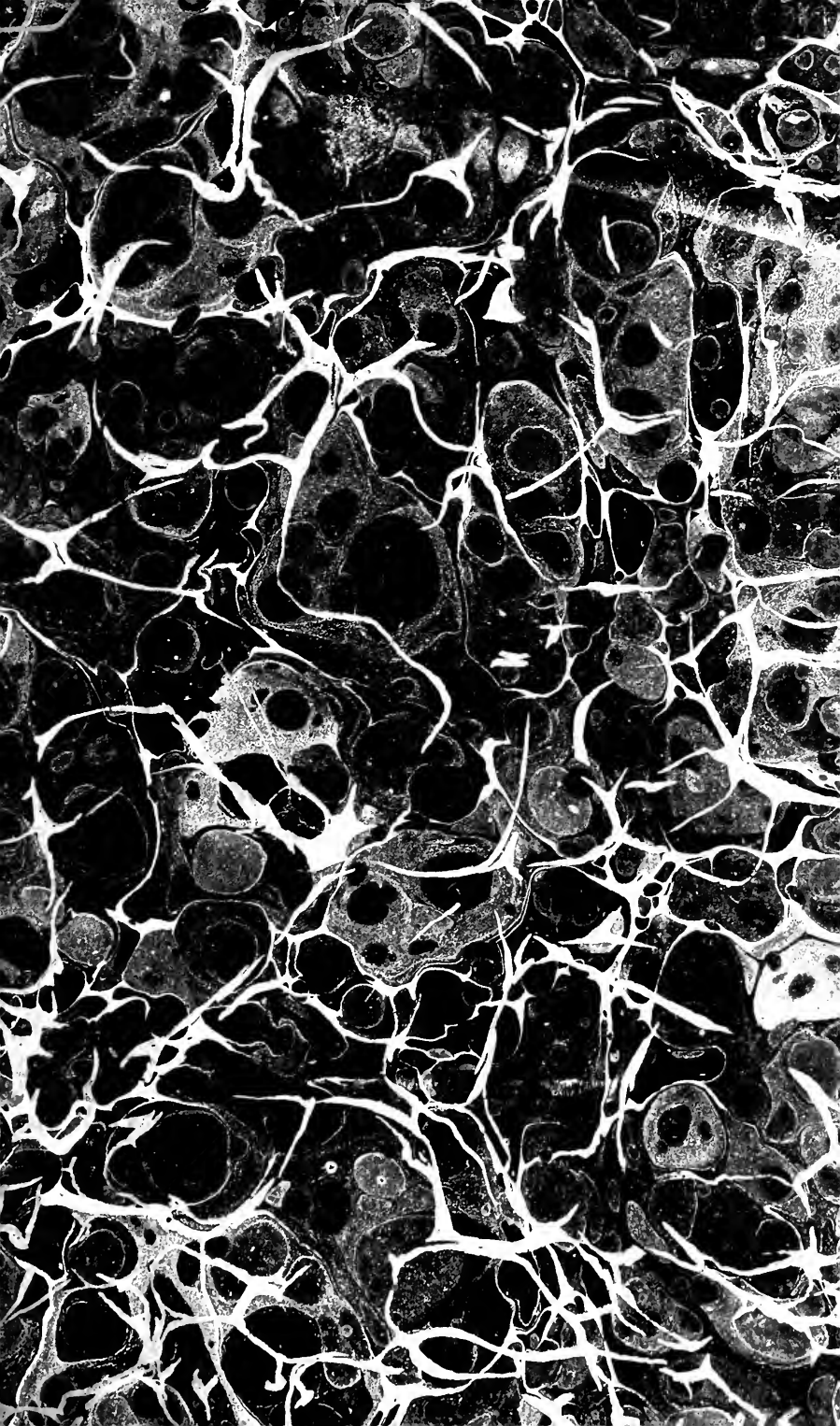




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ARCANA CÆLESTIA

ARCANA CŒLESTIA

THE

HEAVENLY MYSTERIES

CONTAINED IN

THE HOLY SCRIPTURE, OR WORD OF THE LORD

UNFOLDED

IN AN EXPOSITION OF GENESIS AND EXODUS

TOGETHER WITH A RELATION OF

WONDERFUL THINGS SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPIRITS AND
IN THE HEAVEN OF ANGELS

BY

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG

BEING A TRANSLATION OF HIS WORK ENTITLED

“ARCANA CŒLESTIA QUÆ IN SCRIPTURA SACRA SEU VERBO DOMINI SUNT, DETECTA;
HIC QUÆ IN GENESI. UNA CUM MIRABILIBUS QUÆ VISA SUNT IN MUNDO
SPIRITUM ET IN CŒLO ANGELORUM.” LONDINI, 1749-1756

IN TWELVE VOLUMES

VOLUME VI.

GENESIS, CHAPTER XXXII. TO CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE SWEDENBORG SOCIETY

(INSTITUTED 1810)

36 BLOOMSBURY STREET, LONDON

1889

*“Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness,
and all these things shall be added unto you.”*

MATTHEW vi. 33.

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GENESIS.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-SECOND.

4229. IN the Third Part of this work we began to explain the Lord's predictions in the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew, concerning the Last Judgment: that explanation was prefixed to the last chapters in that part, and was continued as far as verse 31 of that chapter; see nos. 3353-3356, nos. 3486-3489, nos. 3650-3655, 3751-3757, nos. 3897-3901, nos. 4056-4060. What is the internal sense of all the contents of that chapter in a summary, appears manifest from what has been there explained, namely, that the successive vastation of the church, and at length the establishment of a new church, are predicted in the following order:—I. They began not to know what good and truth are, but disputed on the subject. II. They despised good and truth. III. They did not acknowledge them in heart. IV. They profaned them. V. And whereas the truth of faith and the good of charity would yet remain with some, who are called the elect, the state of faith then is described. VI. And next the state of charity. VII. And finally, the beginning of a new church is treated of, which is meant by the words which were last explained, "And He shall send forth His angels with a trumpet and a great voice, and they shall gather together His elect from the four winds, from the end of the heavens even to the end thereof" (Matt. xxiv. 31). By these words, the beginning of a new church is meant, see no. 4960 at the end.

4230. When the end of an old church and the beginning of a new are at hand, then is a Last Judgment. That this time is what is meant in the Word by the Last Judgment, see nos. 2117-2133, 3353, 4057; and also by the coming of the Son of Man. The subject now treated of is that coming, respecting which the disciples inquired of the Lord, saying, "Tell us, when shall these things come to pass? especially what shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the consummation of the age?" (Matt. xxiv. 3). Now, therefore, follows the explanation of what the Lord predicted concerning the very time of His coming, and of the consummation of the age, which is the Last Judgment.

ment ; but in the preface to this chapter we shall explain only the things contained in verses 32–35, which are these : “ *But learn the parable from the fig-tree : When its branch is yet tender, and its leaves bud forth, ye know that summer is nigh. So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near at the doors. Verily, I say unto you, This generation shall not pass away, until all these things be done. Heaven and earth shall pass away ; but My words shall not pass away.* ” The internal sense of these words is as follows.

4231. *But learn the parable from the fig-tree : When its branch is yet tender, and its leaves bud forth, ye know that summer is nigh*, signifies the first of a new church ; the fig-tree denotes the good of the natural, its branch is the affection thereof, and the leaves are truths ; the parable which they should learn, is, that those things are signified. He who does not know the internal sense of the Word, cannot possibly know what is involved in the comparison of the Lord’s coming with the fig-tree and its branch and leaves ; but inasmuch as all comparatives in the Word are also significatives (see no. 3579), it may hence be known what those things mean. Wheresoever in the Word a fig-tree is named, in the internal sense it signifies the good of the natural (see no. 217) ; the reason why a branch denotes the affection thereof, is, that affection springs and flourishes from good as a branch from its trunk ; that leaves denote truths, see no. 885. Hence, then, it is evident what this parable involves, namely, that when a new church is created by the Lord, first of all there appears good of the natural, that is, good in an external form with its affection and truths. By good of the natural is not meant the good into which man is born, or which he derives from his parents, but the good which is spiritual as to its origin. Into this good no one is born, but is led into it by the Lord through the Knowledges of good and truth ; wherefore, until man is in this spiritual good, he is not a man of the church, howsoever it may appear from connate good that he is so. ² *So likewise ye, when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near at the doors*, signifies when those things appear, which are signified in the internal sense by the words which immediately precede (verses 29–31) and by these words concerning the fig-tree, that then is the consummation of the church, that is, the last judgment, and the coming of the Lord ; consequently, that then the old church is rejected, and a new one established. It is said, at the doors, because the good of the natural and its truths are the first things which are insinuated into man, whilst he is regenerating and becoming a church. *Verily, I say unto you, This generation shall not pass away, until all these things be done*, signifies that the Jewish nation shall not be extirpated as other nations ; the reason whereof ³ may be seen in no. 3479. *Heaven and earth shall pass away*,

but My words shall not pass away, signifies that the internals and externals of the former church should perish, but that the Word of the Lord should abide. That heaven is the internal of the church, and earth its external, see nos. 82, 1411, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 3355. It is evident that the words of the Lord are not only those which were here spoken concerning His coming and the consummation of the age, but also all that are contained in the Word. These words were spoken immediately after what was said concerning the Jewish nation, because that nation was preserved for the sake of the Word, as may appear from the passage cited, no. 3479. From these considerations, then, it is manifest that the beginnings of the new church are here predicted.

CHAPTER XXXII.

1. AND Jacob went on his way; and the angels of GOD met him.

2. And Jacob said, as he saw them, This is the camp of GOD: and he called the name of that place Machanaim.

3. And Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau his brother, unto the land of Seir, the field of Edom.

4. And he commanded them, saying, Thus shall ye say unto my lord Esau; Thus saith thy servant Jacob, I have sojourned with Laban, and have tarried even until now:

5. And I have ox and ass, flock, and man-servant and maid-servant, and I send to tell my lord, to find grace in thine eyes.

6. And the messengers returned to Jacob, saying, We came to thy brother, to Esau, and also he cometh to meet thee, and four hundred men with him.

7. And Jacob feared exceedingly, and was distressed; and he halved the people that was with him, and the flock, and the herd, and the camels, into two camps.

8. And said, If Esau come to one camp and smite it, and there shall be a camp left for escape.

9. And Jacob said, O GOD of my father Abraham, and GOD of my father Isaac, JEHOVAH, Who saidst unto me, Return to thy land, and to thy nativity, and I will do well with thee.

10. I am less than all the mercies, and than all the truth, which Thou hast done with Thy servant; because with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become into two camps.

11. Deliver me, I pray Thee, out of the hand of my brother, out of the hand of Esau, because I fear him, lest he come and smite me, the mother upon the sons.

12. And Thou saidst, In doing well I will do well with thee, and will place thy seed as the sand of the sea, which is not numbered for multitude.

13. And he passed the night there in that night; and took of that which came into his hand a present for Esau his brother.

14. Two hundred she-goats, and twenty he-goats, two hundred ewes, and twenty rams.

15. Thirty milch camels and their sons, forty heifers, and ten bullocks, twenty she-asses and ten foals.

16. And he gave them into the hand of his servants, every drove by itself; and said unto his servants, Pass over before me, and set a space between drove and between drove.

17. And he commanded the first, saying, When Esau my brother meeteth thee, and asketh thee, saying, Whose art thou? and whither goest thou? and whose are these before thee?

18. And thou shalt say, Thy servant Jacob's; it is a present sent unto my lord Esau; and behold also he is behind us.

19. And he commanded the second, and the third, and all that went after the droves, saying, According to this word ye shall speak unto Esau, when ye find him.

20. And ye shall say also, Behold, thy servant Jacob is behind us. For he said, I will appease his faces with the present that goeth before me, and afterwards I will see his faces; peradventure he will lift up my faces.

21. And the present passed over before him; and he passed the night in that night in the camp.

22. And he arose in that night, and took his two wives (*feminae*), and his two handmaids, and his eleven children, and passed over the passage of Jabbok.

23. And he took them, and made them pass over the river, and made what he had pass over.

* * * *

24. And Jacob remained alone; and a man (*vir*) wrestled with him, until the dawn went up.

25. And he saw that he did not prevail over him; and he touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him.

26. And he said, Let me go, because the dawn goeth up. And he said, I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me.

27. And he said unto him, What is thy name? And he said, Jacob.

28. And he said, Thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel; because as a prince thou hast contended with GOD and with men (*homines*), and hast prevailed.

29. And Jacob asked and said, Tell me, I pray thee, thy name. And he said, Wherefore is this, that thou dost ask for my name? And he blessed him there.

30. And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel ; because I have seen GOD faces to faces, and my soul is delivered.

31. And the sun rose upon him as he passed over Penuel ; and he halted upon his thigh.

32. Therefore the sons of Israel eat not the sinew of what is put out, which is upon the hollow of the thigh, even to this day ; because he touched in the hollow of Jacob's thigh the sinew of what was put out.

THE CONTENTS.

4232. THE subject here treated of, in the internal sense, is the inversion of state in the natural, in order that good may be in the first place, and truth in the second ; in the present case it is the implantation of truth in good (verses 1-23). And the wrestlings of temptations, which are then to be endured (verses 24-32). At the same time, the Jewish nation is also treated of, that, although it could receive nothing of the church, still it represented those things which are of the church.

THE INTERNAL SENSE.

4233. Verses 1, 2. *And Jacob went on his way ; and the angels of God met him. And Jacob said, as he saw them, This is the camp of God : and he called the name of that place Machanaim. Jacob went on his way,* signifies the successive of truth, in order that it might be conjoined with spiritual and celestial good : *and the angels of God met him,* signifies illustration from good : *and Jacob said, as he saw them, This is the camp of God,* signifies heaven : *and he called the name of that place Machanaim,* signifies the quality of the state.

4234. *Jacob went on his way :* that this signifies the successive of truth, in order that it might be conjoined with spiritual and celestial good, appears from the representation of Jacob, as here denoting the truth of the natural. What Jacob represented, has been shewn above, namely, the Lord's natural ; and whereas the subject treated of in the internal sense, where the historical relation treats of Jacob, is the Lord, and how He made His natural Divine, therefore Jacob first represented truth in the natural, and afterwards truth to which a collateral good was adjoined, which was Laban ; and after He had

adjoined this good, then Jacob represented such a good, which, however, is not Divine good in the natural, but a middle good, whereby he could receive Divine good: such a good Jacob represented when he departed from Laban, but still that good in itself is truth, which thence has a faculty of conjoining itself with Divine good in the natural. Such is the ² truth which Jacob now represents. But the good wherewith it was to be conjoined, is represented by Esau. That Esau is the Divine good of the Lord's Divine natural, see nos. 3300, 3302, 3494, 3504, 3527, 3576, 3599, 3669, 3677. This conjunction itself, namely, of Divine truth with the Divine good of the Lord's Divine natural, is the subject now treated of in the supreme sense; for, after Jacob receded from Laban, and came to Jordan, and thus to the first entrance into the land of Canaan, he begins to represent that conjunction; for the land of Canaan, in the internal sense, signifies heaven, and in the supreme sense the Lord's Divine Human, see nos. 3038, 3705. Hence it is that by these words, "And Jacob went on ³ his way," is signified the successive of truth, in order that it might be conjoined with spiritual and celestial good. But these are subjects which cannot be fully explained to the apprehension; the reason is, that the most general [principles] of this subject are unknown in the learned world, even in the Christian; for it is scarcely known what the natural in man is, and what the rational, and that they are altogether distinct from each other; and it is scarcely known what spiritual truth is, and what the good thereof, and that these likewise are most distinct; and still less is it known, that while man is being regenerated, truth is conjoined with good, distinctly in the natural, and distinctly in the rational, and this by innumerable means; nay, it is not even known, that the Lord made His Human Divine, according to the order in which He ⁴ also regenerates man. Since, therefore, these most general [principles] are unknown, whatsoever is said on the subject must necessarily appear obscure; but still something must be said, because otherwise the Word cannot be explained as to the internal sense; at least it may hence appear what is the nature and quality of angelic wisdom, for the internal sense of the Word is principally for the angels.

4235. *And the angels of God met him*: that this signifies illustration from good, appears from the signification of the angels of God, as denoting somewhat of the Lord; in the present case they denote the Divine which is in the Lord, for in the Lord was the Divine itself which is called the Father; the very essence of life, which with man is called the soul, was hence, and was Himself; that Divine is what in common discourse is called the Divine Nature, or rather the Divine Essence of the Lord. That in the Word, by angels of God is

signified somewhat of the Lord's Divine, see nos. 1925, 2319, 2821, 3039, 4085; by the angels of God meeting him, is signified in the proximate sense the influx of the Divine into the natural; hence comes illustration, for all illustration is from the influx of the Divine. Inasmuch as the subject now treated of is the inversion of state in the Lord's natural, in order that good might be in the first place, and truth in the second, and in the present passage the implantation of truth in good in the natural (see no. 4232), and as this could not be effected without illustration from the Divine, therefore illustration from good, in which truth might be implanted, is here first treated of.

4236. *And Jacob said, as he saw them, This is the camp of God:* that this signifies heaven; the reason of this signification is, that an army signifies truths and goods (see no. 3448), and truths and goods are arranged by the Lord according to heavenly order; hence arrangement according to order is the encamping of an army, and the heavenly order itself, which is heaven, is the camp. This camp, or this order, is such, that it cannot possibly be broken by hell, although hell is continually endeavoring to break it; hence also that order or heaven is called a camp, and the truths and goods, that is, the angels, who are arranged according to that order, are called armies. From these considerations, then, it is evident whence the camp of God signifies heaven. This very order is what was represented by the encampments of the sons of Israel in the wilderness, thus heaven itself was represented; and the dwelling together therein according to tribes was called a camp; the tabernacle, which was in the midst, and about which they encamped, represented the Lord Himself. That the sons of Israel thus encamped, see Numb. i. 1 to the end, and xxxiii. 2 to the end; that they encamped about the tabernacle according to the tribes, namely, towards the east, Judah, Issachar and Zebulon; towards the south, Reuben, Simeon, Gad; towards the west, Ephraim, Manasseh, Benjamin; towards the north, Dan, Asher, and Naphtali; and the Levites in the midst nigh unto the tabernacle, see Numb. ii. 2, and the following verses. That by the tribes are signified all goods and truths in the complex, see nos. 3858, 3862, 3926, 3939, 4060. Hence it is that, when Balaam saw Israel dwelling according to the tribes, and the Spirit of God came upon him then, he uttered an enunciation, saying, "*How good are thy tabernacles, O Jacob! thy dwellings, O Israel! as valleys are they planted, as gardens near a river*" (Numb. xxiv. 2, 3, 5, 6). That by those prophetic enunciations was not meant the people, which was named Jacob and Israel, is very manifest; but the heaven of the Lord was meant, which was represented. Hence also in other places in the Word, their arrangements in

the wilderness, or their encampings according to tribes, were called a camp; and by a camp in those passages in the internal sense is signified heavenly order; and by encamping, arrangement according to that order, namely, according to the order in which goods and truths are in heaven (Lev. iv. 12; viii. 17; xiii. 46; xiv. 8; xvi. 26, 28; xxiv. 14, 23. Num. ii. 2-4; v. 2-6; ix. 17 to the end; x. 1-11, 25; xi. 31, 32; xii. 14, 15; xxxi. 3 19-24. Deut. xxxiii. 10-15). That the camp of God denotes heaven, may also appear from these passages. In Joel: "Before Him the earth was moved, the heavens trembled, the sun and the moon were blackened, and the stars withdrew their shining, and Jehovah uttered His voice *before His army*, for *His camp was exceeding great*; because he that doeth His Word is numerous" (ii. 10, 11). In Zechariah: "*I will encamp* about mine house *because of the army* passing by and going away, lest any oppressor pass over them" (ix. 8). In the Apocalypse: "Gog and Magog went up upon the plain of the earth, and compassed *the camp of the saints* about, and the beloved city; but fire came down from God, and consumed them" (xx. 9). Gog and Magog denote those who are in external worship, separated from internal and made idolatrous, see no. 1151. The plain of the earth denotes the truth of the church: that a plain denotes the truth which is of doctrine (*doctrinale*), see no. 2450, and that the earth denotes the church, nos. 566, 662, 1066, 1068, 1850, 2117, 2118, 3355. The camp of the saints denotes heaven, or the Lord's kingdom in the earths, 4 which is the church. Since most expressions in the Word have an opposite sense, so also has a camp, and in that sense it signifies evils and falsities, consequently hell, as in David: "If the evil *shall encamp* against me, my heart shall not fear" (Psalm xxvii. 3). Again: God hath scattered *the bones of them that encamped* against me; thou hast made ashamed, because God hath rejected them" (liii. 6, [5]). Nothing else is meant by *the camp of Asshur*, in which the angel of Jehovah smote a hundred and eighty-five thousand (Isaiah xxxvii. 36); and likewise by *the camp of the Egyptians* (Exod. xiv. 19, 20).

4237. *And he called the name of that place Machanaim*: that this signifies the quality of the state, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 3421; and from the signification of a place, as denoting a state, see nos. 2625, 2837, 3356, 3387. In the original language, Machanaim signifies two camps; and two camps signify both the heavens, or both the kingdoms of the Lord, namely, the celestial and the spiritual; and in the supreme sense, the Divine celestial, and the Divine spiritual of the Lord. Hence it is evident that the quality of the Lord's state, when His natural was illustrated by spiritual and celestial good, is signified by Machanaim. But the quality

of this state cannot be described, because the Divine states, which the Lord had when He made the Human in Himself Divine, do not fall into any human, nor even into any angelic apprehension, except by means of appearances illustrated by the light of heaven which is from the Lord, and by means of the states of man's regeneration; for the regeneration of man is an image of the glorification of the Lord, see nos. 3138, 3212, 3296, 3490.

4238. Verses 3-5. *And Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau his brother, unto the land of Seir, the field of Edom. And he commanded them, saying, Thus shall ye say unto my lord Esau, Thus saith thy servant Jacob, I have sojourned with Laban, and have tarried even until now. And I have ox and ass, flock, and man-servant and maid-servant, and I send to tell my lord, to find grace in thine eyes. And Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau his brother,* signifies the first communication with celestial good: *unto the land of Seir,* signifies celestial natural good: *the field of Edom,* signifies truth thence: *and he commanded them, saying, Thus shall ye say unto my lord Esau,* signifies the first acknowledgment of good, that it was in the higher place: *I have sojourned with Laban, and have tarried even until now,* signifies that he had imbibed the good signified by Laban: *and I have ox and ass, flock, and man-servant and maid-servant,* signifies acquisitions in their order [during his sojourn] there: *and I send to tell my lord, to find grace in thine eyes,* signifies instruction concerning that state, and also the condescension and humiliation of truth before good.

4239. *Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau his brother:* that this signifies the first communication with celestial good, appears from the signification of sending messengers, as denoting communicating; and from the representation of Esau, as denoting celestial good in the natural, see nos. 3300, 3302, 3494, 3504, 3527, 3576, 3599, 3669. The subject here treated of, as was said above, no. 4234, is the conjunction of the Divine truth of the natural, which is Jacob, with the Divine good therein, which is Esau; wherefore the illustration of the natural by the Divine was first treated of, no. 4235; the subject now treated of is the first communication, which is signified by Jacob sending messengers to Esau his brother. That, in the Word, good and truth are brothers, see nos. 367, 3303.

4240. *Unto the land of Seir:* that this signifies celestial natural good, appears from the signification of the land of Seir, as denoting in the supreme sense, the celestial natural good of the Lord. The reason why the land of Seir has this signification, is that Mount Seir was the boundary of the land of Canaan on one part (Joshua xi. 16, 17); and all boundaries, as rivers, mountains, and lands, represented those things which were ultimates (see nos. 1585, 1866, 4116), for they put on representations from the land of Canaan which was in the midst, and

which represented the Lord's celestial kingdom, and in the supreme sense His Divine Human (see nos. 1607, 3038, 3481, 3705). The ultimates, which are boundaries, are those things which are called natural things, for spiritual and celestial things terminate in natural things. This is the case in the heavens, for the inmost or third heaven is celestial, because in love to the Lord; the middle or second heaven is spiritual, because in love towards the neighbor; the ultimate or first heaven is celestial and spiritual natural, because in simple good, which is the ultimate of order therein: the case is similar with a regenerate man, who is a little heaven. Hence, then, it may be evident whence it comes that the land of Seir signifies celestial natural good. Esau also, who dwelt there, represented that good, as has been shewn above, hence also the same good is signified by the land wherein he dwelt, for lands assume the representations of those who dwell therein (see no. 1675). From what has been said, then, it may appear what is signified by Seir in the Word, as in Moses: "Jehovah came from Sinai, *and arose from Seir unto them*; He shone forth from Mount Paran, and He came out from the myriads of holiness" (Deut. xxxiii. 2). And in the song of Deborah and Barak: "*Jehovah, when Thou wentest forth out of Seir, when Thou wentest out of the field of Edom, the earth trembled, and the heavens dropped; the clouds also dropped waters; the mountains flowed down; this Sinai before Jehovah God of Israel*" (Judges v. 4, 5). And in the prophecy of Balaam: "I see Him, but not now: I behold Him, but not nigh; a star shall arise out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise up out of Israel: and *Edom shall be an inheritance, and Seir shall be an inheritance, of his enemies, and Israel shall become strong*" (Numb. xxiv. 17, 18). Any one can see that in these passages Seir signifies somewhat of the Lord, for it is said that Jehovah arose from Seir, that He went forth out of Seir, and went out of the field of Edom, and that Edom and Seir shall be an inheritance; but what [attribute] of the Lord is signified, no one can know except from the internal sense of the Word. That it is the Lord's Divine Human, and specifically the Divine natural therein as to good, may appear from what has been said above; arising and going forth out of Seir, denotes that He would make the natural also Divine, that hence also He might become light, that is, intelligence and wisdom, and thus Jehovah, not only as to the human rational, but also as to the human natural; wherefore it is said, Jehovah arose from Seir, and Jehovah went forth out of Seir. That the Lord is Jehovah, see nos. 1343, 1736, 2004, 2005, 2018, 2025, 2156, 2329, 2921, 3023, 3035. The like is involved in the prophetic burden of Dumah in Isaiah: "*He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night*" (xxi. 11, 12).

By the land of Seir, in the respective sense, is properly signified ³ the Lord's kingdom with those who are outside the church, that is, with the gentiles, when a church is being established amongst them, and the former or old church is falling away from charity and faith; that at that time, they who are in darkness have light, appears from several passages in the Word. This is properly signified by arising out of Seir, and going forth out of Seir, and going out of the field of Edom, also by Seir becoming an inheritance; as likewise by these words in Isaiah: "He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night;" the morning cometh, denotes the Lord's Advent (see nos. 2405, 2780), and hence illustration to those who are in the night, that is, in ignorance; that this illustration is from the Lord's Divine natural, see no. 4211. Since most expressions in the Word have also an opposite sense, so likewise has Seir, as in Ezekiel xxv. 8, 9; xxxv. 2-15, and in different places in the historical books of the Word.

4241. *The field of Edom*: that this signifies truth thence, namely, from good, appears from the signification of the field of Edom, as denoting the Lord's Divine natural as to good, to which are conjoined the doctrinals of truth, or truths (see nos. 3302, 3322); truths thence, or truths which are from good, are distinct from truths from which good is. Truths from which good is are those which man imbibes before regeneration, but the truths which are from good are those which he imbibes after regeneration; for after regeneration truths proceed from good, for man then perceives and knows from good that they are truths. Such truth, thus the truth of good, is what is signified by the field of Edom; in like manner also in the passage above quoted, from the book of Judges: "Jehovah, when *Thou wentest forth out of Seir, when Thou wentest out of the field of Edom*" (v. 4).

4242. *And he commanded them, saying, Thus shall ye say unto my lord Esau*: that this signifies the first acknowledgment of good, that it was in the higher place, appears from the signification of commanding the messengers to say, as denoting reflection and thence perception that it is so (see nos. 3661, 3682), and consequently acknowledgment; and from the representation of Esau, as denoting good (see above, nos. 4234, 4239). That it was in the higher place, is signified by Jacob calling Esau, not his brother, but his lord, and himself his servant, and afterwards in like manner. That while man is being regenerated, truth is apparently in the first place, and good in the second, but when man is regenerated, good is in the first place and truth in the second, see nos. 1904, 2063, 2189, 2697, 2979, 3286, 3289, 3310, 3325, 3330, 3332, 3336, 3470, 3509, 3539, 3548, 3556, 3563, 3570, 3576, 3599, 3603, 3701. This also is what is meant by the prophetic words of Isaac the father to Esau his

son: "By thy sword thou shalt live, and shalt serve thy brother; and it shall come to pass, *when thou shalt have the dominion*, and thou shalt break his yoke from off thy neck" (Gen. xxvii. 40). The inversion of this state, as predicted in these prophetic words, is now treated of.

4243. *I have sojourned with Laban, and have tarried even until now*: that this signifies that he imbibed the good signified by Laban, appears from the representation of Laban, as denoting a middle good, that is, good not genuine, but yet serving to introduce genuine truths and goods, see nos. 3974, 3982, 3986, 4063; from the signification of sojourning, as denoting being instructed (see nos. 1463, 2025); and from the signification of tarrying, or abiding with, as being predicated of the life of truth with good, see no. 3613: in the present case it denotes imbibing. Hence it is manifest that by these words, "I have sojourned with Laban, and have tarried even until now," is signified that he imbibed the good represented by Laban. The case is thus: truth cannot be implanted in good except by media; which media were treated of in the preceding chapters, which treat of Jacob's sojourning and tarrying with Laban, and the flock he there acquired. The subject now treated of is the process of conjunction, thus the inversion of state, in that order in which it is effected when truth is subordinated to good. Truth is apparently in the first place, when man learns the truth from affection, but does not yet live so much according to it; but good is in the first place, when he lives according to the truth which he has learned from affection, for then truth becomes good, because man then believes that good consists in acting according to the truth. They who are regenerated are in this good, and also they who have conscience, that is, who no longer reason whether it be the truth, but who do it because it is the truth, and thus have imbibed it in faith and life.

4244. *And I have an ox and ass, flock, and man-servant and maid-servant*: that this signifies acquisitions in their order [during his sojourn] there, appears from the signification of an ox and an ass, a flock, a man-servant and a maid-servant, as denoting subservient exterior and interior goods and truths, thus acquisitions in their order. That an ox denotes exterior natural good, and an ass exterior natural truth, see no. 2781; and that a flock denotes interior natural good, a man-servant the truth thereof, and a maid-servant the affection of that truth, appears from the signification of each expression, as occasionally explained above. Those goods and truths are the acquisitions here treated of. It is evident that they are named in their order, for the exterior are the ox and the ass, but the interior are the flock, the man-servant, and the maid-servant.

4245. *And I send to tell my lord, to find grace in thine eyes*:

that this signifies instruction concerning his state, and also the condescension and humiliation of truth before good, appears from the signification of sending to tell, as denoting instructing concerning his state; that the condescension and humiliation of truth before good is next denoted, is manifest, for he calls him his lord, and says, "to find grace in thine eyes," which are words of condescension and humiliation. The quality of this state is here described, when the inversion takes place, namely, when truth is subordinated to good, that is, when they who have been in the affection of truth, begin to be in the affection of good. But that there is such an inversion and subordination appears to those only who are regenerated, and not even to them, unless they reflect thereupon. At this day there are few who are regenerated, and still fewer who reflect; wherefore the things here said concerning truth and good must needs be obscure, and possibly of such a nature as not to be acknowledged, especially by those who set the truths of faith in the first place, and the good of charity in the second, and who thence think much about doctrinals, but not about the goods of charity, and think about eternal salvation from the former, not from the latter. They who so think, cannot possibly know, and still less perceive, that the truth which is of faith is subordinated to the good which is of charity. The things which a man thinks, and from which he thinks, affect him; if he were to think from the goods of charity, he would then see manifestly, that the truths which are of faith are in the second place; he would then also see truths themselves as in light; for the good which is of charity is like a flame, which affords light, and thereby illustrates all things in general and particular which he had before imagined to be true; and he would also perceive how falsities had intermixed themselves, and assumed an appearance of being truths.

4246. Verses 6-8. *And the messengers returned to Jacob, saying, We came to thy brother, to Esau, and also he cometh to meet thee, and four hundred men with him. And Jacob feared exceedingly, and was distressed; and he halved the people that was with him, and the flock, and the herd, and the camels, into two camps. And he said, If Esau come to one camp and smite it, there shall be a camp left for escape. The messengers returned to Jacob, saying, We came to thy brother, to Esau, and also he cometh to meet thee,* signifies that good continually flows in, that it may appropriate [truths] to itself: *and four hundred men with him,* signifies the state of good now, that it may take the first place: *and Jacob feared exceedingly, and was distressed,* signifies the state when it is being changed: *and he halved the people which was with him, and the flock, and the herd, and the camels, into two camps,* signifies the preparation and arrangement of truths and goods in the natural to receive the good

represented by Esau: *and he said, If Esau shall come to one camp, and smite it, there shall be a camp left for escape*, signifies according to every event.

4247. *And the messengers returned to Jacob, saying, We came to thy brother, to Esau, and also he cometh to meet thee*: that this signifies that good continually flows in, that it may appropriate truths to itself, appears from the signification of a brother, in this case Esau, as denoting the good of the Lord's Divine natural, concerning which see above; and from the signification of coming to meet, as denoting flowing in, of which we shall speak presently: and as it denotes influx, so it denotes appropriation. From what has been occasionally said above on this subject, it may appear how the case is with good and truth, and with the influx of good into truth, and concerning the appropriation of truth by good; namely, that good continually flows in, and truth receives, for truths are the vessels of good. Divine good cannot be applied to any other vessels than genuine truths, for they mutually correspond to each other; when man is in the affection of truth, in which he is in the beginning before he is regenerated, then also good continually flows in; but as yet it has no vessels, that is, truths, to which it may apply itself, that is, be appropriated. For in the beginning of regeneration man is not as yet in Knowledges; but as at that time good continually flows in, it produces the affection of truth, for the affection of truth is from no other source than from the continual endeavor of Divine good to flow in. Hence it may appear, that even at that time good is in the first place, and the principal agent, although truth appears to be so; but when man is regenerated, which takes place in adult age, when he is in Knowledges, then good manifests itself; for then he is not so much in the affection of knowing truth, as in the affection of doing it: for heretofore truth had been in the understanding, but now it is in the will; and when it is in the will, it is in the man; for the will constitutes the real man. Such is the perpetual circle which takes place in man; every scientific and every matter of knowledge (*cognitivum*) is insinuated either through the sight or hearing into the thought, and thence into the will, and from the will through the thought into the act. From the memory, which is like an internal eye, or internal sight, there is a like circle, namely, from that internal sight through the thought into the will, and from the will through the thought into act; or, if anything opposes the endeavor to act, it comes forth into act as soon as that which opposes is removed. From these considerations it may appear how the case is with influx, and the appropriation of truth by good, namely, that first of all the truths which are of faith are insinuated through the hearing or the sight, and then are

stored up in the memory, whence they are successively elevated into the thought, and at length flow in into the will; and when they are in the will, they proceed thence through the thought into act; and if they cannot come into act, they are in the endeavor thereto, the endeavor itself is an internal act, for as often as faculty is granted, it becomes an external act. Let it, however, be known that this is the circle: but still it is good which produces that circle; for the life which is from the Lord, inflows only into good, thus through good, and this from inmost [principles]. That the life which flows in through inmost [principles] produces that circle, may be manifest to every one, for without life nothing is produced; and since the life which is from the Lord flows in only into good, and through good, it follows that it is good which produces and flows in into truths, and appropriates them to itself, in proportion as man is in the Knowledges of truth, and at the same time in proportion as he is willing to receive [that good].

