freedom				Frihet. Odl. 144 Do.119,123,167

App. 1 - Names connected with S. [Swedberg - Sweden.]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc.Refs
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
*Swedberg, J. (cont'd) <u>Lost letters to:</u> Polhem Spring 1709 L.Benzelstierna 1710-15 E.S. June 1, 1725 Arvid Horn 1731 <u>Lost letters from:</u> Polhelm May 1709 E.S. March 1715	205 304 344 354 205 235			
Swedenborg, Eliezer, see Swedberg				
†Swedenborg, Emanuel: Dines with Claes Grill Lost works: †Athanas. Creed (copy) †Canons †Cod. 88: pp. 730-45 (Heirs) †Coronis (part copy) De Conjugio *Grufwors Drift o.Skötsel †De Domino (copy) †Index AC Concordia Book †Influx - Swed. tr. by Beyer †Rules of Life	18	317	989 1012 784 1021 1003 989 834 834	KVA Förhist.614 Hyde n.1516 n.2513 n.2918 n.1270 ACSD:192.11 Hyde:n.1527 n. 2591 See LM.p.703n Hyde n.3391
<u>Autographs & Notes lost:</u> †Almanac 1750 †Almanac 1767 †Book given to Vosmaer 1771	64	573	714, 975	
<u>Lost Memorials:</u> *Drawing in Mem., Apr.11, 1723	482			See LM p. 307

To Diet (Merchant) 1727 To King, bef. Apr. 1770	348 72	370		p.429 p. 710
Lost letters: (For refs. & dates, see under the various names) To? [1741-43]	367			LM:p.456(1734) See ACSD 671n
From: Abo Univ-y =1 Alströmer, A. M. =1 Am.of Sweden =1 Amster. Banker =1 To: Balguerie =1 Bk Com-r =1 Behm, Brita =1 Benzelius, E. =10 Benz.E =4 Benzelius, E. =10 Benz. E. =4 Benzelius, Jr. =1 Benz. E. =4 Benzelius, H. =1 Benz. Lars =4 Beyer, G.A. =8 Bonde, G =2 Breteuil, L. =1 Broman, Carl =1 Brunswick =1 Colling,O. =1 Capke, Pastor =1+ Corleva, J-a =1 Ehrensward, A. Ekeblad, C. =1 Elfvius, P =1 Ferner, B. Filenius, P. =1				

<p>Gyllenhaal, L. Hammarberg, P. =1 Hart, John =1 Hekel, F =1 Hesse-Darm. =2 Hopken, A.J. =1 Hopken, A.J. =1 Hultman, P. =1 Hultman, P. =1</p>				
--	--	--	--	--

App. 1 - names connected with S.

[Sweden. - Tessin]

Swedenborg, Emanuel (cont'd)

	Tafeläs Documents:			Misc. refs
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
<p>Lost letters: From: To: Kant, Im =1 Klingenst na =1+ Lilliencreutz =1 Lavater, J.C. =2 Lindegren =1+ Lewis, John =1 Nolcken, G.A. Nordencrantz =1 Nyberg, capt. Obereit, H =1 Oetinger =6 Oetinger =3 Oxenstjerna,A. Polhem, C =3 Polhem, C =3 Rahling, P. Robsahm, C. =1 Rodger, P. =1 Rosen, Joh. =1 Rosir, Johan v. =1 Rudbeck, Gen. Schneider, J. =1 St. Petersburg =1 Schemnark,N. =1 Schönström = 2 Seclkendorf =1 Seele, C.W. Sjögård, Capt. Strömberg, Z. =1 Swedberg, Bish.1 Swedberg, Bish. =1 S-denborg, Jesper =2 Swedish, see AM. Tuxen, Gen. =2 Unge, Mag. =3 Unge, Mag.</p>				

Ups.Sc.Soc-y =1 Vassenius, B =1 Ups. Univ. =1 Wengren =1 Wesley, J. =1 Wesley, J. =2 Wolff, H.C. =1 Wretman =5				
Swedenborg, hedwig (Dreams)		213		
*Swedenborg, Jesper - Brunsbo 1710 Stockholm 1724 Lost letters from E.S. (2) 1724-25	204 342			
Swedish Ambassador to London 1744		589		
To the Hague, see Ambassador				
Sylvius, Burgomaster, Helsingborg, 1736		76		
Taube, Ct Didrik H., Gov. of Gotland, 1757; of Göt. & Bohus 1763				Göt. Hist. 3: pp. 345, 379
Taube, Grefvinnan, sister of Ct.T. above				G. 89, 91, 127-8
Tegman, Eric				G. 113
Terstegen				G. 65, 70n
Tessin, Ct. carl G. - 1760 (1695-1770) C.L. 1770		396-7, 401n 375-6		G.99, 107, 110, 112, 115, 117, 125n, 128-9, 134

App. 1 - Names connected with S.

[Tham - Tuxen]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc.Refs
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Tham, Sebastian V. - Mar. 1729 Biographical data	350 689			Göt. Hist. 3: pp. 106, 131
Thiebault, Dieud. - Amsterdam 1771		644, 655, 645		
Thomasius, Prof. Halle - March 1734		74		
Thott, Count Otto (1703-85) - Danish Stasminister may 1770		372		
Thunberg, Andreas - Aug. 1732-4	433	75		
Thure, Baron Tilas, Baron Daniel - 1760		395, 397		G. 41
Madame, see Reuterholm				
Titzen, von - 1722	378			LM.p.274
Tollstadius, Pastor Eric				G. 63, 65, 66-72, 92n, 127
Törner, Prof.				G. 80
Törnflycht, Gref Carl				G. 115
Tourton & Baire, Bankers, Paris Sept. 1736		94		
Trier, Councillor: Drezden, Aug. 1733 Leipzig 1734		72	745	
Trievald, Mårten, mekanical Director, 1691-1747 Hamburg, Aug. 1743		132		
*Troilius, Jacobus Samuelis Pastor of Husby (1657-1717) Lost letter to Polhem May 1710	205			LM.2:p.772 G.110
*Troilius, Samuel, Min-g Master Lost letter from E.S. about Sept.20, 1742				LM.p.494 ACSD 686.14
Troilius, Archbishop Samuel 1769 (1706-64)			703 1245	G.98

1760			725	
Trotzig, Philip - Falun 1722	420			
Trozelius, Mag. Lars				G.41
*Tuxen, General Christian - at Kronborg Ladegaard in 1764 Elsinore 1770		371	1186	
Lost lettersto:			786	
E.S. March 4, 1770		371		
v. Höpken, Apr. 21, 1772		406		
Höpken, May 28, 1773		412		
Höpken, Jan. 28 1774		413		

*Venator, Pastor Johannes (1735-98) Draft [July 13, 1771] TCR sent to		386 390		LM.2:p.737-8 LM.2:p.749 LM.2:p.754
Verlouw, Jacob - Books, Amsterdam, Jan. 1750		225		LM.2:p.512
Voltemat, H.J.				G. 100; LM.2: 778
Vosmaer, Arnout, The Hague 1771		573		See Notes by AA.
Text = Vosman				ACSD 1464.13 Swed.-a letter File, s.v. Pfeiffer Mar. 1926-27

App. 1 - Names connected with S.

[Wacs. - wetter.]

	Tafel's Documents:			Misc. Refs
	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Wacsburg, Jansonius - Books Amsterdam, Jan. 1750		225		LM.2:p.512
Wählin, Jonas				G. 39, 45, 48
Wahlström, Brita behmäs Axmar Manager - 1722-25	379			LM.p.34n, 348, 350s, 365, 374, 385s
Walcker, E. von				G. 61-2 (=Walcher Frihet. Odl. pp.125, 130, 139
Wallensson, Falun 1722	420			
Wallenstråle, Bishop M.G. Lector, Oct. 29, 1766. Bishop Nov.18, 1789ö d. June 3 1907			1142	
Wallerius, Prof. D. Nils, Kalsenius Prof. Theol. At Upsala in 1755		405	1156	Sv. Merc. 1755: p.193
Wallin, Bishop Georg. Court Preacher to Carl XI				G.66, 98 U.Hjärne p.240
Warmholtz				G. 130
Weidmann, Bookseller, Leipzig 1722	557			
Wellingk, Ct Mauritz - 1651-1727			905 1269	LM.p.406,407 Sv.Merc.1761: p.720
Wengren, Olof (1707-95), Manufacturer - Brother of Sven				Göt. Hist. 3: pp.334, 369
*Wengren, Sven - 1769-1770 Lost letter to E.S. Jan. 1770		309, 321 699 321		LM.604, 703-4 Göt.Hist.3: pp. 334, 369
Wennerstedt, Philip Gustaf				G. 41

Werander, Pastor				G.105,108,110
Werner, Joh. Henr., Stockholm Printer 1715 (d.1735) 1722 1740	240 557 366			
Head of Boktryckerie i Sweden				Frihet.Odl.48
Werwing, Petter				G.61,71
*Wesley, Rev. John (1703-91) 1772 Lost letters from E.S. (2) Feb. 1772 Lost letter to E.S. [Feb.]		565 565,567 565	1212	LM.2:p.760

App. 1 - names connected with S.

[Wiebe - Zoon]

Tafel's Documents:

Misc.

Refs.

	1	2 ¹	2 ²	
Wiebe, Carl Fr. (Carlsrona)				G.41
Wiebel, Stallmästaren				G. 91
Wikman, Johan Henrik				G.135
Wilde, Royal Secretary, 1764		403		
Winbom, Prof. Anders (1687-1745) Upsala		183		
Wishoff, Bookseller, Leiden November 8, 1721				LM.p.258 NCL 1896 (Nov.) p.168
Witt, Carl V., Commissions Sec-y Mar.1, 1732. After Skutenhjelm appointed Counc. Of Chancery in 1734, W. followed him to Dan. Court / did Commissions Sec-y sysstar there. - 1740 transferred as Sec-y Commissions to Hamburg. Copenhagen, July 1736		78		
†Wolf, Pastor Johan Christoph Hamburg, August 1736 Lost letter to E.S. 1733 or 34		82	786	LM.2:p.767
Wolff, Christ. Von - Halle (1679-1754) May 1724	338			LM.p.335
Wollan, Colonel -Sept. 1723	429-30			Lm.p.324 (=Wallair)
Woodward, Dr. - London, Spring 1712	223-24			LM.p. 36n pp.40,42
Wrangel, General Eric (Baron)				G. 50, 79,112, 129, 130
Wrede-Sparre, Count Axel, 1760		401		
Wrede, Baron Henrik				G.p.135
*Wretman, Joachim - 1769, 1770		447, 481		LM.2:p. 510

Lost letters from E.S.:				p. 511
Nov. 10, 1749		223		p. 512
Jan.2, 1750		225		p. 527
Jan.11, 24 (2)		226		
Aug. 21, 1759		227		
Yxkull, Landshöfding v.				G.37
Zelow Spring 1729	349			
Zinzendorf, Gref				G.50, 52, 53, 64, 69
Zoon & Howen, see Howen				LM.2:p.611

Appendix I

MISCELLANEOUS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

ANC Lib. Bryn Athyn	TCR	ACSD 1455.12	Armorial bookplate of: “M.Benzelstierna”
ANC Archives	Old MS. Trans-s of CL		
Dr. Felix Boericke	AC		On fly leafs “William Hill & Esther Duché were married at Philadelphia by the Rt Rev-d Dr. White on the 7th of August 1798 Sophia Duché Hill — born on the 7th of May, 20 min. after 6 A.M. 1799
Bragg Collection	AC	742.11	Belonging to Charles XIII of Sweden
Bragg Collection	DP & DLW	1004	1 vol. with autograph of Menander & Wm. Hill. 1 slips by J. Hyde say; “Menander was a writer to the Int. Rep. J.H.” “Wm. Hill... was the first translator of AR. He died in Phila. J.D.” At top of title-page in faint pencil: “William Hill, 1794.”
British Museum	Letter to Dr. Beyer Amster. Apr. 15, 1766 2 ½ quarto pages	917	Purchased of M.A. Knös, June 24, 1868
Rev. Jos. Deans London	MS. Auto (from a letter or Mem.)	721	“Stock: d.16 Sept: 1745. Horsamste tienare Eman: Swedenborg.”
Edinburgh Lib., etc.	On Biblioteka Swed.		N.C. mess. 1908 p. 202
Col. Forbes	Opera Philos.	549.11	“Buffon 1736.” See NP 1904: p.52, 1905: p. 300
Forbes Coll. N.Y.	AR	906.03	“Lars Alger Planander” and “Johan Hinric Liden, Ups. 1771.” (On back of inside cover.) “Joanin Willmet d.d.”[etc]
Frudard Docs. Helsingfors, Finland	MS Swedish trans’n of Coronis MS Lat. copy of same	1491.12	
In State Archive,	2 MSS by C.F.Norden. in		

Helsingfors	Swedish. 8 pp. & 10 pp. (Sermons)		
Linköping, Dioc. Library	Swed. MS trans+n of Sum. Expos. Of Doct.	1609	Ägotheborg, d. 24 Martz å 1773.Å
Linköping, ditto	AR 1766	906.04	“E.S.” - “Liberalitate Nobiliss. Auctois hanc clavem Apocalypticam. Vere singularem, possidet Sam Alf”
Ditto.	AC vols.I, V	742.12	“Sam Alf”
Ditto.	De Coelo & Inf.	770	“Eman. Swedenborg” “Sam Alf”
Ditto.	Beyer’s Index	1661	“Omnium rerum, quae infra sunt, exemplar supra est, uti loquuntur Cabbalistae, cf. Vindet de Vita Functorum statu p.m.” “Sam alf”

Appendix I

Linköping, Dioc. Library ”	De Am. Con. Doct. Coelestis Doct. Coelestis	ACSD 1665.20 772	“Sam Alf, 1786” “Eman. Swedenborg. Sam Alf”
Mass. N.C. Un. Lib.	Conc. Ger. Ed. of Earths in Universe		See Tafeläs Mag. v.i: p. 101
N.C. Bkrm, Phila.	TCR		“C.F.Menander”
Pa. Hist. Soc.	J. Swedberg		“America Illum” 1738
Ditto.	MS Report of Gen. Custom Ho. Ass-n Com. to Col. Of Commerce, recommending nongranteeing of petition by a certain Schultze to be allowed to import raisins for making cider & vinegar. Col. Of Com. had evidently refused this mem. to Gen. Com.	647.13	Signed by swedenborg & others [Jan. 14, 1741]
Phila.Logan Lib.	Wright’s Orig. Theory of Uni. Lond. 1750		
“ Rush Lib.	A Glass from “The Book,”		Hist. Fact and Ocular demonstration showing the mysteries of the late E.S. Philadelphia 1817.
Ditto.	Letter from John hargrove to Dr. Rush conc. loan of books.		“Baltimore, 20 th Nov. 1806.”
Stockholm, R. Ac. Of Sciences	Acc. Of scient. MSS of ES preserved in their Lib.		Pamph. Coll. S2 v.122L
Upsala Un.Lib.	Misc. Cur.	56	At bottom of v.I inner cover (written possibly by

			E.S.) "13 Shill:"
ditto	Baker's Reflections upon Learn-g	56	
ditto	Letter to banks	56	
ditto	Regelskonsten & Wish.andra Grund.	768.11	"E[ricus] B[enzelius] 1756 Upsaliae"
Stockholm, R.Lib.	Casa Pauperum by J. Swedenborg		"Ulrica Eleonora"
Swedenborg's Works:			
Many of E.S. Letters in English			In Joyder's Life, Lond. 1827-71
Consummation of the Age			N.C.Mag. 1903: p. 233
AC - Ital.n translation in MS			N.C. Mess. 1880: p.10
Hartley's Sets of Writings			NCL 1891: p.54
Principia put on Index Expurg. 1739 Ap.13 Rome		621.12	
Brief Expos. Described 1769		1183	NCL 1891: p. 105

Swedenborg's Works (Cont'd)

<p>ACSD 972</p> <p>Christ. Johansen concerning certain MSS of E.S. which were sealed, to be opened on a certain date.</p> <p>July 2, 1907: met at the home of Prof. Gustaf Retzius, Kollegiraad peter Emanuel Hansen, a Dane from Copenhagen, but now an official in St. Petersburg. Promises to assist me there.</p> <p>He knew the Russian New Churchman Aleksandr Nikolaevich Aksakov (1832-? See Hyde's Bibl.) who translated into Russian Swedenborg's Heaven and Hell.</p> <p>Mr. Hansen told me on the way home that Aksakov anxiously requested him to translate for him Swedenborg's Drömmar, which Hansen at first refused to do after he had read it; but on further entreaty from the aged Aksakov, he translated 30 pages of it into Russian.</p> <p>Does not know what Aksakov thought, or what became of the translation, the old man dying soon afterwards.</p> <p>Hansen thinks the Swedenborg's Drömmar proves that its author was most immoral; that only an impure mind could have produced such "svineri," and he expressed his surprise that Swedenborg that Swedenborg was such a great scientist</p>			
--	--	--	--

as he had head stated by Prof. Retzius and me. [AH.S. ?]			
All Swedenborg's Bibles			N.C.Mag. 1901 - [N.C.Mag. 1790 by Norden.]
Review of Sammlung von Urkunden			Int. Rep. 1840: pp.273, 356, 460
Ballet's Biography			N.C.Mess.1908: p.203
Review of Clowes			Monthly Rev., March 1800 Gent. Mag.Nov.1800
"The Beauties of Swedenborg" - in an Eng. Trans-n of Abrege des Ouvrages d'E.S.			
915.11 Review of Swedenborg's Marble Table			Comment. De Reb. In Sc., vol.13, p.1, p.380
Saigey, Emile: Unity of natural Phenomena - translated by T.F.Moses, Boston 1873			(Editorial matter conc. E. Swedenborh)
Swedberg, Jesper, Vita by C.J.Knös, 1787			
Tafel's Documents			
Hymn 31 in Conv. Magnificat. is erroneously attributed to E.S.			"In boundless mercy, gracious Lord appear." It appeared in F.sewall's Christ. Hymnal where it was attributed in index to E.S., but Dr. Sewall did not remember why, or where he got it from.
Neuberger on Swedenborg's Brain			NCL 1902, translated by CTO; N.C. mag. 1903; Internat. Swed. Congress p.117.

Appendix I

ACSD Swedenborg's Works, etc., concluded			
Letter of William Hill			N.C.Review 1898:p.58
Kahl on Swedenborg MSS			Int.Rep. 1843:p.69
Tafel's memorial to S.V.Akad. on missing MSS			N.C.Mess. 1869:p.234
Report on Letter			Int. Rep. 1870: p.90: 1869: p. 27
1057.11 "A letter to a Friend" - New translation			NCL 1902: p.210
861 Oetinger Documents, published in Die Warte des Tempels 1889:Aug.Sept.			NCL 1889: p.181
Swedenborg Society Reports, 1840-1869			(1840: p.11 conc. Mss (1842: p.15 conc.MSS (1843: p.27 conc. Gyllen. & MSS " p.47 " MSS p.21 Letter by tafel (1853: p.20 Medal to J.Swed.
884 In Forbes. Coll. (see p.1 above): DP and DLW			"E Libris J.Phillips" - in another hand "Presented by the author - swedenborg 21 June 1764"
Complete set of Daedalus Hyerboreus			"C.J.Tessin" (autograph)
In ANC Library (see p.1 above): Daedalus Hyperboreus with autograph & seal of Count Anders Horn			Autograph Seal of Count Anders Horn

LIST OF REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS WITH TITLES
IN FULL

ACTON. A.= (AA) Depositories of MSS by & relating to E.S., 1929 Letters & Memorials of S., Bryn Athyn 1948,1955 "Notes on Persons & Places" [in cardboard box]

ACSD = ANG Collection of S. Does. (in 10 vols.) + Appendix

ALMQUIST, J.A. Kommerskollegium, Stock. 1912-15

Benz. = Brefwäxling imellan.. .E.Benzelius d.Yngre och G.Benzelstierna (J.H.Liden),

Linköping 1791

BERG, Win, Samlingar till Göteborgs Historia, vol.IV, Göt.1891

BIOGRAPHISKT LEXICON

BRING, S., Christopher Polbem, Stockholm 1911

CEDERBORG, C. Aug., Urban Hjärne, Göteborg 1924

Gustav Philip (av Gunnar Castren), Helsingfors 1917

CUNO - Bks 7-9: see Aufzeichnungen eines Amster. Bürgers über

Swedenborg (A.Scheler), Hannover 1858

Dep.of MSS, see **Acton**

Frihet.För. , see **Lagerroth**

Frihet.Odl., see **Wrangel**

FRÖDING, H. Göteborgs Äldsta Historia, Göt. 1908-24 (5 vols.)

FRYXELL, A. Berättelser ur Svensk Historia (1900-4), 4 vols.

FUNCH , E. Jag vet ett Land, Stockholm 1924

G. = GJÖRWELL, C. C., Anteckningar (1731-57), 1875

Göt.Hist., see Fröding

HAMMER = Catalogue de la Bib. Hammer a Stockholm, vol.VII, Berlin 1888

H. - HYDE, J. A Bibliography of the Works of E.S., London 1906

JACOBSSON, NILS, Den Svenska Herrnhutismens Uppkomst,

Ups.1908

Jag vet ett Land, see Funch

Kom.Koll., see Almquist

KVA Förhist. = Jungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Förhistoria (B.
Hildebrand), Stockholm 1939

List of Ref. Abbreviations - page 2:

LAGERROTH, F. Frihetstidens Författning, Stockholm 1915

LM = Letters & Memorials, see Acton.

L. of Depos. = Dep. of MSS, see Acton

MALMSTRÖM, C.G. Sveriges politiska historia, Stockholm 1893

MILLQVIST, V. Svenska Riksdagens Borgarstånd 1719-1866, Stock. 1911

Mynt- och Bankpolitik, see Sjöstrand

NCL = New Church Life; NP New Philosophy

NORDBERG, G.A. Konung Carl XII Historia, Stockholm 1740

Samm.v.Urk., see Tafel

SJÖSTRAND, E. Mynt- och Bankpolitik . . . 1738-64, Upsala 1908

SUNDELIN, R. Svedenborgianismens Historia, Upsala 1886

Sv.Ad.Ättartavlor = Svenska Adelns Ättar. (G. Elgenstierna), Stock. 1936

SVENSKA MERCURIUS, 1755, 1758, 1763

Sv.Riks.Borgarstånd, see Millqvist

SWEDENBORG, H. Miscellaneous Observations, Appendix p.149

SWEDENBORGIANA LETTER FILE

TAFEL, J.F.I. Sammlung von Urkunden. . .Tüb.1839-45 - vol.IV

TAFEL, R.L. Documents concerning Swedenborg, 1875 (vols.1,2¹⁻²)

U. Hjärne, see Cederborg

VRETBLAD, P.
Konsertlivet i Stockholm under 1700-talet, Stockholm 1918

WRANGEL, E. Frihetstidens Odlingshistoria 1718-33, Lund, n.d.

Appendix I

PLACES VISITED BY SWEDENBORG

List made by Dr.A.Actan

AUSTRIA	Carlsbad, Prague, etc., etc.	1733
BELGIUM	Antwerp	1713, 1736, ?1739 ?1749
	Brussels	1713, 1736, 1739 ?1749, etc. ,etc.
DENMARK	across in 1736	
	Copenhagen	1721, 1736, 1740, 1764
<u>1740, 1745</u>	Helsingör (Elsinore) - - -	1721, <u>1736,</u>
1758, 1763	(* <u>Underscore</u> = by ferry from Helsingborg.)	1747, 1750,
1768, 1769,		<u>1764,</u> 1766,
		1770.

(For Copenhagen, see sailing plan under ferry -3 visits.)

ENGLAND	Harwich ?	
FRANCE	London	1710-1712, 1244-1745, 1748-1749, 1758-1759, 1763, 1766, 1769, 1771-1772.
	Oxford	1712
GERMANY		1713, 1736, 1769
	Aix	1721, 1749
	Berlin	1733,
	Blankenburg	1722
	Braunschweig	1722, 1724
	Bremen	1743

	Cassel	1721, 1734
	Cologne	1721
	Dresden	1733
	Eisleben	1721
	Halle	1734
	Hamburg	1714, 1721 & 1722, 1734, 1736, 1743,
? 1763		
	Hannover	?1714, ?1721, 1736, 1740, ? 1763
	Leipzig	1722, 1733-1734
	Osnabrück	1736
Old. Swed. Pommern:	Greifswald	1714-1715, ?1722, 1734
	Rostock	1714, 1733
	Stralsund	1722, 1733, 1734, 1743
	Wismar	1743

HOLLAND ?1712 or 1713, ?1714, 1721, 1736,
1739-1740, 1743-1744, 1747-1748,
1749, 1750, 1759, 1763-1764, 1765,
1768-1769, 1770-1771; probably at The Hague & Leiden, etc., the same years.

ITALY 1738-1739

SWEDEN Axmar - - - - 1723
Carlsgraf - - Carlsrona - 1716, 1717
1718
Falun - - - 1729, 1730, 1734
Göteborg- - - 1710, 1717, 1759, 1765
Grenna - - - - 1721, 1733 & 1734, 1736, 1740, 1743, 1759,
1764 & 1765.
Guldspängel
Jönköping - - (same dates as for Grenna)
Linköping - - - ditto.
Lund - - - - 1716, 1717
Medevi - - - 1722
Nyköping - - - (same dates as for Grenna)
Phillipstad - 1725, 1726
Presthyttan - 1723
Skara - - - - 1709, 1715 & 1716, 1717, 1718, 1720, 1722
Skärwicke - - 1716
Starbo - - - - 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720
Stiernsund - - 1709, 1715, 1716, 1717
Stockholm 1715, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722-1733, 1734-36,
1740-43,
1745-47, 1750-58, 1759, 1766-68, 1769-70.
Tölja---- 1743 (see Grenna)

Trollhättan - 1717
Upsala - - - - 1692-1709, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1719
 Wenersborg - 1717, 1718
Wermeland - - 1725, 1726
Westergyllen - 1716
Vingåker - - - 1690-1692
 Ystad - - - - 1722, 173, 1734, 1743

Appendix I

MISCELLANEOUS BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

ANC Lib. Bryn Athyn	TCR	ACSD 1455.12	Armorial bookplate of: "M.Benzelstierna"
ANC Archives	Old MS. Trans-s of CL		
Dr. Felix Boericke	AC		On fly leafs "William Hill & Esther Duché were married at Philadelphia by the Rt Rev-d Dr. White on the 7th of August 1798 Sophia Duché Hill — born on the 7th of May, 20 min. after 6 A.M. 1799"
Bragg Collection	AC	742.11	Belonging to Charles XIII of Sweden
Bragg Collection	DP & DLW	1004	1 vol. with autograph of Menander & Wm. Hill. 1 slips by J. Hyde say; "Menander was a writer to the Int. Rep. J.H." "Wm. Hill... was the first translator of AR. He died in Phila. J.D." At top of title-page in faint pencil: "William Hill, 1794."
British Museum	Letter to Dr. Beyer Amster. Apr. 15, 1766 2 ½ quarto pages	917	Purchased of M.A. Knös, June 24, 1868
Rev. Jos. Deans London	MS. Auto (from a letter or Mem.)	721	"Stock: d.16 Sept: 1745. Horsamste tienare Eman: Swedenborg."
Edinburgh Lib., etc.	On Biblioteka Swed.		N.C. mess. 1908 p. 202
Col. Forbes	Opera Philos.	549.11	"Buffon 1736." See NP 1904: p.52, 1905: p. 300
Forbes Coll. N.Y.	AR	906.03	"Lars Alger Planander" and "Johan Hinric Liden, Ups. 1771." (On back of inside cover.) "Joanin Willmet d.d." [etc]
Frudard Docs. Helsingfors, Finland	MS Swedish trans'n of Coronis	1491.12	

	MS Lat. copy of same		
In State Archive, Helsingfors	2 MSS by C.F.Norden. in Swedish. 8 pp. & 10 pp. (Sermons)		
Linköping, Dioc. Library	Swed. MS trans+n of Sum. Expos. Of Doct.	1609	Ågotheborg, d. 24 Martz å 1773.Å
Linköping, ditto	AR 1766	906.04	“E.S.” - “Liberalitate Nobiliss. Auctois hanc clavem Apocalypticam. Vere singularem, possidet Sam Alf”
Ditto.	AC vols.I, V	742.12	“Sam Alf”
Ditto.	De Coelo & Inf.	770	“Eman. Swedenborg” “Sam Alf”
Ditto.	Beyer’s Index	1661	“Omnium rerum, quae infra sunt, exemplar supra est, uti loquuntur Cabbalistae, cf. Vindet de Vita Functorum statu p.m.” “Sam alf”

Appendix I

Linköping, Dioc. Library ”	De Am. Con. Doct. Coelestis Doct. Coelestis	ACSD 1665.20 772	“Sam Alf, 1786” “Eman. Swedenborg. Sam Alf”
Mass. N.C. Un. Lib.	Conc. Ger. Ed. of Earths in Universe		See Tafeläs Mag. v.i: p. 101
N.C. Bkrm, Phila.	TCR		“C.F.Menander”
Pa. Hist. Soc.	J. Swedberg		“America Illum” 1738
Ditto.	MS Report of Gen. Custom Ho. Ass-n Com. to Col. Of Commerce, recommending nongranteeing of petition by a certain Schultze to be allowed to import raisins for making cider & vinegar. Col. Of Com. had evidently refused this mem. to Gen. Com.	647.13	Signed by swedenborg & others [Jan. 14, 1741]
Phila.Logan Lib.	Wright’s Orig. Theory of Uni. Lond. 1750		
“ Rush Lib.	A Glass from “The Book,”		Hist. Fact and Ocular demonstration showing the mysteries of the late E.S. Philadelphia 1817.
Ditto.	Letter from John hargrove to Dr. Rush conc. loan of books.		“Baltimore, 20 th Nov. 1806.”
Stockholm, R. Ac. Of Sciences	Acc. Of scient. MSS of ES preserved in their Lib.		Pamph. Coll. S2 v.122L
Upsala Un.Lib.	Misc. Cur.	56	At bottom of v.I inner cover (written possibly by

			E.S.) "13 Shill:"
ditto	Baker's Reflections upon Learn-g	56	
ditto	Letter to banks	56	
ditto	Regelskonsten & Wish.andra Grund.	768.11	"E[ricus] B[enzelius] 1756 Upsaliae"
Stockholm, R.Lib.	Casa Pauperum by J. Swedenborg		"Ulrica Eleonora"
Swedenborg's Works:			
Many of E.S. Letters in English			In Joyder's Life, Lond. 1827-71
Consummation of the Age			N.C.Mag. 1903: p. 233
AC - Ital.n translation in MS			N.C. Mess. 1880: p.10
Hartley's Sets of Writings			NCL 1891: p.54
Principia put on Index Expurg. 1739 Ap.13 Rome		621.12	
Brief Expos. Described 1769		1183	NCL 1891: p. 105

Swedenborg's Works (Cont'd)

<p>ACSD 972</p> <p>Christ. Johansen concerning certain MSS of E.S. which were sealed, to be opened on a certain date.</p> <p>July 2, 1907: met at the home of Prof. Gustaf Retzius, Kollegiraad peter Emanuel Hansen, a Dane from Copenhagen, but now an official in St. Petersburg. Promises to assist me there.</p> <p>He knew the Russian New Churchman Aleksandr Nikolaevich Aksakov (1832-? See Hyde's Bibl.) who translated into Russian Swedenborg's Heaven and Hell.</p> <p>Mr. Hansen told me on the way home that Aksakov anxiously requested him to translate for him Swedenborg's Drömmar, which Hansen at first refused to do after he had read it; but on further entreaty from the aged Aksakov, he translated 30 pages of it into Russian.</p> <p>Does not know what Aksakov thought, or what became of the translation, the old man dying soon afterwards.</p> <p>Hansen thinks the Swedenborg's Drömmar proves that its author was most immoral; that only an impure mind could have produced such "svineri," and he expressed his surprise that Swedenborg that Swedenborg was such a great scientist</p>			
--	--	--	--

as he had head stated by Prof. Retzius and me. [AH.S. ?]			
All Swedenborg's Bibles			N.C.Mag. 1901 - [N.C.Mag. 1790 by Norden.]
Review of Sammlung von Urkunden			Int. Rep. 1840: pp.273, 356, 460
Ballet's Biography			N.C.Mess.1908: p.203
Review of Clowes			Monthly Rev., March 1800 Gent. Mag.Nov.1800
"The Beauties of Swedenborg" - in an Eng. Trans-n of Abrege des Ouvrages d'E.S.			
915.11 Review of Swedenborg's Marble Table			Comment. De Reb. In Sc., vol.13, p.1, p.380
Saigey, Emile: Unity of natural Phenomena - translated by T.F.Moses, Boston 1873			(Editorial matter conc. E. Swedenborh)
Swedberg, Jesper, Vita by C.J.Knös, 1787			
Tafel's Documents			
Hymn 31 in Conv. Magnificat. is erroneously attributed to E.S.			"In boundless mercy, gracious Lord appear." It appeared in F.sewall's Christ. Hymnal where it was attributed in index to E.S., but Dr. Sewall did not remember why, or where he got it from.
Neuberger on Swedenborg's Brain			NCL 1902, translated by CTO; N.C. mag. 1903; Internat. Swed. Congress p.117.

ACSD Swedenborg's Works, etc., concluded			
Letter of William Hill			N.C.Review 1898:p.58
Kahl on Swedenborg MSS			Int.Rep. 1843:p.69
Tafel's memorial to S.V.Akad. on missing MSS			N.C.Mess. 1869:p.234
Report on Letter			Int. Rep. 1870: p.90: 1869: p. 27
1057.11 "A letter to a Friend" - New translation			NCL 1902: p.210
861 Oetinger Documents, published in Die Warte des Tempels 1889:Aug.Sept.			NCL 1889: p.181
Swedenborg Society Reports, 1840-1869			(1840: p.11 conc. Mss (1842: p.15 conc.MSS (1843: p.27 conc. Gyllen. & MSS " p.47 " MSS p.21 Letter by tafel (1853: p.20 Medal to J.Swed.
884 In Forbes. Coll. (see p.1 above): DP and DLW			"E Libris J.Phillips" - in another hand "Presented by the author - swedenborg 21 June 1764"
Complete set of Daedalus Hyerboreus			"C.J.Tessin" (autograph)
In ANC Library (see p.1 above): Daedalus Hyperboreus with autograph & seal of Count Anders Horn			Autograph Seal of Count Anders Horn

Appendix I

REV. WM COWHERD'S AUTOGRAPH IN COPY OF THE PRINCIPIA

After 1814

See 1675.12

The autograph "W. Cowherd 17" occurs on the upper right-hand corner of the fly leaf. Under it come the following notes;

Gedanum is called Dantzic from dantzen to dance.
Leyden is called Lugdunum Batavorum
Sweden was anciently called Scandia or Scandinavia

Frederic the Third (of Denmark) was archbishop of Bremen but was elected King on the death of his elder brother. He had six children, two of them boys and four girls. The sons were King Christian and Prince George. The eldest of his daughters, Anna Sophia, was married to George the Third, Duke of Saxony; the second mother to the Duke of Holstein; the third, Sophia Ameliz, to William Palatine of the Rhine and brother to Madame d'Orleans, and the fourth and youngest, Ulrica Eleanora, to the King of Sweden.

Vol. Ragnards' "Journey to Lapland" in Pinkerton's Voyages and Trav.

[On the back of the same page:]

It has been, and still is, the fate of superior genius to be beheld wither with silent or abusive envy. It makes its way like the sun, which we look upon with pain, unless something passes over him that obscures his glory. We then view with eagerness the shadow, the cloud, or the spot, and are pleased with that eclipses the brightness we otherwise cannot bear.

Langhorne's Life of Plutarch, p.xxxiii.

[On the title-page, under the title:]

The merit of great men is not understood but by those who are formed to such themselves; genius speaks only to genius. Stanislaus.

It is one great object of this Work, like that of Dalton's Chemical Philosophy (see Pt. i, p.213) to shew the number of elementary particles which constitute one compound particle, and the number of less compound particles which enter into the formation of one compound particle.

[On the second title-page — partly torn at top:]

of
Chemistry
By B. Swedenborg, S.R.M.R.S.C.M.A [Sac.Reg.Maj.Regisque
Suec; Col.Met.Ass.]

[On the first page of “Praefatio”]

The Platonists divided nature into two parts, one of which was active and the other passive.
They held it impossible for bodies to cohere unless they were kept together by some force; and that it was necessary this force should be exerted by some matter. In distinguishing the several uses of the Elements, they attributed to air and fire, the power of giving motion & causing effects to earth and water a passiveness or disposition to receive their impressions.
Cicero’s Acad. Quaes., lib.i.

[On the back of same:]

The term binary is here, as in Dalton’s Chem. Philosophy, restricted to signify two atoms; ternary, to signify three atoms, &c, whether those atoms be elementary or otherwise. “a binary compound” “a ternary compound”
Dr. W. Henry.

In a mixture where are 8 particles of oxygen for 1 of hydrogen, it is demonstrable that the central distances of the particles of hydrogen are at a medium twice as great as those of oxygen. Dalton's Chemical Philosophy, Pt.i, p.180.

Every species of pure elastic fluid has its particles globular & all of a size; but no two species agree in the size of their particles, pressure & temperature being the same. Ibid. p.188.

Between this page and the next is inserted a slip on which as follows;]

To illustrate this idea of a threefold composite or element. It is known by ocular experience that each muscle in the human body consists of very small fibres; that these, being disposed in fascicles, constitute the larger fibres called moving fibres; and that, from collections of the latter, exists that compound which is called a muscle. In this composite, thus discretely formed, the moving fibres, the least, the largest are homogeneous they are distinct each from other in their appropriate degrees & coverings, whilst they are distinct also as one volume in one common covering. The common covering communicates with the inner & the inmost in this order; effecting a conjunction & unanimous action of the whole in their respective degrees. See the Author's Treatise on Divine Loves n.190 to 194.

[All these Notes — which are written along the margins, and are in old brown ink — must have been written some time after the autograph, which is in black ink, but may perhaps have been by Cowherd although after 1814, as is indicated by the note on p.80 where a reference is found to Philos. Trans. of that years I suppose there are some hundred pages thus annotated by Cowherd.]

Appendix I

NOTE BY THE REV. JAMES HYDE

1782

Concerning Christopher Springer's letter to

Abbe A. J. Pernety, dated January 16, 1782

“In Doc.6 — under 1782.

Doc. 2¹ ; pp.528—33 (Doc. 261)

“German — not extant.

French — Translation by A.J.Pernety in Lea Merveilles du Ciel et de
l'Enfer, vol. I, Berlin 1782: pp.91—98 [see Hyde n.1108].

Also in edition of 1786s pp.89-96 [see Hyde n.1110].

“English — Translation from the preceding in An Eulogium on the lately
deceased Mr. Emanuel Swedenborg, etc., London 1784: pp.31-36. This
Eulogium is appended to A Theosophical Treatise on the Nature of
Influx, London 1784.”

[See Dr. Inn Tafel's Documents on the Life & Character of Swedenborg,
vols.1-3, Tüb. 1839; pp.92-100; also Hyde n. 213.]

Appendix I

A. H. STROM' S STATEMENT CONCERNING SWEDENBORG DOCUMENTS

Readers of Dr. R.L.Tafel's Documents concerning Swedenborg will have wondered what became of the collections of manuscript copies referred to by Dr. Tafel as having been made for the "American Document Committee" (vol. I, Preface p.VII). The writer of these lines is fortunately able to supply exact information on this subject and also as to most of the other copies of documents made during the 19th century and after.

The early copies made for Dr. Immanuel Tafel and for English Swedenborg publishing societies are now scattered in England, America and Sweden. They will be referred to item by item in the lists here appended. Part of the large collections made by and for **Dr. H. L. Tafel** during his visit in Sweden in 1868-1870 and after, two sets, the property of the Swedenborg Society, London, and of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, near Philadelphia, are now deposited in the Library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for use in the editing of Swedenborg's MSS, and in the preparation of chronological bibliographies, copies, and translations of all these interesting papers.

The set from Bryn Athyn was deposited at Stockholm in 1905, in the library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and has been reinforced in 1914 by other copies and originals from Bryn Athyn collected by Miss Cyriel Odhner in the library of the Academy of the New Church.

The set from London was deposited at Stockholm in 1913 together with a large miscellaneous collection of other copies and originals from the library of the Swedenborg Society, collected by Dr. R.L.Tafel, the Rev. James Hyde, and others. As stated in an article contributed to the New Church Quarterly, Mr. Hyde had begun, some time before his death in August 1910, to arrange in folders all

these collections in the library of the Society — a work which was continued by the undersigned and a number of assistants during the summer of 1913, when the great collection of Mr. Hyde's MSS Relating to Swedenborg was also arranged into a series of Parts, and typewritten in six sets by Mr. Paul Blaise. All the documents in the folders, as also the typewritten copies of Hyde's Manuscripts, were shipped to Stockholm during 1913, and are now deposited in the library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Numerous copies of Swedenborgiana have also been made since 1902, under the superintendence of the writer, for the Swedenborg Scientific Association of Philadelphia, and for the Swedenborg Committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. There are, therefore, now in existence four large collections of originals and copies, most of which are at present (October 1914) deposited at Stockholm, and, in addition, great quantities of new documents have been and are being copied in six typewritten sets by Miss Cyriel Odhner at Stockholm and the Rev. J.E. Rosenqvist at Gothenburg. Of these six sets, three will be deposited in the following libraries: Swedenborg Society, London; Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania,

and New Church Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; the other three being retained by the writer for editorial purposes at Stockholm. All the above collections will be referred to item by item in the Chronological List of Works and Documents by and concerning Emanuel Swedenborg now in preparation and to be published in the New Church Magazine.

On the basis of the great quantity of documents now being made accessible, the detailed examination of Swedenborg's life and works will be greatly facilitated. The Rev. James Hyde's Manuscripts also constitute an attempt to analyze the materials which were accessible in London to the compiler of the Bibliography, and these Manuscripts will certainly be of great value to the student when made accessible in print. Before beginning their publication part by part in the Quarterly, I shall furnish four lists of the collections of copies and originals now in the possession of the various English, American and Swedish bodies, which collections will, as mentioned above, be increased in the near future by a still larger collection of typewritten copies — all originals and copies being duly entered in the Chronological List together with all published or unpublished translations, etc.

The four lists below have been prepared with the assistance of my secretary, Miss Cyriel Lj. Odhner. It should be observed that nearly all other "Documents concerning Swedenborg" are preserved in the State Archives and other Archives in Stockholm, in the Diocesan Libraries of Linköping, Gothenburg and Skara, and in the Göta Supreme Court, Jönköping. The lists of documents illustrating the early history of the New Church are also in course of preparation so far as Sweden is concerned, and when completed they will be added to the Chronological List.

ALFRED H. STROH

APPENDIX I

NOTES BY ALFRED H. STROH:

1. On inside binding of a copy of De Amore Conjugio in the
Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, a bookplate;

De la Bibliotheque de Mr Main de plusieurs Academies Censeur
Royal, Lieutenant General de l'Amirante ancien Secretaire
General de la Librarie et Censeur de la Police de Paris.

2. Extract from Letter of Mr. C.E.Kerby:

169 Grove lane
London, S.E.

The Prince's Address:
Prince Shehakofskia
Naderschansky Street No 20
St. Petersburg, Russia

August 9th/ 99

The Prince, no doubt, would be glad to be informed now and then of what is doing in the English section of the N.C. He has many manuscripts of Swedenborg's works translated into the Russian language. But in a country like this, and under present conditions, the difficulty is to get them printed.

Mr. C.E.Kerby
Kronverskie Street

Petersburg Side,
St. Petersburg

[Written along left side is:] Additions? Should be inquired into.
A.H.S.

3. Extract from Letter - J.E.Rosenqvist to A.H.Stroh, dated Nov. 20, 1914:

To my great surprise, Miss Hallman told me that the unbound Skara Document still remains in the Stadsbibliotek, and that only the bound volume has been returned to Skara. The small one has not been asked for, she said. On my question, why it has not been returned to Skara as we have repeatedly requested, she answered that the Archivarian had said that they do not intend to return it until asked for from Skara, and as this has not been done, they conclude that it has not been ordered to be sent from Skara to Stockholm. The only thing is, therefore, to have some one from Stockholm order it, then Skara will ask for it and first then they will send it. Queer, is it not?

“Miss Odhner wrote and asked me sometime ago what had been copied, and I wrote back at once that the Swedberg letter in the big bound volume was the only thing that had been copied here, or that you wanted me to copy out of that volume, and that nothing in the unbound little volume had been copied, and that you wanted the first 25 pages containing Jesper Swedbergs personalier to be read at his funeral copied. And now it appears that Miss Odhner has not got that document at all. I was very much astonished and sorry when I heard this to be the case. I suppose you will write Miss Odhner yourself about it...”

4. Röding till Wargentin, Danzig 21 Jul. 1777.

Berg. Swnl. p.197, vol .XVII. original bref ochså där.

Arkivaliar. Polhem til Dalheim el. Ducker till Konungen Stromst,
support fines det en Relation?

Sjöstedt, Bankkamrer, Norrlandsg. har åtskilliga Swedenborgianska
handlingar.

In State Archives. See Scara Cons. Und. Skrifvelser 1721.

Swedenborg's autograph in book in possession of Erik Nordenskiöld.

Lindberg, Järna, bade några bref af S-g.

Letter from Ribbing to Stroh ref. to S-g's "mormor och morbror"

I "Svenska adelns ättartaflor, del. 1, 1858." On Albrecht Behm etc.

1702.21.5 från Brage. Riksregistraturet fol. 898. "Biskopsfullmakt
i Skara för Magister Jesper Svedbergh."

Ref. to review of "Adsk. curieuse Anm."

From Warmholtz: dito "En usel Rapsodie, som det med rätta heter

N. Krit. Journ. 1774 p.411 (Antagl. Dansk tidsk.) Must be Neue
Kr. Nachr. at Upsala.

Is there a book entitled Die von Kant beglaubigten Thatsachen by Prof. Schleiden. Bit in K. B. or Upsala.

In connection with Tessin, Fryxell, vol.43, on Virgil's visit.

En gammal bandl unnehållande någon om S-g lär finnas i Wå njan i Dalarne i något gammal kyrkoarkiv. Grade en prest har reda på det. Georg Sylvan. Man tror det är en Köpebandling af grufvor i Mora.

Lidens bref till Gjørwell och Silfverbjälms i Upsala.

In Swedenborg Society Library, a folio volume of S-g Link. MSS, vouched for by Håhl, former Librarian at Link.

There is an anecdote about John Patkul, whom Ch. XII "broke on a wheel" for having pleaded in Sweden's cause. Crit. Rev. 1761.

S-g was a contributor to Soc. for Prop, of Gospel. Are there any archives?

5. Conveyance from Harwich to London:

The first posting station after leaving Harwich would be Manningtree, then Colchester, Witham, Chelmsford, Ingatestone, Brentwood, Romford, Stratford, and would finally stop at the "Spread Eagle," Gracechurch Street, having traversed seventy+one miles by coach.

See also Compton, Winscombe Sketches, pp. 174 et seq.

6. Lecky's View of Correspondences:

This notion (that natural objects were the symbols of Christian mysteries), which in modern times has been systemized and developed with great ingenuity by Swedenborg in his "Doctrine of Correspondences," was the origin of many of those extremely far -fetched and, as they would now appear, absurd interpretations of Scripture that are so numerous in the Fathers, and several of which I have already had occasion to notice. Supposing it to be true, a very important question arose concerning the comparative authority of the historical and the spiritual meanings. W.E.H.Lecky, History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe, London 1904 [1882?] vol. ii p.264.

[In ANC Library = ed. of London 1882 — 211.L49.2.]

7. Photo of Swedenborg's two Lamps: New Church League Journal, Jan. 1907, vol. VII No.3: p.76 [ANC Lib. = 55 NL4]

Swedenborg's Signet Ring. Capt. Swedenborg also possesses Swedenborg's signet ring. Query: Is there a record of Swedenborg's Introduction to the House of Nobles? [See NCL 1895: p.186]

Objects:

A Brass Candlestick belonging to E.S. In the possession of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa., U.S.A. On the authority of C.Th.Odhner to S.T.Stroh.

Piece of Tapestry that covered the walls of Swedenborg's Summer House. Idem. According to ar. old label.

Swedenborg's Inkstand, etc., NOL 1895: p.166.

Swedenborg's Table: "A table has been presented to the [Swedenborg] Society by Mr. James Stanbury, accompanied by a letter from him stating that it was formerly the property of the late Mr. Shearamith, and formed part of the furniture of the apartments occupied by Swedenborg. . ." [1772]

In Report of the thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Society for Printing and Publishing the Writings of Swedenborg, Loads , p.13. Also in the Intellectual Repository, 1880. p.95.

"Swedenborg's organ is in the possession of Mr. Hammer, in whose museum, in Bystroms Villa, it may be seen" (Int. Rep. 1867: p.73).

Where is the Visitor's Book to Swedenborg's House mentioned?

Photograph of Swedenborg's "violet glass ornaments" in Academy Photograph Collection. "Two ornaments of violet glass which once adorned the roof of Swedenborg's Summer House. Having been secured by a collector named Hammer, they subsequently came into the possession of the Northern Museum (Stockholm) which supplied this photo. - about one-half the natural size."

"AH.Stroh, Stockholm,
June 1907."

Appendix I

Notes by AHS - page 4

8. Swedenborg's Summer House - Portraits and articles concerning:
[ACSD 768.14] NCL 1903: p.368 = short note concerning the
Summer House.

Fair. 1905: p.255 = “ “ “ at World's
[see N.C.Mess.Jan.25, 1905]
“ 1906: p.616 = Note on portraits, etc. Curiosities, p.39 [?]

[1739]

Inlaid marble table belonging to S. Italian work from the middle of
the
17th century. Presented by S. to the College of Mines. See his treatise
on the Inlaying of Marble, K. V. A. Handl., vol.24.

In the Royal College of Commerce - which absorbed the College of
Mines in

1856 - Stockholm. [See ACSD 622.01, 635, 635.01]

Original water-color of Swedenborg's House, Sodermalm,
Stockholm.

In the Library of the Academy of the New Church.

[1743]

Five Mosaic Pictures. Italian work from the middle of the 17th
century. According to tradition, presented by S. to the College of Mines.
In the Royal College of Commerce, Stockholm.

[1743]

The upper part of a door. An oil painting on canvas with Chinese motives. According to a *written* testimony, dated 1864, these paintings were found in the attic (loft) of Sg's Summer House. At present in Skansen, St. From the middle of the 17th century. In the possession of the Misses A. and H. Juringrus, Stockholm.

Appendix III: [a] Swedenborg's Signet Ring — Photograph

In the possession of Capt. G.W.E.Swedenborg, and exhibited in Stockholm,

1908

Ref. to telegrams from Capt. S. and his younger brother Emanuel to Congress.

“ to Snoilsky's lines received from Emanuel Swedenborg.

[b] To be looked up and photographed:

Swedenborg's Porcelain Inkstand. Mrs. Swedenborg, widow of the late head of the Family. . . told me some years ago that she gave Swedenborg's Inkstand to a Swedish nobleman...

Other objects were in the possession of Isidor Dannstrom (teste his son) and of Hammar (teste Miss ...) of Bakowski's Konstkandel.

[b] In a copy of Hindmarsh's Rise and Progress, London 1861, bearing

leaf the signature “Sophia Parsons for her Father April 16/1861,” there

o
n
t
h
e
f
l
y
i

s
w
r
i
t
t
e
n

i
n
f
o
r
m
a
t
i
o
n

g
i
v
e
n

p
e
n
c
i
l
:

w
i
d
o
w

t
o

on the outside margin of p.19, with a line indicating that the

refers to the beginning of note (c), the following annotation in lead

“This stick (not the malacca cane) was presented by mr. J.S.Hodson’s

henry Bateman Esqr. Of Islington, in acknowledgement of gratuitous
medical attendance to her deseased husband. Sophia Parsons oldest
daughter of the above.”

In the possession of Mr. Alfred Friends, London. London, July 1913,
AH.Stroh

Appendix I

TAFEL'S LETTERS TO MR. BENADE. - In Academy Archives #727

IN: Ett Kristligt Sandebud, Tredje Haftet, p.33 is the Swedish translation of the whole of Tafel's letter to Hr. Benade, dated Stockholm August 5 1869. Concerning investigations in Sweden. Important.

In Academy Archives #724

IN: Em. Tafel's Letters, Tubingen 1842, April 5, p.2. To the Central Convention.

Concerning Ferelius testimony. Speaking of the memorial on Ch. XII, and remark

about it in the article in Sent. Mag. 1754, "But this article is translated of [—from]

the said IV part of H. Swedenborg's *Miscellanea Observata* 1722."

In Academy Archives.

IN: ditto. 1868, August 8. Says he went to Germany to find out what had become

of Tm. Tafel's MSS of Swedenborg.

IN: ditto. 1847, August 20. "About the year 1825 I began therefore to inquire into the history and internal dialectic — not of

philosophy in general ... Already about the said year ... one of the principal points or problems were the reasons for and against material—ismus, not only considered in itself., but also in respect to S's former philosophym... in which I found a material and mechanical view, which he afterwards rejected anct refuted ... Prodrumus of 1734 etc. p.178.

In Academy Archives #727.

IN: ditto. Stockholm 1868 October 1. "They [N.C.Society] have a small liturgj, and Mr. Tyboni, reads the service which is there prescribed; they have several excellent collections of Sermons, one by Dr. Beyer, who wrote many of these sermons in the lifetime of Swedenborg?....

In Academy Archives #727

IN: ditto. 1869, August 5. Stockholm. Describes his work in the College of Mines,

practically the same as his published results, but ought to be copied.

IN: ditto. Stuttgart, may 25 1869. p. 15... "In Lund I expect to fond information from mr. Nordenskiold about the manuscripts which were gambled away by Capt. Swedenborg in Gothenburg, and also from Wänersborg, where it is said new manuscripts of Swedenborg were discovered last December."

TAFEL'S LETTERS TO MR. BENADE (Continued)

Stuttgart, May 17, 1889. p.6 ... “In Florence I spent a delightful time with Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. Powers and his family, and Count and Countess Cotterell. Countess Cottepell was formerly a Miss Tulk, and I hope through her means to find out what has become of the manuscript of the Index of the Arcana Coelestia which her grandfather published in 1815 from Swedenborg's manuscript. With Mr. Powers I left all the original photographs which I had brought with me from Sweden, in order to enable him to make the desired bust of Swedenborg. He was especially pleased with the photograph of the portrait in Gripsholm.”...

Stuttgart, March 7th, 1869. p.7 ... “Before leaving London I shipped 2 boxes with books to the care of Horace [Chandler]... Pemberton Square... You will find in one of the boxes: 1) a complete set of the Swedish periodical literature from 1750 to 1785, during which time Swedenborg's movements, and criticisms of his books are recorded in them; they also give us particulars of many men whose names occur in connection with Swedenborg. 2) Documents of Swedish History in which Swedenborg is treated. 3) Various books containing documents about Swedenborg. 4) Controversial writings of the New Church in Sweden. 5) Collateral writings ... etc.”

Fredsg. 22, Stockholm. October 18, 1869. p.10..."Last month I was at Upsala, but I did not find there anything new. At the Library they have Prof. Atterbom's copies of 12 of the Linkoping letters, but nothing else of any consequence, except one of the MSS of the Spiritual Diary which does not belong to them. The original portrait of Swedenborg said to be there in the hands of one of the professors, was a poor daub, which had been offered to me last year in Stockholm for 15 Rsds."

Written at "Bartholomew Rd. Kentish Town Rd, N.W..London, January 24, 1871. p.9 ... "Moreover I sent him [Dr. Forbes] a most valuable autograph of Swedenborg and of Bishop Swedberg in a letter..."

TAFEL'S LETTERS TO MR. BENADE (Continued)

History of "Coronis" MS in Mr. John Pitcairn's possession.

London, June 12, 1878. In a letter from R.L.Tafel to Mr. Pitcairn: p.7:
"P.S. I think you did very well in securing the £100 set of the original writings which Speirs had obtained from Mr. Wrightson. I had intended to make a full examination of the books, in order to see whether any of them had been in the possession of Swedenborg; but Mr. Speirs tells me that they are already packed up. It is by far the best set that was ever offered on sale. In the "Coronis" volume, the summary of the Coronis of which the original MS has been lost, has been copied by A. Nordenskiold himself, which adds very much to its value. The Swedenborg Society's copy of the "Summary," from which Dr. Tm. Tafel printed it in "Diary," VII.1, was also written by A. Nordenskiold."

In Academy Archives, #727.

[Copy of a paper found among the letters of R.L.Tafel to W.H.Benade, John Pitcairn and others in the Academy Archives, Bryn Athyn, Pa. No.727 among the packet labelled “1870-1883”. Undated.]

“taken by a Swedish emigrant to Chicago, where it is supposed to be now: an exorbitant price had Deen asked by the baroness for this relic of Swedenborg, which for a time had been deposited by her with the English chaplain in Stockholm, Rev. Mr. Blackey, with instructions to sell it for her. Extracts from this Almanak were published in the work quoted in No.202 of our List of Documents.” (Almanack)

From 1750 to 1768 Swedenborg seems to have stayed in Stockholm, where he was busy preparing the remaining parts of the Arcana Coelestia, and also Heaven & Hell, the New Jerusalem & its Heavenly Doctrines, the Last Judgement, the White Horse, and the Earths in the Universe. The manuscripts of these 5 works he seems to have taken with him to London in 1758; for they were all printed there in that year.

From London he went again to Amsterdam, and in the middle of August, 1759, he returned to Stockholm; for in a letter dated Aug.21, 1759, he informed Mr. Wretman of his arrival in Stockholm; to which letter Mr. Wretman refers in his own letter, dated Sept.7, 1759, in which he congratulates Sweden—borg at his safe return home, and also that his house and garden were preserved during the great fire in Stockholm.

The remaining two letters of Mr. Wretman are addressed to Swedenborg in 1760 and 1757 in Stockholm.

These interesting letters which furnish precise dates for Swedenborg’s biography, after he left the College of Mines, until 1760, probably belonged to the collection of letters which was deposited by Swedenborg’s heirs in the Academy of Sciences. They were purchased by the writer from Comminister O. Odhner in Wester Göthland, and deposited temporarily by him at the Academy of Sciences; if the Adademy cannot establish their right to the same, they will remain the writer’s

property.

265 to 271. Papers pertaining to the division of the estate belonging to the late Capt. Lieut. A. de Behm, the brother of the first wife of Bishop Swedberg, by which division Swedborg obtained a share in the mining—property at Axmar. These papers are dated from the year 1722, and were discovered in the Archives of the Court of Appeals (Hof Rätten) in Stockholm.

272 to 292. Papers from the years 1725 — 1727, belonging to law-suit between Brita Behm and B. Swedborg, involving

the percentage of the earnings of the iron furnace of Axnar to which each of the parties was entitled. Swedenborg gained the case in the Lower Court, and Brita Behm carried it to the Court of Appeals in Stockholm. Among these papers are 11 signed by Swedenborg, and several of them are in his own handwriting. These papers contain several valuable dates for his biography, and one of them is interesting on account of the vein of humor and playful satire running through it. These papers were also discovered in the Archives of the Court of Appeals in Stockholm.

2. Miscellaneous Documents

293. Statement made by Madame De Frese to the writer of an occurrence which took place in Gothenborg about 1770, proving Swedenborg's second sight. This occurrence was related to Madame de Frese by her grand-father, Fabrikör Bolander, who was present with Swedenborg at the time.

294. Extracts from Mr. C.J. Knös Diary, containing the account of a visit at the home of Prost Ferelius, in 1784, where the latter gave him an oral account of his attendance upon Swedenborg during his last illness.

This diary was kindly communicated to the writer by the grandson of Mr. Knos.

295. A certified copy of the letter which Prost Ferelius wrote on the same subject to Prof. Trädgård in Greifswalde in 1780. This copy contains the beginning and the end of the letter, which are not given in the letter as published by Dr. Immanuel Tafel.

This copy was among the letters which were purchased by the writer from Comminister Odhner.

296. A letter addressed by Count Höpken to Secretary Vargentin of the Academy of Sciences; dated May 17, 1772.

This letter is important on account of revealing the true position of Count Hopken to Swedenborg.

297 & 298. Two letters addressed by Assessor P. Tilas of the College of Mines to Mr. Cronstedt, dated March 16th, and 26th, 1760.

From these letters it appears that before the beginning of 1760 nobody in Stockholm had any knowledge of Swedenborg's intercourse with spirits; thus not before the Last Judgment had been accomplished. Assessor Tilas gives a graphic account of the sensation which this announcement made in the Swedish capital. — Nos: 296 to 298 were found in the Bergius' collection of letters in the Academy of

Sciences.

299. Some particulars concerning Swedenborg's mechanical feat in moving several smaller vessels over hills and valleys,

contained in A. Fryxell's History of Charles XII in his "Contributions to Swedish History."

I

300. Statement of a change of state experienced by Swedenborg on Aug. 2, 1727, contained in the Mss. volume No. 6.

II.

Additional Documents about the New Church.

34. Additional letters of Chr. Johanneen, of which one is written to Gustav Knös in 1796, and the other to Wadström in 1780.

35. Ankeckningare om Finska Alkemister etc. Note about Finish Alchemists, communicated to the Finnish Academy of Sciences, April 15th, 1867, by AE. Arppe. Helsingfors, 1870.

These Notes consist mostly of letters written by Aug. Nordenskjöls, and C.F. Bergklint, and also of the Exegetic Philanthropic Society in Stockholm, and of the character of its members; in fact it contains the private history of the New Church in Sweden in the last century and in the beginning of the present century.

Appendix I

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING SWEDENBORG — (CORRECTIONS)

Collected by R.L.Tafel, 2 volumes in 3, London 1875—77 —

Corrections suggested by Charles Higham, as follows:

(Rec'd May 6, 1918)

Vol.I

Page

19		<u>Footnote:</u> for “195” read “197”		
220	line 7	“ “Bodleiiian”	read	“Bodleian”
	“ 20	“ “onr”	“	“our”
223	“ 21	“ “ <u>Notton</u> ”	“	“ <u>Wotton</u> ”
	“ 22	<u>prefix</u> “Norris” (see p.210)		
	“ 23	“ “Baker” (ditto.)		
601		Dr. Messiter died in 1790; see vol. II: p.580 - or 1785; see Spence’s <u>Essays</u> 1792: p.40, and <u>New Church Quarterly</u> 1917: p.45.		
650	“ 16	complete the name “L[aw]”		
690		<u>add</u> at end of Note on J.C.Wolf “in both of which he is styled ‘Christoph’ only”		
704		<u>add</u> to Note 119 reference to <u>ML</u> 1913: pp.412, 421		

Vol. 2

Pt.I

Page

XVI

134

“ 21 for “Barret” read “Barrett”

The publication in Sweden of Doc. 208 was noticed in the London Morning Chronicle for Sept. 1, 1859 — see Int. Repository 1859: p. 523.

- 194 Par.137 is specified as dated by “old style”, while par.139 on the following page is dated by “new style” — though not so stated.
- 260 line 24 complete the name “L[aw]”
- 417 Doc. 253 should be enlarged by inclusion of fresh matter reproduced in NCL Jan. 1914.
- 499 “ 5 from bottom for “Calcott” read “Catcott”
- 544 “ 18 for “sweet” read “sweet”
- 573 “ 11 “ “Vosman” “ “Vosmaer”
(see N.C.Mag. 1895:
- 585 “ 12 the “dagged” footnote should read:
“This, or the similar initials on the next line, should probably be for ‘Clotworthy, by which Wesley meant ‘Cookworthy’: see closing lines of these Documents, vol.II: p.1214. The mistake is pointed out and (?) corrected in the new and final edition of Wesley’s Journal q v.
- 597 “ 18 for “Welsey” read “Wesley”
“ 3 from bottom for Shearmith” “ “Shearsmith”
- 498 add to footnote: “Dr. Spence (Essays in Divinity and Physic, p.4) opines that the ‘famous learned Englishman’ mentioned by E.S. in Cont. L.J. 46 is William Law”
- 536 To the “Testimony collected by Peter Provo” should be added the ‘New Documents concerning Swedenborg” edited by Dr. Tafel, and printed in the N.C. Mag. 1885; pp. 371-392. They were also issued in an off-print pamphlet.

Appendix I

Correct-ns to Docs. — page 2

Vol.2
Pt.I (cont'd)

Page

577 line 15 date is modified by Vosmaer’s Document in N.C. Mag..1895:
p.537.
586 “Mathesius Account of Swedenborg” up to
p.590 needs correction, chiefly of minor importance, but at line 20
[p.590] commences the omission of several lines.

599 “ 3 for Matnesius read Mathesius

Pt. II
Page

696 add to “The Rev. F. Okely on Swedenborg” the former’s “letter from Northampton in England to his brother, Mr. John Okely who is a Moravian at Bethlehem” — so described in the New Jerusalem Magazine (Boston), 1865—66; p.622. The letter was printed in the New Jer. Messenger for Dec.28, 1861, and reproduced in the Monthly Observer 1862: pp.95—101. As these printed the word “Northton” should be extended to “North[amp]ton”. See the New Church Review 1914: pp.554—56.

709 There is an account of the Society Pro Fide et Charitate in the Int. Repository, 1814-15: pp.99—104.

804 line 12 for V read VI

808 “18 “ 2 “ 3

1127 “ 8 from bottom for 28 “ 29

1134 Note 180: Is not the name “Menander” written in the set of original edition of AC at Argyle Square?

1166 To the title of the pamphlet, with which the Note 217 closes, might be

- added: “Bristol 1769...sold by the Author in Duke’s Court, King’s Square”
- 1171 “ 25 for Lowe read Looe
- 1175 “ 28 “ Demarara “ Demerara
- 1177 Church Some additional biographical matter re Dr. Spence is in New Quarterly 1917; p.45 (end of art.)
- 1177 Dr. Tafel’s extension of the address — lines 12 & 13 — is incorrect. The meeting was held in the Inner Temple.
See ML 1913: pp.566-17.
- 2202 A letter re the theft of Swedenborg’s Skull which appeared in the Morning Herald for April 1, 2823, is reprinted in ML 1907: pp.366-67.
- 1213 “ 6 for Whitfield read Whitefield
“ 15 to “Journals...1770” add a footnote:
“Standard Edition (8 vols.) vol.V (1914): p.354.”
See New Church Weekly 1915: pp.25—26.
“ 17 read of a strong understanding
“ 18 “ believed himself
“ 23 quote the words “Tom Thumb”
“ 24 “ “ word “Jack”
- 1214 last line to Cookworthy add reference see Vol.11 p.585 lines 12 and 13
- 1244 See N.C.Review 1914: nn.554—56.
- 1260 for page figures substitute 1260
- 1264 line 3 “ Henry read Humphrey (See D.N. 13 sub nomine)
- 1341 col. 1 “ 13 “ 1152; “ 1252
- 1342 “ 1 “ 39 should read 1055; 1136 discussed ii 1237-39
“ 43 for 1724 read 724

Appendix I

Correct-ns to Docs. - p.3

Vol.2
Pt. II (cont'd)
Page

- 1342 col.2 line 7 from bottom for 6 read 61
- 1343 “ 1 re Brockmer - see ML 1909: p.209
- 1346 “ 2 re Burkhardt - “ N.C. 1885: p.378
- 1346 “ 2 re Cookworthy - “ “ “ p.375
- 1351 “ 1 re Ferelius — “ ML 19131 pp.412, 421
“ 2 “ 9 from bottom for Frazer read Fraser
- 1353 “ 2 re Hartley - see ML 1897: p.498 col.1
- 1354 “ 1 “ 19 from bottom for 529 read 539
- 1354 “ 1 “ 9 from bottom “ Inpiration “
Inspiration
- 1356 “ 2 re Kant — see N.C. Mag. 1885: pp. 377, 387—89
- 1359 “ 2 re Lodgings, see ML 1908: pp. 339, 350, also series of
articles in N.C. Weekly 1916: “Swedenborg in London”; also 1917: p.383
- 1362 “ 2 “ 10 from bottom for 127 read 527
- 1362 “ 2 10 from bottom for 127 read 527
- 1364 “ 1 9 “ “ (J) “ (I)
- 1365 “ 2 para. On Okey line 4 for 1241 read 1244
“ 5 “ 1241 “ 1243
- 1368 “ 1 For Peter Provo, see also N.C. Mag. 1885: p.372
- 1369 “ 2 “ 2 from bottom for 1263 read 1264

- 1372 “ 2 For Shearsmith, see N.C. Mag. 1885: p.371
- 1373 “ 1 para. on Skull line 2 for 1200 read
- 1376 “ 1 A possible addition to Swedberg bibliography is described in ML 1898: p.238 col.2.
- 1377 “ 2 There is an item of Swedenborg Family biography in Dr.Spence’s Essays, par,53 (re—cited in N.C. Quarterly 1917:p.39), and another in ML 1897:p.485 col.1, and p,494 col.2.
- 1380 “ 2 “ 12 for Vosman read Vosmaer — see N.C.Mag.1895:pp,533
-
37, which constitutes a New Document. Mr. Barger of The Hague caused it to be reproduced in facsimile — from him a copy could possibly be procured. He sent one to C.H.
- 1381 “ 1 add reference Whiston 1226

The only other important addition, known by the writer but not here—
tofore mentioned, is a contemporary reference to E.S. by the Rev. John W.
Fletcher of Madeley - “Wesley’s Designated Successor.” It is to be found in
his Life by Rev.L.Tyerman, and is reprinted in ML for 1883: p.67,

Anecdote of E.S. — at third hand! from A Second Address to the Students
of Oxford and Cambridge . . . by Theophilus Lindsey, M.A., London
1790, 8 page 178 footnote.

“I cannot here omit an account which I received from a person living, of
great worth and credit; that a friend of his, several years ago, walking with Baron
Swedenborg along Cheapside, in one part the Baron suddenly bowed very low
down to the ground; when the gentleman, lifting him up and asking what he was
about, the Baron replied by asking him if he did not see Moses

APPENDIX I

DOCTOR A. ACTON'S REPORT ON RESEARCH WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN EUROPE [July-December] 1928:

In letter to Mr. Leonard E. Gyllenhaal, Treasurer of the Academy of the New Church, dated December 10, 1928.

See Swedenborgiana Letter File, s.v. G. Miscellaneous.

My dear Leonard:

I hope you will pardon me for sending you this letter by the Bishop's hand. My reason is that I thought the latter part of it would be of interest to him, and of course you will agree with me that it would be courteous for him to have an early opportunity of reading it. Will you therefore pardon the way I am sending it?

It is only right that the Academy should know something of what has been accomplished at this expense. That body has so many matters to consider at its meetings, that I hesitate to ask you to read what follows - but perhaps you can tell them the main points - and I will be as brief as possible.

LONDON:

Found and secured photos of house where Emanuel Swedenborg died; also paid for search into records and official certification that this is the house.

Identified the street where Swedenborg received his call in April 1745. Tried,

unsuccessfully, to ascertain where he lived before this and wrote Journal of Dreams.

Identified location, etc., of places noted by him in his letters. Secured photostats of inscriptions and documents in British Museum; [ACSD 46,48 Oct. 1710] also of Casaubon's Tomb mentioned in Swedenborg's letter to Benzelius.

[ACSD 746.11, 747, 747.11] Made searching (but unsuccessful) inquiries to find what Bible Society the money from the sale of the Arcana Coelestia went to.

[ACSD 747.11, 747, 747.11] Examined London papers to find advertisements of first publication of Arcana Coelestia.

Went to Greenwich Observatory to examine records of Longitude Committee, and found [ACSD 986.15] report of Committee on Swedenborg's book which he presented to them in 1766 - this is a new document. I might add that the Astronomer Royal was very nice to me, inviting me to take dinner with him, and putting all papers and the services of his Secretary at my disposal.

Searched Minutes Books of Royal Philosophical Society to find any reference to Swedenborg (unsuccessful).

Appendix I - Dr. A. Acton's Report, 1928

Secured data necessary to taking several photos - which I shall order later if I can - of places in London illustrating Swedenborg's life.

[ACSD 712.11, JD n.270, L.of S. (AA) v.IV p. 825) Identified and had photostated, the lecture referred to by Swedenborg in his Journal of Dreams when he hoped his own attainments might be mentioned (this is of some interest and importance) besides other miscellaneous items of information secured which will be of interest.

Secured books from R.J.T[ilson], also much information to be used in correspondence with the London Swedenborg Society later. Photos of Moravian Chapel,
etc.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE:

[ACSD 54.1101, 753, 906.06, 906.02] Secured photostats of various inscriptions.
This gave me much trouble.

LIEGE:

Examined the hill spoken of by Swedenborg in Miscellaneous Observations.

AACHEN:

Tried to identify house where Swedenborg wrote the second volume of the Arcana Coelestia - unsuccessful. However, I interested the Archive Director who said he would make further search, and to whom I will write later.

[ACSD 1418]

BRUSSELS:

Compared a large part of Cuno's account of Swedenborg (printed) with the original document, finding many variations; I am in hopes Mr. Pfeiffer will make a thorough comparison - a matter which I will attend to later.

AMSTERDAM:

Secured information as to where Swedenborg lived; photo of old bourse where he first met Cuno; information about his publishers. Information about Cuno.

DELFT and LEYDEN:

[ACSD 1414] Secured photostats of Cuno's notes in TCR which he read and discussed with Swedenborg - of great interest. Photo of place, when Swedenborg landed in [ACSD 707.17] Delft, where the Lord first appeared to him in 1744, and also of the hotel where he probably stayed.

Secured original picture of a treckschuyt (by which Swedenborg traveled much in Holland).

COPENHAGEN:

Identified hotel at which Swedenborg stayed. Photos of same, and also of buildings as they existed in Swedenborg's time, and of statues mentioned by Swedenborg in his Itinerarium.

[ACSD 888.11] Also photostats of Inscriptions - one of particular importance as showing that Swedenborg reserved 100 copies of his Theological Works for free distribution (not known before).

Secured information from General Tuxen as to Swedenborg's place of entertainment in Elsinore by Tuxen's ancestor -also about that ancestor himself and the position of his family in regard to Swedenborg.

Much information illustrating the Itinerarium.

SKARA:

Examined Jesper Swedberg's Autobiography. Dr. Grape here has endeavored to get it sent to Upsala for my further examination, but it has been sent to Lund for examination with a view to publication. Photostat of book with signature possessed by Sven Smitt, the first man in the world [ACSD 1455.12, 1490.11] to proclaim that the Writings are the Word.

GÖTEBORG:

Various pictures including Bishop Lamberg (referred to in TCR).

Photostats of Göteborg Trial, and other documents.

Tried (unsuccessfully) to get pictures of Beyer, Rosen, and Ekebom. Various items of information.

[ASCD 787.13] Photo of house whence Swedenborg saw fire in Stockholm.

[ACSD 312.14, Doc.2:p.5 Swed.L.File s.v. Coffee set.] Found fate of coffee set given to Swedenborg by Duke of Lüneburg when Swedenborg published Miscellaneous Observations.

FALUN:

Photos of Mine. Photostats of Swedenborg's signature, showing his gradual rise in position in the College of Mines.

HAMBURG:

Photos of old Hamburg, as mentioned by Swedenborg.

Identified and got photo of hotel where Swedenborg stayed.

[ACSD 609, Taf. MSS: 350] Photos of E. Benzelius' letter recommending Swedenborg to
Pastor Wolff.

Found various matters elucidating Swedenborg's itinerarium.

HANNOVER:

Picture of street where Swedenborg lived - now pretty much the same as then; also other pictures illustrating Swedenborg's travels, and of map of Hannover in Swedenborg's times.

BERLIN:

Pictures and maps as above (very interesting).

ORANIENBERG, FURSTENBURG, STRELITZ, BRANDENBURG:

Pictures as above.

GREIFSWALDE, ROSTOCK, WISMAR, STRALSUND:

Pictures as above, also very interesting information about Swedenborg's stay in Stralsund in 1715.

UPSALA:

Am getting a vast amount of information as to minor matters, all filling up various details of Swedenborg's life, but yet of minor importance - or rather, important according as the future biographer of Swedenborg can work them into a living picture of his life and times.

I ought to go to Lund, not only to examine the library there but also to talk with the professor who has charge of the contemplated publication of Jesper Swedberg's Autobiography. I should go again to Skara; should search records at Starbo -where Swedenborg says he left the work on Tremulation should visit Linköping - this is important in order to make a thorough search of Eric Benzeliu's letters, etc. Should visit Finland, where there is a document to be photostated, and where, I hear, there has been found a picture of Swedenborg as a young man -we have no such photo.

I have learned so many little things in following up Swedenborg's travels that I would like to do the same in Southern Germany, Austria, and Italy, and most of all in Wolffenbüttel where there may be much to learn - but all this is out of the question. I shall be glad if I am able to do the work in Sweden. Truly the Academy has been generous to me, and I shall do all in my power, that their generosity may in some small measure redound to the good of our loved Church, and to the extension of our knowledge of the life of Emanuel Swedenborg.

With kind regards

Your friend

[signed] ALFRED ACTON

Appendix I

CODEX 81: De Magnete

AUTHORITIES CITED (see Hyde n.202) See ACSD

308

[An asterisk = SL (Swedenborg's Library)]

Pages

*Acta [Erud.] Lipsiensis, 1684, 1694 - 214-16, 249-50

Actis Anglis et Lips: 1682 (Nehem: Grew in) - 4-15

*Agricola [G.], [De Re Metallica, Basel 1657] - 4, 237-39

*Brückmann [F.E.], Magnalia Dei [in locis Subterraneis, 1727] - 265-66

Feuille, m. pp.166,167, ex Actis Lips.1715, p.168; - 66,167,168

“ in Itinere versus Americam” - “anno 1708” - 213

*Gilbert [W.: de Magnete, London 1600] - 7-11, 31-49, 58-67, 71-77, 84-126, 153-4, 170-81,

181-203, 216-21, 224-37, 242-9, 251-58

Halley, ex Acta Lips: 1684 - 205-6, 214-16

*Hauksbee [F.] - ‘Hawksbe anglus’, [Physico-Mech. Exper-ts, 709] - 263-64

*Henckel [J.F.], Pyritologia, Leips.1725 - 51-54

*Hoffman [F.: Obs. Phys. Chem. 1722] - 55-54

*Kircher [A.: Magnes, 1643], m. - 153, 240, 267, 271

*Löhneis [G.E.von] - 240-41

Memoires de Mathematique & Physique, Paris 1692, p.141 - 132-41

Miscellanea Berolinensis [1727 - rev. Act.Lips. Oct. 1727] - 267, 271

*[Musschenbroek, P.: Physica exper., 1729 (rev. Zeit. f.G.Sach., Sept. 1729)] - 270

Noel “observatae in itinere suo ad Indianis, anno 1706” - 60-61, 209-10

Philosophical Transactions,[no.393, 1726] - 272-76

[= Principia II (Clissold), pp.125-29]

*Rossini [P.: il Mercurio erante, Roma 1732], ref. - 240

*Rossler [B.: Speculum Metallurgiae, Dresd.1700] - 54-5, 223-4

Schottus [P.] ref. - 12
Scotum - 240

*Sturm [J.C.:] Colleg: Curiosum - 267

*Valentinus [M.B.] - 4, 5-6, 13-14, 81-3, 107, 128, 146-7, 153, 156, 167-8, 24
Oref.

Valerii de Magnete - (in margin) 4

*Vallemont [P.le L.] vide Acta Lipsi 1694 - 249-50

Volckmann [H.: Silesta subterranea, 1720] - 4, 6, 12-13, 148

*Wolff [C. von: . . . Nützliche Versuche. . . zu. . . Erkäntniss der Natur u. Kunst, 1721, 3 vols. 1st ed. pub. 1722 Dec.] - 2 drawings on pp. 17 and 17a. - 15-28, 55-8, 68-9, 78-81, 128, 132, 145-6, 148+50, 153, 154, 167, 242

[Note by Dr. A. Acton:]

“Sketch of a work to solve a problem; contains illustrations cut out from Wolff, Gilbert, etc.

“Must have been written on or after 1729:

“because it quotes from Misc. Berolinensis,

published in 1727 & reviewed in Act. Lips.,

in October of that year;

“page 270 quotes observations made in March and April 1728.

“Quotes Musschenbroek at end which was published in 1729 and reviewed in N. Zeit. von G. Sachen for September 1729.”

Appendix I - Codex 82

CODEX 82: DE SULPHURE ET PYRITE

A List of Authors cited therein, prepared by Dr.A.Acton

(See Hyde no.218; ACSD 351)

[An <u>asterisk</u> = SL or <u>Swedenborg's Library</u>]	<u>Pages</u>
*Acta <u>Erud. Lipsiae</u> - pro 1697 - 318	
	1698 - 177-82
	1706 - 219-21
	1710 - 286
*Agricola, G. <u>De Re Metallica</u> , Basil 1657 - 3-9 (<u>Figures cut out</u>)	
Anonymous - 251	
“ in <u>Neuer Zeigerung</u> - 68	

*Baccius, A. De Thermis - 255-61

*Barchusen [J.C.: Elementa Ohemiae 1718] - 102, 119-20, 140-41, 160-62, 186-87

*Becher [A.] - 52, 74, 97-102, 270, 297, 298-9

*Boerhaave [H.] - 87-89, 125-26, 137-38, 144-46, 166-69

*Boyle, [R.: Opera Variae, Genev.1680] - 77, 85, 274-77

Breslausch: Natur und medicin: 1717 - 70-71

*Brückmann - 325

*Collectanea (Chymica Met.) Leydensis - ex Marg. - 120-21, 163-64, 221

Maëts..- 138-39, 164-65, 189-91, 199

Mort. - 139-40, 162

Conrad - 252-54

*Glauber - 71, 74-76, 96-97

*Henckel - 18-23, 85, 107-18, 129-32, 287, 288-92, 300-1, 310-11, 313-14, 319

*Hierne - 270 (margin), 271-74, 313-14

*Hoffman, Fred - 18-20 (margin), 76-85, 141-42, 155-57, 161- 71, 271, 277-81,
285-86, 288-

*Hoffmann, J.M. - 124-25, 187-89

*Kellner - 68-69, 300 (margin)

*König - 141, 151-55, 166, 191-92, 197-98

*Krautermann - 103-4, 317

*Kunckel - 314-4, 316

*Le Febure - 122-23, 133, 36, 148-50, 158-60, 171-77 (cut out figure), 198-99

Elemery - 103, 118-19, 136-37, 162, 183-86, 187, 196, 286, 287, 314

“ lexicon - 70-71, 103

Pages

*Löhneyss [G.E.von] - 16-18

Reg. Scient. Hist. - 251

*Rössler - 9-16

*Sincerus, Alex.: [Der Wohl - erfahrene Saltpetersieder
(etc.) Franck. u. Leip.1710] - 200-2, 204, 210-15,
221-25, 226-27, 229-31, 232-39

S imienowicz, Casimir - 104, 193-4, 202-3, 204-7, 209-10, 215-18, 225-26, 227-
29, 230, 231

*Stahl [G.E.] - 71-3, 85, 89-92, 142-44, 169, 193-96, 200, 281-82, 298-300

Tartichof - 107

Taxes Lexicon - 122, 146-47, 166, 192-93, 196-97

*Valentine - 105-7, 123-24, 183

Vieussens - 241-46

*Volckman - 105, 316-17

Zambeccari, Joseph. - 239-40

Appendix I - Codex 85

CODEX 85: De Victriolo

n.217) A List of Authors cited therein, prepared by Dr. A. Acton (see Hyde
See ACSD 350)

[An asterisk = SL or Swedenborg's Library]

Pages

*Acta [Erud.] Lipsiensis pro 1683 - 381

1684 - 405

[see below -Gould] - 1685 - 387

1708 - 385, 396

[“ “ Hawksbee] - 1719 - 375

*Agricola FG.: de ReMetallica, Basel 1657] - 3

(figures cut out)

*Baccius [A.] - 63-65, 129, 170

*Barchusen [J.C. :3 - [Elementa Chemiae, 1718] - - 73-5, 89-90, 110-11, 206-12,
284-85, 290-

92, 314-15

*Becher [J.J.] - 123, 246-7, 304-5, 322-3, 402

*Behrens [G.H.] [curioser Hartzwald, 1720] - 26-8

*Boerhaave [H.] - 76-8, 315-18

*Boyle [B.: Opera Variæ, Genev. 1680] - 369-72, 387, 426-27

Brandt [G.:] Observat. chymico colleg: metall: sveciæ - Appendix 433-46

Breslausch: Natur und medicin: 1717 - Appendix 430- 32

*Brückmann [F.E.] - Appendix 427-29

*Caneparius, P.M.: de atramentis 1718 - 1, last page

(Swedenborg got hold of Caneparius after he
had written De Victriolo)

*Collectanea [Chymica] Leydensis 1726 - 91, 179-81, 191-3, 227-8, 234-5, 285-6,
300-2, 307-8, 319-20, 337

Ercker, Lazarus - (figures cut out = 262[a,b]) - 161, 247-78, 279, 325-26

*Febure [= Lefevre, N.: Traité de la Chymie, 1669] - 81-6, 114-16, 165-6,

178-9, 186-7, 193-202, 281-3, 292-300, 305-6

*Glauber [J.R.] - 104-6, 173, 222, 241-6, 390, 398, 403, 439, 444

Gould - “transact: Angl. Phil. & acta Lipz: 1685” - 385-7

Hawksbee (post D-num Hookium) - [see above A Lips] - 375

App.I - Codex 85: List of Authors

page

2

Pages

*Henckel [J.F.: Kiess-Historie, Leipz. 1725 reviewed Acta Lips., June 1726] -
154-8, 171-6, 185-6, 326-7, 408-9, 410-20

*Hierne [U.: Tentam. Chymica, 1712] - 364-9, 399-400

*Hoffmann, Fred. [Observat. Phys. Chem. 1722] (Cites Hoffmann in margin on pp.
37, 40-1 pub. 1722, rev. N.Zeit. Mar. 1723) - 37, 40-41, 237-41, 302-4, 339-40,
353-62, 387-90

*Hoffmann, J.M.: [Acta Lab. Chem. 1719] - 92-5, 107-10, 120, 167-8, 187-9, 235-
7, 337-9

*Kellner [D.: Berg- u. Saltzwercksbuch, 1702] - 97, 154

*König [E.: Regnum Minerale, 1703] - 75-6, 87-90, 166-7, 189-90, 212-23, 289-
90,

307, 313-14, 320-21

*Krautermann [V.: Regnum Minerale, 1726] - 162, 280-81

*Kunckel [J.: Ars Vitriaria, 1689] - 191-2, 287-9, 323-25

Kunstier - 340-41

*Leeuwenhoek [A.van:] - 405-6

*Lemery [N.] - 78-80, 111-14, 164-5, 176-8, 181-4, 190-1, 202-6, 279, 309, 310-13, 320, 335,

362-64

“ [Neue] curieuse chym., [1709] - 336-37

“ [Materialien]Lexicon, [1721] - 95-6, 162-4, 334-5, 335-36,

Lister, Martin - 65-66, 327, 405

*Löhneyss [G.E.von] (figures cut out) - 16, 129, 133

*Neri [A.: Ars vitriaria, 1686] - 97- 104

*Rössler [B.: Speculum Metallurgiae 1700] - 12-16

Sala, Angelus - Appendix 410, 420-24

*Snellen [P. Dissert. phys.- chem., 1714] - 397, 398- 99

*Stahl [G.E.] - 80-1, 116-17, 119, 223-7, 402-3

Swedenborg, E. De Cupro - 87

Taxes Lexicon - 229-34, 302, 309, 318-19

Tollius, in epistolis Itinerariis - 67, 120, 127

*Valentine [M.B] - 342

*Volckman [H.] [Silesta subterranea 1720] - 158-61

*Wolff [C. von] - 329-34

CODEX 86

[See ACSD 195]

Notes from Th. Burnetti: Telluris Theoria Sacra Originem et
Mutatione Generales Orbis Nostri, Anstel. 1699.

* Copy in ANC Library = SL 551.4 B93.

p.165

Ex Burnetto

- 1.) diluvium existit saeculo 17 post creationem. [p.5 =Eng.I:12]
 - 2.) secundum supputationem 4 oceani fuisse necessum est, ad componenda magnum illum oceanum; 6 ad 8 si ascenderet summitatem maximorum montium. [p.6 = Eng.15]
- si per pluviam, non plueret 40 diebus,. sed 40 annis; si aer converteretur in aquam, centies minorem locum occuparet. [ib.191 p.7]
- - quidam ideo dicunt diluvium Noeticum non fuisse universale, sea particulare. Sed non commodat, cum transiens vertices summorum montium. Scriptura dicit ad 15 cubitos transcendisse summos montes, non solum intra Judaeam, quia transflueret in vicina. [pp.9-10 = Eng.30, 35-6, 37]

- 3.) Primum constat terrain esse fractam et laceratam. Moses ait abyssum disruptam fuisse. Petrus, Caeli erant olim et terra ex aqua et per aquam consistentes. [p.12 = Eng.41, 93, 113]
- 4.) Aqua primum terra globum coöperuit superficie aequali inde secuta est secretio et status consistentiae. [p.17] Inde ejus moles tota et integra fuit, una et continua. Hinc forma telluris antediluviana diversa fuit ab hodierna; [p.14] quia passa diluvium universale. [p.18] = [Eng.47, 62, 66]
- 5.) In chaos, partes solidissimae centrum petierunt; dein aqua, turn aer.
[p.20]
- Liquores terrestres erant pingues et tenues. Pingues innatant
leviori
bus, ut
in
lacte
etc. [p.23] Aer tunc erant (erat) crassus et tenebricosus; aqua etiam turbida et
impura
.
Subsidebant materiae crassiores et terrestres ex aere in pingues illam, et
terrain
constituebant; praecipue cum etiam sol accederet ad materiam oleaginosam.
[cf.
pp.22-
24, 27

-- Orpheus, AristopWanes, Plutarchus, Macrobius ovo terrain assimilarunt;
ut vitellum, membrana separans vitellum ab albumine, ovi testa. [p.29]

[*Note by R.W.Brown: Re Swedenborg's Notes from Burnet.

The pages inserted in the transcript are those of the revised latin edition of 1692,
but I think this is a mistake.)

Swedenborg's references to pages do not agree. He must have used an older
edition, perhaps 1691 listed in the Catalogus.

(signed) R.W.B.]

[This typed transcript is copied from Dr. R. W. brown's manuscript transcript.]

6.) Terra primaeva aequalissima fuit; crusta aquae nul disrupta est. [Cf. p.31]

- - Nullae tunc vices tempestatum, aer frigus, nec imbres; axis telluris situs erat rectus [ad] cursum solis; ut eodem tenore tempestatum, dierum et noctum volvebatur annus. [p.33]

[p.166] 7.) Non per multa millena annorum durare potuit, quin radii solares penetrarent crustam, usque ad aquam; nec potuerunt in vapores rarefieri et resolvi, cum non tanta copia per poros potuisset exire, unde magis magisque premebant parietes orbis. [pp.32, 33 = Eng.94]

-- Terrain sensim etiam oreffectam fuisse, et sic rimas travisse, et magis dehiscebant. Interea augebantur vapores, inde decreto tempore et conspirantibus causis per quandam speciem terrae motus dissiluit; molibus illis sive fragmentis in subjectam abyssum vario modo et situ labentibus. [p.33]

Plane ut alii terrae motus distensis vaporibus; ut Sodoma et Gomorrha. Insula Atlantidis de qua Plato quam dicit Lybiam et Asiam majorem. [pp.33-34 - Eng.98]

Ex aestu[*] et fluxu aquae, quum promerent omnia, non enim est si aqua

supersteterit summos montes; praeter quod recessus deminuari essent.

[*Eng.94]

Documenta diluvii sunt oceanus, montes, inaequalitates, insulae, et cavitates in terra, flumina subterranea. Quaedam flumina in auras se recipiunt, quaedam vero non, sic Lycia, Niger in Africa, Tigris, Alpheus, Guadiana, Rhodanus, lacus falsi et maria, ut mare Caspium, mare Mortuum, [et] lacus qui recipiunt magnos fluvios et nullos einittunt ipsum etiam mare, quod patet ex syrtibus et vorticibus. [p.39 - cf. Eng.167] Sunt etiam cavernae vacuae exhalationibus plenae, ut ab Aethna et Vesuvio, quae eiectionem materiam metallicam. In China 100,000 homines perierunt ad 12 urbes Asiae; in Peruvia montes, urbes, flumina perierunt ad 300 solas integrae insulae perierunt. Novae insulae successere. [p.41]

Secundum calculum erit capacitas oceani 4639090 miliarium cubicorum, posito quod profunditas sit $\frac{1}{4}$ partis milliarum, [p.47] et dimidia terra[e] sub aquas oceani fundus est inaequalissimus.

Montes, ut Alpes, Apennini, Pyrenaei, Norici, Rhaetici, in Suecia, Norwegia,

p.167 Lapponia, Islandia. Montes Riphaei a sinu Muscovitico ad ostium Obii; qui totum terrarum orbem quasi cingunt, et vocant Muscovitae magnum cingulum lapideum. Inga Peruviana in America altissima sunt, et longissima. Tanrus in Asia, dividet Asiam in duas partes. Antitaurus major, qui Armeniam bissecat. Imans mons in Asia cruciformis. Caucasus, jugum Chinense, juga Arabiae. Atlas in Africa ad confinium Aegypti. Montes Lunae sunt etiam celsissimi; insularum montes. [p.53] Gigantum pugnae quibus insciti sunt montes, fabulae veterum. [p.55 = Eng.193]

Sunt inontes diversi generis, silicei, marmorei, cretacei etc. Terrae sunt itaque diversissima genera montiuin. [p.55]

Ex sacra scriptura, in Jobo p.117. fin: ex proverbiiis p:118 fin. quae maximae observanda sunt. Petri 2 Epist: 3. memorat duplicem terram antediluviam et postdiluviam: [p.61 = Eng.p.223]

-- Ex nocte genitum dixere ovum hoc telluris, veteres.

De Paradiso

Quidam Paradisum quaerunt in certo quodam loco, Mesopotamia etc.

[pp 80, 86 = Eng.137]

1.) Paradisus a poetis per saecula aurea etc describetur. A chao incipiunt, euntque

ad saeculum aureum, ut Moses a chao ad Paradisum. [p.81]

(-- Quod fuerit Ver. Virgil ver illuderat, [“]ver magnus agebat (orbis et hybernis

parcebant flatibus Euri.[“] Sic etiam Ovidius. Alii poetae p:136[*].

[p.81]

[*Not 1692 edition] -- Illa temperies et tranquillitas esse debuit, quum omnia primum

generarentur. [p. 82]

2.) Longaevitas patrum etiam signum est. [p.82] De qua etiam multi Graeci

scriptores; vide Josephum. [p.83]

[p.168] 3.) Est soli fertilitas, morum vivendique ratio simplica, vita facilis et beata, de qua ye Virgilius, Lucretius, et alii p:138. 139. Sea haec omnia, tam longaevitas etc ad diluvium usque continuasse/ [p.85]

- - Addunt quidam nulla illo tempore fuisse venena nullas herbas noxias, nulla inineralia. [p.85]

- - Nullae tempestates, tempora halcyonia.

4.) Comparatione finta, qualis sit differentia hodiernie temporis. [cf. p.85]

5.) Quum producerentur omnia animalia praecipue majora, opus habebant terra tranquillissimae temperiei, vernalis, adeo ut idem esset ac in utero matris, idem cum lactatur post genituram, adeo ut plurium annorum cursus opus esse. Ad minimumhaesisse terrae haec animalia per annum quod excurrit, si temporis vices essent, si hyems, aestas et non potuisset fieri. [pp.87-8]

6.) Longaevitas non procedit semper ex cibo, qui tali cibo vescuntur,

vix tunc

atingunt 100-um annum; ratio longaevitatis petenda est ab actione

aeri et coeli in

corpus, cum primis temporibus perpetua esset dementia coeli inde

et[iam] long

aevi sunt facti in quibusdam insulis, ubi temperatius coelum, et[iam]

diutius

vivatur, ut in Insulis Aestivis et Bermudis, ubi 200 annis vivitur.

Scriptores

[200 yrs not in Latin Eng.p.295] profani testantur etiam omnes praemaevos
homines ad 1000

annos vixisse. p. 164 [pp.89,90]

7) Forma telluris ad solem rectus fuisse probatur ex Paradiso.

[p.101 = Eng. 331]

8.) Cum corpus magnum aequabile et uniforme sit, cujus idem sit gravitates et magnitudinis centrum, in eccliptica habebit axem parallelum axi. ecclipticae. Si corpus telluris ovale fuerit, pariter teneri potuisset in parallelismo: corpus oblongum certius haeret in suo parallelismo difficiliusque removetur a suo aequilibrio, quam corpus sphericum. [p.101 = Eng. 371, 374]

-- Exinde sequitur perpetuum aequinoctium per omnia terrae dimata, et aequabilem fuisse anni tenorem et totius naturae. [p.102]

-- Inaequalis dispositio terrae confer[un]t multum ad augendum calorem et in terra et in vicino aere. [p.102]

-- Inde sequitur maturi fructus in omni tempore anni, semper florentes campi. Coelum serenum sine fulminibus et tempestatibus; riqi omnes et molliter spirantes aerae. Vita sana, serena, longaeva. [p.103]

-- Noctes redderentur aequales diebus, neque aestivi soles diurna mora immodice calefacerent. Crepuscula minima et brevissima sunt. [p.104]

-- Putat in zona torrida tunc multas regiones fuisse inhabitabiles propter deficientiam aquae in deserta sunt conversa. [p.104, Eng. 333,372]

9.) Illo tempore venti fuerunt multo regulariores et stati nec unquam violenti. [p.105]

-- Motum vaporum fuisse versus polos, cum non habuerint aliunde quo abirent. Ob minorem ibi rarefactionem et resistantiam aeris. ibi vi frigoris in guttas [vapor] condensate perenni rore et[iam]pluvia deciderent. Unde ibi perpetuas aquas fuisse. [pp.105-6]

[p.170] --ob illa aqua fluvios ortos fuisse, leni et aequali cursu semper fluentes, ductiles in omnes partes ad irrigandos agros. [p.106]

-- Quum vero tellus fuisset ovalis, sequitur quod fluxio quaedam aquarum daretur, a polis versus aequinoctialem telluris, et sic totam superficiem irrigare. [p.106] Tandem in exhalatione consumarentur etiam a bibula terra epotos. [p.107]

-- No aliter ac in superiore Aegypto et Lybia ubi non pluit, sed vapores extracti [a sole] versus loca frigida se recipiunt, ut prius versus polos, ubi in nivem constringuntur, qui statis temporibus resolvitur, sicque regiones vicinae inundantur. [p.108]

-- Clarum est Iridem antea non fuisse in caelo quam post diluvium, quia poneret illum in caelo ne diluvium existeret. Moses etiam dicit, Ge: 2. Non fecit pluere super terram sed exiit vapor e terra et

irrigavit faciem soli. [pp. 113-14]

10) Non certus locus paradisi erat, sed maxima pars telluris erat sed quia expulsus Paradiso fuit Adamus innuit, videtur fuisse

ultra aequatorem in haemisphaerio terrae australi in Mesopotamia multi statuunt. Quidem in caelo tertio, in Luna, in aere, etc. Autor statuit paradisum in orbe australi. Omnes antiqui statuerunt Zonam torridam primo inhabitabilem, vide p.198. [cf. p.116]

Flammantem gladium explicant quidam per Zonam torridam; cui sententiae favet etiam autor. [p.116]

p.171 11.) Veteres statuerunt ex Chao genitam esse noctem et Tartara, dein ex nocte genitam esse terrain, oceanum, coelum, aut aethera, amorem.

Hoc est divisiones ipsius chaos. [p.129]

-- Ortum telluris Aristophanes describit. p.220. [p.129]

-- Ex quam omnium primo fuisse. p.242. [cf. pp.151-65]

12.) Veteres mentionein paradisi faciunt.

[*] -- Homerus pensiles alcinoi hortos. [p.143]

Hesiodus Hesperidum ultra oceanum. [p.143]

Plato in Phaedone terrae cujusdam aetherae meminit. [p.143]

Putavunt veteres paradisum in altiori situ fuisse quam est hodiernae telluris superficies; quod voluerunt plurimi veteres.[*] [p.143]

13.) Gen: 8:22. quamdiu terra manserit, non cessabunt sementis et messis, frigus et calor, hyems et aestas, dies et nox. [p.162]

[*The following six lines are crossed off vertically.]

CODEX 86

Notes from *Astronomise Physicae & Geometricae*, D.Gregorii, Genevae 1726 (2d ed.)

Copy in ANC Library = SL 520.G86a. See ACSD 195

p.163 Exinde sequuntur regulae ex Gregorio,
si diversi circuli describuntur et urgentur a viribus centripetis; vires hae
sunt, interse sicut arcuum simul descriptorum quadrata applicata ad
circularum radios. [Astron. Plays. & Geom., p.39.3]

[p.164] vide plura in Gregorio

Vires centripetae sunt reciproce ut quadrata temporum periodicorum
applicata ad radios circularum; sive vires illae sint in ratione composita
ex ratione simplici radiorum directe, et ratione duplicata temporum
periodicorum inverse. [Ibid., p.42.]

CODEX 86

[See ACSD 195

[Notes from Johannis Loccenius:

Antiquitatum Sveo-Gothicarum, Ed. Secunda.

Historiae Rerum Svecicarum, Upsala 1662.]*

p.163

Fabulosa Antiqui Temporis

Odinus in numero deorum post mortem relatus est. Locc:

[Antig. Sveo-Goth., 2 ed., p.15]. pariter Frejus vel Frotho pro pace
obtinenda; dein Frigga pro frugibus etc. [Hist. Her. Svec., p. 3]. [†]

p.175

Mores Nationis Antiquae

p.183

Litterae et Studia Antiqui Temporis†

mi

“Prisci laudes Erici 1--mi patrio carmine decantarunt posterisque
tradiderunt”: [Hist. Rer. Svec., p.1) in carminibus constabat omnis
illorum doctrina, memoriae forsan causa, cum nondum literis quid
mandare calluerint.†

Venerati sunt illos, qui rerum magicarum periti essent, tanquam
divinioris sapientiae, ut in Odino; ita ut illum Regem crearint, qui ex
Asia illuc advenerat. Vide Locc: [ib.,p.2] Carmine etiam illum
immortalem fecere, et in Deorum numerum retulerunt. Carmina enim
nihil altius habent, ac numina, quibus sua assimilent, mira illius temporis
in literis simpliciter fuisse videtur. Vide Locc: [ib., p.2]†

Njordus successor Odini incantationibus magicis clarus; propter illam scientiam ita illum venerati sunt sveci, ut illum Regem elegerint, Locc: [ib., p.3] Magica illa peritia fortassis nihil fuisse aliud quam scientia vel in astronomicis, vel geometricis et mechanicis, guae scientia ex Asia cum Odino et sociis ejus illuc relata fuit. †

Frejus vel Frotho etiam est inter deos relatus “pro obtinenda pace.” Locc: [ib., p.3] †

Dein Frigga vel Freja pro frugum ubertate [ib., p.3], interim colligatur ex eo quod nullae literae fuerint, sed carmina memoriae causa facta. †

p.186 Status regiminis antiquorum temporum. †

[p. 204] Reges antiquis temporis

*These titles and all references are supplied by the Editor [AA.]. A copy of the second work was in swedenborg’s library. The quote marks are3 also supplied by the Editor.

†Paragraphs or lines marked with a dagger are crossed off in the original.

p.209 Relligio antiqui temporis.

Odinus in svecia “sacra pagana et idolorum cultum” propagavit, “de sacrorum et funerum solennibus leges condidit,” populus superstitioni deditus erat. [ib., p.2] Videtur quod illo tempore vel nulla fuerit relligio, vel incertissima, adeo ut Othinum Asisticum pro Rege agnoscerent; quod idololatriam introduxerit. Illum in numerum deorum retulerunt: quicquid admirati sunt vel amore prosequuti numinis honore coluerunt. † Temporis tractu Upsaliae templum in honore Odini et Tori exstructum est; redditus annui donati, etc. [ib. p.3] adhuc idololatria incerta, et origo ejus fuit Odinus, qui inter deos relatus est. †

Dein in deorum numerum relati sunt Frejus vel Frotho pro pace, et Frigga vel Freja pro frugum ubertate. [ib., p.3] Omnes longo tempore ab Othino reges cultui et sacris divinis dediti sunt, praecipue illi qui ex Asia cum Odino venerunt, adeo ut fundamenta relligionis facta diu post continuata sint; propter illam etiam reges ab incolis electi et amati sunt. †

p.217 Decrementa et Incrementa flegni.

Walander incursionem in scaniam et Hallandiam fecit et praefectum Ostarum ad deditionem compulit. Locc: [ib., p.4].

p.227 Vices et Mutationes Relligionis. †

p.239 Vices et Mutationes regnum quoad successionis

Olim elegerunt Sveci Hegem quemcunque voluerint, ut Odinum ex Asia peregrinus, propter admirationem scientiae et cultus ejus divini. Reges tamen in filiis regnum stabihire semper conati sunt, sed incassum, sapientissimum quemcunque elegerunt, ut hic Odinum, et postea ejus ex Asia socios. Vide Loccen: [ib.,p.2]

Post Odinum regno successit Niordus, socius Odini ex Asia, populo scisciente et jubente, sine jure quodam successionis; illum enim venerati sunt propter incantationes magicas. Locc: [ib.,p.3]

Odder et Frigga fuere Odini socii, non filii, adque imperium educti sunt; quia sapientissimi sunt habiti. [ibid.]

Fiolmus[*] Oderi filius.

Sveigder vero non; sed ejus filius successit Walander. [ib., p.4]
Dein filius ejus Wisbur, Domalder Wisburi filius, ejus iterum filius Domarus, Domari erat Dignerus: Digneris erat Dagerus; ejus filius Alericus sed non regnavit, Alerici filius Ingemarum vel Agnus. Sic successerunt Humelus et Sigtrugus, ex quo prosapia ignotum. [ib., pp.5-7]

p.249 Vices et Mutationes regum quoad Dethronisationes. †

p.257 Regum quarundam felicitas
Ericus I vel primus Sveciae Rex, prudenter rexit, pacate vixit, in Senectute mortuus, per carmina post mortem adhuc vivit. Locc: [ib., p.1]

[*Fiolnus or Fliolmus; see ibid., p.3] [†Crossed off.]

p.265 Infelicitas quorundam Regum

Fiolnus, gulae deditus, cum servis familiaris, periit in cupa medone plena, magnus helluo; vivit sic post mortem, [ib., p.4] Fiole vocatus adhuc svetice, stultus.

p.273 Felicitas regni sub quibusdam regibus

p.283 Infelicitas regni sub quibusdam regibus

p.293 Vices et Mutationes in statu regni

p.305 Studiorum et literarum vices.

p.315 Morum vices in populis

p.325 Militaris status vices.

p.335 Bellorum vices cum vicinis

p.345 Bellorum civilium vices novi temporis

p.355 Causae bellorum novi temporis

p.355 Causae bellorum novi temporis

CODEX 86

[Notes from:

[See ACSD 195

Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences. Avec
les Memoires [etc.],
Annee M. DCCXXXI, Paris 1733.

Wolff: Ontologia, Francofurt & Lips. 1736

Newton: "Enumerationem Linearum tertii ordinis" in
Analysis per Quantitatum Series, etc., London 1711,
or at end of Optice, London 1706.]

[p.278]

Ex memoires de l'academie de sciences pro anno [1731,
published] 1733.

1. Acus se sustinet in Aqua nec submergit, nisi sit humida facta, vel aqua calefacta. Similiter folia tenuis metallorum. Si tale folium in fundo aquae tenetur pondere posito in medio, se elevant limbi folii. Si aqua calefit, ebullit in vacuo antliae; quum desiit, si iterum calefiat, aliquantum plus, adhuc ejectas majores bullas: sic quoties velis modo magis calefias. [Histoire 1731: pp.3-5; cf. Memoires: pp.57-65.]

2. in vegetabilibus quo plus per artes redditur, ut arbor crescat, eo diminuitur quantitas fructus; et quo magis efficitur ut fructus crescat, eo diminuitur vegetatio arboris. [ib.,1731: p.42; cf ib., pp.357-68.]

3. [Wolff: Ontologia] - Ordines et gradus linearum, curvarum, figurarum, numerorum. Euclides ["definit figuram tanquam genus inferius"]; inde descendit ["ad genera magis inferiora, quae sub isto continentur [figuras"], nempe trilateras, quadrilateras [&] multilateras; ab us tandem digreditur ad species figurarum trilaterarum, triangulum

aeguilaterum, aequicrurum, scalenum, rectangulum, obtusangulum et acutangulum, deinde ad quadrilaterarum, quadratum, oblongum, rhombum, rhomboidem et trapezia; similiter solida in genus et species, pyramidem, prisma, sphaeram, conum, cylindrum, cubum, tetraedrum, octaedrum, dodecaedrum, icosaedrum, parallelepipedum. [Ont., p.198]
[“] Veteres [in geometria sublimiori] non considerarunt nisi sectiones Conicas, dum[*] lineas curvas, quae conis dato plano sectis prodeunt, ut adeo sectio conica esset genus earum curvarum, quas Apollonius consideravit; hoc autem genus dividitur in circulum, qui geometriae elementari cessit, et parabolam, hyperbolam et[que] ellipsin, quae sunt illius species. [ib.,p.201]
Cartesius curvas distinguere coepit per aequationes algebraicas, [...] genera constituit per gradum potentiae, ad quam ascendit

[*”dum” pro “hoc est.”]

indeterminata y , adeo ut curvarum primum genus sit [genus] quadraticum $yy = [*]$, secundum cubicum, tertium biquadraticum,["] etc, ["]curvae primi generis sunt sectiones conicae, ut adeo ejus species sint circulus, parabola, hyperbola, ellipsis. Curvas secundi generis in suas species distribuit [Isaacus] Newtonus,["] et["]rectam facit lineam primi ordinis, sectiones vero conicas quae Cartesio sunt curvae primi generis, lineas secundi ordinis. [. . .] Elementa curvarum nulla adhuc habemus, etsi hodie plurima de lineis curvis fuerint inventa, [. . .] quamobrem nemo miretur, quod nondum perinde ac figurae rectilineae in elementis curvae quoque in sua genera et genera in sua inferiora, haecque tandem in suas species sufficiente[r] fuerint divisa; nullum enim est dubium, prodituras sic curvarum similitudines generibus constituendis aptas, quas ex aequationibus algebraicis pervidere non licet, et in figuris magis attendendas quam id, quod arithmeticum est et aequationibus formandis inservit.["] Haec Wollfius in Ontholog. §.246 [pp.201-202]. Eodem [enim] nituntur genera hyperbolarum inscriptarum, circumscriptarum, ambigenarum, conchoidum, anguinearum. ibidem [p.202].

[Newton: Enumeratio Linearum Tertii Ordinis (at end of Optice 1706)]

["]Lineae secundum numerum dimensionum aequationis qua relatio ordinatas et abscissas definitur, vel quod perinde est secundum numerum punctorum in quibus a linea recta secari possunt, optime distinguuntur in ordines; qua ratione linea primi ordinis erit recta sola, eae secundi seu [sive] quadratici ordinis erunt sectiones conicae et circulus, et eae tertii sive cubici ordinis parabola cubica, parabola Neiliana, Cissois veterum, et reliquae.

p.279 [. . .] Curva autem primi generis, siquidem recta inter curvas non est

numeranda, eadem est cum linea secundi ordinis, et curva secundi generis eadem cum linea ordinis tertii; et linea ordinis infinitesimi ea est quam recta in punctis infinitis secare potest, qualis est spiralis, cyclois, quadratrix, et linea omnis quae per radii vel rotae revolutiones infinitas generatur”; Newtonus in Enumeratione lineaium tertii ordinis [p.1], sic curvae primi generis, et linea secundi ordinis; ergo curva quae linea, est secundi ordinis.

Hyperbola, Parabola, [“]hyperbola primi generis duas asymptotos, [ea] secundi 3, tea] tertii 4 et non plures habere potest, et sic in reliquis. Et quemadmodum partes lineae cujusvis rectae inter hyperbolam conicam, et duas ejus asymptots sunt hinc inde aequales, sic in hyperbolis secundi generis si ducatur recta quaevis secans tam curvam quam 3 ejus asymptotos in 3 punctis,

$$[*y^2 = ax-x^2.]$$

summa duarum partium istius rectae guae a 2 quibusvis asymptotis in eandem plagam ad 2 puncta curvae extenduntur, aequalis erit parti tertiae, guae a tertia asymptoto in plagam contrariam ad 3-tium curvae punctum extenditur.[’] [Ibid., p.3]

[“] Curvarum secundi et superiorum generum aequae atque; primi crura omnia in infinitum progredientia vel generis sunt hyperbolici vel parabolici, crura hyperbolicum [voco] quod ad asymptoton aliquam in infinitum appropinquat, parabolicam quod asymptoto destituitur; haec crura ex tangentibus optime dignoscuntur. Nam si punctum contactus in infinitum abeat, tangens cruris hyperbolici cum asymptoto coincidet, [& tangens cruris] parabolici in infinitum recedet, evanescet, et nullibi reperietur. Invenitur igitur asymptotos cruris cujusvis quaerendo tangentem cruris illius ad punctum infinite distans; plaga autem cruris infiniti invenitur quaerendo positionem rectae cujusvis quae tangenti parallela est ubi punctum contactus in infinitum abit; nam haec recta in eandem plagam cum crure infinito dirigitur.[’] [Ibid., pp.4-5]

[que]

[“]Lineae omnes ordinis primi, 3tii, 5, 7 et imparis cujusvis [que] duo habent ad minimum crura in infinitum versus plagas oppositas progredientia; et lineae omnes tertii ordinis duo habent ejusmodi crura in plagas oppositas progredientia, in quas nulla alia earum crura infinita, praeterquam in parabola Cartesiana, tendunt.[“] [Ibid. p.5] De curvarum diversis applicationibus, approximationibus et occuribus vide Newtonii enumeratione linearum 3-tii ordinis.

Translation by R.W.Brown of Excerpts from the Memoires and Wolff's Ontologia:

[p.278] From the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for the year
[1731, published in] 1733:

1. A needle supports itself on water, nor does it sink unless it is moistened or the water is heated. Similarly thin sheets of [various] metals. If such a sheet be maintained at the bottom of the water, when a weight is placed in the middle, the edges of the sheet rise up. If water becomes warm, it boils in the vacuum of the air pump. When it has ceased [boiling], if it again becomes warmer, the bubbles ejected are still larger; [and] so [on] as often as you desire, provided you heat the water more. [Histoire 1731: pp.3-5; cf. Mem., pp.57-⁶5.]

2. On plants (vegetabilibus). In the degree that more [care] is rendered by means of the arts - in order that the tree may grow - in that degree the quantity of fruit is diminished; and, [on the contrary], the more you do in order that the fruit may increase, the more the vegetation of the tree is diminished. [Ibid., p.42; cf. ibid., pp.357-68.]

3. [Wolff: Ontologia] - Orders and degrees of lines, curves, figures, numbers. Euclid defines figure as, so to speak, the highest kind; next in order beneath the circle, rectilinear figures as though [they were] an inferior genus; thence he descends to genera lower still, which are comprehended beneath the latter, namely, three-sided, four-sided, many-sided [figures]; from these, finally, he digresses to the species of three-sided figures, [namely,] the equilateral, equal-legged [isosoles ?],

scalene, rectangular, obtuseangular, and acute-angular triangle; afterwards to species of four-sided figures. the quadrate, the oblong, the rhomb, the rhomboid, and the trapezoid. Similarly [he distinguishes] solids into genera and species, the pyramid, prism, sphere, cone, cylinder, cube, tetrahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron, parallelepipedon [Ont., p.198]. The Ancients only in a more sublime geometry considered conic sections, that is, the curved lines which they produce when cones are cut through by a given plane. So that the conic section was a genus of those curves which Apollonius considered. But this genus he divided into the circle, at which elementary geometry ceases, and the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse, which are [also] of that species [ibid., p.201]. descartes seized upon the idea of distinguishing curves by means of algebraic equations; he defined the genera by the degree of the p[ower to which the undetermined y ascends, so that the first genus of curves is quadratic,

$y = [ax-x]$, the second cubic [$y^3 =$]; etc. Curves of the first genus are conic sections, so that its species are the circle, parabola, hyperbola, ellipse. Curves of the second genus according to their species Newton described, and he makes the straight [line] a line of the first order, but the conic sections, which according to Descartes are of the first genus, [Newton classes as] lines of the second order. We have as yet no elements of curves, although up to the present day, very many [sorts] of curved lines have been invented. Let no one wonder as to the reason why they - in like manner as rectilinear figures - have not yet been adequately divided into the elements of the curve, and for this reason into their genera, and genera into their inferior [orders], and these at length into their species; for there is no doubt that likenesses of curves may thus be brought forth suitable for establishing genera which it is not possible to foresee from algebraic equations; and in figures more is to be observed than that which is arithmetical and than that which relates to the equations to be formed. These things Wolff [sets forth] in Ontology §:246. In the same manner mount up genera inscribed, circumscribed, ambicheeked, conchoidal, and serpentine hyperbolas. [Ibid. p.202]

Appendix II

C. TH. ODHNER'S REVIEW OF GÖTEBORGS STIFT UNDER 1700- TALET

1755—1775

Published in NCL March 1910: pp.153—64, as follows:

THE GOTHENBURG TRIAL.

A REVIEW BY C. TH. ODHNER.

[page 153]

During the recent Kramph Trial the thought has often reverted to that first great Trial of the New Church, which took place in Sweden one hundred and forty years ago and which Swedenborg speaks of as “the most important and the most solemn that has been before any council during the last seventeen hundred years.” We regard it, therefore, as a wonderful coincidence that now, at the close of the

recent Trial, Providence has brought to light a volume containing the original documents of the first Trial. This volume was briefly described by Mr. Alfred H. Stroh in NEW CHURCH LIFE for January, pp. 37-40. It is entitled GOTEBORGS STIFT UNDER 1700—TALET, (THE DIOCESE OF GOTHENBURG DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY); it was published as long ago as 1891, but remained unknown to the New Church until Mr. Stroh recently saw a reference to it in a Swedish publication. He immediately journeyed to Gothenburg to investigate and found that the author, Mr. WILHELM BERG, is a prominent business man of that city, who has published a number of volumes relating to the history of Gothenburg. The author, it should be noted, is of the Unitarian faith, and has no special sympathy with

he doctrines of the New Church. Having obtained two copies of the work, Mr. Stroh kindly presented one of these to the present writer.

The work consists of two volumes, separately paged. The first volume, containing 257 pages, presents a general history of the Diocese, and the second volume, in 306 pages, contains the original Minutes of the Gothenburg Consistory relating to the Swedenborgian Heresy Trial. These Minutes are now *published in full for the first time*, and are of immense value in affording a more complete view of the Case. We hope to return to them in a future article on the History of the Gothenburg Trial, but must confine ourselves at present to a review of the first volume of Mr. Berg's work. This volume consists of two parts, of which the first deals with the Heresy Trials in the Diocese during the Eighteenth Century, and the second with the moral state of the Clergy during the two decades of 1755-1775,—the very period most interesting to the New Church. We will begin our review with this latter part, as it affords very striking scenery and background to the drama, which is unfolded in the first part.

The hellish picture of moral corruption which is here presented would be incredible had not the author carefully cited references to the Minutes of the Consistory and the Proceedings of the Criminal Courts from which he draws his horribly numerous and detailed cases. In the Introduction to this part the author observes:

Having read the preceding sketch of the persecutions, and having seen how the authorities permitted the student, Leopold, to languish in

lifelong imprisonment, and how they exposed men such as Beyer and Roskin, —men distinguished for learning and genius,— to all the various kinds of moral torture, which a trial for heresy offers in a specially malignant degree, and all this for the sake of preserving “strict orthodoxy,” every thinking person will ask himself this question: Was the state among the leaders of the Clergy, and among the ministers generally, such as to excuse, in some measure, the hateful intolerance which was shown to men of a different opinion? In other words, were the priests themselves in mind and heart so penetrated with the spirit of Christianity, so pure in thought and deed, so upright and flawless, as to be entitled to cast the first stone upon fellow-men, not only when the latter had stumbled and fallen morally, but even when they only demanded the right to *think* independently?

This question Mr. Berg answers by historic facts and statistics,

from which it becomes manifest that the leading men of the Priesthood were, with few exceptions, self-seeking despots; overbearing, intolerant and often ignorant hierarchs, forever quarrelling amongst themselves about precedence in office and emoluments; backbiting and plotting intriguers like a very College of Cardinals; hypocrites dragging the name of the Lord into every lying statement; all filled with internecine hatred of one another, and making friends only in the common cause of persecuting freedom of thought.

And such as the superior clergy, such also the rank and file, but here the internal corruption also ultimated itself in external disorder, vice and crime. We will not drag our readers through the disgusting mass of filth exposed by Mr. Berg in his ninety-seven pages of evidence, but the following statistical table on p. 253 tells its own tale. It is a summary of those criminal cases, brought before the ecclesiastical and civil courts of Gothenburg, during the twenty years of 1755-1775, in which *Clergymen alone* were the defendants.

Clergymen prosecuted on charge of	Pastors	Parish priests	Curat es	Total
Fighting with one another	15	10	12	37
Fighting with their congregations	7	2	7	16
Contumacy and contempt of Consistory	7	1	5	14
Drunkenness	4	7	11	22
Immorality	3	6	11	20
Forgery	1	1	2	4
Avariciousness, receiving bribes, etc	5		1	6

Official misdemeanors and vicious life	5	6	6	17
Burglary and theft in church			1	1
Total	48	33	56	137

The total number of clergymen in the Diocese during these twenty years was 253, and of this number 137 or a little more than 54% were brought to court for various offenses and crimes! And this list, Mr. Berg observes, includes only the most crying misdemeanors!

Such, then, was the state of morality with that Clergy which in their “holy zeal” for orthodoxy was the first to turn upon the Woman with the Man Child. No wonder she was compelled to flee into the wilderness! But now again, in the case of the volume under review, it has proved true that “the earth helped the

Woman.” Without any effort of the New Church, *History* has finally exonerated the persecuted Newchurchmen and exposed the infernal character of the persecutors.

Returning to the Heresy Trials recorded in the first part of Vol. I, we find here the history of persecutions in the Diocese during the Eighteenth century: 1) against the Pietists, pp. 17-23; 2) against the followers of Dippel, pp. 24-53; 3) against the Moravians, pp. 54-57; 4) against the Swedenborgians, pp. 58-145, and 5) against other Heretics, pp. 146-160.

The special value of Mr. Berg’s historical sketch of the great Gothenburg Trial lies in the new light which he sheds upon the character and motives of the *Dramatis Persone, i. e.*, the nine members of the Consistory, and the prosecuting attorney, the lawyer Aurell. Let us briefly describe these men.

I. GABRIEL ANDERSON BEYER, the chief object of the persecution, was born in Bohuslan, year unknown. After preparatory studies in Gothenburg, he entered the University of Lund in 1739, took the degree of Master of Philosophy in 1745, was appointed notary of the Consistory of Gothenburg in 1748, became professor of Greek in the Gothenburg College in 1752, and Doctor of Theology in 1762. A man of profound learning and ability, he was one of the chief lights of the College, and was “acknowledged by his contemporaries as a pattern of piety and pure virtue in the midst of a corrupt age; amiable in society, free from vanity, simple in his manners, and inspired by

warm sympathy for everything good, true, and beautiful.” (Berg, I. p. 62.) To this we may add a penetrating perception, a sincere and self-sacrificing love of spiritual truth, and a fearless constancy to his convictions. Such was the man, who next, after Swedenborg, was the first actual Newchurchman in this world. His reception of the Heavenly Doctrine in the year 1765 and his further history will be told in the story of the Trial itself.

II. JOHAN Rosen, Beyer’s fellow-sufferer in the persecution, was born in the year 1726, the son of a Lutheran clergyman and brother of two celebrated professors at Upsala. He studied first at Gothenburg, then at Upsala, and finally at Lund, where he took his Master’s degree in 1748. He also received the degree of Doctor of Theology, we know not when, and in 1759 was appointed professor of Eloquence (Rhetoric) and Latin Poetry.

He was “a person famous in the history of Swedish literature and journalism” (Berg, p. 74), being a writer of remarkable power not only in Latin but, what was more unusual, also in his native tongue. He was the editor of a number of learned and literary journals, and was the actual founder of the present Royal Society of Science and Literature in Gothenburg. He has been described as possessing “great learning, a sharp wit, a clear understanding and a warm heart.” His learning evidently included a great knowledge of ecclesiastical law, by which, in combination with his keenly ironical wit, he often confounded his persecutors. Like Dr. Beyer, he received the Heavenly Doctrine in 1765, but more slowly and cautiously. Having once made up his mind, he never flinched, but proved himself an undaunted champion of unpopular Truth. He died in August, 1773, one year after Swedenborg’s death and six years before his friend, Dr. Beyer.

III. ERIC LAMBERG, the Bishop of the Diocese and President of the Consistory, was born in 1719. He was a classmate of Beyer at the Gothenburg College in 1734, entered the University of Upsala in 1739, was appointed royal chaplain in 1753, became Bishop of Gothenburg in 1760 and died in 1780. Berg depicts him as a treacherous turncoat who at first was very friendly to Swedenborg and his doctrines and chiefly responsible for the introduction of Swedenborgianism in the Diocese, but afterwards, when adverse winds began to blow, became a bitter enemy and persecutor. We feel sure, however, that Lamberg had no intelligent grasp of New Church doctrine, though for some years he was personally very friendly to Swedenborg himself. That he was an ignoramus and a hypocrite is evident from a letter written in 1770 by Count von Hopken, who says: “Bishop Lamberg accuses Swedenborg of Socinianism. Has he read Swedenborg? Does he know what Socinianism is? I doubt it. . . . Bishop Lamberg a year ago stated to me and to Count Tessin that Ekebom’s behavior in *causa Swedenborgiana*. was indefensible” (NEW CHURCH LIFE, 1898, pp. 107, 108). And yet he suddenly became Ekebom’s chief assistant in the new Swedish Inquisition!