4248. *And four hundred men with him*: that this signifies the state of good now, that it may take the first place, appears from the signification of four hundred, as denoting properly temptations and their duration (see nos. 2959, 2966). This is the state which is meant, as may appear from what follows, namely, that he feared exceedingly, and was distressed, and that on this account he divided his camp into two (verses 7, 8); also that from fear he prayed earnestly to Jehovah (verses 9-12); and finally that he wrestled with an angel, by which wrestling is signified temptation, as will appear from the explanation thereof in the remainder of this chapter. When the state is inverted in the man who is being regenerated, that is, when good takes the first place, then come temptations; man cannot undergo them before, because he is not as yet in Knowledges whereby he may defend himself, and to which he may have recourse for consolation; wherefore also no one undergoes temptations until he arrives at adult age; temptations are what unite truths to good (see nos. 2272, 3318, 3696, 3928). Hence it is evident that by four hundred men with him, is signified the state, that good may take the first place.

4249. *And Jacob feared exceedingly, and was distressed*: that this signifies the state when it is being changed, appears from this consideration, that fear and distress are the first thing of temptations, and that they precede whilst the state is being inverted or changed. The arcana which further lie concealed in what is here said, that Esau went to meet Jacob with four hundred men, and that hence Jacob had fear and distress, cannot easily be explained to the apprehension, because they are more interior. We shall only observe that when good takes the prior place, and subordinates truths to itself, as

happens when man undergoes spiritual temptations, the good which flows in from the interior, has with it many truths, which were stored up with man in his interior man. These truths cannot come to his intuition and apprehension until good becomes the primary agent, for then the natural begins to be illustrated by good, whence it appears what things therein agree and what disagree; hence come the fear and distress which precede spiritual temptation; for spiritual temptation acts upon the conscience, which is of the interior man, wherefore also when man enters into that temptation, he does not know whence he has this fear and distress, but the angels who are with man know this well; for temptation is hence, that the angels keep man in goods and truths, whereas evil spirits keep him in evils and falsities. The things which exist with the spirits and angels who are with man, are perceived by man just as if they were in himself; for the things which exist interiorly are thought by man, while he lives in the body and does not believe that they all flow in, not to be produced by causes outside of him; but he supposes that all causes are within him, and his own, when yet it is not so:—for whatsoever a man thinks and wills, that is, all his thought and all his affection, is either from hell or from heaven; when he thinks and wills evils, and is delighted with falsities thence, he may know that his thoughts and affections are from hell: and whilst he thinks and wills goods, and is delighted with truths thence, he may know that they are from heaven, that is, through heaven from the Lord. But the thoughts and affections which are with man, present themselves for the most part under an appearance different [from what they are in themselves]; as the combat of evil spirits with angels from those things which are with the man who is about to be regenerated presents itself under an appearance of fear and distress, and of temptation. These things must needs appear paradoxes to man, because almost every man of the church at this day believes, that all the truth which he thinks, and the good which he wills and does, is from himself, although he says otherwise when he speaks from the doctrinal of faith; yea, he is such, that if any one should tell him that spirits from hell flow in into his thought and will when he thinks and wills evils, and that angels from heaven flow in when he thinks and wills goods, he would stand astonished that any one could make such an assertion, for he would say that he has a feeling of life in himself, and that he thinks and wills from himself. It is from this feeling that he believes, and not from doctrine (*doctrinale*); when yet the doctrine (*doctrinale*) is true, and the feeling is fallacious. From the almost continual experience of now many years it has been given me to know this, and so certainly, as to have no doubt remaining about it.

4250. *And he halved the people which was with him, and the flock, and the herd, and the camels, into two camps:* that this signifies the preparation and arrangement of truths and goods in the natural to receive the good represented by Esau, appears from the signification of people, as denoting truths, also falsities (see nos. 1259, 1260, 3581); from the signification of the flock, as denoting interior goods, and also things not good; from the signification of the herd, as denoting exterior goods, and also things not good (see nos. 2566, 4244); from the signification of camels, as denoting exterior or general truths, thus also things not true (see nos. 3048, 3071, 3143, 3145); and from the signification of camps, as denoting order, in a good sense genuine order, and in an opposite sense order not genuine (see no. 4236). That halving denotes dividing into two, and thus disposing himself to receive, is manifest. How these things are, may appear from what has been just now said above, namely, that when good flows in, as happens when the order is inverted, and good takes the first place, then the natural is illustrated, and there is seen what truth and good therein is genuine, and what is not genuine; these are afterwards distinguished from each other, so that some are retained, but others removed. Hence the order becomes altogether changed from what it had been before; for when good has the dominion, it is attended with this effect, for truths are then only ministers and servants, and are arranged according to heavenly order nearer and nearer, according to the reception of goods by truths, and also according to the quality of the good; for good takes its quality from truths.

4251. *And he said, If Esau shall come to one camp and smite it, there shall be a camp left for escape:* that this signifies according to every event, appears from the signification of a camp, as denoting order, see just above; from the signification of smiting, as denoting destroying; and from the signification of a camp being left for escape, as denoting lest order should perish in the natural, but somewhat should remain over and above; thus denoting preparation and arrangement according to every event. For the natural, so long as truth has dominion therein, cannot see what truth is genuine and what is not genuine, neither what good; but when good, which is of love to the Lord and of charity towards the neighbor, has dominion therein, it then sees this. Hence it is that, when the time or state is at hand, when good takes the dominion, man is almost in ignorance of what is good and true, thus of what shall be destroyed, and what shall be retained, as appears manifestly in temptations. When a man is in such ignorance, then preparation and arrangement are made, not by man, but by the Lord; in the present case by the Lord in Himself, because the Lord by His Own power arranged and reduced all things in Himself into Divine order.

4252. Verses 9-12. *And Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, Jehovah, Who saidst unto me, Return to thy land, and to thy nativity, and I will do well with thee. I am less than all the mercies, and than all the truth, which Thou hast done with thy servant; because with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become into two camps. Deliver me, I pray Thee, out of the hand of my brother, out of the hand of Esau, because I fear him, lest he come and smite me, the mother upon the sons. And Thou saidst, In doing well I will do well with thee, and will place thy seed as the sand of the sea, which is not numbered for multitude. Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, Jehovah, signifies the Holy of preparation and arrangement: Who saidst unto me, Return to thy land and to thy nativity, and I will do well with thee, signifies for conjunction with Divine good and truth: I am less than all the mercies, and than all the truth, which Thou hast done with thy servant, signifies humiliation in that state as to good and truth: because with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become into two camps, signifies that from a little there was much: deliver me, I pray Thee, out of the hand of my brother, out of the hand of Esau, because I fear him, signifies the state respectively, because he made himself prior: lest he come and smite me, the mother upon the sons, signifies that he might perish: and Thou saidst, In doing well I will do well with thee, signifies that nevertheless he should then gain life: and I will place thy seed as the sand of the sea, which is not numbered for multitude, signifies fructification and multiplication then.*

4252½. *Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, Jehovah:* that this signifies the Holy of preparation and arrangement, appears from the signification of the God of his father Abraham, as denoting the Lord's Divine itself (see no. 3439); and from the signification of the God of his father Isaac, as denoting His Divine Human (see nos. 3704, 4180); and inasmuch as each is Jehovah, it is said, O God of my father Abraham, God of my father Isaac, Jehovah; but in the present case it signifies the Holy, which proceeds from the Divine, for everything holy is from thence. The reason why the Holy is signified, is, that it was in the natural, represented by Jacob, in which the good, represented by Esau, was not as yet conjoined with truth; for the subject now treated of is the state of the reception of good, and in the present passage the state of preparation and arrangement, in order that it might be received. Jacob's supplication involves nothing else; wherefore by the above words is signified the Holy [principle] of preparation and arrangement.

4253. *Who saidst unto me, Return to thy land, and to thy nativity, and I will do well with thee:* that this signifies for

conjunction with Divine good and truth, appears from what was said above, nos. 4069, 4070, where nearly the same words occur.

4254. *I am less than all the mercies, and than all the truth, which Thou hast done with thy servant*: that this signifies humiliation in that state as to good and truth, appears from the predication of mercy, as having relation to the good which is of love; and from the predication of truth (*veritas*), as having relation to the truth (*verum*) which is of faith (see no. 3122). That they are words of humiliation, is evident; hence it may appear that by them is signified humiliation in that state as to good and truth.

4255. *Because with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become into two camps*: that this signifies that from a little there was much, appears from the signification of a staff, as denoting power, and as being predicated of truth (see nos. 4013, 4015); from the signification of the Jordan, as denoting initiation into the Knowledges of good and truth, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of two camps, as denoting goods and truths, as above, no. 4250, for the two camps in this case are the people, flock, herd, and camels, which he halved. Hence it is manifest that the above words, in the proximate sense, signify that he had little of truth when he was initiated into Knowledges, and that afterwards he had many truths and goods; or, what is the same thing, that from little there was much. From what has been heretofore explained, it is evident that the subject treated of in the internal sense is the manner in which the Lord made the Human in Himself Divine, and this successively, according to order; thus His progress into intelligence and wisdom, and at length into Divine [intelligence and wisdom]; hence it is manifest what is meant by from a little to much. The reason why the Jordan denotes² initiation into the Knowledges of good and truth, is, that it was a boundary of the land of Canaan. That all the boundaries of that land signified those things which are first and last of the Lord's kingdom, also of the church, and thus which are first and last of the celestial and spiritual things which constitute the Lord's kingdom and His church, see nos. 1585, 1866, 4116, 4240. Hence the Jordan, because it was a boundary, signified initiation into the Knowledges of good and truth, for these are the first things, and at length, when man becomes a church or kingdom of the Lord, they become the last. That the Jordan³ has this signification, may also appear from other passages in the Word, as in David: "O my God, my soul boweth itself over me; therefore will I remember Thee *from the land of Jordan*, and of the Chermonites from the mount of littleness" (Psalm xlii. 7 [6]); remembering from the land of Jordan, denotes from what is last, thus from what is low. Again: "Judah became His sanctuary, Israel His dominions: the sea saw and fled, *the Jordan turned itself away backward*" (cxiv. 2, 3, 5): Judah

denotes the good of celestial love, and Israel the good of spiritual love, see no. 3654: the sea denotes the Knowledges of truth, see no. 28; the Jordan denotes the Knowledges of good, which are said to turn themselves away backward, when the good of love obtains the dominion, for then Knowledges are viewed from that good, but not good from them, according to what has been frequently shewn above. In the book of Judges: "Gilead dwelleth *in the passage of the Jordan*: and why shall Dan fear ships?" (v. 17). Gilead denotes sensual good or pleasure (*volupe*), by which man is first initiated when he is regenerated, see nos. 4117, 4124: dwelling in the passage of the Jordan, denotes in those things which are initiations, thus which are the first and last of the Lord's church and kingdom. These things were also represented by the Jordan, when the sons of Israel entered into the land of Canaan (Joshua iii. 14 to the end, iv. 1 to the end); for by the land of Canaan was represented the Lord's kingdom (see nos. 1413, 1437, 1607, 3038, 3481, 3686, 3705), and by the Jordan being divided, and their passing over on dry ground, was signified the removal of evils and falsities, and the admission of those who are in goods and truths. The like was signified by the waters of the Jordan being divided by Elijah, when he was taken up into heaven (2 Kings ii. 8); and by Elisha, when he entered upon the prophetic office in the place of Elijah (verse 14 of the same chapter). Naaman's being healed of his leprosy by washing himself seven times in the Jordan, according to the command of Elisha (2 Kings v. 1 to 14), represented baptism, for baptism signifies initiation into the church, and into the things which are of the church; thus it signifies regeneration and the things which are of regeneration; not that any one is regenerated by baptism, but that it is a sign thereof, which should be remembered. And as the things which are of the church are signified by baptism, and the like by the Jordan, as was said above, therefore the people were baptized in the Jordan by John (Matt. iii. 6; Mark i. 5); and also the Lord Himself willed to be baptized there by John (Matt. iii. 13-17; Mark i. 9). As the Jordan signifies those things which are the first and last things of the Lord's kingdom and church, (such are the Knowledges of good and truth, for by these man is introduced,) therefore also the Jordan is mentioned as a boundary of the new land, or the holy land (Ezekiel xlvi. 18). That the new land or the holy land denotes the Lord's kingdom, and also the new church, which is the Lord's kingdom in the earths, see nos. 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 3355.

4256. *Deliver me, I pray Thee, out of the hand of my brother, out of the hand of Esau, because I fear him*: that this signifies the state respectively, because he made himself prior, may appear from what has been frequently said above, especially in treating of the birthright which Jacob procured to himself by

the pottage of lentiles, and of the blessing which he took away from Esau by cunning. What was represented and signified by those circumstances, may be seen in the passages where they are treated of, namely, that truth is apparently in the first place while man is being regenerated, and good in the second; but that good is actually in the first place, and truth in the second, and that it is manifestly so when he is regenerated, see nos. 3539, 3548, 3556, 3563, 3570, 3576, 3603, 3701, 4243, 4244, 4247. When, therefore, the order is inverted, and good takes its first place manifestly, that is, when it begins to have dominion over truth, then the natural man is in fear and distress (no. 4249), and also enters into temptations. The reason is, that when truth was in the first place, that is, when it seemed to itself to have dominion, then falsities intermixed themselves. For truth of itself cannot see whether it be truth, but must see it from good, and where falsities are, there is fear when good approaches. All likewise who are in good, begin to be afraid when falsities appear in the light derived from good, for they fear falsities, and are desirous that they may be extirpated, but this cannot be done, if they are inherent, except by Divine means by the Lord: and hence it is, that they who are about to be regenerated, after fear and distress come into temptations also, for temptations are the Divine means of removing those [falsities]. This is the most secret cause why man, while he is being regenerated, undergoes spiritual temptations; but this cause in nowise appears to man, for, like everything which moves, provokes, and torments the conscience, it is above the sphere of his perception.

4257. *Lest he come and smite me, the mother upon the sons:* that this signifies that he might perish, is evident without explanation. Smiting the mother upon the sons, was a form of speaking in use amongst the Ancients who were in representatives and significatives, signifying the destruction of the church and of all things which are of the church, either in general or in particular with the man who is a church; for by a mother they meant the church (see nos. 289, 2691, 2717), and by the sons the truths which are of the church (see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373); hence smiting the mother upon the sons denotes perishing utterly. Man also perishes utterly, when the church, and what is of the church with him, perishes, that is, when the affection of truth, which is properly signified by the mother, and which constitutes the church with man, is destroyed.

4258. *And thou saidst, In doing well I will do well with thee:* that this signifies, that still he should then gain life, appears from the signification of doing well, as denoting gaining life; for by Jacob is represented truth, and truth has not life from itself, but from the good which inflows into it, as has

been frequently shewn above; hence doing good here signifies gaining life. The life of truth from good is also here treated of.

4259. *And I will place thy seed as the sand of the sea, which is not numbered for multitude:* that this signifies fructification and multiplication then, appears from the signification of seed, as denoting the faith of charity, and also charity itself (see nos. 1025, 1447, 1610, 2848, 3373): that placing it as the sand of the sea, which is not numbered for multitude, denotes multiplication, is evident. Fructification is predicated of good, which is of charity, and multiplication is predicated of truth, which is of faith (see nos. 913, 983, 2846, 2847).

4260. Verses 13-15. *And he passed the night there in that night; and took of that which came into his hand a present for Esau his brother; two hundred she-goats, and twenty he-goats, two hundred ewes, and twenty rams. Thirty milch camels and their sons, forty heifers and ten bullocks, twenty she-asses and ten foals. He passed the night there in that night,* signifies in that obscure state: *and took of that which came into his hand a present for Esau his brother,* signifies Divine things to be initiated into celestial natural good: *two hundred she-goats, and twenty he-goats, two hundred ewes, and twenty rams,* signifies Divine goods and truths thence: *thirty milch camels and their sons, forty heifers and ten bullocks, twenty she-asses and ten foals,* signifies things which serve, general and special.

4261. *He passed the night there in that night:* that this signifies in that obscure state, appears from the signification of passing the night, and also of the night, as denoting an obscure state (see nos. 1712, 3693).

4262. *And took of that which came into his hand a present for Esau his brother:* that this signifies Divine things to be initiated into celestial natural good, appears from the signification of taking of that which came into his hand, as denoting of those things which happened of providence, thus which were of the Divine Providence; and whereas those things which are of the Divine Providence are Divine, therefore in this passage, by taking of that which came into his hand, Divine things are signified; from the signification of a present, as denoting initiation, of which we shall speak presently; and from the representation of Esau, as denoting the Divine natural as to good, see nos. 3302, 3322, 3504, 3599, in the present case as to celestial good, because the natural was not as yet made Divine.

² The reason why a present signifies initiation, is, that it was made to secure good-will and favor. For the presents which in old time were given and offered, had various significations. Those which were given to kings and priests, on coming into their presence, had one signification, and those which were offered up on the altar had another; the former signified initiation, but the latter worship (see no. 349). All sacrifices in general, of

whatsoever sort, were called presents, or gifts, and particularly the offerings consisting of bread and wine, or cakes with a libation; for in the original language, an offering (*mincha*) signifies a present. That presents were given to kings and priests, on coming into their presence, appears from several passages in the Word, as when Saul consulted Samuel (1 Sam. ix. 7, 8); and when they, who despised Saul, did not offer him a present (1 Sam. x. 27); when the queen of Sheba came to Solomon (1 Kings x. 2); and also when the rest came, of whom it is written: "All the earth sought the faces of Solomon to hear his wisdom, . . . and they offered every one his present, vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments, and arms, and spices, horses and mules" (x. 24, 25); and as that ritual was holy, signifying initiation, therefore also the wise men from the east, who came to Jesus at His birth, brought presents, gold, frankincense, and myrrh (Matt. ii. 11). Gold signified celestial love, frankincense spiritual love, and myrrh those loves in the natural. That the above ritual was commanded, appears from 4 Moses: "The faces of Jehovah shall not be seen empty" (Exod. xxiii. 15; Deut. xvi. 16, 17); and that the presents which were given to priests and kings should be as those given to Jehovah, may appear from other passages in the Word. That the presents, which were sent, signified initiation, is evident from those which the twelve princes of Israel sent to initiate the altar, after it had been anointed (Numb. vii. 1 to the end), where their presents are called initiation (verse 88).

4263. *Two hundred she-goats, and twenty he-goats, two hundred ewes, and twenty rams*: that hereby are signified Divine goods and truths thence, appears from the signification of she-goats and of ewes, as denoting goods (see nos. 3995, 4006, 4169); and from the signification of he-goats and of rams, as denoting truths (see nos. 4005, 4170), in the present case Divine goods and truths. The reason why goods and truths are so frequently mentioned, and signified by so many various things, is that all things which are of heaven and the church have reference thereto; the things which are of love and charity have reference to goods, and those which are of faith to truths: but still their differences as to genera and species are innumerable, yea indefinite, as may appear from this consideration, that all who are in good are in the Lord's kingdom, and yet no society there, nor even one individual in a society, is in the same good as another. For one and the same good cannot exist with two persons, still less with several, for in such case they would be one and the same, and not two, still less several. Every unit consists of various things, and this through heavenly harmony and concord.

4264. *Thirty milch camels and their sons, forty heifers and ten*

bullocks, twenty she-asses and ten foals: that this signifies things which serve, general and special, appears from the signification of milch camels and their sons, of heifers and bullocks, and of she-asses and their foals, as denoting those things which are of the natural man, of which frequent mention has been made above; of camels in nos. 3048, 3071, 3143, 3145; of heifers and bullocks in nos. 1824, 1825, 2180, 2781, 2830; of she-asses in no. 2781. That those things which are of the natural man are respectively things which serve, see nos. 1486, 3019, 3020, 3167; hence it is that by the above things are signified things which serve, general and special. As to their numbers, that of the she-goats being two hundred, of the he-goats, twenty, of the sheep, two hundred, of the rams, twenty, of the camels and their sons, thirty, of the heifers, forty, of the bullocks, ten, of the she-asses, twenty, and of their foals, ten, they are arcana which cannot be opened without much explanation and extensive quotation [of passages from the Word]; for all numbers in the Word signify things (see nos. 482, 487, 575, 647, 648, 755, 813, 1988, 2075, 2252, 3252); and what they signify, was shewn where they² occur in the preceding chapters. I have also sometimes been surprised, that when the speech of the angels comes down into the world of spirits, it likewise falls into various numbers; also that where numbers are read in the Word, things are understood by the angels; for number does not in any way penetrate into heaven, because numbers are measures both of space and of time, and these are of the world and of nature, to which in the heavens states and changes of states correspond. The Most Ancient people, who were celestial men, and had communication with the angels, knew what was signified by the single numbers, and also by the compound; hence the signification thereof was derived to their descendants, and to the sons of the Ancient church. These are things which will hardly be credited by the man of the church at the present day, who believes that nothing more holy is stored up in the Word, than what appears in the letter.

4265. Verses 16-23. *And he gave them into the hand of his servants, every drove by itself; and said unto his servants, Pass over before me, and set a space between drove and between drove. And he commanded the first, saying, When Esau my brother meeteth thee, and asketh thee, saying, Whose art thou? and whither goest thou? and whose are these before thee? And thou shalt say, Thy servant Jacob's; it is a present sent unto my lord Esau; and behold also he is behind us. And he commanded the second, and the third, and all that went after the droves, saying, According to this word ye shall speak unto Esau, when ye find him. And ye shall say also, Behold, thy servant Jacob is behind us. For he said, I will appease his faces with the present that goeth before me, and afterwards I will*

see his faces; peradventure he will lift up my faces. And the present passed over before him; and he passed the night in that night in the camp. And he arose in that night, and took his two wives (feminae), and his two handmaids, and his eleven children, and passed over the passage of Jabbok. And he took them, and made them pass over the river, and made what he had pass over. He gave them into the hand of his servants, every drove by itself; and said unto his servants, Pass over before me, and set a space between drove and between drove, signifies orderly arrangement in the manner in which they should be initiated: and he commanded the first, saying, When Esau my brother meeteth thee, and asketh thee, saying, Whose art thou? and whither goest thou? and whose are these before thee? and thou shalt say, Thy servant Jacob's: it is a present unto my lord Esau; and behold also he is behind us, signifies submission: and he commanded the second, and the third, and all that went after the droves, saying, According to this word ye shall speak unto Esau, when ye find him, signifies continuity: and ye shall say also, Behold, thy servant Jacob is behind us. For he said, I will appease his faces with the present that goeth before me, peradventure he will lift up my faces, signifies preparation for what follows: and the present passed over before him, signifies effect: and he passed the night in that night in the camp, signifies the things which follow: and he arose in that night, and took his two wives (feminae), and his two handmaids, and his eleven children, and passed over the passage of Jabbok, signifies the first insinuation of the affections of truth with the truths acquired; the ford of Jabbok denotes the first insinuation: and he took them, and made them pass over the river, and made what he had pass over, signifies further insinuation.

4266. *And he gave them into the hand of his servants, every drove by itself; and said unto his servants, Pass over before me, and set a space between drove and between drove: that this signifies orderly arrangement in the manner in which they should be initiated, appears from the signification of giving into the hand, as denoting instructing with power; that the hand denotes power, see nos. 878, 3091, 3387, 3563; from the signification of servants, as denoting those things which are of the natural man (see nos. 3019, 3020), for all things which are of the natural or external man are subordinated to the spiritual or internal man; hence all things which are in the natural man are respectively things which serve, and are called servants: from the signification of a drove, as denoting scientifics, also Knowledges, and thus doctrinals (see nos. 3767, 3768): so long as these things are in the natural or external man, that is, in his memory, and not as yet implanted in the spiritual or internal man, they are signified*

by the droves given into the hand of the servants; from the signification of by themselves, as denoting to each according to classes, or according to genera and species; and from the signification of passing over before me, and setting a space between drove and drove, as denoting preparing the way to good which was to be received; for the subject here treated of is the reception of good by truth, and their conjunction in the natural man. From each of these particulars it is evident, that by all of them in general is signified orderly arrangement² in the manner in which they should be initiated. As to the initiation of truth into good in the natural man, it cannot by any means be explained to the apprehension, for the man of the church at this day does not even know what the internal or spiritual man is, although he often speaks about it; nor does he know that truth must be initiated in good in the external or natural man, in order that he may become a man of the church; still less that there is any orderly arrangement by the Lord in that man, to the end that his conjunction with the internal man may be effected. These, which are most general [truths], are at this day so hidden, that it is not known that they are [so]; wherefore, to explain every particular which is here contained in the internal sense concerning orderly arrangement and initiation, would be to speak mere arcana, which could not be believed; consequently it would be in vain, or like casting seed upon the water or sand. This is the reason why a particular explanation is omitted, and only a general one given, both here and also in the following part of this period.

4267. *And he commanded the first, saying, When Esau my brother meeteth thee, and asketh thee, saying, Whose art thou, and whither goest thou? and whose are these before thee? and thou shalt say, Thy servant Jacob's: it is a present sent unto my lord Esau; and behold also he is behind us:* that this signifies submission, appears in like manner from the internal sense of each word, from which this general sense results. That submission, and the things which are of submission, are signified, is evident; for he commanded the servants that they should call his brother lord, and himself a servant, and that a present should be sent as to a lord from a servant. That good is respectively a lord, and truth a servant, and that still they are called brethren, has been frequently shewn above; they are called brethren, because when good and truth are conjoined, good is presented in truth as in an image, and afterwards they act conjointly to produce the effect; but good is called lord, and truth servant, before they are conjoined, and still more whilst there is any dispute about priority.

4268. *And he commanded the second, and the third, and all*

that went after the droves, saying, According to this word shall ye speak to Esau, when ye find him: that this signifies continuity of orderly arrangement and of submission, appears without further explanation from what has been said above, nos. 4266, 4267.

4269. *And ye shall say also, Behold thy servant Jacob is behind us. For he said, I will appease his faces with the present that goeth before me, and afterwards I will see his faces; peradventure he will lift up my faces,* signifies preparation for what follows. *And the present passed over before him,* signifies effect; *and he passed the night in that night in the camp,* signifies those things which follow. This may appear from the respective words in the internal sense, which, it is evident, denote preparation that he may be kindly received. But how these things are, cannot be explained to the apprehension; for so long as the general [principles] of a subject are not known, its particulars cannot rise into any light, but fall into mere shade. General notions must precede, for unless this is the case, the particulars have no place of abode wherein to enter: in an abode where there is mere shade, they do not appear, and in an abode where there are falsities, they are either rejected, suffocated, or perverted, and where evils are, they are mocked at. It is enough that these general [principles] be received, namely, that before man can enter into the Lord's kingdom, he must be regenerated (John iii. 3); that before he is regenerated, truth is apparently in the first place, and good in the second; but that when he is regenerated, the order becomes inverted, and good is in the first place, and truth in the second; also that, when the order is inverted, the Lord so arranges and orders [things] in the natural or external man, that truth is there received by good, and submits itself to good, so that man no longer acts from truth, but from good, that is, from charity; also, that he acts from charity, when he lives according to the truths of faith, and loves doctrine for the sake of life. The process of the things here contained in the internal sense concerning the orderly arrangement, initiation, and submission of truth before good, appears in clear light before the angels, for such things are of angelic wisdom, although man sees nothing of those things; nevertheless, they who are in simple good from a simple faith, are in the faculty of knowing such things, and if they do not comprehend them in the life of the body, by reason of worldly cares, and the gross ideas thence derived, still they comprehend them in the other life, where worldly and corporeal things are removed; for then they are illustrated, and come into angelic intelligence and wisdom.

4270. *And he arose in that night, and took his two wives (feminae), and his two handmaids, and his eleven children, and passed over the passage of Jabbok:* that this signifies the

first insinuation of the affections of truth with the truths acquired, appears from the signification of the two wives (*femine*), Rachel and Leah, as denoting the affections of truth (see nos. 3758, 3782, 3793, 3819); from the signification of the two handmaids, Billah and Silpah, as denoting the exterior affections of truth serving as media (see nos. 3849, 3931); from the signification of children or sons, as denoting truths (see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373); and from the signification of the ford of Jabbok, as denoting the first insinuation. The reason why Jabbok denotes the first insinuation, is, that it was a boundary of the land of Canaan. That all the boundaries of that land were significative of the celestial and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom, according to distance and situation, see nos. 1585, 1866, 4116, 4240; so also the ford or passage of Jabbok, which was, in respect to the land of Canaan, beyond Jordan, and was the boundary of the inheritance of the sons of Reuben and Gad (see Numb. xxi. 24; Deut. ii. 36, 37; iii. 16, 17; Joshua xii. 2; Judges xi. 13, 22). The reason why it was ceded to them for an inheritance, was, that by Reuben was represented faith in the understanding, or doctrine, which is the first thing of regeneration; or, in the complex, the truth of doctrine, by which the good of life is attained to (see nos. 3861, 3866); and by Gad were represented the works of faith (see no. 3934); these, namely, the truths of faith or doctrinals, and the works of faith which are first wrought, are the things by which the man who is regenerated is insinuated into good. Hence it is that by the passage of Jabbok is signified the first insinuation.

4271. *And he took them, and made them pass over the river, and made what he had pass over:* that this signifies further insinuation, appears from what has been just now said above; for he caused to pass over not only the wives, the handmaids, and the children, but also the herd and flock, thus all that he had, into the land of Canaan, in which he met Esau; and as in the internal sense the conjunction of truth with good in the natural is here treated of, by passing that river nothing else is signified than the first insinuation, and here where the same things are said, and it is also added, that he made all that he had pass over, is signified further insinuation.

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4272. Verses 24, 25. *And Jacob remained alone; and a man (vir) wrestled with him, until the dawn went up. And he saw that he did not prevail over him; and he touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him. Jacob remained alone,* signifies good of truth procured, which then was the ultimate: *and a man wrestled with him,* signifies temptation as to truth: *until the dawn went up,* signifies before the conjunction of natural

good, signified by Jacob, with the celestial spiritual, or Divine good of truth: *and he saw that he did not prevail over him*, signifies that he overcame in temptations: *and he touched the hollow of his thigh*, signifies where celestial spiritual good is conjoined with the natural good signified by Jacob: *and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him*, signifies that as yet truth had not the power of conjoining itself entirely with good.

4272½. The same words have also respect to Jacob himself and his posterity, and then their quality is signified. In this sense, by touching the hollow of his thigh, is signified where conjugal love is conjoined with natural good; and by the hollow of Jacob's thigh being out of joint as he wrestled with him, is signified that that conjunction was altogether injured and put out in the posterity of Jacob.

4273. *Jacob remained alone*: that this signifies good of truth procured, which then was the ultimate, appears from the representation of Jacob in this passage, as denoting the good of truth. What has been represented by Jacob, has been shewn in the foregoing pages; that he represented various things in the natural, because the state of truth and good varies in its beginning, in its progress, and in its end, see nos. 3775, 4234; in the present case he represents the good of truth. The reason of this representation is, that his wrestling is presently treated of, by which, in the internal sense, is signified temptation; and that he was named Israel, whereby is signified the celestial spiritual man; also that, in what next follows, his conjunction with Esau is treated of, by which is signified the initiation of truth into good. These are the reasons why Jacob now represents the ultimate good of truth in the natural.

4274. *And a man (vir) wrestled with him*; that this signifies temptation as to truth, appears from the signification of wrestling, as denoting temptation. Temptation itself is nothing else than wrestling or combat, for truth is attacked by evil spirits, and defended by the angels who are with the man; the apperception of this combat in man is temptation (see nos. 741, 751, 757, 761, 1661, 3927, 4249, 4256). But it is not possible for any temptation to exist, unless man be in the good of truth, that is, in the love or affection thereof; for he who does not love his own truth, or is not affected by it, does not care about it; but he who loves it, is in anxiety lest it should suffer hurt. Nothing but what man believes to be true, constitutes his intellectual life, and nothing but what he has impressed upon himself as being good, constitutes his voluntary life; wherefore, when that which he believes to be true is attacked, the life of his intellect is attacked, and when that which he has impressed upon himself as being good is attacked, the life of his will is attacked; therefore, when man

² is tempted, his life is at stake. The reason why the first of combat is as to truth, or about truth, is, that this is what man chiefly loves, and whatsoever is of any love, evil spirits assault; but when man loves good more than truth, as is the case when the order is inverted, he is then tempted as to good. What temptation is, however, few know, because few at this day undergo any temptation; for none can be tempted but they who are in the good of faith, that is, in charity towards the neighbor. They who are not in such charity, if they were tempted, would instantly yield; and they who yield, come into a confirmation of evil, and into a persuasion of falsity, for then the evil spirits with them conquer, and with these they are thereby associated. This is the reason why few at this day are admitted into any spiritual temptation, but only into some natural anxieties, that thereby they may be withdrawn from the loves of self and of the world, into which otherwise they would rush headlong without restraint.

4275. *Until the dawn went up*: that this signifies before the conjunction of the natural good, signified by Jacob, with the celestial spiritual, or the Divine good of truth, appears from the signification of the dawn, as denoting in the supreme sense the Lord, in the representative sense His kingdom, and in the universal sense the celestial of love (see no. 2405), here, the celestial spiritual; for when the dawn went up, Jacob was named Israel, by whom is signified the celestial spiritual man; before the going up of the dawn, therefore, denotes before the conjunction of natural good, now signified by Jacob, with the celestial spiritual. What the celestial spiritual is, will be shewn in treating of Israel (verse 28).

4276. *And he saw that he did not prevail over him*: that this signifies that he overcame in temptations, appears without explanation.

4277. *And he touched the hollow of his thigh*: that this signifies where celestial spiritual good is conjoined with the natural good signified by Jacob, appears from the signification of the thigh, as denoting conjugal love, and hence all celestial and spiritual love, because these are derived from conjugal love, as offspring from their parent, see no. 3021; and from the signification of the hollow of the thigh (*rota seu acetabuli, aut cavi femoris*), as denoting where conjunction is; in the present case, therefore, where there is conjunction of celestial spiritual good with the natural good signified by Jacob. But nothing can be said concerning this conjunction, unless it be first known what celestial spiritual good is, which is Israel; and what natural good is, which is Jacob; this will be pointed out in what follows (verse 28), where Jacob, then named Israel, is treated of, and also afterwards, where the posterity of Jacob are treated of.