The following epitaph was written by Baron Ehrenswald at Lamberg's death: "The diocese has lost its incapable and disrespected Bishop, Dr. Lamberg, [= Lamb-berg], who, *par derision*, was called 'Farberg' [= Sheep-berg]. . . . He was

respected neither at the Diet, nor at the meetings of the Clergy, nor in his consistory, nor at the university. Selfishness, lustfulness, laziness, and ignorance, governed all his actions.” (Berg I :70.) An anecdote, illustrating the pompous conceit of this prelate, is told by Mr. Berg. Poutoppidan, the learned and celebrated Bishop of Bergen, Norway, on a visit to Sweden happened to meet Lamberg, who introduced himself with the words, “My name is Ericus Lamberg, and I am well known even abroad through my learned writings, but who are you?” The traveler replied: “My name may not be so famous in the learned world, but it is a much longer name, Ericus Pontoppidanus.”, Lamberg, to hide his embarrassment, bowed profoundly to the international celebrity. (*Ibid.*)

In the Memorable Relation in the **TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION** n.137, we read of a spirit who told Swedenborg that “I am also consociated with a man in your world, who is there in a position of high honor; this I know because I speak from him, as he does from me.” On being asked where was the abode of that eminent person, the “familiar spirit” answered: “At Gothenburg; and I once thought from him that your new doctrine savored of Mohammedanism.” Swedenborg then said: “I know that a man of that eminence wrote some such thing in a letter which was afterwards printed, but if he had known at the time what a blasphemy that is, he surely would have torn the letter to pieces, or committed it to the flames.” That the person here referred to was Bishop Lamberg, (and not Dean Ekebom, as has often been surmised), is evident from the

letter written by Lamberg on November 6, 1769, and which was soon afterwards printed in the published Proceedings, in which letter the writer states that Swedenborg's doctrinal system "is quite sufficiently tinged with Mohammedanism."

IV. OLOF ANDERSON EKEBOM, the arch-dean of the Diocese, and the arch-enemy of the New Church, was born in 1716, studied at Gothenberg, Upsala, and Lund, and was ordained in 1747. In 1749 he was appointed pastor of Ljungby, and in 1761 archdean of Gothenburg, and, as such, vice-president of the Consistory. He died in 1784. He is characterized by Berg as a violent, hot-tempered man "who by his hatefulness, unmercifulness and brutality became a Swedish grand-inquisitor on a small scale;

it was only power that he lacked in order to equal his Spanish brethren” (p. 7£). Gothenius writes of him: “Our arch-dean needs to know himself, all the ignorant people among us adore that man.” (*ibid.*) Berg brings to light some curious things characteristic of the man’s stupid egotism. Thus, in his unpublished diary we find this solemn entry: “Today, for the first time in the world, I began in the name of the Lord to wear a wig. The Lord grant me health, fortune, and blessing?” (p. 72). Like Nero, this ecclesiastical Audrey also had great aspirations as a poet, and the History of Swedish literature has without mercy preserved the results of some of his Olympic flights. “Among other things he published a ‘Joy-ode of Gothenburg’s Helicon,’ an opus teeming with the most absurd puerilities; the professors of the College are described as feasting upon the flowers of the Diocese, with milk and god-like nectar,

‘Sitting upon genuine thrones,
Composing, Oh, the sweetest tunes.’”

His efforts in this line have come down to posterity as “Ekebombastics!” The treacherous nature of this creature is manifest from his first apparent friendliness towards Swedenborg, who was led to consider him as a special sympathizer, and, therefore, repeatedly sent him affectionate greetings and even wished to have his kind opinion concerning the BRIEF EXPOSITION. Not a word of protest came from Ekebom as long as the new doctrines seemed popular in the Diocese; he

quietly bided his time until, instigated by Aurell, the country parsons began to stir; then, grasping at the chance of leadership and distinction, Ekehom suddenly made himself the mouth-piece of the ancient Dragon, pouring forth his pent-up fury in a flood of false and abusive charges, which Swedenborg justly branded as “cursed blasphemies and lies.” With monumental shamelessness he introduced his attack with the now historic words: “I am not acquainted with Assessor Swedenborg’s religious system, nor have I taken any trouble to learn to know it. I have been told that it is to he learned chiefly from his published writings, DE NOVA HIEROSOLYMA DE CHARITATE ET FIDE [?] DE DOMINO, etc., which I neither own, nor have read or seen.”

As Berg, (p. 78), observes: “Such an insignificant circumstance as that he had not even seen the works, did not, of course, prevent him from declaring them *seductive, heretical, offensive, and in the highest degree to be condemned.*” Throughout the trial Ekebom consistently sustained the character which posterity has adjudged him, but his furious violence, low cunning, open lying and transparent hypocrisy, produce, on the whole, an impression of the ridiculous rather than the deeply devilish. From all that we have read, Ekebom was, after all, only the brainless mouth-piece of the Dragon, the tool of the scheming lawyer and unrelenting hater, who moved the clerical pieces and directed the whole affair. It is of interest to learn from Mr. Berg, that Ekebom and Lamberg, having accomplished their common cause, — the prohibition of the Writings of Swedenborg and the punishment of Beyer and Rosén, — soon afterwards, (on May 2, 1771), locked horns over a matter of worldly politics, and henceforth remained implacable enemies. (B. 1:137.) Bishop Lamberg on this occasion treated Ekebom very much as Ekebom, in his brief day of authority, had treated Beyer and Rosén. Though the Trial continued in a desultory fashion until 1779, the voice of Ekebom is heard no more. *Lex Talionis*, the law of Hell!

V. — MAGNUS ROEMPKE, another member of the Consistory, and second professor of Theology in the Gothenburg College, was, next to Beyer and Rosén, the one who at first seemed to

have been most closely affiliated with the cause of the New Church. In a paper "ON REPROBATION," which was read by him at a meeting of the clergy early in 1768 and afterwards published, he is said to have advocated the teachings of the New Church in respect to Justification and Mediation, and on this account he became for a time an object of suspicion and persecution. At first he held out bravely with Beyer and Rosén, but as the clouds gathered thicker and more threatening, he finally surrendered to the enemy and, in turn, became a persecutor. A book of his was sharply reviewed by Rosén in a literary magazine, and Roempke now sought revenge upon his former friend by a contemptible intrigue. He instructed his son to be impertinent to Dr. Rosén in the class-room the professor endured it for a while, but at last, *horrible dictu*, struck the youngster

with an umbrella. This was at once reported to the Consistory, which did its best to create a mountain out of the molehill. The case was even reported to the Royal Council in order to cast further odium upon Rosén, but the latter turned the tables upon his enemies in several memorials sparkling with caustic wit, and the Council paid no attention to the petty persecution. Roempke died in 1784.

VI. JOHAN GOTHENIUS, Doctor of Theology and Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, was “a man of rare scholarship, based on a most thorough and profound study of the older classical literature, and enriched by an extensive knowledge of the literature of his own times.” (Bexell in the HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF GOTHENBUEG.) He was of a liberal but somewhat skeptical form of mind, and a keen but cynical observer of men and motives, which he freely depicted in his intimate correspondence with the royal librarian Gjorwell in Stockholm,— a correspondence from which Berg throws important side-lights upon the Trial in Gothenburg. It was Gothenius, more than any one else who assisted Dr. Beyer in the compilation of the HOUSEHOLD SERMONS,* writing for them a series of “uses” or applications. (The Swedish word here is “*nyttorna*,” which Dr. R. L. Tafel translated “Evening Sermons,” mistaking “*nyttorna*,” the uses, for *natterna*, the nights! See Doc. II. p. 340.) Gothenius, during the

earlier part of the Trial, consistently voted with Beyer and Rosén, but he was by no means a Newchurchman, and finally, disgusted with what he regarded as the “superstitions of the Swedenborgians,” he went over to the majority, but was never rancorous. He died in 1809.

VII. MARTIN WALLENSTRALE, the son of the former Bishop Wallin, of Gothenburg, was Professor of History in the College and died in 1807 as Bishop of Kalmar. Like Gothenius he belonged for a long time to the moderate party in the Consistory, but, on account of a personal as well as official jealousy of Rosen, he, too, joined the crew of the Dragonists. His relative, the court-favorite Schroderheim, in recommending Wallenstrale to a bishopric, wrote thus to Gustavus III: “Wallenstrale is jovial, voluptuous, always hard up, lusting for fame, in a word, to my

*The title of this work has been wrongly translated “*Sermon Essays*,”
by Dr. R.

L. Tafel, in his DOCUMENTS.

mind the right kind of a man for a bishop. He is, moreover, on the right side in politics, and possibly most orthodox in that field.” (B. 1:75.) Wallenstrale, of course, received his bishopric.

VIII. CHRISTIAN HEMPE, the pastor of the German church in Gothenburg, took but small part in the affairs of the Consistory, but, when present at the sessions, was always on the orthodox side. He is characterized by Berg as “a violent and quarrelsome man, always engaged in controversy with his colleagues and his congregation.” From the minutes of the Trial it is evident that he was too ignorant and too stupid to understand any of the issues involved.

IX. LORENZ JULIUS KULLIN, the right-hand man of Ekebom, was professor of mathematics and titular dean, and was one of the most persistent and active of the persecutors. From the letters of Gothenius to Gjorwell we learn the motive of Kullin’s hostility to Beyer. As early in the prosecution as June 17, 1769, Gothenius writes: “The secret intention is to have Beyer deposed from his office; several persons have worked for this a long time, but hitherto in another way; now this way [of heresy. huntingi appears to be the best.” (B. I :74.) And later on he writes: “The holy zeal of Kullin consists in this that he wants to have Beyer out of the way, in order that afterwards, as senior professor of philosophy, he himself may obtain the prebendal parish which accompanies a chair in theology.” Upon this revelation Mr. Berg exclaims indignantly: “What despicable meanness and baseness

of thought and action is not exposed in this confidential letter! Thus, in order that a mediocrity may be promoted, he does not for a moment hesitate to use the influence of his friends to undermine and destroy the welfare of a man whose one and only fault was that he entertained a religious conviction which was different from that of the majority, or, rather, that he actually dared to have a conviction. The shameful intrigue miscarried, however, and it was only after Beyer's death that Kullin, in 1774, actually obtained the chair in Theology." (*Ibid.*" Mr. Berg is mistaken here. Beyer did not die until 1779, but was forbidden to teach theology in 1770. Kullin obtained the vacated chair in 1774, and died in 1795.

The hypocrisy of this ecclesiastic, and his deadly hatred of Swedenborg and the New Church, are fully betrayed by his long speech in the Consistory on December 7, 1769. He then assured

Beyer “on his conscience” that he entertained no ill will, but “from the heart intended him all that is good.” Turning to Swedenborg’s letter of October 30th, Kullin waxes patriotically indignant at “the offensive and scandalous thought that here in Sweden there are few who admit the understanding into what is theological,” and refers sarcastically to Swedenborg’s statement that “Theology is here in its winter, and that the night is longer here than in the southern countries,” when nevertheless “our cold and dark world has been able to produce such a glorious and shining light as Mr. Assessor Swedenborg,” etc.

X. ANDERS JOHAN AURELL. the self-appointed prosecuting attorney and moving spirit in the persecution against the New Church, was an assessor-at-law in Gothenburg. Though a layman, he was learned in Hebrew and in the dogmas of the old Theology, for the preservation of which he professed a most holy and disinterested zeal. According to Prof. Sundelin, of Upsala, he was, however, “a quarrelsome, unprincipled lawyer, rather than a man zealous for Christian truth,” and Mr. Berg describes him as “pretending to act from zeal for the Church and for the purity of doctrine, but in all his doings he bears the stamp of a litigious shyster.” (B. 1:83.) While admitting the truth of these characterizations, we think that they do not sufficiently describe the depth of malignity and of cruel, vindictive hatred which actuated this unhappy spirit, nor the cunning resourcefulness which made him, indeed, a formidable foe.

The original cause of his hatred against Dr. Beyer is not known, but, according to a statement by the latter, it was “a personal reason.” To secure vengeance became his one and unrelenting purpose, and to this end he not only instigated the whole Trial, but intruded himself continually in its conduct. It was he who prompted his brother, the Dean Peter Aurelius, to take the first step in the persecution by demanding, on September 22, 1768, that the Consistory “take the most energetic measures” against the importation and circulation of Swedenborg’s works. It was he who stood behind his boon companion, Ekebon, whom he inspired with the plan of procedure, and with the cunning and ensnaring questions which the latter

repeatedly put to the accused Doctors. (13. 1:84.) Armed with a legal statute, which permitted any outsider to demand for publication, at his own

expense, the Acts or Minutes of the Consistory, it was he who gave national publicity to the whole affair by publishing the Proceedings, sheet by sheet, until finally stopped by order of the Chancellor of Justice, in the middle of a sentence, on February 7, 1770. The legal trickster, however, found worthy foemen in Beyer and Rosén, who by their intrepidity, watchfulness, and legal knowledge, defeated him in every move. When baffled at one trick, he would return to the fray with some other scheme or lying accusation, and if it had not been for Aurell's persistency there is no doubt that the majority of moderate members in the Consistory would have succeeded, at various points, in quashing the whole indictment.

When thus seeing that the intended victims had a fair chance to escape. Aurell set before himself the ancient Roman maxim of "*divide at impera.*" Gothenius tells us how Bishop Lamberg was captured by Aurell through private intimidation, (B. I :90), and Roempke was scared into compliance by a well-directed legal attack on his "Reprobation" paper. It is not known by what secret influences he won over Gothenius and Wallenstrale, but he certainly managed completely to isolate Beyer and Rosén in the Consistory, and to see them illegally humiliated and punished, — but only to witness, at last, how the proposed *auto-da-fe* went up in mere smoke through the unwillingness of the Upsala theological faculty to render judgment as to the heterodoxy or orthodoxy of Swedenborg's Writings. Beyer died in the year 1779, and Aurell in the same year. One may imagine the meeting of the accuser and the accused before the Supreme Judge. who rendered the final verdict.

Appendix II

REFERENCES TO SWEDENBORG IN DUTCH PUBLICATIONS

1772

- a) A Collection of Swedenborg anecdotes in Dutch:
Over Swedenborg, Naar Franach, seems to be an appendix to some book — perhaps one of the Writings since it is paged: 228—334.
- b) The following Notes in the Preface (Verhandeling van den Vertaaler”) to Em. Swedenborg, Godgeleerd Samenstel. of kort Uittrekzel, uit ‘s mans schriften, bevattende
. . Door Ysbrand van Hamelsveld. Te Amsterdam, By Wessing en van der Heij. 1790.

Page III*(Concerning Sandel’s Eulogium)

“(*) Ik geef hier het Uittrekzel ult deze Redenveering, ‘t welk de Heer Claudius in den Wandabecket Bode, I. en II. Deel geplaatst heeft, Bladz. 162, en volg.” (i give here an Extract from this account which Hr. Claudius has placed in the Wandsbecker Bode, I. and II. part, p.162, etc.)

Pages XX—XXI s The statement that Oetinger himself translated Earths in the Universe.

Interesting accounts of early Swed. movements follow.

[Concerning this work by Hamelsveld,] (The Theological System of Em.

Swedenborg, etc.) Mr. Gerrit Barger writes as follows:

“In his long Preface, the Translator says that he now has the opportunity of fulfilling his promise made in a former publication. One might think from this that his first book at that time had been well sold. He says in that Preface: that most of his readers will know Swedenborg’s name better from the last years of his life, and from his last Writings, than from the side of his learning and former life. From which it is clear that Swedenborg was well known in Holland at that time. . . Some particulars follow about the Swedish Exegetical Society in combination with a similar society in Strassburg and a letter.” C. Barger.

Mentioned in Hyde p.658

Copy of this work in ANC Lib-y = S11.H17; see ACSD 1512.16.

Appendix II

REFERENCE TO SWEDENBORG 1802

In Eri Benzilii . . . Brevianium Histoniae Ecciesiastica

Arosise, 1802 [p.55]

1st & 2d Editions (1695, 1699) in ANO Library = Rm 15 — S10.B43
(1695)

S10.B43.2

(1699

)

Text:

“3.23. Swedenborgiani originen & nomen debentes Nobilissimo Dom. Eman. Swedenbong, Nostrati (+1772). Scripta cruditissimi illius Veni, quae multa sunt, sed obscurissima, ut Oedipo conjectore indigeant, paene Divino honore dignantur. Neque illa, ut ipse prositebatur, ex ingenio vel imaginatione sua, sed ex visis & auditis, plunima saltem, lausit. Continet hac doctnina varios errores, gui Enthusiasmum, Sabellianismum & Natunalismum capiunt; ut mirum sane cuique videatur, illam tamen multis, & doctis quidem arrisisse. In Anglia plunimi, ut fama fert, aures ei dociles praebent: Neque in Patri statoris deesse sectatores, novimus.

“Societas quaedam, Holmiae instituta, Begetica Philanthropica Swedenbongii scripta laudibus extulit, nonnulla edidit, pluraque se edituram promisit. Placita autem Swedenbongii cum somnambulismo & magnetismo animali conjunxit. En scripta quaedam, quae societati debemus: Nya Jerusalem och dess himelska Lara, Stockholm 1787.

Samlingen för Philanthroper, Stockholm 1787.

Quodam etjam, praesertim conciones sacras, Haoniae typis describi curavit.”

Appendix II

INFORMATION ON J. SWEDBERG & E.S. IN BIOGRAPHISKT LEXICON

In Biographiskt Lexicon, vol.16, Upsala 1849,
the following items should be noted:

[In ANC Library]

s.v. SVEDBERG, Jesper — (pp.224—90)

1. p.287 Swedenborg's poem in Latin, German and Swedish.

s.v. SWEDENBORG, Emanuel — (pp.290—350)

2. This article is full of interesting information.
3. 2.290*: See "Stiernmans Matrikel," where Swedenborg is said to have been born at Upsala.
4. 2.292*: "Det exemplar af Plotini Opera Philosophica, hvilket Stjernhjelm egt och kallat sitt 'pabulum animae', begagnades af Swedenborg, enligt handsknifna anteckningen af Lidén i dess Hist. Poet. Suec. sid.25."
5. 2.294*: Reference to Blätter für Lit. Unterhalf. 1843, n:o.237.
6. p.299*s "Hans afhandling om vattens höjd framhölls med utmärkelse af Berzelius vid Naturforskaremötet i Stockholm vid frågan om Svenska vallens höjning."

7. p.302: Reference to Swedenborg and modern scientific recognition, new names.

Appendix II

FALSE REPORTS CONCERNING SWEDENBORG

1840

In the British Magazine, Aug.—October 1840. From the hit. Repository 1840- p.511, as follows:

Attack on Swedenborg in “The British Magazine”

During the last few months, the readers of The British Magazine — which circulates chiefly among the established clergy — have repeatedly had their attention drawn to Swedenborg and his doctrines. This was begun by a writer, under the signature “H”, who appears to adopt the ideas of Professor Rosetti respecting Swedenborg, which are wild and absurd in the extreme. The Professor maintains that while Swedenborg “professed to write a narrative of realities in another world, his object was in truth confined to this world, and was that of the destruction of the papal power and of the order and peace of society.”

The remarks of “H” called for two papers by “Anti—theorist,” in August and September; in the former of which, as a contrast to Rosetti’s views, he gives those of Moehler, Professor of Theology at Munich, and known on the Continent as one of the great champions of the papacy. Although undertaking to refute Swedenborgianism, he candidly states in reference to E.S., -

The conviction of this prophet, as we believe and as Joseph Goerres has shewn, was sincere; the uprightness and probity of his character do not permit us to suspect any fraud. ***

The system of supernatural vision (presented in the works of Swedenborg) is not, he remarks, exclusively speculative, as one might suppose at first sight; it is above all practical and moral. The Protestant

doctrine of justification, as well as the principles connected with it, revolted the mind of Swedenborg; the whole of this sort of instruction appeared to him contrary to Scripture and pernicious to a Christian life. Behold here the one fixed idea, so to speak, from which the whole of Swedenborgianism proceeds.

He observes in regard to Swedenborg's anti-papal spirit:

Whatever may be the prejudices of Swedenborg against the Roman church, he does not shut against us the gates of heaven. If the Catholics have done works from a principle of charity, and if their thoughts have been more concerning God than the pope, Swedenborg tells us they enter as easily into happiness as a person would into a palace, the guards of which forbade no man, or as they would into a temple, the doors of which always stand open.

In the September No., "Anti-theorist" gives extracts from a Roman Catholic periodical, The Echo of the Vatican, showing the progress the new doctrines have made among the papists, which is an especial cause of lamentation to them, as several of their most talented and respectable men - whom they name - have deserted their banners.

But it is upon "H's" letter in the October No., that we have to remark. It contains several charges which, if they were well founded, would be serious indeed. In reference to Swedenborg's discovering Queen Ulrica's secret he says:

“it is known by what person he had been previously put in possession of her secret counsels.”

but he does not offer any evidence in the way of proof; as if both the imposture and its detection were notorious. Then come two other equally unsupported assertions; one that,

“at the same time, when he set up for an inspired visionary or prophet, he made a sudden and astonishing display of riches, to the amount of several millions French, which he scattered around him with ostentatious liberality”;

the other, about a conversation he was reported to have had with the Virgin Mary. These gratuitous assertions are made with the avowed purpose of convicting Swedenborg of imposture; but we do not feel called upon to disprove what there has been no attempt to prove; we therefore pass them over in order to notice a case in which there is an attempt to produce evidence.

He quotes, in the original Latin, a part of the first sentence in n.38 of the De Telluribus (The Earths in the Universe) describing an interview in the spiritual world between some spirits of the planet Mercury and Christian Wolf subsequent to his decease and then triumphantly exclaims:

“this was actually printed six years before the death of Wolf,” thereby making out, to his own satisfaction, a clear case of imposture. But what is the fact? Why, that Wolf died in 1754, and the De Telluribus was printed, as appears by the title—page, in 1758; that is, not six years before, but four years after Wolf’s decease! We are willing to believe the mistake an unintentional one, and therefore think it probable that in the book to which “H” referred for the date of Wolf’s death, there was a printer’s error, 1764 being given instead of 1754; but we consider he must possess at least as much credulity as he gives the Swedenborgians credit for — who, he says,

“chew such opium.”

- or he would not have believed that so shewd a man as he esteems Swedenborg to have been, would have put it into the power of Wolf and others so effectually to expose his “charlatanism.”

It is remarkable that “H” did not quote the whole of the sentence. Was he withheld by an instinctive fear that if he did, it would have a tendency to produce an impression in favor of Swedenborg’s views? The sentence concludes thus: “for every one, in another life, discourses spiritually, or by spiritual ideas, only so far as he had believed on God during his abode in the world, and materially, so far as he had not believed on God.” A sentiment one would think, that must be cheerfully assented to by every sincere Christian.

“H’s” ignorance of the laws that govern the spiritual world, and of its intimate connection with this world, will account for his being offended at Swedenborg’s declaration, that the last judgment took place in 1757, which “H” calls “a quiet year.” Now, we must know that a natural effect frequently does not take place till a long time after the existence of the cause that produces it. For instance, spring-tides do not happen till about

three days after the new or full moon that causes them: the hottest part of the day and of the year is not till some time after noon and midsummer: and what can be more quiet than the state of the weather which usually precedes an earthquake or a hurricane? Had “H” then, reflected sufficiently on the astounding events that have occurred in rapid succession since 1757, he would not have deemed quietness a proof that causes of the greatest magnitude were not about to take effect. He seems also to have overlooked the fact, that the all-important event, which forms the foundation of the Christian’s hope — our Lord’s personal advent as the Redeemer of his people - was so little known at the period, even by the people among whom he dwelt, that —with the exception of Josephus, of questionable authority — no contemporary historian makes mention of it.

That he has read Swedenborg very little, and to very little purpose, we may infer when he says,

“that life, death, resurrection, &c., in Swedenborg, are merely terms expressive of certain transactions in this present life.”

After intimating that Swedenborg does not mean what he says, he proceeds:

“What reason remains to us for concluding that Christ means the man of Nazareth, son of Mary? Judging by such data as I possess, I disbelieve that Swedenborg means our Lord Jesus when he makes a shew of speaking of him.”

It appears, then, that he would have been content had he met with a proof of the manhood, but that he had not the discernment to see the demonstration of the sole and exclusive divinity of the Lord, which Swedenborg so abundantly affords.

As every member of the New Church must feel an interest in whatever is said of E.S. and the doctrines he was divinely commissioned to make known to mankind, we have felt it a duty to inform our readers of the discussion in The British Magazine. While it is painful to witness a writer treating with disrespect one who so little deserves it as Swedenborg, let us take into the account that even an unfavorable notice may have the effect of leading some to an examination of the Writings of the New Church Scribe, and ultimately to a reception of the doctrine, who were previously quite unacquainted with them. The matter will probably be continued in The British Magazine, whet we will not fail to revert to it.

London

EDITOR

Appendix II

CONCERNING NICHOLAS COLLINS

1821

1 page 8:o

In Manchester Report, January 5th, 1821: No.XIX: p.10
(Copy in ANC Library = S6.M3a.)

“...In Philadelphia I *enjoyed* a peculiarly interesting interview with the venerable and reverend Mr. --- He is now seventy-four years of age, has been Pastor of the Swedish church there for fifty years, and was personally acquainted with Swedenborg; and though not an avowed receiver of his writings, gave the most satisfactory account of his life and character.”

MS. In Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia:

Otto Norberg, The nissiori of the Church of Sweden on the Delaware in North America, Part I. Translated by Josua Lindahl, page 9, concerning And. Hesselius. Contains information as to Nicholas Collin.

Copy of the Swedish editions Svenska Kyrkans Mission vid Delaware i Nord-
Amerika, Stockholm 1893 in ANC Library = 284.1/N752.

Appendix II

NICHOLAS COLLIN'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING SWEDENBORG

1801

[See ACSD 1552]

In the Philadelphia Gazette and American Daily Advertiser,
Wednesday, 5th August 1801: p.2 - 2 columns, large quarto -
“Anecdotes of Swedenborg, by Nicholas Collin, Rector of the
Swedish Church in Philadelphia.”

Reprinted “from the Philadelphia Gazette” in Poulson's Daily
Advertiser, August 11th, 1801: pp.1-2.
(Doc. 2¹: pp.417-23 = Doc.253)

In ditto. No. II — 8th August 1801: (Saturday, p.2)
“Comment on the foregoing account given by Swedenborg himself.”

Reprinted ditto.

In ditto. No. III — 10th August 1801: Monday:

“My Conversation with Swedenborg and other authentic
Sources of Information concerning him” 1 col. large 4to.

Reprinted ditto.

In ditto. No. IV — 12th August 1801: Wednesday:

“Swedenborg's Religious and Moral Character; manners;
Celibacy; Economy; Personal Appearance.” 1 col. do.

Reprinted ditto. — August 17th, 1801: Pal.

In ditto. No. V — 15th August 1801: Saturday: p.3:

“Various Opinions on Swedenborg’s Principal Doctrines that prevailed in Sweden previous to my departure in 1769.”

Reprinted ditto. August 18th, 1801: p.1.

Appendix II

(comp. ACSD 54)

HESSELIUS - An article on, by Dr. Alfred Acton [Written after 1929]

Some weeks after my return from Sweden, where I had spent a year studying documents and other matters bearing on the life of Emanuel Swedenborg, I received a call from Dr. Westin of Upsala who is engaged in investigating - from the historical point of view - the contributions made by Swedes to the cultural and scientific development of American life. A few weeks later, I had the pleasure of a visit from two ladies in Fredericksburg, Virginia, who gave me information which I am sure would have been of the greatest interest to Dr. Westin, and which I am equally sure will be of interest to all Swedes, whether resident in their fatherland or in America. It concerned an altar piece, the work of a Swedish artist, which not only has historical importance both for America and for Sweden but is surely destined to be prized for its own sake.

Dr. Charles Henry Hart, writing in Harpers Magazine for March 1898, brought to public notice, for the first time, the fact that the honor of being the first painter to land in America belongs, not to the Scotchman Watson who arrived at Perth Amboy in 1715, but to the Swede Gustavus Hesselius who arrived in New Sweden (Wilmington) in May 1711. In his interesting article, Dr. Hart gives some particulars concerning Hesselius, and dwells especially on the fact that the latter, by his picture of the Last Supper which he painted for St. Barnabas Church in Queen Ann's Parish, Maryland, in 1722, was the first man in America to paint an altar piece, and the first artist to receive a commission connected with a public building.

The fact that Hesselius was the first artist to come to America was made

known at the time of the Silver Jubilee of King Oscar, but neither then nor for many years later was it known thdt the Hesselius painting to which such great historical importance is attached was still in existence; indeed, Dr. Hart writes as though he had no doubt that it had been destroyed, and even now - so far as I know -its existence has never been publicly announced. The reading of Dr. Hart's article by the then owner of the picture was the apparently accidental cause that led to its identification same nine years latter.

At that time, the picture was of particular interest to me because of the distant connection which Hesselius had with the great Swedish scientist and theologian Emanuel Swedenborg.

Bishop Jesper Swedberg's second wife was Sarah Bergia, the daughter of the Pastor of Norrberke in Dalarna. She married Jesper Swedberg in 1697. At that time Emanuel Swedenborg was nine years old, and he became a great and especial favorite of his stepmother, to whom he was devotedly attached until the day of her death in 1720 when Swedenborg had already attained scientific prominence in Sweden.

Sarah Bergia's sister married the Pastor in Folkarna, Anders Hesselius. Four of her children - Anders, Johann, Gustaf, and Samuel - were destined to play no small part: three of them in the cultural life of America, and one in the development of learning in Sweden. Swedenborg must have been intimately acquainted with these four boys during their earlier years, and with one of them - Dr. Johann Hesselius - he developed a special friendship coupled with a high admiration of his scientific attainments. Indeed, the two friends were companions for several months on a scientific journey in Holland and Germany. Johann was a famous botanist, and he is referred to in more than one of Swedenborg's works. His botanical collection - which was greatly enriched by American specimens which he received from his brother Anders - is now preserved in the Museum at Upsala University.

Of the three other brothers, Anders, and - a few years later - Samuel, became Pastors in the Swedish Colony in New Sweden, Delaware; while Gustaf, who came to this country with Anders, is destined to take a noted place in the history of American art. Indeed, now that his painting of the Last Supper has been discovered, he will perhaps be the only one of the four brothers to receive wide notice outside his own fatherland - yet, not a single mention of him is made in the Swedish Biographiskt Lexicon.

It is with Gustaf that I have now especially to deal. Curiously enough, a few weeks prior to my leaving Stockholm I had

come across a remarkably
[see ACSD n. 54] interesting manuscript preserved in the Royal Library in
Stockholm. It is

entitled Andreae Hesselii Anmärckningar öfver Resan, 1711-24. Anders Hesselius had been sent by Bishop Jesper Swedberg as Pastor to the Swedish Colony in America, and he took with him his younger brother Gustaf. His diary therefore has special interest to those who would know more of the life of the latter.

They sailed from Stockholm in an English ship on October 5, 1711, and Hesselius is very graphic in his description of the hardships endured by the passengers. They went through some great storms, but their greatest suffering was caused by the miserably character of the captain.

They were refused the food for which their passage money had paid, and there was great discontent and unhappiness during the voyage. They reached Yarmouth on October 20th, and Hesselius says of this town that in it he found det bästa sill fiske i hela England. After a week's quarantine, with plenty of food in the ship, but only little and that of poor quality for the passengers, they landed at Harwich on December 5th. Hesselius devotes many words to the description of this liten sjöstad - describing its church, its curious streets paved with flint, and its houses built of flint and wood. He compares it with Hedemora of his own dear Dalarna.

On December 8th, they arrived in London - i Hela Christna Werlden aldra stoorsta och folckrykaste stad. Hesselius has much to say of his doings in this city, where he saw much of Emanuel Swedenborg who was then making his first foreign journey. Swedenborg had arrived in London in May 1710, and stayed until 1712, but Hesselius remained only long enough to get the necessary papers for his journey to America. He and his brother Gustaf sailed from London on February 4th, arriving at New Sweden in May 1712 (not 1711, as stated by Dr. Hart). Soon after their arrival, Gustaf went to Philadelphia where he settled as a general painter. From an advertisement which he put in a Philadelphia paper, it appears that he painted coats-of-arms, show-boards, houses, etc. - a fact which indicates, not lack of ability on the part of the painter, but the low state of art in the new country to which he had come. His talent as a painter, however, was well known, and in August 1720, the trustees of St. Barnabas Church in Wilmington, tentatively decided to ask him to execute an altar piece illustrating the Last Supper. The definite order was given on September 5, 1721, and the picture was finished and in place on November 26, 1722, the price paid to Hesselius being £17.

I need not dwell on the various fortunes suffered by this picture, until finally it became entirely lost to the artistic world. Suffice it to say that, owing to the fortuitous reading of Dr. Hart's article, it has now been discovered, and one needs but see it to be impressed - not only with its historical importance, but also with the fact that in itself it is a great work of art. I myself had the pleasure of seeing it in Fredericksburg, and it afforded me the greatest interest in that not many weeks previously I had seen Leonardo da Vinci's last Supper in Milan. I am not an artist but my examination of Hesselius' picture convinces me - and in this I am not alone - that it is the equal if not the superior of da Vinci's. Unlike the letter, it is

Appendix II

also in a fine state of preservation. Da Vinci's Last Supper seems to have been designed to express the consternation of the Disciples after hearing Christ's words that there was a traitor among them. Hesselius, on the other hand, has chosen to portray the Supper before Christ had uttered the words of accusation. Most remarkable perhaps, in his picture, is the position in which he has placed the Disciples. The traditional pictures of the Last Supper all show Christ and the Disciples seated at three sides of the table. Hesselius has departed from this, and shows Judas sitting alone almost opposite the Lord. The expression on his countenance - manifesting doubt, anxiety, despair, the conflict between good and evil emotions - is portrayed with a vividness which is truly remarkable; and one receives the impression that Judas is not an evil man nor yet good. He is swayed between the powers of heaven and the powers of hell; and the bitter conflict exhibited in his countenance prepares the reader to expect his tragic end when a few days later, overwhelmed by grief and repentance he hanged himself.

In preparing for his picture, Hesselius evidently studied the New Testament with great care and in a deep and reverential spirit; and the expressions on the faces of the various Apostles are living revelations of their characters as portrayed by the Evangelists. Not only are Peter and John readily identified, but also the sturdy brothers of Peter, the doubting Thomas, the ceremonial Matthew, the devout Nathaniel, the just Simon. They all wonderfully exhibit the spirit with which they were filled.

It is not my purpose, however, nor am I qualified, to give an artistic description of this remarkable picture. It is sufficient if I have indicated something of the life of the artist, and have called attention to the important place which the picture itself, and the artist who created it, will undoubtedly occupy both in the history of American art and in the story of Sweden's many contributions to the development of

American culture.

APPENDIX II

EXTRACTS FROM NORLING'S BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

1854

In Emanuel Swedenborg d'après plusieurs auteurs, par
G.C.Norling.

An illuminated manuscript (13 ½ by 8—¾), written in 1854, and presented to William III of Holland, to whom it is dedicated, on November 14, 1854. Now in the Royal Library,

The Hague. Title, dedication, quotation, and text, 48 pp. Portrait, arms, and drawings of Swedenborg's house and garden-house (Hyde n.3348a)

p.22: Il opposait aux adversaires, qui attaquaient son système une telle force polemique, qu'il les reduisait au silence. Tel fut le cas de Hallman, évêque de Skara, qui, après un debat très vif avec Swedenborg, où ni l'hebreu ni le latin ne furent épargnés, de son antagoniste devint son admirateur. Du rest, et sans mettre foi aux doctrines et aux visions de Swedenborg, pour être juste il faut souscrire au jugement de Thorild, "qu'il était le modele de la simplicité, apostolique," et dire avec l'ingenieur baron d'Ehrenheim, président de la chancellerie de Suède, que: "Tandisque le Pythagore de la Créce se vantait hautement d'être reformateur politique et, assis sur son trône à Cretone, décrétait des lois aux peuples suppliants, celui de la Suede menait une vie retirée et tranquille, sans affecter la gloire et sans être entouré d'admirateurs, laissant à ses écrits à lxxii gagner les éloges que leur mérite seul leur pourrait valoir."

p.31: Swedenborg fait subir aux personnes qui ont donné dans les erreurs, des épreuves très-sévères; particulièrement quand leurs idées sont en oppositions avec les principes de sa doctrine.

p.39: Après maintes révolutions dans la façon de penser par rapport à Swedenborg, les gens sensés au moins de tous les partis sont d'accord à le reconnaître pour un théosophe noble et plein de génie, riche d'instruction et grand même jusque dans ses erreurs.

p.19: Il travaillait surtout les nuits, et sa servante assurait qu'il écrivait sans lumière, les volets fermés.

Translation by B.G.Briscoe:

p.22: He opposed those adversaries who attacked his system, with such polemic force, that he reduced them to silence. Such was the case with Hallman, Bishop of Skara, who, after a very lively debate with Swedenborg—in which neither Hebrew nor Latin was spared—from being his antagonist, he became his admirer. For the rest, and without putting any faith in Swedenborg's doctrines and visions, for the sake of justice, one must subscribe to Thorild's judgment, "That he was the model of apostolic simplicity," and say with the Engineer Baron d'Ehrenheim, president of the Swedish Chancellery, that I "While the Pythagoras of Greece loudly proclaimed himself to be a political reformer, and, seated on his throne at Crotona, decreed the laws to the humble people, the one of Sweden led a retired and quiet life, claiming no glory and unsurrounded by admirers, leaving it to his writings to gain for him the praises which their merit alone would be able to bring to them.

p.31: Swedenborg made those persons who have fallen into false beliefs undergo very severe tests; particularly when their ideas are in opposition to the principles of his doctrine.

p.39: After many revolutions in the manner of thinking with regard to Swedenborg, intelligent people at least from all parts are in agreement in recognizing him to be a noble theosophist and full of genius, rich in information and great even in his falsities.

p.19: He worked mostly at night, and his servant was sure that he wrote without any light, the shutters being closed.

Appendix II

ANECDOTES CONCERNING SWEDENBORG IN SPENCE'S "ESSAYS"

1792

[See ACSD 1593]

In Essays in Divinity and Physic, by William Spence, M.D., London
1792.

Copy in ANC Lib. = 32 v.57 E.

Page xiii note:

“The Empress of Russian is said to have written two filthy
ludicrous plays to ridicule this doctrine of truth.”

Page xxxx 38

Concerning Swedenborg and the Count D. Egleblad.

Page 39

Swedenborg concerning the Establishment of the Church.

“ 39-40

“ 48*

Concerning the grand niece of Swedenborg, who was in need of
pecuniary support.

Appendix II

NOTES ON VARIOUS ITEMS, REFERENCES TO ANECDOTES, ETC.

- 1) J.C.Schlaeger. Bibl. i Gotha, Saxe Coburg omnämner Swedenborg i bref till honom. t. ex. **ang.** Förslag till vårt mynta och måls ind. [1719] Dalin Arkenholtz. St. Arch?
- 2) 1761. In Swed. und Aberglaube, p.118. Notice of Swedenborg in Frankfurter Ness—Relation d.i. halbjährliche Nachrichten. [Not in K.B.] Herbstmesse 1759, und die Neue Geneolog. Histor. Nachrichten 1761 s.233, 261. [Ref. correct?]
- 3) Kärnan af Swedenborgska Läran [1780], an MS:
“The Essence of Swedenborg’s Doctrine.” A Swedish MS (incomplete), by the Rev. Jonas Pehrson Odhner — circa 1780.” [In hand of C.T.O. on cover]. Kept in the Safe of the ARC Library.
- 4) Extract from the N.Jer. Messenger, n.Y. 1869, vol.XVI: p.69 — Anecdote of Madam Hellstedt.
- 5) Ditto. 1869: p.234. Important; 1736: p.22.
- 6) Missing MSS and Frugård. See N.C.Pamphlet Coll. ARC Lib. 32. vols. 119A , 121B , 122L; also vol.59.
- 7) Extract from: Emanuel Swedenborg, Notice Biographique & Bibliographique par un Ami de la Nouvelle Eglise [Chevrier]: note p.116, Paris 1875
In ARC Lib. = 585.C42.

Reference to the little girl who wanted to see an angel.

Fran M. Samuel Simmonds

- 1) American Vine (Nag.) June 15, 1775: p.159.
- 2) Mr. Day in Baltimore knows about Swedenborg and Washington. Bishop Pendleton knows about it.
- 3) Duché [J.] spent the night with Washington. Washington did not take communion. Had copy of TCR open when he died.

Duché's Sermons, April 21, 1771. In Logonian Library, on death of R. Penn, Esq.

Safe at 22nd & Chestnut St. N.C. Book Center contains:
 - a) Records of First Society
 - b) Duché's Bible
- 4) Freemants Journal was published by Francis Bayley, 1781—1802; U.S. Mag. January 1779 - December 1779, also by him.
- 5) Phil. Monthly Mag., or Univ. Repository for 1798, 2 vols., contains several [items of] gravity.
- 6) Glenn's Lectures advertiseds Penn Gazette, June 2, 1784; Chron. of Freedom, June 5, 1784.
- 7) Wm. Penn owed 50 pounds to Duché's father. Penn offered him a lot from market to Arch instead, but Duché took the 50 pounds.

Appendix II

OPINIONS CONCERNING SWEDENBORG — VARIOUS

1863, 1867

In Emmanuel Swedenborg, Sa Vie, Ses Ecrits et Sa Doctrine

par M.Jacques Matter, Paris 1863

Swedish Translation, 1864 (Stockholm)

In ANC Library S8S.M432)

Extracts:

Swedish ed. p.209:

Speaking of Swedenborg's new set of teeth - "Ofversattaren har haft en farmor, död

vid Dannemora 1823, som vid 96 år, litet före sin död, fick fyra nya tänder."

French ed. p. 235:

Saint—Martin rapporte, dans son "Vortrait"[*] qu'A Strasbourg il fut lie etroitement avec un neveu de Swedenborg, qu'il appelle tout à tour le baron et le chevalier de Silberhielm et qui lui suggéra l'idée de "L'homme de désir."

Ditto. p.381:

Ce qui est, cependant, tout à fait de l'époque de celui—ci, ce sont les idées de Herder sur son compte. Ces idées étaient, dans les années 1760 à 1770, celles des philosophes les plus éminents de toute

l'Europe, et si le célèbre auteur de la Palingénésie, Charles Bonnet,[t] lisait les écrits philosophiques de Swedenborg comme ii en lisait les ouvrages de science, il les jugeait et en jugeait l'auteur, sans nul doute, au nom de la Suisse, comme Herder au nom de l'Allemagne.

Ditto.p.427 Notes:

[see ACSD 621.12]

Les principes des choses naturelles, etc., furent mis à l'index, ce qui contribua à les faire connaître ailleurs que dans le Nord.

(Swedish transn, p.314 Anmärkningar = Naturtingens ursprung &c. blefvo satta i Registret, hvilket bidrog att göra dem kända äfven annorstädes än i Norden.

Ditto. p.428

Notes:

On rapporte à *un* des voyages très-nombreux de Swedenborg allant de Londres à Stockholm un trait de sa rare délicatesse en matière d'équité. Il paya le droit de passage pour tous ses compagnons de route, en disant, qu'il avait pris possession dans la cabine, d'une façon déraisonnable, de la majeure partie de l'espace qui y était à la disposition de tous.

[*the quotation referring to "Portrait" may be "Tableau naturel et..." 1782.]

[† In La Grande Encyclopedie there is a fine article on Bonnet, an exceedingly interesting character. His work ought to be looked up. See references in article.]

Notes on Matter's Emanuel Swedenborg:

Grim, Frederic - melchoir, 1729-1807. Famous French literateur, noted for his literary correspondence. See his Bibliography. Complete works, Paris 1877-1882 (London, 1814) 16 vols. [1st ed. = Paris, 10 vols. covering yrs 1770—1790.]

(Copy in ANC Library of Eng. trans-n, (years 1770—1790) 2 vols.

848.G88. — London 1814)

Saint—Martin, Louis—Claude de Theosophe, surnommé le Prophet inconnu, 1743-1803. . . “Poar le rest, S. Martin se sentit attiré vers lee révélations de Swedenborg, qui lul montraient un monde sentimental; et il travailla à s'élever lui—même jusqu'au degré qu 'il appelait le Spiritualisme. . .”

Also went over to Böhme. Wrote L'Homme du Desir, 1790.

R.L.Tafel, Emanuel Swedenborg, as a Philosopher and Man of Science, Chicago, 1867 — a wonderful compilation of opinion concerning Swedenborg.

(In ARC Library = S8S.Tl22s)

Ibid. p.197: “Remarks on the Assertions of the Author of the ‘Memoirs of Jacobinism’ respecting the character of Eman. Swedenborg and the tendency of his writings,” (Philadelphia, 1800) . . . concerning Count Hopken advising the King to establish Swedenborgianism as a state religion in the colonies.

[See Memoirs of Jacobinism by Abbe Barruel, London

(ANC Lib. = S2 vol.30D), v.IV.]

Translation by B.G. B.:

Emmanuel Swedenborg... by M Matter, Paris 1863:

p.235: Saint Martin, in his “Portrait,” relates that at Strasbourg he was closely associated with one of Swedenborg’s nephews whom he called alternately Baron and Chevalier de Silberhielm, and who suggested to him the idea of “Man of desire.” [See below]

p.381: The ideas of Herder concerning him, however, are wholly contemporary with him. In the year 1760-1770, these ideas were those of the most eminent philosophers in all Europe; and if the famous author of Palingenesie, Charles Bonnet, read the philosophical writings of Swedenborg as well as he read the scientific works, no doubt he judged them and with them the author, on behalf of Switzerland, as did Herder on behalf of Germany.

p.427 Notes: The Principles of Naturel Things, etc were included in the Index, which contributed in making them known elsewhere than in the North.

p.428 Notes: It is reported that on one of the very numerous journeys made by Swedenborg, going from London to Stockholm, a mark of his rare delicacy in a matter of justice was revealed, He paid the passage fare for all his traveling companions, stating that he had, in an unreasonable manner, taken over the greater part of the space in the cabin which was at the disposition of every one.

Saint-Martin, Louis-Claude de, Theosophist, surnamed the unknown Prophet, 1743-1803 . “Finally, S. Martin felt himself drawn to

the revelations of Swedenborg, who brought forth to him a sentimental world; and he worked toward elevating himself to the degree which he called Spiritualism. . “ Also went over to Böhme, Wrote’L’Homme du Desir” 1790.

Appendix II

Clowes to Rev. Samuel Noble 1826 January 19

IN NOBLE'S APPEAL, London 1862, p. 247:

“My very dear Sir,

“In full and free compliance with your wishes, as expressed in your kind favor of the 16th, I send you the following Memoir of the late Mr. Wesley, as communicated to me by my late pious and learned friend, Richard Houghton, Esq., of Liverpool, who was also intimately acquainted with Mr. Wesley, insomuch that the latter gentleman never visited Liverpool without passing some time with Mr. Houghton. As near as I can recollect, it was in the spring of the year 1773 that I received the communication, one morning, when I called on Mr. Houghton at his house, and at a time, too, when the writings of the Hon. E. S. began to excite public attention. These writings were at that time unknown to myself, but not so to my friend Mr. Houghton, who was in the habit of correspondence with was the Rev. T. Hartley on the subject, and was very eager to make me acquainted with them. Accordingly, in the course of our conversation, my friend took occasion to mention the name of Mr. Wesley, and the manner in which he, on a late visit to Liverpool, had expressed his sentiments on those writings. “We may now (said Ar. Wesley) burn all our books of Theology. God has sent us a teacher from heaven, and in the doctrines of Swedenborg we may learn all that it is necessary for us to know.””

Appendix II

CONCERNING SWEDENBORG'S FAME — LITTLE KNOWN IN SWEDEN IN 1858

1858

In Ett Gammalt Familjearkiv, Fru Anna Maria Roos, 1909: p.371.
“BernHard van Beskow till A.A.Grafström”:

Text

Stockholm, d.12. 11. 1858

Innevarande års minnesteckning ar för mig en svår uppgift, nemligen Svedenborg. Besynnerligt nog är han ännu i sitt fädernesland till det mesta okänd. Man känner honom nästan blott andeskådaren & teosofen, föra vetenskapsmannen, som upptager minst 3/4 at hans bana. Han är deruti desto märkvärdigare, sam den stor del upptackter i astronomi, kemi, fysik, anatomi, magnetism, galvanism, elektricitet o.s.v. hvilka allmänt ansetts tillhöra vår tid och tillskrifvita Herschel, Buffon, La Place, Lavoisier, Oersted, Hansteen, m.fl. redan legat i Swedenborgs Skrifter, och blott liksom bekräftats at dessa store man Vera vetenskapsman hafva sjalfva ej känt det. Lika litet vet man i allmänhet hvad Kant, Hande, Jacobi, Gorres Wieland, Claudius, Lavater och en mängd andre tänkare skrifvit om Swedenborg, H os Atterbom finns ej ett ord om allt detta som, dock är åtminstone lika viktigt sam Swedenbargs skäderi. Har vår vän Atterbam känt det? Eller har han valet måla engen Swedenborg liksom en egan Ehrensvärd? Emellertid har det kostet mig en otrolig möda, att samla ella dessa meterielier från utlandet ty i våra boksamlingar liksom hos våra lärda har jag funnit föga deraf.

In English = signed document.]

1890

[See ACSD 29.11]

v.II:p.76 [p.73] Eichhornska autografauktionen. Framlidne Amanuensen Eichhorns i förre numret af denna tidskrift omnämnda store smaling at autograter och manuskript her under det senast förflutna året gått under klubban.....

[= **Kronor**] “...Svedenbarg, Emanuel. P. d’alb. 30,00: “

“p.103 [p.102] Ludvig Paar. En at Sv. Autagrafsällskapets mest framstående korresponderanda ledamöter, Österrike-Ungerns f.d. ambassadör vid Vaticanen, kammarherren m.m. grefve Ludvig Johan Baptist Emanuel Paazr har nyligan eflidit i Meran..... Sedan grefven den 6 januari detta år aflidit, kammer samlingen enligt hans i lifstiden uttryckta önskan att gå under klubban.... Bland svenska autorrater märkas alla svenske repenter, etc..... Berzelius, Swedenborg, Böttinger, etc....”

Appendix II

Sale of Autographs - p.2

Sale at Svedenborg Autograph Nov. 1895:

Autagrefauktioner. Den 24 november 1893 samt den 20 och 23 november 1894 såldes å Stockholms bokauktionskammare tvenne autogratsamlinger. . . .

v.11 p.281 . . . “Swedenborg, Em. Ds.m.fl. 10.00 “

Appendix II

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL

1719 In Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Archives	Sam.Hesselius & Andr.Sandel mentioned in Jesp.Swedberg's letter to the Swed.Congregations in America, Aug. 1719, 4 pp. fol.	
1759	Canc. the <u>Sahlgren</u> House —Swedenborg and	1759, <u>Göteborg</u> .- Visited the Sahlgren House, which lies between the Kampe and Tyske bro on Hamngatan. The daughter of Vaktmästare Olson showed me the corner room, 2d story (1 tr upp) in which tradition says Swedenborg, saw the Stockholm fire when at dinner with Niklas Sahlgren and others. The house is situated between Tyska kyrkan on the right, and Oat Indiska Kompaniets Gus (Göteborgs Gus,) on the left. The corner room as the one nearest Oat. Indiska Kompaniets Hus, and has windows facing it and also the canal. In the distance is seen the Cathedral.
1768 1769	Swedenborg is Amsterdam - Cuno	See ACSD 993.11, 1176 Monthly Obs. Vol. III, London 1859Ö pp. 296, 373, 407, etc.
1771 Leipzig University	De Infinito	German Note mentions "Altoaische Gelehrnte mercurius dieses jahr" [?1771]:p.153
1790	Dr. Messiter's & S-g's MSS (Coronis)	The New Jer. Mag., London 1790: p. 224
1792	Swedenborg & Semler	New Jer. Journal, " 1792: p. 267

1785	Testimony of de Thorne	In N.J.Mag. Boston 1839: p.311
1787	E.S. & Masonry	Anecdote contained in Dr. Joh. Semler's Unterhaltung mit Hr Lavater, Leip. 1787 = origin of N.Jer. Jour., Lond.1792:pp.266-8, NCL 1905:p.110: Ph.File App 4.
1834	Swedenborg & Clowes	Clowes' Memoirs, 1834: p. 27
1840	Oberlin & Lavater	Int. Repos. 1840: p. 156
1842	Coleridge & E.S.	" " 1842: p.140
1863	Linnaeus & E.S.	" " 1863: p. 260
1866	Girl & Angel = Doc.2 ² : p.725 (Doc.291)	" " 1866:pp.170-71 with beautiful comments!
1888	Swedenborg & Heine	N.C.Mag., 1888: p.80
1903 In possession of AHS Jan.11, 1903 In possession of AH.Stroh (cont'd)	List of Pictures Portrait Aquarelle of dwelling Portrait of Tholander Cromo.? As member of H. of Nobles "Early" prototype of my portrait + Mr. Gill's photo of same. New Gustrych of same Reprod. of Martin rec'd from Mrs. Tafel. Photo. of Gripsholm, rec'd from Miss Hammarstrom	See NCL 1881 June p,16

In possession of A.H.Stroh (cont'd)

Photo. of Gripsholm, rec'd from Miss
 Hammerstrom

1908	Hist. note conc. swedenborg	NCL 1908: p.418
1910 ANC Lib.- y Bryn Athyn, Pa.	E.S. & T. Thorild	N.C.Pamphlets, v.106a; <u>NCL</u> 1910: p.41
1917	E.S. & Goethe	N.C.review 1917: pp. 507-36
1918 “ “ “	E.S. & Swedish Literature James Glen Swedenborg's Genealogy Swedenborg & Upsala	NCL 1918, 1910: p. 128 N.C. review 1918: p. 532 NCL 1918 (see ACSD 174.11) “ “
	Swedenborg's stay at Carlander House, Göteborg. A servant girl, young, at the Hendrickson Pensionet, years ago (.1911), stated to Miss Odhner that her aunt lived in a house, now pulled down, which was generally supposed to be the one occupied by Swedenborg when he was in Göthenburg. Fru Frederika Olsson has been at the property for thirty years. They have all said, also Magnus Lagerberg, that Swedenborg saw the tire in the dining room = matselen. This is on the 3d floor, second story[?] second room from front toward the Museum. Swedenborg's <u>organ</u> — In <u>Skansen</u> . A little repaired. Pipes loose in top part. Climbed into loft at <u>Summer House</u> and found two rolls at tapestry, green painted with some stripes.	See NCL 1910: p.41 [See note on first page under 1759]

A SECOND LIST:

1702-19	<p>In Hist. Society of Pennsylvania:</p> <p>In ditto:</p>	<p>“Brief Review of my Journey to West India, A.D.1701, August 24. Andreas Sandel [including Philadelphia Diary, 1702-19]. Translated from Swedish MS by E. Elfving, Stockholm.”</p> <p>Transn, p.155 (May 1712) . . . “Mag⁶ Anders Hesselius arrived here...from Sweden...sent by the Bishop Svedberg..” Also on pp.161,163 .. “August, Mr. Jesper Swedberg, son at the Bishop, Doct. Swedberg, came to this country and lodged at Mr. Giosta Hesselius, the portrait painter, for some months. Later on, Dec. 23d, he came to me.” ...pp.170, 172, a curious account of a woman affected with the devil — pp.17⁶, 179, 189, 192.</p> <p>A. Sandel — 1739, was father of Samuel Sandel — 1784</p> <p>Knös, C.J. <u>Disputat. de Vita Jesper Swedberg</u>, contains parts of J.Swedberg’s <u>Autobiography</u>.</p>
1710	MS Document concerning Swedenbor ‘s Whale	<p>See Nathorst (<u>Opera Quaedam</u>), Jespr Swedberg’s letters conc. Swedenborg. Doc.2² p.740 (Doc.294.) and Note, p.1329.</p>
	<p>Ref. conc. S’s Whale - from Prof. Lilljeborg Upsala 1960. See ACSD 41; NP 1904: p. 23 N. Jer. Mag.n.s.XII, 627. Annals, p. 14 KVA Handl.v. 23 no. 1</p>	<p>John Gray, Dir. Of the Brit. Mus. Zoological Department, has wqrritten about the Hunterius Swedenborgii, Zoo. Society’s Proceedings, London. The box in Gustavianum is the one of which Prof. Lilljegorg first saw the bones of the whale. He put the label on the box. The bones were found in the garret of Akademiska Sjukhuset. Prof. Fredrik Sundevall, 50 to 60 years ago, sent them to the Zoo. Museum in Gustavianum. Upsala Univers. Ars b. 1862. Nova Acta Reg. Sci. Ser. III vol. no 6 p. 35, 1867.</p>

See pp. 921, 922 of Sveriges och Norejs Rygggradsdjur, V. Lilljeborg, Upsala, 1874

1749	May Passage of vessels overland in Krigsarkivet Kartongen 17 no.15 (See ACSD 162.01)	
1750	Gothenburg Stock. Canal - Gentleman's Mag. 1750: pp. 45, 430	
1757	Historical - M.N.C. Bokforlaget - Old Doc. Oct. 31, 1757, Deed of property near Swedenborg's house, with diagram.	
1771	In Thysian Lib. TCR [See ACSD 1455.12]	"David Paul ab Indagine" p. 105 Ernesti Statement inserted, and also original of letter and remarks of former owner.
1783	?Copy in Dallyo, Sweden. Nordenski, C. F., Considérations Générales sur le Christ., 1819 - 96 pp; very rare.	Contains many letters. Page 27 = MSS borrowed from Stockholm and taken to London, 1783, by permission of Vargentin; Peckitt's fire, etc.
1790	Swedenborg & Buffon (See ACSD 549.11)	New Mag. of Knowl. 1790: p. 37 Fernald's Compend., Boston 1853: p. 17 New Church review 1879: p. 366
1791 +	Notices of E.S. in:	Gentleman's Mag., London 1791 vol. 61 pt. I p. 514 " " " " II p. 619-21 1792 " 62 " I p. 218 " " " " II p. 651 1795 " 65 " II p. 583 1818 " 88 " I p. 127-28
1818	Thiebault on the Lost receipt (ACSD 842.16)	See New Jer. Ch. Repos. 1818: p.43
1836	New Church in Germany	Int. Repository 1836: p. 372
1840	Lord's 1 st appearance to E.S. (see ACSD 707.17)	" " 1840: pp. 409, 476, 510
1843	M. of Assessor Swedenborg's Leonet	" " 1843: p. 70
1851	Historial Notes:	Sept. 10, 1851, K.V.A of Stockholm decided that the "minnespenning for the annual meeting shall be struck for its former member Em. Sw. (mimlet) Jan. 14, 1852, ditto. (coin inscribed nat. 1688 oen. 17772... Tantoque exsultat Alumno jiro naturae investagatori quond, aestimatiss. Ac. Reg. Sc. Suec. 1852 (ibid.)

		April 14, 1852, K.V.A decided to send a minnespenning to London Soc. May 12 1852. Finds there were two Swed. Soc's in London; K.V.A decided to send one to the other also.
1853	Swedenborg's letters (the Beyer letters)	Int. Repository 1853: p. 477
1864 +	Swedenborg & Kant	" " " 1864: pp. 351, 441 New C. Mess, 1908: p. 2201, see Ph. File App. 3 New C. Mag., London 1912: pp. 53-68
1867	Swed. & the Artist Elie White:	Eman. Swed., vol.2: p. 447 (1867)
1866	Swedenborg & Freemasonry Phot. App. 4	Em. Rebold: A gen. Hist. of Freemaasonry in Europe, Cincinnati 1866 (ANC Lib. = 366. 1/R24) N.C. Mess., 1869: pp. 27, 75
1868	Article on Robsahm	" " " 1868: p. 99
1869	Swedenborg & Robsahm Art. On College of Mines by Tafel	" " " 1869: p. 299 " " " 1869: p. 299
1878	Gothenburg Controversy (See ACSD 879) (" NCL 1910: pp. 153-64 etc.)	Svenska Kyrkotidning 186 - Referred to in Göt. Stifts Herdaminne [etc.] by C.W. Skarstedt, G;t. 1878: p. 37 (Dogmatic)
1887	Snoilsky's poem on E.S.'s garden	Translated in NCL 1887: p. 62
1890	Early New Church in Sweden	NCL 1890: p. 187

**Anteckningar rörande SVENSKA KYRKAN I LONDON
Information concerning the Swedish Church
in London), G.W.Carlson, Stockholm 1852**

Translation of Excerpts therefrom + Notes by Alfred Acton:

Beginning of Swedish Church in London:

1673: sept. 13 Charles XI had his Envoy arrange with Charles II of England
for Swedes

in London to build a church for Lutheran worship (pp.5.172).

Charter, September 13th. Owing to the few churches being left as a result of fire, and to the fact that many “Germans and other foreigners” wished to warship in the Lutheran Faith, this was granted - as a favor to the Swedish Envoy - to [most of the names are German, but they were subjects of Sweden who then owned many German Provinces], for land in the Parish of Trinity at Trinity Lane where the Church of Holy Trinity had been (pp.173-74).

When the time came, however, it was found that the number of Swedes was too small. Therefore the privilege was taken by the German nation who built the church, and which was used by the Swedes (p.5)

Meanwhile, the revolution in England of 1688 gained complete freedom of religion and gave encouragement to foreigners to procure their own church in London; therefore, some years later, some Danes and Norwegians united to build their own church, and in this they were strengthened when Prince George of Denmark became united with Princess Ann, English heiress to the throne, and by contributions from the Royal Family and the united churches in Denmark and

Norway. The church was ready in 1696; the Swedes used it in preference to the German church (pp.5-6).

This did not last long, for after Pultava 1709, when the Danes armed for war with Sweden, the Danish pastor began to read prayers for the success of Denmark. Hence arose bitter feeling, and therefore they separated and began seriously to consider founding their own church in London (pp.5-6).

After some preparation, and after an Act of Parliament permitting the erection of a church for worship in Swedish, a meeting was held on March 1, 1710 (p.6). [See ACSD: 33.11, 43, etc.]

Act of Parliament was in 1709 (p.185).

[1710: Feb. Mar. 1] Swedes determined to have their own church (p.181).

Meeting of Swedes held in London, at which all Swedes residing in London agreed to build a church and to contribute to its establishment and support, with the hope that the king of Sweden would give his protection. (p.6)

At the meeting - attended by 11 Swedes, including Jonas Alström - it was agreed to contribute the necessary funds, hoping for support of the King of Sweden. Determined to call on Envoy Lejoncrona's friendly protection and furtherance (pp. 174-75).

1710, March 17:

Letter of 15 Swedes in London, including Jonas Alström to Envoy Lejoncrona. They have determined to build and found a Swedish church - which is the more necessary since they do not thoroughly understand the German language, which otherwise is preached in the Swedish church established by the gracious intercession of the King of Sweden, and therefore, and because of the distance, they have gone to other churches, but not with satisfaction both because of the language and because of the reading of prayers. They ask for Envoy's protection, and support from the King. Invite him to a meeting next Sunday, when, of two Swedish Magisters recommended by Dr. Edzardus, one will be voted as Priest (pp.175-77).

A Prayer House was rented on Ratcliffe Highway, not far from the Thames - formerly used by the Anabaptists. The account was:

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liability</u>	
Pew rent (100 persons)	£50.	Pastor's salary	£40: --
Sunday collections	20.	Sexton's "	6: --
Vessels & Seamen	50.	Woman cleaner's sal-y	1: 10
Captain's freewill off-g	10.	Rent	16: --
Money given to Danish priest for seamen	35.	Insurance	-- 10
		Repairs, etc.	20: --
	Total = £165.		Total = 84:

Actually, they did not get one-tenth of the persons reckoned on (p.7).

1710, March 19 - Sunday:

Meeting to elect a Pastor from two Candidates recommended by the notable Orientalist Dr. Edzardus, Pastor of the German church, to whom the Swedes had turned in this matter - namely, Martin Hegardt and Erik Alstrin (afterwards Bishop in Strengnäs), who were then in London for the study of oriental languages. They

gave sermons first, and then the voting was for Hegardt. But since he was not ordained, they wrote to Dr. Edzardus (p.S), asking him to ordain Hegardt rather than that they should have the expense of getting some one from Pomerania or Bremen. Signed by 6 men, including Jonas Alström. Also asking him to enroll him as Pastor, and to do it soon because of nearness of Easter. Asked him furthermore to consult with Envoy Leijoncrona (pp.177-78, 8).

1710, March 20:

Letter to Martin Hegardt, stating that he had been elected Pastor on Sunday evening, and that this would be announced next Sunday. Salary £40 and three collections. Given under the Consistory's seal in London, March 20, 1710 (pp.178-79).

1710, march 25:

Letter to Envoy Leijoncrona by Church Consistory. Thanks for assistance; since Dr. Edzardus, on your order, has undertaken to

ordain Begardit and enroll him, Leijoncrona is invited to be present (pp.179-80).

1710, March 26:

Dr. Edzardus ordained Hegardt in the German church, and in the afternoon enrolled him in the Swedish church as Pastor, as commissioned by Envoy Leijoncrona.

Council afterwards consisted of Pastor and 12 members pledged each to attend at least every quarter. They then turned to Bishop Swedberg, partly because of the great regard which he then rightly commanded as “godfearing, learned and a strong church protector” in Sweden, and partly because he had undertaken charge of church in America. They therefore wrote to him on May 16 (pp. 9-10).

1710, May 16:

Elders and Directors of London church to Bishop Swedberg and the Consistory in Skara, telling of steps they had taken, and asking to be under the Skara Diocese in order to obtain help and counsel, and to be provided with an assistant pastor. Asked to be sent a priest to assist and to act as a teacher to the Swedish children (pp.10, 180-83).

Speaks of thanks to “the late Envoy Leijoncrona” (p.182).

Will give to the Pastor for the first year £40 = 1200 dal.K:mt and 3 collections from the whole congregation; with hopes of increase; promise to look to nomination of Pastor, etc., to Skara. Ask for a priest as assistant pastor, at salary of 170 dal.K:mt and £2 for each child a year = 60 dal.K:mt. Will pay traveling expenses from Gbteborg. Signed by 8 - not including J.Alström (pp.182-83).

1710, July 14:

Bishop Swedberg - after receiving the London letter - wrote to the King, asking his permission. (Signed also by the Consistory.) “*P.S.* Since the letter was written, we have got a suitable person to send to England, Mag. Olaus Nordborg” (pp.183-85).

1710, July 15:

Without waiting for an answer from the King, Bishop Swedberg -supposing his request would be granted - greeted the new society, and promised to receive it in the Skara Diocese, and also promised to send a priest (p.10).

Thanks them for voting Skara Stift as their Diocese. Advises them “to have a church book for all Royal letters and answers, Parliamentary Acts concerning the beginning of the church, and the names of members, letters to and from us. If swedish books are needed, we will send them.” Let not the preachers go too much into religious strife, but let them preach the pure Word, push faith in Jesus Christ, obedience to superiors, and mercy to the poor, so as

Swedish Church in London:

page 4

to give none the occasion of speaking ill of our doctrine. Signed by Jesper Swedberg and the Consistory (pp.185-87).

1710, August 1:

Skara Consistory to the Swedish church in London - Minister-teacher [Olof Nordborg] sent with authorization. With him have sent one of the newly revised Swedish Bibles, which costs 63 dal. K:mt. Should other Swedish books - such as Bibles, large or small, Psalmbooks, prayer books, catechisms, etc. - be needed, we will buy and send them. The rest we have given verbally through Nordborg.” Signed by the Consistory, now including Andreas Unge (pp.187-88).*

1710, September:

Congregation was too poor for two priests, and was hardly able to pay for one. Nordborg displeased at receiving only £6 yearly with £2 for each child in the school, for no Swedish child came to be instructed since - being born of English mothers - they were brought up as English children and went to ordinary schools.

Even Hegardt was displeased at the new teacher's arrival, since the request had been made without his knowledge and against his will. He could well do the work alone, and now, instead of bettering his small salary, he must give up this hope. He tried to prevent Nordborg from being appointed, but it was arranged that he should act as vice-pastor at first for £20 and then for £30. From this time, Hegardt's name appears less and less in Council Minutes (p.11).

1710, November 19:

Bishop Swedberg took great interest in London church, and wrote many letters, e.g., Nov. 19: That catechism should be used in every service with the young and servants, a part of it being explained from the pulpit for a quarter of an hour. Then

the pastor should come down and examine the children and the servants as to last week's talk. The elders, servants, etc., sitting in their places, not to be questioned but to be free to ask or answer. The examination to be not more than half an hour so that service is finished by 3 p.m. "The catechism I have printed, of which Nordborg has some copies, should be useful for this purpose.

Children who wish to take the Holy Supper must first be examined at home, and then in the presence of congregation, and be reminded of the baptismal vows. Let your light shine before men, etc. One must not judge others; must have love to all, even to the needy and evil, and thus show not a dead but a living faith, (N.B.) as the Apostle James shows in chapter 2. There must be mutual love and trust. The ship is like a ship; if the steersmen are at variance, the ship goes aground; between teacher and hearer there must be mutual love and respect. If you are not united, the enemy creeps in and the angels mourn (pp. 189-91).

*Description of London (A Hesselius Anmärkning, p. 12). The plague commenced in August. (Forssell, E. Benz.d.y., p. 161). E.S. in London (LM: pp. 10,12).

1711, July 4:

The Swedish church is well thought of by Englishmen, and they would rather have ten Lutheran churches than one of the many sects here found. Therefore, the motto of the Swedish church in London is “Rosa inter Spinis. But many years must pass before there are confirmations, for the congregation is by no means so lawe as the Bishop thinks. No more than eight families, and there the wives are English; therefore the children are baptized in the English church, and are brought up in English schools (pp.12-13).

The Swedish church in London would be honored if Bishop Swedberg would visit London when occasion offers (pp.12-14).

The few numbers of contributors led the church, on July 4, 1711, to send to the church in Lisbon to ask for a free-will offering, and, in consequence, 200 R:dr Specie was sent that summer (p.14).*

1712, January 16:

The Pastor and Council addressed a letter to the Swedish Minister, Gref Carl Gyllenborg, asking his support toward obtaining contributions from Sweden for building a new church and its support; the plan contemplated was that each Swedish ship coming to London should make a contribution of 2 pence per ton (p.14).

1 Läst = 2 tons (p.14note).†

1712, March 5:

Pastor and Council wrote to Bishop Swedberg complaining of small means,

and asking him to put matter before the Senate and arrange a collection for London all over Sweden. But the King's absence and the country's barren state made it impossible to get any help there (p.15).±

1712, April 2:

Hegardt resigns, having good prospects of a promotion at Lund University. Nordborg succeeded him without a vote (p.12).

Bishop Swedberg took great interest in the church, and wrote many letters, with and without the Consistory.**

*Astronomical instruments in Upsala (Forssell: E.Benz. d.Yngre, pp.169, 186). Collegium Curiosorum commences (Liljencrantz: C.Polhems Brev p.66); had been suggested by Poihem (ibid.p.62).

†E.Benzelius d.y. at Bodleian Lib-y (Forssell, ib., p.43); with Joh. Ernst Grabe (ibid. p.46). Beginning of January, S. wrote to Benzelius from London (Doc.I:p.216-20).

±The castle - wooden pillar (Forssell, ib. pp.187-88n). Feb. -Charles XII & Polhem (Rosman, C.Polhem, p.66s).

**King wrote from Bender to Statsråd that Stiernsund should receive privileges. Jan. 15 And Hesselius visits Antram. Feb. 4, he visits Edzrdus in Fulham. Feb.5, invited with a comrade by Bishop H. Conton (A Hesselii Anmärkningar, N. Jacobsson: pp. 12-13). Jan.14, sees glass blowing. Jan. 16, Thanksgiving for peace with France. E.S. left for oxford (Idib., p. 44). April 20 = Easter.

1715 - beginning:

With the King's return, happier prospects opened; made Council send Pastor Nordborg to Sweden to try to arrange for some support for building a church and supporting it. Nordborg went with a letter of recommendation from the English King and the Bishop of London, and a letter from Council to Skara Consistory, testifying that he was a good and true pastor and teacher and a good example; that matter might be laid before the King (pp.15, 161).

Nordborg also carried a prayer to the King signed by himself and leading members, that they might find a patron in the King in order that they may be as firmly established as the German and Danish churches (p.16).

Nordborg first went to Bishop Swedberg who received him with welcome (ibid.).

1715, Summer:

On the occasion of Nordborg's visit to Sweden, Bishop Swedberg's first care was to provide for the church during the absence of its pastor. He therefore sent Nicolaus Lithenius to London with a letter of recommendation (p.16).

1715, July 12:

Bishop Swedberg writes that he has procured from the higher authorities the sending of Lithenius; and doubts not it will succeed because the King is deeply concerned in the spreading of the Gospel. A kindly letter advising fear of God and brotherly love. There is no such fear where self rules, but only self-advancement, pride and ill-will. Trust in the Lord. What you have learned, that do (pp.192-93).

1715 - end of, or beginning of 1716:

Bishop Swedberg sent Nordborg to Stockholm with a letter to Ulrica Eleonora, asking her to commend him to the King (p.17).

Bishop Swedberg and the Consistory congratulate the King on God's protection, as shown in his return. Suggest timber from crown lands be given to churches under repair, so that the saving thus made could be contributed to London (pp.196-97). Andreas Unge a member of the Consistory.

Poihem's Tap (Forssell, *ibid.*, p.172); Polhem's papers to Collegium Curiosorum (*ibid.*, p.173).

March 24: Ulrica Eleonora & Fred. of Hesse Kassel married.

April 4: Ludus Heliconius & Camena Borea in press (Doc.2² :p.886).
Fest. Applausus published. Wrote to Benzelius, Sat. Greifswalde
Doc.1:pp.233- 35).

Longitude Notes not yet written out (Doc. 2² :p.1330).

By yacht to sweden with madam feiff - Stockholm (Doc.2¹ : p.4)

July 12, Brunsbo - going to build himself an observatory at Kinnekulle (Doc. 2² : p. 1330).

Aug. 9, “ - Wrote to Benzelius (Doc. 1: pp. 243, 252).

Short visit to Stiernsund (Doc.1:pp. 243, 252).

Sept. - Siege of Stralsund by Prussia, Denmark & Saxony. Capitulated day after Charles XII left.

In London they proposed to buy - in 21 years - a church, but the King disapproved because should they not be able to pay they might be driven out. Better to wait and build a church (p.18).

Finally, Nordborg got away from Stralsund in a Lybsk coasting vessel to Lybeck where he landed on Nov. 5th, and in three weeks)ot another vessel to Göteborg (p.18).

1715 Fall:

In the Fall, Nordborg went to Stralsund where the King was, and had half an hour with the King, who listened with attention. The next Sunday he preached before the King, and the next day was assured through Landshöfdingen Feif of a happy outcome of his mission (p.17).

Bishop Swedberg and his Consistory had meanwhile presented to the King a petition for the Swedish church in London, and had suggested that for the building of the church, two per cent of Sweden's church funds be devoted. This was ratified by the King. But on closer examination, it was found that church funds had, for three years, been taken away in large parts. Another suggestion was then made that subscription books should be distributed to all the dioceses for a general collection when peace came (pp 17-18).

November: In Göteborg, Nordborg got a contribution of 600 Dal. Smt, and went to Uddevalla and got from the sawworks there 100 boards for the building, which was noted in the contribution book to be sent to England (p.18).

1716, February 9:

Nordborg wrote from Uddevalla to Church Council in London doubting whether he could get enough money in Sweden for a church building, and urging on the English church (pp.18-19).

On the same day Nordborg went to Caristad on the way to Stockholm (p.19).

1716, August 7:

The Church Council wrote to Bishop Swedberg that Lithenius would soon leave London because Nordborg would soon return (p.16n).

1723, July 22:

Jakob Serenius held authority to be pastor in London to succeed Nordborg (p.22).

Arrived in Fall. Nordborg not pleased, but through Envoy Baron Sparre, the church arranged, on November 7th, that they should divide the salary and income until Nordborg went, when he should retain the salary until appointment in Sweden)p22.

1724 - Beginning:

Serenius, through Envoy Sparre, complained that Nordborg retained the contributions which were sent; also the congregation complained that Nordborg had done no service for a long time, and

they asked Sparre to arrange that Serenius alone be the pastor and receive the salary. Sparre therefore wrote asking the King for recall of Nordborg since Serenius had nothing to live on except the little the Envoy gave him. The King instructed Bishop Swedberg to give Nordborg a Skara diocese. This was done in May when Nordborg left without saying goodbye and with the Church Acts (pp.23-24).

Serenius' s first care was the building of a church.

1727:

Since 1725, when Envoy Sparre visited Sweden, a collection of about 6000 Dal.Kmt. had been sent. This was not enough. Serenius therefore went to Sweden to seek further means for a building a church. Got King to send Landsöfding: subscription books signed by Carl Sparre, Konsul Jonas Alström, and Pastor Jakob Serenius. Obtained 8,600 R:dr Smt. Serenius further asked the King that 1 R:dr should be given by every Swedish church - as had been done in Denmark and Norway for the building of Danish church. This was refused on May 15th; must go to the Diet. Went and succeeded; also obtained help from the Bank and Stockholm (pp.25-26).

1727, June28:

When Serenius returned to London, he had it in Royal writing that Envoy should influence the English Government to grant a free site for a building, and royal privileges, as was granted to other Lutheran churches. This was granted by letter dated July 3 (p.26).

He also had letters to the Ministers in Holland and Hamburg asking them to help Serenius in obtaining money: Baron Sparre in London, Envoy Preis in The Hague, Resident Count Tenstjerna in Hamburg, Resident Fock in Lybeck, and Agent Balguerie in Amsterdam (pp.26-27, 201-3).

1727, September:

Envoy Baron Sparre ordered to report the size of the congregation, and the size of the contemplated building. With regard to the first query, he could not say, because the number of Swedes always changing. Very few lived in London, and a number of these -being married to English wives - went to the English church; many workmen and servants, however, in London, and the greater part of travelers and seamen, found the Swedish church necessary and delightful (p.27).

Church council wanted a collection in England, but the Bishop of London was against it as being unusual; he suggested that a grant might be obtained from King's Civil List, and a subscription raised among members of Parliament. Sparre reported this to the King of Sweden (p.28).

Serenius stated, during his visit, that Sparre had said that the King of England had promised free ground for the church (in a letter dated July 3). But Sparre said that Serenius had completely misunderstood; no such promise had been given. Moreover, the cost of getting the promise (tips, etc.) would be so great that it would be cheaper to buy the site (p.29).

1727, October 23:

Sparre's information (Sept.) was considered in privy council. Gyllenborg was against a collection in England. It was referred to the Kansli-Kollesium. Sparre was asked how it had been done in the case of the other churches. He answered that only the Danish and one of the German churches had received support from the English Court, and this could be obtained for the Swedish church (p.28).

1727,(Riksdag:)

Serenius had asked for a contribution from each church in Sweden for the church building in London (p.35).

1727 November 13:

The King referred to Kammar-Kollegium for a plan for supporting building of a church in London - by contribution from every church (p.35).

November 17:

Kammar-Kollegium wrote: Done by Royal order, March 18, 1729 (pp.204-6).

December 26:

Sparre wrote to the privy council that a site could be bought for £115 or for a rental of £5 with privilege of buying. The congregation wished the last alternative. The plan for the church holding 150 persons was being made (pp.29-30).

1728, January 16:

Sparre wrote that last Sunday he met the congregation, and a plan was laid before them that would cost £1,354. The congregation wished to hold the plan and wait awhile to consider the matter. Also reported that he had taken measures to obtain “privileges” for the intended Swedish church, similar to those which had previously been granted to the Danish and German churches. When issued, however, this was unsigned, and yet it must have been issued by the Government because it is referred to in the papers of the church)pp.30, 30note=.

March 1:

Charles Brander bought a lot called princes Square from its owners (p.30), and on April 30th, bought on a 99 years’ lease with a power of renewal (p.31 note).

1728, April 16:

Kansli-Kollegium reported that support in En~land not likely. Sparre empowered to ask for subscriptions (pp.28-29).

Royal order sent to Sparre, that plans of the building should be sent for examination to Sweden (p.31).

April 30:

Purchase of site at Stephney Manor, Princes Square was confirmed by the Lord of the Manor. Land was held in Brander's name, who made a Declaration of Trust (p.30).

Building undertaken. Serenius became the contractor in fact (p.31).

May 15:

Sparre read Royal letter of April 16th, and Council decided to send plans, asking for haste so that building shall be finished next year (p.31).

With purchase of site, congregation - for £200 bond - had to bind itself to buy the building at once and finish in six months (pp.31-32).

Foundation stone laid this day. Some days later, Sparre went as Swedish Ambassador to Congress of Soissons, and the whole business fell on Serenius (p.32).

September 29:

Michaelidag - church was dedicated and was called Ulrica Eleonora. Serenius left in the summer to become Pastor of Life Corps; in December nominated as Hofpredikant (pp.33- 34).

After Bishop Swedberg's death in 1735, the church did not apply to be under any bishop until 1778 when it applied to be under Upsala Diocese - merely formal (p.3k).

Sept. 3d, letter from the B. Secretary Skutenhielm in London on the progress of the building of the church (which was already under roof) was read in Rådet (p.32 note).

Serenius also went to Sweden to raise £216 for the building which had been incurred (pp.3⁴ .. 35). The church was built in

1928 (p.231).

Not a good character for Envoy Baron Sparre (p.37).

1733:

Despite Envoy Sparre, Serenius went to Hamburg where he published his Dictionary (p.43).

1735:

Tobias Björk, Pastor at £20 a year (pp.44-45).

1738:

While Björk was in Sweden, Carl Jesper Benzelius was vice-pastor (p. 46).

1739 April 18 - Carl G. Tessin, Landtmarskalk (p.221).

1744 - Björk, Pastor; Church in financial difficulties (p.48⁸).

1749 - Carl Noring elected Pastor (p.49).

1758-1760 - Ferelius was a helper to Noring (p.51).

1760 August 24 - Ferelius elected successor (p.51).

1761 February 12 - Ferelius received Royal Warrant (p.51).

1763 June 17 - Messrs. A. & C. Lindegren gave the church a bill for £500 at 4 per cent (p.50 note).

1764 - A. Spalding, G. Brander, A. Lindegren and C. Lindegren were trustees for £800 retained in bank (p.50n).

The past calm was now broken. Arvid Ferelius was industrious, but was not capable of adapting himself to the congregation, with the result that parties began to arise. Ferelius became displeased with the so-called upper class because they did not meet him with the will he expected, and did not go to church as often as they should. When Baron von Nolcken came to London in 1764 as Swedish Minister, and shortly afterwards began to take a real interest in church affairs, Ferelius suspected him of despotism, and from this soon came strife. Since Ferelius was supported by the less cultured persons in the church, in his opposition to the Envoy and the wealthier merchants, he turned more and more to this restless and less polished party, and thereby the unpleasant strain in the church grew, and this the more since the church had as yet no determined order (p.52).

1765, June 9:

At a meeting in the London church, Ferelius read a long statement wherein he complained of lack of order and interest in the church affairs, and that the church

was not used as much as he wished it to be. He called for greater unity in the church council, better arrangement in seeing after the poor, and greater provision for seamen, etc.

First indication of unpleasantness was on the question of procuring an organ, in which Ferelius was much too hasty. He notified the need of such to the Envoy, who approved but thought means therefor should be got by voluntary contributions. Nevertheless, without further preparation among the wealthier members, Ferelius unexpectedly called a meeting of the parish on August 25, 1765 at which only a few of the councillors were present. At the meeting it was determined that a contract should be made with an organ builder for £60, and to be ready for Pentecost. This was done, and then came the questions of paying. Nolcken was at a meeting of August 10, 1766, and he protested against the action taken as unlawful since the whole church had not been heard.

The pastor's name is not mentioned, but the church wardens excused themselves by saying that some mistake had been made in the handling of this matter (pp.52-53).

After many weeks of bitter strife - resulting in a bitter correspondence between Lyell and Ferelius on the one hand, and with a part of the congregation on the other - the matter was concluded by accepting Nolcken's suggestion of a voluntary contribution, Nolcken heading the list with £12:12s.; thus was raised £198: 1. 6d (pp.53-54).

About the same time, Ferelius proposed that the church property be enclosed with an iron fence, and with the same haste and lack of preparation as previously whereby he brought on himself much strife (p.54).

1766, November 1:

On Nov. 1, 1766 he wrote to Jernkontoret that iron should be sent from Sweden as a contribution, and this was received so well that some years later Hofmarskalken Jennings and other Iron Masters in Wermland sent so much iron that some was left over for the church treasury (p.5k).

1767, June 28:

Ferelius called a meeting without announcing the subject of deliberation, so that Nolcken and others of the church council were absent. The meeting decided on the railing, and a committee was appointed. At the council meeting of July 9, however, Nolcken, followed by an old and respected Councillor, A. Lindegren, protested. Christ. Springer then followed with great abuse of A Lindegren so that he left the meeting. Nolcken did the same, and thus those present had free play. The resolution was confirmed. The contractor put up two fences in the beginning of 1768 (pp.54-55).

As a near result of this stormy proceeding, some Swedish captains - at a general meeting of the church - on July 19, left a memorial protesting as taxpayers against the disorder prevailing in the church administration, and asking that this protest be sent through Nolcken for judgment by the King. At the same time, many of the oldest and best members told Nolcken that under the present circumstances they would not come to a meeting in the church but would separate themselves completely. Nolcken was, therefore, seriously disposed to get a determined law for the church (p.55).

The memorial complained of the disharmony in the church (in. 222-26).

1768, February 20:

Nolcken approached the King with an account of the present management of the church. Said the Church consisted of two classes: 1. Responsible persons and merchants: 2. Workmen and

Wapping folk, being mostly seamen - who are described very unfavorably as partly tavern keepers and partly crimps who, under pretense of getting lodgings for sailors, etc., try in every way possible to get their money, and to persuade them to make favorable wills. The merchants had complained of the influence of the Wapping people. Bitterness grew between the two classes. Though Wapping people had always been on Council, yet financial matters had always been in the merchants' hands. This had gone on well though there was no fixed law to go by. But now, when the church had a capital of £1000, the Wapping people wanted more control, and since they lived near by, they could always be at the meetings. The first occasion was concerning the ship's money income. This had been taken by the Lindegren house and devoted to the poor, etc. Now they maintained that it should be disposed of according to the order of the church. They spread rumors reflecting on the Lindegren house. Therefore the first class rarely came to the meetings, and Wapping group got still more power. Through Ferelius' influence, more Wapping people became elected, since he was on the out with the merchants, they depriving him of the right to be present at their meetings - since 1733, the pastor had no hand in the finances (pp.56^{~58}).*

1764:

Such was the condition (strife between the merchants and the lowly people) when Nolcken came to London as Swedish Minister. Ferelius complained to him that the merchants never came to church. They excused themselves that they lived many miles away and sometimes in the country, and complained of the haste with which they had been displaced by the lowly. Norcken persuaded the merchants to come oftener, and spoke to Ferelius of the danger of driving away better folk. Ferelius promised to do better, and got Nolcken to promise that the merchants should come to council.

But Ferelius and the people demanded part in ship's money disposition, and that the Lindegren House should have no right to disburse it. They also complained that the church capital was only in the Lindegren House, which seldom rendered an account

Four trustees then agreed on: Henry Lyell, Abr. Spalding, Gust. Brander, and Anders Lindegren. The merchants would not, however, give up the management, for sailors might suddenly need money. Moreover, in Sweden, and certainly in England, pastors had nothing to do with finances. Then followed peace, but soon

*£15 in money = only a £ in specie. The Diet this year called the Finance Diet. Caps dominant (Bain, Gustaf III: 1:p.30).

Dec. 1764, Swedenborg invests 16, 121:17 Dr kopp-mt with Hultman.

[See ACSD 893.11] Income 4,348.08. Cash withdrawn 1, 820. 91

Received in Amsterdam: 14, 300.26

something happened which disturbed the peace. Baron v. Nolcken details the circumstances which arose in regard to the organ and fence, and, for political reasons, he mentions Christopher Springer in particular - the escaped politician who live in London and who had taken the part of the lowly people, giving powerful support to the plans of these greedy people. For better order in the church, Baron Nolcken had outlined a plan:

1. That no new matter come up in the Council without preparation.
2. That notice of the church meetings should not only be from the pulpit but by special call.
3. That the number of the second class members of the council should be properly adjusted yearly.

This outline won the opposition especially of Springer and the Wapping people, who were secretly supported by Ferelius whom, therefore, Nolcken often warned. Though the merchants were tired of this strife and would not come to meetings, Nolcken could not settle the matter, except that he prevented the receipt of the income from the church by the Wapping people since the merchants had promised him this should not done without his consent. Nolcken himself did not go to church. Noicken now tells of the captains' Memorial which had been sent to him, resulting in a correspondence between the captains and Ferelius, Springer, and the Wapping people. Nolcken laid much weight on the Memorial because it partly agreed with his opinion and partly reduced the church to a missionary body over which he would have sole control. Nolcken especially complained of Ferelius for not publicly giving thanks for the Queen's recovery, and added that Ferelius had refused to submit the church books to Nolcken, and he had received a refusal signed on behalf of the church by Springer, a workman in the sugar industry, a publican, and a shoemaker. Nolcken wrote that Ferelius was the chief cause of the disturbance. He has goodwill but lacks insight and comprehension of the state. Since the merchants have practically separated themselves, Springer and the Wapping people find the only opposition in me. Therefore it is implanted in the minds of the simple people by Springer and Ferelius, that I wish to direct the

church (pp.58-61).

Their idea is to banish me from the meetings (p.62).

The church here is especially for seamen and to preserve a love for the fatherland (p.63).

When it was known that Nolcken had protested to the King, Springer and his party also wrote to the King. The KansliKollegii answered: 1. Church was under the English law and that they should control their own money. 2. That Nolcken is merely is merely a prominent member whose counsel should be considered. 3. That ferelius as Embassy priest was under von Nolcken. 4 [etc.] (pp.64-66).

1771:

Ferelius prepared to go home (p.70).

Mathesius was ordered to fill the pastorate on October 20th when Ferelius left it to him. Called vice-pastor at the recommendation of Ferelius. Mathesius made one of the trustees (p.71).

1772:

Ferelius got leave of absence from Riksr&det on February 20th, and left in the Spring; he also ordered Mathesius to substitute for him (p.70 note).

April 5th, he resigned (p.71).

November 14th, John Spieker writes to Bishop Serenius in favor of appointing Mathesius as Pastor. "I love him as my own son; he as honorable a Finn as I. The sooner he is authorized, the better" (p.72).

Mathesius supported by Mennander (p.73).

The authority given to Mathesius' appointment November 1, 1773 (p.74).

Pastors lived at 13 Princes Square. Swedes were accustomed to meet and talk - even of church matters - at Mrs. Brandt's Coffee House or the Swedish Coffee House near the Exchange (p.76).

In 1776 the Wapping people had the upper hand, and Springer was no longer in the lead. The former were headed by Mathesius. Springer complained of buying

13 Princes Square, and of the selfwill of the pastor in the matter, and he threatened not to pay a cent for it from the treasury. In this he was one with Nolcken and the other influential members. Bergström was one of the Wapping folk. Mathesius fought for the pastor's house and made many enemies, especially von Nolcken (pp.77-79).

BIOGRAPHY OF MEN IN LONDON

***** ** *****

Jonas Alströmer - 1685-1761.

1710 - in England; became naturalized, and became shipping agent. Took part in the building of the Swedish church. Returned to Sweden in 1715, and became Swedish Consul in London in 1719. Finally, left England in 1723. (Carison, p.161)

Carl Bonde - 1741-1791. Kommissions-Sekreterare in London 1764-1768. (Ibid. p.162)

Clas Grill - 1750-1816. (Ibid. p.164)

Carl Gyllenborg - 1679-1746

Resident Minister, November 10, 1710 to 1717. Member of the Royal Society, 1712. Married an English woman in 1710 who died March 9, 1745. Member of Upsala Vetenskaps-Societeten, 1728. Died December 9, 1746. (Ibid. p.130)

Leyoncrona, Christopher - 1650-1710.

Ambassador in London, 1703, November 3, to 1710 April 8. (Ibid. p.130)

Nolcken, Gustaf Adam von - 1733-1812.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, 1763-1792. (Ibid.p.133)

Noring, Jonas Larsson - 1755-1823.

(Ibid.p.165)

Ringwicht, Casper Joachim von - 1680-1773.

Minister at the English Court, 1743-1748. (Ibid.p.133)

Silfverhjelm, Göran Fredrik - 1762-1819. (Ibid.p.135)

Solander, Daniel Carl - 1735-1782.

In London, 1759 - at Museum. Pensioned, 1763. Met Joseph Banks in Oxford,

1764. Returned to England, 1771, and became Librarian at the British Museum.

(Ibid.pp.166-67)

Sparre, Carl - 1688-1741.

Envoy Extraordinary in England, December 8, 1719-1741. (Ibid. p.132)

Spieker, Johan - 1685-1775.

He came to London in 1712. A Banker and active in the church. (Ibid.pp.167-68) His character- praises Ferelius (Ibid.p.242).

Springer, Christopher - 1704-1788.

In London, 1754. (Ibid. pp. 168-69)

Appendix II

Swedish Church in London:

PASTORS IN LONDON

Björk, Tobias - 1704-1778.

Pastor in London - named by Jesper Swedberg - 1735-1748 (Carlson, pp.149-50).

Ferelius, Arvid - 1725-1793.

Pastor in London, 1761-1772 (Ibid. pp.152-53).

Hegardt, Dr. Martin - 1685-1732.

Lived in Dr. Edzardus' home, 1709-12 - studying Oriental languages.

Pastor
in
London,
March 19, 1710. Leave of absence, 1712, to visit Oxford, Cambridge,
Amsterdam,
Leyden, Utrecht, Hamburg, Rostock and Greifswald - when he arrived,
1714, he
studied

under Dr. Gebhardus.

Charles XII lived in his house in Lund, when he was Extraordinary

Theolog
ical

Professor. (Ibid., pp.143-44)

Mathesius, Aron - 1736-1808.

Pastor in London, 1773-1784. (Ibid., pp.153-54)

Nordborg, Olof - 1681-1745.

Ordained in Sparak and appointed Schoolmaster in London, July 1710.

Pastor in London,

1712-1724. (Ibid., pp.144-45)

Noring, Carl - 1717-1786.

Pastor in London, 1748-1760. (Ibid., pp.150-51)

Serenius, Doktor Jakob - 1700-1776.

Pastor in London - named by Jesper Swedbera - 1724-1734. (Ibid., p.146)

Appendix II

ENGLISH & SWEDISH LETTERS re PRO FIDE ET CHARITATE SOCIETY

1796-1818

Doc. 22: p 709 (= Doc 285)

In London, Swedenborg Society (Inc): K 143 - MS

copies. Among the Hyde-Stroh MSS at Upsala

List of transcripts on following pages:

pages:

1815Feb	25	C.A.Tulk to	Gillberg	2- 5
1814	Nov. 1	Ekenstam		6- 16
1796	“ 28	R Hindmarsh “	“	17-24
1817	Feb 3	C,A Tulk	“	25-30
1818	June 8	D P Thuun	“	31-33
	Nov. 7	C Raguet	“	34-36
1814	Sept 5	A.Johansen	“	37-38

Afskrift samt Utdrag af en Samling Bref, som tillhört Sällskapet Pro Fide et Caritate och want sedan ån 1841 förseglade i ett convolut, försedt med följande påsknift:

“Detta Pakett, innehållande viktiga Handlingar, öfverlemnas til Herr Notarien Dybeck och vidare til den Han benäget utser, att förwaras samvetsgrannt, och må ej öppnas af någon annan, än Föreståndaren uti en, en gång blifvande Nya Jerusalems Församling.

G J. Billberg

Kammar Rätts Råd.”

Stockholm d 1
Oktober 1841.

(n. 29)

Febr. 25th 1815

Marble Hall, Twickenham

Middlesex

My very dear Sir:

Upon the receipt of your most welcome letter I lost no time in communicating its interesting contents to our principal societies, and we have since proceeded, though not quite so expeditiously as we could wish, in concentrating our strength to assist in so universal a blessing. But I must confess to you, and to our Brothers pro fide et caritate, that Some obstacles have arisen to check us in our career, but which, with your kind cooperation, can easily be surmounted, and you will then no longer have cause to complain of our delay in transmitting the necessary money. In many societies, though they all agree in the object, it is difficult to find them agreeing in the mode by which that object is to be obtained: our ideas of the promulgation of truth are necessarily modified by our own experience in the reception of it. Thus, some of our Manchester friends were of opinion that in point of general utility, translations into the German and Swedish languages were, for many weighty reasons, to be preferred to the publication of the original. In this country, they had witnessed the prodigious growth and blessed fruits of this three in the fargen of the poor, while

but few of the rich, or of the learned had thought it worth the cultivation. Hence they were the rather inclined to the printing of translations, and wished that it should be proposed for your consideration. Though this proposal has at length been laid aside, I need not tell you, my dear Sir, that it has occasioned considerable delay, from the difficulty of forming a general meeting, except at stated periods. I have now to request you to lend a favourable ear to a certain alteration of your plan, so as to render it more agreeable as well as more convenient to the subscribers at large. You wish us, thinking that we have occasion for so many, to take 500 Copies at a stipulated price; but, independent of the circumstance of possessing all the Writings translated, which would reduce the sale to a very few indeed, we had rather, if it meets the wishes of our excellent friends, that it should be a kind of ‘partnership concern, in which we may expect a return proportionate to the amount of our subscription, and the sale of the books. For I must mention that we are by no means rich; we have but little to spare, moving, most of us in an humble sphere of life, and that little, were it tenfold as much, would not be sufficient for the wide field of use that is spread before us. Believe me, we are not in like circumstances with our precursor, the Bible Society; they can assist all

the world, we can scarcely support ourselves. It may be of importance to inform your society,

[Deleen]and more especially our friend Delin, that, if it is resolved to reprint the Arc. Coelestia, it will be necessary to have a copy of the errata contained in the original; there are two accurately corrected copies at Manchester, and should you not possess any such, we shall be happy to make out a list and transmit it by the first opportunity.

Since the departure of our worthy friend Johanson (of whom we regret not to have heard for a length of time), we have had two original publications in accordance with the Doctrines of the New Church. Mr Clowes has published a small work upon "the Sun of Heaven," and ME Hindmarsh a work entitled, "A seal upon the lips of Unitarians, Trinitarians, and all others, who refuse to acknowledge the sole, supreme, and exclusive Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." They are both excellent works; the former written with the design of elevating the minds of men from mere material speculations, by proving, both from Scripture and from reason, his dependence upon another sun and another world, and the vital importance that he should believe in the existence and operation of that spiritual Sun, and

that he frame his love and life accordingly. The latter is a noble illustration of 144 passages from the

(sic] Evangelists and the Apocalypse, which truly put(s) to silence the lying lips of those who would pull down the key-stone of the Lord's New Church

You no doubt received safe the books which I had the honour to send you by Johansen, and I trust approved of the price of the 2 last Vol-⁵ of the Apoc: Ex: Should you meet with any of the earlier philosophical Works of our Sweden-borg, such as his Daedalus Hyperboreus; his Art of the Rules; the Work on the Motion and position of the earth and planets; Prodromus Principiorum, etc. , most of which I think were printed at Stockholm, and will purchase them for me, as also any original portrait of our Author, I shall feel greatly endebted. I have to renew my wishes that you will use me as a friend, to execute any of those comissions which, as a native, you may think I may be better able to perform than another.

Our dear friend Ekenstam is indefatigable at his Studies. He is a rich mine of worth, the more we explore him, the more valuable

we find him. All our friends desire to send their hearty salutations
to their Brothers pro fide et Caritate.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

My very dear Sir, your affectionate Friend & Brother.

Cha: Aug: Tulk.

[Supersc.] To Kammar-Rätts-Rådet.

H. Herr G. Billberg
Stockholm.

Appendix II

Ekenstam - Billberg - p.6

Ekenstam to G.J.Billberg

(includes Doc. 285) = Doc.2² :p. 709

Ak/t/ningswärde Wän.

Såsom jag ännu kommer att stanna här för obestämd tid, emedan jag ännu har saker ogjorda, så får jag härmedelst den äran, att skriftligen göra mig påmind hos mina wänner i Stockholm, synnerligast hos min wärda Bror, som dedrat mig med bref, för hwilka jag ödmjuckast tackar. Med Johanson lemnade jag swar och underrättelser om commissionerne etc. De som jag redan kunnat uträtta medföljde H-r Johanssonö jemte en bill på 2 - 6 p. sterling att blifwa inbetald till Brukspatron Jacob Keijser på Fredsgatan, eller der jag bodde. - Jag har försökt allt, dels sjelf, dels genom H-r Tulk att på förhand erhålla exotic Botany: men ingen säder sig wilja byta böcker, förrän de åtminstone sedt ett exemplar af hwardera warket, och dymelest kan döma om de wilja eller icke wilja hafva de ifrågavarande böcker uti utbyte.

Således kan ingenting I detta afseende blifwa gjordt, oackadt vårt bästa bemödande, förrän åtminstone ett och annat häfte af swensk Botanik, dito ett annat häfte af de öfrige arbetena hitsändas till skärskådning. När Johanson reste hade jag ännu att slags hopp att jag medelst H-r Tulks caution skulle erhålla de begärda böckerne; men när det kom till sjelfwa

warcket, så påstod Bokhandlaren, at han maste först se böckerne - och att han ej (enligt svenska idiomet) kan köpa grisen isäcken.

Det har också, sedan Johanson Lemnade London kommit fullkomligt swar ifrån Societeterne i landsorterne isynnerhet Manchester. - de hafwa mycket wäl tyckt om projectet att återtrycka swedenborgs arbeten: men somliga hade priset stött och en Engelsk Boktryckare hade sagt sig wilja trycka för nästan samma pris; då hade de således ej nödigt att betala den grufveligt dyra taxan för böckers införsel. Anledningen till ofwannämnde war att Herr Tulk hade frågat H-r Johanson, som wid brefwets anländande war derute på Marble Hall, huru mycket 1800 riksdaler banko war i engelskt mynt. Johansson, som så länge warit ifrån swerige, förmodade, att det var banko specie eller silfwer riksdalrar. - Då Hr Tulk genast skref åt landet derom. (för att om möjligt få swar. Etc., och allt afgjordt, innan Johansson afreste), så blefvo de där förskråkta öfwer summan, som gick nära om ej aldeles så högt, som om det skulle tryckas här. Sedan H-r Tulk åter råkade Johanson och äfwen mig; så upplyste jag dem huru saken förhöll sig och att det war icke fråga om Banko i silfwer, utan i sedlar. Höröfwer woro H-r Tulk och alla rätt förnöjda, och de subscriberade och alla rätt förnöjda, och de subscriberade ensamne omkring 100 ; hwilket allt skedde innan

Johanson afreste. Flera saker hithörande har wäl Johanson munteligen berättat. Emellertid war ofwannämde bref skrifwet af H-r Tulk åt Lands-orterne, men war ej anjändt innan Johanson afreste, på sjelwa plan, proponerad från Sverige, ehuruväl största bifall blifwit lemnadt till dylikt företag wid Hawkestone stora möte, som inträffade före Broder billbergs bref ankom till H-r Tulk. Jg förmådde likwäl genast H-r Tulk att underrätta dem om verkliga sammanhanget; men emedan man nu först hade börjat att opponera sig, eller rättare critisera och se sig före, både på ett och annat sätt, så väcktes åter en ny fråga och begärant: "att de nemligen will se hela planen helt utförligt såsom Sällskapet i Stockholm beslutat och redigt uppgjort, på det de måtte se huru många copior, som ett för allt, upplägges; Huru försäljningen skall handhafwas, samt huru winsten skall användas, eller fördelas emellan de som subscriberat i Sverge och här. Eller om icke all winst snarare (sedan alla slaga nödiga utgifter för tryckning, etc. afdragne, skulle användas till nästa volums tryckning af swedenborgs olika werck. Detta tycker Tulkarne vore kanske det ädlaste; hwar och en erhåller likwäl sin bok för sina utlagda penningar, men visten skulle då ej tillfalla någon privat, men vinsten skulle då ej tillfalla någon privat (om ej 5a 6 procent endast för hwar och ens Kapital, som står inne, skulle från vinsten afdragas.) Med ett ord, de vilja hafva underrättelse om hela planen, så fullständigt, som möjligt.

Dit höra äfven accorderne för sjelva tryckningsom-kostnaderne, etc. De säga sig också ej vilja taga 500 exemplar, såsom en simpel praenumeration: ty af latinska exemplar säljas här i landet knappadst 100, sedan alla öro öfversatta på Engelska. Om derföre de i Sverige trycka en hel mängd af exemplar och afskicka sina åt Continenten och 5000 åt England, så böifver det endast vi Engelmän, som förlore derpå; ty hvar skola vi blifva utaf med de 400 resterande; i händelse de trycka en stor quantite i Sverge eller också sända sina exemplar förr än vi till Kontinenten, m.m. dylikt prat, som misstroendet och vinningslystnaden alltid alstrar. Orsaken till en hel hop af ofvannämnde påståenden härleder sig (sade Tulk mig i förtroende) dels från ett allmänt misstroende för utlänningar, dels i synnerhet som Nordenskjöld och Vadström icke hade varit så nogräknade i penningeaffärer, enligt somligas och äfven Tulkarnes påstående.”

Af alla ofvannämnde orsaker, anhåller jag både å desär vägnar och å mina (på det de må skämmas för sitt misstroende), att pror wille vara så god och i sällskap med Delen och Johanson med flera, (som känner alla ställningarne här) uppgöra en aldeles fullständing plan, och hitsända. Bäst vore att vinsten tillfaller ingen, utan såsom ofvanföre nämt, till verkets, måste äfven Engelmännen hafva noggrannt sin rättighet fixerad i planen, för eljest gå de aldrig in på någon plan.

Sålunda som Bror först ville, när vi råkades i Stockholm, skulle aldrig lyckas, hvarom Johanson bäst kan underrätte. Det var just han som tillstyrkte mig att aldeles ej en gång nämna den plan, oaktadt den var den simplaste och bästa I sig sjelf. Penningarne erhållas härifrån, otvifvelsjelf. Penningarne erhållas härifrån, otvifvelaktigt, endast planen blir i högsta grad utförlig (Engelsmans svaga sida att alltid hålla sig vid yttre formen) och anhåller jag på det allra högsta, att planen ej uppgöres och afsändes hit, innan vår hedersvän Johanson konsulteras, som bäst känner allt af så gammal erfarenheyt. Jag önskar likväl, att den ju förr dess heldre må Tulken eller mig öfversändas; att jag innan min afressa kan verka och bidra på bästa sätt till den goda sakens utförande. Knappast kommer jag hem i år, dock vet jag ej säkert; om en tid reser jag väl till Oxford; /sedan jag slutat med Indiska Museum i London); mina bref adresseras likväl till svenska Consuln Charles Tottie, så erhåöer jag dem hwarest jag vistas; men skulle någon bokpaket hitsändas, är bäst att sända den till Svenska Pastorn Mag-r Svanander, jemte ett handbref till honom, hvaruti han anmodas att öfverlemna mig densamma till utbyte. Detta steg är nödigt på det ej paketten må sändas in i landet till mig eller till Paris, i händelse jag skulle lemnat England och rest till nämde ställen. Jag måste också innan jag slutar, anmärka, att vännerna

Här i England gräla på, att ej ansamma böra sammanskjuta fonden till tryckningen, samt att de i planen äfven önska att se huru mycket de Svenska ledamöterne bidraga till nämnde fond; ty de tycka, att vi i Sverige böra sammanskjuta något, ehuru jag sagt dem, att det är ej för vårt väl utan för vårt väl utan för Europas väl vi göra det, samt att vi hafva nog att besorga de få öfversättningar som böra utgifvas på Svenska aft Swedenborgs Skrifter. Hinmarsh eller någon annan måtte hafva intalat dem att vi i Sverige göra det som en vinst, eller boktryckarespeculation och derföre se en del med misstänksamma ;gon p[oss, till dess planen kommer och vederlägger allt; då penningarne sändas. Jag will just meddela ett utdrag af Gubben Tulks bref till mig i dessa gadar i detta ämne; "I trust that a clear and definitive answer will be given by Mr Billberg, respective the plan, which the society at Stockholm has no doubt, digested and resolved upon, with respect to the reprinting the Latin works. There are such a variety of opinions subsisting in our various Societies here, that to leave the question upon the plan to be determined by us, will never do, I foresee. But the Society in Sweden must not expect or rely too much upon us for the pecuniary assistance. The fact is we are unable to do much, and much less the whole. Let them therefore send us their digested plan and ytell us what part they would wish us to take

In it, or what least part may be expedient to enable them to commence, jointly with their own efforts, the printing, etc, ... You will consider it, of course, in your own view and suggest accordingly when you write to Mr Billberg.”

Trems 3 Docs 709 Tulken anhåller äfven att Sällskapet i Stockholm skulle meddela honom antingen directe eller genom mig deras tanka om Swedenborgs första verk efter hans första uppenbarelse (1743)

kalladt:

Sic. De Culto et amore Dei, utgifven 1745. Han och äfven Mr Clowe,

(som är

den mest upplysta man i England i swedenborgs lära samt öfversatt

alla på

Engelska), tro på den såsom en äkta beskrifning på skapelsen, i

synnerhet

som Beyer äfvenciterar den och förmodeligen swedenborg vetat utaf.

Tulken skrifver sålunda: ”Dr. Beijer has included this work in his references in his Index Initialis. Now, we have reason to think that his

Index was made with the knowledge and approbation of swedenborg,

and

if så, E.S. must have known of the insertion of the Cultu etc. in that

work

of Beyer. We wish therefore that yourself, or some kind friend, would

inquire of the Friends of Stockholm to discover if possibly have left in
Sic. writing or otherwise transmitted orally, as the decisive opinion of
(S...)

upon it. The Cultu was published in 1745, two years after his
Revelations

before he published the 1-st Vol of the arcana, which was in 1749. -

Om

Bror

Eller någon kan lemna någon upplysning i denna sak, blir den i högsta grad välkommen för Tulkarne och härvarande vänner, som just nu äro synnerligen sysselsatta med den boken. -

En proposition som varit ofta talad om emellan vänerne I Afseende på tryckningsplan, må jag nämna, att vänerne i Sverge må considerera saken: "Om icke man först skulle trycka ett litet fullständigt

werk af Swedenborg samt se huru det lyckas och sedan gripa till de större.

Dock allt i samma format och samma stilar, så att verket sedan kunde Betraktas såsom swedenborgs opera omnia. Till exempel att börja med

sapientia Angelica, som är ett högst viktigt werk och öfverenstämmer påtagligt med den nya Philosophien, samt foljaktligen finner i Tyskland vänner och läsare och är ej för den fördomsfulle så stötande medelst memorabilierne. Detta skulle just vara ett verk i sinom tid och förskaffa swedenborg otaliga läsare bland de lärda. Hvarföre Engelsmännen vilja börja med ett litet werk är derföre att de säga sig vilja först se huru saken aflöper och att ett helt werk säljer sig förr än en eller få delar af ett stort werk; och genom en hastigare försöljning af Sapientia Angelica vore genast ett slags fond, så att de ej behöfde praenumerera, så mycket till påföljande

volum eller arbere.” Saken må tagas i öfvervägande! Hwad mig sjelf angår, må jag tillåtas göra en annan anmärkning, att upplagan aldeles göra en annan anmärkning, att uppplagan aldeles icke borde blifva i 4- utan i Regal 8-vo; blir den i 4-, får den sannerligen mindre afsättning

i Tyskland. I England äro alla öfversättningarne publicerade i 8-vo, och det är mycket vackrare och beqvämare; men Delen måste vara högst sorgfällig om vackert papper och stilar. Jag såg nyss hos Pastor Svanander Gylfe, tryckt hos Delen, där titel bladet är dragligt, men i boken är oändeligt fult papper. Stilarne äro svensla, och såsom sådane bra. Om vi ej i Sverge bestyr en riktigt vacker upplaga, om den också skulle kosta några skillingar mera, så blir Engelsman aldeles misslynt, och bidrager intet sedermera. Huru missnöjde äro icke alla med Tyska Classikerne. - Buczelius hade gjort bättre, om icke för sig sjelf, dock för sina praenumeranter, om han besörjt en nitid upplaga.

När Johansson råkas, så helsa honom rätt mycket och tacka för hans bref, jag will svara honom, när jag får höra vidare ifrån honom i Eskilstuna eller Stockholm såsom han lofvade att ifrån någon af de ställen tillskrifva mig. Erefven frankeras härefter på hamburg till London. Var god och meddela Johanson. Delen och öfriga vänner innehållet af detta bref: såsom jag haft mycket brottom, ålägger jag bror att vara så god att icke visa detsamma för någon undantagande de 2 nyssnämnde vänner; ty de ursägta; och Johanson vet dessutom hur ofantligt jag har att göra med min skrifning och lösning. I dag har jag dessutom så många bref, efter det är sista gången paketen går till Göteborg. Jag innesluter mig

derföre i min aktningsvärda brors vänskap och öfverseende och har äran teckna mig sjelf såsom Bros.

Redliga vän och ödmjukaste Tjenare London d 1 Nov 1814

No sign.

I största hast

P:S: Min ödmjuka compliment för Brors famille och slägtingar.

Delen och

Afzelius jamte hedbom torde helsas specielt.

Obs. Jag får hjertligen tacka för kallelse brevet! Bror torde vara god och förwäre det till min hemkomst, då jag vill considerera om jag kan hafva både den äran och glädjen, att emottage detsamma, i följe af en företsats, att icke vera bunden eller vara legamot i något privat-religions sällskap, endast af den anledning, att jag som akademisk lärare må sannfärdigt bekänna, att jag ej är legamot af någon privat Religions corporation och derföre bör anses opartisk, då jag förklarar Swedenborgs eller någon annan klok mans läror förnuftiga och öfverenstämmande med det philosophiska begreppet om den enda sanna religion.

Dock detta oss emellan så länge! Endast var god och ej uppför mig på någon lista förrån vi rådås; äfvensom håll ännu hemligt för mängden att jag skrifver i frågan om tryckningen etc. och dymedelst är en agent för det goda och hedersvärda sällskapet pro fide etc. Alla resultaterne kunna meddelas vännerna såsom sällskapets tanka i England om tryckningaplan.

Här äro inga nyheter. Engelsmännen gifva stryk och få i America. För 8 dagar troddes

Här allmänt blifva krig med Frankrike eller Spanien och här var en stark pressning af matroser; nu är det åter tyst igen. Courirer gå och komma från Wien, fonderne hafva sänkt sig här åter. Allt står på en oviss fot. Alla som komma ifrån frankrike tala om huru Engelsmännen hatas där; äfven missnöjet med deras Kung Ludvig. Jag önskar vi hade allt afgjordt i Norden. Så behöfde vi aldrig mera blanda oss i Europas affairer, utan lefva i lugn, under vår hedervärda Kung och dyrbara Kronprins.

R.Hindmarsh to G.J.Billberg.

Superscription:

A Monsieur Le Reviser Gustave Jean Billberg

Stockholm.

(n- 55)

Old Bailey London

Nov.28th -- 1796.

Dear Sir!

With great pleasure I received your friendly letter of the 13th -- of April last, informing me of the late Institution of a Society in Stockholm for the purpose of promoting the Heavenly Doctrines, of the New Jerusalem, as announced to the world by the late Honorable Emanuel Swedenborg, and in compliance with the Request therein contained, I now sit down to give you a brief, but authentic account of the Rise and Progress of the New Church in this country, so far as my own knowledge, and the information I have received from others, will enable ins to do it.

During the life-time of Swedenborg, I believe only two

or three Individuals cordially embraced his Writings; among Them was the late Rev. Mr Thomas Hartley, who visited and corresponded with him. About six or seven years after the Author's Death, two of his works were translated and published in English, viz: The Treatise on Influx, and The Treatise on Heaven and Hell. These works produced a few readers and admirers in different parts of the Kingdom, particularly in Manchester, where the new

doctrines have been espoused by the Rev. Mr John Clowes, a Clergyman of the Church of England, eminent for his piety, his learning and his extraordinary Labours in translating the Works of our much-esteemed Author into English.

In the beginning of the year 1782, (being then about 22 years of age) I first had

the Happiness to see the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, which I instantly perceived to

be of heavenly origin, and therefore as naturally embraced and delighted in them, as the

Eye embraces and delights in objects that reflect the golden Rays of the Sun. From that time I began to search out other Readers of the same Writings in London, in order to form a Society; but in one year I only found three or four besides myself. In 1783 I invited those few to hold meetings in my house in Clerkenwell, which were continued every Sunday, till it was thought expedient to endeavour to make our Meetings more public. We then took Apartments in the Temple (one of our Inns of Court) and by advertisements informed the Public, that a Society was formed for the purpose of promoting the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem, as laid down in the Theological Writings of Eman.Swedenborg, and at the same time invited any other persons who were friendly to the same Truths, to join us. This had its effect, and in a short time our Society increased in Numbers.

Some of us were now desirous of having public worship; but the major part of the Society could not be prevailed on to give their consent to such a measure, thinking the proper Time not yet come. A few of us however thought otherwise, and were disposed to avail

ourselves of that Liberty of conscience, which as Englishmen we had a Right to exercise. Accordingly a place of worship was hired in Great East Cheap, and on Sunday the 27th -- of January 1788, Divine Service was performed therein, and a Sermon preached to a very crowded Audience, in Defence and Recommendation of the New Doctrines, by my father James Hindmarsh, who had been convinced of their Truth about two years before that Time. - As that place of worship had been used by people of other persuasions, and as it was only hired from year to year, it was not thought necessary to consecrate it by any particular Form. -Notwithstanding all the opposition, which was made to the church there established, it became instrumental in making the New Jerusalem Doctrines more public in England, and in producing many Societies in different parts of the Country.

In the year 1789, we held a general conference, Minutes of which were printed and published. Previous to this Meeting I drew up a circular Letter, containing an Invitation to all the Readers of E.g. to attend, and a view of the principal doctrines of the New Church in 42 different propositions, as the Subject matter to be canvassed at the Meeting of Conference. By some Means or other, that circular letter, and the propositions

accompanying it, came to the knowledge of the Bishop of London, who immediately sent a Clergyman to my House for a copy of it, and at the same time to inquire of me what it all meant, and what our intentions were in summoning an Assembly of the above description. In answer to this, I sent two or three copies of that letter, with my compliments, to the

Bishop, and begged the Messenger to assure his Lordship, that we meant no violence or disrespect to any Set of Men, but that being convinced of the fatal Tendency of the Doctrines of all the present old Churches, and of the superior Excellence of those of the New Church, we were desirous of spreading the Truth among Mankind by all the Means in our power, and thus giving to others the same opportunity, as we ourselves enjoyed, of judging between Falsehood and Truth, Evil and good - of rejecting the one, and embracing the other. I heard no more from the Bishop after that. The results of the various conferences held in London, you will see in the printed Minutes.

On the 19-- of June 1791, a new Temple (built on purpose) was opened in Birmingham, an Account of which was given in the Magazine of Knowledge concerning Heaven and Hell, N- 16 Vol.2. p.234.

Since that time other places of worship have also been opened, viz: in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Righley in Yorkshire etc. And a new Temple is now building in London for the sole use of the New Jerusalem, which I expect will be opened early in the summer of 1797. The first stone of this building was laid on the fifth of May last.

No particular Form of consecrating Temples has yet

been published, although one was made use of at Birmingham, consisting of prayers, and select parts of the Dedication of Solomon's Temple. Probably a Form will be published at the Dedication of the New tin Temple in London.

Further particulars relative to the church in great East Cheap, and the mode of founding and continuing other churches etc., You will find in the Minutes of Conference for the year 1793. And although

the place in Great East Cheap is now discontinued, yet there is another in Red-Cross-Street, Cripplegate; so that public worship in the New Church has never ceased in London ever since the commencement of it in January 1788, and I trust never will to Eternity.

In regard to your other Inquiries, I have to observe, that there are several Societies in England without public worship, which yet meet together to read the Holy Scriptures, and the Writings of E. Swedenborg and to converse about them. Some of those Societies are so situated, that they can not have public preachings, if they were desirous of it; and others think, that in the present state of affairs, public worship is not absolutely necessary, although they would not be rash enough to condemn those who think otherwise. For my own part, I *am* of opinion, that every one ought to be allowed the free Exercise of his own judgment in all such matters; and then whether they frequent public worship, or absent themselves from it, each will regard another as his Friend and Brother, and all will live in mutual Charity. I can not however join in worship with any Society of Men, but with those who worship and approach the Lord Jesus Christ immediately, as the only God of Heaven and Earth.

I have no certain Account of the Number of Members or

Adherents to the New Church in England; but have good Reason to believe, that they are tolerably numerous, and consist of several Thousands.

In answer to your fifth query, whether the members of the new Church do separate themselves from the

Ceremonies of the old Church in Weddings and Burials, as well as in other matters, I must inform you, that some of us do in Burials, because the Laws will permit this; but that none do in Weddings, because the Laws severely prohibit any marriages, except according to the Forms of the established Church. This is esteemed by us a hardship; but we can not help it. Your 7th Query respects the state of the New Church in other countries. The best information I am able to give you is as follows: In Scotland there are a few Readers, but no Society as yet formed. In Ireland one small society is formed in Dublin and a few individual Readers in other parts. - In France a Society did exist before the late Revolution, and the readers, I understand, were numerous; but they dare not show themselves at present. A Gentleman in Paris has translated all the Works of E. Swedenborg into French, and carefully preserves his manuscripts until an opportunity offers of getting them printed. In Holland, Germany etc. there are readers, but I believe no Societies formed. In it various parts of North-America there are Societies; also in the West-Indies, particularly Jamaica: But what the numbers may be in any of these places, I am not

informed. I know that the writings are spread through many parts of the world besides the above. I have myself sent (by various Channels) some to South-America, namely to Demerary, where lives Mr James Glen, a most zealous Advocate for the New Church & some to Africa,

to New Holland, to the Dey of Algiers, to Russia, to Poland, to Saxony, to Gibraltar etc.etc.

Thus I have given you the best account in my power of the Rise and Progress of the New Church in England. Other particulars of its progress may be collected from the various printed Books, Magazines etc., which have been written by different persons. and which I trust are all calculated to promote the further knowledge of Truth among Mankind.

For some Time past I have had it in contemplation to publish the Bible with marginal notes explanatory of all the most difficult passages, according to the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem. It will be a work of great magnitude, and require much Labour and Expense to accomplish. But if I can procure a sufficient number of Subscribers to enable me to undertake it, I hope the trouble attending it will not prevent its execution.

I have heard that many of the Clergy embrace the New Doctrines in Sweden; and that the Regent, the Duke of Sudermania is not only friendly to them, but that some years ago he actually honored the Exegetic Society with his presence, and desired to be ranked as one of their number. I hope this Account /is/ true, and that You will be protected from any persecution in your laudable Endeavours to disseminate among the inhabitants

of Sweden the grand Truths of Heaven and the New Church, as
yet set forth by so illustrious an Author as the late Baron
Emanuel Swedenborg,

who by his useful unblameable Life, and most astonishing writings, has proved himself an Honor to his own Country and a blessing to the world at large.

I remain,

Sir,

With much Respect

And with Sentiments of Affection to all your Society, Your obedient, humble Servant

Rob.
Hindmarsh.

P. S. I should have answered your Letter sooner; but several things concurred to prevent me; particularly a Rheumatic Illness from a violent Cold, which has confined and disabled me for some time past:

But I am now recovering.

NB: I have removed from Clerkenwell close to the Old Bailey. -

NB. Since writing the above, I have received your second letter.

I had intended to convey to you a small parcel containing Minutes of Conference from 1789 to 1793, and various other small articles, as you will have perceived by reading the above letter; but as I cannot at present hear of any mode of Conveyance (which would be too expensive by the Post), I have thought it best to forward the Letter alone.

Charles Aug. Tulk to Gustaf Billberg.

(N- 60)

Herr Gustaf Billberg

Stockholm.

My very dear Sir.

Your Letters are always peculiarly grateful to our Societies, but the last more particularly so, as presenting us a valuable Memoir on the progress and state of the LORD'S New Church in Sweden. In the name then of our Societies I have to return you their grateful thanks for your kind communication. I took the liberty of making a few alterations before I sent copy to Manchester, and I believe it will appear in their report, which is now in the press. - Just as your last letter arrived, we were about to depart for Paris, whence we returned the latter end of last year. Whilst we were there, we had frequent opportunities of seeing the amiable and enlightened translator of the true Christian Religion and the

Influx, M. Parraud, and of learning the State of the Church in France. As you may perhaps conjecture the statement was not of a very flattering nature; scarcely emerged from a terrible vastation, it is not to be supposed that there is yet much manifest affection for the holy truths of Religion; still I have every reason to conclude that among the noble People, there are very many who constitute the LORD'S New Church, by looking up to HIM, and by shunning evils as sins against HIM; and some who have the still superior Happiness of

seeing and loving the light of interior truth, as revealed by the LORD through his Servant, Eman.Swedenborg. The Latin works - few there are but very few well translated into French - are eagerly sought after, and bought at large prices. Then the time shall have come for so glorious an undertaking as the publishing of these incomparable writings in French, nothing but the printing will be required: they are all ready translated, as you may perhaps know, in the hands of the widow of Mr. Moët, a lady by no means in affluent circumstances, residing in Versailles. The whole translation, as I was informed, had been at one time sold to your Gustavus III, but his sudden death prevented the fulfillment of the purpose. What could have been his motive in the affair? You possibly my dear Sir, could inform me more. Should you, or any of our friends Pro fide et caritate wish to write to Mr Perraud, his address is N 19 Rue Guenegaud. -

Since I had the pleasure of writing to you, we have had News from the United States of America of the most gratifying kind. Among the Societies of Philadelphia and New York there exists a heavenly animation and zeal for disseminating these pearls of great price, which are to make men eternally good, and wise, and happy. At the request of the Society in the former place, we sent them Books to the value of about 100£, and blessed and praised be the LORD, the Divine Fountain of all Mercy, nearly the whole of our consignment was sold, 60£ remitted, and an order for 100£ worth more! And is not this, My dear

Sir, a delightful

picture? Every day seems to bring down an immense increase of Influx through Heaven from the LORD into the minds of men. Nor are we, I imagine, to calculate upon the reception of the New Doctrines as the only criterion of the limits to this blessed manifestation. It would seem that the invisible Church is far more extensive than the visible, and. both are silently co-operating with the Heavenly Hosts, to accelerate that glorious period of peace, charity and forbearance, when the Heavens shall be opened, and the families of mankind shall behold the angels of God ascending and descending on the Son of Man.” From New York we have letters of a similar nature, and to that city we have also sent a considerable consignment of Books, that we may have back a Usury of Delight in seeing them live, increase and multiply. -

To the Friend of Truth, who has been so kind as to present me with the faithful likeness of our Swedenborg, my affectionate thanks are due. Did I know him, I would write to him; as it is, I must request you, my dear Sir, to express my gratitude, and to assure him how highly I value his interesting present. -The Latin and. Swedish Tracts of Eman. Swedenborg, which you have been so obliging as to purchase for me, have proved most acceptable; I have now to learn what I am indebted to you for them, and by what mode I shall remit to you the money. I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have sold the copies of the Swedish Zoology and the Monograph Mylabridum, so that I hold up myself your

debtor in the sum of 1£ 18 s., to be laid out, or remitted to you as you may judge proper.