4278. *And the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as he wrestled with him*: that this signifies that as yet truth had not the power to conjoin itself entirely with good, appears from the signification of being out of joint, as denoting that truths were not yet arranged into the order in which, together with good, they could all enter celestial spiritual good (on which subject more will be said in the explanation at verse 31); consequently that truth had not yet the power to conjoin itself entirely with good; for the hollow of the thigh is where goods are conjoined, as was said above, no. 4277.

4279. The things which have been hitherto explained, are circumstanced thus in the supreme sense and in the internal sense; but in a different manner in the lower sense, for in the latter, Jacob and his posterity are treated of as to their quality. As the Word is from the Lord, and descends from Him through heaven to man, it is therefore such as to be Divine as to every particular; and as it has descended from the Lord, so it ascends, that is, is elevated to Him, and this through the heavens. That there are three heavens, is well known; and also that the inmost heaven is called the third heaven, the middle heaven is called the second heaven, and the lowest is called the first heaven: wherefore when the Word ascends or descends in the Lord, it is Divine; in the third heaven, it is celestial, for that heaven is the celestial heaven: in the second heaven, it is spiritual, for that heaven is the spiritual heaven: in the first heaven, it is celestial and spiritual natural, for that heaven is also so named: but in the church with man, the Word as to the sense of the letter is natural, that is, worldly and terrestrial. Hence it is evident what the quality of the Word is, and how the case is with the Word whilst it is read by man who is in a holy [state], that is, who is in good and truth, for in such case with him it appears as worldly, or as historical, in which, nevertheless, there is what is holy; whereas in the first heaven it appears as celestial and spiritual natural, in which, nevertheless, there is the Divine; but in the second heaven it is spiritual; in the third heaven it is celestial; and in the Lord it is Divine. The sense of the Word is according to the heavens; the supreme sense of the Word, in which the Lord is treated of, is for the inmost or third heaven; its internal sense, in which the Lord's kingdom is treated of, is for the middle or second heaven; the lower sense of the Word, in which the internal sense is determined to that nation which is there named, is for the lowest or first heaven; but the lowest or literal sense is for man, whilst he yet lives in the world. Nevertheless, man is of such a nature, that the interior sense, and also the internal and supreme, may be communicated to him; for he communicates with the three heavens, being created into the image of the three heavens; insomuch that

whilst he lives in love to the Lord, and in charity towards the neighbor, he is a heaven in a least form ; hence it is that the kingdom of heaven is within that man, as the Lord Himself teaches in Luke, "*Behold, the kingdom of God is within you*" (xvii. 21). These things are said in order that it may be known that in the Word there is not only a supreme sense, and an internal sense, but also a lower sense ; and that in this, namely, the lower sense, the internal sense is determined to that nation which is there named ; and when this is the case, it appears manifestly from the series of things treated of : that in the present instance, the man's wrestling with Jacob, and his thigh being put out of joint, are predicated also of Jacob and his posterity, is evident. Wherefore it is allowable to explain these same words according to that sense. This sense, in what follows, will be called the INTERNAL HISTORICAL SENSE, and this also because it is sometimes wont to be represented to the life and in form in the first heaven, which also at times it has been given me to see. See the exposition premised, no. 4272, in the new period.

4280. That, in that sense, by touching the hollow of Jacob's thigh is signified where conjugal love is conjoined with natural good, appears from the signification of the hollow of the thigh, as denoting where there is the conjunction of conjugal love, see above, no. 4277. The reason why conjunction there with natural good is signified, is, that there the thigh is conjoined to the feet ; the feet in the internal sense signify natural good ; that the feet have this signification, see nos. 2162, 3147, 3761, 3986. The signification of the thigh as denoting conjugal love, and of the feet as denoting natural good, is among the things which are obsolete and lost ; but the Ancient church, which was in representatives and significatives, knew this full well ; and the knowledge of such things constituted their intelligence and wisdom ; yea, not only the intelligence and wisdom of those who were of the church, but also of those who were outside the church, as is evident from the oldest books of the Gentiles, and from those which at this day are called fabulous ; for significatives and representatives were derived to them from the Ancient church : with these also the thighs and the loins signified the conjugal, and the feet natural things. This signification of the thighs and feet is from the correspondences of all the members, organs, and viscera of man with the Grand Man, which correspondences are treated of at the close of the chapters now being explained. Concerning the correspondences with the thighs and feet, more will be said in the following pages, where it will be confirmed by living experience that this is their signification. These things must needs appear paradoxes at the present day, because, as was just now said, that science is altogether obsolete and lost ; nevertheless, how much more excellent that science is than

other sciences, may be evident from this consideration, that the Word as to the internal sense cannot be known without it; and that the angels, who are with man, perceive the Word according to that sense; also, that by that science communication with heaven is given to man; and, what is incredible, the internal man himself thinks no otherwise [than according to that science], for when the external man apprehends the Word according to the letter, the internal man apprehends it according to the internal sense; although the man, during his life in the body, is ignorant of it. This may appear especially from this circumstance, that when man comes into the other life and becomes an angel, he knows it as it were of himself and without instruction. What 4
 conjugal love is, which is signified by the thighs, and also by the loins, see nos. 995, 1123, 2727-2759; and that conjugal love is the fundamental love of all loves, nos. 686, 3021; hence it is that they who are in genuine conjugal love are also in celestial love, that is, in love to the Lord, and in spiritual love, that is, in charity towards the neighbor; wherefore by conjugal love is not only meant that love itself, but also every celestial and spiritual love. These loves are said to be conjoined with natural good, when the internal man is conjoined with the external, or the spiritual man with the natural; this conjunction is what is signified by the hollow of the thigh. That with Jacob and his posterity in general there was no conjunction, will appear manifest from what follows, for in the internal historical sense this is the subject here treated of.

4281. That by the hollow of Jacob's thigh being out of joint as he wrestled with him, is signified that that conjunction in the posterity of Jacob was altogether injured and put out, may appear from the signification of being out of joint in the above sense, as denoting being put out, and thus being injured. That the hollow of the thigh denotes conjunction, is evident from what was said above, no. 4280; and that Jacob in the Word not only denotes Jacob, but likewise all his posterity, appears from very many passages, as from Numb. xxiii. 7, 10, 21, 23; xxiv. 5, 17, 19; Dent. xxxiii. 10; Isaiah xl. 27; xliii. 1, 22; xlv. 1, 2, 21; xlviii. 12; lix. 20; Jer. x. 16, 25; xxx. 7, 10, 18; xxxi. 7, 11; xlvi. 27, 28; Hos. x. 11; Amos vii. 2; Micah ii. 12; iii. 8; Psalm xiv. 7; xxiv. 6; lix. 14[13]; lxxviii. 5; xcix. 4; and from other passages. That Jacob and his posterity were such, that with them 2
 celestial and spiritual love could not be conjoined with natural good, that is, the internal or spiritual man with the external or natural, is evident from the particulars related in the Word concerning that nation; for they knew not, nor were they willing to know, what the internal or spiritual man is, and therefore it was not revealed to them. For they believed that nothing but what is external and natural existed in man,

neither did they regard anything else in all their worship, insomuch that Divine worship with them was no other than idolatrous; for when external worship is separated from internal, it is merely idolatrous. The church, which was instituted among them, was not a church, but only the representative of a church; wherefore that church is called a representative church; that the representative of a church may exist among such men, see nos. 1361, 3670, 4208. For in representations the person is not reflected upon, but only the thing which is represented; wherefore Divine, celestial, and spiritual things were represented not only by persons, but also by inanimate things, as by Aaron's garments, by the ark, the altar, the oxen and sheep which were sacrificed, by the candlestick with the lights, by the shew-bread on the golden table, by the anointing oil, the frankincense, and other similar things. Hence it was that kings, both bad and good alike, represented the Lord's kingship; and the high priests, both bad and good alike, when they performed their function in the external form according to the statutes and commandments, represented the things which are of the Lord's Divine priesthood. In order, therefore, that the representative of a church might exist among them, such statutes and laws as were altogether representative were given them by manifest revelation; wherefore so long as they were in these statutes and laws, and observed them strictly, so long were they capable of representing; but when they turned aside from them, as to the statutes and laws of other nations, and especially to the worship of another God, they deprived themselves of the faculty of representing, in consequence whereof they were driven by external means, which were captivities, disasters, threats, and miracles, to laws and statutes truly representative; but not by internal means, like those who have internal worship in external. In the internal historical sense, which relates to Jacob and his posterity, these things are signified by the hollow of Jacob's thigh being out of joint.

4282. Verses 26-28. *And he said, Let me go, because the dawn goeth up. And he said, I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me. And he said unto him, What is thy name? And he said, Jacob. And he said, Thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel; because as a prince thou hast contended with God and with men, and hast prevailed. He said, Let me go, because the dawn goeth up, signifies that temptation ceased when conjunction was at hand: and he said, I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me, signifies that conjunction was about to take place: and he said unto him, What is thy name? and he said, Jacob, signifies the quality of good from truth: and he said, Thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel, signifies the Divine celestial spiritual at this time; Israel*

denotes the celestial spiritual man which is in the natural, thus the natural [man]; the celestial spiritual man himself, which is of the rational, is Joseph: *because as a prince thou hast contended with God and with men, and hast prevailed*, signifies continual victories in combats as to truths and goods.

In the *internal historical sense*, which treats of Jacob and his posterity, by the above words is signified as follows. By *Let me go, because the dawn goeth up*, is signified that the representative should depart from the posterity of Jacob, before they came into the representatives of the land of Canaan. By *he said, I will not let thee go unless thou bless me*, is signified that they insisted on being representative. By *he said to him, What is thy name? and he said, Jacob*, is signified that they were the posterity of Jacob, with their quality. By *he said, Thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel*, is signified that they could not represent as Jacob, but as from a new given quality. By *because as a prince thou hast contended with God and with men, and hast prevailed*, is signified by reason of the stubbornness which was in their lusts and phantasies.

4283. *And he said, Let me go, because the dawn goeth up*: that this signifies that temptation ceased when conjunction was at hand, appears from the signification of letting me go, namely, from wrestling with me, as denoting that temptation ceased; that wrestling denotes temptation, see no. 4274; and that it ceased is evident from what follows: and from the signification of the dawn, as denoting the conjunction of the natural good signified by Jacob with the celestial spiritual, or the Divine good of truth, concerning which see also above, no. 4275. The reason why the wrestling began before the dawn went up, and was finished after it had ascended, and why mention is next made of what was done when the sun arose, is that the times of the day, like the times of the year, signify states, see nos. 487, 488, 493, 893, 2788, 3785; here, states of conjunction through temptations; for when the conjunction of the internal man with the external is effected, it is then dawn to him, because he then enters into a spiritual or celestial state; then also, if he is in such a state as to be able to apperceive it, there appears to him a light like that of the dawn; otherwise his intellectual is illuminated, and his case is like that of one awaking from sleep in the morning, when the dawn is first enlightening and beginning the day.

4284. *And he said, I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me*: that hereby is signified that conjunction was about to take place, appears from the signification of not letting thee go, as denoting that [temptation] would not cease, see no. 4283; and from the signification of blessing, as denoting conjunction, see nos. 3504, 3514, 3530, 3584. Hence it is evident that by these words, "I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me," is

signified that [temptation] would not cease until conjunction was effected; that is, that conjunction was about to take place.

4285. *And he said unto him, What is thy name? and he said, Jacob:* that this signifies the quality of good from truth, appears from the signification of a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006; and from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the good of truth, see above, no. 4273.

4286. *And he said, Thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel:* that this signifies the Divine celestial spiritual at this time, and that Israel is the celestial spiritual man which is in the natural, thus the natural [man] (the celestial man himself which is of the rational is Joseph), may appear from what follows concerning Jacob and Israel, and also concerning Joseph; but first we must say what is here meant by the celestial spiritual. It is known, indeed, in the church at this day, that there is a spiritual man, and that there is a natural man, or an internal man and an external: but what the spiritual or internal man is, is not as yet so well known, still less what the celestial man is, and that this is distinct from the spiritual; and as this is not known, it cannot be known what the celestial spiritual man is, who here is Israel: we must therefore explain the matter in
 2 a few words. It is known that there are three heavens, namely, the inmost, middle, and ultimate heaven, or, what is the same thing, the third, second, and first. The inmost or third heaven is celestial, for the angels there are called celestial, because they are in love to the Lord, and hence are most conjoined to the Lord, and consequently they are in wisdom more than all others; they are innocent, and are hence called innocencies and wisdoms: these angels are distinguished into internal and external, the internal are more celestial than the external. The middle or second heaven is spiritual, for the angels there are called spiritual, because they are in charity towards the neighbor, that is, in mutual love, which is such that one loves another more than himself; and as they are such, they are in intelligence, and are hence called intelligences: these angels also are distinguished into internal and external, the internal being more spiritual than the external. But the ultimate or first heaven is also celestial and spiritual, yet not in the same degree as the others, for what is natural adheres to the angels in it, wherefore they are called celestial and spiritual natural; they are also in mutual love, but they do not love others more than themselves, but as themselves; they are in the affection of good and in the Knowledge of truth, and are also distinguished into internal and external. But what the celestial
 3 spiritual is, shall also be briefly explained: they who were just above called spiritual, and are in the middle or second heaven, are called celestial spiritual; they are named celestial from

mutual love, and spiritual from intelligence thence. The internal in that heaven are they who are represented by Joseph, and also in the Word are called Joseph; but the external are they who are represented by Israel, and also in the Word are called Israel; the former, namely, the internal who are called Joseph, partake of the rational, whereas the external, who are called Israel, partake of the natural, for they are [in the] middle between the rational and the natural. This is the reason why it was said, that Israel is the celestial spiritual man which is in the natural, thus the natural [man], and that Joseph is the very celestial spiritual man which is of the rational; for in the universal sense, all good which is of love and charity is called celestial; and all truth which, by derivation thence, is of faith and intelligence, is called spiritual. These observations are 4 made in order that it may be known what is meant by Israel; but in the supreme sense, Israel signifies the Lord as to the Divine celestial spiritual; but in the internal sense, he signifies the Lord's spiritual kingdom in heaven and on earth: the Lord's spiritual kingdom on earth is the church, which is called the spiritual church; and as Israel is the Lord's spiritual kingdom, he is also the spiritual man, for in every such man there is the Lord's kingdom, because man is a heaven in a least form, and also a church (see no. 4279). By Jacob is represented in the supreme sense the Lord as to the natural, both celestial and spiritual; and in the internal sense, the Lord's kingdom such as it is in the ultimate or first heaven, consequently also that [principle] of the church; good in the natural is what is here called celestial, and truth in the natural is what is called spiritual. From these considerations it may appear what is signified in the Word by Israel and by Jacob, and also why Jacob was named Israel. But what has been said cannot but 5 appear obscure; chiefly for this reason, that few know what the spiritual man is, and scarcely any what the celestial man is; consequently, that there is any distinction between the spiritual man and the celestial man. The reason why this is not known, is, that there is no distinct perception of the good which is of love and charity, and of the truth which is of faith; and these things are not perceived, because there is no longer any genuine charity, for where a thing is not, there cannot be any perception of it; also because man is but little solicitous about those things which relate to the life after death, and thus about those which relate to heaven, but very solicitous about those things which concern the life in the body, and thus about the things of the world. If man were solicitous about those things which relate to the life after death, and consequently about the things of heaven, he would easily apprehend all that has been said above; for what a man loves, he easily imbibes and apprehends; whereas what he does not love, he imbibes and apprehends with

6 difficulty. That Jacob and Israel have different significations, is very manifest from the Word; for in its historical parts, as also in the prophetical, mention is sometimes made of Jacob, sometimes of Israel, and sometimes of both in one verse. Hence it may be evident that there is an internal sense of the Word, and that without this sense it cannot be at all known. That Jacob is sometimes called Jacob, and sometimes Israel, appears from the following passages in Genesis: “*Jacob* dwelt in the land of the sojournings of his father These are the nativities of *Jacob*; Joseph was a son of seventeen years: and *Israel* loved Joseph more than all his sons” (xxxvii. 1–3); where Jacob is first called Jacob, and then Israel, and is called Israel when Joseph is treated of. Again: “When *Jacob* saw that there was corn in Egypt, *Jacob* said to his sons And the sons of *Israel* came to buy in the midst of those who came” (xlii. 1, 5). And afterwards: “They went up out of Egypt, and came into the land of Canaan unto *Jacob* their father; and when they told him all the words of Joseph which he spoke unto them, the spirit of *Jacob* their father revived; and *Israel* said, It is much, Joseph my son is yet alive” (xlv. 25, 27, 28). Further: “And *Israel* journeyed, and all that he had: and God said unto *Israel* in the visions of the night, and said, *Jacob, Jacob*. And he said, Behold me And *Jacob* arose from Beersheba, and the sons of *Israel* carried *Jacob* their father” (xlvi. 1, 2, 5); and in the same chapter, “These are the names of the sons of *Israel* that came into Egypt, of *Jacob* and his sons” (verse 8). Again: “Joseph brought in *Jacob* his father, and set him before Pharaoh; and Pharaoh said unto *Jacob*; and *Jacob* said unto Pharaoh” (xlvii. 7–10). And in the same chapter: “And *Israel* dwelt in the land of Goshen; and *Jacob* lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years; and the days of *Israel* approached that he must die; and he called his son Joseph” (verses 27–29). Again: “And it was told *Jacob*, and he said, Behold, thy son Joseph cometh unto thee: and *Israel* strengthened himself, and sat upon his bed; and *Jacob* said unto Joseph, God Shaddai appeared unto me in Luz” (xlviii. 2, 3); and *Israel* is named in the same chapter, verses 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 21. And lastly: “*Jacob* called his sons, and said, Gather yourselves together, and hear, ye sons of *Jacob*, and hearken unto *Israel* your father, And when *Jacob* had made an end of commanding his sons” (xlix. 1, 2, 33). From these passages it manifestly appears that Jacob is sometimes called Jacob, and sometimes Israel, and thus that Jacob denotes one thing, and Israel another; or that one thing is signified when Jacob is named, and another when Israel is named, also that this arcanum cannot be
7 known at all, except from the internal sense. The signification of Jacob and of Israel has been shewn above; in general by

Jacob in the Word is signified the external of the church, and by Israel the internal, for every church has an external and an internal, or is internal and external; and since that which is of the church is signified by Jacob and by Israel, and all of the church is from the Lord, therefore in the supreme sense, both Jacob and Israel denote the Lord, Jacob as to the Divine natural, Israel as to the Divine spiritual. Hence the external which is of the Lord's kingdom and church is Jacob, and the internal is Israel, as may appear further from the following passages, in which also each is named in his peculiar sense. In the prophecy of Jacob, at that time Israel: "By the hands of the mighty one of *Jacob*; hence the shepherd, the stone of *Israel*" (Gen. xlix. 24). In Isaiah: "Hear, O *Jacob* my servant, and *Israel* whom I have chosen; . . . I will pour out my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thy children (*nati*) . . . This shall say, I am Jehovah's; and this shall call himself by the name of *Jacob*; and he shall write with his hand unto Jehovah, and shall surname himself by the name of *Israel*" (xliv. 1, 3, 5); in this passage *Jacob* and *Israel* manifestly denote the Lord, and the seed and children of *Jacob* and *Israel* denote those who are in faith in Him. In the prophecy of Balaam: "Who shall number the dust of *Jacob*, and the number of the fourth part of *Israel*?" (Numb. xxiii. 10). And again: "No divination is against *Jacob*, nor enchantment against *Israel*: at this time it shall be said of *Jacob* and of *Israel*, What hath God done" (verse 23 of the same chapter). Again: "How good are thy tabernacles, O *Jacob*! thy dwellings, O *Israel*!" (xxiv. 5). And again: "A star shall arise out of *Jacob*, and a Sceptre out of *Israel*" (verse 17 of the same chapter). In Isaiah: "My glory will I not give to another. Attend unto me, O *Jacob*, and *Israel* called by Me; I am the same, I am the first, I also am the last" (xlviii. 11, 12). In the same prophet: "*Jacob* shall cause them that come to take root; *Israel* shall blossom and flourish, and the faces of the world shall be filled with increase" (xxvii. 6). In Jeremiah: "Fear not, my servant *Jacob*; neither be terrified, O *Israel*, for, lo, I have kept thee from afar" (xxx. 10). In Micah: "In gathering I will gather *Jacob* all of thee; in gathering together I will gather together the remains of *Israel*; I will put them together as the sheep of Bozrah" (ii. 12). The reason why *Jacob* was named *Israel*, appears from the words themselves, when that name was given him, "Thy name shall no longer be called *Jacob*, but *Israel*; because as a prince thou hast contended with God and with men, and hast prevailed." For in the original language, *Israel* signifies one contending as a prince with God; whereby, in the internal sense, is signified that he conquered in the combats of temptations: for temptations and combats in temptations were the means whereby the Lord made

His Human Divine (see nos. 1737, 1813, and elsewhere); and temptations and victories in temptations are what make man spiritual, wherefore Jacob was for the first time named Israel after he had wrestled; that wrestling denotes being tempted, see no. 4274. It is known that the church, or the man of the Christian church, calls himself Israel: but still no one in the church is Israel, unless he be made a spiritual man by temptations, as the name itself also implies. That it was afterwards confirmed that Jacob should be called Israel, appears from what follows, where these words occur: "God appeared unto *Jacob* again, as he came out of Padan Aram, and blessed him. And God said unto him, Thy name is *Jacob*; thy name shall no longer be called *Jacob*, but *Israel* shall be thy name: and He called his name *Israel*" (Gen. xxxv. 9, 10); the reason of this confirmation will be shewn below.

4287. *Because as a prince thou hast contended with God and with men, and hast prevailed:* that this signifies continual victories in combats as to truths and goods, appears from the signification of contending as a prince, as denoting overcoming in combats, which are here the combats of temptations, since these are treated of; and from the signification of with God and with men, as denoting as to truths and goods, of which we shall² speak presently. Inasmuch as in the supreme sense the Lord is treated of, in that sense it is He who is meant by contending as a prince with God and with men; for by His Own power He sustained all temptations, and thereby overcame the hells, for He admitted all the hells in their order into Himself, yea even to the angels, of whom we shall speak presently; and thus He reduced into order all things which were in the heavens and in the hells, and at length glorified Himself, that is, made the Human in Himself Divine. Hence it is evident that the Lord in the supreme sense is Jacob and Israel, as was shewn just above, no. 4286; and not only that He as a prince contended, that is, sustained all the combats of temptations, and conquered³ in them, but also that He sustains them with every man. But see what has been frequently said above on this subject, namely, that the Lord above all others sustained the most grievous temptations, nos. 1663, 1668, 1787, 2776, 2786, 2795, 2816. That the Lord fought from Divine love, differently from all men, nos. 1690, 1691, 1789, 1812, 1813, 1820. That although He had no actual evil, the Lord fought against the hereditary evil from the mother, so that at length he was not her son, nos. 1444, 1573, 2025, 2574, 2649, 3318. That the Lord through the combats of temptations, and continual victories, arranged all things into the heavenly form, no. 1928. And that through continual victories in the combats of temptations He united the Divine Essence to the Human Essence, nos. 1661, 1737, 1813, 1921, 2025, 2026, 2500, 2523, 2632, 2776. And that the

Lord with man sustains temptations, and subdues evil and the hells, nos. 987, 1661, 1692. That contending with God and with men denotes being tempted as to truths and goods, is an arcanum which does not appear from the letter. That it was not God with whom Jacob contended, may be evident to every one, and will also be made manifest from the explanation below; for it cannot be predicated of any man that he contends with God, and prevails. But the internal sense teaches what is here signified by God and by men, namely, that by God is signified truth, and by men good; and this, because God in the internal sense signifies truth, and hence when truth is treated of, the term God is used, nos. 2586, 2769, 2807, 2822; and when the term man (*homo*) is used, good is meant. The reason why man denotes good, is, that the Lord Alone is Man, and that from Him man is called man, see nos. 49, 288, 565, 1894; also that from Him heaven is man, and is called the Grand Man, see nos. 684, 1276, 3624-3649, 3741-3751. Hence also the Most Ancient church, which was in celestial good, was called man, no. 478: wherefore also by man in the Word, where good is treated of, is signified good, as in Isaiah: "I will render a *man-man* (*vir homo*) more rare than gold, and a *man* (*homo*) than the gold of Ophir" (xiii. 12). Again: "The inhabitants of the earth shall be burned, and few *man-man* (*vir homo*) shall be left" (xxiv. 6): *man-man* (*vir homo*) denotes spiritual good or the good of truth; man (*homo*) denotes good. Again: "The highways are wasted, he that passeth in the way hath ceased, he hath made vain the covenant, he hath disclaimed the cities, he regardeth not a *man-man* (*vir homo*)" (xxxiii. 8). In Jeremiah: "I beheld the earth, and lo, it was empty and void; and the heavens, and their light was none; . . . I beheld, and lo, there was *not a man* (*homo*), and all the birds of the heavens had flown away" (iv. 23, 25). Again: "Behold the days are coming, saith Jehovah, in which I will sow the house of Israel, and the house of Judah, *with the seed of man*, and with the seed of beast" (xxxi. 27). In Ezekiel: "Thy merchants with *the soul of man* (*homo*) and vessels of brass gave thy trading" (xxvii. 13). Again: "Ye my flock, the flock of my pasture, *ye are a man* (*homo*), I am your God" (xxxiv. 31). Again: "The wasted cities shall be full of the *flock of man* (*homo*)" (xxxvi. 38). In these passages man (*homo*) denotes those who are in good, and thus it denotes good, for man is man from good; but truth, which is derived from good, is called in the Word *man-man* (*vir homo*), and also the son of man (*homo*).

4288. These same words which have been hitherto explained, refer also to the Jewish and Israelitish nation, which in the Word is named Jacob, as has been said and shewn above, no. 4279; in that sense, which is called the internal historical sense, by these words, *Let me go, because the dawn goeth up*, is

signified that the representative should depart from the posterity of Jacob, before they came into the representatives of the land of Canaan. The quality of that nation has been shewn above, namely, that there was no internal worship with it, but only external, thus that the heavenly conjugal [principle] was separated from it, and therefore that no church could be established among it, but only the representative of a church, see no. 2 4281. But it is requisite to know what is meant by a representative church, and what by the representative of a church. A representative church is, when internal worship is in external; but the representative of a church is, when there is no internal worship, yet nevertheless external. In both cases there are nearly similar external rituals, namely, similar statutes, laws, and precepts; but in a representative church, externals correspond with internals, so as to make a one, whereas in the representative of a church there is no such correspondence, because the externals are either without internals, or at variance with them. In a representative church, celestial and spiritual love is the principal; whereas in the representative of a church, corporeal and worldly love is the principal: celestial and spiritual love is the very internal itself, but where this love does not exist, but only corporeal and worldly love, the external is without an internal. The Ancient church, which was after the flood, was a representative church; but that which was established amongst the posterity of Jacob was merely the representative of a church.

3 But to render the distinction more evident, we will illustrate it by examples. In the representative church, Divine worship was celebrated on mountains, because mountains signified celestial love, and in the supreme sense the Lord (see nos. 795, 1430, 2722, 4210), and whilst they were celebrating worship on mountains, they were in their holy [state,] because at the same time in celestial love. In the representative church, Divine worship was also celebrated in groves, because groves signified spiritual love, and in the supreme sense the Lord as to that love (see no. 2722), and whilst they were celebrating worship in the groves, they were in their holy [state,] because at the same time in spiritual love. In the representative church, when they celebrated Divine worship, they turned their faces to the rising sun, because by the rising sun was also signified celestial love, see nos. 101, 1529, 1530, 2441, 2495, 3636, 3641; also when they looked at the moon, they were filled in like manner with a certain holy veneration, because the moon signified spiritual love, see nos. 1529, 1530, 1531, 2495, 4060; in like manner when they beheld the starry heaven, because this signified the angelic heaven or the Lord's kingdom. In the representative church they had tents or tabernacles, and Divine worship in them; and this [worship] was holy, because tents or tabernacles signified the Holy of love and worship, see nos. 414, 1102, 2145,

2152, 3312; and so in numberless other cases. In the repre- 4
 sentative of a church, indeed, Divine worship was at first in
 like manner celebrated on mountains and in groves; they looked
 likewise towards the rising sun, and to the moon and the stars;
 moreover, worship was celebrated in tents or tabernacles. But
 whereas they were in external worship without internal, or in
 corporeal and worldly love, but not in celestial and spiritual
 love, and thus worshipped the very mountains and groves, and
 the sun, moon, and stars, as likewise their tents or tabernacles,
 and hence made those rituals idolatrous, which in the Ancient
 church were holy, therefore they were restricted to what was
 general, namely, to the mountain where Jerusalem was, and at
 last where Zion was, to the rising of the sun as seen thence and
 from the temple, to a general tent, which was called the tent of
 the assembly, and finally to the ark in the temple; and this in
 order that the representative of a church might exist when they
 were in a holy external, otherwise they would have profaned holy 5
 things. Hence it may appear what a difference there is between
 a representative church and the representative of a church. In
 general, they who were of the representative church had com-
 munication with the three heavens as to the interiors, to which
 external things served as a plane; whereas they who were in
 the representative of a church, did not communicate with
 heaven as to the interiors, but still the externals, in which they
 were held, could serve as a plane, and this miraculously of the
 Lord's Providence, in order that some communication might
 exist between heaven and man through something like a
 church; for without the communication of heaven with man
 through something of a church, the human race would perish.
 What the correspondence of internal things is, cannot be ex-
 plained in a few words; but by the Divine mercy of the Lord,
 it shall be explained in the following pages.

4289. That by these words, *Let me go, because the dawn goeth
 up*, is signified that the representative should depart from the
 posterity of Jacob, before they came into the representatives of
 the land of Canaan, appears from the series of things in the
 internal historical sense, in which the posterity of Jacob are
 treated of. Their state as to the things which are of the
 church, is also described in the Word by the evening, by the
 night, and by the morning or the dawn; the latter signifies
 when they came into the land of Canaan, and consequently into
 the representative of a church there. The case herein is thus:
 the representative of a church could not be established amongst
 them, until they were altogether vastated, that is, until they
 had no Knowledge of internal things; for if they had had a
 Knowledge of internal things, they might have been affected
 with them, and thus might have profaned them. For holy
 things, that is, internal truths and goods, can be profaned by

those who know and acknowledge them, and still more by those who are affected with them, but not by those who do not acknowledge them. See what was said and shewn above concerning profanation, namely, that they who know and acknowledge holy things, can profane them, but not they who do not know and acknowledge them, nos. 593, 1008, 1010, 1059, 3398, 3898. That they who are within the church can profane holy things, but not they who are without, no. 2051. That, consequently, they who cannot remain in the acknowledgment and faith of good and truth, are withheld as far as possible from them, nos. 3398, 3402. And that they are kept in ignorance, lest they should profane, nos. 301-303. What danger arises from the profanation of holy things, nos. 571, 582. That worship is made external, to prevent the profanation of internal, nos. 1327, 1328. That on this account internal truths² were not discovered to the Jews, no. 3398. Therefore it was provided by the Lord, that the genuine or internal representative of the church should depart from the posterity of Jacob, before they came into the representatives of the land of Canaan, to such an extent that they did not know anything concerning the Lord. They knew, indeed, that the Messiah was to come into the world, but to the intent that He might raise them to glory and eminence above all the nations of the whole earth, not that He might save their souls to eternity. Yea, neither did they know anything of a heavenly kingdom, nor of a life after death, nor even of charity and faith. In order that they might be reduced to this ignorance, they were detained for some hundred years in Egypt, and when they were called out thence, they had lost all knowledge of the very name of Jehovah (see Exod. iii. 12-14); and, moreover, they had lost all the worship of the representative church, insomuch that after the promulgation of the commandments of the Decalogue in their presence from Mount Sinai, within a month of days they relapsed to the Egyptian worship of a golden calf (Exod. xxxii. 4). And as³ the nation which was brought forth out of Egypt was of such a quality, therefore they all perished in the wilderness; for nothing was any longer required of them but to keep the statutes and commandments in their external form, inasmuch as this was to perform the representative of the church: but to this they who had grown up to mature age in Egypt, could not be brought, but their children could, although with difficulty, at first by miracles, and afterwards by fears and captivities, as is evident from the books of Joshua and Judges. Hence it may appear that every genuine or internal representative of the church had departed from them before they came into the land of Canaan, where an external representative of the church was begun amongst them in a full form; for the land of Canaan was the very land itself, where representatives of the

church could be set forth, because all the places and boundaries in that land were representative from ancient times, see no. 3686.

4290. In the internal historical sense, by these words, *he said, I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me*, is signified that they insisted on being representative; for insisting is signified by the words, I will not let thee go, and the representative of the church by being blessed. That the posterity of Jacob insisted on being representative of the church, and that they were not chosen above other nations, cannot indeed appear from the historicals of the Word in the sense of the letter, because in this sense the historicals of the Word involve arcana of heaven, and therefore so follow in a series; and because the very names signify things, yea, many names, as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the supreme sense signify the Lord Himself, as has been abundantly shewn in the foregoing pages, see also nos. 1965, 1989, 2011, 3245, 3305, 3439. That the posterity of Jacob² were not chosen, but insisted that the church should be amongst them, may appear from the internal historical sense in several passages of the Word, and plainly in the following: "Jehovah said unto Moses, Go up thence, thou and the people, *whom thou hast made to go up out of the land of Egypt*, into the land which I swore unto Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, saying, Unto thy seed will I give it. . . . I will not go up in the midst of thee, for thou art a people hard of neck; lest I consume thee in the way. When the people heard this evil word, they mourned, and they laid aside every one his ornament from upon him. . . . And Moses took the tent, and stretched it for himself without the camp, and removed it far from the camp. . . . And Moses said unto Jehovah, See, *Thou sayest unto me, make this people to go up*, when Thou hast not made known to me whom Thou wilt send with me; . . . now, therefore, I pray Thee, if I have found grace in Thine eyes, make known to me, I pray Thee, Thy way, that I may know concerning Thee, that I have found grace in Thine eyes; see also, that this nation is Thy people. He said, therefore, My faces shall go until I shall give thee rest" (Exod. xxxiii. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12-14). It is here said that Moses made the people go up out of the land of Egypt; also afterwards, that they laid aside their ornaments, and mourned, and that Moses stretched his tent without the camp, and hereby that Jehovah assented; thus manifestly that they themselves insisted. Again: "Jehovah said unto Moses, How long³ will this people provoke Me? and how long will they not believe in Me, for all the signs which I have done in the midst of them? I will smite them with the pestilence, and will extinguish them, and will make thee into a nation greater and mightier than they. But Moses supplicated, and Jehovah, being entreated, said, I will be propitious according to thy word; nevertheless, I live, and

the whole earth shall be filled with the glory of Jehovah. For as to all the men who have seen My glory, and My signs which I have done in Egypt and in the wilderness, yet have tempted Me these ten times, neither have obeyed My voice, they shall not see the land which I have sworn unto their fathers; all that have provoked Me shall not see it. . . . In this wilderness shall your carcases fall together; but your children I will bring in" (Numb. xiv. 11-13, 20-23, 29, 31). From this passage, also, it is evident that Jehovah wished to extinguish them, consequently not to establish a church amongst them, but that they insisted, and that therefore it was done. The same also appears from several other passages, where it is said that Jehovah wished to totally destroy that so often rebellious nation, but as often suffered Himself to be entreated by their
 4 applications. The like also is involved in the circumstance of Balaam not being permitted to curse that people (Numb. xxii.-xxiv.); and likewise in other passages, where it is said that it repented Jehovah that He had brought in that people; also that Jehovah was entreated; and further, that He so often entered into a new covenant with them. Such things are signified in the internal historical sense by these words, "I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me." The same also is signified by Jacob fraudulently depriving Esau of his birthright, and likewise of his blessing (Gen. xxv. and xxvii.).