But of the 81 Numbers of the Swedish Botany, my hopes have been disappointed; so that I believe I must, though I regret the cause, accept it as a token of your friendship, a friendship indeed highly valued, and which I feel more than commonly desirous to preserve and to increase. Among the Botanical Works of celebrity but just published, we have the Botanical Register, a periodical publication of great beauty by Sydenham Edwards. The aim of the book is to record in succession and make known scientifically such exotic flowers as shall be thought most likely to interest those who cultivate them for amusement or profit, or study them with a view to science. Every new species and variety is recorded, and there is given an historical and scientific account of each plant. As they are published in numbers, I can, should you approve, send you a single number as a specimen. We have two just published, a System of Physiological Botany, by the Rev-d I: Keith. F.R.S. in 2 Vol-s 8vo---. The first book treats of the External Structure of plants; the 2-d their Anatomy; the 3d. their constituent principles, and the 4--th an explication of the phenomena of vegetable life and death. The Bookseller, White of Fleet Street, whose catalogue I sent, failed some little time after, and all his books were sold by public auction; but, should You wish for any particular books, I might possibly be able to procure them. May I request you to purchase for me two copies of the Index Initialis of Beijer, and what other early small works than those you

have already procured for me of

our Swedenborg.

Indeed I did expect to have received these and other works from Mr-Johansen, but in this I have been disappointed. It would appear as if he had forgotten his declarations and those obligations which by an honourable mind should ever have been held sacred and inviolable.

Mr. Johansen mentions in a letter, to me, that a certain noble friend, Baron S...[ilfwerlyclen]. had purchased all the Mss of the heirs of E.S., which were deposited among the archives of the Royal Society, and that he is willing to give free access to them. Now here in England, we are extremely anxious about these papers, especially as we have heard from our friend Dr Ekenstam of a sealed packet being among the number, which was to be opened in a certain year. But however this may be, I should feel myself greatly obliged could you procure permission for copies to be taken of all that should be found important - but what indeed is not so, written by so transcendent a Genius? This could perhaps be done by some person accustomed to act as an amanuensis; and believe me I should most cheerfully repay any expense whatever attending it.

- I trust that you will be able to inform me of the safe arrival of your Botanical Books, and that I have correctly executed your commission.

Our dear Friend and valued benefactor Mr Clowes, with whom

I correspond, writes me word that he has completed the explication of Miracles according to their internal sense, after the same form as

that of the parables, and that three parts out of four are already printed. I think I mentioned to you that this excellent man had translated and published at his individual expense the de Cultu et de amore Dei, a matchless work, as embracing the noblest system of Metaphysics and the most rational and convincing account of Creation; seeming in its nature to be a connecting link between the interior wonders, which were soon after displayed to him & those profound Physical investigations, which leave all those, who have treated on the subjects, at an infinite distance behind him. And with all this it abounds with passages of the finest poetry. It is indeed such a work as can never sufficiently be studied and admired.

But here let me conclude with the ardent wishes of our Societies for still increasing use and welfare of Pro fide et Caritate. May the divine Blessing of the LORD accompany all you do.

Accept for yourself, My dear Sir
the best wishes of

Your most faithful Friend &
Brother
Cha. Aug. Tulk

Marble Hall, Twickenham

Febr 3.1817 near London.

I have broken open my letter to ask if you could, without inconvenience to yourself, procure me the 6th-- volume only of Langebeks Scriptores Rerum Danicorum in Folio Charta Maxima Pelt 1787. It is for the King's library, who has the five first.

D.P.Thuun to G. J.Billberg.

(No 62)

Philadelphia Junij 8.1818.

Inbesonders Hochgeehrter Herr u Freund.!

Ich hatte mein letztes Schreiben wie ich sehe unt.12 Hertz über Hamburg an Ihnen gerichtet, mit welcher elegenheit dieselben unser Repository vein Januar mfissen erhalten habe und bey der gegenwartigen habe ich das Vergnelgen Ihnen dasjenige setz von April ztt il'tbersenden, noch bin ich ungewiss ob Sie einige davon erhalten haben, obgleich ich vermtithe dass diejenigen so ich Ihnen über Copenhagen durch meine Schwester, u andere durch meinen Neffen in Hamburg würden richtig zü händen gekommen seyn, ich werde auch fortfahren Ihnen bis zum October damit aufzuwarten, dieses wird dann den ersten Theil completiren, und alsdann werden Sie wohl bey Gelegenheit mir vissen lassen, ob eine fernere Übersendung dieser Schrift, begehret werden möchte, denn vielleicht würden sich wohl auch dort einige von den Anhängern unserer neuen Lehre finden, welche durch eine ?-hrliche Subscription, sich dessen Besitz versichern mögten; und Sie dort einige

Überzetzungen ins deutsche des Schwedenbürgischen Werke
herausgeben, so würde unsere Societaet hier dugleichen willig
in Abrechnung annehmen. Sie werden dann wohi so güdtig
Seyn, mir zu melden, in wie ferne mein Hoffnungen darüber sich
erweitern oder einschrän/c/ken sollte.

Ich möchte Sie auch wohl ersuchen mir einige Adressen in Copenhagen u Moscow von irgendeinigen der mit unserer Lehre bekannt u solche schätzt, auch mit der Englischen Sprache bekannt ist, anzuzeigen, es wurde vielleicht von grossen Nützen seyn.

Unser Secretair d.Herr Raguet hat uns das Schreiben so Sie an ihn gerichtet, mitgetheilt, u wird mit nächsten darüber antworten. Dero Verwandter in New-York, Herr Elfinger genießt den Umgang der Gesellechaft unserer Neu Jerusalem Mitglieder, und wird daselbst sebr geschätzt, ich sollte mich freuten, wenn er uns und unsere Kirche mit seinen Besuch beehren wdrde.

Den Bericht so Sie und durch d.Herrn Raguet in Ansehung der Verbreitung der Nefi Jerusalem Lehre mittheilen, ist für den Eiferer derselben nicht sehr schmeichelhaft; man mag wohl hier die Worte des Herrn anwenden, dass em Prophet in seinen eigenen Lande am wenigsten gilt. Wir in diesen Western Hemisphere haben hingegen die frohesten Aussichten, dass die neue Lehre in Folge der Zeiten allgemeine Anhänger

erwerben wird. Die Mitglieder unserer Kirche nehmen zu,
Vorurtheile geben der Wahrheit Platz, und die neue Lehre
erregt grosse Aufmerksamkeit, unseres ...

Authors Werke werden selbst in S- Louis an die Missouri mehr
als 1000 meilen von uns entfernt, gesücht, und wir bemühen
uns vielfältig dieselben

allenthalben in unsern Lande zu verbreiten, wenn wir noch sollten so weit kommen, Missionairen erwerben, um die fernere Ausbreitungen durch Predigen und Unterhalttungen zu bewirken, dann werden wir schon viel gewonnen haben.

Die Allmächtige Güte wird gewiss sein Werk einen grössern herrlicher Fortgang gewähren, wir sind darüber mit den frohesten Hoffnungen erfüllet.

Mit Versicherung meiner vollkommensten
Ergebenheit verbleibe mit grosser Achtung
Dero ganz ergeben. Fr-d u Brüder
Dan
Supersc.

Herr Georg Bilberg

Counsellor at the Royal Kammar Raett Stockholm.

C.Raguet to Billberg.

Philad. Novemb 7. 1818.

My dear Sir

Your esteemed letter of 9. December 1917 was received by me on the 8 of May last, and I owe you an apology for having so long delayed to reply to it. Our Repository contains almost all the information relative to the progress of the Church of which we are possessed, so that there is a difficulty in finding subject matter for a letter.

I can only say that our prospects are fair, and that there is every reason to believe that the Doctrines of the Hew Jerusalem will spread very rapidly and extensively, particularly in our Western country. There are now in the United States Nine Ministers of the New Church, viz. one in Baltimore, one in Philadelphia, two in the State of New York, four in Ohio State and one in North Carolina. A tenth will soon be ordained in Boston, where the Doctrines have lately commanded great attention from the preaching of M.Carll our pastor. Of these nine minister, seven have been ordained within two years, and from the circumstance that in some of the Colleges in the Eastern States, several students have embraced the cause of genuine truth, we have great cause to expect that we shall not want for laborers in the Lord's vinyard. Prejudices have entirely disappeared and one of the greatest objections now advanced against

the writing of Swedenborg, by many persons, is that they are so reasonable they

are afraid to read them for fear of having their faith shaken.

I shall now answer your questions upon the subject of emigration. The influx of Europeans into the United States within the last three years has been immense, and has no doubt been attended with great inconvenience to many. Every change from a State of war to a state of peace must necessarily derange the great mass of people, the direction of whose labor is to be altered. On the disbanding of troops new hands are ready for employment, and until the nation has time to settle down under its new situation, great confusion and embarrassment must take place. It was in this state of the country, that many Emigrants came here, and as their expectations were not fully realized, much disappointment ensued, and as some fancied perhaps that fortunes were here to be made without time, capital or labor, they soon found their mistake and returned back discontented.

In the present state of our country, which is pretty much agricultural, I should suppose the prospects of manufacturers would not be very inviting. If any such wish to settle in America, their best policy would be to send out an Agent to explore the lands, for it might happen that particular situations could be found, where particular manufactures might be carried on to advantages.

Appendix II

Raguet-Billberg — p.36

Philadelphia contains a population of about 100,000 persons; houses or parts of houses can at any time be rented for three, six or twelve months, but the rents are high. A brick house of 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, 3 stories high (which is our general height) may be had at about 400 to 600 dollars per annum; (not in the streets of business where they are high). One of 25 feet front would rent for 800 Dol. but small houses for Mechanics and laboring people may be had at 200 & even 100 \$ according to situation. Provisions in the Market are worth the following prices, for the best quality and choices.

I have the honor to be. etc

Condy Raguet

Gustavus Billberg

Esq.

A. Johansen to G. Billberg.

Högädle Herr Kammar Rätts Råd.

Jag är högeligen förbunden för gracieusa skrifvelsen af den 12-te sistlidne, som jag erhöll på Marble Hall, der jag i Lördags bewistade ett möte af Trycknings Societeten, som verit dit budne af Hr Carl Tulk; vid hwilket tillfälle H. K.R-dets högst wälkomna bref till honom, blef upläst och med synnenlig glädje emottagit, som wirdare kommer att synas, då Hr- Carls swan hinner framkomma, som är ämnadt att afsändas härifrån eften att han derom corresponderat med wännerne inne i Landet. Jag aflemnade brefvet till Hr Ekenstam i går Sbdagen i Svenska Kyrkan, der han gaf vara Landsman ett nytt och sundt begrepp om Treenigheten tillika med voltalig oration till Dr Brunmarks åminnelse. Några dagan före ankomsten af dessa kära bref, hade jag erhållit ett exemplar af Hawkstones Report, som jag ansåg för så interessant, att jag war på wägen afskrifwa den delen om tryckningeplanen, för att dermed i förwäg fågna H.K.R.R. och öfriga wännerna derhemma; men i betraktande af den då förestående mötet, ofvanföre omnämndt, vill e jag heldre wänta att

höra sällskapets tankar i allmänhet, som nu finnes mycket
gynnande propositioner af Sällskapet Pro F & C. och tyckes icke
mere vara tvifvel om föreslagne Summans

upgörande; ty Herrarne Tulk hafva tecknat sig för 50£ hvardera, också lär det öfriga utan svårighet erhållas, emedan de nu antagit den utvidgade ideen som påsyftades med det jag föreslagit till ändring i första introductionen af detta ämnet, i följe at H.K.R.Rts-- tillåtelse från början, nämligen att sådan trycknings Societet at Lärans vänner i Sverige, är icke annat än deras egna Medlemmar, boendes på något större afstånd. - - - De önska likväl att med aldraförsta få inhämta hwad som hittills fattats i fullständigheten om Planen. Jag kan icke i detta ögonblick påminna mig de punkter de önska få vidare uplysning om, men i alla fall will jag råda, att hwad som derom skrifves, sker under hänförelse till subscribenternas samråd med Societ. i Stockholm. Här följer förberörd.e utdrag af the Hawkstone Report:

/Report printed/
the London
Meeting,
Lord's N:
Cateaton Street,

“But the post prominent point of interest presented to view in Report & what called forth the most awakened attention of the was the information respecting the Society of Members of the Ch. established in Sweden,etc..... Mr W.m. Hutchinson,

Manchester, Treasurer of the Manchester Print. Society.”

London 5 Sept 1814

Anders Johansen.

Appendix II

FRANK SEWALL'S APPENDIX TO "NOTES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL"

1907

Phot. in Ph.File App.3 = 2 pp.

Published in New-Church Messenger, 1908, Sept.23: pp.201-2.

Text as follows:

Ph.1 As indicated in my "Notes of Travel," which have been appearing at intervals in the MESSENGER during the past year, the results of my search for Swedenborgiana in the universities, churches, public and private libraries have been reserved for listing in a form convenient for preservation and reference. Unfortunately some of my memoranda are lost, and some of my notes, hastily written, are difficult to decipher at this distance, but the following titles are sufficient to indicate, to bibliographers at least, the existence and whereabouts of certain volumes, editions and stray pamphlets which may have escaped notice, and they may answer in some imperfect measure the object of my search in suggesting the kind of reception the writings of Swedenborg met with during and in the years following his activity. I have added an account of some portraits which are new to my knowledge.

ROYAL LIBRARY, COPENHAGEN, July 19, 20, 1907.

1. J. Svedberg (Bishop Jesper Svedberg, the father of Emanuel Swedenborg), Festum Magnum. Skara, 1724.
2. J. Svedberg. Ungdoms regel och alderdoms spegel. Skara, 1709.
3. Swedenborg's Religion. Des herrn Emanuel von Schwedenborg's letzten Worte und

Prophezeung von dem Schicksal der Christen.

Vertilgung der Hayden, und Schnellen

Bekerhrung der Juden darauf stracka folgenden Ende der Elementarischen Welt. Daniel

vii. 24-28. Altona, in English: The Last Words and Prophecies of Sir Emanuel von

Schwedenborg concerning the Destiny of Christians, the Destruction of the Heathen,

and Sudden Conversion of the Jews, and the immediately following end of the

Elemental World. (Daniel vii. 24-28).

4. Vorberichts. A volume containing a number of treatises as follows: I. (Title Translated.)

A Wonderful Account of Swedenborg's Interview with a merchant and a princess in

relation to the discover of lost property, etc., by intercourse with spirits. (In connection

with this see Balzac's novel Ursula, in which the same theory is illustrated. by example

and lucidly explained on principles attributed openly to Swedenborg. F.S.)

See also the French drama mentioned below. (Stockholm in 1756.) Followed

by a number of prophecies of the world's end in 1825. (Example: The

destruction of the moon, the "Crescent" of the false prophet, is the fall of the

turkish Empire. F.S.) II. Eman. Swedenborg's Epilog zu dem letzten Act der

Teufaleien des Magister Kindleben. Stockholm, 1780. III. Vom Neuen

Jerusalem und dess himlischen Lehre, 1787, vom ölateineschen Original.

London, 1758

5. Ettliche Briefe. (Several Letters.) Von Eman. Swedenborg to Oetinger. Stockholm, Nov. 11, 1766-1772.
6. Verbindung der Seele mit dem Koerper. (Intercourse of Body and Soul.) Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1772. Uebersetzt vom London, 1769. (Interesting from the connection of this work with Kant's Oinaugural Address on The Two Worlds at Konigsberg in 1770. F.S.)
7. Erdcorper der Planeten, etc. Anspach, 1771. (with a preface by one who loves "Wissenschaft und Geschmacht.") This collection of extracts from Earths in the Universe is followed by reflections on the book, "general" and "special," with reference to Theology, Philosophy, Psychology and Logic, and by a comparison with Fontanelle, who wrote a tract on "More than One World." See preface. This work is inscribed to a friend, and the letter of dedication is signed: 3. Mai: 1770: U.U. This [ph.Mess.'08:p.202] seems to be a book of historic interest, being contemporary with Kant's inaugural Address.
8. Tanker och roliga Berattelser i Anledning of Assessor Swedenborg's Samtale och Omgange med Anderne. Gotheburg, 1771.

9. Tre markvardige Breve written by the Swedish assessor Emanuel Swedenborg (“who for twenty-eight years has had intercourse and has spoken with angels”). Translated from the Danish. Kjobenhavn; 1772

10. Adskillige curieuse Anmarkninger og Efterretninger om den bekjendte larde Emanuel Swedenborg. Kjobenhavn, 1774.

Stiftsbibliothek- Linköping.

11. Emanuel Swedenborg. Hvad bos en christen.

12. Nya Kyrkan. Lund, 1852.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, VISBY, GOTLAND (IN BALTIC SEA).

13. Jesper Svedberg, Autobiography. A manuscript volume bound in leather, large quarto, containing about 1200 pages; described in detail in one of the Notes of Travel above. This remarkable manuscript is duplicated by one in the Consistory Library at Skara; for reasons given in my Notes of Travel, the Visby copy would seem to be the earlier one.

14. The many rare editions and the MSS. and photolithographa preserved in the Library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and in the Royal Library at Stockholm are too well known to require mention here.

15. Portraits. The portraits that interested me most in Sweden, besides the many portraits of Swedenborg, were the two of Bishop Jesper Svedberg, one at Skara, with the church interior scene, familiar through the well-known engraving containing the

Latin

quatrain written by Swedenborg in gratitude for the picture's escape from the conflagration

of his father's house; the other the remarkably handsome portrait at the Gripsholm Castle,

representing the Bishop as a young man, possibly at the time when Swedenborg as a young

man was in close association with him.

Another interesting and remarkably handsome portrait is that of the Archbishop Eric Benzelius, who married Swedenborg's sister Anna, and who was Swedenborg's closest and most influential friend. It hangs in the Consistory rooms at Skara.

At Gothenburg I saw the fine portrait of Sara Behm, Swedenborg's mother. This is described fully in my Notes.

In the Gripsholm Castle are to be seen the portraits of a vast number of prominent personages - royal, scholastic, ecclesiastic and civic - who were contemporaries of Swedenborg and are mentioned in the Documents. The new Swedenborg Museum, recently opened in the great Northern Museums of Stockholm, will contain many of the portraits here named.

16. In the Belgium Royal Library at Brussels I found a considerable collection of the Writings in French, but no MSS. or collateral works of remarkable interest.

17. In the Cathedral Library of York, England, and in the Library of Durham College were found volumes of the English editions of the Writings, and also in the Library of Salisbury a single volume, the "Divine Love and Wisdom," in the London edition.

18. In Scotland, in the Edinburgh Free Library, were found the following: Essay by Van Buren Denslow on "Modern Thinkers: Principally on Social Science: What They Think, and Why." With introduction by Robert G. Ingersoll, Chicago; 1880. An extremely agnostic and pessimistic treatise, which takes up in philosophical vein Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hells," regards "Correspondence" as real, but thinks

ph.3 the system is cramped by "worship of a bookfetich.

19. Edinburgh Free Library: Biblioteca Swedenborgiana. (Lager Catalog 494.) Joseph Bau Co., Frankfurt-on-Main, 1904. Portrait on title-page; 18 pages: being a catalogue containing a collection of the writings of Swedenborg, original and translated into English, German and French. Scarce first edition. Books on Swedenborg and Swedenborgians: From the Library of William Croft, Bedworth, Warwickshire.

(a) This catalogue contains 147 titles. A title-page reprint from original edition of Methodus Nova Inveniendi Longitudines, etc. Amstelodami; apud Johannem Oosterwyk: MDCCXXI, with autograph signature, “ab Eman. Swedenborg.” Among the works on Swedenborg:

(b) Abrégé avec Discours: par Dailliant de la Touche: Stockholm, 1788. Bjornstall’s Briefe: von Grosskind, 6 vols. Leipzig, 1780-83. “Mentions the author’s meeting Swedenborg in Paris.”

(c) Dictionary of Correspondences. Nicholson. London, 1800.

(d) Figuiet: Mystères de la Science. Paris. Reference to Swedenborg.

(e) Yoga.. W.J.Flagg. New York, 1898. Treats of the soul and refers to

Swedenborg.

(f) Charles XII; Biography. By Fryxell. Contains biographical notice of Jesper Svedberg, Benzelius, Braunsweig. 1861.

App.II - NOTES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL, 1907

(g) Kant. Traume eines Geistershers: Anonym: Friedrich Hartknock; 1766. Probably the first and most correct edition of this work. Vignette in title with motto: “Velut aegri somnia vanae figuntur species.” The editor says that “the priority of the Kant Konigsberg edition is not proved.”

(h) Berlinische Monatschrift: herausgeg von F. Gedike 12 B'd. Julius bis, December, 1788. Contains two interesting articles on Swedenborg not known to Tafel.

(i) M. Pertz: Mystische Erscheinungen. U. Jetzige Spiritualismus. Leipzig, 1866, 1877. References to Swedenborg.

(j) Schleiden: Swedenborg und der Aberglaube: in Studien, etc. Leipzig, 1857.

GLASGOW.

In library of Mr. H. C. Fairlie: A MS letter in Swedish addressed to the College of Commerce asking instructions regarding allowing the importation by an apothecary of Serpentine mortars (forbidden by customs regulations), signed by members of the Board of Assessors, headed by Em. Swedenborg. The letter is dated Stockholm, the 3d*of August, 1762, and reads as follows:

[*See above - Royal 857.13 where date =

“The Rt. Hon. Baron and President, Knight Commander of the Order of the North Star, also the Hon. Gentlemen of the Commerce and Assessors:

Aug.5]

“The Apothecary, Larr von . . . of Abo, has submitted to the pleasure of the Rt. Hon. Baron and President and the gracious Royal College of . . . and to the attorneys, whether in conformity with the . . . on paying customs, charges and expenses he may dispose over the 12 Serpentine mortars which are necessary to the Apothecary business as that they may be released from the customs house, where they have been detained in the warehouse because their importation is forbidden, wherefor the attorneys, with deepest respect, beg to call attention to the fact that Serpentine which has been manufactured (worked, not raw) is, according to His Majesty’s gracious ordinance dated 14 Nov., 1756, forbidden to be imported into the kingdom, on which account the said mortars have rightly been retained, but how far in consideration of the circumstances may allow request that they be taxed for duty and disposed over (released), that is a matter for the Rt. Hon. Baron and President and Gracious Royal College’s favorable consideration and direction. The

[Mess.p.203]

[no ph.] attorneys remain, Rt. Hon. Baron and President Knight Commander of the Royal

Order of the North Star, also the Gracious Royal College, on behalf of the General

Customs House Representatives most humbly: (signed) LORENTZ
SCHOEN,

Em. SWEDENBORG

Albr PROEN,

(Illegible), [J.MAURITSKE,]

(Name “), [Laurents STROM]

(Illegible). [Oscar FEBURE.]

‘To the College of Commerce respecting Apotecary von -, 12
Serpentine Mortars.’

20. Glasgow. At the house of Mr. H. C. Fairlie, September 18, [See 1907, saw oil portrait of Em. Swedenborg in his old age, the same below - as represented in the frontispiece of Otis Clapp's Compendium, Boston, 1856. On the back of this portrait is the following in-scription: [See below - App.III Portraits]

"I hereby certify that this portrait of Emanuel Swedenborg was owned by the Rev. John Clowes, first Rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, A.D. 1769-1831. On his death, in May, 1831, it passed into the possession of his executor, Mr. Nathaniel Shelmerdine of Salford; he died in October, 1837, and from him it was inherited by his son, Mr. Nathaniel Shelmerdine, J.P., of Weaste. When the latter died, in June, 1892, the portrait became my property.

(Signed) "NATHANIEL

SHELMERDINE,

"M.A. Oxon, Rector of Great Comberton, in the County and Diocese of Worcester."

21. Paisley. In the library of Mr. R.A.Paterson I saw a volume [See printed [See above - 767.11] and bound in very elegant style, entitled "Swedenborg: ou above -

Stockholm en 1756." A Drama by . . . Knight Commander of the North 767.11]

Star. It is written with considerable brilliancy of style and describes the part which Swedenborg as a clairvoyant is represented as playing in the political and social intrigues of the Swedish court at that time. Both the plot and the style weaken toward the end. An appendix contains a discussion of Swedenborg's gifts of second sight.

22. Cambridge University Library, October 1, 1907. I saw the Edition Princeps of the Arcana Coelestia, 1749. The perfect quarto edition, Vols.I. to VII. Bound in full leather with gilt title and a fine double ruling around the edge of cover. A written slip attached to the fly-leaf states that the books are donated by the author, and is doubtless

in Swedenborg's hand. This is doubtless the copy presented by Swedenborg himself to the University, and it is probably the copy seen and read by the Rev. William Hill while a student at Cambridge, his acquaintance with which may have prompted his donation of the similar set to the library of Harvard College, from which Thomas Worcester and his associate founders of the Boston Society obtained their knowledge of Swedenborg.

23. Here also I found the following: First Edition De Coelo et Interno Londini, 1758; quarto. De Teluribus, 1758. De Nova Hierosolyma, 1758. Apoc. Revelata. Amstelodami, 1766.

[In ANC 24. Also Swedenborg: par le Dr. Gilbert Ballet. Professor Agrégé à Lib. = S8S.B21] la faculté de médecine de Paris. Paris, Masson et Cie, 1899. With a portrait of

Histoire d'un Swedenborg after the engraving of Edwin Roffe. Subtitle, Visionaire au XVIII^{me} siècle. The work is a patronizing tribute to Swedenborg as a mental invalid, but worthy of veneration.

[See App. II, s.v. Norling] 25. Also an original MS. And unique copy of a Biography of the

Famous Swedish Philosopher, Emanuel swedenborg, presented through [NCL. 1890: p.215] the Swedish-Norwegian Minister to the library of the university by Mr. C.C. Norling, a swedish gentleman, with the wish that the same shall never be printed either in the original or in translation.

App.II - NOTES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL, 1907 page 6

London, September 19, 1854. It is handsomely bound in red morocco folio and very beautifully written. It is a brief resume of the life, miracles and doctrine of Swedenborg, and concludes with a non-committal eulogy of his spirit and achievements. It contains a large folio size lithograph portrait of Swedenborg by Job Coirdon, 1838, and views of the summer house and of the dwelling house in the "south of Stockholm"; also the heraldic arms of Swedenborg, viz., for the crest the Lion with the Key and on the shield the Crossed Keys and the Burning Mountain.

26. British Museum Library, October 15, 1907. In the catalogue I found five hundred and ten titles entered under "Svedberg afterward Swedenborg." There is lacking a copy of the De Anima: The Soul or Rational Psychology. In the library of [See ACSD 917] manuscripts I saw the original letter written by Swedenborg to Dr. Beyer in Gothenburg from Amsterdam, April 15, 1766.

27. In the Bodleian Library at Oxford, I found some two hundred and thirty titles entered under Swedenborg.

FRANK
SEWALL.

Appendix II

SWEDENBORG AND MASONRY

1909
sheets)

Phot. in Ph.File App.4 = 11 ½ (7

In The New England Craftsman [1909]: pp.205-16.

See NCL 1909, Feb.: pp.100-3.

Transcript:
[p.205]

SWEDENBORG AND MASONRY

Written for The New England Craftsman by Edwin S. Crandon

Photo of
Edwin S. Crandon

One of those persistent errors which cloud the pages of history is that the great Swedish scientist, Swedenborg, was identified with the Masonic Order. He was not a Mason, yet books have been written which claim that he was: one, at least, by a Mason and a member of the body of Christians organized after his death by some of those who accepted Swedenborg's theological teachings or revelations. Swedenborg never organized a sect: he died as he had lived, a Lutheran, or member of the Swedish Church. The Church of the New Jerusalem, or New-Church, mistakenly called "Swedenborgian," came into being after his death. There are many receivers or partial receivers of the doctrines, which he revealed who are not identified with the organized church to which common usage has given his name. His revelations, to notable extent, have modified the Christian

thought of the world, have influenced the whole history of religion since his remarkable publications, beginning in 1742, wherein he turned suddenly from one of the foremost scientists of the world into one of the greatest of its theologians.

It was nearly twenty years ago that the writer sought to study the origin of the persistent linking of Swedenborg and Masonry. He satisfied himself thoroughly then that Swedenborg had no connection whatever with our Order. He sees no reason to change the view today. And the appeal is to two authorities - to the "Documents Concerning Swedenborg," edited with rare ability, zeal and affection by Dr. Rudolph Tafel, and to the painstaking, analytical, judicial Mackey. Moreover, certain extraneous evidence of a convincing nature, brought to his attention, has swept away every vestige of the theory, though it has been maintained in book form by at least one author, both Mason and clergyman of the [so-called] Swedenborgian Church.

Much of the argument for the membership of Swedenborg in the Masonic Order rests on this, that the teaching of the great Swedish seer are what the world calls "mystical," using natural objects to express or to represent spiritual or internal ideas - the Science of Correspondences, Swedenborg calls it, by which everything of the
p.206 material world corresponds to something of the internal, or

spiritual realm. Now Masonry uses symbols to convey its lessons; the representations of higher, internal affections and ideas are seen in the various phases of the Temple building; the uses of the significations of the materials of the Temple, of key stones, the working tools, the decorations, the methods of work, the many emblems, are too familiar to need more than reference. Swedenborg reduced symbolism to an exact science, or revealed, rather, the exact science under which everything of matter is shown to have its correspondence with internal things. The imagery of the Scriptures at once will suggest the basis for this doctrine; the Bible is full of it, from Genesis to Revelation. “Without a parable spake He not unto them.” “the letter killeth, the spirit maketh alive.”

Masonry teaches much of its lesson through this imagery, this representation by natural objects of eternal verities. It was natural that the Order and the Seer should be linked together in the enthusiastic fancy of students of the one or the other, or of both. It was a Mason and a clergyman of the New-Jerusalem Church who gave rein to his fancy and published a book setting forth that Swedenborg was a Mason. A New-Church Doctor of Divinity, not a Mason, and a great Masonic student and cyclopaedist, not a New-Churchman, patiently and at great expenditure of time and earnest devotion in research, as a result of their separate studies, the one in Europe, the other in America, came to the like conclusion: Swedenborg was not a Mason.

But many of those who accept his theological teachings are Masons, and among the many Rites of Masonry, practiced in the past, is certainly a “Rite of Swedenborg.” What are the facts? In the belief that the subject may be of interest to some in these days of eager study, when Masons more and more are realizing the historic and the literary grandeur of our beloved Order, the writer here sets forth as briefly as may be commensurate with the necessary demands of the subject the

results of his consultation of the leading authorities of the two interests most prominent in the inquiry, the Church to which the world, though not its members, gives the name of Swedenborg, and the grand old, yet ever young Masonic Order itself.

Denying Swedenborg's connection with Masonry are Mackey, our standard Masonic cyclopaedist, and Dr. Rudolph Tafel, the compiler of the invaluable collection of "Documents Concerning Swedenborg," the recognized authority because the source-authority in the New Jerusalem Church respecting the life of the great Scientist, Philosopher and Theologian. Affirming it most directly is Samuel Beswick, an American writer, who in 1870 published a book, "The Swedenborg Rite and the Great Masonic Leaders of the Eighteenth Century."

Others who take the affirmative are various Masonic writers, mostly European, all of whom, I am satisfied, wrote on others' say-no, without adequate research or

p.207 investigation, accepting and passing on an error that reaches its apotheosis in

Beswick's remarkable book. It is but fair to say that the writer of this paper has reasons for discrediting the last named book as purely fanciful, even imaginative, and numerous clergymen and laymen of prominence in the New-Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) Church have given him ample foundation for his opinion. But the book was published and as it was considered gravely by Mackey, also by Dr. Tafel, it is well to give its claims, though the greatest brevity is all that it requires, and the refutation of Mackey, supported by the result of a study in the "Documents" as compiled by Dr. Tafel, I think will demonstrate the matter conclusively.

According to Beswick's book, Swedenborg was initiated in a lodge in the town of Lund, in Sweden, in 1706, and visited many lodges in Sweden and other countries, besides taking an active interest in Masonic work. A number of writers among the French Masons - perhaps the most enthusiastic and prolific of authors, as well as producers of "rites" - take Swedenborg's membership in the Order for granted, as above observed, but Masonry was not introduced into Sweden until 1736 and in 1738 it was placed under an interdict, with the penalty of death, which lasted seven years. To quote from Rebold:

"In Sweden the endeavor was, as it also was in Germany, to discover the truth in relation to the system of the Templars, of which the chiefs had been expelled from the latter country. These researches wrought in the system some modifications, which were due in great part to one of the most eminent Masons of the time - the brother Swedenborg - intimate councillor of the king, who had introduced religious principles, impressed with his own mystical creed, and which in consequence has imprinted upon Swedish Masonry a particular character, which distinguishes it to the present day. Beside the Templar system thus transformed, Zinnendorf, surgeon in chief of the Swedish

army at Berlin and Grand Pryor of the system of the Templars, having abandoned the chiefs of the rite after he had exposed their juggleries, established in Sweden a rite of seven degrees which bears his name, founded in part on the same religious principles, but less mystical than those of Swedenborg. It is this rite that now is found to predominate and is known in Europe as the Swedish rite, or rite of Zinnendorf.”

Here we have direct assertion by a French writer, but no evidence, not a citation of proof. All of Rebold’s references to the subject are contained in the question; Beswick simply asserts, without a reference. The learned Mackey, of recognized authority in the Craft, appears carefully to have studied all of the evidence from Masonic literature, and says:

“The eagerness is indeed extraordinary with which all Masonic writers, German, French, English and American, have sought to connect the name and labors of the Swedenborg sage with the Masonic institution, and that, too, without the slightest foundation for such a theory, either in his writings or in any credible memorials of his life.”

In brief, the position rests on this, that Swedenborg's theological system is based on the correspondence of things natural with things spiritual - that is, natural objects typify, represent or correspond to spiritual things, and the world has called this "mysticism." The student of Swedenborg finds his system wondrously coherent: no one ever found a flaw in it in any of his works; if a natural object is explained as representing or corresponding to a spiritual idea in his earliest works, it is given the same explanation in his latest, and on this remarkable plan he elucidates the inner or spiritual sense of the Sacred Scriptures. Thus many of the "hard sayings" of the Bible become luminous; their real meaning is within the letter. Now Masonry has taken the symbols of architecture to represent eternal verities and draws many of its grandest lessons from these significations. With Swedenborg this was no accident or coincidence - it was eternal law; the Word of God was written according to this system or, as he calls it, Science of Correspondences. That our Masonic students of the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries should have reasoned that such apparent identity of "mystical" explanations of symbolism, pointed to Swedenborg as a Mason, is not strange. But the student of today, both of Swedenborg and Masonry, can discern that both were working out the same truth along absolutely independent lines. Both make sharp departures from the cold literalism which even now holds so many in its thrall. Both aided in emancipating men from materialism, both sought higher and eternal verities behind the letter of God's revelations.

Quotations from Swedenborg's theological writings can be made at length which at first glance are striking in their apparent Masonic indications. His explanations of the Book of Revelations, his references to the "Word" - many and many of them - his revelations of the signification of the "white stone," of the "new name," of many Scripture texts with which our Order is familiar; moreover, his

references to a “lost Word,” - more properly, lost books of the Sacred Scripture, for Swedenborg always refers to the Bible as the “Word of the Lord” and in his works the name “Lord” always is given as “Jehovah,” in itself a significant fact - here go, far, with numerous similar citations, to justify at first consideration the conclusion, that he must have been a Mason. But to Mackey and to Masons who also are receivers of the doctrines revealed by Swedenborg, they do no more than to prove that Eternal Truth may have more than one method of revelation and that perfectly independent research may result in a similar conclusion. Masonry resembles Swedenborg’s teachings because both are true, though it by no means follows that the two are identical or that one had anything

p.209
quoting

to do with the genesis or working out of the other. Says Mackey, after

significant paragraphs from the great Swede:

“Such passages as these might lead one to suppose that Swedenborg was familiar with the system of Masonic ritualism. His complete reticence upon the subject, however, and the whole tenor of his life,

his studies and his habits, assure us that such was not the case, and that if there were really a borrowing of one from the other,

(Here is inserted a photograph of E.S.)

and not an accidental coincidence, it was the Freemasons of the high degrees who borrowed from Swedenborg, and not Swedenborg from them. And if so, we cannot deny that he has, unwittingly, exercised a powerful influence on Masonry.

And that is my conclusion, that the eager and enthusiastic students of Masonry in the so-called higher degrees, particularly on the European continent, and especially in France, were quick to see in the revelations of the Swedish seer, at first an eminent scientist, engineer and statesman, later a theologian who never founded a sect, who never sold one of his books, who wrote in Latin and freely gave away his publications, whose greatest claim was “Servant of the Lord Jesus Christ” - the vindication of their claims

p.210 for the reason for existence of many of these degrees, speculative, mystical, hermetic, Rosicrucian, Apocalyptic and the rest. They boldly claimed him as a Mason on the strength of what they called the Masonic character of his writings. But this is an inversion of the facts - the higher degrees, insofar as they found support in Swedenborg, or were influenced by free drafts upon his revelations, were “Swedenborg-ized,” their theory was incorrect; without an iota of proof, they reasoned that because they could find certain warrant in his writings for their own mystical speculations, he must have been a Mason. Not so; they seized proof where they could find it and were pleased enough to sustain and to justify their grafting on the Masonic tree of the whole weird fabric of mysticism and late mediaeval research into the unknown realm of

spiritual influence on the material plane of our existence.

Examples of this theory are shown in such authors as Findel, thus: “Most likely [note the pure assumption] Swedenborg, the mystic and visionary, used his influence in bringing about the new system; at all events, he smoothed the way for it,” and Reghellini’s work on French Masonry says:

“Swedenborg made very many learned researches on the subject of the Masonic mysteries. He thought that their doctrines were of the highest antiquity, having emanated from the Egyptians, the Persians, the Magi, the Jews and the Greeks. He also became the head of a new religion [no organization of the receivers of his doctrines was formed until after his death - E.S.C.] in his efforts to reform that of Rome [Swedenborg did not try specially to reform Roman Catholicism any more than Protestantism; he grouped them both as “The First Christian Church,” and he found on the doctrine of salvation by faith alone of the Reformed Churches an even greater falsity than in most of the Roman Catholic teachings - E.S.C.] For this purpose he wrote his ‘Celestial Jerusalem, or Spiritual World’ [no such title occurs among the writings of Swedenborg;

App. II - SWEDENBORG AND MASONRY

page 6

probably the 'Arcana Coelestia' is meant - E.S.C.]. He mingled with his reform ideas which were purely Masonic [sic]. In his 'Celestial Jerusalem,' the Word, formerly communicated by God to Moses is found; This Word . . . lost on earth, he invites us to find in Great Tartary, a country still governed, even in our days, by the patriarchs, by which he means allegorically to say that this people most nearly approach to the primitive condition of the perfection of innocence.

This is an odd jumble of Swedenborg's teachings. Reghellini attributes to Swedenborg the making of the Hebrew name of Deity, which he italicizes, the Word which was committed by God to Moses, showing an utter lack of comprehension of Swedenborg's teachings, and I write as a student of these teachings for over a quarter century. The "Word" referred to by Swedenborg throughout his theological writings is the Word of God, or Holy Scriptures -

p.211 those books of the Bible that contain an internal, or spiritual sense, not a collection of letters going to make up the great and unspeakable Name of Deity. Reghellini clearly read Swedenborg most superficially and shows it plainly in confounding Swedenborg's constant references to the "Word" as identical with Masonic use of a "Word." Swedenborg's name for the whole body of written Divine Revelation, the Sacred Scriptures, the Bible, is "The Word." Masonic use of the term, it scarcely need be said, is entirely different. Swedenborg certainly teaches that certain books of the ancient Scriptures were lost and that they are kept in Tartary. In our English version of the Scriptures there are references to these lost books of the Scriptures - "Jasher," for example, in Joshua X. 12.13. "The Wars of Jerhovah" and "The Enunciations," - Numbers xxi. 14-15, 27-30.

According to Swedenborg, these three books were part of an Ancient Scripture, or Word, preceding the present, or Mosaic and Christian canons of Scripture, with which, however, Moses and other early writers of the Israelitish dispensation were familiar, and it is to this Ancient Word, or Scriptures, that he refers, as being “lost” and yet preserved in Tartary. His use of the term “Word” to mean the whole body, of Divine Revelation in the Scriptures or Bible, is what has confused the able French Masonic writer, though no Mason can fail to note the coincidence, at least, of the loss of such a “Word” with his own knowledge of the use of the term in the system of our Order. That eager Masonic students should seize on this coincidence and deduce from it that Swedenborg was a Mason, is not strange: that, on the contrary, they were a borrowing, the European Freemasons of the so-called higher degrees borrowing from Swedenborg, by reason of a coincidence in expression which they did not analyze or understand how to analyze, is the conclusion of Mackey, as well as of those receivers of the Doctrines of Swedenborg who are members of the Masonic Order and who have devoted much study to both.

7

That is, Masonic writers, until Mackey exposed the fallacy, reasoned that Swedenborg's revelations that the Scriptures [the "Word" of God] are written by correspondences - the natural object or person signifying spiritual verities - proved him to be a Mason. As a matter of fact, these students of Masonic symbolism found so much in Swedenborg to support their theories that they claimed him as per-se a Mason, a reasoning backward. The other side of it is pointed out by Mackey, that utterly without Swedenborg's knowledge or interest, he exercised a powerful influence on Masonry by the use made of his Writings by students of the so-called higher degrees in the various rites and systems of Europe.

Rebold, already quoted, in a list of forty-four rites called Masonic which have become absorbed into some existing rite, or have become extinct, has this:

"Rite of the
p.212 Illuminati of Avignon, being the system of Swedenborg, in 1779." The date refers to the year in which the rite was first practiced. A list of the various Masonic rites extant, fourteen in all, has this as the third in order: "Rite practiced by the Grand Lodge of Stockholm, commonly called the Swedish rite, or system of Swedenborg, comprising eight

degrees and arranged in 1773.” And in a chronological history of European Masonry, Rebold says: “A.D.1760 - At Avignon, the mother lodge of the rite of Swedenborg is instituted by the Benedictine monk, Dom Pernetti, and a Pole named Grabianca. The philosopher, Swedenborg, one of the most learned and illustrious Freemasons of his time, in instituting this rite had in view a desire to reform the Roman Catholic religion. The dogmas of the reform of Swedenborg are adopted by a good many influential persons in Sweden, England and Germany, where societies which practice his religious system have been formed by these persons.” And again: “A.D.1770 - At Avignon is organized the Grand Scottish Lodge of the county Venaissin, which adopts the Hermetic rite of Swedenborg.”

As to this lodge at Avignon, Mackey says: “The . . . important basis on which the theory of a Swedenborgian Masonry has been built is the conduct of some of his own disciples, who imbued with his religious views, being Masons, carried the spirit of the New-Jerusalem doctrines into their Masonic speculations. There was, it is true, a Masonic rite, or system of Swedenborg, but its true history is this:

“The two most important religious works of Swedenborg, the ‘Celestial Arcana’ and ‘The New-Jerusalem,’ appeared, the former between the years of 1749 and 1753, and the latter in 1758. About that period we find Pernetty working out his schemes of Masonic reform. Pernetty was a theosophist, a hermetic philosopher, a disciple to some extent of Jacob Bohme, the prince of mystics. To such a man, the reveries, the visions and the spiritual speculations of Swedenborg were peculiarly attractive. He accepted them as an addition to the theosophic views which he already had received. About the year 1760 he established at Avignon his Rite of the

App. II - SWEDENBORG AND MASONRY

page 8

the Illuminati, in which the reveries of both Bohme and Swedenborg were introduced. In 1783 this system was reformed by the Marquis de Thome, another Swedenborgian, and out of that reform arose what was called 'The Rite of Swedenborg,' not because Swedenborg had established it, or had anything directly to do with its establishment, but because it was based on his peculiar theological views, and because its symbolism was borrowed from the ideas he had advanced in the highly symbolical works that he had written.

“A portion of these degrees, or other degrees much like them, have been called Apocalyptic, not because St. John had, any more than Swedenborg, a connection with them, but because their system of initiation is based on the mystical teachings of the Apocalypse

p.213 [the Book of Revelation] a work which, not less than the theories of the Swede, furnishes abundant food for a system of Masonico-religious symbolism. Benedict Chastanier, also another disciple of Swedenborg, and who was one of the founders of the Avignon society, carried these views into England, and founded at London a similar rite, which afterwards was changed into a purely religious association under the name of the Theosophical Society, instituted for the purpose of promoting the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem.”

called
word
The organization of the Church of the New-Jerusalem (commonly Swedenborgian) followed that of the Theosophical Society and the

religious thought
and endeavor, since the advent of M. Blavatsky, Col. Olcott and their

successors.

The New-Jerusalem Church in this country, and it numbers more members than in any other, is one of the smallest of the Christian denominations: its influence has been potent, however, in aiding to moderate the former asperities of theological discussion: it conducts a quiet but efficient work in publication and in aiding its members to live the life of religion, which is to do good.

To return to the Avignon society, I am inclined to the view that it was not truly Masonic, and it certainly was not a New-Church (or Swedenborgian) institution. Hindmarsh in his book, "The Rise and Progress of the New-Jerusalem Church," tells of a visit which was made to the early receivers of the doctrines of Swedenborg in London by the Count Grabianca, who has been referred to in this account of the Avignon society, from which he came, and made friends with the little circle of believers, showed the resemblances of their views, but talked mysteriously of a "grand secret" which could not be revealed until a later time. After much waiting and mysterious allusions the grand secret turned out to be the idea of four persons in the Godhead, the fourth being the blessed Virgin Mary. Naturally, continues Hindmarsh, such blasphemy was received with emphatic horror and reprobation by the brethren and the Count went back to Avignen. Later, some of the London brethren made a journey to Avignon, where they witnessed various blasphemies carried on and

App.II - SWEDENBORG AND MASONRY

page 9

other eccentric vagaries, which caused the return of the English receivers of the doctrines, imbued with disgust.

These views and practices are radically opposite, both from Swedenborg's teachings and those of Masonry, also from the consistent practice of the adherents of both. The writer is convinced that the society at Avignon had no more to do with Swedenborg's teachings than with Masonry: it simply helped itself from both as much or as little as suited its purposes. It should be said, however, that Chastanier, referred to above, first issued an appeal to the Freemasons to avail themselves of the riches of philosophy in Swedenborg's works and thus be the means of spreading the same, but a

p.214 afterwards abandoned the idea of making the Masonic order the agent of their dissemination, and became a full and hearty receiver of the doctrines of the New-Jerusalem Church, going to London and performing much good for the cause.

Having given this much of evidence from the New-Church (or Swedenborgian) historian, following that of our able Masonic cyclopaedist, Mackey, in refutation of the two quickly formed opinions of the school of continental writers, we come now to the concluding testimony. Dr. Rudolph Tafel, a learned German receiver of Swedenborg's doctrines, devoted much of his life work to gathering, editing and publishing "Documents Concerning Swedenborg," in effect compiling the sources of his biography. He gives considerable attention to the persistent allegation of Swedenborg's connection with Masonry, saying:

"All this speculation about Swedenborg's having joined the Order of Freemasonry in Lund, in 1706, is exploded by the following historical account of the establishment of Freemasonry in Sweden, taken from Ersch

and Gruber's 'Allgemeine Encyklopadie,' vol.xlix, p.69, from which it appears that Freemasonry was not introduced into Sweden until 1736. We read there: 'Freemasonry, which was introduced from England in 1736, and quickly took root in Sweden, was forbidden by Frederick I. on October 21, 1738, under penalty of death, but seven years later the prohibition was rescinded and the institution was placed on a secure basis. The king placed himself at its head and received the homage of the delegates of the lodge. . . . Since 1786, Freemasonry in Sweden inclined partly to the metaphysical and mystico-theosophical efforts of Swedenborg, whence arose the Swedish system, which has nine degrees and which was soon favorably received in England and Russia. In a modified form of seven degrees, which was introduced by Zinnendorf, it exists also in the Grand Lodge of Germany, in Berlin.'"

This account was written by one of the historians of Freemasonry, August Wilb. Muller, the editor of the Masonic journal, "Astraea." Dr.Tafel continues: "As the order of Freemasonry was not introduced into Sweden before 1736 and as it was not placed on a safe footing there until 1745, the assertion of Beswick's book, that

Swedenborg was 'a constant visitor in the chapters' of Sweden between 1706 and 1740, falls to the ground." Swedenborg was prominent in Government offices of the highest rank, and certainly was noted as a patriotic Swede and earnest supporter of the Government under which he held high office. There were no Masonic chapters in Sweden before 1740, certainly none in the towns mentioned - Lund, Stockholm, Greifswalde, Straslund and Christianstad. And the same refutation is made by Dr. Tafel of the further assertions of Swedenborg's visiting Masonic lodges in other countries, notably in Paris. Among the great Swede's private papers and manuscripts there is not a single iota about Freemasonry in any way. Swedenborg was in

p.215 Paris from September 3, 1736, to March 12, 1738, and he kept a minute account, or diary, of his doings in the journals of his travels. He mentions several Swedish gentlemen on whom he called, in addition to his bankers, but nowhere speaks of any masonic acquaintances.

It may be added that in these years, and up to 1742, Swedenborg was the man of science, of political interests, a legislator, counsellor, interested in public affairs; not a hint had come of the great change in his life which took place in 1742, after which he devoted himself entirely to his theological works. Born in Stockholm, January 29, 1688, he died March 29, 1772. The last thirty years of his life were the period of his theological writing; before that he was eminently the scientist. He was a member of the upper house of the Swedish parliament, Assessor of Mines, was ennobled by Charles XII, a great student of mathematics, astronomy and mechanics, and his scientific works aggregate seventy-seven, about one-half of them published, though the substance of the others was incorporated in the larger works published. He not only wrote on the natural sciences, but applied them directly to the good of his country, in the fields of mineralogy, engineering and mechanics generally.

As the whole basis for connecting him with the Masonic order is the fancied resemblance of some of his theological writings to Masonic teachings, the theories which we have quoted, that he must have been a member of the Order, lost their force. But for yet more direct disproof, we learn from Dr. Tafel that the whole subject is treated by Dr. A. Kohl, Dean of Lund, in a work entitled "The New Church and Its Influence on the Study of Theology in Sweden" (Part IV, pp.63-88), where he concludes: "The agreement between the dogmas of Freemasonry and the New-Jerusalem has, no doubt, led Reghellini di Schio to the idea that Swedenborg was one of the most celebrated reformers among the Masons and had himself founded a lodge of nine degrees. This assertion, however, lacks historical basis, as far as it has been possible to trace up this matter. Swedenborg did not found, but some of his friends and disciples, e.g., Chastanier and Pernetty, have founded Masonic lodges. And one result attained by their efforts is that within the ranks of

App. II - SWEDENBORG AND MASONRY

page 11

Freemasonry they have directed the ideas of men to the doctrines of the New-Jerusalem, so that these doctrines have really exerted an influence upon the progress and development of the Order in Sweden as well as in other countries.

And that is the conclusion, already quoted, of Mackey. Thus we have New-Church and Masonic authority of the highest, distinctly disproving a mistaken, fanciful, imaginative claim, the persistence of which is one of the remarkable phases of our whole Masonic history, but which is not difficult to understand by the reader interested enough to read the summary which has been given above, imperfect and necessarily brief, yet perhaps of interest to some

p.216 of the increasingly large number of Masons who delight in studying its wondrously rich and varied historical literature. That Masons were quick to appreciate the grandeur of the great Swede's revelations, to apply, if but a little, his wondrous relations of kings heard and seen in the spiritual world to the strengthening of their own symbolism, to draw so freely from him, is a tribute indeed; that he was not a member of the Order is of little importance; that he aided so materially in enriching Masonry is of greatest interest. And our own Mackey's conclusion shall be my own - "If there were really a borrowing of one from the other it was the Freemasons of the high degrees who borrowed from Swedenborg and not Swedenborg from them. And so, we cannot deny that he has, unwittingly, exercised a powerful influence on Masonry."

Note - It may be interesting to have the names of the degrees composing the so-called Rite of Swedenborg. Mackey gives the names of six, saying that Reghellini, who says it consists of eight, evidently has confounded it with the rite of Martinism, also a Theosophic rite and the ritualism of which also partakes of a Swedenborgian character. The six

degrees of the Rite of Swedenborg are: 1-Apprentice, 2-Fellow Craft, 3-Masks Neophyte, 4-Illuminated Theosophite, 5-Blue Brother, 6-Red Brother. It is said to be still practiced by some of the Swedish lodges, but elsewhere is extinct. It also may be interesting to know that the sixth degree of the Swedish rite, as now practiced in Sweden called “Knights of the East,” is Apocalyptic, the New-Jerusalem and its twelve gates being represented.

See above - 24.11 (L.P..Regnell-R.L.Tafel, Nov. 1868)

See above - 1517.14 (E.Rebold: A Gen. Hist. of Freemasonry)

“ “ - 1678 (S. Beswick: S. Rite & Great Masonic Leaders)

“ “ - App. II: Hist. & Biog. Mat.:

p. 1 = ref. NCL 1905: p.110

p. 4 = “ N.C. Mess. 1869: pp. 27,75

Appendix II

CARL SAHLIN ON SWEDENBORG'S MEMORIAL ON STEEL MANUFACTURE

1934

Phot. in Ph.File App.5 = pp.

See above - 325

LM: pp. 306-10 + (2) pp. 776-76.

In Valsverk inom den Svenska Metalliergiska industrien intil
början av 1870 talet, (Carl Sahlin), Stockholm 1934:
149-54.

Transcript:

p.149

Kap. VI. VALS - OCH SKÄRVERK FÖR TILL VERKNING AV SKÄR-JÄRN OCH BANDJÄRN

Om man lämnar ur räkningen den valsning och klippning av stångjärn till spiktenar, som tillfälligtvis då och då för eget behov utfördes i Avesta koppar- och myntverk med för koppar avsedd maskinutrustning samt icke heller inräknar den i och för sig viktiga, men i så mycket särställda valsverksdriften vid Stjärnsunds manufakturverk, vilken i närmast föregående kapitel blivit behandlad, dröjde det omkr. 30 år från nedläggandet av det sista av de äldre vals- och skärverken (snidverket i Mölntorp), innan dylika hjälpmedel åter kommo till användning vid våra egentliga järnbruk.

Den som gav impulsen till vals- och skärverks återinförande vid framställning av järn i s. k. finjärnsdimensioner synes hava varit Emanuel Svedenborg. Han bade under en resa i Holland och Tyskland åren 1721-22 bl. a. studerat valsverk och uppsatte som följd därav den

11 april 1723 ett till Riksdagen ställt memorial, vilket ingavs den 20 i samma månad. Då denna handling, som hittills icke på svenska publicerats(1), utgör ett viktigt dokument i vår valsverkshistoria, må densamma i dess helhet här avtryckas:

[see above

Ödmjukaste Memorial.

325]

Uti ett Rike är det angelägnaste at inretningen af Manufacturerer befordras, och i synnerhet bwartill man har ruda Materien wid handen; derigenom så nobiliteres det oädlare och till det pris förbettras, at Publicum deraf niuter förmohn. J bela werlden är kunnigt, at ingen Nation det tilfälle äger at inretta Manufacturerer af jern som Swerje, men deremot beklagar mongen vår fatalitet, at vi sielwa önska och åstunda Manufacturerernas opkomst fast utan werkstelling och eftertryck. Wil derföre wid handen gifwa ett ödmjukt project, huru en grund kan leggas till deras befordrande, så at de efter handen kunna begynna, wexa till och förkofras. J ödmjukt följe deraf will jag följande berätta.

I) At ifrån swerje monga tusend skeppund groft Scampelunjern föres med stor omkostning af tull och fracht etc. till Holland,

(1) Oversatt till engelska av R.L. Tafel I Documents concerning Swedenborg.

p.150 hwarifrån det [Here is inserted a photo of Svedenborg.]

Fig.60. Assessorn i Bergskollegium Emanuel Svedenborg. f. 1688, d. 1772.

försändes longt in uti landet till Saurland och Luik, och der i stycken delas, och sedan waltsas och klijjpes i lengden till 4, 6, 10 à 12 smerre stenger, eller ock uti hand utklemmes: det föres sedan till Holland tillbakars, och derifrån till monga orter i Europen och dermed anseenlig fördehl debiteres. Så at vårt Svenska jern moste på sådant sett inuti Brabant förädlas, och skaffa dem en winst, som vi sielfwa med ringa depeuce och industrie beholla kunde.

p.151 II) Sådant jern, som i smerre stenger och medels Waltz- och Klippwerk uti sina emnen och Scampeluner är fördelt, tienar sedan till befordring af allehanda slags Manufacturer i smerre, emedan derigenom besparas så tiden som arbetet och bekostnaden; warande det ett Medium emillan det grofwa Swenska jernet och sielfwa Manufacturerna at hwad sort det wara må.

III) Det tienar likaledes som emnen för alla dem, som i klensmidior giöra arbete, emedan de hafva sig tillredde de sorter, hwarpå. elliest mycken tid och bekostning skulle användas; så at Manufacturerna så well som ock sieltwa klensmidz-arbetet derigenom befordres, landet till en otrolig förmohn och lindring uti priset.

IV) Härutaf har man en wiss afsättning och anseenlig atgång at förwenta in uti landet, och hwad som intet till inhemskt behof consumeres kan till andra orter i Europen försändas och der med Avance förtryttras; derom man sig mycket säkrare hopp kan giöra, som större delen af det klipta jernet, som från Luik sendt blifwer, består af Luikskt och

Brabanskt jern, hwaraf monga Nationer i brist af bedre dock moste sig betierna, fast det kallbrecht, skiört och bräcligit är; skulle från Swerje samma Scampelun- sorter tilhanda sendas, så faller det semre i föracht och wahnpris, och det bedre winner priset; hwarom man förwissad är igenom dem som på de orter vistas och correspondence föra.

Techtes Riksens Höglofl. Stender befordra till opkomst sådanna werk, och derigenom leggja en Grundwahl till jern-Manufacturers inretning i Swerje; så lærer Riksens Höglofl. Stender höggunstigast förinna dem förmohner och friheter, som sådana werk anläggja: och lærer Kongl. Bergz Collegium gifva Riksens Höglofl. Stender project till de priwilegier wid handen, hwarigenom desse werk helst torde kunna befordras samt i fördelachtigt stånd sättias.

Hosgående ritning utwisar Machinen, sådan som den i bruk är utomlandes: klippningen sker wid twenne ugnar till 40 skeppund om dygnet, eller om året til 8 a 10,000 skpd med tillhielp af 11 arbetare; och sonsumeres dertill om dygnet 12 a 14 stigar kohl; omkostningen kan sig belöpa till 6 mark på hwart Skeppund. En delh blifwer utwaltzat uti jernband; en delh till emnen för spik, tenar, ståltrå, gallerier etc., en dehl för klensmiderier af hwad sort som åstundas.

Stockholm d.11 April 1723.

Eman. Swedenborg.

Handlingen remitterades d. 7 maj till Riksdagens Bergs- och Kommerce-
deputationer, där den upplästes d.4 juni. Riksdagen översände framställningen till
Kungl. Maj:t, som d.10 aug. remitterade ärendet till Bergs- och
Kommersekollegierna för övervägande. I Bergskollegium var Svedenborg

[phot. pp. 152-53 missing
October 1965, B.G.B.]

p.154 med en ansökan att därstädes och möjligen även annorstädes i landet få inrätta “waltz- och skiärwerk” av konstruktion som utomlands bruklig var. Med hänsyn till den beräknade dryga byggnadskostnaden och nödvändigheten att från utlandet införskrika kunnigt folk, begärde man 12 års privilegium exclusivum, vilket ju stämde med de extra förmåner, som Swedenborg i sitt memorial antytt vara behövlige. Bergskollegiets resolution föll den 19 jan. 1726 utan att ärendet på något sätt underkastades utredning. Av den ovanligt snabba expeditionen kan man sluta att saken var på förhand väl tillrättalagd. Det var ju ock en från det allmännas sida högeligen önskvärd inrättning som det var fråga om. I privilegierna säges i överensstämmelse härmed att collegium åstundat att någon sig påtaga ville att slika nyttiga verk här i landet bygga och anlägga, varigenom stångjärnet kunde med skyndsamt och behändighet apteras och bekvämas till allahanda fint manufakturarbete. Sökandena erhöles sålunda tillstånd att vid Vedebågs anlägga ett av dem angivet och “tillförener här intet brukeligt waltz- och skiörvärk”, skolande ingen hava lov att utan Vedevågs-societetens samtycke under 12 år efter privilegiernas datum något “slit mill” av samma invention att eftergöra eller bruka vid 200 dalers smts vite och varans konfiskerande. Däremot skulle Societeten äga rätt att anlägga dylika verk på andra ställen, dock efter för varje gång sökt särskilt tillstånd.

På grund av benämningen “slit mill”, som förekommer i privilegiebrevet, hade man anledning förmoda att konstruktionen var av engelskt ursprung. Emellertid inhämtas av en utförlig beskrivning, författad år 1727 av den vid bruket som inspektör anställde Lars Harmens(1) att för verkets inrättande och dnivande två “fransmän” från Liege, vid namn Jean och Charles Grisard, far och son, blevo anställda. De voro synnerligen dyrlegda, i det att de betingade sig för ledningen av verkets byggande och igångsättande 15,000 dalen k.m. och allt fritt jämte fri resa fram och tillbaka. Dessutom skulle de bekomma 1000 riksdalen i diskretion för upplärande av två. svenska arbetare.

Rörande verkets konstruktion och arbetssätt föreligga flera beskrivningar. Den ritning som åberopas i Harmens' nyssnämnda relation av år 1727 befinnes vara ur manuskriptet utriven, men upplysande bilder förekomma såväl i E. Svedenborgs *De ferro*, tryckt 1734, som i Sven Rinmans *Reseanteckningen* från år 1746. Fig. 62.

Se även fig. 63.

(1) Manuskript in 4:o i Bergskollegiets arkiv: bergverksrelationer för Nora och Lindas bergslag 1723+27.

(2) Swedenborgs plansch är ofta reproducerad i utländsk bergsteknisk litteratur.

p.149

Translation by Dr. Alfred Acton:

(See LM(2): pp.775-76)

Chap. VI. VALS- OCH SKÄRVERK FÖR TILLVERKNING AV
SKÄRJÄÄRN OCH BANDJÄRN

[2d para.] The man who gave the impulse to the re-establishment of rolling and cutting mills to the preferment of iron in the so-called finjerns dimensioner* seems to have been Emanuel Swedenborg. During a journey in Holland and Germany from 1721 to 1722 - and among other things - he studied the rolling machine, and in consequence thereof, drew up, on April 11, 1723, a memorial addressed to the Diet, which was handed in on the 20th of the same month. Since this paper, which has not hitherto been published In Swedish,¹ constitutes a weighty document in the history of our rolling work, it will here be printed in its entirety.

[ACSD
325]

[LM: pp.
306- 7]

Humble Memorial.

The most important thing in a kingdom is that the setting up of manufacturing be promoted, and especially so when one has the ruda [raw] material therefor. That which is ignoble is thereby nobiliteras [made noble] and advanced in price, and the public enjoys the benefit and avance [advantage] thereof.

It is known to all the world that no nation has such opportunity for setting up the manufacture of iron as Sweden. On the other hand, many deplore our fate In that we ourselves wish and desire the establishment of manufactures but without putting it into execution and without energy. I will therefore humbly present a project showing how a foundation can be laid for their advancement so that they can be gradually commenced and

grow up and be improved. In consequence whereof, I will humbly relate the following:

p.150 I. From Sweden many thousand skeppunds of coarse pig iron are exported to Holland at great cost for customs and freight, etc., and from there it is sent far inland to Saurland and Liege, where it is divided into pieces which are then rolled and cut into lengths of six, ten to twelve small bars, or also pressed out into bands. It is then carried back to Holland and from there to many places in Europe, where it is sold at considerable profit. Thus our Swedish iron must in this way be ennobled in Brabant and give them a profit which, with a little expense and industry, we could ourselves retain.

p. 151 II. This iron, which has been divided into small rods, and, by means of rolling and cutting machines, into fine wares and forms, then serves for the advancement of all kinds of small manufactures. For by its means time is saved as well as work and expense, being

[*Fine iron sizes.]

1. Translated into English by R.L. Tafel in Documents concerning swedenborg [1: pp.480-82].

medium [midway] between the raw Swedish iron and the manufactured wares themselves of whatever sort they be.

III. It serves likewise as material for all who work at locksmithing, because they have an assortment upon which otherwise they must expend much time and expense. Thus the manufacturers as well as the work of the locksmiths themselves advance the country to an incredible profit and a lowering of prices.

IV. Of this, one can anticipate a certain diminution and a considerable distribution within the country itself; and what is not consumed for domestic needs can be sent to other places in Europe and there be disposed of to avance [advantage]. One can have so much surer hope of this, since the larger part of the cut iron that is sent from Liege consists of Liege and Brabant iron, which, in the absence of better, many nations must use although it is cold-brittle, brittle and breakable. Were the same sorts of iron articles sent from Sweden, the others would fall in estimation and in price, and the better would win the prize, a fact which is proved by those who travel to these places and who carry on correspondence with them.

If the most worsh. Estates of the Realm were pleased to advance the setting up of such manufacture, and thereby lay a foundation for the establishing of iron manufacture in Sweden, the most worsh. Estates of the Realm would likely grant advantages and liberties to those who set up the work; and the Roy. College of Mines will give the most worsh. Estates of the Realm a project of the privilege to be given whereby these works ought especially to be promoted and be set in an advantageous condition.

The accompanying drawing shows a machine such as is used in foreign lands. The cutting is done at two ovens capable of 40 skeppunds

every twenty-four hours or from 8-10,000 skps. annually, with the help of eleven workmen; and the consumption theretor is twelve to fourteen stigs of charcoal every twenty-four hours. The cost may amount to 6 marks per skeppund. Part is rolled into iron bands, a part into material for nails, thin rods, steel wire, gallerier, etc. A part is for locksmiths, being of whatever sort is desired. Stockholm, April 11, 1723.

Eman. Swedenborg.

The Memorial was sent to the Diet's Bergs- and Commerce Deputation on May 7, and was read there on June 4. The Diet communicated the representation to his Royal Majesty who, on August 10, referred the matter to the Bergs- and Commerce Colleges for their consideration. In the bergscollegium swedenborg was an ordinary assessor, and so had good occasion to interest the President and Counsellors of the Bergscollegium in the matter. On the document it is noted that it was filled in the Bergscollegium on September 1, 1726. No direct steps could be taken until a request for permission to

build came in from some one who intended to establish the work. The Memorial continued to lie in the Bergscollegium Archives, but the drawing to which it referred is missing. Probably Sweden-borg had got it back with a view to publishing it, for, with the help of the description that follows the Memorial, it can easily and surely be shown that it is the same drawing which is included in the plates in Swedenborg's De Ferro, printed in 1734 as Tab.

XXIX. The drawing, which was probably secured during Swedenborg's above-named journey in Germany and Holland, in 1721-22, shows how a combined rolling and cutting machine in the Continent looked. The drawing is of great interest since it is the oldest existing drawing of such work which is to be found in the technical world literature (Johannsen, Die Geschichliche Entwicklung der Velsverkstetechnik, Düsseldorf, 1929).

The first Swedish works which took up Swedenborg's project in actuality was Vederväg.* Here, since 1724, ruled the enterprising - the all too enterprising, one must say - Hans Ehrenpreis Jr., who in a short time turned Vederväg and Kvarnbacka into a small Eskilstuna where a many-sided manufacture in iron and steel was carried on. The foundation was financed by the setting up, in 1723, of a company called Kvarnbacka and Vederväg Society, to which money was subscribed by less than 70 persons - for that time, an unusually large number for the forming of a company. It was understood that if a rolling and cutting mill were to be profitable anywhere, it must be installed in a manufacturing work as large as Vederväg. Therefore, on January 17, 1726, the

p.154 Directors went to the Bergscollegium with a request to establish there, and possible also elsewhere in the land, a rolling and cutting mill of the sort that was used in foreign countries. In view of the estimated heavy building cost, and the necessity of bringing in skilled workmen from

abroad, 12 years exclusive privilege were asked for - which did indeed agree with the extra advantages which Swedenborg in his Memorial pointed out as necessary. The Bergscollegium resolution came on January 19, 1726, without the matter being subjected to any examination. In this unusually quick process, it can be concluded that the thing had been arranged beforehand. From the side of the public it was indeed a highly desirable undertaking which was in question. In the privileges it is set in agreement herewith that the College desires that some one will take upon himself to build and establish such work here in the country whereby iron rods could, with speed and dexterity, be adapted and made for all sorts of fine manufacturing work. Thus the applicants received permission to establish at Vederväg one of the mentioned and "hitherto not usual here rolling and cutting mills" - no one to have leave, without the

*An ironwork about 24 N N E of Örebro.

Society's consent during the 12 years privileges, to imitate or use the "cutting mill" of the same invention under 8/200 dalers s.m. fine and the confiscation of the wares. On the other hand, the Society shall have the right to establish such a mill in other places, but after seeking special permission each time.

On the ground of the mention of "cutting mill" which occurs in the privilege-letter, it may be reasonable to suppose that the construction was of English origin. Meanwhile, from a voluminous description written in 1727 by Lars Harmens(1), inspector of the works, it may be gathered that two "Frenchmen" from Liege, named Jean and Charles Grisard, father and son, were credited for setting up and driving. They were singularly expensive in that they charged for the management and setting up of the mill 15,000 daler k.m. and everything free in addition to a free journey both ways. In addition they came to receive 1000 riksdaler for teaching two Swedish workmen.

As to the construction of the mill and method of working it, there are many descriptions. The drawing referred to in Harmens' above-mentioned relation of the year 1727' is found to be torn from the manuscript, but enlightening pictures come to us both in E. Svedenborg's De ferro, printed in 1734, and in Sven Rinman's Journey Notes from the year 1746. Fig.62. See also fig.63.

¹The manuscript in 4:o is in the Bergskollegium Archives: bergverksrelationer för Nora och Lindes bergslag 1723-27.

²Swedenborg's plate is often reproduced in foreign mining literature.

(See also NP 1950, Jan. : pp.2-3)

Appendix II

TRANSLATION from the DANISH, by F.T.Hansen, of

Generalkrigskommissaer, Generalauditor og Generalmajor

Christian de Tuxen, Christian VI. Spion og Swedengorgs

Van. (Commissary General, General Regimental Judge and

Major General Christian de Tuxen, Christian VI's Spy and

Swedenborg's Friend) By A.P.Tuxen. (Reprinted from

Personhistorisk Tidsskrift, vol.4 [1924]: pp.16-49.) - pp.1-34.

ANC Library ref. = S8 T89.

[The Translator precedes a full translation of pp.28-34 by] "A Brief Review of pages 1-28," giving a "Summary of the Career of General Tuxen."

pp. 1-28 Christian Möller Friis - who was renamed de Tuxen no earlier than 1749 - was

born in Skanderborg, December 17th, 1713.

In 1727 he entered the University in Copenhagen as a theological student, completing the course in 1732. As soon as he had graduated, however, he gave up his future career as a theologian, and for several years had various occupations. In 1741 he married Christiane Elisabeth Hørning, a great granddaughter of Lorenz Tuxen, who, during the war between Denmark and Sweden in 1658-59, had distinguished himself as a secret political agent of the Danish government. Since, for several years, C. N. Friis served in a capacity similar to that of his wife's famous great grandfather, he was rewarded for his services, in 1749, by King

Frederick V, by being raised to the rank of nobility under the name of de Tuxen. He served the Government for fifty years as a secret political agent, and (in the pamphlet under review) it is stated that, in spite of the fact that his position was one which was universally despised, throughout he managed to retain the friendship and respect of his own as well as that of the various foreign governments and their diplomatic agents and representatives.

Apart from the foregoing, there is nothing in the pamphlet of any particular interest, from a New Church standpoint, up to page 28. This page and the pages that follow (to p.34) have been fully translated as faithfully as it is within the power of the undersigned.

[signed] F. T. HANSEN

p.28 “My Grandfather was a Swedenborgian,” it is stated in the Memoirs

(Optegnelser) of Admiralinde (an admiral’s wife) Müller. “Probably my

Father also, which brought a union of superstition and rationalism into my family which was not good for the growing youth.” The truth is that Christian de Tuxen was one of Emanuel Swedenborg’s most prominent adherents, who knew the Master personally, and who has related a good deal concerning their association. One cannot avoid coming across his name in every fairly detailed biography of the famous Mystic.

On his frequent journeys to Amsterdam and London, where his books were printed, Swedenborg passed through the Sound, and now and then the ship would remain outside Elsinore for several days. The Swedish Consul then took care of the famous traveler; and Tuxen states that on one visit into Town, he (Swedenborg) had said, in

p.29 the other life Charles XII entertained the same feelings as in the former. On another occasion, Consul Kryger had invited several Gentlemen of the best society in town to dine with Swedenborg; and as a quiet moment reigned and there was a lull in the conversation, Kryger asked Swedenborg if he had seen Christian VI after his death which had occurred the year previously. Swedenborg answered that the first time he saw him in the other world he was accompanied by a Prelate who humbly asked his forgiveness because, by his counsel, he had led him astray; and when Kryger called Swedenborg’s attention to the fact that a son of the said Bishop was present, he replied: “That may be so, but it is the truth? Tuxen, who had become acquainted with Swedenborg’s Writings, and who felt greatly impressed with their teachings,

longed to make his acquaintance, and in 1768 he had the opportunity. The Swedish Consul General Peder Rahling, through his Nephew, one day informed him that Assessor Swedenborg together with the ship's captain would dine with him, and that he would have to make haste if he wished to meet him since the wind was favorable. Tuxen hurried to Rahling's house, and was presented to the Guest (Swedenborg) who said: "Ask me anything you wish; I will answer it." I then asked if what had been related to have taken place between him and the Queen of Sweden was true; he answered: "Tell me what you know; I shall set you straight." When Tuxen said that it would be quicker if he (Swedenborg) were to tell it himself, he related how that Queen Ulrika of Sweden had begged him to get into communication with her deceased brother, Prince August Vilhelm, and in what way he had carried out this commission. Tuxen then asked him if he had seen lately deceased King Frederik V, and, in the presence of the Consul general and the Captain, he replied that he had seen him, and that he was very happy just like the rest of the Kings of the House of Oldenburg; on the other hand, the

Swedish Kings were more unfortunately situated, several of them faring rather badly; none had fared better, however, than

p. 30 Empress Elisabeth of Russia. With all her faults, she had a good heart. Lazy as she was, she was not in the habit of reading through the cases laid before her; on the other hand, however, she prayed so sincerely to the Lord for forgiveness for any injustice she had done to any one by signing documents with which she had not familiarized herself. After that Swedenborg departed and went on board.

In the beginning of October 1769, Swedenborg returned to Stockholm. During his absence, several members of the Swedish clergy had expressed the opinion that it would be a good thing if his teachings were attacked officially as being contrary to Lutheranism, two Lectors (teachers) from Gothenburg having published pamphlets indicating that they did homage to Swedenborg. In September 1768, a meeting was held in Gothenburg where feelings ran high, but no definite investigation was made. A report of the deliberations - wherein many sharp statements appeared - was printed, but the majority of the Consistory declared themselves incompetent to sit in judgment on theological matters. Tuxen was the first to call Swedenborg's attention to the printed report from

[ACSD 1246.13]Gothenburg, doing so in a letter of March 4th, 1770, delivered to him

[ib.1288] (Swedenborg) by Lieutenant Louis de Tuxen, and in answer thereto he received a detailed letter, dated May 1st, [1770] - the only one he ever received from the Master. In this letter Swedenborg gives a detailed review of the attack directed against his teachings; he had undergone the attack with great fortitude, feeling assured that the Government and Parliament (Rigsdag) had agreed

that his person must not be attacked. The outcome of the matter was that - after obtaining many declarations, and after the question had been deliberated upon in many meetings of the Cabinet of Ministers and Council of clergy (Gehejmeraadet) - the Minister of Justice sent a letter to the Consistory in Gothenburg which was not antagonistic to Swedenborg. Swedenborg then requested Tuxen to give copies of his letter to Count Bernstorff (probably Andreas Peter Bernstorff) and to Count Thott, so that they could see how the case stood; the printed report, which teemed with offensive epithets, must not be allowed to disturb the good opinion they had hitherto held concerning him. The letter concludes as follows: "In the month of June I go to Amsterdam to publish the

p.31 Universal Theology of the *New Church*; should the Ship remain for some time off Elsinore, I shall have the pleasure of visiting you and wishing you and your wife and children all spiritual prosperity."

In June 1770, Tuxen was informed that, on account of adverse wind, Swedenborg's ship had cast anchor in the Sound; he then took a boat, sailed out to the ship, and was led by the Captain down into the cabin. There sat the Assessor, in a bathrobe,

his elbows on the table, and his head in his hands; his face was turned toward the door, his eyes were open and widely dilated. "I was foolish enough to speak to him (for he was, as his position showed, really in a trance). He arose, somewhat embarrassed, and with a noticeably uncertain gait, clearly expressed in his countenance and movements, walked a couple of steps from the table. He came to himself fully, bade me welcome, and asked where I came from." Tuxen then requested him the honor of a visit; he accepted the invitation with joy, dressed himself as quickly as if he had been 28 and not 82 years old, and went along to Elsinore. When Mrs. Tuxen begged him to excuse her if everything was not in the orderly condition it should be, she, for many years, having been sickly, he kissed her hand and said that she should give herself to God and she would then most likely be well. He related the fact that twelve years previously he had had a very weak stomach and could only drink coffee and eat biscuits (Tvebakker). They spoke about the Gothenburg trial and concerning King Adolf Frederik's friendly attitude, and several words were exchanged in regard to the Teachings. Tuxen complained that he was unable to separate himself from Time and Space, and Swedenborg admitted that it had been difficult for him also. He set out on a long explanation which was cut off on account of a visit which he had to make in the Town. When he returned, Tuxen lamented the fact that he had no other company to offer him than a sickly wife, his young daughter and a couple of her girl friends; but the gallant Octogenarian answered: "That is just fine; I have always loved the company of Ladies." In a jocular vein, Tuxen inquired if he had ever been married; he replied that he had been on the way thereto; Charles XII had urged Polhem to give him (Swedenborg) one of his daughters, but that she would not have him. Tuxen became a little embarrassed, but when Swedenborg told him he could ask any question he wished, he asked him if he had ever yielded to temptation, and Swedenborg replied that, in his youth, he had had a mistress

(Maetresse) in Italy.¹

“There was a brief pause; his eye fell upon a harpsichord (Clavecin), and he inquired if we liked music. I answered that

¹[Author's footnote:] This statement has fallen heavy on the heart of the believers in Swedenborg. They point out that Tuxen was 77 years old when he sent the account of his meeting with Swedenborg to Aug. Nordensköld - which event had then taken - which event had taken place 20 years previously. The objection is held that the original version is unknown; furthermore, that it is unlikely (urimeligt) that Tuxen would have talked about such things in the presence of ladies; and, finally, the statement is made that Swedenborg was 50 years old when he first went to Italy.

we all did; that my wife had played a great deal, that she had a beautiful voice - possibly better than any one else in Denmark, several people who had heard the best singers in France, England, and Italy, having confirmed this - also that my daughter played well. At Swedenborg's request, she played a very difficult sonata; he said: bravo very beautiful; then she played another by Ruttini. After she had played for a couple of minutes, he said: this is by an Italian; the first was not. When she had finished, he applauded with vigor, and inquired if she sang also; she replied that she enjoyed singing but that her voice was not very good; she would, however, be willing to sing in company with her mother. They then sang a couple of Italian duets and some French songs, Mrs. Tuxen playing the accompaniment; Swedenborg praised her playing and her beautiful voice which she had managed to preserve in spite of her feeble health.

When the music was ended, the conversation fell on the spiritual world, and Tuxen asked if spirits from the other world had been present while his wife and daughter sang; just as Swedenborg had written - that every man, at all times, was surrounded by good and evil spirits. "Certainly," he answered; "and when I asked him who they were, and if I had known them," he answered: "It was the Danish Royal family, and he mentioned Christian VI, Sophie Magdalene and Frederik V, who had seen and heard it all through his eyes and ears; I do not recollect exactly whether he mentioned the deceased, highly loved Queen Louise." At this point it should be noted that Sophie Magdalene was still living in 1770; she did not die until the year after. Tuxen asked if there were some in Sweden who favored his teachings; he answered that he had only a few adherents there, and named some Bishops and Members of the State Council, among them being Count Anders v. Höpken. After

the coffee had been drunk, Swedenborg took leave. Tuxen accompanied him on board, whereupon they parted forever.

“This is all that ever passed between us, and my dear friend p.33 (Aug. Nordensköld) may print what he will thereof, and exclude what he considers to be of less importance.”

Swedenborg died in London, March 29th, 1772; his mortal body was brought back to Sweden, and is now resting in a magnificent sarcophagus in Upsala Cathedral. His teachings did not die with him; they have never gained many adherents, but have spread in many places - also in Copenhagen - small Swedenborgian congregations are still to be found. Tuxen grieved deeply over the Master's death; he composed an inscription, as follows; Swedenborg ferme et tranquille, à lui même rendu Alla chercher au ciel le prix de så vertu.

Through the former Swedish Minister to Copenhagen, Baron Carl Frederik v. Höpken, Tuxen had come into contact with his famous brother; he wrote to him on April 21st, 1772, and begged him to be a guide to him and his wife [Förer = Leader) and, for the sake of their salvation, instruct them in Swedenborg's

[ACSD 1501=

Doc.2¹: 406-10] System. Höpken answered the letter on the 11th of May, and they carried on a friendly correspondence up to 1781 - which, however, never attained to any great extent. From 1782 to 1792, Tuxen corresponded with C. F. Nordensköld, Founder of the Exegetic Philanthropic Society in London. His last letter is dated March 26th, 1792, and is full of lamentations over his sufferings. He died May 15th the same year. In one of Tuxen's letters, he states: "I shall send your brother a short description of my association with Swedenborg, a copy of the only letter I received from him, a copy of his letter to the King of Sweden, and [copies] of other documents given to me by Swedenborg; also [copies] of the five remarkable letters Höpken wrote to me. Your brother will translate them into English and insert them in a weekly publication on Swedenborgianism, to be issued in London." Consequently, it was in the "New Jerusalem Magazine" that the account of Tuxen's association with Swedenborg

p.34 was published; this took place in 1790; he was still living at that time, had surely

read the magazine, and could have protested if the account given therein was incorrect. C.F.Nordensköld writes concerning Tuxen: "He was a capable and lovable man, but he had to undergo a great deal of suffering: I. Because of an hysterical wife; II. on account of too small an income; III. from the world, because he had accepted the New Church Religion." The ten letters extant from Tuxen to Nordensköld testify both to his ability and to his lovable quality; in one of them he speaks of Swedenborg as "Our Benefactor - not only

ours but the Benefactor of all those who concern themselves seriously with their fate after death. I thank the Lord God in Heaven because He has allowed me to make the acquaintance of this great Man and his Writings; it is the greatest blessing that has been given to me in my lifetime, and it will contribute in making me work for my salvation.

Although from his youth to the time of his death Christian de Tuxen lived under hard, economical pressure, punished by Family sorrows; although his occupation was not of the very finest, and although the paths he had to take were often dark and crooked; nevertheless, he held on to a great deal of Idealism. As soon as we have become aware of his connection with Swedenborgianism, we look upon him with kindlier eyes. It is quite possible for him to have believe that the Lord was pleased with the way in which he served his country, and that, as a

second Abraham, he did a Deed pleasing to God by ‘sacrificing’ his oldest Son. The good will shown him by many of the most respected men of the time - such as Poul Lövenörn, the Bernstorffs, A.G.Moltke, Höegh-Guldberg, the Höpken brothers, the Nordensköld brothers, and first and foremost, Emanuel Swedenborg -indicates that, in spite of all, in his heart he was good, and that he had a winning personality.

III
SWEDENBORG'S GENEALOGY,
PROPERTY and
PORTRAITS
Plus Miscellanies by A H. Stroh

Appendix III

GENEALOGY OF THE BEHM FAMILY

In Genealogy of the Family Behm elaborated by Viktor Behm.*
Translated by Alfred H. Stroh, M.A.

*Stamtafla öfver Släkten Behm utarbetad af Viktor Behm, Uppsala, 1913, K.W.Appelbergs Boktrycken; Ålsta Utgifvarens Förlag. Pages 70.
— See previous contributions to the New—Church Magazine on “Swedenborg’s Ancestry” and on “The Genealogy of the Noble Family Swedenborg, No.1598.”

To the Reader.

Then now this Genealogy of my family goes forth to the public, I wish to let it be accompanied by some words:

Every one who is a little experienced in genealogical research work sees easily, that the work it has cost is great, and that the letters which I have sent out for the elaboration of the same — to some addresses several times — have been numerous, and that the sums which I have expended for the collecting of the material are not small!

The sources I have depended on are principally: extracts from Swedish and Finnish Church books, communications from genealogical researches, before all, from the deceased Court Superintendent Viktor Örnberg, communications from Dr. Pedro Behm in Gothenburg, valuable information from Vice County Governor E. Herman Behm, Sickelsjö, from Dr. Karl Behm of Stockholm, and others, and so far as Vika parish is concerned, in which there reside older members of the family, a number of interesting items of information from Professor Oskar

Carlgren of L[und]

Besides the Church books referred to, the following printed sources ought to be adduced: Lector Lorentz Walter Rothofs, “Behmska släktregistret” (The Behm Family Register); Munktell, “Vasterås Herdaminne” (Vesterås History of the Clergy); Stierneman, “Matrikel öfver Sveriges Ridderskap och Adel” (Matriculation Album of the Knighthood and Nobility) same author, “Politie och Economic förordningar” (Political and Economic Appointments) same author, “Berömda svenska mäns minne” (Celebrated Swedish Men’s History); K.G.Oden, “Östgötars Minne” (History of the Ostrogoths), Stockholm 1902; Anrep, “Svenska Adelns Ättartaflor” (The Swedish Nobility’s Genealogies); Abraham Hülpher’s collections, Stipend records at Upsala University, etc.

In the present genealogy, I have included a number of persons with the family’s name living in Finland. This, for the reason that it may be supposed with quite good certainty, that these belong to the Swedish family.

As “Appendices” there have furthermore been included items of information concerning certain families, in family respects allied with the Behm family. Moreover, I have picked out - from my annotations collected during many years - some “Notices” on members of the family and conditions which obtain in

*the same investigator very kindly sent me in his letter dated 4th, 1918, the family Tree of Jesper Swedberg, and referred also to the present work on the Family Behm by Viktor Behm. (See “Swedenborg’s Ancestry” in N.C. Magazine 1918: pp.408-15.

connection with them, which peradventure may interest somebody.

The printing and proofreading has been executed by the student of Law, Olle Bebm.

* * *

When I now in my old age finish the work connected with this genealogy of my family, it is with the consciousness that the result of my work is in more than one respect incomplete and in need of elaboration. At the present time it is, however, the best in existence, and I hope that some one will in the future take hold where I have stopped. It will, alas, be found that real errors and mistakes have here and there crept in, although I have with the greatest attention sought to prevent this. The present result of my work is dedicated in the first place to the members of the family Behm, and to those connected with the same, and in the second place to that public which interests itself for family research.

Aleta, Jämtland, the 26th of October, 1913.

Viktor Behm.

The family is German,* and probably branches of it still live on in Germany. As the Swedish branch's ancestor is regarded:

Table 1

JONAS MIKAEL BERM, owner of a home in Grufriiset, Falu mine.

Re died 1541. It is likely that he belonged to the foreign miners called in by Gustaf Vasa. His son was Mikael Behm (see Table 2).

Table 2

MIKAEL BERM, miner in Falun, owner of the greater part of Grufriiset, was a wealthy man and owned, among other things, his own ship, which, however, “was wrecked in foreign parts.” He had many children, and not less than twelve sons, among whom are observed: 1. **Jonas**, see Table 3. 2. **Mikael**, sees Table 46. 3. **Lars**, see Table 53. 4. **Isak?** see page 57.

Table 3

JONAS BEHM (see Table 2) became *the* burgomaster of Gäfle together with Hans Jonsson Tolland on the 4th of May 1631, and retired from the office on the 29th of April 1635. He still lived in 1640. He was married in 1610 with Anna Danielsdotter Kröge, daughter of the burgher in Cäfle, Daniel Kröger, who in his day was the richest burgher of the city, married with Margareta Persdotter Angermanna.

Children: 1. **Daniel**, see Table 4. 2. **Mikael**, lieutenant in the Fleet. 3. **Jonas**, merchant in Gäfle. Must, because of some violent deeds, flee from the city in 1651. Went into military service and advanced to major and took part in the storming of Copenhagen in 1659. After some time, he

...

*The family name points to descent from Bohemia. Compare the article “Våra svenska släktnamn” (Our Swedish Family Names) I Nordisk Tidskrift for the year 1882, by Professor Esaias Tegnér.

had — because of new lawbreaking — to fly to Norway, where he died. He was married to a burgher's daughter from Gäfle, and had children by her: **Mikael, Lars, Jonas, Margareta, Dorotea (Dordi), Daniel and Anna.**

4. **Lars**, see Table 6. 5. **Bertil**. 6. **Nils**, see Table 40. 7. **Albrekt**, see Table 42. 8. **Hans**, see Table 42. 9. **Petter**. 10. **Margareta**, married the organbuilder Hans Thel, who built the organ works in Gäfle Church. She had six children, among them one daughter; see Appendix I.

Table 4

DANIEL BEHM, ennobled BEHMER, son of the Burgomaster **Jonas Behm** (see Table 3), was born 1611 in Gäfle. Student in Upsala, chosen 1634 as governor for Axel Oxenstierna's youngest son Erik. After coming hom from a foreign journey, appointed as eloguentiae professor in Upsala, the 16th November 1640, Royal Secretary 1645, County Governor in Uppland and Tuhundra in Västmanland 1646, Assessor in Svea Supreme Court 1649, and ennobled the 15th June 1650. Introduced into the House of Nobles under the number 486 the same year. State Secretary and likewise Commissary in the Reduction College 1655 in the month of April. From the last mentioned office he received his discharge in the year 1662. Court Councillor 1664. Signed himself as of Yffterbynäs and Tuppen. Died in Älfkarleby the 29th December 1669, suddenly on account of a stroke during one of his many journeys to Norrland. He lies buried in Skeettunge Church in Uppland. From the press he issued several learned works. Married the 1st time the 26 of July 1643 to **Brita Skytte**, born the 10th of April 1623, died the 18th of May 1668. She was the daughter of the Councillor in Nyköping Henning Skytte and Engela Danckwardt; 2d

time 1669 the 24th of April with Magdalena Lindegren, born the 18th June 1646 and daughter of the Assessor Nils Nilsson, ennobled Lindegren No.386 of Forssa, etc., and his wife Anna of the noble family No.75 Sjölad. Magdalena Behm, born Lindegren, was afterwards married with the Småland Master of Horse Carl Gustaf Lood.

Children in the first marriages **1. Jonas Henning**, see Table 5.

2. Hanna, married the 4th of April 1667 with Anders Appelbom of Söderby and Vesslingebyholm (of the noble family No.325 Appelbom). **3. Brita**, married to the Colonel Anders Eketrä of the noble family No.137 Eketrä . **4. Axel**, Court official, Assessor in Göta Supreme Court 1676. Married 1677 to his stepmother's sister Catharmna Elisabeth Lindegren. Childless. **5, 6, 7 = Three daughters**, died young.

The second marriages **8. Beata**, twin, born 1670, married 1697 to the Lieut. Colonel Henrik Falkenhjelm of the noble family Falkenhjelm No.960, died 1712. **9. Nils Daniel**, twin, born 1670, died young.

Table5

JONAS HENNING BEHMER (see Table 4) of Ytterbynäs and Tuppen, Lieutenant in Södermanland's regiment. Major 1678. died as Lieutenant Colonel the 4th of July 1697. Married to the Baroness Margareta Elisabeth Örneklon, daughter of the Provincial Governor Petter Örneklon and Catharina Printz. The baroness M.E.Öreneklon outlived her first husband and remarried with the Colonel F.W. von Lipphardt.

Children: **1. Peter Daniel**, born 1685, auditor of Colonel Hillebrandäs

Appendix III

regiment 1706, government secretary in Livonia, died 1710 in Riga, of the pest. With him the noble family Bebmer died out. 2. **Margareta Elisabet**, married the 15th May 1706 to the Inspector of Avastad, **Göran Arvidsson**. She died this same year, the 14th of November. 3. **Brita Kristina**, married to the Major in Södermanland_s regiment, **Georg Rurries**. 4. **Anna Catharina**, 5. **Jonas Henning** — both died young.

Table 6

LARS BEHM (see Table 3), merchant and miner in Falun, owner of the greater part of Grafriset. Assessor in the Mining Court. Together with the Inspector Fredrik Swab of this mining region sent out to Frauenburg in Prussia. Came on their journey home into “seaneed” [a sea storm]. Died 1690. Married two times a 1st with Anna Målrtsdotter, the oldest daughter of the wealthy miner, in his day the foremost in the Mining Court, the Councillor of Falun, Mårten Larsson of Grufriset, died 1648. This Anna Måtrtenadotter had been married before to the miner Peder Eriksson of Grafriset; 2d, with Maria (?) (Mrs. Maria Lars Behm occurs in Kopparberg’s parish benchbook 1665 and 1699).

Childrens In the first marriages 1. **Lars** (see Table 7). 2. **Anders** (? - see Table 30). In the second marriage: 3. **Anna Maria**, occurs in the Kopparberg’s parish benchbook in the year 1709, and it is said there that she is the daughter of Lars Behm and his wife Maria.

Table 40

NILS BEHM, son of the Burgomaster of Gfle, Jonas Behm (see Table 3), Goldsmith in Nyköping — Married.

Childrens 1. **Maria**, married the 29th of May 1688 with the teacher of the apology-school in Linköping, Johan Vongstades. 2. **Elisabet**. 3. **Nils**, born 1672, died the 15th December 1720, Councillor and Merchant in Linköping (?). “A pious and generous man!” — Married with Brita Scherling, who died the 17th of June 1719 at an age of 41 years.

Table 41

ALBREKT BEHM, son of the Burgomaster of Gäfle, Jonas Behm (see Table 3), Master of Tallfors property, mining master in Western Mining region, Assessor in the College of Mines 1675, died in Stockholm 1679, lived in Sala. Married with Catharina Johansdotter from Söderhamn, who from a protracted illness became weak in her mind, under which condition she took her own life. According to the permission given by the Royal Majesty’s Council, she was nevertheless honorably buried in Sala Church. She was the daughter of the Burgomaster of Söderhamn, Johan Eskilsson Fine, and his wife Anna Mårtensdotter Rödbäck.

Children: 1. Albrekt, ennobled with the name de Behm, student in Upsala 1678, travelled thereupon to foreign parts and became lieutenant in French service in the Surbeck regiment. Took part under the

Appendix III

Valiones and Carmagnots', as also Montemillian's capture, as a spirited and upright officer. On his return to Sweden, he was ennobled on the 27th of January 1693, and appointed in the year 1695, on the 29th of July, as Lieutenant Captain in the Helsing regiment. Requested and obtained, the 6th of July 1697, discharge on the ground of "indisposition and melancholy." Died unmarried. (De Behm's portrait is found in Skokloster's collections.)

2. Catharina, married two times; the first time with a person of the name of Sagström, the second time with the Rector and Dean of Sala, Lars Pettersson Arosell in his second marriage (1678). Arosell was born 1642, and was two [3] times married; the 1st time with Sara Tasera, the 3d time with Brita Köhnman, he died 1693. Catharina Behm died 1686, and was buried in Sala. See Appendix VII: 3. Ingrid, died the 3rd of January 1686, and was buried in Sala Church. Married with Major Erland Eding, who died on the same day as his wife. He was the brother of Bishop Daniel Norlin. 4. Sara, born 1666, died 1696. Married at the age of 17 years with Jesper Swedenborg, later Bishop of Skara, in his first marriage. In this marriage was born Emanuel Swedenborg, the 29th of January 1688 (see Appendix XIIa). 5. Brita, born in Sala. Married with Professor Johan Schwede in Uppsala (see Appendix XIIc).
6. Anna Margareta, married with the Burgomaster of Falun, Petter Swedberg, an older brother of the Bishop. P. Swedberg was ennobled 1693 with the name Schönström, and was advanced to be Assessor in the College of Mines. He afterwards

remarried with Maria Reenstjärna in her 1st marriage (see Appendix XIIb).

Table 42

HANS BEHM (son of the Burgomaster Jonas Behm, see Table 3).

Factor at the gun factory in Söderhamn and Burgomaster in the city mentioned and probably owner of Strtöm property and Gnarp works in Helsingland. Married with Catharmna Hansdotter in her 1st marriage, daughter of Assessor Fredrik Hansson, and sister-in—law of the Burgomaster Göran Tedritz, who, namely, was married with the sister Beata Hansson. (A son of the Burgomaster Göran Tedritz, the merchant Johan Tedritz, willed, in the year 1732, a sum of 40,000 dollars copper money to Upsala University, as a stipend fund for youths without means, with precedence for the relatives of the donator.) Hans Behm lived during the decades 1640—1670, but in connection with the Söderhamn fire 1675 it is mentioned that the widow Catharina Fredriksdotter Behm lost a considerable capital of factory—materials and finished ammunition, which was burnt up by the destructive conflagration, and was simultaneously visited by other heavy losses, wherefore she was forced to leave her ironworks in Ström. From a memorial to the Royal Majesty's Council to payment for the same ironworks, it appears that she was still alive in October 1705. She merried the 2d tine with. the Factor Jakob Hellman. See further in the Appendix, Chilsren: 1. **Daniel**, see Table 43. 2 **Briota**, married the first time with the mayor and stable master in Upsala George Gerdes, the 2nd time with the Councillor of Commerce Carl Adlerstedt and bacame thereby stepmother of of the extraordinary Councillor of the Chamber and provinial Governor, L.I. Adlerstedt. She died childless 1757. 3. **Anna Elisabet**, married 1682 with the mining official in Eastern Mining District, lennart Rothoff in his 1st

marriage, died 1706. In Hülpher's collections she is mentioned by the name "Anna Cajsa." 4. **Jonas**, see Table 45. 5. **Fredrik**, High Wagon Master at the artillery, died on the field. 6. **Hans**, Captain, died (unmarried) on the field at Poltava 1709. According to a Royal letter given by Charles XII, on the 6th of March 1705, Hans Behm was advanced from artillery stablemaster to captain, in Colonel Carl Gustaf Dücker's foreign enlisted dragoon regiment Royal Artillery, No.274.

Appendix I.

Margareta Behm (see Table 3). Married with the organ builder Hans Thel in Gefle.

Childrens 1. **Hans Thel**, merchant in Söderhamn. Married two times, and left behind several children, among them the daughters Lena and Anna, both married with merchants and leaving after themselves children. 2. **Daniel**, married, 3 children. 3. **Lena**, married with a lieutenant Apel. 4. **Albrekt**, merchant in G~fle. 5. **Mikael**, married but childless

Appendix XII.

- a. **SARA BEHM**, daughter of the Assessor Albrekt Behm (see Table 41), born the 1st of April 1666. Married the 16th of December 1683 with the then regimental preacher in the Cavalry Life Guards, Doctor Jesper Swedberg, died 1735 as Bishop of Skara. Sara Behm Swedberg died the 17th of June 1696. In her marriage with Jesper Swedberg were born six children, who were all ennobled with the name Svedenborg.

Children a 1. **Anna**, born the 19th of September 1686. Married with

Archbishop Erik Benzelius. 2. Emanuel, born the 29th of January 1688; Assessor in the College of Mines. (He is the world famous Emanuel Swedenborg.) 3. Hedvig, born the 30th of November 1690. Married with her sister's brother-in-law, the Provincial Governor Lars Benzelius, ennobled Benzelstierna. 4. Catharina, born the 18th of April 1693. Married with the Dean of Linköping, Jonas Unge. 5. Jesper, born the 16th of August 1694. Married with Christina Silfversvärd, born 1708. From them descend the now living members of the family Swedenborg. 6. Margaretha, born the 21st October 1695. Married with the Master of Horse, Anders Lundstedt.

- b. ANNA MARGARETHA BEHM, daughter of Assessor Albrekt Behm (see Table 41). Married 1680 with the then Master of Mines in Eastern and Western Dalecarlia, Peter Svedberg (elder brother of the Bishop), born 1644. Peter Svedberg was ennobled in the year 1685 (introduced 1686) under the name Schönström. Anna Behm died 1688. In her marriage with Peter Schanström were born the following:
- Children: 1. Peter, born 1682, Lieutenant-Colonel; died 1746. 2. Anna Catharina, born 1683. Married with the Chief Physician Olof Rudbeck, Jr., in his second marriage. 3. Albrecht, born 1684; Lieutenant-Colonel; died 1740, 4. Magdalena, died 1760. Married with the General-quartermaster-lieutenant Lars Spole, ennobled Rosenborg. Note: The Brothers Swedberg

had taken the name after the family homestead Sveden near Falun.

a. **BRITA BEHM**, daughter of the Councillor of Mines Albrekt Behm (see Table 41).

Married with Professor Johan Schwede in Upsala, born the 7th of February 1657 in Enköping, died the 27th of August 1697.

Children: 1. **Eva** — Married 1754 with Professor Upmark, ennobled Olivecrona, in Upsala. 2. **A Son**, of the Chancery. 3. **Sanna Christina**, born 1697, died 1773. Married 1715 with Isak Perman, ennobled Olivecrona, Provincial Governor. 4. **Catharina**, born 1706. Married 1730 with a Councillor of Chancery.

The wife of Professor Schwede signed her name, after the death of her husband, “Brita Behm.” After her brother, the Lieutenant—captain Albrekt de Behm (see Table 41), had died, she became with her nephew Emanuel Svedenborg, owner of Axmar Ironworks;* Brita Behm donated a sum of money — — —

*Beth Brita Behm’ s and Sara Behm Swedberg’ s portraits are in the Northern Museum.

Insert a geneology charts

CATALOGUS BIBLIOTHECAE EMANUELIS SWEDENBOGII

Rearranged in Alphabetical Order, and showing the Works contained in the Swedenborg Library Collection of the Academy of the New Church as of January, 1965:

(See ACSD 1516)

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: other ed-ns
Quarto	7,8	Abrahamsson, [P.: Swerikes Rijkes] Landslag med Drysells Reg. 2 vol. [Stock. 1726]	347.2 Ab82
“	92	Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensia p. Anni 1720-23 Vol. II [1682-1724 in ANC]	O63 Ac8
Folio	13	Agricola [G.:] de Re Metallica, Basel 1657 [Trans. By Hoover of 1 st ed. (15556) in ANC]	F 669 Ag 8
Quarto	3	Albertus [M.P.M.:] Lexicon Hebr. Lat. [Porta lingua sanctae, h.e.], 1704	492.43 A1 14
Duodecimo “	21 17 ½	Aristotelis Thesaurus, see Sanflori [Annual] Register, see Register	

Folio	10	Bacci [A]: de Thermis [etc.], Patav 1711	613.4 qB12
Quarto	55	Baieri: Oryktographia Norica, 1708, a 2 Ex. [Bound with Sciagraphia 1730]	560 B164
“	39	Barchusen [J.C.:] Elementa Cheemiae c. fig. 1718 [Lugd.Bat]	540 B23
Duodecim	12	Barnabae Epistola & Hermae Pastor Gr. & Lat. 1685	
Octavo	100	Baron [R.:] Metaphysica [generalis] Lugdeb. 1654	192 B26
“	6	Bartholin [T.:] Anatomia 1666 [ANC =	611 B28.3
“	52	Hag.- Com. 1661 (+ 1686)]*	549
“	53	Bausch [J.L.:] de lapide haematite [et aetite], Lips. 1665	B323 549
“		“ de coeruleo & Chrysocolla, Jen. 1668	B323s
Quarto	34	Becherus [J.K.:] Chymische Concordantz [Halle] 1726	540 B38c
Octavo	49	“ Mineralisches A B C, Nurnb. 1723	B38m
“	32	“ Opuscula Chymica, Norimb. 1723	B38m
“	72	Becke [D.] von d., Experimenta... circa natural. Rer. Principia, Hamb. 1674	530 B38.2
Folio	20	Bedencken von Kunst u. Natur- Kammern	
Quarto	64	Behrens [G.H.:] curioser Hartzwald, 1720 [ANC = 1703 (+ Eng. 1730)]	914.3 B39G
“	38	Bentz Thesaurus processuum Chemicos, 1715	

*[Note by AA:] Pub. Leid. 1651, Hag. 1655, 16660, 1663, 1666; Lugd. & Rot. 1658, Eng. trans. 1668 fol. Thus far B. distinguished between his own part & his father's. In ed. of leid. 1686, Lyon 1677, 1684, much was added, & the work was adapted to Harvey's discovery.

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: other ed-ns
Quarto	76	Bergerus [J.G.:] de Thermis Carolinis, 1709 [ANC = + German 1709, (2d ed.)]	553.7
“	10	Bergs-Ordningarne [or Kongl. Stadgar, Förordningar, privilegier och Resol. (etc.) Stockholm] 1736	B45 L 622 C33
Octavo	36	Bernouilli [J.] theorie de la Manoeuvre des Vaisseaux c. fig., Basle 1714	510 B45n
“	102	Beschreib. Der See-Würmer, 1733 [by Putoneus (Christ. Cottl. Meiningen) = Historische und physicalische Beschreib. ... Seewürmer, Leipzig 1733 (Doc. 2 ¹ : p.17note)] See AA's Notes on Life of S., v.Iip. 35 note.	
Quarto	37	Beschreib. Von Spiritu Vitrioli, Hamb. 1725	
Octavo	67	Beschreib. Von d. Ursprung der natur und Naturlichem Dinge, Liepz. 1728	
“	86	Beverland [A:] de violatae virginitatis jure, Lugd. 1680	618 B46
Folio	2	*Biblia Sacra, ex recent. Tremelli, Hanov. 1596. [ANC = London 1597]	220 q7t
Quarto	59	Bible - En Engelsk Bibel, London 1599	220 2b
Duodeci mo	27	*Biblia Sacra ex interpr. Em. Tremellii & Junii, Amst. 1632 Vol.II	220 7t2
Octavo	68	Biblia Sacra Vulgata Edit. Colon 1647	7vg
Folio	1	*Biblia Hebr. Cum interpr. Pagnini & Montani, Lips. 1657	225 f8h
Duodeci mo	25	*Biblia sacra ex interpr. Seb. Ast.	220
	26	Castellionis Vol. IV. Lond. 1726	7c.2
Octavo	13	*Seb. Castellionis Biblia Sacra, Vol. II Lips.	7c.3

		1738	
Quarto	1	*Biblia Hebr. Cura Reineccii, Lips. 1739	221 94r
Octavo	96	Nov. Testam. Interprete Castellione, Amst. 1681	225 7c.3
“	81	*Biblia Hebr. Cum N. Testament Craeco [1741]	221 q94m
Duodecimo	19	*Nov. tetamentum Gr. Lat. cura Leusden. Amst. 1741	225 81e.2
Octavo	44	Bibliotheca	
“	114	Chemica, Nurnb. 1727	805 B47
		Bibliotheque raisonnee des Ouvrages des savans, Tom. 27 & 28, Amst. 1741 [ANC = 1728-53, 50 vols. + 2 index]	

*See Card Index Notes by Dan Goodenough.

Size	No.	Title	In ANC o. ed-ns
Octavo	55	Bilberg [J.:] Elementa Geometriae, Stockholm 1691	513 B49.2
“	28	Bilfinger [G.B.:] De Harmonia Animi & Corp. ... praestabilita, Francf. 1725 [ANC = Francf. & Lips. 1723 + 1735}	193 B
“	57	Blancart [S.W.:] Neues Licht vor die Apotecker, Leipz. 1700	615 B592
“	62	Dito Dito, Paris 1728	B63.2
“	56	“ Institut. & Experimenta Chemiae T.II. 1724 [Paris]*	540 B63
“	75	“ Institutiones medicae, Paris 1735 [ANC also has Leid. 1734]†	610 B63i.3
Duodecimo	17	Bok of Common Prayer, see Ch. of Eng.	
“	10	Borri, G.: La Chiave del Cabinetto [Geneva] 1681	540.1 B64
Quarto	54	Boyle [R.:] Opera varia, Genev. 1680 [-82. 4 v., plates in v.1]	530 B690
Octavo	51	Bromel [M.von] Mineralogia, Stockh. 1740 - [et lithographica Svecana]	549 B78
Folio	17	Brückmann [F.E.: magnalia Dei in locis Subterraneis, oder] Unterirdische Schatz-Kammer, 1727 c.fig. [Braunsch.]	549 fB83
Quarto	62	Brückmann: Historia naturalis Lapidis Asbesti, 1727	
Folio	3	Brugensis, Franc.L.: Loca insigniora Rom. Correctionis in Lat. Bibliis 1657	
Octavo	91	Brunnich [M.Th.:] entomologia, sistens insectorum tabulas, Kjöpenh. 1764	595.7 B835
Duodecimo	23	Büntingen Sylva Subterranea, Halle 1693	
“	16	Burnet [T.] telluris theoria sacra, Francf. 1691 [ANC = n.d. (? Amst. 1699)]	551.4 B93
Folio	4	Buxtorf [Joh.] Lexicon Chaldaicum, Bas. 1639	492.4 fB

Folio	15	Caesius, Bern.: Mineralogia, Lugd. 1636	549 fc
Quarto	72	Caneparius, [P.M.] de atramentis, Roterd. 1718	549.3 C16
“	71	Casatus [P.] de igne, Francf. 1688 [Dissetationes physicae de i.]	612 M72
Folio	7	Cherubin [Le pere: La] Dioptrique Oculaire, c. Tab., Paris 1671	535 fC
Duodecimo	17	Church of England: The bok of Common Prayer, Lond. 1711 [ANC = 1707 quarto, 1711 folio].	264.03 C47.2

*Dutch ed. 1726 also in ANC.

† 3d ed. = 1st ed. in leid. 1708. Nothing was added after 3d ed. 1727. According to Haller, the first Paris edition is 1737.

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o. ed-ns
Quarto	91	Ciceronis Paradoxa, Paris 1733	
Octavo	39	Collectanea Chymica Leysensia 1726 [C.L.Morley - ANC = Ludg. Bat. 1693]	540 M82
“	30	Collectanea Chym. Metallurgica [curiosa], Lips. 1715	669 C68
Duodeci mo	24	Conformité des Coutumes des Indiens au celles des Juifs & des autres peuples S. Tit. [par Mr. De la C(réquinière) Bruxelles, 1704]	294 C2
Quarto	85	Consultatio, <i>see Forelius</i>	
Octavo	113	Dampier [W.: Nouveau] Voyage autour du Monde Tom. 1 & 3 [3 v. plates Rouen 1715]	910.4 D18
“	105	<i>De Glandulis m. fig. Def.</i> [? Heister 1719]	
“	33	Denckwürdigkeiten des carlsbad, Eger 1731 [Alt, als neue D., F., C.]	914.3 F 1
“	78	Deutsch-lat. u.	
“	9	Franskt	
“	27	Dictionarium, Bas. 1683	443 N85
“	35	Dictionarium lat. Gallicum, Amst. 1732 Dictionnaire Francois Alleman, [Nouveau] Genev. 1683 Diction[n]aire Francois & Latin, Lyon 1725	
Duodeci mo	15	Diereville: Relation du Voyage du Portugall de l'Acadie, Amsterd. 1710	917.1 D56
Quarto	7, 8	Drysell [H.:] [Orde-] Reg.[ister ofwer de Anmarckningar, Stockh. 1728] 2 Vol.	347.2 Ab82

“	81	Duhre [AG.: Wälmenta tanckar...] om Laboratorio Mathem. Oecon. [Stockh.] 1722	
Octavo	119	Duverney, Translation of, see Mischel	
Quarto	63	E[h]rhart [B.:] de belemnitis Svevicis 1727 - [ANC = Lugd. Bat. 1724]	560 Eh8
“	95	En buude Predikningar och Disputationer	
Folio	18	Endters Probier-Buch, Francf. 1703	
Quarto	59	En Engelsk Bibel, see Bible	
“	57	Entdeckte Gruft natürlicher Geheimnisse, 1727	
Duodecimo	5	Erfindung einer Seigerung u. Ertzbeizung, Francf. 1690	
Octavo	33	[F., C.: Neu-verbessert u. vermehrt., see Denckwürdigkeiten]	
Duodecimo	22	Febure, see Lefèvre	
“	3	Florus [L.A] res Romanae c. not. Pontani* [ANC = Amster. 1736]	878.9 F66 po
Quarto	85	Forelius,D: Consultatio de calendarii correctione, [Holmiae] 1719, [Daniel Forelius]	529 F76

*[Note by AA:] ? Amster. 1736; 1st edition = 1672.

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o. ed-ns
Quarto	12	Förordn. Angående Executions-Werket - see Justitiae-Werket	
Octavo	90	Gans [J.L.Ö] Corallorum Historia, Francf. 1620. [ANC = 1630]	593.6 G15
“	87	Gautruche [P.:] Historia Poetica, Antw. 1690. [ANC = L’histoire poetique, Lyon, 1688]	292 G13
“	50	Geber: [Curieuse Vollständige] Chymische Schrif[f]te, Francf. [u. Leip.] 1710	540 G26
“	108	Gemma: Unterricht von Edelgesteinen 1719	
“	111	Gesangbuch der Evangel. Brüder-Gemeinen 2:ter Th. [? Altona 1741]	
Quarto	60	Gilbert [W.:] de magnete, Lond. 1600	Q538 G
Duodeci mo	4	Girard tables des Sinus tangentes & secantes 1726	
Octavo	99	Glauber [J.R.:] Furni [novi] Philosophici, Amst. 1651	542.4 G46
Quarto	36	“ Kern der Glauberischen Schriften, Leipz. [u. Bresz.] 1715	540 G46
Octavo	15	Gradin [A:] [A short] History of the Bohem. Morav. Church, London. 1743	284.6 G755
“	47	Grammaire Angloise, Lond. 1741	
Duodeci mo	9	Greenwood English Grammar,	

		London 1737	
Quarto	79	Gregory [D.:] Elem. Astron. Phys. Geometr., [Genevae] 1726	520 G86a
Octavo	23	Grotius [H.:] de veritate religionis Christianae, [Amster.] 1662	239 G91.2
Quarto	87	Grundel: underrättelse om Artilleriet, 1705. [ANC's copy lacks title-page]	623.5 G92
Octavo	65	Gulielmini [D.:] de Sangvinis Natura, Vened. 1701	612.1 G95
Folio	19	Gusi: Zeughaus der Natur c. Fig., Francf. 1714	
Octavo	66	Hartmann [J.: tractatus phisico-medicus] de Opio, Wittenb. 1635	615.7 H25
Quarto	73	Hartsoeker [N.:] suite des Conjectures Physiques c. Fig. 1712. [ANC = Amster. 1706]	530 H25
Duodecimo	14	“ Recueil de [plusieurs] pieces de Physique, Utr. 1722	530 U23r
Quarto	80 ½	Hausenii Elem. Matheseos, 1734	

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o. ed-ns
Quarto	4	Hedericus [B.:] Lexicon - [manuale] Graecum, [Lond.] 1739	483 H35.2
Octavo	3	Heister [L.:] Compendium Anatom., Norimb. 1732 [= 4 th Nor. Ed.; 3d = 1727]*	611 H36c.2
“	105	[? Heister] De Glandulis m. fig. Def. [1719]	
“	79	Helot: Elemens de la Philosophie, Paris	
“	48	1651	
“	95	Hellwigs Lexicon Medico Chymicum, 1718	540.1
“		Helvetius [J.F.:] Vitulus Aureus, Francf.	H36
“	69	1726. [ANC = Amster. 1667]	549.3
“		Henckel [Henkel, J.F.:] de Ardenti cum	H38f
“	47 ½	acido Salis communis combinatione, Dresd.	H38f
“		1727	
“	42	Henckell [Henkel, J.F.:] Flora Saturnizana, Lieps. 1722 c. fig.	H38p
“		Henckel [ditto.] Kiess-Historie [Pyritologia oder], Leipz. 1725	
Quarto	89	Henel [A J.von: Det anno MDCCXXIX] florerande Swerige, 1739. [ANC = Leipz.	329.948 H386
“	88	1729]	915
“		[Herbert, T.:] Relation du Voyage de Perse & des Indes Orient. [Paris] 1663	H41
“	40	hierne, Urb. [Hjarne]: Tentam. Chymica [Actorum Chymicorum... tentamina, Holmiae] 1712	540 H53
Octavo	110	Histoires Tragiques & Galantes a fig. 2 T., Paris 1715. [ANC = 1756, 2 vols]	800 H62
Quarto	35	Hoffman [Friedrich:] Observat. Physico Chemicæ, [Halae] 1722	540 H67op
Quarto	16	Hoffmann [Joh. Maur:] Acta Laboratorii Chemici, Norimb. 1719	
“	45	Hofstetern: von Güte des Zinober, 1711	
Duodeci mo	2	Horatii Opera c. not. Minelli,	

		Lips. 1721	
Octavo	29	J.G. see Leutmann	
Quarto	9	Justitiae-werket, 2 Del. 2 Vol. [Kongl. Stadgar och Förordningar angående Justitiae wercket (up to 1686, but T. of Contents shows up to 1700 incl., which suggested a 2d vol. - see above Förordn. A Execut.- Werket), Upsala 1706.	
“	56	Kappin: de Xicccone Polentino, 1733	
Octavo	84	Kellner [D.:] Berg- und Saltzwercks-Buch, [nos.31, 84], Francf. [u. Leipz.] 1702	622.36 K28

***[Note by AA:]** Eng. trans., London 1752; with additions by J.B.[Senac] Paris 1724 (in ANC), 1735, 1753; in Eng. 1721, 1734. In the ed. of 1725, much is added & changed.

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o. ed-ns
Octavo	93	Kellner [D.] Officina Chymico metallica [curiosa], 1723	669 K28
Quarto	36	Kern der Glauber., see Glauber	
Octavo	43	Kertzenmacher [P.:] Alchimia, c. fig. 1720	540.1 K45
Quarto	61	Kircher [A:] Magnes, 1643	538 K63
Duodecimo	11	“ Magnitrium naturae regnum Amst. 1667. [ANC copy = n.d.]	500 K63
Quarto	41	Kierchmaier [G.K.: Hoffnung besserer Zeiten durch das Edle] von Bergwerk, [Wittenb.] 1698	540 K83
“	42	König [E.:] Regnum Minerale, 1743 [Basil. 1703 = ANC]	
Octavo	73	Krautermann [V.: Der accurate Scheider und] Künstliche Probierer, [Franckf. u. Leipz.] 1717	549 K86a
“	40	“ Regnum Minerale, Francf. 1726 [ANC = Arnstadt 1726 + 1747]	549 K86.2 549 K86
Quarto	67	Kunckel [J.:] Ars Vitriaria, 1689 [Franf. und Leipz.]	666 K96
Octavo	2	“ J. von Löwenstern: Laborat. Chymicum, Hamb. 1722. [ANC = 1738]	540 K962
“	89	Kurtzen: Üntersuchung der Oelberschen gesund-Brunnen, Hanov. 1728	
Quarto	30	Lancisius [G.M.:] de Motu cordis c. fig. Neap. 1738 [= 2d ed.]*	611 L22d.2
“	47	Leewenhoek [A van:] Opera Omnia, [Lugd. Bat., 1715-] 1722	578.9 L510
“	48	“ Arcana Naturae [detecta], c. fig. Ludg. B. 1722 [= v.2 of Op.Om.]	“
“	49	“ Continuatio Arcan. Nat. [ib.]1722	“
“	50)		
“	51)	“ Briefen, Vol. III. 1696[-97]	578.9
“	52)	[ANC = Vols. 1-4 + 1718 ed.]	L51w

	53	“ Epistolae Physiologicae, 1719	L51c
Duodecimo	22	Lefevre [N.:] traite de la Chymie, [Paris] 1669	540 L52t
Quarto	74	Lehman: Beschreib. Einiger neu erfundenen Picchwercke, Leipz. 1716	
“	31	“ von den Blumen-garten, 1718, Vol.2	
Octavo	17	Leibnitz [G.W.:] tentamina Theodiceae, 2 Tom., Francf. [u.Lips.] 1739	193 L53t

*[Note by AA.] Rome 1743 = 3d ed., in ANC.

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o.ed-ns
Octavo	21	Lemery [N.:] cours de Chymie, Paris 1683	540
“	45	“ [Cours de chymie, oder Der] volikommene Chymist., Dresden 1726	L54.2
“	18	“ [Neue curieuse Chymische] Geheimnisse des Antimonii, Dresden 1709	L54co
Folio	8	“ [Voliständiges] Materialien Lexicon, Leipz. 1721	546 L54
Octavo	37	Leutmann [J.G.: Neue] Anmerckungen v. glass-Sieiffen, Wit. 1718. *[ANC = 1719]	610.3 fL54G
“	59	“ [Vulcanus famulans, oder Sonderbahre] feuer-Nützung c. fig.	621.93 L57
“	29	[Leutmann] J.G. Instrumenta Meteorognusiae inserv., Wittenb. 1725	621 L57.2
“	101	Loccenius [J.] Hist. rerum Svecicarum, 1662. [ANC = Upsala (n.d.)]	
“	34	Loescheri Physica, Wittenb. 1728	
Folio	14	Löhneyss [G.E. von:] Gründlicher und ausführlicher] bericht von Bergwerck, c. Tab. [Stockh. U. Hamb. 1690]	622 fL
Octavo	71	Löve [Lowe, C.P.:] Speculum religionis Judaicae, [Stockh.] 1732	296 L952
“	2	Löwenstern, J.K. von, see Kunckel	
Quarto	86	Malebranche [N.:] de inqvirenda veritate, 1689. [ANC = Genevae 1691]	194 M29.1
Folio	6	Manget, Joh.: Theatrum Anatomicum c. Tab. Genev. 1717 Vol. 2. † [ANC = 1716]	611 fM31
Duodeci mo	1	Manual of Doctrine, A, Lond. 1742	
Octavo	20	Marriotte [Edme.:] Grund-Lehren d. Hydrostatick u. Hydraulik, Leipz. 1723	532 M34G
“	5	Martenez [Martinez, M.:] [Novum] Diction. Gr. Gall. As Belg. Amst. 1730. 2Ex. [ANC = 1713]	473 M366
“	14		515

“	38	Martin [B.: The] Elements of Geometry, c. fig. Lond. 1739 Matrikel öfwer Sw. Riddersk. Och Adel, Stockh. 1731	M36 929 M42
Quarto	58	Meele, Jac. A [J. a Melle:] de lapidibus figuratis c. fig. [Lvbec.] 1720	560 M48

*[Note by AA:] 1719 is probab;ly the same work as 1718 but wih a different title-page; cf. N.Zeit. 4. 839 & 5.542-3. But N. Zeit. 4.839 perhaps is a fore-announcement of the work expected for 1718; see Acta Lip. 1719, 361 & Wolff Auf. Grunden El. Math. App. §.192

†[Note by AA:] Haller gives 1717 Geneva as 1st ed. This is a mistake; the true date is 1716. Perhaps some title-page had 1717.

Size	No	Title	In ANC: o.ed-ns
Octavo	115	Menlös [D.:] [Kort] Beskrifn, af d. Hydrostatisk Wågbalken [Stockh.] 1728	532 M522
Quarto	78	Methode de resource les problemes des Mathemat. 1708, Vol. II	
“	69	Miscellanea Berolinensia c. fig. Vol. II [K.Acad. der wissenshaften, Berlin - ANC = 1710-1743, 7 vols.]	063 Ak1
Octavo	119	Mischel. Abhandlung vom Gehör, Berlin 1732 [= Ger. Trans. of J.G. Duverney's Tr. de l'Organe de l'Ouie, Leid. 1731. ANC = Lat. 1730 + Fr. 1731.]	611.85 D95
Quarto	16	Morgagni [G.B:] adversaria Anatom.c. fig. 1723 [Lugd.Bat.]	611 M82
Octavo	39	Morley, C.L., see Collect. Chym. Leyden.	
Quarto	6	Mosheim [J.L. von:] Institut. Hist. Ecclesiast. 1764	270 M85 1
“	65	Musschenbroek [P.:] Physica experiment., [Lugd.Bat]	530 M97p
“	66	“ Tentamina Exper. Natural.c.fig., Lugdeb. 1731.	530 qM97.2
“	46	Mulius [G.F.:] memorabilia Saxoniae Subterraneae, 1720. [ANC = Leipz. 1709]	560.92 M989
Octavo	64	N***, see Voyage aux de Guinée	
Quarto	13	Nehrman [D.: Inledn. Til Then Swenska] Jurisprudentia Civilis, [Lund] 1729	347 N31
Octavo	26	Nemeitz: Nachrichten von Italien, Leipz. 1726	
Duodeci mo	20	Neri [Ant.:] Ars vitriaria, Amster. 1686	666 N35.2
Quarto	77	Newton [Sir I.:] Philosophiae Natur. Principia Mathematica, [Lond.] 1687	531 N48.2
“	94	Nordenscrantz [A:] memorial wid Riksdagen [år] 1760. [See LM (2) p.556]	332.4 N76

Octavo	77	Nuck [A:] Sialographia & Adenographia c.f. 2 T. Lugd. 1722.*	611.61 N88
“	112	“ Lugdeb. 1733. [ANC = 1692 + 1696, 1714]	611.61 N88
Duodeci mo	28	Ovid [N.P.:] Metamorphosis admod. Minellii, Lips. 1714	871.2 W14
“	29	“ Operum Tom. I & Fastorum Libri, Amst. 1649	871.2 Op2

*[Note by AA:] “ 2 T. “ instead of “2 vols.” There are Sialog. Lugd. 1723 (2d ed. enlarged), and Adenographia Curiosa, Lugd. 1722 (3rd ed.)

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o.ed-ns
Octavo	83	Paukioni* [AR.:] Dissertat. Physico Anatomicae, Rom. 1721	611.8 P12di
Duodecimo	8	Pforle zu dem Chymischem Kleinod, Nurb. 1728	
Folio	5	Piso[n] [W.:] de Medicina Brasiliensi def. [1658]† [Amster.]	570 fP67
Quarto	68	Poleni [G.:] de Motu Aqvae c. fig. 1717 [Patavii]	530 qP75
“	80	Polheim [C.] Daedalus Hyperboraeus, 1716	Sw22 1716
Octavo	102	Putoneus, <i>see Beschreib. Der See-Würmer</i>	
Quarto	93	Reaumur [R.AF.de:] L'art de convertir le Fer forge en Acier par reuumus, Paris 1722	669 R28
Duodecimo	18	<i>Recueil des Sentimens & des propops de Gustave Adolph Roi de Suede, Stockh. 1769.</i>	
Octavo	42 ½	Redolin [AA.:das] Sehenswürdige Prag. [von D... Redeln, Nurnb. U. Prag (1729)]	914.37 R24
“	12	Reeves [G.:A] New History of London, London 1764	914.21 R25
Duodecimo	17 ½	Register for the Year 1759, [The Annual] [ANC = Lond. 1783 = 7 th ed. reprint of the 1759 essue]	050
Quarto	5	Reland [A:] Palaestina, Norimb. 1716	220.9 R27.2
“	88	Relation du Voyage de Perse, <i>see Herbert**</i>	
Octavo	80	Richtern [D.C.F.: Die höchst-nöthige] Erkenntniss des Menschen, leipz. 1729 [ANC = 1722]	610 R41
Quarto	2	Robertson [W.:] Thesaurus Linguae Sanct. [London] 1680	220.2 R54

Octavo	76	Rogissard Grammaire, Hag. 1738	
“	58	Rohr [J.B.] von: Physicalische Bibliothek, Lips. 1724. [ANC = Leipz. 1754]	500 R636
Duodecimo	6	Rossini [P.:] il Mercurio erante, Roma 1732	914.56 R73

* [Note by AA.] A misprint for Pacchiono.