4291. In the internal historical sense, by *he said unto him, What is thy name? And he said, Jacob*, is signified that they were the posterity of Jacob, with their quality. This may appear from the signification of a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006; and from the signification of Jacob, as denoting his posterity, see no. 4281.

4292. That in the internal historical sense, by *he said, Thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel*, is signified, that they could not represent as Jacob, but as from a new given quality, may appear from the signification of Jacob in the Word, as denoting his posterity, see above, no. 4281; and from the signification of a name, as denoting quality, see just above, no. 4291. The new quality itself is Israel in the internal sense: for Israel is the celestial spiritual man, consequently the internal, see no. 4286; and since Israel is the celestial spiritual man, thus the internal, Israel also is the internal spiritual church; for it is the same thing whether we say the spiritual man, or the spiritual church, because the spiritual man individually is a church, and many constitute the church in general. If man individually were not a church, there would not be any church in general; a congregation in general is what is commonly called a church, but in order that it may be a church, every individual in the congregation must be a church; for every
 2 general thing implies parts similar to itself. As to the point

in question, namely, that they could not represent as Jacob, but as from a new given quality, which is Israel, the case is thus : those who represented the church were the posterity of Jacob specifically, but not of Isaac specifically, for the posterity of Isaac were descended not only from Jacob, but also from Esau; still less were they the posterity of Abraham specifically, for his posterity were descended not only from Jacob, but also from Esau, and likewise from Ishmael; and also from his sons by his other wife Keturah, as from Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Jishbak, Shuach, and from their sons (Gen. xxv. 1-4). Now, whereas the posterity of Jacob insisted that they should be representative, as was shewn just above, no. 4290, they could not represent as Jacob, nor as Isaac, nor as Abraham : the reason why they could not represent as Jacob, was, that Jacob represented the external of the church, but not the internal; and they could not represent as Isaac together, nor as Abraham together, owing to the reason just now adduced above. Therefore, in 3 order that they might represent a church, it was necessary that a new name should be given to Jacob, and by that a new quality, which should signify the internal spiritual man, or what is the same thing, the internal spiritual church; this new quality is Israel. Every church of the Lord is internal and external, as has been frequently shewn above; the internal is that which is represented, and the external that which represents. The internal church also is either spiritual or celestial; the internal spiritual church was represented by Israel, but the internal celestial church was represented afterwards by Judah :—on this account also a division was made, and the Israelites by themselves were a kingdom, and the Jews (*Judæi*) by themselves; but on this subject, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, more will be said in the following pages. Hence it is evident that Jacob, that is, the posterity of Jacob, could not represent a church as Jacob, for this would be only to represent the external of a church; but as Israel, because Israel is the internal. That the internal is that which is represented, and 4 the external that which represents, has been shewn above throughout this work, and may also appear from man himself. The speech of man represents his thought, and the action of man represents his will; speech and action are the externals, but thought and will are the internals of man. Moreover, the very face of man, by its various [changes of] countenance, represents both his thought and will, as is known to every one: for with the sincere, their interior states may be seen from their looks; in a word, all things which are of the body represent the things which are of the disposition (*animus*) and the mind. The case is similar with the externals of the church, for these 5 resemble the body, whereas the internals resemble the soul, as the altars and the sacrifices offered on them, which, it is well

known, were external things, in like manner the shew-bread, also the candlestick with its lights, and the perpetual fire, which, as may be known to every one, represented internal things : and the case was the same in regard to the other rites. That these external things could not represent external things, but internal, may appear from what has been adduced above ; thus that Jacob could not represent as Jacob, because Jacob is the external of the church ; but as Israel, because Israel is the internal thereof. This is what is meant by the new given quality which the posterity of Jacob should represent.

4293. That in the internal historical sense, by *because as a prince thou hast contended with God and with men, and hast prevailed*, is signified by reason of the stubbornness which was in their fantasies and lusts, may appear from the signification of God, and from the signification of men, as denoting truths and goods, see no. 4287. These same words have here an opposite sense, because in this sense they are spoken of the posterity of Jacob, with whom there were interiorly no truths and goods, as was shewn above, but falsities and evils; falsities are phantasies, because they are of phantasies, and evils are lusts, ² because they are of lusts. That this nation insisted on being representative, that is, on being a church in preference to all nations throughout the world, see no. 4290 : that this was also permitted, owing to the stubbornness which was in their phantasies and lusts, is here meant. What was the quality of their phantasies and lusts, no one can know, unless he has had some conversation with them in the other life ; and this was granted me in order that I might know, for occasionally I have there spoken with them. They love themselves and the wealth of the world above all others ; and, moreover, above all others they fear the loss of distinction, and also the loss of gain. Wherefore, even at this day, as formerly, they despise others in comparison with themselves, and by the most intense application acquire to themselves wealth ; moreover, they are timid ; and as such has been from ancient times the quality of this nation, therefore they were capable above all other nations of being held in a holy external without any holy internal, and thereby of representing in an external form the things which are of the church : these phantasies and lusts are what caused such stubbornness. ³ This also appears from several things which are recorded of them in the historicals of the Word ; after they have been punished, they could be in such external humiliation as no other nation could be in ; for they could lie prostrate on the ground for whole days, and roll themselves in the dust, not raising themselves up till the third day ; they could also bewail themselves for several days together, going in sackcloth, and in tattered garments with ashes or dust sprinkled on their heads ; they could fast continuously for several days, and during the fast burst forth into

bitter weeping. But this was merely the effect of bodily and earthly love, and of the fear of losing pre-eminence and worldly wealth: for it was not anything internal which affected them, because they knew not, neither indeed were they willing to know, anything internal, such as that there is a life after death, and that there is eternal salvation. Hence it may appear, ⁴ that such being their quality, they could not but be deprived of every holy internal, inasmuch as this in nowise agrees with such a holy external, for they are altogether contrary to each other: also, that they could act above all other nations as the representative of a church, namely, that they could represent holy things in an external form, without any holy internal; and thus that by this nation might be given somewhat of communication with the heavens, see no. 4288.

4294. Verses 29-32. *And Jacob asked and said, Tell me, I pray thee, thy name. And he said, Wherefore is this, that thou dost ask for my name? and he blessed him there. And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel; because I have seen God faces to faces, and my soul is delivered. And the sun rose upon him as he passed over Peniel; and he halted upon his thigh. Therefore the sons of Israel eat not the sinew of what is put out, which is upon the hollow of the thigh, even to this day; because he touched in the hollow of Jacob's thigh the sinew of what was put out. And Jacob asked and said, Tell me, I pray thee, thy name, signifies the angelic heaven and its quality: and he said, Wherefore is this, that thou dost ask for my name? signifies that heaven was not willing to reveal itself: and he blessed him there, signifies conjunction with the Divine celestial spiritual: and Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, signifies a state of temptations: because I have seen God faces to faces, and my soul is delivered, signified that he sustained the most grievous temptations as if they were from the Divine: and the sun rose upon him, signifies conjunction of goods: as he passed over Peniel, signifies a state of truth in good: and he halted upon his thigh, signifies that truths were not yet arranged into that order, that all, together with good, might enter celestial spiritual good: therefore the sons of Israel eat not the sinew of what is put out, which is upon the hollow of the thigh, signifies that those things are not appropriated in which there are falsities: even to this day, signifies for ever, that falsities were not adjoined: because he touched in the hollow of Jacob's thigh the sinew of what was put out, signifies the cause, because there were falsities.*

In the internal historical sense, in which the posterity of Jacob ² are treated of, by *Jacob asked and said, Tell me, I pray thee, thy name*, are signified evil spirits: by *he said, Wherefore is this, that thou dost ask for my name?* is signified that they did not acknowledge [that temptation came] from evil spirits: by *he blessed him there*, is signified that it was so done: by *Jacob called the name of the*

place Peniel, is signified a state that they put on representations: by *because I have seen God faces to faces, and my soul is delivered*, is signified that he was representatively present: by *the sun rose upon him*, is signified when they came into representations: by *as he passed over Peniel*, is signified when they came into the land of Canaan: by *he halted upon his thigh*, is signified that goods and truths were altogether destroyed in that posterity: by *therefore the sons of Israel eat not the sinew of what is put out, which is upon the hollow of the thigh*, is signified that posterity ought to know this: by *even to this day*, is signified for ever that they were such: by *because he touched in the hollow of Jacob's thigh the sinew of what was put out*, is signified because they had a hereditary [element], which could not be eradicated by regeneration, because they did not admit it.

4295. *And Jacob asked and said, Tell me, I pray thee, thy name*: that this signifies the angelic heaven and its quality, may appear from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the Lord as to the Divine natural, concerning which see above; and from the signification of God, whose name he asked, and also of men, with whom as a prince he contended and prevailed, as denoting truths and goods, thus those who are in truths and goods (see above, no. 4287); and whereas the angelic heaven is heaven by virtue of truths and goods, this is what is specifically signified by God and men, with whom the Lord prevailed. Also throughout the Word angels are called gods, and this by virtue of truths and goods, as in David: "God stood in the *assembly of God*, in the midst of gods He hath judged. . . . I said, *Ye are gods*; and all of you are the sons of the most High" (Psalm lxxxii. 1, 6); where it evidently appears, that the assembly of God, and gods, denote the angelic heaven. Again: "Who in the sky shall be compared with Jehovah? who among *the sons of the gods* shall be likened unto Jehovah?" (lxxxix. 7 [6]). Again: "Confess ye to the *God of gods*; . . . confess ye to the Lord of lords" (cxxxvi. 2, 3). Hence, and also from these considerations, that no one can contend as a prince with God and prevail, and that he who is called god was not willing to reveal his name, it is evident that it was the angelic heaven with which the Lord fought. That an arcanum lies concealed in this passage, is very manifest from the words themselves: "Wherefore is this, that thou dost ask for my name?" for if he had been Jehovah God, he would not have concealed his name, nor would Jacob have asked, "What is thy name?" for asking a name, implies
 2 another, or others, than God Himself. That the Lord in temptations fought at last with the angels themselves, yea, with the whole angelic heaven, is an arcanum which has not heretofore been discovered. But the case is thus: the angels are indeed in the utmost wisdom and intelligence,

but they have all their wisdom and intelligence from the Lord's Divine, and from themselves or from their proprium they have nothing of either; so far, therefore, as they are in truths and goods from the Lord's Divine, so far they are wise and intelligent. The angels themselves openly confess, that they have no wisdom and intelligence from themselves, yea, they are even indignant if any one attributes to them anything of wisdom and intelligence; for they know and perceive that this would be to derogate from the Divine that which is Divine, and to claim to themselves that which is not their own, thus to incur the crime of spiritual theft. The angels also say, that all their proprium is evil and false, both from heredity and from actual life in the world when they were men (see nos. 1880, 4085), and that evil and falsity is not separated or wiped away from them, and themselves thereby justified; but that it all remains with them, yet that they are withheld by the Lord from evil and falsity, and are kept in good and truth (see no. 1581). These things all the angels confess, nor is any one admitted into heaven, unless he knows and believes them; for otherwise they cannot be in the light of wisdom and intelligence which is from the Lord, and consequently not in good and truth. Hence also it may be known in what manner it is to be understood, that heaven is not pure in the eyes of God (Job xv. 15). This³ being the case, in order that the Lord might restore the universal heaven to heavenly order, He even admitted into Himself temptations from the angels, who, as far as they were in their proprium, were so far not in good and truth: these temptations are the inmost of all, for they act only into ends, and with such subtlety as to escape all observation; but as far as they are not in their proprium, so far they are in good and truth, and incapable of tempting. Moreover, the angels are continually being perfected by the Lord, and yet cannot by any means be perfected to eternity to such a degree, that their wisdom and intelligence may be compared with the Divine wisdom and intelligence of the Lord; for they are finite, and the Lord is Infinite, and there can be no comparison of the finite with the infinite. From these considerations, then, it may appear what is meant by the god with whom Jacob as a prince contended, and also why he was not willing to reveal his name.

4296. *Wherefore is this, that thou dost ask for my name?* that this signifies that heaven was not willing to reveal itself, is evident from what has been just now said and shewn above, no. 4295.

4297. *And he blessed him there:* that this signifies conjunction with the Divine celestial spiritual, appears from the signification of blessing, as denoting conjunction, see nos. 3504, 3514, 3565, 3584. That the conjunction was with the Divine celestial spiritual, is manifest from what precedes concerning Jacob, in that he was named Israel, for by Israel is represented

the Lord as to the Divine celestial spiritual, see no. 4286, where also may be seen what is meant by the celestial spiritual.

4298. *And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel*: that this signifies a state of temptations, appears from the series of the things treated of; for in olden times names were given to places where anything peculiar happened, which names were significative of the event which happened there, and of its state, see nos. 340, 2643, 3422. To this place a name was given which signified a state of temptations, for such a state is here described by Jacob's wrestling and contending. Peniel in the original language signifies the faces of God; that seeing the faces of God denotes sustaining the most grievous temptations, will be explained in what now follows.

4299. *Because I have seen God faces to faces, and my soul is delivered*: that this signifies that he sustained the most grievous temptations, as if they were from the Divine, appears from the signification of seeing God, as denoting approaching near to Him through interior things, that is, goods and truths, hence denoting presence, see no. 4198; from the signification of faces, as denoting interior things, see nos. 1999, 2434, 3527, 3573, 4066, consequently thoughts and affections, for both the latter and the former are interior things, because they appertain to the lower mind (*animus*), and to the mind, and manifest themselves in the face; and from the signification of my soul is delivered, as denoting sustaining, namely, the Divine presence. That by all these expressions is signified that he sustained the most grievous temptations as if they were from the Divine, can only appear from both the proximate and remote causes of temptations. The proximate causes are the evils and falsities with man, which lead him into temptations, consequently evil spirits and genii who infuse them (see no. 4249); but still no one can be tempted, that is, undergo any spiritual temptation, unless he has conscience, for spiritual temptation is nothing else than torture of conscience; consequently, none can be tempted but those who are in celestial and spiritual good, for these have conscience, and the rest have it not, and do not
 2 even know what conscience is. Conscience is a new will and a new understanding from the Lord; thus it is the Lord's presence with man, and is the nearer in proportion as man is in the affection of good or of truth; if the presence of the Lord is nearer than is suitable to the degree in which man is in the affection of good or truth, man comes into temptation. The reason is, that the evils and falsities which are with man, tempered with the goods and truths which are with him, cannot endure a nearer presence; this may appear from circumstances existing in the other life, namely, that evil spirits cannot in anywise approach to any heavenly society without beginning to feel anguish and torment; also that evil spirits cannot endure

that angels should look at them, for they are instantly tortured and fall into a swoon; and also from the fact that hell is removed from heaven, because it cannot endure heaven, that is, the Lord's presence which is in heaven. Hence it is said of them in the Word: "Then shall they begin to say to the mountains, Fall upon us; and to the hills, Conceal us" (Luke xxiii. 30); and in another place: "They shall say to the mountains and to the rocks, Fall upon us, and hide us from the face of Him Who sitteth on the throne" (Apoc. vi. 16). The misty and dark sphere also, which exales from the evils and falsities of those who are in hell, appears like a mountain or rock, under which they are hidden, see nos. 1266, 1267, 1270. From these con- 3 siderations, then, it may be known that these words, "I have seen God faces to faces, and my soul is delivered," signify sustaining the most grievous temptations, as if they were from the Divine. Temptations and torments appear as if they were from the Divine, because they exist through the Divine presence of the Lord, as stated above, but still they are not from the Divine or from the Lord, but from the evils and falsities which are with him who is tempted or tormented. For from the Lord there proceeds none but what is holy, good, true, and merciful, which cannot be endured by those who are in evils and falsities, because these are opposite or contrary. Evils, falsities, and [states of] unmercifulness are continually trying to violate those holy [states], and in proportion as they attack them, so far they are tortured, and when they attack, and are thus tortured, they suppose that it is the Divine which is torturing them; this is what is meant by these words, "as if they were from the Divine." That no one can see Jehovah face to face, 4 and live, was known to the Ancients, and hence this Knowledge was derived to the posterity of Jacob; and it was on this account they so much rejoiced when they saw any angel, and yet lived, as in the Book of Judges: "Gideon saw that it was the angel of Jehovah, wherefore Gideon said, Lord Jehovah, since I have seen the angel of Jehorah face to face. And Jehovah said unto him, Peace be unto thee; fear not, for thou shalt not die" (vi. 22, 23). In the same book: "Manoach said unto his wife, Dying we shall die, because we have seen God" (xiii. 22). And in Moses: "Jehovah said unto Moses, Thou canst not see My faces; because a man (homo) shall not see Me and live" (Exod. xxxiii. 20). The reason why it is said of Moses "that 5 he spoke with Jehovah face to face" (Exod. xxxiii. 11), and that "Jehovah knew him face to face" (Deut. xxxiv. 10), is that He appeared to him in a human form adapted to his reception, which was external, namely, as an aged and bearded man sitting with him; as I have been instructed by the angels. Hence also the Jews had no other idea of Jehovah than as of a very old man with a long beard as white as snow, who could do miracles above

other gods; but not that He was most holy, because they knew not what the holy was, still less could they in anywise see the Holy proceeding from Him, because they were in corporeal and terrestrial love, without a holy internal, see nos. 4289, 4293.

4300. *And the sun rose upon him*: that this signifies conjunction of goods, appears from the signification of the sun rising, as denoting conjunction of goods; that by the dawn going up is signified when conjunction is at hand or begins, see no. 4283. Hence it follows that the sun rising denotes conjunction itself; for, in the internal sense, the sun signifies celestial love (see nos. 1529, 1530, 2441, 2495, 3636, 3643, 4060), and consequently goods, for these are of that love. When celestial love manifests itself with man, that is, when it is apperceived, the sun is said to rise upon him; for then the goods of that love are conjoined to him.

4301. *As he passed over Penuel*: that this signifies a state of truth in good, appears from the signification of Penuel, as denoting a state of truth in good; for it was Jabbok over which Jacob first passed when he entered into the land of Canaan, and by Jabbok is signified the first insinuation of the affections of truth, see nos. 4270, 4271. He now passes over Penuel, and hence by Penuel is signified a state of truth insinuated in good. The conjunction of good is also treated of, and good is not good unless there be truth in it, for good has its quality and also its form from truth, insomuch that it cannot be called good in any man unless truth be in it; but truth takes its essence and consequently its life from good; and this being the case, and the subject treated of being the conjunction of goods, the state of truth in good is also treated of. The state of truth in good may indeed be described, but still not apprehended, except by those who have celestial perception; others cannot even have an idea of the conjunction of truth with good, because to them truth is in obscurity, for they call that truth which they have learnt from doctrinals, and they call that good which is done according to such truth. But those who have perception, are in celestial light as to the understanding or intellectual sight, and are affected with the truths which are conjoined to good, as the eye or bodily sight is affected with the flowers in gardens and meadows in spring-time; and those who are in interior perception, are affected with truths as with fragrance exhaling from flowers. Such is the angelic state; wherefore those angels perceive all the differences and varieties of the insinuation and conjunction of truth in good, thus indefinite things in comparison with man; for man does not even know that there is any insinuation and conjunction, and that hence he becomes spiritual.

3 In order to give some notion of this subject, we will say a few words on it. There are two things which constitute the internal man, namely, the understanding and the will; truths pertain to

the understanding, and goods to the will; for what a man knows and understands to be so, he calls truth, and what he performs from will, thus what he wills, he calls good; these two faculties ought to constitute a one. This may be illustrated by comparison with the sight of the eye, and with the pleasantness and delight perceived by it; when the eye sees objects, it apperceives a pleasantness and delight thence according to the forms, colours, and thus the beauties in the whole and in the parts, in a word, according to the order or arrangements into series; this pleasantness and delight is not of the eye, but of the lower mind (*animus*) and its affection: and so far as man is affected with those things, so far he sees them, and retains them in the memory; whereas those things which the eye sees from no affection, pass away, neither are they inserted in the memory, and thus are not conjoined to it. Hence it is evident, ⁴ both that objects of the external sight are implanted according to the pleasantness and delight of the affections, and that they are in that pleasantness and delight; for when a similar pleasantness or delight recurs, such objects will also recur, in like manner when similar objects recur, such a pleasantness and delight also recurs, with variety according to states. The case is exactly similar with the understanding, which is the internal sight: its objects are spiritual things, and are called truths, the field of these objects is the memory, and the pleasantness and delight of this sight is good; thus it is in good that truths are inseminated and implanted. Hence it may in some degree appear what is meant by the insinuation of truth into good, and by the conjunction of truth in good; also what is meant by good, which is here treated of; on which subjects the angels perceive innumerable things when man perceives scarcely anything.

4302. *And he halted upon his thigh*: that this signifies that truths were not as yet arranged into that order, that all, together with good, might enter into celestial spiritual good, appears from the signification of halting, as denoting being in good, wherein as yet are no genuine truths, but general truths into which genuine truths may be insinuated, and such as do not disagree with genuine truths; on which subject we shall speak presently. In the supreme sense, in which the Lord is treated of, by halting upon the thigh is signified that truths were not as yet arranged into that order, that all, together with good, might enter into celestial spiritual good; that the thigh denotes celestial spiritual good, see nos. 4277, 4278. The order in which truths must be, ² when they enter into good, here, celestial spiritual good, cannot be explained to the apprehension, for it must first be known what order is, and then the quality of the order which truths have; also, what celestial spiritual good is, and next how truths through good enter into celestial spiritual good; although these particulars should be described, still they would not appear

manifest except to those who are in celestial perception, and not at all to those who are in natural perception alone. For they who are in celestial perception, are in the light of heaven which is from the Lord, in which light is intelligence and wisdom; but they who are in natural light, are not in any intelligence and wisdom, except so far as the light of heaven flows into this light, and disposes it in such a manner, that the things which are of heaven may appear in those things which are of natural light, as in a mirror, or in a certain representative image; for natural light presents to the sight nothing of spiritual truth without the
 3 influx of the light of heaven. This only can be said concerning the order in which truths must be in order that they may enter into good; all truths, like goods, both as to generals and particulars, yea, as to the veriest singulars, are arranged in heaven in such an order, that one has respect to another in such a form, as the members, organs, and viscera of the human body, or their uses, both in general and in particular, and likewise in the veriest singulars, have mutual respect to each other, and constitute a one. Hence, namely, from the order in which truths and goods are arranged, heaven itself is called the Grand Man; its very life is from the Lord, Who from Himself arranges all things in general and particular into such an order; and hence heaven is a likeness and image of the Lord. When, therefore, truths are arranged into such an order as that into which heaven is arranged, they are in heavenly order, and can enter into good; the truths and goods with every angel are in such an order, and also the truths and goods with every man who is regenerated. In a word, the order of heaven is the arrangement of the truths which are of faith in the goods which are of charity towards the neighbor, and the arrangement of these [goods] in the good
 4 which is of love to the Lord. Halting denotes being in good, in which as yet are no genuine truths, but still general truths into which genuine truths may be insinuated, and such as do not disagree with genuine truths; thus the halt are those who are in good, but not in genuine good, owing to their ignorance of truth, as is the case with the Gentiles who live in mutual charity; this is evident from those passages of the Word where mention is made in a good sense of the halt and halting, as in Isaiah: "The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be opened; then the *halt* shall leap as the hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing" (xxxv. 5, 6). In Jeremiah: "Behold, I will bring them from the land of the north, and I will gather them together from the sides of the earth, amongst them the blind and the *halt*, she that is with child and she that bringeth forth together" (xxxi. 8). In Micah: "In that day, saith Jehovah, I will gather *her that halteth*, and I will gather together her that is driven out; . . . and I will make *her that halteth* a remnant, and her that was driven out a numerous

nation : and Jehovah shall reign over them in Mount Zion, from now and to eternity" (iv. 6, 7). In Zephaniah : "In that time I will save *her that halteth*, and will gather together her that was driven out, and will place them into praise and into a name" (iii. 19). Every one may see that in these passages the halt and the halting do not denote the halt and the halting, for it is said of them that they shall leap, that they shall be gathered together, that they shall be placed for a remnant, and that they shall be saved; but it is evident that by them are signified those who are in good, and not so much in truths, as is the case with the well-disposed gentiles, and also with like persons within the church. Such also are meant by the halt, of whom 5 the Lord spoke in Luke : "Jesus said, When thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind; then thou shalt be blest" (xiv. 13, 14). And again : "The master of the house . . . said unto his servant, Go forth quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind" (xiv. 21). The Ancient church distinguished its neighbor or neighbors, towards whom it was to exercise works of charity, into classes, and some they called maimed, some halt, some blind, and some deaf, and thereby they understood those who were spiritually such; as also they called some hungry, thirsty, sojourners, naked, sick, prisoners (Matt. xxv. 33-39, 42-45); in like manner widows, orphans, needy, poor, miserable, by whom they meant no others than those who were such as to truth and good, and who were to be suitably instructed, led into the way, and thereby provided for as to their souls. But as at this day it is not charity, but faith, which constitutes the church, therefore it is altogether unknown what is meant in the Word by the persons above described; when yet it must be evident to every one, that it is not meant that the maimed, the halt, and the blind are to be invited to a feast, neither was it commanded by the master of the house that such are to be brought in, but those who are spiritually such; also that in everything which the Lord spoke, there is the Divine, and consequently a celestial and spiritual sense. In like manner by 6 the Lord's words in Mark : "If thy foot cause thee to stumble, cut it off: it is better for thee to enter into life *halt*, than having two feet to be cast into the gehenna of fire, into the unquenchable fire" (ix. 45; Matt. xviii. 8): by the foot, which was to be cut off if it caused to stumble, is meant the natural, which continually opposes itself to the spiritual, and which was to be destroyed if it attempted to break down truths; and thus, that by reason of the disagreement and opposition of the natural man, it is better to be in simple good, although in the negation of truth; this is signified by entering halt into life; that the foot denotes the natural, see nos. 2162, 3147, 3761, 3986,

- 7 4280. In the Word, by the halt are also signified those who are in no good, and consequently in no truth, as in Isaiah: "Then the spoil shall be divided; *they that halt* shall plunder the spoil" (xxxiii. 23). In David: "When I halt, they are glad, and gather together; the *halt* gather together against me, whom I have not known" (Psalm xxxv. 15). And as by the halt such were signified, therefore also it was forbidden to sacrifice anything *halt* (Dent. xv. 21, 22; Malachi i. 8, 13); and also for any one that was *halt* of the seed of Aaron "to perform the office of priest" (Levit. xxi. 18). The case is similar with the halt as with the blind; for in a good sense the blind signify those who are in ignorance of the truth, and in an opposite sense those who are in falsities, see no. 2383.
- 8 In the original language, the halt is expressed by one term, and he that halteth by another; and by the halt, in the proper sense, are signified those who are in natural good, into which spiritual truths cannot flow, owing to natural appearances and the fallacies of the senses; and in the opposite sense those who are in no natural good, but in evil, which altogether hinders the influx of spiritual truth; whereas by one that halteth, in the proper sense, are signified those who are in natural good, into which general truths are admitted, but not particular and singular truths, owing to their ignorance; but in the opposite sense, those who are in evil, and thus who do not even admit general truths.

4303. *Therefore the sons of Israel eat not the sinew of what is put out, which is upon the hollow of the thigh*: that this signifies that those things are not appropriated in which there are falsities, appears from the significance of eating, as denoting being conjoined and appropriated, see nos. 2187, 2343, 3168, 3513, 3596, 3832; and from the signification of the sinew, as denoting truth, for truths in good are like the sinews in the flesh, and also truths in the spiritual sense are sinews, and good is flesh, see nos. 3579, 3813. Similar things also are signified by sinews and flesh in Ezekiel: "Thus said the Lord Jehovih to these bones, *I will give sinews upon you*, and will bring flesh upon you, and will give spirit in you. . . . And I saw, when lo, the *sinews came upon them*, and flesh came up" (xxxvii. 5, 6, 8). The new creation of man, that is, his regeneration, is here treated of; but when truths are distorted, they no longer become truths, but as they are distorted to what is opposite, they accede to falsities; hence it is, that by the sinew of what is put out is signified falsity. That the hollow of the thigh is where there is the conjunction of conjugal love with natural good, consequently where there is the influx of spiritual truth into natural good, see nos. 4277, 4280. Hence it is evident that by these words, "Therefore the sons of Israel eat not the sinew of what is put out, which is upon the hollow of the

thigh," is signified that those things were not appropriated in which there were falsities. The reason why these things are said of the sons of Israel, is, that by Israel is signified the Divine celestial spiritual (see no. 4286); and by sons, truths (see nos. 489, 491, 2623); thus that the truths of the Divine celestial spiritual did not appropriate to themselves any falsities.

4304. *Even to this day*: that this signifies for ever, that falsities were not adjoined, appears from the signification of the expression, even to this day, as denoting, wherever it occurs in the Word, what is perpetual and eternal, see no. 2838.

4305. *Because he touched in the hollow of Jacob's thigh the sinew of what was put out*: that this signifies the cause, because there were falsities, appears from the signification of touching in the hollow of Jacob's thigh, as here denoting the cause, because there were falsities; that this is signified by touching in the hollow of Jacob's thigh, appears from what was said above, nos. 4277, 4278, 4303.

4306. The same words which have been thus far explained, treat also of the posterity of Jacob, and this sense is called the lower sense, and also the internal historical sense, see nos. 4279, 4288. How the words are to be understood in this sense, shall be now explained.

4307. That in the internal historical sense, by *Jacob asked and said, Tell me, I pray thee, thy name*, are signified evil spirits, may appear from several things in this sense, in which these words, and what follow concerning the posterity of Jacob, are predicated; for the internal sense is always in application to the subject treated of. That evil spirits, and not good ones, are signified by him who wrestled with Jacob, may appear from this consideration, that by wrestling is signified temptation (see nos. 3927, 3928, 4274), and no temptation ever comes through good spirits, but through evil; for temptation is an excitation of the evil and falsity which are with man (see nos. 741, 751, 761, 1820, 4249, 4299). Good spirits and angels never excite evils and falsities, but defend man against them, and bend them to good; for good spirits are led by the Lord, and nothing ever proceeds from the Lord but holy good and holy truth. That the Lord tempts no one is known from a received doctrinal in the church, see also nos. 1875, 2768; hence, and also from this consideration, that the posterity of Jacob yielded in every temptation, both in the wilderness and afterwards, it is evident that evil spirits, and not good ones, are signified by him who wrestled with Jacob. Moreover, that nation, which is here signified by Jacob, was not in any spiritual and celestial love, but in corporeal and worldly love, see nos. 4281, 4288, 4289, 4290, 4293. The presence of spirits with men is according to their loves, good spirits and angels are present with those who are in spiritual and celestial love, and evil spirits with those

who are only in corporeal and worldly love; and this is so much the case, that every one may know the quality of the spirits present with him, if he only observes the quality of his loves, or what is the same thing, the quality of his ends, for every one has for an end that which he loves. The reason why he called himself God, was, that Jacob believed it; like his posterity, who constantly believed that Jehovah was in their holy external, when yet Jehovah was only representatively present, as will appear from what follows. They believed also that Jehovah led into temptations, that all evil was from Him, and that He was in anger and fury when they were punished; wherefore, according to their belief, it was so said in the Word, when yet Jehovah never leads into temptations, neither is any evil in any case from Him, neither is He ever in anger, still less in fury, see nos. 223, 245, 592, 696, 1093, 1683, 1874, 1875, 2395, 3605, 3607, 3614; hence also it is, that he who wrestled with Jacob was not willing to reveal his name. The reason why, in the internal spiritual sense, by him who wrestled with Jacob is meant the angelic heaven (no. 4295), is that the Lord, Who is there represented by Jacob in the supreme sense, admitted even the angels to tempt Him, and that the angels then were left to their own proprium, as was shewn in the above passage.

4308. That in the internal historical sense, by *he said, Wherefore is this, that thou dost ask for my name?* is signified that they did not acknowledge [that temptation came] from evil spirits, appears from what was said just before, no. 4307.

4309. That in the internal historical sense, by *he blessed him there*, is signified that it was so done, appears from the signification of blessing in this case, as denoting that they acted as a representative of a church (see no. 4290), therefore, in the present case, by *he blessed him there*, is signified that it was so done.

4310. That in the internal historical sense, by *Jacob called the name of the place Peniel*, is signified a state that they should put on representations, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, of which frequent mention has been made above; from the signification of a place, as denoting a state, see nos. 2625, 2837, 3356, 3387; and from the signification of Peniel, as denoting in this sense putting on representations, for these are treated of in the preceding pages and in the following. What Peniel signifies is explained by these words, "Because I have seen God faces to faces, and my soul is delivered," by which is signified that the Lord was representatively present, which subject is presently treated of; thus in the present case that they put on representations. The names of places, like the names of persons, and also the things themselves, have not a like signification in one sense as in another: thus, in the case of Jacob himself, in the sense of the letter he signifies Jacob himself; in the internal historical sense, he

signifies his posterity (see no. 4281); in the internal spiritual sense, he signifies the natural man with the regenerate; but in the supreme sense, he signifies the Lord as to the Divine natural, as has been frequently shewn above. Such also is the case with other names, and thus with Peniel.