†[Note by AA:] First ed. = 1648; 2d ed. = 1658, under author's own supervision, and superior to the first edition which is very faulty.

**[Note by AA:] Sir Thos. Herbert, "A Description of a Persian Monarchy" 1634 fol.; enlarged as "Some Years Travelling" 1665. This was translated into Dutch by Van Vliet 1658, and from Dutch into French as "Voyage de Perse" etc., Paris 1663 4to.

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o. ed-ns
Folio	16	Rosler [B.:] Speculum metallurgiae, Dresd. 1700	669 fR733
Octavo	117	Rüdiger [A: H. Christ.] Wolffens... meinung von dem Wesen der Seele, H. Rudigers gegenmeinung, Leipz. 1727	193 R83
Quarto	70	“ Physica Divina, Francf. 1716 (Rydigeri)	500 R83
“	17	Ruysch [F.:] Observat. Anatom. & Chirurg. C. f. Amst. 1691 [-1732, 2 v.] [ANC also has Op. Om., Amst. 1725-44]	611 R94.2
Quarto	44	Saltz und Berg-Geist, 1717	
Duodeci mo	21	Sanflori [P.:] Thesaurus Sristotelis, Paris 1583. [ANC = Venet. 1565]	470 Sa53
Octavo	82 19 92	Sarets concernant les Arts & Metiers, Paris 1716 Schasenche, Sangvinis Historia, Hag. 1743 Schelhammer [G.C.:] de Nitro [cum veterum tum nostro commentatio], Amsterd. 1709.	546.17 Sch 26
Octavo	43	Schreiber [T.: Kurtzer hist. Bericht] von [Aufkunst und Anfang] der ... Braunschweig ... Bergwerke, 1678	622 Sch72
“	19	Schurig [D.M.:] Muliebria, [Dres. &] Lipsiae 1729 Dito	612.62 Sch8m
“	21)	“ Embryologia, [Dres. & Lips] 1732	612.64
“	22)	Dito	Sch8e
“	23)	“ Syllepsilogia [“ “] 1731	612.62
“	24)	Dito Dito	Sch8s
“	25)	“ Parthenologia [“ “] 1729	612.66
“	26)		Sch8
“	27	“ Chylologia [Dres. “] 1725	610”
“	28	“ Spermatologia [Francof.] 1720	612.61”
“	29	“ Gynaecologia [Dres. & Lips.] 1730	618.1

			Sch8m
Octavo	70	Schuttel descriptio fossilium & Mineralium, 1720	
“	88	Sincerum [A: Der Wohl-erfahrne] Salt- petersieder u. feuerwerck., Franck. [u.leipz.] 1710	549.72 Si61
“	97		
“	103	Sivers Evangelische Reden, Norrk. 1746	661.4 Sn3
“	61	Snellen [P.: Dissert. phys. - Chem., qua salis commun.] triumviratus Salis Communis, Amst. 1714 Sohren Musicalischer Vorschmack der jähzende Seelen im ewigen leben, 1683	

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o. ed-ns
Octavo	4	Stahl [G.E.:] v.d. Minerali- u. metallischen Körper, Leipz. 1720	
“	98	“ [Bedancken] von der Verbesserung der Metallen, [Nürnb. U. Altd.] 1720	669
“	109	” Anweisung zur Metallurgie, Leipz. 1720	St1
Quarto	32	“ Fundam. Chymia, [Norimb] 1723 [= 1 st edition]	541
“	11	stiernmans Riksdags-beslne 1:sta Del.	Stlfu
Octavo	1	Stockius [S.:] Clavis Lingvae St. Vet. Testam.] Jenae 1744	221.3 St6
Quarto	75	Sturm [J.C.:] Colleg. Ezperimentale, p[Norimb.] 1701	530 St92
Octavo	10	Swedberg {Eman.] Om regelkonsten [Ups. 1718] ec. Ejusd.	Sw45 1718
“	11	“ Prodromus Principiorum naturalium &c. Amst, Skara 1718	Sw62 L1721
“	54	“ Om Jordens och Planet. Gång coch stånd, Skara 1718	Sw51 1719
“	7	Swedberg [Jesper:] America illuminata, Skara 1732	S10 Sw3a
“	60	Psalmbok utan Tit. [Then Swenska, Stockh. (1697)] - [pp. 838-49 missing in ANC copy]	245 Sw3p
Quarto	90	Swedenborg [E.:] Carmina Miscellenea [sive Ludus Heliconius, 1714], 2 Ex.	Sw20 1716
Octavo	22	“ Miscelanea Observata circaes naturales. Lips. 1722. 6 Ex.	Sw65 L1722
Folio	12	“ Opera Minetalia, Dresd. 1734 Vol. 3	Sw86 L1734
Octavo	94	Tarnovii	
“	74	Gramat. Hebr. Biblica, Rost.	193 W83i

		1712 Thum[m]ig {L.P.:} Institut. Philosoph. Wolfianae, 1729. [ANC = Francf. Et Leipz. 1746, 2 vols in 1]	
Octavo	24	Unterricht von Gold u. Silber machen, Stockh. 1726	
“	46	Utkast til jemnförelse, imellan den Bibliska och Werdsliga historien, Stockh. 1760	
Folio	11	Valentinus [N.B.:] Aurifodina, c. fig. [Giessae & Fransof.] 1723	500 fV235.2
“	9	“ [vollstandige] Schau-Bühne, Francf. 1714	500 fV235G
Duodeci mo	7	Vallemont [P. le Lorrain] La physique occulte, Amst. 1696. [ANC = Paris]	133 V24

Size	No.	Title	In ANC: o. ed-ns
Duodecimo	13	Veneroni [Le meitre Italien, ou la Grammaire [Francoise et] Italienne, Venet. 1735. [ANC = Lyon 1765]	455 V55
Octavo	8	Venn [H.: the] Complete Duty of Man, Lond. 1763	248 V56
“	106	Vigani: Medulla Chemiae, Lugdeb. 1693	063 Ac82b
“	118	[ANC = Norimb. 1718] Virgil [Vergilius, Maro P.:] Opera c. not. Varior. T. II. Lugd. B. 1680 [3 vols. In ANC]	873.1 Em6
Quarto	14	Verheyen [P.: Corporis humani] Anatomia c. fig. [Neapoli] 1734, 2 Tom.	611 V58.2
“	15	“ Suplimentum till Dito. * [“] 1734	“
Octavo	85	Viacque [A:] Tabellen der Sinuum Tangentium, Amst. 1695	510.8 v84G
Quarto	[46a]	Volkman, H.: Silesta subterranea c. fig. 1720.	
Octavo	64	Voyage aux Côtés de Guinee & en Amerique c. fig. Par Mr. N., Amst. 1719. [ANC = Cologne 1716, the orig. ed.]	916 N
Octavo	107	Wahberg [M.S.: Giötha Rikes forna Hofwud-Stad] Skara, in flore & Cinere Stockh. 1729	948.5 W126
“	41	Wheler [G.:] Voyage de Dalmatie, de Grece & du Levante, c. fig. Amst. 1689	910 W562
Quarto	18	Willis [T.:] Opera Omnia c. fig., Genev. 1676	610 W73.2
Octavo	104	Winslow [J.B.:] exposition Anatomiques de la Structure du Corps Humain, Vol. V Paris 1732.†	611 W73.2
“	116	Wolff [C. von: Allerhand..] Versuche.. zu.. Erkäntniss der natur u. Kunst 1721 Vol.3.	193 W83a

		[=1 st ed. - ANC = Halle 1737-38.]	
Quarto	82	“ Elem. Matheseos, tomus 2: dus, 1733 [ANC = Genev. 1732-41, 5 v.]	510 W83
“	83	“ Ontologia, Francf. 1730 [= 1 st ed.]	193 W83o.2
“	84	“ Cosmologia, 1731 [Francf. & Lips.]	W83c
Octavo	25	“ [Vernüfftige.] von d. Absicht der natürlichen Dinge [F. u. Leipz] 1726	193 W83va
Folio	21	Zahn [J.:] Telescopium, Norimb. 1702	535 fZa14

*[Note by AA:] Haller gives an edition of Naples 1734, 4to.

†[“ “ “] F.AB.[oericke] has this ed. of 1732, the 1st. It was published in 1 vol. 4to and also in 4 vols. Often repub. In 1767 pub. in 5 vols. 8vo enlarged with indices; Am. 1742, 1752, Basil 1754. Latin Strasb. 1753, Venet. 1758 in 4to & 8vo.

**LIST OF BOOKS CONTAINING SWEDENBORG'S AUTOGRAPH,
TOGETHER WITH OTHER WORKS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN HIS
POSSESSION AS INDICATED BY HIM IN HIS LETTERS AND SCIENTIFIC
WORKS, ETC.**

Page 14

ACSD	DATE S	TITLE	ANC Lib. Ref:
1464.13	Aug.2 9 1771	Album Amicorum. Arnout Vosmaer. 1748. 1r Deel. In possession of Dr. G.J.Vosmaer, Leyden University. Photo of autograph = ph. 536. Albinus, B.S.: tables of the Skeleton & Muscles of the Human Body, Edin.1777 Tabulae sceleti et musculorum corporis humani, Ludg. Bat. 1747 Aristoteles: Opera Omnia, Paris 1654, 4 v.	611 XA1 XA1 1tL 185.1 fA
LM: pp.79,109		Alimary, D.: Longitudinis aut terra aut mari investigandae..., London 1715	
LM p.21n “ p. 20		Baglivi, G.: De Fibra Motrice, Antwerp 1725 (in Opera Omnia) Baker, T.: Reflections upon Learning, Lond. 1708 Biblia Sacra Hebraica... Amster.1639 [AA to Coleman 1939)	611 B14 121 B17.2
Doc. 2 ¹ : p.29		Bibliothèque italique, Geneve 1728-1734 6 vols.	850.9 B47
Cer. (Tables)		Bidloo, G.: Anatomia humani corporis, Amster. 1685	611 xB47a
PNB		Careri, Gemmelli: Voyage du tour du monde, Paris 1719, 6 vols. Cassebohm, J.F.: Tract... de aure humana, Hal. Magd. 1735	910 C18 611.65 C27
TCR		Concordia pia et unanimi consensu repetita confessio. Lipsiae 1756	238,4 C745

Cer.		Cowper, W.: The Anat. Of Human Bodies, Ox. 1697	
PNB (Index*)		Descartes: De Homine, Lug.Bat., 1664 Principia Philos. De Passionibus Meditationes de prima Phil. Amster. 1654	611 D45.2 194 D45m
CSD 23 “ 1.13	Oct.12 1705 1695	Diodorus Siculus, 1559 - phot. of Autograph = ph. 14. Disputatio Phisico-Medic de natura ... Upsal. 1695 - phot. of Autograph (earliest known) = Ph.3.	183.6 fD62

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACSD = Academy Collection of Swed. Doc.

CER. = The Cerebrum, SSA 1938

Doc. = Tafel's Doc. SS 1875

LM = letters & Memoris, SSA 1948

PNB = A Phil. Note Book, SSA 1931

RP = Rational Psych. SSA 1950

Ref.	Date	Title	ANC Lib.
		Ferdinand, L.: Danubius-Pannonico-Misicus, Amster. 1726, 6v.	914.96 xF37
Cer.p. 680n		Fontenello, B. le Bovier de: Conversations with a lady on the plurality of worlds... London 1719	520 F73e
ACSD 761.12:	1752	Gyllenborg, Elisabeth: Mrie Bästa Del, X, Stockh. 1756 Phot. of Autograph = ph. 347	S10 G99
LM pp.28-9n		Hauksbee, F.: Physico-mechanical experiments Herbert of Cherbury, E. the antient religion of the gentiles... london 1705	530 H29 290 H412E
LM p.642n “ p.41 “ p. 41		Lavater, J.C.: Aussichten in die Ewigkeit, ...Frankf. 1773. Vol.1 = 1768 Leslie, C.: Thruth of Christianity, Lond. 1721 Letter to Sir Jacob Banck, London 1711 [Wm Benson]	237 L38 239 fL56 321.6 B43
ACSD 11	Sept.1 4 1700	Lexicon Graeco latinum... ab H. Stephano constructi, 1623 Phot. of Autograph = ph.11. Orig. in Swed. Society.	
RP n. 562		Locke, J.: Essai Philosophique concernant l'entendement humain... Amster. 1700	192.2 qL79hu
LM p.42		Lowthorp, J.: The Phil. Transactions to 1700, Abridged, London 1705	060 R81p
ACSD 6.11	1699 or 1700	Exercitium acad. ... seu lucos hebraeorum et veterum gentilium ... Holm. 1699. Phot. of Autograph = ph.8. Orig. in Safe.	291.35 L972
Acsd 29.11	1707	Mynde, H.: Via Devia, London 1630. Ref. to autograph in.	239 L989
Cer. LM p.41		Miscellanea Curiosa, franck, u. Leipz., 1684-1706.	063 Ac 82m

LM p. 3n		Morhof, D.G.: Polyhistor. Literarium, Philosophicum et Practicum, Lubec 1708. Nordencrantz, A: Arcana oeconomiae et commercii, ... stockholm 1730.	809 M82 332.4 qN76a
----------	--	---	------------------------------

Ref.	date	Title	ANC Lib.
LM p.20		Norris, J.: reflections upon the Conduct of human life, ... Lond. 1690	170 N79
LM p. 750n		Paris, F. de: La verite des miracles operes a l'intercession de M. de P. ... 1737.	231.7 qP
PNB (Index*)		Plato: Opera Omnia. Greek-Latin Stephens ed. 3 vols. 1578	888.4 fP69
ACSD 22.12	1705	Plotini: Opera Philosophica, Basil. 1580. Phot. of Autograph = ph.13. Remmelini, J.: ... Catoptrum microcosmicum...1619	611 xR
Cer. (index)		Ridley, H.: Anatomia Cerebri, Lugd. Bat. 1725	611.8 R48
PNB		Rydellius, A: ... Fornufts ofningars at Lars kenna thet sundas wagar... Linköp. 1737 Savalry, J.: Dict. Universel de commerce Amster. 1726. 3v.	153 R97 380 qSa9
PNB		Seneca, L.A: Singulares sententiae... Lugd.Bat.1708	188.6 Se5s
LM p.107		Sturm, J.C.: Mathesis juvenilis, London, 1709. ANC = v.1 Norimb. 1701 (Latin)	510 St9 St9m
ACSD 16	Oct.20 , 1703	Sueronius, C.T.: Opera, 1690. Phot. of Autograph Annotations in = ph.12 2v.	878.7 P68
LM p.528(2) ACSD 758		Swammerdam, J.: Biblia Naturae, Leyden 1737. Phot. of Annotations = ph.343. See H.n. 413 Book of Nature, Lond. 1758	595.7 fSE
ACSD 765	1755	Synchronistische Universal-Historie, Coburg u. Leipz. 1755. Phot. of Autograph = ph.350. See NP 1908:pp.53-4)	
ACSD 59.12 LM p.52	Sept.1 , 1713	Usagee de l'Analyse, par un ... Oratoire [Ch.R.reyneau], Phot. of Autograph = ph.27.	

		Tom. II, Paris 1708.	
PNB (Index*)		[Villars, Abbe Montfaucon de:] Le Comte de Gabalis, Cologne, n.d. 1 st ed. Paris 1670, repub. Amster. 1715, Cologne, n.d., Lond. 1742. S. used the Amster. 1715 ed.	181.3 V71
ACSD 45	Aug.1 710	Vitalus, H.: Lexicon Mathematicum astronomicum Geometricum, Paris 1668. Phot. of Autograph “ ph. 19.	510 V832
LM p.30n		Wilkin, Bishop J.: The Mathematical ... Works, London 1708	510.1 W65
LM p. 41		Wotton, W.: Reflections upon ancient & modern learning, London 1697	828 W914

Appendix III

SWEDENBORG'S PORTRAITS

1. In Nation Room of Westmanland Dala Nation, Upsala:
Portrait of Emanuel Swedenborg & Jesper S.

[Note by AHS:] "Nation house of Westmanland Dala, under Jesper Swed. Portrait, interior view, second floor. A modern building. Shows Nation's banners and the original sketch of Gustavus Nasa entering Stockholm, presented by Carl Larsson. In the adjoining room are portraits of the Nation's Inspectors, including Jesper Swedenborg's, No.——— and a portrait of Swedenborg."

2. Reference to a Portrait of Swedenborg as a Young Man:

An original portrait of Swedenborg which has hitherto been unknown to the Church, was also shown us. It is an old and somewhat faded oil painting by an unknown artist, representing Swedenborg a comparatively young man, with a smiling and most beautiful countenance, and wearing his court dress and queue, instead of the usual wig.

The original is in the possession of Mr. Isidor Dannström of Stockholm, who bought it many years ago of a person who had purchased it at an auction of Swedenborg's furniture and effects in his old home on Hornsgatan. We secured a copy of a photograph taken from the original, and have been promised the negative by the photographer. It is the finest and most beautiful of any portrait of Swedenborg that we have ever seen. (C.Th.Odhner in NCL 1895: p.186.)

Sweden - Stockholm: Pastor Boyesen of Stockholm has been presented with the original picture of Swedenborg as a comparatively young man. A description of the painting will be found in the December issue of NCL: p. 186...

[Is this the portrait now in Mrs. Alfred H. Stroh's possession?]

3. Portrait by (?reynolds) NCL 1910: p.41
Portraits of Swedenborg, see:

4. Schoff Portrait NCL 11881 June: p. 16 "A Scrap of Hist."

5. Orig. Portrait owned by Dr. J.W. Wilkinson - in possession of Mrs.
F.B.Attwood-Mathews, Llanvihangel Court, nr Abergvenny, Monmouthsh.,m
Wales

6. Monument to Swedenborg Int. Repository 1857: p. 88

Appendix III

SWEDENBORG'S PROPERTY

	Rådhusark
	In pos
	In a co "This stick (n
Met Ofverstinnan Svedenborg on Vasaga	Porcelain Inkstand. Mrs. Sw

	In 2 Ornaments of vic

Appendix III
Property p.2

Swedenborg's

An Oil	Ac
	In House of No
	Formerly property of Shearsmith and part
	E whi
Piece of Tapestry that covered walls of S	
In posse Tortoises	According to tradition, pr

Appendix III

SWEDENBORG' S CABINET

1746

Hvet någon hvad man kan få för ett skåp som har hvarit Emanuel Svedenborgs. Det är cirka en half meter långt och högt. Har en hel del små lådor att draga ut det står på dörren Emanuel Svedenborg 1746. Vore det kanske bäst hänvända sig till någon af hans anförvanter i London eller hvad föreslår ärade läsare. För närmare upplysning torde man skrifva till O. R. E
Vallåkra, Skåne Ragnar

(sent from Helsingborg Post 1908: 11—10.

Addr. Brokiga blads Frågoafdelning, Stockholm)

Appendix III

LIST OF OBJECTS FOR A SWEDENBORG MUSEUM

Obs.: After preliminary discussions with Dr. Upmarck and **Dr.** Salin of the “Nordiska Museet,” I today called on the latter, and furnished this list of objects for a Swedenborg Museum.

[See next page] The family Swedenborg I consulted last summer, and both Fry Swedenborg and Kapten Svedenborg were willing to place in the Museum the objects in their possession.

Kapten Magnell and Pastor Manby were also willing to collect means for the purchase from Bar Knorring, Göteborg, of the portrait of Swedenborg’s mother.

All this information and much more was communicated to Chief Salin, and he promised to start in to form the Museum in January, with a view to opening it formally when the remains of Swedenborg are brought to Sweden. Stockholm, December 5, 1907

[Alfred H. Stroh]

Intendent Keylon vid Skansen för Svedenborgs lusthus, orgel, etc.

Amanuens Baeckström vid Nordiska Museet [Dr. Uppmarks afdeln.] har ärft en del Svedenborgiana, original upplaga, etc. genom Billberg-Fåhraeus Sturzenbecker, etc., däribland ett manuskript om Swedenborg antagel gammal öfversättning som han har lofat mig få se.

Han känner någon som gör en Egron Lundgren monografi och önskar underretelser.

Lundeberg i Djursholm arkiv fr. B.Behm.

[Alfred H. Stroh]

Appendix III

Objects for a Swed. Museum

p.2

Föremål för ett Swedenborgs Museum

1. Swedenborgs orgel (Skansen).
2. Två glas ornamenten från Sved (Lusthus - Nordiska Museet)
3. Bordet
4. Blanckhorn
5. Adelsbref och Sigill (Caput Familise) (Kapten Svedenborg, Öresund)
6. **Portrait** of Swedenborg måladt af
7. **Portrait** of Swedenborg måladt af **Pehr Krafft** d.ä. **Fredrik Brander**
(copia, Skansen).
8. Pastel af skand mästare (Nordiska Museet)
9. Portrait of Swedenborg som ung man (copia, från Bryn Athyn, Pa., USA)
10. Portrait of Swedenborgs Moder (från Göteborg)
11. Portrait of Swedenborgs Fader såsom Inspector Nationis Vest-Dala(copia, Upsala)
12. Portrait of Eric Benzelius d.y. (copia, Linköping eller Upsala)
13. Portrait of Christopher Polhem (copia, Vetenskapsakademien)
14. Portrait of Karl XII Böcker, etc.

15. a) Daedalus Hyperboreus
- b) Regelkonsten. Om Watnens Högd
- c) Opera Philosophica et Mineralia, med portrait i första bandet.
- d) Oeconomia Regni Animalis
- e) De Coelo et Inferno
- f) De Amori Conjugiali
- g) Vera Christiana Religio
16. Handskrifter, etc. Autografer och Reproductioner i ljustryck
17. Gravyrer, fotografier, etc. (Karikatyr: Grefve E.Lewenhaupt, Salylund, Kumla)
18. Beskrifning af Swedenborgs egendom.
1 blad 4o (Arkivarie Flodmark, Stadens Arkiv)
19. Catalogus Bibliothecae Emanuelis Swedenborgii, facsimile
Stockholm, December 1907

ALFRED H. STROH

Appendix III

SWEDENBORGIANA IN LIBRARY OF ROYAL SOCIETY, LONDON

Library of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, contains the following
— according to examination made by Alfred H. Stroh in July 1905.

Documents listed in ACSD nos.549, 623, 712 +

I. De Comand Responsum bound with the quartos.

Portraits of: Flamstead 2

Hally 2

Bacon

Haller e

Boyle

Newton

2

Descartes

confer also Pamphlet given me [AHS] with list of portraits..

Leibni

martin

Hans S

Gasser

2.

From the Catalogue of 1825, it appears th

Opera

Oec. Reg.An.

Reg. An.

De Culty 2

De Nova Hier.

De Coelo

De Domino

Script. Sac.

Ex Praec. Dec.

Fide

Con Ult. Jud.

Sap. Ang. De Div. A et. Div. S.
Div. Prov.
De Am. Conj. 2

Swedenborg was not a fellow of the Royal Society.

Appendix III

A.H.STROH'S "PREFACE" TO DOCUMENTS BY SWEDENBORG

In Documents by Swedenborg, with connected papers, and including Swedenborg's Official and Private Correspondence.

Preface

The present Collection of letters, memorials and other documents by Swedenborg, begins with a translation of the ninety-two letters printed in the Stockholm series of Swedenborg's texts, *Opera de Rebus Naturalibus*. The letters are included in Vol. I, *Geologica et Epistolae*, Stockholm 1907, pages 199-344, with the general title "Epistolae Selectae Emanuelis Swedenborgil una cum Epistolis quibusdam Erici Benzeln, Christophori Polhemii et aliorum."

After these letters, most of which were included by Dr. R. L. Tafel in the English translations published as "Documents concerning Swedenborg," London 1875-77, follow the other miscellaneous documents by Swedenborg, including Swedenborg's theological correspondence and many documents not contained in the "Documents concerning Swedenborg," the intention being to edit, with biographical and critical notes, the great body of MSS by Swedenborg not properly included in his work.

After these documents have appeared in the pages of *New Church Life* it is proposed to issue them separately in book form as Volume IV of "The Swedenborg Archives," of which series volume I is in press at Stockholm, containing miscellaneous Reports and Documents relating to the work on Swedenborg's MSS in Sweden from 1902 to 1918.

Vols. II and III of "The Swedenborg Archives," to appear in London, will contain the bibliographical collections of the Rev. James Hyde and of the undersigned, relating to Swedenborg's MSS and Swedenborgiana. Vol. V of the series, containing "Documents concerning Swedenborg," will first appear seriatim in the

pages of the New-Church Review.

Vol. VI, containing Swedenborg's "Journals," has been prepared for press, and its publication in "The New Philosophy" before its appearance in book form has been proposed.

The six volumes as above will cover the general field of documents by and concerning Emanuel Swedenborg with one important exception, namely, the Minutes and other papers describing the famous Gothenburg Controversy from 1766 to 1778. These documents would follow after vol. II, and still later would follow chronologically the Records of the early Swedish New Church societies called the Exegetic and Philanthropic Society and the Society Pro Fide et Charitate.

For particulars concerning the "Chronological List" Fund, and concerning the listing, copying, and translating of the great collection of documents by and concerning Swedenborg included in the present series see the first volume, Stockholm, 1918.

The editor of the New Church Life, my old teacher and guide in these researches, begun some twenty years ago in Bryn Athyn, has kindly consented

to furnish the present volume with notes, and to revise the material as it passes through the press. The first ninety-two letters here published have been translated by Miss Cyriel Lj. Odbner, with the exception of the Latin letters, done by Professor E. E. Iungerich. My best thanks are due to them and to all the librarians and other scholars in Sweden who have supplied information or advice.

Upsala, Sweden

Alfred H. Stroh.

March 1st, 1918.

Appendix III

SWEDENBORG AND THE SWEDISH HOUSE OF NOBLES

[Copy of an Article by Alfred H. Stroh from the Cambridge MSS:]

The accompanying illustration presents a view of the headquarters of the once powerful Swedish House of Nobles. The student of Swedenborg's life will remember that his steomother, Sara Bergia, and his brothers and sisters were ennobled in 1719 by Queen Ulrica Eleonora, it being the custom in those days that the families of bishops were ennobled. The recent action of the swedish parliament in appropriating funds for a Swedenborg sarcophagus in the cathedral of Upsala recalls the fact that Swedenborg had himself been introduced, in 1720, as a member of the House of Nobles, for he was, until his death, the "caput familiae" or chief of the Swedenborg family. It may, therefore, be of some interest briefly to review some old and new facts concerning the family and Swedenborg's connection with the Parliament as it was organized during the eighteenth century.

For many centuries the Swedish Parliament consisted of four Estates, the Peasants, Burghers, Priests and Nobles. The power of the nobles had been almost unlimited, but after Gustaf Vasa had rescued the country from the oppressing Danes, and Gustavus Adolphus had still further established the prestige of the Crown, it was possible for Charles XI, who so greatly befriended Swedenborg's father, Bishop Jesper Swedberg, to break the power of the nobles to such a degree that his son, Charles XII, was in reality an irresponsible despot. This extreme development of the royal powers was, however, during the "period of freedom" which followed...

[For continuation see ACSD .1101]

Appendix III

ALFRED H. STROH'S VISIT IN FINLAND

1913

Finland.

Once again I have witnessed at Upsala on a bright spring day, April 24th, an inspiring demonstration, the reception of Olaf Palme's mortal remains by the student corps. Having assembled at the railway station at ten o'clock a.m., the procession of soldiers and students marched into the platform and presently the train pulled in. Two of the cars carried the coffin of galvanized iron, with wreaths from Finland and the Swedish flag on the cars marking their special service. These were addressed to the memory of the dead by a student, and by an officer of the Upland Artillery, and three of the stirring songs in vogue were sung:

- 1) Vartland, J.L. Runeberg aria J.A. Josephson. No.214.
- 2) Suomis Sans, k. v. Qvanten, F. Parius No.80.
- 3) Aftonbetrakteke (Stilla Skagger) CG. Bortliger, E.G. Geijer, No.30.

One of my comrades in the Westmanland-Dala Nation, Axel Boethius, who recently left for Finland with Hr. Snellnean, was in the battle of Tammerfors, and has been decorated for bravery. This and the moving events of recent times have more than ever brought home the war to us who live in peace here while a world is lighted up by the fires of war all around us.

Having visited Finland in 1913, I shall here quote the notes of travel from that time:

- 1) The Nellamswreck, Aftonbladet, March... 1913.
- 2) Interview for Stockholm Dagblad, Yngor Hedrath, and StockholmsTidningen, Knut Barr.
- 3) Notes of Travel in Diary

Värdefulla Swedenborgs - papper i Hälsingfors.

Eff samfal med den amerikanske Swedenborgsforskaren i Stockholm Mr Alfred H. Stroh.

Mr Stroh arbetar för resandet av Swedenborgs staty på Adolf Fredriks torg.

Sedan 1902 har den amerikanske Swedenborgskaren Mr Alfred H. Stroh, master of Arts vid Pennsylvania-universitetet, vistats i Stockholm för att studera och utgiva Swedenborgs handskrifter och sällsynta originaltryck. Mr Stroh studerade ursprungligen i hela åtta år vid ett Swedenborgianskt universitet i Bryn Athyn, nära Filadelfia, som erhållit donationer, uppgående till flere millioner kronor, av en hängiven Swedenborgsboundrare, medlem av den s. k. Nya kyrkan, Mr John Pitcairn. Med underna såvat från de Pitcairnska fonderna som från andra håll i America och England bedriver Mr Stroh sina forskningar. Vetenskapsakademien här har också visat sitt intresse genom tillsättandet av en särskild Swedenborgkommitté för att granska och utgiva Swedenborgs naturvetenskapliga skrifter. Såsom kommitténs redaktör och sekreterare har Mr Stroh utgivit tre digra band av geologiskt, kosmologiskt och fysikaliskt innehåll. Företal till dessa band ha skrivits av professorerna Nathorst, Arrhonius och Mr

Stroh. Flere band skola föija. Deras utgivande har hittills bekostats av kommitténs ordförande, prof. Gustaf Retzius.

Dessutom ligga nio folioband av Swedenborgs handskrifter färdiga I ljustrycksreproduktioner, bekostade av amerikanska och engelska sällskap.

En av Stokholms-Tidningens medarbetare anhöll I går om ett samtal med mr Stroh med anledning därav, att han just hemkommit från Finland dit han nyligen begivit sig på studieresa.

Mr Stroh berättar, att de fynd, han gjort i Finland, vida överträffat hans förväntningar. Han hade hört, att det skulle finnas några Swedenborgspapper på det gamla Nordenskiöldska godset frugård nära Hälsingfors, och han fann dem också, ehuru de nyligen önyligen överflyttats till Hälsingfors. Den Nordenskiöldska släkten har nämligen sålt Frugård.

”- Egentligen gällde min resa, säger mr Stroh, Petersburg. . Jag ville närmare undersöka förhållandena rörande Swedenborgs medlemskap i därvarande vetenskapsakademi, men papperen från Frugård togo hela den disponibla tiden i anspråk, så att Petersburgresan fick anstå till vidare.

Dessa papper visade sig nämligen vara de mest fullständiga Swedenborgssamlingar från 1770- och 1780- talen, som över huvud existera. Mr Stroh ordnade dem i sex stora paket och utarbetade en preliminär förteckning.

Omedelbart efter Swedenborgs död I London 1772 utvecklades där och även i Stockholm en kraftig nykyrklig rörelse, baserad på Swedenborgs teologiska skrifter. I Stockholm voro bröderna August och Carl Fredrik Nordenskiöld samt den genom sitt bekämpande av

negerslaveriet väl bekante C.B. Wardström ledare för denna rörelse.
(W. är farbror till nuvarande komministern i Klara B. Wadström, som
just på grund av farbroderns nämnda intresse fick namnet
Filonegros.)

C.B. Wadström blev sedermera sekreterare i ett Swedenborgssällskap
- Exegetiska och filantropiska sällskapet -, som stiftades i Stockholm
1788 för att sprida kännedomen om Swedenborgs teologiska skrifter.
För detta sällskap voro även kung Gustaf III, kronprinsen Gustaf
Adolf samt prins Karl, sedermera Karl XIII, mycket intresserade, och
många framskjutna hovmän voro dess medlemmar.

Appendix III

... gra få år genom inblandning av spiritism och guldmakeri, men ett annat sällskap, pro fide et charitate, följde år 1796 och var verksamt intill 1830+ talet. Dess protokoll ha nyligen skänkts till Vetenskapsakademiens bibliotek av ingenjör Billberg.

Den stora betydelsen hos de papper, som mr Stroh undersökte i Finland, ligger däri, att de utgöra den felande länken mellan perioden omedelbart efter Swedenborgs död och swedenborgianismens vidare utveckling under 1790-talet.

Bröderna Nordenskiöld intresserade sig särskilt för inbindningen av Swedenborgs handskrifter och för överförandet till England av vissa manuskript, där de utgavos i tryck av ett då nyss bildat sällskap, som blev föredångare till Swedenborg Society. I England voro Aug. och C.F. Nordenskiöld samt i synnerhet C.B. Wadström mycket versamma för bekämpandet av negerslaveriet. Wadström blev frågad till råds av statsmannen Pitt, och de böcker, som av dessa svenskar utgavos, lade grunden till den rörelse, som sedermera segrade under Wilberforces ledning.

Om det vidare innehållet i de intressanta Swedenborgspapperen kommer mr Stroh att behäget lämna våra läsare en kort skilsring, då han hunnit noggrannare ordna sina anteckningar.

Swedenborg Society i London firade, som bekant, sin 100-arsfest i sammanhang med den internationella swedenborgskongressen i London, som stood under kung Gustafs beskydd och där flere

framstående svenska forskare voro närvarande som representanter för svenska institutioner.

Sällskapet har nu utgivit kongressens förhandlingar I ett mycket vackert illustrerat band, som I dagarna distribueras i fleree tusen exemplar till svenska lärde och politiker. Academiledamöter, professorer och docenter vid universiteten och högskolorna, tjänstemännen vid biblioteken och museerna, riksdagens ledamöter m. fl. ha sålunda erhållit detta arbete som gåva.

Mr Stroh är just nu livligt intresserad av förarbetena för resandet av en Swedenborgsstaty i Stockholm. När nu, betonar han, det stora svenska Uppsala domkyrka midt emot Linnes epitafium, vore det högst lämpligt, att swedenborg liksom Linne finge sin staty i Swedireg huvudstad. Han har redan vidtagit åtgärder för att intressera Swedenborgsbeundrare icke blott i Sverige, utan också i England och Amerika för denna tanke. Overallt har också förslaget mottagits med den varmaste sympati, och han hoppas, att statyn skall kunna resas 1916, 200 år efter utgivandet av Daedalus Hyperboreus, Sveriges första naturvetenskapliga tidskrift, som kom ut med Swedenborg som+ redaktör och kristoffer Polhem som medarbetare under Kung Karl XII:s beskydd. Samma år blev också Swedenborg av kungen utnåmmnd till assessor bergskollegium.

Vad angår statyns plats, vill mr Stroh ha den vid Hornsgatan och Adolf Fredriks torg, ett stenkast från den malmgård, som Swedenborg bebodde under åren 1743 till 1770, då han begav sig på sin sisya resa till England.

APPENDIX IV

DUPLICATES

New Testimony. See (= ACSD 1079.14)

[From: “Manchester Reports; March 28, 1810.]

On the Subject of domestic correspondence, the Society are happy to say, that their communications are somewhat more extended and more interesting than those from abroad. A Gentleman travelling in Scotland *writes* as follows: “In my journey to Glasgow this summer, I met with four readers, who meet together for the purpose of reading and communicating on the Writings of our favorite Author. At Edinburgh the Sunday following, I found about thirteen in number, who meet at a private house: the meeting is opened by Prayer, after which a portion of the Baron’s Writings is read, and also some part of the Holy Word, after which there is a Sermon, and the meeting is closed by singing a Hymn and Prayers. On the Lord’s day I attended a Meeting at Leith, about two miles from Edinburgh, at about eight in number, where the service was performed in the Same manner. There are many more readers, who do not choose to mix or form into any society. The Sunday following; I visited P.C. Esq. a find old gentleman in his seventy—ninth year, perhaps one of the oldest readers we have amongst us. He was

also personally acquainted with the Baron, and amused me with several little anecdotes of him, which have never yet appeared in print. He was one of those very gentlemen (being a Gottenburgh merchant) who saved his insurance on ship and cargo, by the Baron predicting a fair wind to Potsdam. He has been a reader, he says, for more than fifty years, and is the only one in the town he lives in, namely Dalkeith, about seven miles from Edinburgh.

Appendix IV

See Appendix I (1809)

(Historical note by John Augustus Tulk contained in the first volume of a set of the Apocalypse Explained, 1785, in the Academy Library, Bryn Athyn, Pa.]

“This Explication of the Apocalypse was written by the Author prior to the Apocalypsis Revelata, see the Preface to the English Translation of this work by the Rev. John Clowes, printed in 1811, where also, the most satisfactory reasons which can now be given, for this Work being left unprinted and incomplete by the Author, are stated.

The following Contents of XX Chapters of the Apocalypsis Explicata were found among the Manuscripts of the Baron brought from Sweden by Mr. Augustus Nordenskiold and they were copied, by Mr. Benedict Chastanier in the year 1786 and are inserted at the end of his Transcript of the Baron’s Index to the Arcana Coelestia, with the following attestation, to wit: “This was all verbatim copied out of the MSS that Augustus Nordenskjold had

brought with him from Sweden, as witness my hand
P.B.Chastanier the 8th of Xier 1806.”

No more of the Baron’s Msts: of the Apoc:
Explic: could be found in Sweden than extends to the XIXth
Chapter included, and which are here printed. The rest of the
Work or the remaining three Chapters, are supposed to be
lost. It is probable that the Work was completed by the Baron
though there is no certain evidence of it. This Sunnary
Exposition of the Work contains only the Head of one more
Chapter, viz: the XXth and this Exposition ought to be
printed in its place in the next edition. The remaining three
Chapters are supplied from the Appocalypsis Revelata, see a
Note of the

Editors [Messrs. Peckitt & Spense] in the 4th vol:p.143

[follows Contents] J.AT. 1609 [John Aug. Tulk]

Appendix IV

See Appendix I EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF MR. C. E. KERBY
Notes by AHS

169 Grove Lane,
London, 5.1.

/August 9th/ 99

The Prince's address:

Prince Shehakofskia

Naderschansky Street
No20

St. Petersburg

Russia

The Prince, no doubt, would be glad to be informed now and then of what is doing in the English section of the N.C. He has many manuscripts of Swedenborg's works translated into the Russian language. But in a country like this and under present conditions the difficulty is to get them printed.

Mr. C. E. Kerby,
Kronverskie Strest

Petersberg Side,
St. Petersburg.

(Written along left side is] Additions? Should be inquired into.
A.H.S.

Appendix IV

See

Appendix III.

To be looked up and photographed.
[Swedenborgs case)

1746

Hvet någon hvad man kan få för ett skåp som bar hvarit Emanuel Svedenborgs. Det är cirka en half meter langt och hogt. Har en hel del små lådor att draga ut det står på dörren Emanuel Svedenborg 1746. Vore det kanske bäst hänvända sig till någon af hans anförvanter i London eller hvad föreslår ärade läsare. För närmare upplysning torde man skrifva till O. R. E. Vallåkra, Skåne Rågnar

Sent from "Helsingborg Post" 11—10 1908

Addr. Brokiga Blade Frågoafdelning Stockholm.

Appendix IV
See Appendix V Duplicate

Testimony of Mr.Olof Nordenekiold concerning portraits manuscripts, and other matters relating to the Nordenskiold family. Collected by Alfred H. Stroh Dec.31,1912,

I.

Concerning a small portrait of oils on paper, formerly supposed to be August Nordenskiold.

This portrkit is in the possession of Fru O.W. Nordenskiold. It was formerly at Dalbyo and was presented to the present owner by Friherre Erland Nordenskiold, son of Adolf Erik Nordenskiold, who received it after the auction of C.F.Nordenskiold's son from the man who bought it. The son had received this portrait from Frugard, the family estate in Finland.

By testimony of Rr.Olof Nordenskiold A.E.Nordenekiold showed this portrait to his brother at Frugard, and he said it was C.F.Nordenskiold, not August, of whom there is a small reproduction at Frugard, printed from copper or Wood. It has appeared in some publication.

II.

Concerning the Frugard collection of manuscripts. This collection comprises letters from C.F.Nordenskiold, from August,Nordenskiold, drafts of letters to New Church friends in Sweden, as G.A.Beyer, Robsahm and others, with their replies in the original. Also correspondence between C.F.Nordenskiold and August Norderiskiold, and other family correspondence.

By testimony of Hr.Olof Nord.enskiold, who has seen them, they are now in the possession of Mr.Otto Nordenskiold,his uncle.

III.

Concerning a MS book supposed to be by August Nordenskiold. This book is in the possession of Miss

Eva Nordenskiöld, Helsingfors. She is a New Churchwoman. The MS she says is by August Nordenkiöld, but Hr.Olof Nordenskiöld does not know its contents.

IV.

Genealogical information.

The brother of CS. and August Nordenskiöld was the young Colonel (den unge Ofversten) Adolf Gustaf Nordenskiöld. His father, C.F.Nordenskiöld, (gamla ofyorsten) also received the Writings from his sons and from his brother---- Nordberg. It was he (gamla ofversten) who was ennobled, and a good friend of Charles XIII, through whom spiritism got into the family.

Ofverste Adolf, (oil portrait in possession of Fru O.W.Nordensjiöld) brother of C.F, and A.Nordenskiöld, retained his New Churchmanship. The Swedish branch descends from Otto Henrik Nordenskiöld, his brother, and went into spiritism.

The son of Adolf, a student of Berzelius, was “Statsradet for Handel och Industri i Finland”, and was a warn New Churchman. His children were A.E.Nordenskiöld, and Otto Nordenskiöld the father of Erik. Carl Nordenskiöld was the father of Olof and Sophie, the present members of the New Church. Anna Nordenskiöld, “Ofverstinnan” and Sophie, married Sederholm.

V

Acta Societatis Scientiarum Finlandiae, 1866.
Contains a work on papers at Frugard by Arpi,

Professor of Chemistry, Helsingfors, 1866,(utreda ningsman efter Stats. N.Nordenskiöld) This work refers to the old family correspondence.

Arpi hmi a collection of papers from **Stats.** N.Nordenskiöld deposited in the Finska Vetenskapssociet etens Arkiv (Archives of the Finnish Society of Sciences). It is in these documents that he opposed spiritism as the greatest enemy of the New Church. Olof Nordenskiöld remembers his father’s strong position which he also inherited from him.

V

Documents With No Direct Reference
To Swedenborg

Appendix V

MS.

Jesper Swedberg to Count Carl Piper.

1704, July 23, Brunsbo.

4 pp.4:o

In the Diocesan Library, Skara. Westgöthars Original Bref. I. Band Nr. 24.

Högwälborne Hr grefwe, Kongl. M-tz

Råd, och Upsala Academie Cancellor.

Min höggunstige Herre och befordrare.

Såsom then Högste Guden, och hans Kongl. maj-t hafwa förtrodt mig theas ringesta tienare upsichten och wården öfwer the siälar och then ungdom, som här i Westergötland

Med dyra blod återlösta åro, så beder lag min Gud om nåd, at kunna samma angelägna och swåra ämbete tilbörligen förwalta; Och är således omHogsader om alt thet som kan wårket beforderligt wara. Men finner ther ett stort Hinder utinnan, at ungdomen lider brist på böcker; then ene skrifwer af then andra galnare och galnare. The ganska få böcker som komma hit från Åbo, Stockh. Och Göteborg äro alt för dyra. Här är i Skara allena öfwer 800 Scholepersoner mindre och större. Ty är Högst af nöden, wi finge Här, som wid andra Gymnasier är, ett boktryckeri; Tå skulle wårdet märkeligen Hulpit warda icke allenast til Gymnasium och Scholarna, utan ock til församlingarna, at the få sina böcker. Jag reset alt jämt i kring til församlingarna, och inplantar Guds fruchtan ect. Westerås och Swegnäs och Swednäs liggia så när Stockholm; och hafwa doch boktryckeri. Jag hafwer några Swonska arbeten färdiga, som torde gagna Guds församling, och thet almänna bästa; kan ske the kunder tå komma I dags liuset.

Judic. 12:6. Ibland Hwilka är ett wärck, kallad schibbolleth, om wårt Swanska språk; ther jag wiser, at thet är så wackert, regelbuhdit och wälrychtadt, som

någonsin latinen och Grakiskan är; allenast wi wele nu wara omtänckte, at stället på the fötter, Bibel: men sker thet icke; tå warder vårt språk ett ibland the wärsta språken, och råkar oförtöfwad uti största willerwallo och mörckhet.

Thet blifwer ett lagligt quartband, om thet någonsin kommer ut. Gud gifwe Eders Höggrefl. Excell-ce wore hemma i landet, så torde thet få krafftig befordran: men nu är thet N.N. som thet Hindrar. Skrifarten är sådan, som jag brukar i thetta brefwet: menar, at ingen Svensk skal med skiäl kunna klaga öfwer then. Hog, och, kanske, för mycket om thetta.

När någor siuknar Hos oss, så hafwe w[i] 10 a 12. Mil til doctor, och innan han kommer, är menniskian antingen frisk, och måste betala doctorn dyrt nog resan; eller död, frisk, och mårste betala doctorn kunde blifwit Hulpen. Thet Stipendium Cathedrale wi hafwe gifwit förslag wppå, är nu I behåll: och hwad mera Hr Landshöfdingen och Consistoriun hafwer I wanderdånigh. Gifwit förslag förslag wppå. När Ed. Excell-ce jemte hans may-t förhielper oss här til, och tillåter oss vår bön, så hafwa Hans M-t och Ed. Excell-ce här i landet många, som innerligen bedia Gud för Konungens och Kon. Råds wälfärd; ibland hwilka ock förblifwa skal in til sin död, Ed. höggrefl. Excell-ce

En trogen tienare och förebediare
Jesperus Swedberg:

Brunsbö d. 23.
Juli 1704. [address]

Appendix V

[address]

Hans Höggrefl. Excell-
ce
Kongl. Mail-tz råd,
Och Upsala Acadenie
Canceller, then HögWälborne Herre och Grefwe,
H-r Gref Carl Piper,
Min höggunstige Herre.

Appendix V

MS.
Jesper Dwedberg to Magister Erland Lidholm.

1713, November 5.

2 pp.4:o.

In the Diocesan Library, Skara. Westgöthars Orogonal Bref. I. Band. Nr.
25.

Ährewyrdige H-r Kyrkioherde
Höglarde H-r Magister.

Kasten Eder omsorg på Herran,
Han skal wel goörat.

Hwad jag har arbetat til Edert
Bästa, wet Gud och alle i Consistorio settia.

Jag skal ännu intet öfwergifwiwa Eder. Haec contumelia non frangat Te
sederigat.

Vale et confide dno,

T.

Address

Til

Ährewyrdige H-r

Kyrkioherden

Mag. Erland

Lidholm.

Todenne d.5.Nov.
1713.

Appendix V

MS.

Jesper Swedberg to Magister Claus Knös.

1722, January 6, Brunsbo.

2 pp.4:o.

In the Diocesan Library, Skara. Westgöthars Original Bref. I. Band. Nr.26.

Ährewyrdige och Höglärde H-r Magister högt. Gode wen.

Såsom H-r magister har uti sitt wackra carmine hedrat mig med thet at alla mina arbeten äro nemda, så sender jag här innelycht ännu något, som kan, ske H-r Magistern will hafwa in.

Innom en månad warder Casa pauperum at trycket ferdig. Ursechta hastigheten. Jag har så mykit at bestyra, ty måndag, wil Gud, tencker jag resa. Gudi bofallad. Förblif-r städse

HHr Magisterns

Tienstberedwilligste tienare,

J. Swedberg:

Brunsbo d.6.

Jan. 1722.

Höglärde Hr Magist.

Olaus Knös.

Marjestad.

Appendix V

MS.

Jesper Swedbergh to Magister Harald Ullenius.

1723, December 6, Brunsbo. 2 pp.4:o.

In the Diocesan Library, Skara. Westgöthars Original Bref. I. Band. Nr. 27.

Ährewyrdige Hr Probst,
Högtähr. Gode wen och fyinnare.

Af innelychte ser Hr Probst, huru befalningsmannen kommer try och fördrar contribution. Hade had icke Korstol: Handen, och kunna goöra sig betalt. Kiche görer them på. Jag slår nu ifrå mig alla tanckar om min löning. Hr Probst gör mig en god tjenst, som tager af mig thet beswäret. Jag har annat at bestyga. Näst flitig Helsning til fru probstinnan, och troget anbefallande i Guds mechtige beskerm förblifwer jag städse

HHr Probstens

Hörsamste tjenare,

J.Swedberg:

Brunsbö d.6.

Decemb. 1723.

Address

Til

Hans ährewyrdighet

Mag. Haral Ullenius,

Berömlig Probst och

Kyrkicherde i

Bogesund.

Appendix V

MS.

Jesper Swedberg to Magssiter Harald Ullenius.

1725, October 25, Brunsbo. 2 pp.4:o.

In the Diocesan Archives, Skara. Westgöthars Original Brof. I. Band. Nr. 28.

Ährewyrdige Hr Probst.

Tusend tack för sidst. Alt sedan har jag dragits med en elak rygg. Wel 10 Hafwa warit i bry med mig om min lönings spanmål län. Fråga Edert folk, jag menar Länsman, Upkörsman etc. Hwad the wilja gifwa. Helsar flitigt fru Probstinnan.

Gudj trol. Befallad. Förblifwer flitigt fru Probstinnan. Gudj trol. Befalld.

Förblifwer flitigt fru Probstinnan. Gudj trol. Befallad. Förblifwer

HH. Probstens

Tienare,

J.swedberg:

Brunsbö d. 25.

Oct. 1725.

Address

Til

Hans ährewyrdight

Mag. Harald Ullenius,
Berömlig Probst och Kyrkioherde I
Bogesund.

Appendix V

MS.

Jesper Swedberg to Magister Jonas Unge.

1730, January 20, Brunsbo.

4 pp.4:o.

In the Diocesan Library, Skara. Westgöthars Original Bref. I. Band. Mr. 33.

Ährewördige och HögLärde Hr Probst,

Förutan the åhrlige påbudna Collecter, neml-n Fyra til Algieriska fångarna, Twå til Gymnasium och Scholan i Scara, Twå til fattoiga Studenter, En til Kongzholms Kyrkian i Stockholm, som jemwel för innerwarande åhr komma at samlas, har Hans Kongl. Majt: följande 19 allmänna Collecter uti alla Kyrckior öfwer hela thetta stiftet allernådigst påbudit och befalt at uphemtas til förfalna kyrckior i Finland uti then ordning, som följer neml-n 1 til Karku Sochns moderkyrkio, 2 Croneby Hospitals kyrkio, 3 Sotkarno Sochns moderkyrkyo, 4 Caristolojo kyrkio, 5 Nystands Kyrkio, 6 Kiefvia kyrkio, 7 Korpo Sochns moderkyrkio, 8 Kiska Sochns moderkyrkio, 9 Esbo Sochns moderkyrkio, 10 Lufvia och oiriant Capeller i Eura amicum. 11 Limmingo kyrkio, 12 Numngis Sochns moderkyrkio, 13 Pudasjärfvi kyrkia, 14 Siundo kyrkia, 15 Sahlo Capell i Uckela Sochn, 16 Calajorki kyrkia, 17 Hattula Sochns moderkyrkia, 18 Syhäjärfvi Capell uti Pyhäjocki Sochns, 19 Finströms Sochns moderkyrkia på Åland. Samt 20 til etu kyrkia i Öster-Göthland; J lika måtto har Hs Kongl. maj.t genom thess nyligst ankomna skrifwelse befalt en allmän Collect til Guzkow stadz kyrkio, i

Pommern, som genom en häftig wådeld år jemmerl blefwen i aska lagd, hwilka förenemde Collecter, som in alles äro 30 stycken behagade Hr Probsten med wanlig

sorgfällighet uti thess Contract pålysa och uphemta låta, så sig någonsin göra låter, at the allesammans aldra sidst innom nästkommande Thomassmässo-tyd måge til fullo lefwererade blifwa.

Enkiopennings upbörd för åhr 1729 hafwer här wid Dom kyrkian Hr Jonas broddelius sig åtagit, til hwilken bemte åhrs Enkiepenningar med thet, forderligaste och aldrasidst innom Martii månads Slut betalas böra, på thet the fattiga PrästEnkiorna med thenna upbörd om hender hafwer i rättan tid her före redo göra: Skolandes genast effter förenemde tid förtekning på the resterandas til Execution befordras, och til undwikande af all creda och confusion i Räkenskaperna böre wederbörande Enkior el-r med få, än then, som til summa models upbärande af utdelande förordnad är.

Påminnes ok at the kyrkior, som ej redan inlöst sal. Cantzlie Rådet Perinschiölds Bibliska StåchtRegister, och ther til nagon förmögenhet hafwa, at thet samma affter Kongl. Majts nådiga tillåtelse samt Högl. Kongl. majts och Riksens Cantzlie+Collegii ther om Ankomna påminnelse, afhemta och betala hwilket föremodas så mycket beqwemare kunna ske, som Exemplaret af thetta berömeliga werker, för 4 Dr S-mt häden effter kommer at aflåtas.

Man hade förmodat. At the som weta sig innestå med avancements och Charta Bigilata penningar, skolat sig them effter så monga påminnelser afbördat; men som thet ei skeidt, så hafwa the, at skylla sig sielfwa, om them genom höga wederbörande Kpong. Maj-ts och Riksens Collegiers pådrifwande Executions olögenhet öfwerkommer; hwilket så mycket snarare står at befructa, som

Consistorium effer befalkning har måst til Högl. Kongl. Maj.ts och Riksens krigz
Collegium

Förslag och förteknings på the här I stiftet resterande avanceements penningar
öfwersenda.

Förblifwer I Öfrigt,

Ährewödige och HögLärde Hr Probstens

Tienstwilligste tienare,

J: Swedberg.

Brunsbö d 20

Januar. 1730

Communiceras med Hr Probst i Larf.

Address

Hans Högåhrewyrdighet

Hr Mag. Jonas Unge

Mycket berömmelig Probst

Uti Wånga och thes Contract,

Thetta tilhanda

i

St. Wånga

Ankom til lard d. 30 Jan: och afgick d. 31 Ejusd.

Ankom til d: 31 Jan: Kl: 4 om affton och afgick d: Februarii.

Unkom, till Bitterna d. 1 febr: och afgick d. 2 effter

Ank. Till Aloby d. 5

Aflonen afgick d. 6

Om morgon

Ankom til Grolanda d. 6 och afgick samma dag.

Ankom til Kinnewed d. 10 febr: och afgick samma dag

Ankom till d. 12 feb. och afgick d. 13 Ejusd.

Ankom til Klufu d: 13 afgick D:14.

Appendix V

MS.

Jesper Swedberg to Magister Olaus Knös.

1731, February 5, Brunsbo.

4 pp. 4:o.

In the Diocesan Library, Skara. Westgöthars Originals Brefg. I. band. Mr 36.

Ährewördige och Höglärde H: Probst

Effter Hans Konglig Majj-tts nådigste befallning kommer för innewarande åhr fölljande Collector här uthi Stiffrer att samlas och Uphämtas Neml. 4 Till Algioriska fångarne. 2 till Kongzholms-Kyrkian i Stockholm, 2 till kappstadz kyrkiotorn reparation I Östergjöthland, hwilka Collecter som I alles äro 13 st: Hr probsten med thet forderligaste i sitt Contract uthysa och Uphämta låter, att the aldrasidst innom Nästkommande Nichaelia tid måga till fullo inlefwereade blifwa.

Emedan man äntel-n förmått Qwartere mästaren och Organisten här wid domkyrkan H. Lundelius åtaga sig att upbåra och uthdehla 1730 åhrs Prest ånkia medel: förthenskull behagade H. Probsten Laga then att bemälta åhrs Enkiapenningar aldrasidst innom martii månad slut ifrån thess påobssstewin Til nemålte H. Lundelius till fullo lefwereade blifwa; Till samma tid måste och så the, som restera wid Blifwa; Till samma tid måste och så the, som restera wid Contingentet, på hwilka hår hoose förtechning fölljer, äntel-n thet betala, till H. Lectoren Mg; Billmarck, såfram the execution undwika willja. Likaledes fölljer

här hoos reste längd, på them, som innestå med afgiffter till Swenska kyrkian i London, samt några Collector under Hr probstens Bierche nii Notariatz tid, som alt more antydaz innom a

Appendix V

A Tradition concerning Jesper Swedberg. 2 pp. 8:o

In: Svenska Folksögner samlade samt försedda med historiska och etnografiska anmärkningar af Heman Hofberg, Stockholm, 1882. P. 102+3

Copy in ANC Library - 398 H

Biskop Svedberg och Hin onde.

Biskop Svedberg i Skara var en from man och väldig predikant och därför illa liden af Hin onde. - En natt skulle biskopen fara från Skara till sitt biskopsbol Brunsbo. När han kommit ett stycke på vägen, begynte vagnen slingra från ena väggkanten till den andra; slutligen föll ens bakhjulet af och trillade i diket.

Kusket gjorde biskopen uppmärksam härpå och ments, att de icke kunde resa längre.

“Bry dig ej derom!” sade Svedberg, “utan gå af och kaste hjulet bak i vagnen, så resa vi vidare.”

Draängen tyckte detta vara en underlig befallning, men gjorde som biskopen sade, hvarefter de utan vidare öfventyr hunno till Brunsbo.

När de stannat utanför förstugutrappan, befalde Svedberg drängen att gå in i köket och hemta en lykta.

“Se nu efter, skall du få se hven som varit fjerde hjulet”, sade biskopen i det han hoppade ur vagnen.

Drängen vände lyktan dit åt och fick se ingen mer och ingen mindre än Hin onde sjelf stå med vagnsaxeln i hand bredvid åkdonet.

Men snart fann denne ett tillfälle att hämnas.

En natt utbröt en häftig eldsvåda vid Brunsbo och innan morgonen hade hela biskopsgården brunnit ned i grund.

Biskopen föstod väl, hvem som spelat honom detta fula spratt och kallade fram Hin onde till att göra roda för huru elden kommit lös.

“Jo, det skall jag säga dig”, sade Hin onde; “din piga var nere i visthusboden och der “skarade” hon ljuset. Då passade jag på och tog skaren samt tande eld på gården.”

Biskopen fick nöja sig med svaret; men på det Hin onde ej skulle göra honom något vidare ondt, skickade han honom med hela hans anhand till afgrunden.

Appendix V

BOOK DESCRIBING POLHEM'S MECHANICAL INVENTIONS

1729 [See ACSD 399]

In Stockholm, in the Royal Library. No reference to Swedenborg

Polhem, Kort berättelse om de förnämsta mekaniska inventioner, (1729)

som tid efter annan af Commerce—Rådet Christopher Polhem Blifwit påfundne och til Publico goda nytta och tienat inrättade, sampt om det Öde, som en del af dem haft genom tidernas oblida förändringar.

Item. Anteckning på några Inventioner, som ännu ey kommit i pratique . . etc.

Stockholm, tryckt hoe Sal. And. Biörkmans Encka, Åhr. 1729.

(See Brings Christopher Polhem ... Stockholm 1911: p.145¹ —in ANC Lib. S8.qP75.)

Transcript — page 10:

Mitt första prof af Bergwärks machiner war ett model på ett upfordringswärck af sådan beskaffenhet och nytta, at tunnorne som förde Malmen, kunde icke allenast föras up af trästfänger i stället för garnlinjor i sielfwa Skaktet, utan och til Schaktet i grufwan, och ifrån detsamma ofwan grufwan, så at ingen til hielp af folcks händer war nödig ifrån det tunnorne bortgingo och kommo tillbaka igen til samma ställe; etc ...

Detta Modell som war 9 alnar långt, blef utaf Konung Carl.XI sielf med nådigaste wälbehag i 3 tijmar på Slottet beskådat och sedermera uti Kongl. Bergs Collegio förwarat; . .

Appendix V

ANECDOTE CONCERNING POLHEM'S "TAP"

(1661—1751)

In a communication of C. Gylling, Medical Doctor, Stockholm.

According to communication by C. Gylling, Medical Doctor, who had the information from the Engineer and Member of Parliament, Fredholm, Stockholm, there was found, some twenty years ago, lying on a stove shelf at Stiernaud, one of Christopher Polhem's "curious taps" of iron, very rusty and ruffled. The tap had been lying there since Polheim's time.

The origin of this invention was — according to tradition — that a maid who was to fetch beer for Polhem had a sweetheart who was also thirsty, and Polhem had calculated, when the servant girl said the beer was finished, that this ought not in reality to be so, if, namely, everything had been rightly managed. As the beer was found to be finished now, however, there remained only one explanation, namely, that deception existed (*dolus malus, non culpa*), and thus was the above—mentioned "curious " invented by Poihem to measure the out—flowing beer, by which his economical, and the maid's moral, future was secured.

Appendix V

MS.

Letter On cartesianism by Johan Bilberg.

1685, April 5, Upsala. 7 pp.Folio.

In the Diocesan Library, Skara. Bilbergiana.

Pl. Reverendo clarissimou Viro

M.ro Erico Liung

S.S. Theol. Extra ordinem Prof:

Johannes Bilbergh G.P.