4311. That in the internal historical sense, by *because I have seen God faces to faces, and my soul is delivered*, is signified that He was representatively present, appears from the signification of seeing God faces to faces, when predicated of the state in which the posterity of Jacob were, as denoting that the Lord was representatively present; for seeing God faces to faces in an external form and with the bodily sight, is not seeing Him present (no. 4299). That He was not present, as with those who are regenerated, and thus in spiritual love and faith, is evident from what was said concerning that nation, nos. 4281, 4288, 4290, 4293, namely, that they were in external worship, and not at the same time in internal, or, what is the same thing, that they were in corporeal and worldly love, and not in spiritual and celestial; with such the Lord cannot be present in any other manner than representatively. It shall be briefly explained what is meant by being present representatively; a man who is in corporeal and worldly love, and not at the same time in spiritual or celestial love, has none but evil spirits present with him, even when he is in a holy external; for good spirits cannot possibly be present with such a man, because they instantly perceive the quality of the man's love, since there is a sphere which exhales from his interiors, which spirits perceive as manifestly as man perceives the fetid and filthy [odors] which float around him in the air. That nation, which is here treated of, was in such a state as to good and truth, or as to love and faith; nevertheless, to the intent that they might act as the representative of a church, it was miraculously provided by the Lord, that when they were in a holy external, and were also at such times encompassed about by evil spirits, still the holiness in which they were might be elevated into heaven; but this through good spirits and angels, not within them but without them, for within them there was nothing but what was empty or defiled: wherefore communication was not given with the man himself, but with the holiness itself, in which they were whilst doing the statutes and precepts, which were all representative of the spiritual and celestial things of the Lord's kingdom: this is what is signified by the Lord's being representatively present with that nation. But the Lord is present in a different manner with those within the church, who are in spiritual love and thence in faith; with such, good spirits and angels are present, not only in external worship, but also at the same time in internal; wherefore in their case, communication of heaven is given with themselves, for the

Lord flows in through heaven through their internals into their externals; to these latter the holiness of worship is beneficial in the other life, but not to the former. The case is the same with priests and presbyters who preach what is holy, and yet live ill and believe ill; with such also there are no good spirits, but evil, even whilst they are in worship which appears holy in its external form; for it is the love of self and of the world, or the love of seeking honors and acquiring gain, and reputation for the sake thereof, which inflames them, and presents an affection of what is holy, sometimes to such a degree, that nothing of pretence is noticed, and at such times neither is it believed by themselves, when yet they are in the midst of evil spirits, who are at such times in a similar state, and aspire and inspire. That evil spirits can be in such a state, and that they are so whilst they are in externals, and held back from the love of self and the love of the world, it has been given me to know from manifold experience, of which I shall speak, by the Divine merey of the Lord, in the relations annexed to the following chapters. These [priests] have no communication with heaven in themselves; but they who hear and apprehend the words which they speak, provided they are in a pious and holy internal, have communication; for it is of no consequence from whom the voice of good and truth flows forth, provided their lives be not manifestly wicked, since this causes scandal. That the nation descended from Jacob was such, namely, that it was encompassed about by evil spirits, and yet that the Lord was representatively present with them, may appear from several passages in the Word; for they were very far from worshipping Jehovah at heart, inasmuch as they turned themselves to other gods, and became idolatrous, as soon as ever miracles ceased; which was a manifest proof that at heart they worshiped other gods and confessed Jehovah with the mouth alone, and indeed only to the end, that they might be the greatest, and have pre-eminence over all the surrounding nations. That this people at heart, and Aaron himself among them, worshiped an Egyptian idol, and with the mouth confessed Jehovah merely on account of the miracles, is very evident from the golden calf which Aaron made for them, and this within a month of days after they had seen such great miracles on mount Sinai, besides those which they saw in Egypt, concerning which see Exod. xxxii.; that Aaron also was such, is said manifestly in the same chapter, verses 2-5, and especially verse 35; the same appears also from many other passages, as related in the books of Moses, of Judges, of Samuel, and of the Kings. That they were only in external worship, but not in any internal, is evident also from this consideration, that they were prohibited from coming near mount Sinai, when the law was being promulgated, and if they touched the mount,

that dying they would die (Exod. xix. 11-13; xx. 16 [19]); the reason was, that their internal was unclean: again, "that Jehovah dwelt with them in the midst of their uncleanness" (Levit. xvi. 16). The quality of that nation is evident also from the song of Moses (Deut. xxxii. 15-43), and from several passages in the prophets. Hence it may be known that with that nation there was not any church, but only the representative of a church; and that the Lord was present with it only representatively. See also what was adduced⁶ above on this subject, namely, that with the posterity of Jacob there was the representative of a church, but not a church, nos. 4281, 4288. That the representative of a church was not instituted amongst them, until they were altogether vastated as to a holy internal, and otherwise they would have profaned holy things, nos. 3398, 4289. That whilst they continued in the [observance of their] statutes, they were capable of representing, but not when they turned away from them, n. 3881. That on this account they were held strictly in rituals, and were driven thereto by external means, nos. 3147, 4281. That their worship was made external, without internal, to the intent that they might act as the representative of a church, no. 4281. That on this account, also, the interiors of the church were not discovered to them, nos. 301, 302, 303, 2520, 3398, 3479, 3769. That they were such, that they were capable, above all other nations, of being in a holy external without an internal, no. 4293. And that on this account they have been preserved to this day, no. 3479. That the holy external does not at all affect them as to their souls, no. 3479.

4312. That in the internal historical sense, by *the sun rose upon him*, is signified when they came into representations, appears from the signification of the sun rising, in this sense in which the posterity of Jacob are treated of, as denoting when they came into representations; by the going up of the dawn was signified the state before they come into representatives, see no. 4289. The sun is also said to rise with everyone who becomes a church, thus also who becomes representative of a church.

4313. That in the internal historical sense, by *as he passed over Penuel*, is signified when they came into the land of Canaan, appears from this consideration, that Penuel was the first station after Jacob passed the river Jabbok, and that all boundaries were significative according to distance and situation, see nos. 1585, 1866, 4116, 4240: thus Penuel, as being the first boundary, signifies when he came into the land of Canaan.

4314. That in the internal historical sense, by *he halted upon his thigh*, is signified that goods and truths were entirely destroyed among that posterity, appears from the representation of Jacob, who in this case is *he*, as denoting his posterity, see no. 4281; and from the signification of halting upon the thigh,

as denoting those who are in no good, and thence in no truth, see no. 4302; in the present case, therefore, by "he halted upon his thigh" is signified that goods and truths were entirely² destroyed among that posterity. The quality of that nation appears manifestly from several things which the Lord Himself spoke in parables, which in the internal historical sense were spoken of that nation; as from what He spoke in the parable of a man, a king, who reckoned with the servant who had no mercy towards another (Matt. xviii. 23 to the end); in the parable of "the householder, who let out a vineyard to husbandmen, and went abroad, and the husbandmen caught the servants whom he sent, beat them with rods, killed them, and stoned them; lastly he sent his son, whom they cast out of the vineyard and killed: on hearing which parable, the Scribes and Pharisees knew that He spoke of them" (Matt. xxi. 33-45; Mark xii. 1-9; Luke xx. 9); in the parable of "the man who gave talents to his servants; and he who received one talent went and hid it in the earth" (Matt. xxv. 14-30; Luke xix. 13-16); in the parable of "those who came to him who was wounded by thieves" (Luke x. 30-37); in the parable of those who were called to a great supper, and they all excused themselves, of whom the Lord said, "I say unto you, That none of those men (*viri*) who were called shall taste of my supper" (Luke xiv. 16-24); in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (Luke xvi. 19 to the end); in the parable of "those who despise others in comparison with themselves" (Luke xviii. 10-14); and in the parable of "the two sons, one of whom said, I will go into the vineyard, but went not. And Jesus said, Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and harlots shall enter into the³ kingdom of the heavens before you" (Matt. xxi. 28-32). The quality of that nation is openly declared by the Lord, in Matthew, chap. xxiii. 13, and following verses, where at the end He says: "Ye testify against yourselves, that ye are the sons of those who killed the prophets, and ye fill up the measure of your fathers" (verses 31-33). In Mark: "Jesus said unto them, Rightly hath Isaiah prophesied concerning you, . . . This people honoreth me with their lips, but their heart is altogether far from me; in vain do they worship me, teaching doctrines the commandments of men, forsaking the commandment of God" (vii. 6-13). In John: "The Jews answered Jesus, We be Abraham's seed, . . . but Jesus said unto them, Ye are of your father the devil, and the desires of your father ye will do: he was a murderer from the beginning, and stood not in the truth, because the truth is not in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh from his own; because he speaketh a lie, and is the father of it" (viii. 33, 44). Such being their quality, they are also called a wicked and adulterous generation (Matt. xii. 39); also an offspring of vipers (Matt. iii. 7; xxiii. 33; Luke iii. 7);

and in Matthew: "O offspring of vipers, how can ye speak good things, when ye are evil?" (xii. 34). That with that nation 4 there was not even any natural good remaining, is signified by the fig-tree, of which it is thus written in Matthew: "Jesus seeing one fig-tree in the way, came to it, but found nothing on it but leaves only, therefore He said unto it, Henceforth let no fruit be born of thee to eternity, whence presently the fig-tree withered away" (xxi. 19). That the fig-tree denotes natural good, see no. 217. From these considerations it may appear that goods and truths were altogether destroyed with that nation. Goods and truths are said to be destroyed, when there 5 are none interiorly; the goods and truths which appear outwardly, derive their esse and their life from those which are internal; such, therefore, as the internal are, such are the external, howsoever these latter may appear before the eyes of man. There are some whom I knew in the life of their body, and who then appeared as though in zeal for the Lord, the church, their country and the common good, and for what is just and fair, and yet the same in the other life are amongst the infernals, and, what I wondered at, amongst the worst of them. The reason was, that their interiors had been filthy and profane, and they had feigned that zeal for the sake of reputation, in order to acquire honours and wealth, thus for the sake of themselves, but not for the sake of what they professed with their mouths. Wherefore, when those externals are put off, as takes place at death, the internals are manifested, and appear as they had been within, which while they lived they had concealed from the world. This is what is meant by goods and truths being utterly destroyed.

4315. That in the internal historical sense, by *therefore the sons of Israel eat not the sinew of what is put out, which is upon the hollow of the thigh*, is signified that posterity ought to know this, may appear from this consideration, that it was a memorial whereby they were to remember that they were such; thus that hence they ought to know this.

4316. That in the internal historical sense, by *even to this day*, is signified for ever, that they were such, appears from the signification of even to this day, when the expression occurs in the Word, as denoting for ever, see no. 2838. That that posterity was such from the earliest times, may appear from the sons of Jacob themselves; from *Reuben*, in that "he lay with Bilhah his father's concubine" (Gen. xxxv. 22); from *Simcon* and *Leri*, in that "they slew Chamor and Shechem, and all the men of their city, and that the *rest of the sons* came upon those who were thrust through, and spoiled the city" (xxxiv. 1, 27-29); therefore Jacob, at that time Israel, before he died, spoke thus concerning them; concerning Reuben: "Thou shalt not be superior, because thou wentest up to thy father's bed;

then thou madest thyself unworthy: he went up to my couch" (xlix. 3, 4); and concerning Simeon and Levi: "Let not my soul come into their secret; in their assembly let not my glory be united: because in their anger they slew a man, and in their good pleasure they hamstrung an ox. Cursed be their anger, for it was vehement: and their fury, for it was grievous; I will divide them among Jacob, and scatter them among Israel" (xlix. 5-7). The quality of *Judah* appears also from this consideration, that he married a Canaanitess (Gen. xxxviii. 1, 2); which yet was contrary to the commandment, as may appear from the words of Abraham to the servant who was sent to betroth Rebekah to his son Isaac (Gen. xxiv. 3, 6), and from several passages in the Word; that a third part of that nation was from this stock, namely, from the son Shelach who was of the Canaanitish mother (Gen. xxxviii. 11; chap. xlvi. 12), see Numb. xxvi. 20; 1 Chron. iv. 21, 22. The same is likewise evident from the wicked deed which they and the rest of the sons of Jacob did against Joseph (Gen. xxxvii. 18 to the end). The quality of their posterity, who were in Egypt, is manifest from the circumstances related of them when they were in the wilderness, where they were so often rebellious, and afterwards in the land of Canaan, where they so often became idolaters. Lastly, their quality at the time of the Lord's coming has been shewn just above, no. 4314. What their quality is at this day, namely, in regard to their opposition to the Lord, to the things of the church, and to charity towards the neighbor and to each other, is known. Hence it may appear that such has perpetually been the quality of that nation. Let not any one, therefore, henceforth suppose that there was any church amongst them, but only a representative of a church; still less that they were chosen in preference to others.

4317. That in the internal historical sense, by *because he touched in the hollow of Jacob's thigh the sinew of what was put out*, is signified because they had a hereditary which could not be eradicated by regeneration, because they did not admit it, appears from the signification of the thigh, as denoting conjugal love, and hence every celestial and spiritual love, see no. 4280; and from the signification of the hollow of the thigh, as denoting where there is the conjunction of conjugal love, also of every celestial and spiritual love, with natural good, see no. 4277, 4280. Hence, touching it, or hurting so as to occasion halting, denotes destroying the good which is of those loves; and whereas this was done in Jacob, hereby is signified that from him it was done with his posterity, thus that it was hereditary. That the sinew of what is put out denotes falsity, see no. 4303; in the present case it denotes the falsity which is from hereditary evil. Hence, and from the series, it follows that this hereditary could not be rooted out of them by regeneration,

because they did not admit it. That they had such a hereditary, and that they could not be regenerated, is very evident from all those things which are related of them in the Word, and still further from the following passages in Moses: "Moses called all Israel, and said unto them, Ye have seen all that Jehovah hath done in your eyes in the land of Egypt unto Pharaoh and unto all his servants, and unto all his land; . . . and *Jehovah hath not given you a heart to know, and eyes to see, and ears to hear, even unto this day* (Deut. xxix. 1, 3 [2, 4]). Again: "*I know the device of the people, which they do this day, before I bring it into the land which I have sworn*" (xxxii. 21). And again: "I will hide my faces from them, I will see what their latter end shall be; for they are a *generation of perversities, sons in whom is no truth. . . . I would exterminate them, I would cause their memory to cease from man, unless I feared the indignation of the enemy. . . . Because they are a nation perishing in counsels, and there is no intelligence in them; . . . because their vine is of the vine of Sodom, and their grapes of the fields of Gomorrah; their grapes are hemlocks, the clusters are bitter to them. Their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel head of asps. Is not this laid up in store with me, sealed up in my treasures?*" (xxxii. 20, 26-34); and very frequently elsewhere, especially in Jeremiah. That this was signified by touching³ the hollow of Jacob's thigh, and his halting in consequence thereof, is plain from Hosea: "The controversy of Jehovah with Judah, to visit upon Jacob; according to his ways, and according to his works He will render to him. In the womb he supplanted his brother; in his grief he contended with God; and contended against the angel, and prevailed; he wept and entreated him" (xii. 3-5 [2-4]); where, in the internal historical sense, contending with God denotes insisting that a representative of a church might be amongst them, see nos. 4290, 4293. That they had such a hereditary from Jacob, is evident from the above considerations, and if time permitted, might be shewn from several others. In regard to what⁴ specifically concerns the hereditary, it is believed in the church at this day, that all hereditary evil is derived from the first parent, and that on this account all are damned as to that evil. But this is not the case. Hereditary evil derives its origin from the parents of each individual, and from the parents' parents or grandfathers and great-grandfathers successively. Every evil, which they have procured to themselves by actual life, so as to render it as it were natural by frequent use or habit, descends by derivation into their children, and becomes in them hereditary, together with that which was implanted in the parents from their grandfathers and great-grandfathers; hereditary evil from the father is interior, and

hereditary evil from the mother is exterior, the former cannot easily be eradicated, but the latter can. When man is being regenerated, the hereditary evil which had been rooted in by derivation from the nearest parents, is extirpated; but it remains with those who are not regenerated, or cannot be regenerated. This, then, is hereditary evil, see also nos. 313, 494, 2122, 2910, 3518, 3701. This is also evident to every one who reflects, and likewise from this consideration, that every family has some peculiar evil or good, by which it is distinguished from other families; and that this is from the parents and grandfathers, is well known. The case is similar in regard to the Jewish nation which remains at this day, and which, it is very manifest, is distinct and recognizable from other nations, not only by their peculiar genius, but also by
5 their manners, speech, and countenance. But what hereditary evil is, is known to few; it is believed to consist in doing evil, but it consists in willing and thence thinking evil, hereditary evil being in the will itself and thence in the thought, and being the very tendency [or endeavor] which is therein, and which adjoins itself when man does good. It is known by the delight which is felt when evil befalls another; and that root lies deeply hid, for the very interior form receptive of good and truth from heaven, or through heaven from the Lord, is depraved, and, so to speak, distorted, so that when good and truth flows in from the Lord, it is either reflected, perverted, or suffocated. Hence it is that no perception of good and truth is given at this day, but instead thereof with the regenerate there is conscience, which acknowledges that which is learnt from parents and masters, as good and true. It is of hereditary evil to love one's self more than another, to will evil to another if one does not receive honor from him, to perceive delight in revenge, also to love the world more than heaven, and all the lusts or evil affections which are thence. Man is ignorant that such things are in it, and still more that such things are opposite to heavenly affections; nevertheless, in the other life it is manifestly shewn how much of evil from the hereditary every one has attracted to himself by actual life, also how much he has removed himself from heaven by the
6 evil affections thence derived. That in the posterity of Jacob, hereditary evil could not be eradicated by regeneration, because they did not admit it [namely, regeneration], is evident also from the historicals of the Word, for they fell in all the temptations in the wilderness, as recorded in Moses; and also afterwards in the land of Canaan, as often as they did not see any miracles; and yet those temptations were external, but not internal or spiritual. As to spiritual things, they could not be tempted, because they knew not internal truths, neither had they internal goods, as has been shewn above; and no one

can be tempted except as to those things which he knows and possesses; temptations are the very essential means of regeneration. This is what is signified by their not admitting regeneration. Concerning their state and lot in the other life, see nos. 939-941, 3481.

A CONTINUATION CONCERNING THE GRAND MAN, AND CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE, HERE CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SENSES IN GENERAL.

4318. *The chief thing of the intelligencce which the angels possess is to know and perceive that all life is from the Lord, also that the universal heaven corresponds to His Divine Human, and consequently that all angels, spirits, and men correspond to heaven; likewise to know and perceive in what manner they correspond. These are the principles of the intelligencce in which angels are more than men. Hence they know and perceive innumerable things that are in the heavens, and hence also those things that are in the world; for the things which exist in the world and its nature, are causes and effects from the former as beginnings; for universal nature is a theatre representative of the Lord's kingdom.*

4319. *It has been shewn by much expericnee, that both a man and a spirit, and also an angel, does not think, speak, or do anything from himself, but from others; nor these others from themselves, but again from others, and so forth; and thus all and each from the First [principle] of life, that is, from the Lord, although it appears altogether as if they did so from themselves. This has been frequently shewn to spirits, who in the life of the body believed, and confirmed themselves in the belief, that all things were in themselves, or that they think, speak, and act from themselves and their own soul, in which life appears innate. It was also shewn by living expericnees (such as are given in the other life, but cannot be given in the world), that the evil think, will, and act from hell, and the good from heaven, that is, through heaven from the Lord; and that still both evils and goods appear to be as from themselves. This is known to Christians from the doctrinal which they derive from the Word, namely, that evils are from the devil, and goods from the Lord, but there are few who believe it; and because they do not believe, they appropriate to themselves the evils which they think, will, and do, but the goods are not appropriated to them; for they who believe goods to be from themselves, claim and attribute them to themselves, and thus place merit in them. They*

know also from a doctrinal in the church, that no one can do anything good from himself, insomuch that whatsoever is from himself and his own proprium, is evil, howsoever it may appear as good; but this also few believe, notwithstanding it is true.

² The evil who have confirmed themselves in the opinion that they live from themselves, consequently that whatsoever they think, will, and do, is from themselves, when it was shewn them that the case is exactly according to the doctrinal, said that now they believe; but it was told them, that knowing is not believing, and that believing is an internal thing, and that this cannot be given except in the affection of good and truth, consequently to none but those who are in the good of charity towards the neighbor. As these spirits were evil, they insisted that they now believed, because they saw; but examination was made by an experience familiar in the other life, namely, their being inspected by the angels, and when they were inspected, the upper part of their head appeared withdrawn, and the brain rough, hairy, and darkish; hence it was manifest what is the inward quality of those who have only scientific faith, not true faith, and that knowing is not believing. For with those who know and believe, the head appears like a human head, and the brain orderly, snowy, and lucid, for heavenly light is received by them; but with such as only know, and suppose they thence believe, and yet do not believe, because they live in evil, heavenly light is not received, consequently neither are the intelligences and wisdom which are in that light, received; wherefore, when they approach near to angelic societies, that is, to heavenly light, it is changed with them into darkness; hence it is that their brain appeared darkish.

4320. The reason why the life, which is from the Lord alone, appears with every one as if it were in himself, is from the love or mercy of the Lord towards the universal human race, in that He is willing to appropriate to every one what is His own, and to give to every one eternal happiness. That love appropriates to another what is its own, is known, for it presents itself in another, and makes itself present in him; how much more the Divine love! In regard to the evil receiving the life which is from the Lord, the case is the same as with the objects of the world, which all receive light from the sun, and thence colors, but according to their forms: objects which suffocate the light, and pervert it, appear of a black or filthy color, but still they have their blackness and filthiness from the sun's light; so it is with the light or life from the Lord with the evil; but such life is not life, but spiritual death, as it is called.

4321. Although these things appear paradoxical and incredible to man, still they are not to be denied, because experience itself dictates the same. If all things whose causes are not known, were to be denied, innumerable things would be denied which exist in nature, the causes whercof are known scarcely as to a ten-

thousandth part ; for so many and so great arcana are contained therein, that what a man knows is scarcely anything in respect to what he does not know :—how much more is this the case in regard to the arcana existing in the sphere which is above nature, that is, in the spiritual world ! As for instance, in regard to these arcana, that there is only one life, and that all live from it, each differently from the others ; that even the evil live from the same life, and also the hells ; and that the life, which flows in, acts according to reception ; that heaven is arranged in such order by the Lord that it resembles a man, whence it is called the Grand Man, and that hence every single thing in man corresponds thereto ; that man, without influx thence into every single thing in him, could not subsist even for a moment ; that all in the Grand Man keep their situation constant, according to the quality and state of truth and good in which they are ; that situation in this case is not situation, but state, and hence that they constantly appear to the left who are to the left, to the right who are to the right, in front who are in front, behind who are at the back, at the plane of the head, of the breast, of the back, of the loins, of the feet, above the head, and beneath the soles of the feet, directly and obliquely, at a lesser or greater distance, who are there, howsoever and to whatsoever quarter the spirit turns himself about ; that the Lord as a sun constantly appears to the right, at a middle altitude there, a little above the plane of the right eye, and that all things have relation to the Lord there as a sun and a centre, thus to their only [principle], from which they exist and subsist : and inasmuch as all appear before the Lord constantly in their own situation, according to their states of good and truth, therefore they appear in like manner to each other, because the Lord's life, consequently the Lord, is in all who are in heaven ; not to mention innumerable other arcana.

4322. *Who does not believe at this day, that man exists naturally from the seed and the egg, and that in the seed there is a power from the first creation of producing itself into such forms, first within the egg, next in the womb, and afterwards of itself, and that it is not the Divine which causes further production ? The reason why it is so believed, is that no one knows that there is any influx from heaven, that is, through heaven from the Lord, and this because they are not willing to know that there is any heaven ; for the learned openly debate one amongst another in their chambers, whether there be a hell, thus whether there be a heaven ; and since they doubt concerning heaven, therefore also they cannot take it as a principle that there is an influx through heaven from the Lord ; which influx nevertheless produces all things in the three kingdoms of the Earth, especially in the animal kingdom, and specifically in man, and holds them together in forms according to their uses. Hence neither can they know that there is any correspondence between heaven and man ; still less that it*

is such, that everything, yea, the veriest singulars, exist thence with man, and that they also subsist thence, for subsistence is perpetual existence, consequently preservation in connexion and form is perpetual creation.

4323. That there is a correspondence of everything in man with heaven, I have already endeavoured to shew at the close of the preceding chapters, and this from living experience from the world of spirits and from heaven, in order that man may know whence he exists and whence he subsists, and that hence there is a continual influx into him. Henceforth in like manner it shall be shewn from experience, that man rejects the influx from heaven, that is, through heaven from the Lord, and accepts the influx from hell; but that still he is continually kept in correspondence with heaven by the Lord, to the intent that he may, if he choose it, be led from hell to heaven, and through heaven to the Lord.

4324. At the close of the preceding chapters, we have already treated of the correspondence of the heart and lungs, and also of the brain, with the Grand Man; we shall now, in accordance with our plan, treat of the correspondence with his external sensories, namely, with the sensory of sight or the eye, the sensory of hearing or the ear, the sensories of smell, taste, and touch; but first concerning correspondence with sense in general.

4325. Sense in general, or general sense, is distinguished into voluntary and involuntary; voluntary sense is proper to the cerebrum, but involuntary sense is proper to the cerebellum. In man, these two general senses are conjoined, but still distinct: the fibres which issue forth from the cerebrum exhibit in general the voluntary sense, and the fibres from the cerebellum exhibit in general the involuntary sense; the fibres of this double origin conjoin themselves in the two appendices which are called the Medulla oblongata and the Medulla spinalis, and pass through them into the body, and form together its members, viscera, and organs. The parts which surround the body, as the muscles and the skin, and also the organs of the senses, receive for the most part fibres from the cerebrum; hence man has sense, and hence motion according to his will; but the parts which are within that enclosure, and are called the viscera of the body, receive fibres from the cerebellum: hence man has no sense thereof, neither are those parts under the control of his will. From these considerations it may in some degree appear, what sense in general is, or the general voluntary sense, and the general involuntary sense. It should, moreover, be known that there must needs be a general in order that there may be anything particular, and that the particular cannot possibly exist and subsist without the general, and indeed that it subsists in the general; and that every particular is circumstanced according to the quality and state of the general; this is the case also with sense in man, and likewise with motion.

4326. *There was heard a low and gentle noise as of thunder, which flowed down from on high above the back part of the head, and continued about the whole region thereof; I wondered who they were; it was told me that they were those who had relation to the general involuntary sense, and it was further told me that they could well perceive a man's thoughts, but are not willing to expound and utter them; like the cerebellum, which perceives all that the cerebrum does, but does not publish it. When their operation, which was manifest in all the province of the back part of the head, ceased, it was shewn how far it extended itself; it was first determined to the whole face, afterwards it drew itself towards the left part of the face, and lastly towards the ear in that part; by which circumstances was signified the quality of the operation of the general involuntary sense from the earliest times with men on this earth, and how it progressed. The influx² from the cerebellum insinuates itself especially into the face, as is evident from the fact that the disposition (animus) is inscribed on the face, and the affections appear in it, for the most part without the man's will, as in the case of fear, reverence, shame, various kinds of gladness and sorrow, besides many other affections, which are thereby made known to another person, so that he knows from the face what affections and changes of the disposition (animus) and mind take place; these proceed from the cerebellum by means of its fibres, when there is no dissimulation within. Thus it was shewn that the general sense in the earliest times, or with the Most Ancient people, occupied the whole face, and that successively after those times it occupied only the left part thereof, and finally after these latter times it gradually vanished out of the face, so that at this day there is scarcely any general involuntary sense remaining in the face. The right part of the face with the right eye corresponds to the affection of good, but the left to the affection of truth; the region where the ear is, corresponds to obedience alone without affection. For with the Most Ancient³ people, whose age was called the golden age, because they lived in a certain state of integrity, in love to the Lord, and in mutual love, like the angels, all the involuntary of the cerebellum was manifest in the face; and at that time they knew not how to exhibit any other thing in the countenance, than as heaven flowed into the involuntary tendencies, and thence into the will. But with the Ancients, whose age was called the silver age, because they were in a state of truth, and thence in charity towards the neighbor, the involuntary of the cerebellum was not manifest in the right side of the face, but only in the left. Whereas with their posterity, whose time was called the iron age, because they lived not in the affection of truth, but in the obedience of truth, the involuntary was no longer manifest in the face, but betook itself to the region about the left ear. I have been instructed, that the fibres of the cerebellum have thus changed their efflux into the face, and that*

fibres from the cerebrum have been translated thither in their stead, which in such case exercise command over those which are from the cerebellum, and this from an endeavour to shape the expression of the face according to the pleasure of man's Own will, which is from the cerebrum. It does not appear to man that these things are so, but it is very evident to the angels from the influx of heaven and from correspondence.

4327. *The general involuntary sense at this day is such with those who are in the good and truth of faith; but with those who are in evil, and thence in falsity, there is no longer any general involuntary sense which manifests itself, either in the face, or in the speech, or in the gesture, but there is a voluntary which assumes the semblance of the involuntary, or natural, as it is called, which they have made such by frequent use or habit from infancy. The quality of this sense with such persons was shewn by influx: it was tacit and cold, into the whole face, both into the right side thereof and into the left, and thence determining itself towards the eyes, and from the left eye extending itself into the face; whereby was signified that the fibres of the cerebrum have intruded themselves and exercise command over the fibres of the cerebellum, and that hence what is counterfeit, pretended, lying, and deceitful inwardly reigns, and outwardly there appears what is sincere and good: its being determined towards the left eye, and thence also into the face, signified that they have evil as an end, and use the intellectual part to obtain their end, for the left eye signifies*
²*the intellectual. These at this day are they who for the most part constitute the general involuntary sense, who yet in old time were the most celestial of all, but at this day they are the most wicked of all, and this principally from the Christian world. Their numbers are great, and they appear beneath the occiput and at the back, where they have been frequently seen and perceived by me. For they who have relation to that sense at this day, are such as think deceitfully and contrive evils against the neighbor, and put on a friendly countenance, yea, most friendly, and also like gestures, and speak with sweetness as if endowed with more charity than others, when yet they are the most bitter enemies, not only of him with whom they hold commerce, but also of the human race. Their thoughts were communicated to me, which were wicked and abominable, full of cruelty and butchery.*

4328. *It was also shewn me how the case is in general with the voluntary and with the intellectual. The Most Ancient people, who constituted the Lord's celestial church (concerning whom see nos. 1114—1123), had a voluntary in which was good, and an intellectual in which was truth thence, which two [faculties] with them made a one: but the Ancients, who formed the Lord's spiritual church, had the voluntary utterly destroyed, but the intellectual entire, in which the Lord by regeneration formed a new voluntary, and through that a new intellectual also, see nos.*

863, 875, 895, 927, 928, 1023, 1043, 1044, 1555, 2256. *How* ² *it was with the good of the celestial church, was shewn by a column descending out of heaven, of a sky-blue color; on its left side was a lucidity like the flaming lucidity of the sun: hereby was represented their first state, by the sky-blue color their voluntary good, and by the flaming lucidity their intellectual. And afterwards the sky-blue of the column passed into a dull flamminess, whereby was represented their second state, and that their two lives, namely, of the will and of the understanding, still acted as a one, but more obscurely as to good from the will; for sky-blue signifies good, and flaming lucidity truth from good. Afterwards the column became altogether black, and around it there was a lucidity, which was variegated by something shining white, and presented colors, whereby was signified the state of the spiritual church: the black column signified the voluntary, that it was altogether destroyed and nothing but evil; the lucidity variegated by something shining white signified the intellectual in which was a new voluntary from the Lord; for in heaven the intellectual is represented by lucidity.*

4329. *Certain spirits came to some degree of height, and from the noise they made they seemed to be numerous, and it appeared, from the ideas of their thought and speech which were derived to me, as if they were in no distinct idea, but in the general idea of many. Hence I conjectured that nothing distinct could be perceived by them, but only some general indistinct and thus obscure [principle], for I was in the opinion that what is general must necessarily be obscure; that their thought was general, that is, of several things at the same time, I could manifestly apperceive from those things which flowed in thence into my own thought. But there was given to them an intermediate spirit,* ² *through whom they spoke with me, for such a general [principle] could not fall into speech except through others; and when I spoke with them through the intermediate, I said, as I had conjectured, that general [principles] cannot present a distinct idea of anything, but only one so obscure that it is as it were no idea: but after a quarter of an hour they shewed that they had a distinct idea of general [principles], and of several things in general [principles], especially by this circumstance, that they observed accurately and distinctly all the variations and changes of my thoughts and affections with every particular therein, so that no other spirits could excel them in such observation. Hence I was enabled to conclude that an obscure general idea, in which they are who have little Knowledge, and are thence in obscurity concerning all things, is one thing; and that a clear general idea, in which they are who are instructed in truths and goods, which are insinuated in their order and series into a general [principle], and are thus arranged in order, so that from the general they may be seen distinctly, is another thing. These are they who in the other life* ³

constitute the general voluntary sense, and who through the Knowledges of good and truth have acquired to themselves the intuitive faculty of [seeing] things from a general, and thence contemplate things at large, and discuss instantly whether a thing be so or not:—they indeed see things us in obscurity, because from the general they see the things which are therein, but as the things are distinctly arranged in the general, therefore they still see them in clearness; this general voluntary sense belongs only to the wise. Their quality was also discovered from this circumstance, that they looked into everything in me which was [serviceable for forming] a conclusion, from which they concluded so dexterously concerning the interiors of my thoughts and affections, that I began to be afraid of thinking anything more, for they disclosed things which I did not know were in me, and yet I could not but acknowledge from the conclusions made by them. Hence in speaking with them, I perceived in myself a torpor, which when observed appeared as somewhat hairy, with something therein speaking mutely, and it was said that thereby was signified the general corporal sensitive corresponding to them. On the following day I again spoke with them, and again found that they had a general perception, not obscure but clear; and that as the generals and their states varied, so the particulars and their states also varied, because the latter had relation in order and series to the
 4 former. It was said that general voluntary senses still more perfect are given in the interior sphere of heaven, and that when the angels are in a general or universal idea, they are at the same time in singulars, which are distinctly arranged in the universal by the Lord; also that a general and a universal are not anything, unless there be in them particulars and singulars, from which they are and are so called, and that they so far exist as particulars and singulars are in them; and that hence it is manifest that the Lord's universal Providence, without the veriest singulars which are in it, and from which it exists, is altogether nothing; and that it is stupid to insist upon the existence of anything universal in the Divine, and to take away thence the singulars.

4330. Inasmuch as the three heavens together constitute the Grand Man, and all the members, viscera, and organs of the body, according to their functions and uses, correspond to that Man, as was said above, therefore not only those things which are external and perceptible to the sight correspond thereto, but also those things which are internal and not apparent to the sight, consequently both those things which are of the external man, and those which are of the internal man. The societies of spirits and angels, to which the things which are of the external man correspond, are in great part from this Earth; but those to which the things which are of the internal man correspond, are for the most part from elsewhere; those societies in the heavens act as a one,

like the external and internal man with a regenerate man. Nevertheless, few at this day come from this Earth into the other life, with whom the external man acts as a one with the internal; for the generality are sensual, insomuch that there are few who believe any other than that the external of man is the all of man, and when this is put off, as takes place when man dies, that there is scarcely anything remaining which lives; still less that the internal is that which lives in the external, and that when this latter is put off, the former lives more perfectly. It was shewn by living ² experience how these are against the internal man; there were very many spirits from this Earth, who, during their life in the world, had been such: there came into their view the spirits who have relation to the internal sensual man, and instantly the former began to infest the latter, almost as the irrational infest those who are rational, by speaking and reasoning continually from the fallacies of the senses, from the illusions thence derived, and from mere hypotheses, believing nothing but what could be confirmed by the external sensuels, and, moreover, treating the internal man with contumely. But they who had relation to the internal sensual ³ man, made no account of such things, being surprised not only at their insanity, but also at their stupidity; and, what is wonderful, when the external sensual spirits approached near the internal sensual, and came almost into the sphere of their thoughts, they began to respire with difficulty (for spirits and angels respire just as men do, but their respiration is respectively internal, see nos. 3884, 3885–3893), thus to be nearly suffocated; wherefore they retired, and the further they removed themselves from the internal sensual spirits, they came into a state of greater tranquillity and quiet, as they respired more easily; and on again approaching nearer, their state was more restless and unquiet. The reason was, that when external sensual spirits are in their ⁴ fallacies, phantasies, and hypotheses, and thence in falsities, they have tranquillity; but, on the other hand, when such things are taken away from them, as happens when the internal man flows in with the light of truth, they are in a state of in tranquillity; for spheres of thoughts and affections exist in the other life, and are communicated mutually according to presence and near approach, see nos. 1048, 1053, 1316, 1504–1512, 1695, 2401, 2489. This conflict continued for some hours; and hereby it was shewn how the men of this Earth at this day are in opposition to the internal man, and that the external sensual constitutes almost everything with them.