Kroniam omnia isputatio veritatis indaganda causa instituitur, in colloquis hesterno nihil mihi magic in votis fuit, quam itt ad eundem Scopum collinearem; qvod Fortassis etiam contigisset Si plura hors momenta nobis fuiesent. relictā, at nos utrinque de veritate aequo fuissemus solliciti. Sed qvia per octantem horae vi Sperari potuit, tuque in tua, at ego adhuc in mea firmi sumuse sententia, placuit hoc scripto montem apud te eandem declarare, ut si qua tibi veritatis cura fuerit, sic qvoque meum paria facere possis. Mihi non fuit animus Theses tuas Philosophicas impugnare, vel Carthesium derendere, qvem Thesibus 10.et 11 capitis ult: tibi refutandum proposuieti; probe enim novi omnia et singula quae illic reperiuntur non tuum esse sed parentis alterius foctuaia, Johannis scilicet Mussi, eaque non ut

ipse fassus es publice, in oompendium redacta, sed totidem fere verbis e Musaei
Thoologia naturali, licet diversis locis,
Diverses locis, exscripta; qvod tamen in comtume;liam tuam dici nolim, qvamvis
utramque Thesin pro tua vendites. Contentus ego fuissem te cum ductore codem
gaudere sensu, nisi in responsionibus ad illa qva a Doct: drosandro, medico et
Collega honoratissimo, tibi

objeciebantur, graviora quaedam in Chartesium tanti ingenii virum, protulisses. Ergo siquidam jacta erat alea, quasivi abs te An. genuina Carthesii esset sententia quam ex Musaeo oppugnare in nisdem thesibus voluisti; teque affirmante veram esse, **monstravi mentem** vos Carthesii non percepisse, eoque fine locum produxi ejusdem Authoris longe evidentissimi, in quo frustra Masaeus tecum diversum ab Authore sensum sicut in reliquis fingere potuisset. Habetur ille in notis ad programma in Belgio excusum sub finem anni 1647. estque inter Scripta Cartheum eapropter valde notabilis, quod Henricus Regius author istius Programmatis, qui per omnia sequi Carthesium voluit, eundem hoc in argumento vobiscum erravit errorem; Ac proinde programma, suppresso Authorts sub nomine, editum esset, ne tam absurda sententia sibi tmputaretur, coactus est Carthesius illam publice profligare. Sed quia turpo tibi videbatur dum tuam compilares disputationem hunc quoque locum tanquam palmarium in consilio non habuisse, non veritus fuisti reponere; Carthesium in his notis priorem suam de Ideis Sententiam in meditationibus traditam retractasse; quod cum negarem, atque isthic tale quippiam non factum esse **monstrare** vellem, surdo tibi fabulam, narrabam. Qvare quaeso te ne aegre feras, si oculis tuis hodie exponam quod opere tanto aures tuae fastidiebant, no vin ad viritatem cum rubore tuo fieret planior. Posito, sed non concessio, Cartesium in illo loco priorem de Idea Dei sententiam retractasse, utique posterior haec voluntas derogare deberet priori, atquo pro vera ejuedoin sententia haberi scriptum hoc quod post reliqvas responsiones A 1647. demurs laces vidit. Itaquo hominis ingenui fuisset, non Musaei, refutare non priora

quae jam ipse retractasset, sed quae post accuratius examen tandem pro suis haberi
voluisset. Qvod quoniam factum non est tam Scriptorem quam ex

Scriptorem non possum non insignis vel imperitiae vel molitiae reos habere. Et Musaeo quidem fortassis si utrumque tribuam non mole mihi iudicasse videor, quam et odio in cartesium virus acerbitalis ipsius evomendum esset; et ascitantia ac pruritu scribendi vix prohibere poseet Calamum usque dum has quoque cartesiani pagellas evolvisset: Tibi vero licet imputari imputari quoque posset, quod ad instar alterius Musaei, in oppugnando Cartesiano apud nos. Famam parare velles, quia tamen jam a longo tempore modestia tua mihi est perspecta, ac praeterea hac in pugna nullo proprio stipatus ense, illius tantummodo pugnas armis, te libentissime a suspitione hujus criminis liberare vellem; quin autem in alterum incidas certe nulla ope impedire possum. Quum enim hasce Theses exscriberes cartesianum te non possedissee optime scio; ipse enim mihi confessus es ante sesquimensem, nondum fuisse tibi Disputationi tua ad umbilicum esset perducta; neque spero negabis te eodem tempore librum a me mutuatum, quem commodis tuis Subtrahere nec volui nec debui. Nollem itaque publice in colloquio excidisse tibi haec verba: decies te evolvisse ea scripta, quae mihi decennium istius libri possessori. Vixter aut quater Sunt perlecta, quamlibet te non segnius in hujus Philosophi opere evolvendo serio fuerim occupatus. Scilicet videre volebas nescire quae in libro eodem adversus te poterant produci. Quantam vero cunque jactes in legendo diligentiam, agnoscere tamen debes hunc locum beneficio meo tibi cognitum esse. Ut enim vidi Disputationem tuam, teque caeco eum ductare in foveam lapsum, miseris tui, a quodam amico tuo singulari et Collega impetravi ut erroris tui te admoneret, stque te simul vera Cartesiani sententia instrueret; Ita ut tibi, Amico meo, sub, ipso Disputationis

Actu telum hoc praevisum minus nocere posset. Factum hoc si negas, et me nosse te negabis. Qvam vero gratiam retulisti? Qvum locum hunc adversari tibi Cerneret, nec tutum erat veritatem negare, qvandoqvem nulla ope liber suppressi posset adeo familiares, nec denique suppetebat aliqva interpretatio qva tecum faceret, commodissimum tibi visum est decare: crasse Philosophum qvidem in tota illa de Idea Dei meditatione; atque omnibus suis responsionibus; hic vero ad rediisse, erroneamque sententiam retractasse. De eo mox videbimus. Te autem interea injuriam intulisse maximam cartesio non obscure constat, qvi opinionem, non qvam ipse fovit, sed quae tuo et Musaei palato fuit convenientior et Auctori contraria, egressus es oppugnare. Ac licet edentidem hoc publice urgerem, tibi tamen thesaurum eruditioni primoribus labris sensi paratum; adeo ut egregie tibi visus his disputare, cum multa dicendo nihil diceret, tantum ut procul astantibus victoriam in eo sitam indicares, uter mostrum prius tacuisset. Auedo ad alterum, visurus utrum tecum musaeus verba Cartesii ipso Cartesio rectius intellexerit; aut qvoniam hoc vix sperandum est; an carthesius in scriptis posterioribus ssuam de Ideis sententiam retractaverit. Ac primum qvidem, qvoniam rem mihi esse scio cum Theologo Scholastico de vocabulo retractare inter nos convenire debet ne formalizationem aliqvam videar neglexisse. Variam hujus vocis acceptionem Icti nobis relinqvunt, in qvorum tamen doctrina sicut infantiam meam agnoseo; ita illibenter me eorum dogmatibus immisceo; qvod ipsum fortassis et tibi feliciter succederet, si omisso campo Philosophic, intra limites sacrae Theologiae, qvam exactius tibi videris coluisse, contineres. Satis mihi itaque erit explicationem

publice protalam a te retinere, et verbum retractare pro sententiam mutare, et
contrarium

Accipere, accipere; Atque ita videbimus an hoc crimine absolvi possit Carthesius? qvanqvam si hoc maxime fecisset, non ipsi magis dedecori qvam Sanctis qvibusdam Patribus verti posset, aut denique tiibi, si illa qva cum Musae contra cartesium publici Iuris fecisti retractatum ires. Idea Dei materia litis est; qvam Museus potentiam, Osiande habitum, Calovius, credo, qvid sentiat nescit, adeo obscurus est ejus de notitis naturalibus. Utrum horum verius sit tuum est inquirere. Ego tantum scire desidero cur abs te et Musaeo hic Cartesius vapulet? Ideam appellat Musaeus tecum potentiam, et diversum nescio qvid affingit cartesio; nam esse Ideae vicarium, objectivum, Specificum etc. fortassis percipere possem, si, hujusmodi tantum meditationibus et non melloribus bonas horas impendere animus esset; Sed sic tamen haec omnia nihil adferre possunt qvod Cartesii sententiam convellat. Si velitis persuadere homonobuss ea sensisse Cartesium qva ipsi tribuitis, debetis prius curare ut haec postrema, qva retractata esse asseris, supprimantur, et deleantur ex memoria omnium eorum qvi ella legerunt. Hoc qvoniam foeri neqvit, felicem merito suo certe possum dicere Cartesium eo qvod Deus ipsi usuram lucis concessit, donec posset Doctrissimorum virorum obejctionibus occurrere ac menetem suam dilucidius explanare. Neque satis morari possum tui similibus confidentian, qvi putant se paucis verbis posse evertere, qvae ille qvam acris iudicii vir longa et attenta meditatione per complures annos composuit. Si qvae loca meditationum examinanda proferas, ella ex hypothesi assumta esse memento; ac proinde ut ipse ait ac rinem notarum: - “Qvid iniquius qvam tribuere alicui scriptori opiniones, qvas eo tantum fine refert ut eas refutet? Ex mox: dicet fortassis aliquis, ne

istas falsas opiniones retulisse tanquam aliorum. Sed tanquam meas: verum quid hoc referet? Quandoquidem in eodem libro in quo ipsas retuli, omnes refutavi; Atque ex ipso libri titulo potuit intelligi, me ab iis credendis esse plane alienum. Estne aliquis adeo stolidus, ut existimet, eum qui talem librum componit, ignorare, dum primas ejus paginas exarat, quid in sequentibus demonstrandum susceperit? Objectiones autem tanquam meas proposui, quia hoc exigebat stylas meditationum, quam rationibus explicandis aptissimum judicavi. Quum ratio si nostris censoribus non satisfacit, velim scripta sunt comparanda quando vident in iis nonnulla, quae non possunt recte intelligi nisi supponantur tanquam ab impiis, vel saltem ab aliis quam a Spiritu Sancto vel a prophetis dicta esse etc.

“Qvis itaque est sensus meditationis de Idea Dea, ab Authore expressus, ab ipso qui conscripsit discere, nec aliorum conciliationem require. Ait Resp. ad paragr. 14 programmatis: nobis dico innatus,=h.e. potentias nobis semper inexistentes. Esse enim in aliqua facultate, non est, esse actu, sed potentia duntaxat, quia ipsum nomen facultatis nihil aliud quam potentiam designat. Et postea in lisdem notis: per Ideas Innatas monebo me nihil unquam scripsisse, nec cogitasse, adeo ut risu abstinere non poterim quum probare vellet: Infantes non habere notitiam Dei Actuaalem quam diu sunt in utero matris,” tanquam si me hoc pacto egregie impugnaret. I, nunc et Cartesium Ideam actu inesse

contende: et doce me quaeso qua fronte Musaeus ille tuus Cartesium sibi consentientem oppugnet, nisi quia non intellexerit? Sed et infra qua de dubitatione blatur, et tu ex illo, qualia sunt accipe. Ait Cartesius loco citato: "monebo me nunquam etiam docuisse—Deum esse negandum vel ipsum nos posse decipere vel de omnibus esse dubitandum, vel Fidem omnibus sensibus esse abrogandam vel somnum à vigilia non distingvendum, vel similia qua à Calumniatoribus imperitis (attende ad notam) aliquando mihi objecto sunt; sed omnia ista expressissimis verbis rejecisse, validioribus quam ab ullo ante me refutata fuerint, refutasse: quod ut commodius et efficacius praestarem initio meditationum mearum ista omnia tanquam dubia proposui, qua non a me primum inventa fuerunt, sed à Scepticis dudum decantata. An hoc retractare est aut sententiam mutare, vel contrarium ejus quod prius statuit accipere? Profecto cui Sanum est occiput talia fingi non possunt et tu certe primus es, quod ego Sciam, inter impritiores Calumniatores Cartesii inventus, qui ut errores tuos tegeres, illius (si Diis placer) hoc modo detegere voluisti. Ignosce tamen quaeso pro veteri amicitia nostra, quod liberius haec ad te scribam. Neque enim oculorum hodie in te vitium quod heri aurium experiri me debere confido. Favore veritatis ac fama docti viri temere à te lacessiti, impulsus, Theses tuas 10. et 11. quas te praeceptore Musaeo defendere posse putas, ego ductu Cartesii quem tamen non religiose sequor, publico scripto vel voce impugnare non defugio, modo in Disputatione tua similis mihi contingat adversarius, qui nec ad verba nec rationes vult attendere. Fortassis quid singulare praestitisse te credis, dum Cartesium in coenam produxisti oppugnandum. Habet

haec Academia ex numero Theologorum viros per Dei gratiam adhuc reliquos,
eosque satis insignes, qui et olim tui fuere praeceptores,

Et quoniam ab omnibus illis quotidie descere possis etiamnum, negaturum te non autumo; Illi inquam si in hoc articulo aut alibi deprehenderent cartesianum contra verbum dei quiddam statuere, crede mihi, quantum ingenio et cruditione te superant, tantum operae huic quoque negotio non secordes essent impensuri. Sed illis abunde est famae et gloriae in doctrina sua sine obtreptione aliorum quaesitum. Tu quam porro ingrediaris viam ipse videas. Essent praeterea quaedam circa Theologiam tuam adnotanda, ubi relictis ferè omnibus preclarè de orthodoxia meritis, scindio unicè adhaeres, scilicet, ubi negas imaginem Divinam in affectuum harmonia non fuisse sitam; Unde ego publice professus sum, me non percipere quomodo in Justitia et Sanctitate consisteret, ut clare ait Paulus ad Eph: 4.24. quum hodiequum Justitia et Sanctitate in homine, qui corpore et anima gaudet, sublata affectuum harmonia illico tollantur; imo verio hac ratio quomodo intelligi posset oppositum justitiae originalis sive peccatum sub vel si olim nulla fuisset? auid vero de anima separata fiat et tu et ego aequè ignoramus. Sed haec et id genus alia mihi reservo occasione cuicumque olim future; praesertim cum, illa longioram requirant meditationem, et haec ex tempore axarare tantum vellem; contentus hac vice monstrasse qualis adhuc in Philosophicis tibi nodus solvandus restet; quem si mihi explocare non gravitus fueris, erit deinceps, spero, campus amplior erudito orbi palam faciendi, penes quem culpa resideat. De ceatero quoniam antea in declamatione publica in Cartesianum debanatus es, et denuo scriptis publice editis eudem aggredieris; non defuturas tibi arbitror vires, quibus et haecce intra paucas horas concepta, eodem modo possis profligare. Erit autem mihi hoc gratissimum, quo deinde securius ad me defendendum accindere possim,

Neque admodum magni facere me videbis. Illa quibus oppositos tuos saturare voluisti; quod si enim locum redeamus in illum, quid â te nisi responsiones rerum vacuas, verbotum plenas, expectabo? In illis veco quae publice legi possunt; uter nostrum ingenue magis egerit, eruditus erbis? Judicabit. Cave autem quaeso amicitiam inter nos hoc pacto ex parte quidem mea, viclatam iri censeas; Totam enim hijis litis seriem si animo reputare volueris scriptionem hanc extorsisse mihi justum dolorem ob denegatum responsam, ipse, scio, confiteberis.

Vale dabam Upsaliae die 5 Aprilis. AD 1685.

Appendix V

[not finished. Probably dated in connection with A of Sc.]

Descartes' Statutes for a Swedish Academy.

1750.[february 1st, Stockholm] 3pp.4:o.

In: La Vie De Monsieur Des-cartes. [par Adrien Baillet]

Second Partie, à Paris... MDCXCI. Pp. 411-413.

La reine qui ne songeoit à rien moins qu'à l'incommoder, l'obligea dans le fort de la maladie de M. l'Ambassadeur, de retourner encore au Palais après midy pendant quelques jours, pour prendre avec elle la communication d'un dessein de Conférence ou d'Assemblée de Sçavans, qu'elle vouloit établir en forme d'Academie, don't elle devoi être le chef & la protectrice. Elle regarda M. descartes comme l'homme du meilleur conseil qu'on pût écourte sur cet établissement, & elle le choisit pour dresser le plan, & pour en failer les réglemens. Il luy porta le mémoire qu'il en avoit fait le prémier jour de Février, qui fur le dernier qu'il eut l'honneur de voir la reine. Voicy les articles qu'il y avoit couchez contenant les réglemens ou statuts de cette Académie en Francois.

“I. Chacun de ceux qui Seront reçûd dans cette Asssemblés aura son tour, tant puor proposer pla question, que pour l'exploquer. Et tous retiendront toûjours le même ardre entre eux, afrin s'expliquer. Et tour retiendront toûjours le même ordre entre eux, afrin d'éviter la confusion.

II. mais il ný aura que les Sujets naturels de cette conronne qui puissent y avoir leur rang, parce que c'est pour eux qu'elle est instituée.

III. S'il plaît è sâ Majesté de permettre à quelque Etranger d'y assister, ce ne Sera que pour être Auditeur, on ou tout au plus pour y dire son opinion après tous les autres,

& lors qu'elle lay Sera precisément demandée.

IV. Celuy qui parlars le prémier de chaque cercle, Sera le même qui aura auparavant proposé la question qui doit être examinée: & il expliquers toutes les raisons qu'il jugers poiuvour servir à prouver la vérité de ce qu'il aura entrepris de soutenir.

V. Les autres tâcheront ensuite, checun è leur rang, de resoudre la même difficulté, y ajoûtant toute les raisons qu'ils auront pour prouver ce qu'ils auront avancé: mais ils prendront garde qu'aucun d'eux ne commence à parler qu'après que celuy qui le précède aura entièrement achevé.

VI. L'on s'écouterà parler les uns les autres avec douceur & respoct, sans faire parôitre jamais de mépris puor ce qui sera dit dans l'Assemblée.

VII. L'on ne s'étudiera point à se contredire, mais seulement a rechercher la Vérité.

VIII. Toutefois, à cause que la conversation sercit trop froide, si chacun ne disoit autre chose que ce qu'il auroit auparavant prémédité: après qu'il auront achevé tous de parler, il sera permisà celuy qui aura le prémier donné son avis, de dire ce qu'il jugera être à propos puor le défendre contre les raisons de ceux qui en auront proposé un autre: & il sera permis aussi à ceux-oy de luy répondre chacun à leur rang, pourvû que cela se fasse avec beaucoup de ciivilité & de retenue, sans passer au delà de trois ou quatre rèpligues. Il sera permis de la meme manière au second & tous les suivans, chacun en leur rang de défendre modestement leur opinion contre ceux qui auront parlé après eu, jusqu'à ce que le tème de la conference soit expire.

IX. lors qu'il plaira à sa Majesté de finir le cercle, elle fera la faveur aux Assistans de résoudre entièrement la

Question, en louant les raisons de ceux qui auront le plus approché de la Vérité, & y changeant ou ajoûtant ce qui sera nécessaire pour faire voir à découvert.

X. Enfin celui qui ce jour-là aura parlé le second, proposera une nouvelle question pour être examinée au cercle suivant: & il en expliquera brièvement le sens, afin qu'il n'y ait point d'ambiguïté ny d'équivoque, & qu'elle soit clairement entendue de tout le monde."

M. Descartes fit entendre à la reine en luy présentant ce mémoire, qu'il seroit bon de ne pas charger les membres de l'Académie d'assujettissemens qui fussent trop onéreux; mais d'y faire régner une liberté qui fût honnête & capable d'écarter ou d'entretenir l'ardeur des esprits. Il avoit dressé le projet des réglemens de la manière qu'il avoit jugée la plus simple, afin que l'on put faire des changemens & des additions selon que l'usage & l'expérience y feroient remarquer quelque défaut; ou pour ne point empêcher ceux qui voudroient proposer quelque autre système de conférence, d'où l'on pût retirer plus de fruit. La Reine ne fut surprise que du second & du troisième article qui donnoient l'exclusion aux Etrangers: & elle ne douta que c'étoit un trait de la modestie de M. Descartes, que se fermoit à luy-même la porte de cette Académie, dont elle avoit eu dessein d'établir le Directeur. L'intention de M. Descartes n'étoit pas de nuire aux autres Etrangers, auxquels il n'étoit pas la liberté d'y assister comme auditeurs. Mais il croyoit que c'étoit le moyen de prévenir les desordres que le mélange des Etrangers avoit causé dans les Académies des autres pays, & de ne donner aucun ombrage aux naturels du pays, auxquels seuls il laissoit la voix de consultation & le droit de suffrage.

Translation by B.G.Briscoe:

The Life of M. Descartes [by Adrien Baillet], 2d Part, Paris.. .1691: pp.411-13.

The Queen, who dreamt of nothing less than inconveniencing him, in the height of the Ambassador's illness, compelled him to return to the Palace again in the afternoon, over a period of several days, in order to consider with her the description of a plan for a Conference or Assembly of the Learned which she wished to establish in the form of an Academy, of which she would be the principal and patron. She regarded M. Descartes as the one to give the best counsel that could be heard on this establishment, and she chose him to set up the plan and to make the regulations. He brought the memorandum he had made to her on the first day of February - which was the last time he had the honor of seeing the Queen. The following are the articles in French which he had set up containing the regulations or statutes of this Academy:

"I. Each one of those who are to be received in this Assemblage will have his turn, whether for proposing the question or for explaining it. And all will always keep to the same order among themselves so that confusion may be avoided.

II. Only the natural Subjects of this crown, however, shall have their turn because it [this Academy] is being instituted solely for them.

III. If her Majesty is pleased to permit some foreigner to take part herein, this will be only as an auditor or at most to give his opinion after all the rest and when it has been directly asked of him.

IV. The one to speak first at each meeting shall be the one who had previously proposed the question which is to be examined; & he shall explain all the reasons he may judge to be necessary to prove the truth of what he has undertaken to defend.

V. The others shall thereupon undertake, each in his turn, to resolve the same difficulty, adding thereto all the reasons they may have for proving what they have brought forward; but they should take care that not one of them commences to speak until after the preceding speaker has entirely finished.

VI One speaker after the other should be listened to with kindness and respect, without ever allowing the appearance of content for what may be said in the Assembly.

VII. the effort should not be for the sake of contradicting but solely for the searching out of the Truth.

VIII. Should the conversation be too dull, however, each one saying nothing more than what he had planned previously -after every one has spoken, the one who was the first to give his opinion shall be permitted to say what he judges to be necessary as a defence against the reasons of those who may have proposed something else, and the latter will also be permitted to reply to him, each in their turn, provided this is done with great civility and restraint, without going beyond three or four replies. In the same manner, the second and all those following, each in his in his turn, shall be allowed modestly to defend their opinion against those who may have spoken after them, until the time when the conference is brought to a close.

IX When it may please her Majesty to end the meeting, she will pass this favor on to Assistants to resolve the question entirely, at the same time giving praise to the reasonings of those who have come the nearest to the Truth, & changing or adding what may be necessary to reveal it

X Finally, he who that day had been the second to speak, shall propose a new question to be examined at the next meeting, & he shall explain the meaning of it briefly, so that there might not be any ambiguity or uncertainty, & that it may be clearly understood by every one.”

M. Descartes, in presenting this memorandum to the Queen, gave her to understand that it would be a good thing not to encumber the members of the Academy with constraints which might reign be too burdensome; but to have the ruling of a liberty there which would be honest & capable of exciting or sustaining the ardor of souls. He had set up the plan of regulations in a way which he considered to be the simplest, in order that changes & additions thereto could be made therein according to any defects which use & experience may bring forth; or in order not to hinder those who might wish to propose some other method for a conference from which greater benefit might be derived The Queen was surprised only by the second & third articles which shut out foreigners & she surmised that this was a mark of M Descartes' modesty, who thereby closed the door of this Academy to himself, she having had the intention of setting him up as the Director. M

Descartes' purpose was not to hurt other Foreigners, who as auditors were not at liberty to takt part therein. But he believed this to be a means of preventing the disorders which the mixture of foreigners in the Academies of other countries has brought about,

Appendix V

TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE NORDENSKIÖLD FAMILY

1912 Dec. 31

Testimony of Mr. Olof Nordenskiöld concerning Portraits, Manuscripts, and other matters relating to the Nordenskiöld Family —collected by Alfred H. Stroh, Dec. 31, 1912:

I

Concerning a small portrait of oils on paper, formerly supposed to be August Nordenskiöld.

This portrait is in the possession of Fru O.W.Nordenskiöld. It was formerly at Dalbyo, and was presented to the present owner by Friherre Erland Nordenskiöld, son of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, who received it after the auction of C.F.Nordenskiöld's son from the man who bought it. The son had received this portrait from Frugård, the family estate in Finland.

By testimony of Hr. Olof Nordenskiöld, A.E.Nordenskiöld showed this portrait to his brother at Frugård, and he said it was C.F.Nordenskiöld, not August, of whom there is a small reproduction at Frugård, printed from copper or wood. It has appeared in some publication.

II

Concerning the Frugård Collection of Manuscripts.

This Collection comprises letters from C.F.Nordenskiöld, from August Nordenskiöld, drafts of letters to New Church friends in Sweden, as C.A.Beyer, Robsahm and others, with their replies in the original. Also correspondence between C.F.Nordenskiöld and August Nordenskiöld, and other family correspondence.

By testimony of Hr. Olof Nordenskiöld, who has seen them, they are now in the possession of Mr. Otto Nordenskiöld, his uncle.

III

Concerning a MS book supposed to be by August Nordenskiöld.

This book is in the possession of Miss Eva Nordenskiöld, Helsingfors. She is a New Churchwoman. The MS, she says, is by August Nordenskiöld, but Hr. Olof Nordenskiöld does not know its contents.

IV

Genealogical Information:

The brother of C.F. and August Nordenskiöld was the young Colonel (den unge Öfversten) Adolf Gustaf Nordenskiöld. His father, C.F.Nordenskiöld (gamla Öfversten) also received the Writings from his sons and from his brother . . . Nordberg. It was he (gamla Öfversten) who was ennobled, and a good friend of Charles XIII, through whom spiritism got into the family.

Öfverste Adolf (oil portrait in possession of Fru O.W.Nordenskiöld), brother of C.F. and A Nordenskiöld, retained his New Churchmanship. The swedish branch descends from Otto Henrik Nordenskiöld, his brother, and went into spiritism.

The son of Adolf, a student of Berzelius, was “Statsradet for Handel och Industri i Finland,” and was a warm New Churchman. His children were A.E.Nordenskiöld and Otto Nordenskiöld the father of Erik. Carl Nordenskiöld was the father of Olof and Sophie, the present members of the New Church. Anna Nordenskiöld, “Öfverstinnan” and Sophie, married Sederholm.

V

Acta Societatis Scientiarum Finlandiae, 1866:

Contains a work on papers at Frugård by Arpi, Professor of Chemistry, Helsingfors, 1866 (ut redningsman efter Stats. N.Nordenskiöld). This work refers to the old family correspondence.

Arpi had a collection of papers from Stats. N.Nordenskiöld deposited in the Finska Vetenskaps societets Arkiv (Archives of the Finnish Society of Sciences). It is in these documents that he opposed spiritism as the greatest enemy of the New Church. Olof Nordenskiöld remembers his father’s strong position which he also inherited from him.

Appendix V

LISTS OF THE VARIOUS SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TITLES & DEPARTMENTS:

(by C.L.Odhner — Terms being taken from Sundbärg's Sweden)

Desmesnes of the Crown Budget Estimates Civil Servants Justitiaombudsman Riksrätt Opinionsnämnd	Solicitor General of the Riksconstitution Committee Court of Impeachment Committee of Opinions
County Councils Domsaga Drotsen) Marsken) Kanslern)	(Landsting) judicial district Lord high Steward Lord Marshal Lord High Cahncellor
Ståthållare Kammaren Riksamiral	& Bailiff Treasurer Lord High Admiral
Departments: 1. Svea Hofrätt 2. Krigsrådet 3. Admiralitetet 4. Kansliet 5. Räknekammaren	(Administration of Justice) Military Council Naval affairs (foreign & home affairs) finance
1. Lord High Steward 2. “ “ Marshal 3. “ “ Admiral 4. “ “ Chancellor 5. “ “ Treasurer	
Rikets Råd	Council of the Realm

Konungabalken	Section of King
Riksdag	Diet
Riksföreståndare	Protector of the Real
Adelstånd	Nobility
Prestedtånd	Clergy
Borgarestånd	Burgesses - towns
Bondestånd	Peasantry - Peasant Landed Propriation
Act of Resumption Constitution Acts of 1719 and 1720 Organic Law for the Diet of the year 1723.	

Appendix V

Titles & Departments p.2

“Era”

“Period of Liberty” (1718-72) - “One of the earliest attempts at constitutional Liberty in the history of modern times.”

Royal Declarations Ministaren	Ministry (Civil)
Secret Committee Councillors of the Realm Act of Union & Security Law on the Liberty of the Press Högsta Domstolen	High Court of Justice prerogative
Acc. To law 1809 “ “ “ 1844 “ “ “ 1866	Riksdag to meet every 5 years “ “ “ 3 “ “ “ “ year
Riksgaldskontor	National Debt Board
Riksbank	Bank of Sweden
Cansliet	Chancery
Conseljen) Statsråd	Cabinet
Kansli	Secretary’s Office
K. Maj-ts Kansli	Government Offices
Rådstuvurät	Town Court
Borgmästare	Mayor
Rådman	Alderman
Hofrätt	Court of Appeal
Hofrätt	Judges of Appeal
Assessorer	Deputy Judges
Justitieråd	Chief Justice

Cases are prepared and brought before the High Court of Justice by a special office.

Revising Judicial Office (Nedre Just. Rev.)

Revising Commissioners (Rev. Secretarie)

Camarrätt Audit Court

Krigshogrätt Military Court of Appeal

Kommunal—stämma Communal Assembly

Riksarkivet nat. Record Office ?

For Industries

Appendix V

JOHANN LUDWIG FRICKER

1729 June - 1766 Sept. Phot. in Ph.File App.1 = 2 pp.

In Württembergische Landesbibliothek - from microfilm of pp.82-83 of Bd.90,
Evangelischen Kirchenblatt,

Stuttgart 1929.

See Swedenborgiana Letter File, s.v., S.Misc.,
letter from Bibliotheksrat, Württembergische
Landesbibliothek, May 18, 1954.

Transcript:

p.82 Johann Ludwig Fricker.
(14.Juni 1729 13.September 1766.)

Fricker hat selbst eine Erklärung seines Wesens gegeben:

“Ich bin sehr trocken und zurückhaltend - ich habe etwas Austeres und die Liebe Verdeckendes von meiner Mutter an mir.” Diese Herbheit semen Wesens ist aus der Furcht erklärlich, im Verkehr mit Menschen “etwas zu berderben.” Sie mag aber auch mit seinem mathematischen Denken zusammenhängen. Ötinger sagt von ihm: “Er war so gemessen in allem, was er tat, dass er nicht anders denken konnte als in Zählen.” Auf der anderen Zeite weist dieser bedeutende Mann Züge ansprechender Güte und hingebender Liebe auf und verbindet mit seiner kargen, so anspruchslosen Art em seines künstlerisches Empfinden. Es wird von ihm berichtet, dass er sich in der musikalischen Literatur seiner Zeit trefflich auskannte und selbst meisterhaft das Klavierspiel beherrschte. Auf jeden Fall ist er neben seinem grossen Lehrer Ötinger und Ph. M. Hahn die reizvollste Persönlichkeit jener Periode der Schwabenväter.

Johann Ludwig Fricker wurde am 14. Juni 1729 in Stuttgart als Sohn einer frommen Arztfamilie geboren. Den ersten Unterricht erteilte ihm nach dem frühen

Tode seines Vaters (1738) die Mutter. Seine weitere Ausbildung erhielt er auf dem Gymnasium in Stuttgart. Hier wurde er in die Leibniz-Wolffsche Methode eingeführt und legte den Grund zu seinen späteren naturwissenschaftlichen Studien. Im J. 1747 bezog er die Universität Tübingen und wurde in das theologische Stift aufgenommen. Im Stift trat er dem Kreis erweckter Studenten bei und nahm an der Stunde teil, die Bengel zur Vertiefung einer im Stift stattgefundenen Erweckung hielt (1748). Von dieser Zeit an versenkte sich Fricker in die Bengelschen Schriften und nahm dessen exegetische Grundsätze an. Aus dem Studium der Bengelschen Offenbarungsgedanken ging seine spätere Schrift hervor: "Zeitordnung vom Anfang der Welt bis ans Ende derselben." Sie wurde 1875 von K. Chr. E. Ehmann herausgegeben.

Dem Umgang mit den oben erwähnten Studenten verdankte Fricker eine gründliche Bekehrung. Er berichtet darüber: "Von meiner Erfahrung muss ich dieses hier kürzlich melden: ich fiel beim

Gefühl meiner innerlichen Heuchelei in eine etliche Wochen anhaltende Angst des Todes, bekam aber darunter verborgene Eindrückte von Gottes Nähe, dass ich much eben niemand entbeckte und wurde durch lauterer Predigen von der Gnade in Christo gestärkt. Einige Zeit hernach, da mir Gott Menschenliebe ins Herz gab, auch das Bbse an andern willig zu dulden, ging mir erst em heiteres Verständnis von Gottes Huld und von der Vergebungsgnade auf.”

Von Tübingen aus besuchte er oft Ötinger, der damals Pfarrer in Walddorf bei Tübingen war. Durch ihn ist er auch mit Steinhofer bekannt geworden. Als Pricker im Herbst 1752 seine Studien in Tübingen beendet hatte, begab er sich auf Ötingers Vermittlung hin nach Wiesentheid in Franken, um dem Schreiner Retzsell bei der Vollendung seiner Himmelsmaschine behilflich zu sein. Von hier aus reiste er mit seinem Freund G. L. Seiz nach Berlin und verweilte längere Zeit an der dort neuerrichteten Realechule. Die Rückreise trat er über Wien und Prendiz an, wo er den bekannten Pfarrer Divisch aufsuchte. Von Prendiz reiste er nach Niederungarn, um die berühmten Bergwerke in Kremniz zu besichtigen. Von 1753-1755 versah er eine Hofmeisterstelle bei dem Binder des Prälaten ötinger. Diese Stellung hat Fricker nicht sonderlich zugesagt. Ötinger schrieb über Frickers Röte an den Grafen von Castell: “Fricker ist bei meines Bruders Kindern und lernt Geduld. Die braucht er so gut als

p.83 Elektrizität und Astronomie.” Im J. 1755 übernahm Fricker eine Hauslehrerstellung bei dem reichen Kaufmann Cornello von der Bliet. Durch den Eintritt in dieses Hans wurde Fricker mit den Kreisen der Mennoniten bekannt. Eine Reise nach London im J. 1757 gab ihm Gelegenheit, die neuentstandene Bewegung des Methodismus zu studieren. Er blieb nach seiner Rückkehr aus England noch zwei Jahine als Privatlehrer in Holland, um eine Jungfer Vöttel in Ötingers Schiniften einzuführen. mm J. 1760 besucht er die erweckten Kineise im Rheinland. In Wesel lernte er den jungen Matthias Jorissen, den späteren reformierten Psalmendichter, kennen. Diese Freundschaft dauerte bis an Frickers Ende. Jorissen pries den Segen dieser Verbindung noch auf dem Sterbelager (1). In Duisbuing machte er die Bekanntschaft von Samuel Collenbusch (2) und Pastor Henke. Pricker fühinte diese Kreise in das Schrifttum des schwäbischen Pietismus em. Es ist durch Fricker’s Bemühen ein gesundes Element in diese Erweckungs-

bewegung hineingetragen worden, das noch um die Jahrhundertwende bei der Gründung der Rheinischen Missionsgesellschaft wirksam war.

1) Dan Lebensbild von Matthias Jorissen im Reformierten Jahrbuch 1927, S.83 sf. 2 S. Collenbush bezeugt diesen Segen in ienem Schreiben "An die Württemberger" vom 28. November 1783. In demselben heisst es: "Ich liebe die Württemberger noch von Bengel, Ötinger und fricker her und freue mich, wenn es ihnen wohl geht und wenn unter ihnen das Evangelium geschätzt und lebendig wird und bleibt." (Ref. Archiv in Barmen.) S. ferner Fr. Autg. Aug: Samuel Collenbusch und sein Freundeskreis S. 15 sf. 149.

Als Fricker 1760 in die Heimat zurückkehrte, verwandte ihn das Konsistorium zunächst als Amtsverweser in Kirchheim u. T. und dann als Vikar in Uhingen bei Göppingen. Im J. 1762 wurde er zum Heifer in Dettingen ernannt und verheiratete sich mit der Witwe des 1761 verstorbenen Oberhelfers Baumann in Kirchheim u. T. Zwei Jahre später übertrug ihm die vorgesetzte Behörde das Pfarramt in Dettingen a. E.

Frickers Amtszeit war nur kurz bemessen, dafür aber reich gesegnet. Als Höhepunkt seines Wirkens gait ihm die Predigtstätigkeit. Leider ist von semen Predigtentwürfen nicht viel auf die Nachwelt gekommen. Es liegt nur eine Leichenpredigt über Joh. 15, 17-23 vor. Sie ist scharf durchdacht und reich gegliedert, macht aber zugleich Öingers Urteil nach einem Predigtbesuch verständlich: "Diese Predigtweise ist zu hoch; aber du, mein Lieber, bist nicht mehr lange hier". Viel Treue wandte Fricker an die in Dettingen vorhandene Gemeinschaft, weiche Steinhofer nach apostolischem Muster eingerichtet hatte. Von grossem Segen für die nachfolgenden Geschlechter wurde Frickers erweckliche Tätigkeit in Hülben. Wiewohi er verpflichtet war, nur alle 14 Tage in Hülben den Dienst zu versehen, predigte er daselbst Jeden Sonntag. Die Wirkung seiner treuen Arbeit war die Bekehrung der Familie Kullen.

Schon während seiner Studentenzeit hatte Pricker zahlreiche Schriften über naturwissenschaftliche Probleme geschrieben. In Dettingen gait sein Interesse hauptsächlich der Theologie. Für Ötinger schrieb er die Einführung in sein eignes System. Ötinger nahm diese Darstellung in den zweiten Teil seiner "Irdischen und himmlischen Philosophie" aus (3). Um dieselbe Zeit schrieb er seinen Aufsatz über "Die Herabkunft Jesu zum Gericht des Antichrists" 1), den Ötinger 1769 herausgab. In seine letzten Lebensjahre fällt die Abfassung und Zusammenstellung der Fragmente, die 1775 unter dem Titel "Unvollständige jedoch brauchbare Überbleibsel" veröffentlicht wurden.

Dem Buch sind vier Gebete vorangestellt, die einen trefflichen Einblick in Frickers innige Frömmigkeit tun lassen, eine Frömmigkeit, welche auch vor ungewohnten Ausdrücken nicht zurückschreckte. Der erste Teil enthält Frickers bedeutendsten Aussatz "Weisheit im Staub, das ist Anweisung, wie man in den allergeringsten und gemeinsten Umständen auf die einfältig leitende Stimme Gottes bei sich

achten solle." Ehmman wollte in dieser Schrift Arnoldsche Mystik erkennen. Albr. Ritschl verweist auf die Verwandtschaft mit dem Quietismus. Fricker hat sich allerdings mit der Mystik eingehend beschäftigt. Wie weit dieses Studium sein System beeinflusst hat, kann hier nicht erörtert werden. Dagegen muss auf den Einfluss des Ötingerschen Denkens bei Fricker hingewiesen werden. Ritschl bezeichnet als die bedeutung Kosmologie in ein System, das dem bisherigen lehrgebäude gegenüber gestellt werden konnte. Hinsichtlich

3) 1765 S.152-312.

1) bei Ehmman: Joh. Ludw. Fricker 1864 S. 362 sf.

dieser Gedankengänge finden sich viele Berührungsflächen bei Fricker mit Ötinger. Noch eine Seite der Frickerschen Theologie mag kurz erwähnt sein. Es ist dies das Streben nach wahrer Jüngerschaft, d. h. zu werden “wie Jesus in der Welt war.” Daher findet sich bei Fricker nicht nur ein klares Verständnis der protestantischen Rechtfertigungslehre, sondern auch ein lebhaftes Interesse für das Problem der Heiligung. Die Grundlage derselben ist für Fricker eine bewusste Abwendung von der Welt. Hier sind vielleicht methodistische Einflüsse nicht ausgeschlossen (2).

Frickers Kraft scheint nach seiner kurzen Tätigkeit in Dettingen bald erschöpft gewesen zu sein. Pfingsten 1766 hielt er seine letzten Predigten. Am darauffolgenden Mittwoch musste er sich niederlegen. Seine Kräfte wurden durch ein anhaltendes Fieber rasch verzehrt. Unter Gebet ging er am 13. September 1766 heim.

Fricker war ein hochbegabter Naturwissenschaftler. Ötinger urteilt mit Recht von Frickers naturphilosophischen Gedanken, dass sie nicht leicht verständlich seien. Fricker war aber auch ein bedeutender Theologe, der eine reiche Fülle tiefer Gedanken entwickelte. Die Bedeutung Frickers für unsere Zeit beruht aber mehr auf seiner geschlossenen Einheit als Persönlichkeit. Dies war ihm möglich, weil ihm in allem Christus der Leitstern blieb. In diesem Sinne will auch sein Bekenntnis verstanden sein: “An Jesum wollen wir uns halten, als die Fülle von allem, was wir noch nicht sind und noch nicht haben: so werden wir durch ihn zu allem nach und nach kommen!” Lic. J. Rössle, Korntal.

2) Einen trefflichen Einblick in Frickers Gedankengänge vermittelt die Auswahl von J. Herzog in seiner “Weisheit im Staube -- ein Lesebuch der Schwabenväter”, Tübingen 1927.

J.L. Fricker was referred to in Ötinger's letter to Swedenborg, dated Dec. 16, 1767. See LM (2): pp. 640-41; Doc. 2²: p.1034; ACSD 968.

Appendix V

DER DEUTSCHE CANADIER und Neuigkeitsbote. (Phot. in Ph. File App.2
4 columns on 1 sheet

“Gott und mein Recht.”

Heinrich Eby, Drucker und Eigenthümer. Christian Enslin,
Editor.

Istes JANE.] BERLIN, CANADA, FREITAG, den 30. APRIL 1841. [No.18.

[Col.1 Die Anhänger der Lehren der Neu-Jerusalem Kirche, nach ihrer Offenbarung in den Schriften Emanuel Swedenborg's, an die Christen jeglicher Benennung.

Brüder - Dass bey einer ungemein grossen Anzahl von Christen in allen Theilen der Welt die Meinung vorherrscht, es sey irgend em wichtiges geistiges Ereigniss nahe vor der Thür, ist augenscheinlich. Innerhalb der jüngst verflossenen Jahre wurde ems unzählliche Menge von Büchern geschrieben, um zu beweisen, dass die zweyte Er scheinung des Herrn oder das Tausendjährige Reich nicht sehr ferne sey, und Einige giengen in Folge von Auslegungen, die sie den Weissagungen der Schrift gaben, selbst so weit, dass sie diese Periode auf einen sehr nahen Tag festsetzten. Zu den Umständen, welche zu dieser wait verbreiteten Ansicht Beranlassung gaben, gehöran: dar ungewöhnliche Trieb in Religionslehren zu forschen, wie er alle Seckten der Kirche charakterisirt; em früher nicht gekanntes Streben, die Wahrheiten der Bibel unter heidnischen Völkern zu verbreiten durch Missionäre und durch das Drucken “der frohen Botschaft von grosser Freude” in ihren verschiedenen Sprachen; das Vorherrschen eines mehr friedlichen Geistes untar den Völkern der Christenheit, und eine a;;gemeine Neigung, das menschliche Geschlecht durch Sonntags- und Kinder-Schulen, durch Bibel- und Mässigkeits-Veraine, und durch varschiedene andere Institute für Verbreitung von Religion, Moral und geselligem Glück zu bilden und zu verbessern. Dass diese “Zeichen der Zeit” als Vorboten einer wichtigen Epocha zu betrachten sind, ist wohl Jedermann klar; und wenden wir unsare Blicka zu den wunderbaren Entdackungan im Bareicha der Wissenschaftan und Philosophie, weiche durch die Macht des

Dampfes Völker und Familien ainander näher brachten, und durch mancherley Fortschritta in den Künsten die Kräfte dar menschlichen Wirksamkeit für Herbey-schaffung der körperlichen Bedürfnisse sehr vermehrt haben; so kommen wir zum Schlusse, dass dies Vorbereitungan sind, den Menschen auf eine vial höhere Stufe des Daseyns zu stellen, als ar je zuvor iengenommem, and namentlich da diese Fortschritte hnd in hand gehebn mit dem Streben, eine wohlfeiler Erlangung von kennnissen vermittelst der Presse einzuführen.

Aber ungeachtet aller dieser Zeichen der Göttlichen Beyhülfe, welche sich grösstentheils zuerst seit den lezten fünfzig jahren zeigten, stimmen doch die Christen nicht genau überein in dem Zeitpunkte,

wann dieses grosse Ereigniss stattfinden, oder in den besondern Umständen, von welchen es begleitet seyn wird. Bey den Meisten herrscht em bloser Claube an ein unbestimmtes, unbegreifbares Ereigniss, dessen Zeitdauer menschliche Einsicht nicht bestimmen kann, denn “den Tag und die Stunde weiss Niemand,” und dasselbe kann, nach der Meinung Einiger, blos durch eine unmittelbare Offenbarung bestimmt werden. Ist aber eine unmittelbare Offenbarung weaebtlich zu diesem Ende? Diese Frage erfüllt die Christliche Kirche mit tiefem Interesse. Die Möglichkeit einer solchen Offenbarung kann Niemand bezweifeln, der an die Schrift glaubt; und da wir Autoritat haben für die Behauptung, dass “wo die Gesichte aufhören, da verschmachten die Völker,” so sollten wir uns hüten, nicht zu schnell ihre Wahrscheinlichkeit zu verwerfen. Unter denen, die nicht nur an die Möglichkeit einer unmittelbaren Offenbarung, sondern an ihre absolute Nothwendigkeit bey dem gegenwärtig getheilten Zustande der Kirche glauben, befinden sich die Anhänger der Schriften Emanuel Swedenborg’s; und als eine Committee jener Gemeinde durch die Mittel- Convention der Men-Jerusalem Kirche in den Vereinigten Staaten angewiesen, diese Adresse zu veröffentlichen, bethenern wir aufa Feierbichste, wie wir es an einem künftigen Tage zu verantworten haben werden, unsere vollkommene und feste Ueberzeugung, dass in den Schriften dieses abgesandten Dieners des Herrn sich eine solche Offenbarung finden lasse.

Indem wir dieses öffentliche Geständniss ablegen und unsere Gründe für diesen aufrichtigen Glauben aufstellen, wissen wir wohl, dass man uns des Aberglaubens oder Fanatismus beschuldigen wird; aber da wir es für unsere Pflicht erachten, Andern bekannt zu machen, was wir aus so vielen Gründen für wahr anerkennen, so können wir uns nicht abschrecken lassen, dieses zu thun. Geistreicheren und würdigem Männern abs wir, ward das Loos zu Theil, verhöhnt, verspottet zu werden, ja selbst den Tod zu erleiden für Verbreitung der Wahrheit. Aber wenn wir bedenken, dass die ersten Christen, weiche trotz Anfeindung und Verfolgung die erste Erscheinung des Herrn verkündeten, Viele für sich gewannen, die zuerst glaubten, dass zu viel Lernen ihre Sinne verwirrt, oder zu wenig sie nicht fähig gemacht habe, Andere zu bebehren, so verzweifeln wir nicht an einigem Erfolg bey unserer Ankündigung seiner zweyten Erscheinung, zwar nicht im Fleische,

aber in der Macht und im Glanze seines heiligen Wortes, durch seine Offenbarung von dessen geistigem Sinne.

Manche von euch, an welche diese Anrede gerichtet ist, haben ohne Zweifeln den Namen Swedenborgs gehört, und die Meisten wahrscheinlich geglaubt, dass er ein verwirrter Mystiker oder ein Wahnsinniger sey. Dasselbe war einmal bey den meisten von uns der Fall, die nun die Aechtheit seiner Schriften anerkennen. Wir wurden alle, wie ihr, in einer oder der andern der verschiedenen Sekten der Christlichen Kirche aufgebracht und erzogen, und hatten dieselbe Meinung von ihm, bis wir die Schriften dieses gedachten Mannes genauer durchsuchten. Uns, als Episcopalen, Presbyterianer, Methodisten, Quäker, Katholiken,

[col.2] c. schien die Idee, dass ein Mensch, wie wir, heut zu Tage, seine geistigen Augen offen haben solle und Dinge der unsichtbaren Welt schauen könne, gleich einem St. Johannes, Ezeziel, und den andern früheren Propheten, so unvereinbar mit allen unsern angenommenen Meinungen einer göttlichen Anordnung, dass wir sie als gänzlich unhaltbar verwarfen. Gleich Andern vor Alters fragten wir ganz natübrlich: Haben irgend einige von den Öbersten oder Lehrern an ihn geglaubt? Und da die Antwort verneinend ausfiel und wir ausserdem fanden, dass "nicht viele weise Männer nach dem Fleische, nicht viele Mächtige, nicht viele Vornehme" sein Zeugnis anerkannten, so hielten wir uns nicht dazu berufen, seine Ansprüche genauer zu prüfen. Neugierde jedoch bey Einigen, Anempfehlungen frommer Freunde bey Andern, und bey wieder Andern der Wunsch, mit den vermutheten Ketzereyen sich bekannt zu machen, um sie aufzudecken und zu widerbegendiese Gründe bewogen uns zur Untersuchung wer Swedenborg war, dessen Namen man zusammengewürfen hatte mit einer Johanna von Ark, Jemima Wilkinson, Johanna Southcote, und mehreren andern Fanatikern, die für eine kurze Zeit glänzten; - zu erfahren, was sein Charakter war; was seine Vorzüge und Ansprüche auf Glaubwürdigkeit waren, und was seine Lehren enthielten? Bey tieferer Nachforschung fanden wir diese Fragen hinreichend gelöst, wie es auch ganz sicherlich bey tausend Andern seyn würde, wenn sie sich des Gedankens entwöhnen könnten, dass ein Verkehr zwischen der Körper- und Geister- Welt heut zu Tage unmöglich ist. Diese Lösungen selbst können wir nicht in einer Adresse dieser Art einzeln anführen, und müssen uns deshalb begnügen mit folgender kurzen Uebersicht.

Emanuel Swedenborg war der Sohn des Jesper Swedberg, Bischof von Skara in Schweden und zu einer Zeit Superintendent der schwedischen Kirchen in Pennsylvanien. Er ward am 28sten Januar 1688 in Stockholm geboren, und in seinem 31sten Jahre geadelt, unter dem Namen Swedenborg, für seine grossen Verdienste um den Staat als CivilIngenieur und Assessor des königlichen Bergwesens, zu welcher Würde ihn der berühmte Carl 12 berufen hatte. Als Phibosoph und Gelehrter zeichnete er sich durch seine Tabente aus, wie seine zahlreichen Werke über Mineralogie und andere phibosophische Gegenstände hinreichend beweisen, die theibweise in der Bibliothek zu Philadelphia und

vielleicht noch in andern Bibliotheken der Vereinigten Staaten zu finden sind. Er war vollkommen Meister der lateinischen, griechischen und hebräischen Sprache, und gab in den allgemeinen Wissenschaften sehr wenigen seiner Zeitgenossen etwas nach. In seinem Charakter war Einfachheit und Bescheidenheit hervorleuchtend, und er war em Muster von Moralität und Frömmigkeit. Der ehrwürdige Dr. T.Hartley, ein frommer, gelehrter Geistliche der englischen Kirche, der mit ihm persönlich und genau bekannt war, öusserte sich über ihn in einem Briefe an einen Freund filgendermaassen: “Unser Author hatte stets die Heilige Schrift vor Augen; sie war seine Leuchte und sein Führer, sein Schild und Panzer bey allen Gelegenheiten;” und sollten

noch mehrere Belege erforderlich seyn, so haben wir sie in dem Gbeichmmässigen Gehalt und Sinn seiner Schriften, in den Zeugnissen zahlreicher Freunde, deren Urtheile aufgezeichnet sind, und in folgender Zusammenstellung seiner Lebensregeln.

1. Das Wort Gottes oft zu lesen, und reiflich darüber nachzudenken.
2. In die Verfügungen der Vorschung sich immer ruhig zu ergeben.
3. Stets em anständiges Betragen zu führen, und das Gewissen rein und frey von Fehlritten zu erhalten.
4. Den Gesetzen zu gehorchen; treu zu seyn in der Erfüllung unserer Geschäftspflichten, und alles Mögliche aufzubieten, um dem ailgemeinen Besten zu nützen.

So vorbereitet für die wichtigen Pflichten, die er zu erfüllen hatte, wie Moses, der bevor seiner Sendung zu Pharao “in allen egyptischen Wissenschaften” unterrichtet wurde, war Swedenborg 1743 in seinem 55sten Jahre berufen die Stelle eines Sehers anzunehmen, unddem Menschengeschlechte Dinge mitzutheiben, deren Kenntniss der ausgeartete und gottvergessene Zustand der Welt zur Rettung der Menschheit wesentlich erforderte. Was er sah, was ihm zu offenbaren aufgetragen wurde, und was er schrieb, ist in ungefähr 30 Bänden (in Octav) enthalten, alles in lateinischer Sprache und nicht berechnet, den Unwissenden oder Leichtgläubigen zu befangen; denn wer würde zu einem solchen Zwecke Bücher veröffentlichen, welche nur von Gelehrten gelesen werden können, die wohl am wenigsten von theobogischen Untersuchungen angezogen werden, und namentlich, wenn sie sich in's Wunderbare verlieren sollen, oder von den Geistlichen, die für ihren eigenen Glauben zu stark eingenommen sind, und Jemand ihre Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken, der in semen Ansichten wesentlich von ihnen abweicht? Auch war Swedenborg weder Prediger, noch Proselytenmacher, und gerade hierin unterschied er sich von Allen, die vor oder nach ihm aufgetreten und der Welt als Panatiker oder Visionäre bekannt geworden sind; und so bewies er wohl selbst, dass er nicht zu dieser Propaganda gehöre. Seine Werke wurden vorzüglich in London und Amsterdam auf seine

eigene Kosten, in einem Zeitraum von 28 Jahren gedruckt, ohne dass er im Geringsten einen Gewinn von ihrem Verkaufe erwartete; denn würde er auch Gewinn davon gezogen haben, so hätte er nach seinem Plane, wie wir von der Glaubwürdigkeit seiner Zeitgenossen fest versichert seyn können, den Betrag hiefür einer britischen Bibeb-Gesellschaft zum Geschenke gemacht. Von seinen

[col.3] theobogischen Schriften sind able in's Englische übersetzt, viele in's Schwedische und Deutsche, und einige in's Französische, und able unentgeltlich von Gelehrten, die von dem Wunsche beseelt waren, die Wahrheit zu verbreiten, von der sie überzeugt waren. Er starb zu London am 20sten Märs 1772, in seinem 84sten Jahre, ohne je verheyraethet gewesen zu seyn. Und nun lasst uns den unpartheyschen christlichen leser, der an die Möglichkeit einer Offenbarung in diesen spätern tagen glaubt, und die Meynung hegt, dass eine auf Autorität begründete Auslegung jener Schriftstellen, deren verschiedene Erklärungen die Zersplitterung der Kirche unseres herrn verursachte,

sachte, eine Wohlthat wäre, - lasst uns ihn fragen, ob er irgend Jemanden sich tauglicher denken kann, solch eine Pflicht zu erfüllen, als den wir oben geschildert haben? Kann er dies nicht, so lasst uns ihn ersuchen, einen Schritt weiter zu gehen und sich zu übereden, dass möglicherweise Swedenborg berufen war, zu schreiben, was er schrieb, und dass möglicherweise die Weigerung, seine Ansprüche auf Glaubwürdigkeit zu untersuchen, eine freywillige Verschliessung des Geistes gegen Annahme von Wahrheit und eine Verwerfung von Lehren sey, die zur Seligkeit führen können. Das Geschrey, "er hat einen Teufel und ist wahnsinnig," darf ihn nicht abschrecken, seine Schriften mit einem ungetrübten Geiste zu betrachten, denn nur damit soll man sich ernstern Gegenständen nähern. Er möge sich erinnern, dass die christliche Kirche zur Zeit der Apostel nicht durch diejenigen gegrtindet wurde, welche ihr Zeugnis ohne vorherige Prüfung verwarfen, sondern von denjenigen, die ihnen em williges Ohr biehen. Er möge bedenken, dass in rebigiöser Wahrheit eine solche innere Klarheit liegt, dass man an der Lehre erkennen kann, oh sie von Gott sey; und möge die Frage wohl erwägen, warum Leute, die nie ohne Prüfung über Werke das Verdammungs-Urtheil sprechen, welche den Weg zu zeitlichem Reichthum und Glücke zeigen wollen, solche Werke ohne Prüfung verdammen, deren Sweck es ist, den Weg zu ewigem Reichthum und Glücke zu zeigen. Wir kennen wohl die Vorurtheile, die Mancher zu überwinden hat, bevor er diese Einladung willig annimmt. Alberne Geschichten wurden von Zeit zu Zeit in diesem Lande in den letzten 40 Jahren verbreitet in Betreff der Anhänger Swedenborgs; von einigen von ihnen wurde erzählt, dass sie Teller auf ihre Tafel für ihre verstorbenen Verwandte setzen, für Sitze in den Postwagen für unsichtbare Reise-Gesellschafter zahlen, und dass man sie in den Strassen ihre Hüte abnehmen sah vor Moses oder andern Propheten. Solche Märchen in dieser erleuchteten Zeit zu widerlegen, welche ihren Ursprung von Leichtsinn oder von der Lügenhaftigkeit ihre Erifinder, und von der Leichtgläubigkeit derjenigen haben, die ihren Fabeln Glauben schenken, mag wohl nicht nothwendig scheinen, und so würden wir auch gegbaubt haben, hätten wir nicht in Erfahrung gebracht, dass jüngst in einer Gesellschaft in Philadelphia, welche theils aus Geistlichen bestand, einer von ihnen erzählte, allem Anscheine nach, als wenn er es fest glaubte, dass er einen Geistlichen der betreffenden Kirchem weicher zuerst die Weihe in der Episkopalkirche dahier erhalten hatte, gekannt habe, der semen Hut vor Moses in der Strasse abnahm, und einen Platz am Tische auf einem Dampschiffe für einen Gefährten in Anspruch nahm, den Niemand sehen konnte. Es ist nun bekannt, und wir verbürgen unsere Ehre für die

Wahrheit unserer Behauptung, dass diese Erzählungen nicht bloss völlig unwwahr sind, sondern dass kein Anhänger der Schriften swedenborgs weder in diesem noch in einem andern Lande, wie wir uns vollkommen überzeugt haben, sich je einer solchen Thorheit schuldig gemacht habe, zumal da eine solche Vermuthung unmöglich und abgeschmackt ist nach den Grundzügen der New-Jerusalem-Kirche,

die behaupten, dass Raum und Ort mit geistigen Wesen unvereinbar sind. Mit diesen Bemerkungen, welche nur dazu bestimmt sind, Andern das Licht zu schenken, dessen wir uns erfreuen, schliessen wir diese kurze und unterthänige Adresse, und wollen nur noch einige wenige der Hauptlehren erklären, auf welche die Neue Kirche sich gründet; hieraus wird man ersehen, dass grosse Ungerechtigkeit uns von denen widerfuhr, die, ohne unsern Glauben zu prüfen, uns Grundsätze aufgebürdet haben, denen unsere Gbaubenslehren gerade zu widersprechen.

Sie sind folgende:

1. Gott ist Einer im Wesen und in der Person, in welchem nichts desto weniger eine göttliche Dreyeinigkeit ist, Vater, Sohn und heiliger Geist, gleich der Seele, dem Körper und dem Wirken im Menschen: und dass der Herr und Erlöser, Jesus Christus, dieser Gott ist.

Daher, wenn der Herr zu Philippus sagte: "Ich und mein Vater sind Ems," "wer mich sieht, sieht den Vater;" und wenn Johannes sagte: "das Wort war Gott" und "das Wort ward Fleisch und wohnte unter uns;" und wenn St. Paulus sagte: "In Jesus Christus wohnt able die Fülle der Gottheit körperlich, und in ihm seyde ihr vollkommen; und wenn der Herr zu St. Johannes in der Offenbarung sagte: "Ich bin das A und das O, der Anfang und das Ende, spricht der Herr, der ist, der war, und der seyn wird, der Allmächtige," "Ich bin der Erste und der Letzte; Ich bin es, der lebt und todt war - so sprachen sie abbe in Uebereinstimmung mit dieser Lehre.

2. Dass das Wort des Herrn, oder die heilige Schrift, durch göttliche Eingebung verfasst wurde; dass es drey verschiedene Sinne enthält, einen himmlischen, einen geistigen, und einen natürlichen, die durch Correspondenz (Entsprechung) verbunden sind, und dass in jeglichem Sinne göttliche Wahrheit ist, in verhältnissmässiger Anpassung zu den Fassungskräften von Engeln, Geistern und Menschen.

[col.4] 3. Dass able Uebel, ob in Reigung, Gedanken oder im leben als Sünden gegen Gott gemieden werden sollte, weil sie vom Teufel, das ist, von der Hölle kommen, und den Menschen die Fähigkeit rauben, die Glücksebigkeiten des Himmels zu geniessen. Dass hingegen auf der andern Seite gute Neigungen, gute Gedanken und gute Handlungen gepflegt und in Ausführung gebracht werden sollten, weil sie von und aus Gott sind; und dass jede Handlung der Liebe und Barmherzigkeit, der Gerechtigkeit und Billigkeit, gegen die ganze Gesellschaft, wie gegen einzelne Personen vom Menachen als von ihm selbst geübt werden solle, demungeachtet aber unter dem Glauben und der Anerkennung, dass sie in Wirklichkeit aber unter dem Glauben und der Anerkennung, dass sie in Wirklichkeit und Wahrkeit vom Herrn kommen, und wir nur in ihm und durch ihn wirken.

4. Dass jedes Ereigniss und jede begebenheit im menschlichen Leben, ob glücklich oder unglücklich, unter der mittelbaren leitung und lenkund der göttlichen Borsehung ist, und dass nicht einem menschen zustossen kann in seinem gesamtten oder persönlichen

Bereiche, was nicht in der geringsten Einzelheit, sowie in den wichtigsten Umständen, zu seinem spätern Glücke und Besten auf einem nur der Unendlichen Weisheit bekannten Wege gereichen soll.

5. Dass der Mensch freyen Wibben in geistigen Dingen hat und dass es daher seine eigene Schuld ist, wenn er nicht selig wird.

Fünf und fünfzig Jahre sind verflossen, seitdem die Schriften Swedenborgs ihre Erscheinung in den Vereinigten Staaten gemacht haben; und 25 Jahre sind es heute, dass die öffentlichen Blätter von einer Gesellschaft Anzeige machten, die zur Verbreitung dieser Schriften gerade in Philadelphia errichtet worden war. Die Zahl der bekannten Anhänger belief sich damals in der Union nicht über hundert. Ihre Zahl ist gegenwärtig wahrscheinlich über vier Tausend, was einen allmählichen Zuwachs zeigt, aber keinen solchen, wie man hätte erwarten können, wären die Lehren und die Grundzüge berechnet gewesen, die Aufmerksamkeit des Einfältigen, Abergläubischen oder Unwissenden zu fessein. Drey Magazine für die Verbreitung der Wahrheiten der Kirche werden jetzt in diesem Lande herausgegeben, nämlich: "The New Jerusalem Magazine" in Boston, "The Precursor" in Cincinnati und "The New Churchman" in Philadelphia; in einer jeden dieser Städte sind Niederlagen zum Verkauf der Schriften der Kirche zu finden. Vor fünf und zwanzig Jahren war nur ein Geistlicher der Kirche in den Vereinigten Staaten. Gegenwärtig sind es ohngefähr 38 ordinierte und gesetzmässige Geistliche, von denen 12 auf Universitäten in Neu England graduirt wurden, und nicht nur in den drey oben genannten Städten giebt es Gemeinden, welche öffentlichen Gottesdienst halten, sondern auch in Neu York, Baltimore und Waschingon, und in mehreren kleineren Städten von Neu England, Neuyork, Pennsybvanien und den westlichen Staaten, deren Mitgbieder den aufrichtigen Sucher der Wahrheit mit Freunden an die Hand gehen würden, um ihm die Bücher zu verschaffen, die zum Lesen empfohlen werden.

"Die Gnade unsers Herrn Jesus Christus" sey mit euch allen, Amen." Im Namen der Mittel-Convention der Anhänger der Lehren des Neuen Jerusalems in den Vereinigten Staaten.

CHARLES J. DOUGHTY,

Präsident.

William Chauvenet, Secretär.

Daniel Lammot, correspondirender Secr.

Joseph Randel, Schatzmeister.

Condy Raguet,

Coddington Chesebrough,

Daniel Goddard,

William M. Chauvenet,

Samuel Hempel,

Leonard Whitney,

Richard B. McCabe,

Lemuel C. Belding,

In Pennsylvanien.

Solyman Brown,

Joseph Jacobson,

William B. Van Nortwick,

James Chesterman,

In Neu+York.

Vollziehende Committee.

Philadelphia, den 1sten Januar 1841-85.