4331. A continuation concerning the Grand Man, and concerning correspondance, will be given at the end of the following chapter, where the correspondance with the senses in detail will be treated of.

GENESIS.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-THIRD.

4332. As a preface to the preceding chapter, an explanation was given of the predictions of the Lord in Matthew xxiv. 32–35, concerning His coming; by which (as has been already shewn, both there and in many other places) is meant the last time of the former church, and the first of the new church. The last time or end of the former church, and the first time, or beginning, of the new church, have been heretofore treated of, see the Prefaces to Chapter xxxi., nos. 4056–4060, and to Chapter xxxii., nos. 4229–4231. We now proceed to explain the following words in the same chapter of that evangelist, from verse 36–41:—“*But concerning that day and hour knoweth no one, not even the angels of the heavens, but My Father alone. But as the days of Noë, so shall the coming of the Son of man be. For as they were in the days before the flood, eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noë entered into the ark. And they knew not until the flood came, and took them all up; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. Then shall two* be in a field; one shall be taken, and one shall be left. Two shall be grinding in the mill; one shall be taken, and one shall be left.*”

4333. What is signified by the above words in the internal sense, will appear from the following explanation, namely, that they describe the quality of the state which will exist, when the old church is rejected, and the new established. That the rejection of the old church and the establishment of the new is what is meant by the consummation of the age, and by the coming of the Son of man, and in general by the Last Judgment, has been abundantly shewn above; also that that Last Judgment has occasionally taken place in this earth, namely, **FIRSTLY**, when the celestial church of the Lord, which was the Most Ancient, perished in the antediluvians, by an inundation of evils and falsities, which in the internal sense is ² the flood. **SECONDLY**, when the spiritual church, which was after the flood, and is called the Ancient, being spread through ³ a great part of the Asiatic world, ceased of itself. **THIRDLY**, when the representative of the church amongst the posterity of Jacob was destroyed: this happened when the ten tribes were led away into perpetual captivity, and scattered amongst the nations; and finally, when Jerusalem was destroyed, and the

* In the original, the term *two*, here applied to those who are in the field, is in the masculine gender; whereas the term *two*, when applied to those who are at the mill, is in the feminine gender. The reason of the distinction of gender is obvious from the internal sense. [T. E.]

Jews were also dispersed. As in this case the consummation of the age was after the Lord's coming, therefore, also, many things which were said by the Lord in the Evangelists concerning the consummation of the age are also applicable to that nation, and are likewise so applied by many at this day. Nevertheless, the subject specifically and especially treated of in those sayings of the Lord is the consummation of the age which is now at hand, namely, the end of the Christian church, which is also treated of in the Apocalypse; this will be the FOURTH last judgment in this earth. What the words involve, which are contained in verses 36-41, quoted above, will appear from their internal sense, which is as follows.

4334. *But concerning that day and hour knoweth no one*, signifies that the state of the church at that time as to goods and truths would not appear to any one either on earth or in heaven; for by a day and an hour in this passage are not meant a day and an hour, or time, but a state as to good and truth. That times in the Word signify states, see nos. 2625, 2788, 2837, 3254, 3356, and that days also signify states, nos. 23, 487, 488, 493, 893, 2788, 3462, 3785; hence, also, an hour signifies the same, but a state in particular; the reason why it denotes a state as to good and truth, is, that the church is the subject treated of, for good and truth constitute the church. *Not even the angels of the heavens, but my Father alone*, signifies that heaven does not know the state of the church as to good and truth in particular, but the Lord alone, and also when that state of the church will come to pass: that it is the Lord Himself Who is meant by the Father, see nos. 15, 1729, 2004, 2005, 3690; and that the Divine good in the Lord is what is named Father, and the Divine truth which is from Divine good what is named Son, nos. 2803, 3703, 3704, 3736. They, therefore, who believe that the Father is one, and the Son another, and who distinguish them, do not understand the Scriptures. *But as they were in the days before the flood*, signifies the state of vastation of those who are of the church, which is compared with the state of vastation of the First or Most Ancient church, the consummation of whose age, or last judgment, is described in the Word by the flood; that by the flood is signified an inundation of evils and falsities, and thence the consummation of that age, see nos. 310, 660, 662, 705, 739, 790, 805, 1120; that days denote states, may be seen above. *Eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage*, signifies their state as to the appropriation of evil and falsity, and thus as to conjunction therewith; that eating denotes the appropriation of good, and drinking the appropriation of truth, see nos. 3168, 3513, 3596, thus in the opposite sense the appropriation of evil and falsity: that marrying denotes conjunction with evil, and giving in marriage conjunction with falsity, may appear from what was said and shewn concerning marriage and conjugal

love, nos. 686, 2173, 2618, 2728, 2729, 2737–2739, 2803, 3132, 3155, namely, that in the internal sense it is the conjunction of good and truth, but here in the opposite sense it is the conjunction of evil and falsity. Whatsoever the Lord spoke, inasmuch as it is Divine, is not such in the internal sense as it is in the letter; thus eating and drinking in the Holy Supper, does not in the spiritual sense signify eating and drinking, but appropriating the good of the Lord's Divine Love (nos. 2165, 2177, 2187, 2343, 2359, 3464, 3478, 3735, 4211, 4217); and as the conjugal [principle], when predicated of the church and of the Lord's kingdom, is the conjunction of the good which is of love with the truth which is of faith, therefore from that conjunction the Lord's kingdom in the Word is called the heavenly marriage. *Until the day that Noë entered into the ark*, signifies the end of the former church and the beginning of the new; for by Noach is signified the Ancient church in general, which succeeded the Most Ancient after the flood (no. 773, and elsewhere); and by the ark is signified the church itself (no. 639). A day, which is occasionally mentioned in these verses, signifies a state, as was shewn just above. *And they knew not until the flood came, and took them all up*, signifies that the men of the church at that time will not know that they are inundated with evils and falsities, because of the evils and falsities in which they are; they will not know what the good of love to the Lord is, and the good of charity towards the neighbor, nor what the truth of faith is, and that this latter is from the former, and can only be given with those who live in that love and in that charity; they will likewise not know that the internal is that which saves and damns, but not the external separate from the internal. *So shall also the coming of the Son of man be*, signifies that they will not accept Divine Truth; that the coming of the Son of man is the Divine Truth which will then be revealed, was said above at verses 27 and 30, and in nos. 2803, 2813, 3704, also nos. 3004–3006, 3008, 3009. *Then two shall be in a field; one shall be taken, and one shall be left*, signifies those within the church who are in good, and those within the church who are in evil, that those who are in good will be saved, and those who are in evil will be damned; that a field denotes the church as to good, see nos. 2971, 3196, 3310, 3317, 3766. *Two shall be grinding in the mill; one shall be taken, and one shall be left*, signifies that those within the church who are in truth, that is, in the affection thereof, from good, will be saved, and that those within the church who are in truth, that is, in the affection thereof, from evil, will be damned. That grinding and a mill have such a signification in the Word, will appear from what now follows. From these considerations, then, it is evident that by the above words is described what would be the state as to good and truth within the church, when it is rejected and a new one adopted.

4335. That grinders, in the Word, are those who within the church are in truth from the affection of good, and in the opposite sense, who within the church are in truth from the affection of evil, may appear from the following passages. In Isaiah: "Come down, and sit upon the dust, O virgin daughter of Babel; sit on the earth, not a throne, O daughter of the Chaldeans: . . . *take a mill, and grind fine flour*; uncover thy locks, make bare the foot, uncover the thigh, pass over the rivers" (xlvi. 1, 2): the daughter of Babel denotes those with whom the externals appear holy and good, but the interiors are profane and evil, see nos. 1182, 1326. The daughter of the Chaldeans denotes those with whom the externals appear holy and true, but the interiors are profane and false, nos. 1368, 1816. Taking a mill and grinding fine flour, denotes hatching doctrinals from truths which they pervert, for as fine flour is procured from wheat or barley, it signifies truths from good, but in the opposite sense, truths which men pervert to lead astray. In Jeremiah: "I will destroy from them the voice of joy and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride, *the voice of the mills*, and the light of the lamp; and this whole land shall be for wasteness and desolation" (xxv. 10, 11). And in John: "Every artificer of every art ² shall not be found in Babylon any longer; . . . *every voice of the mill shall be heard no more therein*, and the light of a lamp shall shine no more therein, and the voice of the bridegroom and of the bride shall be heard no more therein" (Apoc. xviii. 22, 23). By the voice of the mill being no more heard in Babylon, is denoted that there should be no truth; and by the light of a lamp not shining, is denoted that neither should there be any intelligence of truth. In the Lamentations: "They have compressed the women in Zion, the virgins in the cities of Judah; princes were hanged up by their hand, the faces of the old men were not honored; *the youths were led away to grind*, and the boys fall under the wood" (v. 11-13). Youths being led away to grind, denotes to hatch falsities, by applying truths, and thereby persuading. In Moses: "Every ³ first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, from the first-born of Pharaoh sitting upon his throne, *to the first-born of the maid-servant who is behind the mills*" (Exod. xi. 5). The first-born of Egypt denote the truths of faith separated from the goods of charity, which truths become falsities (no. 3325); the first-born of the maid-servant who is behind the mills, denotes the affection of such truth, whence come falsities; these things were represented by those historicals. Again: "He shall not ⁴ take to pledge *mills* and *the millstone*, because they are the soul of him who giveth the pledge" (Deut. xxiv. 6). This law was enacted for the reason that by mills were signified doctrinals, and by the millstone the truths of doctrinals, which

are what are called the soul of him who giveth the pledge: it is evident that without a spiritual signification of mills and the millstone, the above law would not have been given; neither
 5 would it have been said that it was his soul. That grinding derives its significative from the representatives which exist in the world of spirits, has been shewn to me; for there were seen in that world they who as it were ground, without an end of use, merely for the sake of their own pleasure; and whereas truths thence are without their affection from good, they appear indeed as truths in the external form, but as they have no internal in them, they are phantasms; and if the internal be evil, they are applied to confirm evil, and thus by application to evil become falsities.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

1. AND Jacob lifted up his eyes, and saw, and lo! Esau came, and with him four hundred men (*viri*). And he divided the children unto Leah, and unto Rachel, and unto the two handmaids.

2. And he placed the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hindermost.

3. And he himself passed over before them, and bowed himself to the earth seven times, until he drew near unto his brother.

4. And Esau ran to meet him, and embraced him, and fell upon his neck, and kissed him: and they wept.

5. And he lifted up his eyes, and saw the women and the children, and said, Who are those of thine? And he said, The children which GOD hath graciously bestowed on thy servant.

6. And the handmaids drew near, they and their children, and bowed themselves.

7. And Leah also and her children drew near,* and they bowed themselves; and afterwards Joseph and Rachel drew near,* and they bowed themselves.

8. And he said, What are all those camps of thine which I met? And he said, To find grace in the eyes of my lord.

9. And Esau said, I have much, my brother; be that thine which is thine.

10. And Jacob said, Nay, I pray thee, if now I have found grace in thine eyes, and thou shalt take my present out of my hand; for therefore I have seen thy faces, as I had seen the faces of GOD, and thou hast accepted me.

* In the original, the expression *drew near* is, in these two instances, in the singular number. (Tr.)

11. Take, I pray thee, my blessing, which is brought to thee, because God hath graciously bestowed upon me, and because I have everything. And he urged him, and he took [it].

12. And he said, Let us journey, and let us go, and I will go to near thee.

13. And he said unto him, My lord knoweth that the children are tender, and the flocks and the herds giving suck, with me, and if they should drive them forward in one day, and all the flocks will die.

14. Let my lord, I pray thee, pass over before his servant; and I will proceed slowly to the foot of the work which is before me, and to the foot of the children, until I come unto my lord to Seir.

15. And Esau said, Let me set, I pray, with thee of the people who are with me. And he said, Wherefore this? let me find grace in the eyes of my lord.

16. And Esau returned in that day to his way, to Seir.

17. And Jacob journeyed to Succoth, and built himself a house, and made booths for his acquisition: therefore he called the name of the place Succoth.

18. And Jacob came to Shalem, a city of Shechem, which is in the land of Canaan, in coming thither from Padan-Aram; and he encamped at the faces of the city.

19. And he bought a portion of a field, where he had stretched his tent, out of the hand of the sons of Chamor the father of Shechem, for a hundred kesitas.

20. And he set there an altar, and called it El Elohe Israel.

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4336. THE subject here treated of, in the internal sense, is the conjunction of Divine natural good, which is Esau, with the good of truth, which is Jacob; thus the submission of this latter, and insinuation into Divine natural good. The process by which it is effected is described. Lastly, the acquisition of interior truths is treated of.

THE INTERNAL SENSE.

4337. IN the preceding chapters, where Jacob is treated of, the acquisition of truth in the natural is treated of in the internal sense, which acquisition is effected in order that it

may be conjoined with good, for all truth is for the sake of this end : in the internal sense, Jacob is that truth, and Esau is the good to which the truth is to be conjoined. Before conjunction is effected, truth appears to be in the first place, but after conjunction good is actually in the first place (see nos. 3539, 3548, 3556, 3563, 3570, 3576, 3603, 3701, 3995); this also is what is signified by the prophetic declaration of Isaac to Esau : “By thy sword shalt thou live, and shalt serve thy brother; and it shall come to pass when thou shalt have dominion, and thou shalt break his yoke from off thy neck” (Gen. xxvii. 40); the subject here now treated of is concerning that state; hence it is that Jacob calls Esau his lord, and himself a servant, in this² chapter, verses 5, 8, 13, 14. It must be known that Jacob here represents the good of truth, but the good of truth viewed in itself is only truth; for so long as truth is in the memory alone, it is called truth; but when in the will and thence in the act, it is called the good of truth; for doing truth is nothing else. Whatsoever proceeds from the will is called good, for the essential of the will is love, and thence affection, and all that is done from love and its affection is called good. Neither can truth be conjoined to the good which flows in through the internal man, and is Divine in its origin, which is here represented by Esau, until truth is truth in will and act; this is the good of truth: for the good which flows in through the internal man, and is Divine in its origin, flows in into the will, and there meets the good of truth which was insinuated through the external man.

4338. Verses 1-3. *And Jacob lifted up his eyes, and saw, and lo! Esau came, and with him four hundred men. And he divided the children unto Leah, and unto Rachel, and unto the two handmaids. And he placed the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hindermost. And he himself passed over before them, and bowed himself to the earth seven times, until he drew near unto his brother. And Jacob lifted up his eyes and saw,* signifies the perception and intention of the good of truth, which is Jacob : *and lo! Esau came,* signifies Divine natural good: *and with him four hundred men,* signifies the state: *and he divided the children unto Leah,* signifies the arrangement of external truths under their own affection: *and unto Rachel,* signifies the arrangement of interior truths under their own affection: *and unto the two handmaids,* signifies under the affection of things which serve them: *and he placed the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hindermost,* signifies order from general [principles] in which are the rest: *and he himself passed over before them,* signifies the universal, thus all: *and he bowed himself to the earth seven times,* signifies the submission of all: *until he drew near unto*

his brother, signifies conjunction on the part of good from truth, which is Jacob.

4339. *And Jacob lifted up his eyes, and saw*: that this signifies the perception and intention of the good of truth, which is Jacob, appears from the signification of lifting up the eyes and seeing, as denoting perception and intention: for lifting up the eyes is an external [act] which corresponds to the elevation of the mind, which is an internal [act], consequently to perception; hence seeing corresponds to intention. That Jacob here represents the good of truth, see just above, no. 4337.

4340. *And lo! Esau came*: that this signifies Divine natural good, appears from the representation of Esau, as denoting Divine good in the natural, see no. 3576.

4341. *And with him four hundred men*: that this signifies the state, in the present case the state of the conjunction of Divine good with truth in the natural, for that conjunction is here treated of, appears from the signification of four hundred. In the Word, four hundred signify the state and duration of temptation, see nos. 1847, 2959, 2966; and whereas all conjunction of good with truth is effected through temptations, therefore it is a state of temptations which is here meant. That through temptations goods are conjoined to truths, see nos. 2272, 3318; and that temptations exist when good begins to act as the primary, nos. 4248, 4249; also that the union of the Lord's Divine essence with His Human essence was effected through temptations, no. 1737. The good itself,² which is to be conjoined with truth, is not tempted, but the truth; and also truth is not tempted by good, but by falsities and evils, likewise by fallacies and illusions, and the affection thereof, which adhere to truths in the natural. For when good flows in, as it does through an internal way, or through the internal rational man, the ideas of the natural man formed from the fallacies of the senses and the illusions thence, do not endure its approach, because they are discordant; hence come anxieties in the natural, and temptation. These are the things which are described in the internal sense in this chapter, when, on the coming of Esau with four hundred men, Jacob came into fear and thence into anxiety, and that hence he came into a state of submission and humiliation; for their conjunction is never effected in any other way. Hence it may appear that by four hundred men is signified a state of temptations, by four hundred that state itself, but by men (*viri*) the rational truths which are conjoined to good when it flows in into the natural. That by men are signified intellectual and rational things, see nos. 265, 749, 1007, 3134. But these things fall into obscurity³ with man, because, whilst he lives in the body, the distinction between the rational and the natural does not appear; it does not appear at all to those who are not regenerated, and but very

little to those who are regenerated, for they do not reflect upon it; yea, neither do they care about it, for the Knowledges of the interior things of man are almost obliterated, which yet formerly constituted the all of intelligence with men within the church. These things, nevertheless, may in some measure be manifest from what was shewn above concerning the rational and its influx into the natural; namely, that the natural is regenerated through the rational, nos. 3286, 3288; and that the rational receives truths before the natural, nos. 3368, 3671. These truths, which flow in out of the rational with good into the natural, are in the internal sense signified by the four hundred men who were with Esau.

4342. *And he divided the children unto Leah*: that this signifies the arrangement of external truths under their own affection, appears from the signification of dividing unto, as denoting arrangement; from the signification of children or sons, as denoting truths, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373; and from the representation of Leah, as denoting the affection of exterior truth, see nos. 3793, 3819: hence, in the present case, children or sons are truths of an exterior affection, consequently external truths. Those truths are said to be external, which are called sensual truths, namely, which flow in immediately from the world through the senses of the body; but interior truths, which are signified by the sons of Rachel, are those which are more interiorly in the natural, nearer under the intuition of the rational; fallacies and consequent illusions do not adhere so much to these as to the sensual truths; for in proportion as truths enter more interiorly, they are the more purified from worldly and earthly things.

4343. *And unto Rachel*: that this signifies the arrangement of interior truths under their own affection, appears from the representation of Rachel, as denoting the affection of interior truth, see nos. 3758, 3782, 3793, 3819. Hence, in the present case, her children or sons are interior truths; see what was said just above, no. 4342, concerning interior truths.

4344. *And unto the two handmaids*: that this signifies under the affection of those things that serve them, appears from the signification of handmaids, as denoting the affections of sciences and Knowledges, see nos. 1895, 2567, 3835, 3849; and as denoting means serviceable to the conjunction of the external and internal man, see nos. 3913, 3917; and from the representation of Zilpah and Bilhah, who are here the handmaids, as denoting exterior affections serving for means, see nos. 3849, 3931.

4345. *And he placed the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hindermost*: that this signifies order from more general [principles], wherein the rest are contained, may appear from

those things which have been said above concerning the signification of the handmaids, of Leah, of Rachel, and of their children; namely, that the handmaids denote the affections of sciences and of Knowledges, Leah the affection of exterior truth, and Rachel the affection of interior truth. The affections of sciences and of Knowledges are the most external, for sciences and Knowledges themselves are the things from which and in which are truths: the affection of external truth hence follows, and is more interior, and the affection of interior truth is still more interior. The more exterior things are, the more general they are; and the more interior they are, the less general they are, and are respectively called particulars and singulars. The case with generals is thus: they are called² generals from the fact that they consist of particulars, consequently that they contain particulars in them: generals without particulars are not generals, but they are so called from particulars. The case herein is like that of a whole and the parts; a whole cannot be called a whole unless there are parts, inasmuch as a whole consists of parts. For there is nothing in the nature of things which does not exist and subsist from other things; and that which exists and subsists from other things is called a general, and those things of which it consists and from which it subsists are called particulars. External things are those which consist of internal, wherefore they are respectively generals; this is the case with man and his faculties, the more exterior they are, so much the more general they are, for they consist of interior things, and these interior things of inmost things in order. The body itself, and the things which are of³ the body, such as the external senses and actions, are respectively the most general; the natural mind, and the things which are of that mind, are less general, because they are more interior, and are called respectively particulars; but the rational mind, and the things which are of that mind, are still more interior, and are respectively singulars. These things are manifested to the life, when man puts off the body and becomes a spirit; for then it is made evident to him that his corporeal [principles] were no other than the most general of those which are of his spirit, and that the corporeal [principles] existed and subsisted from those which are of his spirit, thus that the things of his spirit were respectively particulars: and when the same spirit becomes an angel, that is, when he is elevated into heaven, it is then made evident to him that the things which he before saw and felt in general, thus in obscurity, he now sees and feels in particular and in clearness; for he then sees and feels innumerable things which he had before seen and felt as one. This is also evident from man himself during his life in the⁴ world; the things which he sees and feels in infancy are most general, but the things which he sees and feels in childhood and

youth are the particulars of those generals, whereas what he sees and feels in adult age are the singulars of those particulars. For as man advances in age, he insinuates particulars into the generals of infancy, and afterwards insinuates singulars into the particulars; for he successively advances towards interior things, and fills generals with particulars, and particulars with singulars. Hence now it may appear what is meant by order from generals in which the rest are, which is signified by Jacob's placing the handmaids and their children foremost, Leah and her children after, and Rachel and her children 5 hindermost. When man is being regenerated, or what is the same thing, when the truths with him are being conjoined with good, the case is similar with him, and this is the subject here treated of; at that time, general affections with their truths, which are here the handmaids and their children, are first insinuated into good; next, the less general things, that is, the particulars respectively, which are here Leah and her children; lastly, the still less general things, that is, the singulars respectively, which are here Rachel and Joseph; for man then passes in like manner as it were through ages, being first in infancy, next in childhood and youth, and lastly in adult age.

4346. *And he himself passed over before them:* that this signifies the universal, thus all, appears from the representation of Jacob, who is here called *he himself*, as denoting the good of truth, that is, truth in will and act, see no. 4337. The good of truth is the universal of all things; for the generals, particulars, and singulars spoken of just above, belong to it, because they are in it.

4347. *And bowed himself to the earth seven times:* that this signifies submission of all things, appears from the signification of bowing himself to the earth, as denoting the effect of humiliation (see no. 2153), consequently submission; the highest degree of submission is signified by seven times, and the submission of all things by Jacob bowing himself, for Jacob represents the 2 universal of all, as was said just above, no. 4346. Few know why there must be humiliation and submission before the Divine, when man is in worship, hence also neither do they know what it effects. They who are not in the Knowledge of interior things, cannot believe otherwise than that the Divine wills the humiliation and submission of man, like a man who is in the desire of glory, consequently that the Divine hence wills glory, and is affected with the glory which man renders to Him. But the case is altogether otherwise. The Divine is not in any affection of glory, for what glory can the Divine derive from man? But He wills humiliation and submission, not on His own, but on man's account; for when man is in humiliation, he is turned away from the evil and falsity in himself (see nos. 2327, 2423, 3994), and thereby removes them.

and when these are removed, the Divine can flow in with good and truth. Every one may know this in himself; he who is of a haughty mind, is in self-love, and not only places himself before others, but even has no regard to the Divine, consequently he rejects the influx of good, and thence its conjunction with truths. This is the genuine cause of man's humiliation before the Divine. Hence it is manifest that good cannot be conjoined with truths, thus man cannot be regenerated, unless he humbles and submits himself. Humiliation and submission is predicated of truths, because truths flow in through the external man, but good through the internal; and those things which flow in through the external man, have with them fallacies, and hence falsities with their affections; but not so those things which flow in through the internal man, because the Divine flows in through the latter man, and comes to meet truths, in order that they may be conjoined. Hence now it is manifest what is meant by the submission of all, which submission is signified by Jacob bowing himself to the earth seven times, until he drew near unto his brother.

4348. *Until he drew near unto his brother*: that this signifies conjunction on the part of good from truth, which is Jacob, appears from the signification of drawing near as denoting to conjoin himself; from the representation of Esau, who is here the brother, as denoting Divine good in the natural, see above, no. 4337; and from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the good of truth, concerning which see also above, no. 4337. How these things are, was explained just above, no. 4347.

4349. Verse 4. *And Esau ran to meet him, and embraced him, and fell upon his neck, and kissed him; and they wept. And Esau ran to meet him*, signifies the influx of Divine natural good: *and embraced him*, signifies the first conjunction of love: *and fell upon his neck*, signifies the second conjunction of all in that universal: *and kissed him*, signifies interior conjunction from love: *and they wept*, signifies the effect.

4350. *And Esau ran to meet him*: that this signifies the influx of Divine natural good, appears from the signification of running to meet, as denoting influx; and from the representation of Esau, as denoting Divine natural good, see nos. 4337, 4340. Running to meet here denotes influx, because Divine good flows in through the internal man, and comes to meet the truth which is insinuated through the external, that they may be conjoined. This also appears from the subsequent words, for it follows that he embraced him, fell upon his neck, and kissed him; which words, as will be seen, signify conjunction through love.

4351. *And embraced him*: that this signifies the first conjunction of love, appears from the signification of embracing, as denoting affection, see no. 3807; and as affection is of love,

and love looks to conjunction, hence the conjunction of love is here signified. The reason why it is the first conjunction of love, is, that it follows that he fell upon his neck, and next that he kissed him, which signify closer and more interior conjunctions from love. That embracing is an effect which flows from the conjunction of love, is evident without further explanation, consequently that in the internal sense it denotes that conjunction; for the things which are of the internal sense, are expressed in the Word by external things.

4352. *And fell upon his neck*: that this signifies the second conjunction of all things in that universal, appears from the signification of falling upon the neck, as denoting closer conjunction, for it is a closer embracing; by the neck also in the internal sense is signified influx and the communication of interior and exterior things, and thence conjunction, see nos. 3542, 3603. The reason why it denotes the conjunction of all things, or with all things in that universal, is that Jacob, who in this case is *his*, is the universal of all as to truths, see no. 4346.
- 2 The conjunction of good with truths in the natural is here described, and the case in regard thereto is thus. Good flows in through the internal man into the external, and there conjoins itself with the truths which have been insinuated through the external; for the good which flows in through the internal, is of love, inasmuch as there does not exist any spiritual and celestial good which is not of love; hence it is, and hence it is called good with man. The love itself, which is in good and with good, is what conjoins: unless love was within and was present, it would not be possible for any conjunction to exist, for love is nothing else than spiritual conjunction, because spiritual conjunction is effected through it. This love is from no other source than from the Lord, for He Himself is the fountain and origin of all celestial and spiritual love, consequently of all good thence. This love is twofold, celestial and spiritual: celestial love is love to the Lord, and spiritual love is love towards the neighbor, which is called charity; these are the loves from which is all celestial and spiritual good, and they conjoin themselves with the truths which are said to be of faith; for the truths of faith viewed without love are merely expressions without life, but they receive life through love, thus through conjunction with the good of love. Hence it may appear that in no case is there anything of faith, except with those who are in the good of love, and that faith is
- 3 according to love. And since there is never anything of faith except with those who are in the good of love, therefore neither is there any confidence or trust. With those who are not in love and charity, trust or confidence, which is called the trust or confidence of faith, is either spurious, or such as may even exist with diabolical spirits, when they are in a state

of fear or anguish, or in a state of persuasion from the love of self and of the world. But whereas at this day men have made faith saving without the goods of charity, and yet see from afar that the truths of faith cannot save, because they exist even with the evil, therefore they acknowledge confidence and trust, and call this faith; not knowing what confidence is, and that it also may exist with the evil, and that there is no spiritual confidence except that which flows in through the good of love and charity, not at the time when man is in fear and anguish, or in persuasion from the love of self and of the world, but when he is in a free state. Neither can it exist in any others than those in whom good is conjoined with truths, and inrooted by the previous course of life, thus not in sickness, misfortunes, dangers, and at the approach of death. If that confidence or trust, which appears in a state of compulsion, could save men, all mortals would be saved, for every one is easily reduced to it, and the Lord, Who wills the salvation of all, would communicate it to all. But concerning the confidence and trust which is called faith, what it is, what its quality, and with whom it prevails, we shall, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, speak elsewhere.

4353. *And kissed him:* that this signifies interior conjunction from love, appears from the signification of kissing, as denoting conjunction from love, see nos. 3573, 3574, 4215, here interior conjunction. The subject treated of in this verse in general is the conjunction of Divine natural good, which is Esau, with truth in the natural, which is Jacob; but in the following verses, that conjunction is treated of in detail. In regard to the conjunction itself, it constitutes regeneration with man; for man is regenerated by the truths in him being conjoined to good, that is to say, by the things which are of faith being conjoined to those which are of charity; this process is fully described here and in what follows. The subject relates indeed to the Lord, how He made His natural Divine, consequently how He united Divine good to truth in the natural; but as the regeneration of man is an image of the Lord's glorification (see nos. 3138, 3212, 3296, 3490), therefore also the regeneration of man is at the same time treated of in the internal sense; and whereas regeneration may fall into man's idea, but not so the Lord's Glorification, therefore it is allowed to illustrate the latter by the former. From what ² has been explained, it is evident that the conjunction of good with truths, through which regeneration is effected, progresses more and more inwardly; that is, truths are successively more inwardly conjoined with good. For the end of regeneration is that the internal man may be conjoined with the external, thus the spiritual man through the rational with the natural, there being no regeneration without the conjunction of both; neither

can that conjunction be effected, until good be first conjoined with truths in the natural; for the natural must be the plane, and the things which are in the natural must correspond. This is the reason why, when the natural is being regenerated, the conjunction of good with truths becomes successively more interior; for the spiritual conjoins itself first with those things which are inmost in the natural, and next through these with those which are more exterior. Neither can man's internal conjoin itself with his external, unless the truth in this latter be made the good of truth, that is, truth in will and act (no. 4337), for they are then first capable of being conjoined, inasmuch as the Lord flows in with man through the internal man, and indeed through the good therein; the good therein may be conjoined with good in the external man, but not good with 3 truth immediately. Hence it may appear, that truth with man ought to be made truth in will and act, that is, the good of truth, before the conjunction of the rational with the natural, or of the internal man with the external, can exist. But the manner in which truth becomes the good of truth, may be manifest to every one who attends. All Divine truth has respect to these two precepts, namely, to love God above all things, and the neighbor as one's self; it is from these precepts that truths are derived, and for the sake of which truths are, and to which they tend, more nearly and more remotely; wherefore, when truths are put into act, they are insinuated successively into their beginning and end, namely, into charity towards the neighbor, and into love to the Lord, and thus truth becomes good, which is called the good of truth: when this is the case, it may be conjoined with the internal man, which conjunction becomes successively more interior, as more interior truths are implanted in that good. Act precedes, and is succeeded by man's willing, for what man does from the understanding, he at length does from the will, and finally by habit puts it on; and then it is insinuated into the rational or internal man: when it is insinuated into that man, he no longer does good from truth, but from good; for he then begins to perceive somewhat of blessedness, and as it were of heaven, therein. This remains with him after death, and by it he is elevated into heaven by the Lord.

4354. *And they wept*: that this signifies the effect, appears from the signification of weeping, as denoting the effect of grief, and also the effect of joy, see no. 3801, in the present case, the effect of joy from the conjunction of good with truths through love.

4355. Verses 5-7. *And he lifted up his eyes, and saw the women and the children, and said, Who are those of thine? And he said, The children which God hath graciously bestowed on thy servant. And the handmaids drew near, they and their*

children, and bowed themselves; and Leah also and her children drew near, and they bowed themselves; and afterwards Joseph and Rachel drew near, and they bowed themselves. And he lifted up his eyes, signifies perception: and saw the women and the children, signifies [perception] of the affections of truth and of the truths belonging thereto: and he said, Who are those of thine? signifies acknowledgment: and he said, The children which God hath graciously bestowed on thy servant, signifies truths from the Divine Providence: and the handmaids drew near, they and their children, and bowed themselves, signifies sensual scientifics and their truths, and their submission: and Leah also and her children drew near, and they bowed themselves, signifies the affection of the truth of faith as to exteriors, and their truths, and their submissive introduction: and afterwards Joseph and Rachel drew near, and they bowed themselves, signifies the affections of the truth of faith as to interiors, and their submissive introduction.

4356. *And he lifted up his eyes:* that this signifies perception, appears from the signification of lifting up the eyes, as denoting perception, see nos. 4083, 4339.

4357. *And saw the women and the children:* that this signifies [perception] of the affections of truth, and of the truths which belong to them, appears from the signification of the women, who are here the handmaids, Leah and Rachel, as denoting the affections of truth, see nos. 3758, 3782, 3793, 3819, 4344; and from the signification of the children or sons, as denoting truths, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373, in the present case the truths which belonged to them.

4358. *And said, Who are those of thine?* that this signifies acknowledgment, may appear from this consideration, that interrogations in the sense of the letter are not interrogations in the supreme sense; for the Lord, Who is treated of in this latter sense, has no need to interrogate man, for He knows everything in general and particular. Hence the interrogation, "Who are those of thine?" signifies acknowledgment; for by Esau is represented the Lord as to Divine natural good, and Divine good instantly acknowledges the truths which it will conjoin to itself; and, moreover, all good does this, for good cannot be without what it calls truths, nor truths without that which they call good. They conjoin themselves of themselves; but such as the good is, such are the truths which it conjoins to itself; it is good which acknowledges them, and couples itself as a husband with a wife, for the conjunction of good with truths is a marriage in the spiritual sense, see nos. 2508, 2618. That good acknowledges its truth, and truth its good, and that they are conjoined, see nos. 3101, 3102, 3161, 3179, 3180.

4359. *And he said, The children which God hath graciously*

bestowed upon thy servant: that this signifies truths from the Divine Providence, appears from the signification of children, or sons, as denoting truths, concerning which see just above, no. 4357; and from the signification of which God hath graciously bestowed, as denoting from the Divine Providence; for whatsoever God bestows is of His Providence.

4360. *And the handmaids drew near, they and their children, and bowed themselves*: that this signifies sensual scientifics and their truths, and their submission, appears from the signification of handmaids, as denoting affections of sciences and Knowledges, which are of the external man (see above, no. 4344), consequently sensual scientifics, of which below; from the signification of children or sons, as denoting truths (see no. 4357); and from the signification of bowing themselves, as denoting submission. The sensual scientifics which are signified by the handmaids, are the scientifics of the external things which are of the world, hence they are the most general of all (see no. 4345), and are those which enter immediately through the external senses, and are perceived by the sense itself. All infants are in sensual scientifics, and they serve as planes for the Knowledges of spiritual things; for spiritual things are founded upon natural things, and are represented in them. Inasmuch as truths are conjoined to good according to order by more general [truths], as was shewn above, no. 4345, therefore it is here mentioned that the handmaids and their children bowed themselves first, that is, submitted themselves.

4361. *And Leah also and her children drew near, and they bowed themselves*: that this signifies the affection of the truth of faith as to exteriors, and their truths, and their submissive introduction, appears from the representation of Leah, as denoting the affection of exterior truth (see nos. 3793, 3819), consequently the affection of the truth of faith as to exteriors; from the signification of children or sons, as denoting truths, spoken of just above; and from the signification of bowing themselves, as denoting submission, that is, submissive introduction into Divine natural good, which is represented by Esau.

4362. *And afterwards Joseph and Rachel drew near, and they bowed themselves*: that this signifies the affections of the truth of faith as to interiors, and their submissive introduction, appears from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the celestial spiritual (see no. 4286); from the representation of Rachel, as denoting the affection of interior truth (see nos. 3758, 3782, 3793, 3819); and from the signification of bowing themselves, as denoting submissive introduction (see above, no. 4361). How these things are, was explained above at verse 2.

4363. Verses 8-11. *And he said, What are all those camps of thine which I met? And he said, To find grace in the eyes of*

my lord. And Esau said, I have much, my brother; be that thine which is thine. And Jacob said, Nay, I pray thee, if now I have found grace in thine eyes, and thou shalt take my present out of my hand; for therefore I have seen thy faces, as I had seen the faces of God, and thou hast accepted me. Take, I pray thee, my blessing, which is brought to thee, because God hath graciously bestowed upon me, and because I have every thing. And he urged him, and he took [it]. And he said, What are all those camps of thine which I met? signifies the special things which are thence: *and he said, To find grace in the eyes of my lord,* signifies pleasing initiation: *and Esau said, I have much, my brother; be that thine which is thine,* signifies tacit acceptance, that he might thus insinuate the affection of good from truth: *and Jacob said, Nay, I pray thee,* signifies the origin of affection: *if now I have found grace in thine eyes, and thou shalt take my present out of my hand,* signifies the reciprocal of affection that it might be insinuated: *for therefore I had seen thy faces, as I had seen the faces of God, and thou hast accepted me,* signifies the affection itself with the perception wherewith it was reciprocally insinuated: *take, I pray thee, my blessing which is brought to thee,* signifies the Divine things which were to be adjoined to Divine natural good: *because God hath graciously bestowed upon me,* signifies from Providence: *and because I have every thing,* signifies his spiritual riches: *and he urged him, and he took [it],* signifies that it [the affection itself] was insinuated by the good of truth through an affection inspired by Divine good.

4364. *And he said, What are all those camps of thine which I met?* That this signifies the special things which are thence, appears from the signification of camps in this passage, as denoting special things; for they are the things mentioned in the preceding chapter (verses 14, 15), namely, "two hundred she-goats and twenty goats, two hundred ewes and twenty rams, thirty milch camels and their sons, forty heifers and ten bullocks, twenty she-asses and ten foals," and that these were goods and truths with their things of service, whereby initiation might be effected, see nos. 4263, 4264, consequently they are special things. Special things in this case are nothing else than things that confirm that truths are truths and goods are goods; they accede to the thoughts and affections of man, that is, to those things which he knows and loves, on account of which he favors and affirms that it is so; the presents, which were given of old in the church to kings and priests, involved also such things. It is a known thing, that a person is drawn to his opinion, or to those things which he calls good and true, both by reasons and by affections; the things themselves which confirm are what are meant by special things, and are here signified by the camps, wherefore it is said, that those camps were "to find grace in the eyes of my lord;" and afterwards, "If, I pray thee, I

have found grace in thine eyes, and thou shalt take my present
 2 out of my hand." The case is similar in regard to spiritual things,
 or the things of faith, when they are conjoined with the good of
 charity. Man believes that goods and truths flow in immediately
 out of heaven, thus without mediums in man, but he is much
 deceived: the Lord leads every one through his affections, and
 thereby bends him by a tacit Providence, for He leads through
 freedom (nos. 1937, 1947); that all freedom is of affection or love,
 see nos. 2870, 2873; and hence that all conjunction of good with
 truth is effected in freedom, but not under compulsion, nos.
 2875-2878, 2881, 3145, 3146, 3158, 4031. When, therefore,
 man in freedom has been led to good, then truths are accepted
 and implanted; then also he begins to be affected with them,
 and thus by degrees he is introduced into heavenly freedom.
 He who is regenerated, that is, who loves the neighbor, and
 especially he who loves the Lord, if he reflects on his past life,
 will then find that he has been led by many things of his
 3 thought, and by many things of his affection. What is here
 specifically meant by the special things which are thence, may
 be better illustrated by examples. Let us suppose the truth,
 which is to be insinuated into good, to be this, that man has
 life after death. Unless this truth be confirmed by special
 things, it is not accepted; the special things by which it is to
 be confirmed are such as these, that man can think not only of
 those things which he sees and feels, but also of those which he
 does not see and feel; also that he can be affected by them;
 that by affection he can be conjoined with them, and conse-
 quently with heaven, yea, with the Lord Himself; and that he
 who can be conjoined with the Divine cannot die to eternity;
 these and very many like things are the special things which
 first occur, before the above truth is insinuated into good,
 that is, before it is fully believed. The above truth, indeed,
 first submits itself, but still these special things cause it to be
 4 accepted. Let us also take as an example this truth, that man
 is a spirit, and that he is clothed with a body, whilst he lives in
 the world. This also is a truth which must be insinuated into
 good; for unless it is insinuated, man has no concern about
 heaven, for he then thinks of himself as of the brute animals;
 but this truth cannot be insinuated except by special things; as
 by these, that the body, which he carries about him, serves for
 uses in the world, namely, that through the material eyes he
 may see the things which are in the world, and may act by
 material muscles, being furnished thereby with powers adapted
 to the ponderable objects surrounding him; that nevertheless
 there is something interior which thinks and wills, whereof the
 material body is the instrumental or organ; and that his spirit is
 himself, or the very man, who acts and feels through those organ-
 ical parts; and that he can confirm this by many experiences

in himself, if he be once in the faith that it is so ; all these are the special things which are premised, and which cause that very truth to be insinuated into good, and they are thence derived. These and similar things are what are here signified by the camps.

4365. *And he said, To find grace in the eyes of my lord:* that this signifies pleasing initiation, may appear without explanation ; for finding grace denotes that they may be accepted, and the things which are accepted are initiated pleasingly, that is, they are insinuated.

4366. *And Esau said, I have much, my brother, be that thine which is thine:* that this signifies tacit acceptance, that he might thus insinuate the affection of good from truth, may appear from the refusal in this case implying assent, for he nevertheless accepted: the end of refusal, when any one accepts, is occasionally that affection may be insinuated ; it is hence also increased, and thereby passes from thinking well into willing well. Man is led by the Lord in spiritual life nearly by means similar to those by which man leads others in civil life ; it is a customary thing in civil life to refuse a favor with the view that the favor may be done from affection, thus not only from thinking, but also from willing ; for if the favor was not accepted, the end intended by it would perish ; wherefore the end is urgent, that the person who bestows the favor may think more intensely about it, and may thereby from the heart will to bestow it. The reason why such a proceeding ² does not appear in spiritual life as in civil life is, that there are few in whom good is conjoined with truths, that is, who are regenerated : and also because the few who are regenerated do not reflect upon such things, neither can they reflect, for they do not know what spiritual good is, since they do not know what charity is, and what the neighbor is, in the genuine sense ; and as they do not know what these things are, they cannot have any interior idea concerning the truth which is of faith. Moreover, they separate spiritual life from civil to such a degree, that they dare not draw any idea from the latter concerning the former. That those two lives correspond, and that the former is represented in the latter, is altogether unknown to them, yea, some do not even admit any comparison between them ; when yet the real case is, that no idea can be entertained concerning spiritual life, except from those things which are in civil life, wherefore when this latter is removed, the former falls, insomuch that at length it is no longer believed. This may appear manifest from this consideration, that it is no longer believed that spirits and angels have intercourse with each other as men, nor that they speak together, and reason like men, but much more perfectly, about what is honorable and becoming, just and fair, and good and true ; still less is it

believed that they mutually see, hear, and explore each other, that they join together in societies, dwell together, and the like.

4367. *And Jacob said, Nay, I pray thee*: that this signifies the origin of affection, may appear from what was just now said above, namely, that refusal to accept a present insinuates affection, which is here manifested by what he says, *Nay, I pray thee*: hence it is evident that it denotes the origin of affection.

4368. *If now I have found grace in thine eyes, and thou shalt take my present out of my hand*: that this signifies the reciprocal of affection that it might be insinuated, is evident from the things which precede and from those which follow; for the subject treated of is the conjunction of good with truths in the natural, consequently the insinuation of affection from good into truth. That the refusal of the present sent by Jacob was with the view that affection might be insinuated into truth, was shown above, no. 4366, therefore by the words immediately preceding, *Nay, I pray thee*, is signified the origin of affection, no. 4367; hence by these words, "If now I have found grace in thine eyes, and thou shalt take my present out of my hand," is signified the reciprocal of affection that it might be insinuated: for he says this from well-willing, that is, from this affection: hence in what ² follows it is said that *he urged him*. By the reciprocal of affection, which is insinuated by the good which is Esau, into the truth which is Jacob, is meant the affection of truth. For there are two affections which are heavenly, namely, the affection of good and the affection of truth, which have been occasionally treated of above. The affection of truth derives its origin from no other source than from good; the affection itself is thence; for truth has not life from itself, but receives life from good; wherefore when man is affected by truth, it is not by truth, but by the good which inflows into the truth and produces the affection itself; this is here meant by the reciprocal of affection that it might be insinuated. It is well known that there are many within the church who are affected by the Word of the Lord, and apply themselves closely to reading it: but still there are but few who have as their end a desire of being instructed concerning truth; for they mostly remain in their own particular dogmas, which alone they endeavor to confirm from the Word. These persons appear as if they were in the affection of truth, but they are not; those only are in the affection of truth who love to be instructed concerning truths, that is, to know what is true, and for this end to search the Scriptures. No one is in this affection unless he is in good, that is, in charity towards the neighbor, and more so he is who is in love to the Lord; with such persons good itself flows in into truth, and constitutes the

affection, for the Lord is present in that good. This may ³ be illustrated by the following examples. When they, who are in the good of genuine charity, read those words which the Lord said to Peter: "I say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it: and I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of the heavens; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in the heavens, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in the heavens" (Matt. xvi. 18, 19); those who are in the affection of truth from the good of genuine charity love to be instructed as to their meaning; and when they hear that by the rock spoken of, on which the church shall be built, is signified the faith of charity, and consequently that the same is signified by Peter, and that thus the keys of opening and shutting heaven are given to that faith (see Preface to Chapter xxii. of Genesis), they rejoice, and are affected with that truth, because thus the Lord alone, from whom faith is, has that Power. But they who are not in the affection of truth from the good of genuine charity, but in the affection of truth from some other good, and especially if from the love of self and of the world, are not affected with that truth, but are made sad, and also angry, inasmuch as they wish to claim that power to the priesthood: they are angry because they are thereby deprived of dominion, and they are made sad because they are deprived of deference. Let us take another example: if they who are in the affec- ⁴ tion of truth from the good of genuine charity hear that charity constitutes the church, but not faith separate from charity, they receive this truth with joy; but they who are in the affection of truth from the love of self and of the world, do not receive it. And also, when they who are in the affection of truth from the good of genuine charity hear that love towards the neighbor does not commence from self, but from the Lord, they rejoice; whilst they who are in the affection of truth from the love of self and of the world, do not receive that truth, but hotly insist that that love commences from self: hence they do not know what it is to love one's neighbor as one's self. When they who are in the affection of truth ⁵ from the good of genuine charity hear that heavenly blessedness consists in doing good to others from good-will, without regard to any selfish end, they rejoice; but they who are in the affection of truth from the love of self and of the world have no desire for it, nor indeed do they comprehend it. When they who are in the affection of truth from the good of genuine charity are instructed that the works of the external man are nothing, unless they proceed from the internal man, thus from good-will, they receive it with joy; whereas they who are in the affection of truth from the love of self and of

the world, praise the works of the external man, but have no concern about the good-will of the internal man; yea, neither do they know that the good-will of the internal man remains after death, and that the works of the external man separate from the internal are dead, and perish. And so in all other instances. From these considerations it is evident that the truths of faith cannot in any case be conjoined to any one, unless he be in the good of genuine charity, thus they cannot be conjoined to anything but good; also that all genuine affection of truth is from that good. Every one may see this confirmed by daily experience, in observing that they who are in evil do not believe, but that they who are in good do believe. Hence it is very evident that the truth of faith is conjoined with good, but never with evil.

4369. *For therefore I have seen thy faces as I had seen the faces of God, and thou hast accepted me:* that this signifies affection with the perception wherewith it was reciprocally insinuated, appears from the signification of seeing faces as the faces of God, as denoting affection with perception, for by the faces are signified the interiors, see nos. 358, 1999, 2434, 3527, 3573, 4066; and by the faces of God, all good, see nos. 222, 223, which, when it flows in, gives affection with perception: and from the signification of accepting me, as denoting affection insinuated; that these words have this signification, is evident from what was said just above concerning the insinuation of affection, thus from the series.

4370. *Take, I pray thee, the blessing that is brought to thee:* that this signifies the Divine things which were to be adjoined to Divine natural good, appears from the signification of blessing in this passage, as denoting those things which were mentioned in the preceding chapter (verses 14, 15), by which were signified Divine goods and truths, with their things of service whereby initiation might be effected, see nos. 4263, 4264. That these things were to be adjoined to Divine natural good, was explained above, no. 4364.

4371. *Because God hath graciously bestowed upon me:* that this signifies from Providence, appears from the signification of these words in this passage, as denoting Providence, see above, no. 4359.

4372. *And because I have everything:* that this signifies his spiritual riches, appears from the signification of all that he hath, as here denoting his spiritual riches; for they were flocks and herds, by which, as was before shown, are signified goods and truths, which are called spiritual riches. Spiritual riches are predicated of truth, and their uses are predicated of good.

4373. *And he urged him, and he took [it]:* that this signifies that it [the affection itself] was insinuated by the good of

truth through affection inspired by Divine good, may appear from the things which have been hitherto explained from no. 4364; the affection itself inspired into the good of truth by Divine good is evidenced by his urging him, see above, no. 4366. As to the affection of truth, which has been treated of in these verses, it should be known, that it appears to be from truth, and thus in truth; nevertheless it is not from truth, but from good, for there is nothing of life in truth but what is from good: its appearing as if it were from truth, is comparatively like the appearance of life in the body, which yet is not of the body but of the soul; neither is it of the soul, but through the soul from the first [principle] of life, that is, from the Lord, and yet it appears as of the body; it is also as an image in a mirror, which appears to be in the mirror, when in fact it is the image of the inflowing effigy. That the internal sense of these and of the preceding words is such as has been described, does not indeed appear to those who keep the mind fixed in the historicals, for they think of Esau and of Jacob, and of the present which was sent before; not knowing that by Esau is represented Divine good in the natural, and by Jacob the truth which was to be conjoined to Divine good in the natural, and that in this passage by their friendly conference is signified the affection inspired into truth by good. Nevertheless, those historicals are not otherwise understood by the angels when they are read by man; for the angels have no idea but what is spiritual, and the historical sense with them is turned into a spiritual idea. Thus angelic thoughts correspond with human; such correspondences are perpetual, and cause the Word to be holy and Divine, for thus the literal sense by ascent becomes spiritual, and this even to the Lord, where it is Divine. This is inspiration.

4374. Verses 12-16. *And he said, Let us journey, and let us go, and I will go to near thee. And he said unto him, My lord knoweth that the children are tender, and the flocks and the herds giving suck, with me; and if they should drive them forward in one day, and all the flocks will die. Let my lord, I pray thee, pass over before his servant, and I will proceed slowly to the foot of the work which is before me, and to the foot of the children, until I come unto my lord to Seir. And Esau said, Let me set, I pray, with thee of the people who are with me. And he said, Wherefore this? let me find grace in the eyes of my lord. And Esau returned in that day to his way, to Seir. And he said, Let us journey, and let us go,* signifies successiveness: *and I will go to near thee,* signifies that they were to be conjoined: *and he said unto him, My lord knoweth that the children are tender,* signifies truths which have not as yet gained Divine life: *and the flocks and the herds giving suck, with me,* signifies interior and natural goods, which have not as yet gained Divine life:

and if they should drive them forward in one day, and all the flocks will die, signifies delay and successiveness, and that otherwise they would not live, thus that they were to be prepared for conjunction: *let my lord, I pray thee, pass over before his servant*, signifies more general presence: *and I will proceed slowly*, signifies a successive state of preparation: *to the foot of the work which is before me*, signifies according to general things or principles: *and to the foot of the children*, signifies according to the truths which are there: *until I come unto my lord to Seir*, signifies until they could be conjoined: Seir is the conjunction of spiritual things with celestial things in the natural: *and Esau said, Let me set, I pray, with thee of the people who are with me*, signifies that some things of the truth of good might be conjoined: *and he said, Wherefore this? let me find grace in the eyes of my lord*, signifies illustration from presence more interiorly: *and Esau returned in that day to his way, to Seir*, signifies the state of Divine natural good then to which the goods of truth were adjoined; the way denotes the good of truth respectively.

4375. *And he said, Let us journey, and let us go*: that this signifies the successiveness, namely, of the conjunction of good with truth, appears from the signification of journeying and going, which expressions, it is evident, involve progression to further things, for progression and successiveness are contained in the internal sense of what now follows.

4376. *And I will go to near thee*: that this signifies that they were to be conjoined, appears from the signification of going [to] near thee, as denoting adjunction, in the present case, therefore, that they were to be conjoined, namely, good with truths.

4377. *And he said unto him, My lord knoweth that the children are tender*: that this signifies truths which have not as yet gained Divine life, appears from the signification of children or sons, as denoting truths, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373; and from the signification of tender, as denoting recent, thus which have gained some life, but not as yet genuine, in the present case Divine, because the subject treated of is the glorification of the Lord as to the Divine natural. These things may be illustrated by those which exist in the man who is being regenerated; for the regeneration of man is an image of the Lord's glorification. The man who is being regenerated, like the man who is born, runs through a course of ages, namely, infancy, childhood, adolescence or youth, and adult age, for the man who is regenerated is born anew. When he is an infant, the truths appertaining to him have indeed life, but not as yet spiritual life: they are only general truths without particulars and singulars, with which good at this time is conjoined, thus only exteriorly, and not interiorly; it is conjoined more interiorly successively, as he advances into the subsequent ages. The state of that infancy is what is here signified by the children

being tender, and also by what presently follows, "And the flocks and the herds giving suck, with me; and if they should drive them forward in one day, and all the flocks will die."

4378. *And the flocks and herds giving suck, with me:* that this signifies interior and natural goods, which have not as yet gained Divine life, appears from the signification of flocks, as denoting interior goods, see nos. 2566, 3783; from the signification of herds, as denoting exterior or natural goods, see nos. 2180, 2566, 2781; and from the signification of giving suck, as denoting also recent things, which here are spiritual things nascent in the natural. For in the state of infancy, when man is being regenerated, spiritual things are therein in potency, for spiritual life successively comes forth as from an egg, from whatsoever age; the age of infancy is as it were an egg for the age of childhood, and the age of childhood is as it were an egg for the age of adolescence and youth, and this latter is as an egg for adult age; thus man is as it were continually being born. Hence it is evident what is meant by the interior and natural goods that have not as yet gained Divine life, which are here signified by the flocks and the herds giving suck. See also what was said just above, no. 4377, concerning the state of infancy.

4379. *And if they should drive them forward in one day, and all the flocks will die:* that this signifies delay and successiveness, and that otherwise they would not live, thus that they were to be prepared for conjunction, may appear from the series itself; for in the preceding part, the subject treated of is the conjunction of good with truths in general, but here in particular. The process itself of the insinuation of truth into good is here described in the internal sense, the quality of which process may indeed in some measure appear from the explanation in general, but not as to its arcana, which are innumerable; these arcana are manifest to those only who are in the light of heaven, and like some indistinct image to those who are in the light of the world, when the light of heaven is admitted into it. This may appear sufficiently plain from this consideration, that man, in being re-born, runs through ages as when he is born [naturally], and that the preceding state is always as an egg in respect to the subsequent one, thus that he is continually being conceived and born; and this, not only when he lives in the world, but also when he comes into the other life to eternity; and still he cannot be further perfected, than to be as an egg to those things that remain, which are indefinite. From these considerations it is evident how innumerable are the things appertaining to the regeneration of man, whereof scarcely any are yet known to man; thus what important things are here contained in the internal sense, treating of the successive state and manner of the insinuation of good into truths.

4380. *Let my lord, I pray thee, pass over before his servant:*

that this signifies more general presence, appears from the signification of passing over before any one, as denoting here, where the conjunction of good with truths is treated of, more general presence. For in the regeneration, which is effected by the conjunction of good with truths, it is good which acts, and truth which suffers itself to be acted upon, and when good has applied itself to truths, and has in a small degree conjoined itself with them, then truth appears to re-act; yet it is not truth, but the good conjoined or adjoined to it, which re-acts through truth; this adjunction is what is meant by more general presence. It is said, the conjunction of good with truths; but thereby is meant the man in whom is good and truth, for these things cannot be predicated without a subject, which is man: in heaven they so think and speak by abstract things, because they do not attribute good nor truth to themselves, but to the Lord, and because good and truth from the Lord fills the whole heaven. This manner of speaking was also familiar to the ancients.

4381. *And I will proceed slowly*: that this signifies a successive state of preparation, may appear from the signification of proceeding slowly, in this case where the insinuation of good into truth, and the reception of the former by the latter, are treated of, as denoting the successiveness of preparation.

4382. *To the foot of the work which is before me*: that this signifies according to generals, may appear from the things which precede; by the foot of the work are meant those things which were said above, namely, "that the children were tender, and the flocks and the herds giving suck, with me; and if they should drive them forward in one day, and all the flocks will die," whereby is signified that it is according to generals, as is evident from what was there said. It is said the foot of the work, and afterwards the foot of the children, because by the foot is signified the natural, see nos. 2162, 3147, 3761, 3986, 4280, and here the natural is treated of.

4383. *And to the foot of the children*: that this signifies according to the truths which are there, appears from the signification of children or sons, as denoting truths, of which we have occasionally spoken above. The truths which are there, are the truths in generals; for generals are those which were above, no. 4378, compared to an egg, since in generals are contained particulars, and in these singulars (nos. 4325, 4329, 4345). In the first state, namely, in the state of infancy, there are particulars therein; and in these there are singulars in potency, but afterwards they come forth and express themselves in act, and thus successively. They who are regenerated are thus led by the Lord, for they are imbued with generals, wherein are those things which follow, which also successively come forth, and this in an order and series surpassing all comprehension; for all

things in general and particular are foreseen by the Lord, even as to what their quality will be to eternity; wherefore no other general truths are conjoined to good in the man who is being regenerated, than those into which particular truths can be fitted, and in these singular truths. Nevertheless ² these particulars, yea, the singulars of particulars, are but as general things respectively to those things which remain, for in each there are still indefinite things. The angels also, although respectively to man they are in wisdom so great, that what they know and perceive is ineffable, confess that they know only the most general things respectively, and that the things which they do not know are indefinite; they dare not say infinite, because there is no comparison and ratio between the finite and the infinite. Hence also it may be concluded what the quality of the Word is, and that, being Divine from its first origin, it contains in itself infinite things, and hence the ineffable things which are of angelic wisdom, and finally only such things as are adapted to human apprehension.

4384. *Until I come unto my lord into Seir*: that this signifies until they could be conjoined, namely, the truth which is Jacob with the good which is Esau, may appear from the signification of Seir, as denoting the conjunction of spiritual things with celestial things in the natural, that is, of the truth which is of faith with the good which is of charity. The good to which truth is conjoined in the natural, and in the supreme sense the Lord's Divine natural as to good conjoined to truth therein, is what is properly signified by Seir in these passages in the Word:—In the prophecy of Moses concerning the sons of Israel: "Jehovah came from Sinai, and rose from Seir unto them; He shone forth from Mount Paran, and He came out from the myriads of holiness" (Deut. xxxiii. 2). In the prophecy of Balaam: "I see Him, but not now; I behold Him, but not nigh; a star shall arise out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise up out of Israel: . . . and Edom shall be an inheritance, and Seir shall be an inheritance, of his enemies, and Israel shall become strong" (Numb. xxiv. 17, 18). In the song of Deborah and Barak: "*Jehovah, when Thou wentest forth out of Seir, when Thou wentest out of the field of Edom, the earth trembled, . . . the mountains flowed down; this Sinai before Jehovah God of Israel*" (Judges v. 4, 5). In Isaiah: "*He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh, and also the night*" (xxi. 11, 12). See these passages concerning Seir, and likewise those adduced in no. 4240.

4385. *And Esau said, Let me set, I pray, with thee of the people who are with me*: that this signifies that some things of the truth of good might be conjoined, appears from

the signification of setting with thee, as denoting conjoining ; and from the signification of the people who are with me, as denoting some things of the truth of good ; that people denote truths, see nos. 1259, 1260, 2928, 3295, 3581. hence the people who are with me denote truths of good. What is meant by truths of good, has been occasionally shewn above ; they are those truths which proceed from good, and which the good flowing in through the internal man into the external has with it ; that those truths were signified by the four hundred men whom Esau had with him, may be seen above, no. 4341 ; here, therefore, some of them are meant, for it is said, “ of the people who are with me.”

4386. *And he said, Wherefore this? let me find grace in the eyes of my lord :* that this signifies illustration from presence more interiorly, may appear from what is involved in this formula of submission ; for by it proximate presence is refused, but remote presence is assented to, which is the same with presence more interiorly, from which comes illustration.

4387. *And Esau returned in that day to his way, to Seir ;* that this signifies the state of Divine natural good then to which the goods of truth were adjoined, appears from the signification of a day, as denoting a state, see nos. 23, 487, 488, 493, 893, 2788, 3462 ; hence returning in that day denotes the state which he had then put on ; from the representation of Esau, as denoting Divine natural good, see above, no. 4340 ; from the signification of a way, as denoting truth in will and act, see nos. 4337, 4353 ; and from the signification of Seir, as denoting the conjunction of truth with good, see above, no. 4384. From these significations, collated into one sense, it is evident that by the above words is signified the state of Divine natural good then to which the goods of truth were adjoined.

2 That these things are signified by the above words, does not at all appear from their historical sense, but still they are the things which are involved in the spiritual or internal sense ; for heaven, which is in man, that is, the angels who are with him, are not at all concerned about the worldly historical facts, nor do they know what Esau is, nor what Seir, neither do they think of the day in which Esau returned, nor of the way to Seir, but they take their ideas from the spiritual things which correspond thereto, and hence in the same instant they draw out such a sense. This is the effect of correspondences, the case with which is nearly like that of a person speaking in a foreign language, the sense whereof the hearer understands in an instant, as from his own language, nor is he impeded by the expressions having a foreign sound and articulation ;—so it is with the internal sense of the Word, which coincides in every respect with the universal language in which the angels are, or with the spiritual speech of their thought ; their speech

is spiritual, because their thought is from the light of heaven, which is from the Lord.

4388. Verses 17-20. *And Jacob journeyed to Succoth, and built himself a house, and made booths for his acquisition: therefore he called the name of the place Succoth. And Jacob came to Shalem, a city of Shechem, which is in the land of Canaan, in coming thither from Padan-Aram, and he encamped at the faces of the city. And he bought a portion of a field, where he had stretched his tent, out of the hand of the sons of Chamor the father of Shechem, for a hundred kesitas. And he set there an altar, and called it El Elohe Israel. Jacob journeyed to Succoth,* signifies the state of the life of good from truth at this time: *and built himself a house,* signifies the increase of good from truth in that state: *and made booths for his acquisition,* signifies in like manner increase of the things which were in general good from truth at that time: *therefore he called the name of the place Succoth,* signifies the quality of his state: *and Jacob came to Shalem, a city of Shechem,* signifies the interior truths of faith which are a city of tranquillity: *which is in the land of Canaan,* signifies in the Lord's kingdom: *in coming thither from Padan-Aram,* signifies after the former state: *and he encamped at the faces of the city,* signifies application: *and bought a portion of a field,* signifies the appropriation of good from that truth: *where he had stretched his tent,* signifies what is holy: *out of the hand of the sons of Chamor the father of Shechem,* signifies the origin of that truth from a Divine stock from some other source: *for a hundred kesitas,* signifies what is full: *and he set there an altar,* signifies interior worship: *and called it El Elohe Israel,* signifies from the Divine spiritual.

4389. *And Jacob journeyed to Succoth:* that this signifies the state of the life of good from truth at this time, appears from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the good of truth, concerning which see above, here the good from truth at this time from the things adjoined to it from the good which is Esau, which things have been treated of above: from the signification of journeying, as denoting the order and institutes of life, see no. 1293, thus the state of life: and from the signification of Succoth, as denoting the quality of that state, see what follows in nos. 4391, 4392.

4390. *And built himself a house:* that this signifies the increase of good from truth in that state, appears from the signification of building a house, as denoting instructing the external man in intelligence and wisdom, see no. 1488; and as intelligence is of truth, and wisdom is of good, by building a house is here signified the increase of good from truth; that a house denotes good, see nos. 2233, 3128, 3142, 3652, 3720. What the good of truth is, was said above, nos. 4337, 4353, namely, that it is truth in will and act; this truth is what is called

good, and the conscience which is from that good is called the conscience of truth. This good, which is from truth, increases in proportion as a man exercises charity from good-will, thus in proportion as he loves his neighbor: and its quality is according to the quality of that love. The reason why such frequent mention is made of good and truth in these explanations, is that all things which are in heaven, and hence all things which are in the Lord's church, have reference to truth and good: these two include in general all things which are of doctrine and of life, the truths which are of doctrine, and the goods which are of life. The human mind, also, in the universal has no other objects than the things which are of truth and good, its understanding having for objects the things which are of truth, and its will the things which are of good. Hence it is evident that truth and good are terms of most extensive signification, and that their derivations are in number ineffable. It is for this reason that good and truth are so frequently mentioned.

4391. *And made booths for his acquisition*: that this signifies in like manner [increase] of those things which were in the general good and truth at that time, appears from the signification of acquisition, as denoting goods and truths in general; and from the signification of making booths or tents, as denoting the same as building a house, namely, receiving increase of good from truth, but with this difference, that building a house is less general, thus more interior, and making booths or tents is more general, thus more exterior; the former was for themselves, namely, for Jacob, his women and children, but the latter for the things which serve, the flocks and herds. In the Word, booths or tents properly signify the Holy of truth, and are distinguished from tabernacles, which are also called tents, by this, that these latter signify the Holy of good, see nos. 414, 1102, 2145, 2152, 4128; in the original language, the former are called Succoth, but the latter Ohalim. The Holy of truth is the good which is from truth. That this is the signification of the booths or tents which are called Succoth, is also evident from the following passages in the Word:—In David: “Jehovah God rode upon a cherub, and did fly, and was carried upon the wings of the wind: He placed darkness His hiding, and *His circuits His tent*, darkness of waters, and *clouds of the heavens*” (Psalm xviii. 11, 12 [10, 11]); and in another place: “He bowed the heavens when He came down, and thick darkness was under His feet: and He rode upon a cherub, and did fly, and was carried upon the wings of the wind: and He placed darkness *tents* round about Him, bindings of the waters, *clouds of the heavens*” (2 Sam. xxii. 10–12), speaking of Divine revelation, or the Word. Bowing the heavens when He came down, denotes hiding the interiors of the Word; thick dark-

ness under His feet, denotes that those things which appear to man are respectively darkness, such is the literal sense of the Word; riding upon a cherub, denotes that it was so provided; placing darkness tents round about Him, or His circuits His tent, denotes the Holy of truth hidden within the sense of the letter; bindings of the waters and clouds of the heavens denote the Word in the letter. That clouds of the heavens denote the Word in the letter, see the Preface to the eighteenth chapter of Genesis, and no. 4060. The like is signified by these words in 3 Isaiah: "Jehovah will create upon every dwelling-place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, *a cloud by day*, and a smoke and shining of a flame of fire by night, for upon all the *glory* shall be a covering; and there shall be a *tent* for a shade by day, and for a refuge and hiding against inundation and rain" (iv. 5, 6); in this passage, also, a cloud denotes the literal sense of the Word, and the glory the internal sense, as also in Matthew xxiv. 30; Mark xiii. 26; Luke xxi. 27: a tent also in this passage denotes the Holy [principle] of truth. It is said that interior truths are hidden, because if they had then been revealed they would have been profaned, see nos. 3398, 3399, 4289; which is also explained by these words in David: "Thou concealest them in the secret of Thy faces from the insidious counsels of man (*vir*), *thou hidest them in a tent* from the strife of tongues" (Psalm xxxi. 21 [20]). That a tent denotes the Holy 4 of truth, is evident also in Amos: "In that day *I will set up the fallen tent of David*, and I will fence up the breaches, and will set up the ruins, and will build according to the days of eternity" (ix. 11). Setting up the fallen tent of David, denotes restoring the Holy of truth after it has perished: David denotes the Lord in respect to Divine truth, no. 1888, for a king denotes Divine truth, nos. 2015, 2069, 3009. Inasmuch as a tent signified the Holy of truth, and inhabiting tents signified worship thence, therefore the feast of tents, which is called the feast of tabernacles, was instituted in the Jewish and Israelitish church (Levit. xxiii. 34, 41-43; Deut. xvi. 13, 16), where also that feast is called the feast of Succoth or of tents.

4392. *Therefore he called the name of the place Succoth*: that this signifies the quality of his state, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421; and from the signification of a place, as denoting a state, see nos. 2625, 2837, 3356, 3387, 4321. The quality of this state, namely, of the holy state of truth from good at that time, is what is involved by Succoth; for Succoth signifies tents, and tents the Holy [principle] of truth, as was shewn just above, no. 4391. The like also is signified by Succoth in David: "I will divide Shechem, and mete out the valley of *Succoth*; Gilead is mine, and Manasseh is mine,

and Ephraim the strength of my head, Judah is my lawgiver" (Psalm lx. 8, 9 [6, 7]; eviii. 8, 9 [7, 8]).

4393. *And Jacob came to Shalem, a city of Shechem*: that this signifies interior truths of faith which are of tranquillity, appears from the signification of Shalem, as denoting the tranquillity of peace, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of a city of Shechem, as denoting the interior truths of faith, of which we shall speak in the next chapter, where Shechem and his city are treated of. That a city denotes truth by faith, see nos. 402, 2268, 2449, 2451, 2712, 2943, 3216. That Shalem signifies the tranquillity of peace, may appear from David: "In Judah is God known, His name is great in Israel; *His tent is in Shalem*, and His dwelling-place in Zion. There brake He the burning coals of the bow, the buckler, and the sword, and the war" (Psalm lxxvi. 2-4 [1-3]); where it is evident that Shalem denotes the tranquillity of peace, for it is said, that there He brake the burning coals of the bow, the buckler, and the sword, and the war; also from its signification in the original language, for Shalem is tranquillity and perfection. What the tranquillity of peace is, see nos. 1726, 3696; in it are interior truths, that is, they who by faith and life are in interior truths; but so long as they are in exterior truths, and especially while they are coming from exterior truths into interior truths, the state is restless, for then the combats of temptations have place. This also is here represented by Jacob, for after having been in fear and anxiety on account of Esau, he has now arrived at a state of tranquillity.

4394. *Which is in the land of Canaan*: that this signifies in the Lord's kingdom, appears from the signification of the land of Canaan, as denoting the Lord's kingdom, see nos. 1413, 1437, 1607, 3038, 3481, 3705. When a man is in interior truths by faith and life, he is in the Lord's kingdom, and in a state of tranquillity; and then he looks at exterior things as he who, from a high hill, looks at a tempestuous sea.

4395. *In coming thither from Padan-Aram*: that this signifies after the former state, appears from the signification of in coming thither, as denoting after: and from the signification of Padan-Aram, as denoting the Knowledges of good and truth, see nos. 3664, 4107, 4112, but the exterior Knowledges, which serve for introducing genuine goods and truths; for Laban dwelt there, by whom is represented the affection of such good, see nos. 3612, 3665, 3778, 3974, 3982, 3986, 4063, 4189, 4206; wherefore it is said, "in coming thither from Padan-Aram," because from external truths and goods he arrived at interior ones, thus from the former state at this one.

4396. *And encamped at the faces of the city*: that this signifies application, namely, to the goods of that truth, appears from the signification of encamping, as properly denoting arrange-

ment according to order, see no. 4236, but in the present case application, for encamping here signifies fixing a habitation with his herds and flocks, which were also called a camp above, no. 4364; and from the signification of at the faces of the city, as denoting to the goods of that truth, for the face signifies interior things, see nos. 358, 1999, 2434, 3527, 3573, 4066, consequently the affections of good and truth, which shine forth from the face. That a city denotes truth, see nos. 402, 2268, 2449, 2451, 2712, 2943, 3216.

4397. *And he bought a portion of a field*: that this signifies the appropriation of good from that truth, appears from the signification of buying, as denoting appropriating to one's self; and from the signification of a portion of a field, as denoting the good which was from that truth. That a field denotes the church as to good, thus good, see nos. 2971, 3196, 3317, 3500, 3508, 3766.

4398. *Where he had stretched his tent*: that this denotes what is holy, appears from the signification of a tent, as denoting what is holy, see nos. 414, 1102, 2145, 2152, 3210.

4399. *From the hand of the sons of Chamor the father of Shechem*: that this signifies the origin of that truth from a Divine stock from some other source, will appear from what will be said in the following chapter, where Chamor and Shechem are treated of.

4400. *For a hundred kesitas*: that this signifies what is full, appears from the signification of a hundred, as denoting a full state, see n. 2636, consequently what is full; but properly by a hundred is here signified much, for the subject treated of is the appropriation of good from interior truths, which are signified by the sons of Chamor the father of Shechem, see no. 4399. In the internal sense, by kesitas, which were pieces of money, are signified such truths; this expression is also derived from an expression which signifies truth (Psalm lx. 6 [4]). The conjunction of good with those truths will be spoken of below, no. 4402.

4401. *And he set there an altar*: that this signifies interior worship, appears from the signification of setting an altar, as denoting worship; for an altar was the principal representative of the Lord, nos. 921, 2777, 2811, hence also the principal of worship. By worship is here meant interior worship from the Divine spiritual, which subject comes now to be treated of.

4402. *And called it El Eloe Israel*: that this signifies from the Divine spiritual, namely, interior worship, appears from the signification of El Eloe, concerning which we shall speak presently: and from the signification of Israel, as denoting the spiritual, see nos. 4286, 4292. In regard to what has been said from verse 17 of this chapter to the present verse, the case is thus:—The subject treated of in this chapter, in the supreme

sense, is the Lord, how He made His natural Divine. But whereas those things, which in the supreme sense relate to the Lord, exceed the ideas of man's thought, because they are Divine, it is allowed to illustrate them by such things as fall nearer into the ideas, namely, by the manner in which the Lord regenerates the natural of man. For the regeneration of man as to his natural is here also treated of in the internal sense, inasmuch as the regeneration of man is an image of the Lord's glorification, see nos. 3138, 3212, 3296, 3490. For the Lord glorified Himself, that is, made Himself Divine, according to Divine order; and also according to such order He regenerates man, that is, makes him celestial and spiritual: here [is described] how [man is made] spiritual, for Israel signifies² the spiritual man. The spiritual man is not the interior rational man, but the interior natural; the interior rational man is what is called the celestial; the difference between the spiritual and celestial man has been often explained above; man is made spiritual by this, that with him truths are conjoined with good, that is, the things which are of faith are conjoined with those which are of charity, and this in his natural; exterior truths are there first conjoined with good, and afterwards interior truths. The conjunction of exterior truths in the natural was treated of in this chapter from verse 1-17, and the conjunction of interior truths with good, from verse 17 to the end. Interior truths are conjoined with good in no other way than through the illustration which flows in through the internal man into the external; by this illustration Divine truths are made manifest, but only in a general way, comparatively as innumerable objects are manifested to the eye as one obscure object without distinction. This illustration, from which truths appear, but only in a general way, was signified by Esau's words to Jacob: "Let me set, I pray, with thee of the people who are with me," and by Jacob's answer, "Wherefore this? let me find grace in thine eyes," concerning which see no. 4385, 4386. That the spiritual man is respectively in obscurity, see nos. 2708, 2715, 2716, 2718, 2831, 2849, 2935, 2937, 3241, 3246, 3833; this spiritual man is represented by Israel, no. 4286; he is called the spiritual man from this circumstance, that the light of heaven, in which is intelligence and wisdom, inflows into those things with man which are of the light of the world, and causes the things which are of the light of heaven to be represented in the things which are of the light of the world, and thereby to correspond. For the spiritual, viewed in itself, is the Divine light itself which is from the Lord, consequently it is the intelligence of truth, and the wisdom thence. But with the spiritual man, that light falls into those things which are of faith with him, and which he believes to be true; whereas with the celestial man it falls

into the good of love. But although these things are clear to those who are in the light of heaven, still they are obscure to those who are in the light of the world, thus to the generality at this day, and possibly so obscure as to be scarcely intelligible. Nevertheless, as these things are treated of in the internal sense, and are of such a nature, the opening of them cannot be dispensed with; a time is about to come when there will be illustration. The altar was called EL ELOHE ISRAEL, ⁴ and thereby was signified interior worship from the Divine spiritual; because in the supreme sense, El Elohe is the same as the Divine spiritual, and also Israel. That Israel is the Lord as to the Divine spiritual, and in the representative sense the Lord's spiritual church, or, what is the same thing, the man who is such [a church], see nos. 4286, 4292. In the original language, El Elohe signifies God God, and strictly according to the words, God of gods. In the Word, Jehovah or the Lord is in several places named El in the singular, also Eloah, and is likewise named Elohim in the plural, sometimes both in one verse or in one series; he who does not know the internal sense of the Word cannot know the reason why this is so. That El involves one thing, Eloah another, and Elohim another, every one may judge from this, that the Word is Divine, that is, derives its origin from the Divine, and that it is hence inspired as to all expressions, yea, as to the smallest point. What is involved in El, when it is named, and what in ⁵ Elohim, may appear from what has been frequently shewn above, namely, that El and Elohim or God is mentioned when truth is treated of, see nos. 709, 2586, 2769, 2807, 2822, 3921, 4287. Hence it is that by El and Elohim in the supreme sense is signified the Divine spiritual, for this is the same as the Divine truth; but with this difference, that by El is signified truth in the will and act, which is the same thing as the good of truth, see nos. 4337, 4353, 4390. Elohim in the plural is used, because by the Divine truth are meant all truths which are from the Lord; hence also the angels in the Word are sometimes called Elohim, or gods (no. 4295), as will likewise appear from the passages adduced below from the Word. As El and Elohim in the supreme sense signify the Lord as to truth, they also signify Him as to power, for it is truth of which power is predicated, since good acts through truth when it exercises power, see nos. 3091, 4015; wherefore, wheresoever power from truth is treated of in the Word, the Lord is called El and Elohim, or God; hence also it is that in the original language El likewise signifies one who is powerful. That the names El and Elohim, ⁶ or God, are used in the Word where the Divine spiritual is treated of, or what is the same thing, the Divine truth, and thus the Divine power, may further appear from these passages:— In Moses: "God said unto Israel in the visions of the night,

I am the *God of the gods* (El Elohe) of thy father: fear not to go down into Egypt; for I will there make of thee a great nation" (Gen. xlv. 2, 3). As these words were spoken to Israel, of whom He would make a great nation, and thereby truth and its power are treated of, it is said El Elohe, which in the proximate sense signifies God of gods. That Elohim, in the proximate sense, are gods, because they are predicated of truths and the power thence, is evident also from the following passages: "There Jacob built an altar, and called the place *El-beth-el*, because there the *Elohim* were revealed to him, when he fled from the face of his brother" (Genesis xxxv. 7); and in another place: "Jehovah our God, Himself the *God of gods*, and the Lord of lords, the God (El) great, powerful, and terrible" (Deut. x. 17); where God of gods is expressed by Elohe Elohim, and afterwards God by El, to Whom is attributed

7 greatness and power. In David: "Jehovah is a great God (El), and a great King over all *gods* (Elohim), in Whose hand are the searchings out of the earth; the strengths of the mountains are His also" (Psalm xc. 3, 4); where the name God or El is used, because the subject treated of is the Divine truth and the power thence; mention is also made of gods, because truths which are thence are treated of; for a king, in the internal sense, signifies truth, see nos. 1672, 2015, 2069, 3009, 3670; hence it is evident what is involved in the expression "a great King over all gods;" the searchings out of the earth are also the truths of the church, which are called the strengths of the mountains from power [derived] from good. Again: "Who in the heaven shall compare himself unto Jehovah? who among the *sons of the gods* (Elohim) shall be likened unto Jehovah? God (El) is strong in the secret of the saints. Jehovah *God of Hosts*, who is as Thou, the mighty Jah?" (lxxxix. 7-9 [6-8]). In this passage the sons of the gods, or Elohim, denote Divine truths, of which it is evident that power is predicated, for it is said, God (El) is strong, Jehovah God of

8 armies, who is mighty as Thou? In like manner in another place: "Give unto Jehovah, O ye *sons of the gods*, give unto Jehovah glory and *strength*" (xxix. 1). In Moses: "They fell upon their faces, and said, *God of the gods* (El Elohe) of the spirits of all flesh" (Numb. xvi. 22). In David: "I have said, Ye are gods (Elohim), and ye are all the sons of the Most High" (Psalm lxxxii. 6; John x. 34), where they are called gods from truths, for sons are truths, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2628, 3373, 3704. Again: "Confess ye to the *God of gods* (Elohe Elohim), confess ye to the Lord of lords" (Psalm cxxxvi. 2, 3). In Daniel: "The king shall do according to his pleasure, and he shall lift himself up, and shall exalt himself above every *God* (El), and over the *God of gods* (El Elohim) he shall speak marvellous things" (xi. 36). Hence it is evident

that, in the proximate sense, El Elohe is God of gods; and that in the internal sense, gods are predicated of truths which are from the Lord. The expression El or God in the singular is used when treating of the power which is from the Divine truth, or what is the same thing, from the Lord's Divine spiritual, as is evident from the following passages: "Let my hand be to *God* (El) to do with thee evil" (Gen. xxxi. 29). And in another place: "Nor a hand for *God* (El)" (Dent. xxviii. 32). And in Micah: "Nor a hand for God (El)" (ii. 1): a hand for God signifies that there may be power: that the hand denotes power, see nos. 878, 3387; and that the hand is predicated of truth, no. 3091. In David: "I will set His *hand* in the sea, and His *right hand* in the rivers; He shall call me, Thou art my Father, my *God* (El), the rock of my salvation" (Psalm lxxxix. 26, 27 [25, 26]), speaking of power from truths. Again: "The wicked saith in his heart, *God* (El) hath forgotten, He hath hidden His faces, He will never see. Rise up, O Jehovah *God* (El), lift up Thy hand. . . . Wherefore doth the wicked despise *God* (Elohim)?" (x. 11-13); where the sense is the same. Again: "Jehovah my rock (*petra*), and my fortress, and my deliverer, my *God* (El), my rock (*rupes*)" (Psalm xviii. 3 [2]); speaking of power. In Isaiah: "The remnant shall return, the remnant of Jacob unto the *mighty God* (El)" (x. 21). Again: "Unto us a boy is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder: He shall call His name, Wonderful, Counsellor, *God* (El), *Mighty One*, the Father of eternity, the Prince of peace" (ix. 5 [6]). Again: "Behold the *God* (El) of my salvation; I will trust, and will not be afraid, because He is my *strength*" (xii. 2). Again: "I am *God* (El) even from the day, I myself, and no one snatcheth out of My hand: I do, and who shall retract it?" (xliii. 12, 13); speaking of power. In Jeremiah: "*The Great, the Mighty God* (El), whose name is Jehovah of armies" (xxxii. 18). In the second book of Samuel: "With my *God* (El) I will leap over the wall. *God* (El), His way is perfect, the word of Jehovah is pure. . . . Who is *God* (El) but Jehovah? who is a rock except our *God* (Elohim)? *God* (El) is the *strength* of my refuge" (xxii. 30-33). In Moses: "*God* (El) is not a man (*vir*), that He should lie; nor the son of man (*homo*), that He should repent: hath He said, and shall He not do? or hath He spoken, and shall He not establish? . . . He brought them forth out of Egypt, He hath as it were the strengths of an unicorn; . . . in that time it shall be said to Jacob and Israel, What hath *God* (El) done?" (Numb. xxiii. 19, 22, 23); speaking, in the internal sense, concerning power and truth. And again: "*God* (El) Who brought him forth out of Egypt, He hath as it were the strengths of an unicorn; He shall consume the nations his enemies, and shall break their bones, and shall

bruise his weapons" (xxiv. 8). That the horns and strengths of the unicorn signify the power of truth from good, see no. 2832, and in many other passages likewise. Inasmuch as most expressions in the Word have also an opposite sense, so also have God and gods, and these expressions are applied when falsity and power from falsity are treated of, as in Ezekiel: "The gods (Elim) of the mighty in the midst of hell shall speak to him" (xxxii. 21). In Isaiah: "Ye have heated yourselves in the gods (Elim) under every green tree" (lvii. 5), where gods are predicated of falsities. In like manner in other places.

A CONTINUATION CONCERNING THE GRAND MAN, AND CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE, HERE CONCERNING THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EYE AND LIGHT.

4403. *WHAT was the quality of spirits, and to what province of the body they belonged, it has been given me also to observe and know from their situation and place with me, likewise from the plane in which they were, and from their distance in that plane. They who were seen near me were, for the most part, subjects of entire societies; for societies send from themselves spirits to others, and through them perceive the thoughts and affections, and thus communicate: but, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, we shall speak in a separate article concerning the subjects, as they are called, or emissary spirits. These things have been observed of them:—They who appear above and near the head, are they who teach, and also suffer themselves easily to be taught. They who are beneath the hinder part of the head, are they who act tacitly and prudently. They who are near the back, in like manner, but with a difference. Those at the thorax or breast, are they who are in charity. Those at the loins, are such as are in conjugal love. Those at the feet, are such as are natural, and those at the soles of the feet, are the grosser of that kind. But they who are at the face, are of a different genius according to the correspondence with the sensories which are there. Thus, they who are at the nostrils, are such as excel in perception. They who are at the ears, are such as obey. They who are at the eyes, are such as are intelligent and wise; and so forth.*

4404. *The external senses, which are five, namely, touch, taste, smell, hearing, and sight, have each a correspondence with the internal senses; but correspondences at this day are known to scarcely any one, because it is not known that there are any correspondences, and still less that there is a correspondence of spiritual with natural things, or what is the same, of those things*

which are of the internal man with those which are of the external man. As to the correspondences of the senses, the sense of touch in general corresponds to the affection of good; the sense of taste to the affection of knowing; the sense of smell to the affection of perceiving; the sense of hearing to the affection of learning, also to obedience; and the sense of sight to the affection of understanding and of growing wise.

4405. The reason why the sense of sight corresponds to the affection of understanding and of growing wise, is that the sight of the body altogether corresponds to the sight of its spirit, thus to the understanding. For there are two lights: one, which is of the world, from the sun; the other, which is of heaven, from the Lord. In the light of the world there is nothing of intelligence, but in the light of heaven there is intelligence. Hence, so far as with man the things which are of the light of the world are illuminated by those which are of the light of heaven, so far the man understands and is wise; thus so far as they correspond.

4406. As the sight of the eye corresponds to the understanding, therefore also sight is attributed to the understanding, and is called intellectual sight; those things also which man apprehends, are called the objects of that sight; and again, in common discourse it is usual to say that things are seen when they are understood; light and illumination likewise, and thus clearness, are predicated of the understanding; and on the other hand shade and darkness, and thus obscurity. These and similar things have come to be expressed in man's ordinary speech, because they correspond; for his spirit is in the light of heaven, and his body in the light of the world, and it is his spirit which lives in the body, and also thinks; hence many things, which are interior, have thus fallen into expressions of outward speech.

4407. The eye is the most noble organ of the face, and communicates more immediately with the understanding than the rest of man's sensory organs; it is also modified by a more subtle atmosphere than the ear, on which account likewise the sight penetrates to the internal sensory, which is in the brain, by a shorter and more interior way than speech perceived by the ear. Hence also it is, that certain animals, inasmuch as they are devoid of understanding, have two as it were superstitiate brains within the orbits of their eyes; for their intellectual depends on their sight; whereas man is not so [formed], but possesses a large brain, in order that his intellectual may not depend upon his sight, but his sight upon his intellectual. That the sight of man depends upon his intellectual, is very evident from this consideration, that his natural affections effigy themselves representatively in the face; whereas the interior affections, which are of the thought, appear in the eyes from a certain flame of life, and consequent evibration of light, which sparkles forth according to the affection in which the thought is. This also man knows and

observes, although not instructed by any science: the reason is, that his spirit is in society with spirits and angels in the other life, who know it from evident perception. That every man as to his spirit is in society with spirits and angels, see nos. 1277, 2379, 3644, 3645.

4408. That there is a correspondence of the ocular sight with the intellectual sight, appears manifestly to those who reflect. For the objects of the world, which all derive something from the light of the sun, enter in through the eye, and store themselves up in the memory: and this evidently under a like visual appearance, for the things which are thence reproduced, are seen within: hence the imagination of man, the ideas of which are called by philosophers material ideas. When these objects appear still more interiorly, they produce thought, and this also under some visual appearance, but a purer one; and the ideas of this latter are called immaterial, also intellectual. That there is an interior light, in which is life, consequently intelligence and wisdom, which illuminates the interior sight, and meets those things which have entered through the external sight, is clearly manifest; also that the interior light operates according to the arrangement of the things which are there from the light of the world. The things which enter through the hearing, are also changed within into appearances like those of the visual objects which are from the light of the world.

4409. Inasmuch as ocular sight corresponds to intellectual sight, it also corresponds to truths; for all things which are of the intellect have relation to truth, and also to good, namely, that it may not only know good, but also may be affected by good. All things likewise of the external sight have relation to truth and good, since they have relation to the symmetries of objects, consequently to their beauties and consequent pleasantnesses. Any person of discernment can see that all things in nature, in general and in particular, have relation to truth and good; and by this also he may know that universal nature is a theatre representative of the Lord's kingdom.

4410. By much experience it has been made manifest to me, that the sight of the left eye corresponds to the truths which are of the understanding, and the right eye to the affections of truth which are also of the understanding; consequently that the left eye corresponds to the truths of faith, and the right eye to the goods of faith. The reason why there is such a correspondence is, that in the light which is from the Lord, there is not only light, but also heat; the light itself is the truth which proceeds from the Lord, and the heat is the good; hence, and also from the influx into the two hemispheres of the brain, there is such a correspondence; for they who are in good are to the right of the Lord, and they who are in truth to the left.

4411. All the things in general and particular which are in the eye have their correspondences in the heavens, as the three

humors, the watery, the vitreous, and the crystalline; and not only the humors, but also the coats, yea, each individual part. The interior parts of the eye have more beautiful and pleasant correspondences, but differently in each heaven. When the light, which proceeds from the Lord, flows into the inmost or third heaven, it is received there as the good which is called charity; and when it flows into the middle or second heaven, mediately and immediately, it is received as the truth which is from charity; but when this truth flows into the ultimate or first heaven, mediately and immediately, it is received substantially, and appears there as a paradise, and in some places as a city wherein are palaces; thus the correspondences succeed each other even to the external sight of the angels. In like manner in man, in his ultimate, which is the eye, that [truth] is presented materially through the sight, whose objects are the things which are of the visible world. The man who is in love and charity, and thence in faith, has his interiors such, for they correspond to the three heavens, and he is in effigy a little heaven.

4412. There was a certain person with whom I was acquainted in the life of the body, but not as to his disposition (animus) and interior affections; he occasionally spoke with me in the other life, but for a little while at a distance. In general he manifested himself by pleasant representatives, for he could present things which delighted, such as colors of every kind, and beautiful colored forms: he could also introduce infants beautifully decorated like angels, and very many like things which were pleasant and delightful: he acted by a gentle and soft influx into the coat of the left eye: by such things he insinuated himself into the affections of others, for the end of pleasing and delighting their life. It was told me by the angels, that such are they who belong to the coats of the eye, and that they communicate with the paradisiacal heavens, where truths and goods are represented in a substantial form, as was said above, no. 4411.

4413. That the light of heaven has in it intelligence and wisdom, and that it is the intelligence of truth and the wisdom of good from the Lord, which appears as light before the eyes of the angels, it has been given me to know by living experience. I have been elevated into the light, which glittered like the light radiating from diamonds; and whilst I was kept in it, I seemed to myself to be withdrawn from corporeal ideas, and to be led into spiritual ideas, and thus into those things which are of the intelligence of truth and good; the ideas of thought, which derived their origin from the light of the world, appeared at that time removed from me, and as it were not belonging to me, although they were dimly present. Hence it was given me to know, that so far as man comes into that light, so far he comes into intelligence. Hence it is that the more intelligent the angels are, in so much the greater and brighter light they are.

4414. *The differences of light in heaven are as many as are the angelic societies which constitute heaven, yea, as many as are the angels in each society; the reason is, that heaven is arranged according to all the differences of good and truth, thus according to all the states of intelligence and wisdom, consequently according to the reception of the light which is from the Lord. Hence it is that the light is not exactly similar anywhere in the universal heaven, but differs according as it is tempered with the flaming and the shining white [principles], and according to the degrees of its intenseness; for intelligence and wisdom is nothing else than an eminent modification of the heavenly light which is from the Lord.*

4415. *Recent souls, or novitiate spirits, namely, those who some days after the death of the body come into the other life, are greatly surprised that there is light in the other life; for they bring with them the ignorance of supposing that light is from no other source than from the sun, and from material flame: still less do they know that there is any light which illuminates the understanding, for they have not perceived this in the life of the body; and still less that that light gives the faculty of thinking, and by influx into the forms which are from the light of the world, produces all things which are of the understanding. If they have been good, they are elevated to heavenly societies that they may be instructed, and from society into society, that they may perceive by living experience that in the other life there is light far more intense than anywhere exists in the world; and that at the same time they may perceive, that so far as they are in the light there, so far they are in intelligence. Some, who were taken up into spheres of heavenly light, spoke with me thence, and confessed that they had never believed anything of the kind, and that the light of the world is respectively darkness; they also looked thence through my eyes into the light of the world, and had no other perception of it than as of a dark mist; and from commiseration said, that man is in such a mist. From what has been said above, it may also appear why the celestial angels are called in the Word angels of light. That the Lord is the light, and thence the life of men, see John i. 1-9; viii. 12.*

4416. *From the light in which spirits are in the other life, their quality appears; for the light in which they see, corresponds to the light from which they perceive, as was said above. They who have known truths, and have also confirmed them in themselves, and yet have lived a life of evil, appear in a snowy light, but cold, like the light of winter; but when they come near those who are in the light of heaven, their light is altogether darkened, and becomes grossly dark; and when they remove themselves from the light of heaven, there succeeds a faint yellow lumen as from sulphur, in which they appear as spectres, and their*

truths as phantasms; for their truths were of persuasive faith, which faith is such, that they believed because they had obtained honor, gain, and reputation thereby, and it was the same thing to them what was true, provided it was generally received. But they² who are in evil and thence in falsities, appear in a lumen as of a fire of coals; this lumen becomes altogether dusky at the light of heaven; but the kinds of lumen from which they see are varied according to the falsity and the evil in which they are. Hence also it was evident why they who live a life of evil can in no wise have faith in Divine truths from a sincere heart; for they are in that smoky lumen which, when heavenly light falls into it, becomes darksome to them, so that they neither see with their eyes nor with their mind, and moreover they then fall into agonies, and some as it were into swoons; hence it is that the evil cannot possibly receive truth, but only the good. The man who leads a life of³ evil cannot believe that he is in such a lumen, because he cannot see the lumen in which his spirit is, but only the lumen in which his ocular sight is, and thus his natural mind; but if he saw the lumen of his spirit, and knew by experience what its quality would become if the light of truth and good from heaven flowed in into it, he would know manifestly how far he was from receiving the things which are of the light, that is, which are of faith, and still more from imbibing the things which are of charity; thus how far he was distant from heaven.

4417. I was once discoursing with spirits concerning life, that no one has life from himself, but from the Lord, although he may seem to live from himself (compare no. 4320); and on this occasion the discourse was first concerning what life is, namely, that it is understanding and willing, and because all understanding has relation to truth, and all willing to good (no. 4409), that therefore the understanding of truth and the will of good is life. But the reasoning spirits observed (for there are spirits who are to be called reasoning spirits, or reasoners, because they reason about everything whether it be so, and for the most part are in obscurity concerning every truth);—they observed, I say, that nevertheless those live who are in no intelligence of truth and will of good, yea, they believe that they live more than others. But it was given me to answer them, that the life of the evil appears indeed to them as life, but still it is the life which is called spiritual death; as they might know from this consideration, that since understanding truth and willing good is life from the Divine, in this case understanding falsity and willing evil cannot be life, because evils and falsities are contrary to life itself. To convince them of this, the quality of their life was shown;² which, when seen, appeared like the lumen from a coal fire, with which a smokiness was intermixed; and when they are in this lumen, they cannot suppose otherwise than that the life of their thought and of their will is the only life. They were still

further convinced thereof from this circumstance, that the light of the intelligence of truth, which is the light of life itself, cannot at all appear to them; for as soon as they come into that light, their own lumen becomes darksome, so that they can see absolutely nothing, thus neither can they perceive anything. The then quality of the state of their life was further shewn, by a removal of their delight derived from falsity: this, in the other life, is effected by a separation of the spirits in whose society they are; which being done, they appeared of a ghastly countenance like corpses, so that they might be called effigies of death. But concerning the life of animals, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, we shall treat particularly elsewhere.

4418. They who are in the hells are said to be in darkness, because they are in falsities; for as light corresponds to truths, so darkness corresponds to falsities; for they are in a yellowish lumen like that of a fire of coal and brimstone, as was said above. This lumen is what is meant by darkness, for their understanding is according to the lumen, consequently according to the sight thence derived, because they correspond. It is also called darkness, because those lumens become darkness at [the approach of] heavenly light.

4419. There was a spirit present with me, who, whilst he lived in the world, knew many things, and in consequence thereof believed that he was wiser than all others; hence he had contracted this evil, that wheresoever he was, he was desirous to rule all [things]. He was sent to me from a certain society, that he might serve them as a subject, or for communication (see no. 4403); and also that they might alienate him from themselves, for he was troublesome to them on this account, that he wished to rule them from his own intelligence. When he was with me, it was given me to speak with him concerning intelligence from the proprium, which is so prevalent in the Christian world as to induce a belief that all intelligence is thence, and consequently none from God; although, when they speak from the doctrinals of faith, they say that all truth and good is from heaven, thus from the Divine, consequently all intelligence, for this is of truth and good. But when that spirit was unwilling to attend to these things, I said that he would do well if he would recede, because the sphere of his intelligence infested me; but whereas he was in the persuasion that he was more intelligent than others, he was not willing to do so. It was then shewn to him by the angels, what is the quality of intelligence from the proprium, and what the quality of intelligence from the Divine; and this by lights, for in the other life such things are wonderfully presented to view by the variegations of light. Intelligence from the proprium was shewn by a lumen which appeared like a will-o'-the-wisp (lumen fatuum), around which was a dark border, and moreover it extended itself to a very little distance from the

focus; it was further shown, that it is instantly extinguished when looked at by any angelic society, just as a will-o'-the-wisp is extinguished at the light or day of the sun. The quality of intelligence from the Divine was next shown, and this also by a light, which was brighter and more luminous than the noonday light of the sun, extending to all distance, and terminating like the light of the sun in the universe; and it was said that intelligence and wisdom enter from all sides into the sphere of that light, and cause truth and good to be perceived by an intuition almost boundless, but this according to the quality of truth from good.

4420. From these considerations it may appear that those things which are of the light of the world with man, correspond to those things which are of the light of heaven; consequently, that the sight of the external man, which is that of the eye, corresponds to the sight of the internal man, which is that of the understanding; also that by lights in the other life the quality of intelligence appears.

4421. The subject concerning the correspondence with the eye and with light will be continued at the close of the following chapter.

GENESIS.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-FOURTH.

4422. As a preface to this chapter, the Lord's words in Matthew xxiv. 42 to the end, come to be explained, which words are the last in that chapter concerning the consummation of the age or the Lord's coming; in the letter, they are as follows: "*Watch therefore, for ye know not in what hour your Lord cometh. But know this, that if the master of the house knew in what watch the thief would come, he would watch, and would not suffer his house to be broken through. Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man will come. Who then is the faithful and prudent servant, whom his lord hath appointed over his household, to give them food in due season? Blessed (is) that servant, whom his lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing. Verily I say unto you, that he will appoint him over all his goods. But if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth to come; and shall begin to smite his fellow-servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken:—the lord of that servant shall come in a day in which he expecteth not, and in an hour that he knoweth not, and shall cut him off, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites: There shall be*

wailing and gnashing of teeth." What these words involve, may appear from the series of the things treated of ; for the subject of that chapter throughout is the last time of the church, which in the internal sense is the consummation of the age and the Lord's advent. That this is the case, may be evident from the explanation of all the contents of that chapter, which may be seen in what has been premised before the chapters immediately preceding, namely, before chapter xxvi., nos. 3353-3356 ; xxvii., nos. 3486-3489 ; xxviii., nos. 3650-3655 ; xxix., nos. 3751-3757 ; xxx., nos. 3897-3901 ; xxxi., nos. 4056-4060 ; xxxii., nos. 4229-² 4231 ; xxxiii., nos. 4332-4335. It was there also shewn what the contents are in a series, namely, that when the Christian church established after the Lord's coming began to vastate itself, that is, to depart from good, that then—I. They began not to know what is good and true, but disputed on the subject. II. They despised good and truth. III. Next they did not acknowledge them in their hearts. IV. Afterwards they profaned them. V. And whereas the truth of faith and the good of charity would yet remain with some, who are called the elect, the state of faith then is described. VI. And next, the state of charity. VII. Lastly, the commencement of a new church is treated of : and, VIII. The state as to good and truth within the church so called, when it is rejected, and a new church is adopted. From this series it may appear what those words, which are above written, and are the last of that chapter, involve : namely, they are words of exhortation to those who are in the church, to be in the good of faith ; and that if they were not, they would perish.

4423. How the case is with the rejection of an old church, and the adoption of a new one, is known to scarcely any one. He who is not acquainted with the interiors of man and the states of these interiors, and thence with the states of man after death, cannot conceive otherwise than that they who are of the old church, with whom good and truth is vastated, that is, is no longer acknowledged in heart, are about to perish, either like the antediluvians by a flood, or like the Jews, by being driven out from their own land, or otherwise. But when the church is vastated, that is, when it is no longer in any good of faith, it principally perishes as to the states of its interiors, thus as to states in the other life ; heaven then removes itself from them, and consequently the Lord, and transfers itself to others, who are adopted in their place. For without a church somewhere or other on the Earth, there is not given any communication of heaven with man ; for the church is like the heart and lungs of the Grand Man in the earth, see nos. 468, 637, 931, ² 2054, 2853. At that time, they who are of the old church, and thus removed from heaven, are in a sort of inundation as to the interiors, and indeed in an inundation above the head ; this

inundation is not apperceived by the man himself whilst he lives in the body, but he comes into it after death; it appears manifestly in the other life like a cloudy mist by which they are encompassed, and thereby separated from heaven. The state of those who are in that cloudy mist, is, that they cannot possibly see what is the truth of faith, and still less what is its good; for the light of heaven, in which is intelligence and wisdom, cannot penetrate into that mist. This is the state of the vastated church.

4424. What the words of the Lord above adduced involve in the internal sense, may appear without explanation; for in that passage the Lord did not speak thus by representatives and significatives, but by comparatives: we will merely point out the signification of the words of the last verse, namely, "He shall cut him off, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." *He shall cut him off*, signifies separation and removal from goods and truths; for they who are in the Knowledges of good and truth, as are they who are within the church, and yet in the life of evil, are said to be cut off, [or divided,] when they are removed from those Knowledges; for the Knowledges of good and truth are separated from them in the other life, and they are kept in evils, and thus also in falsities, lest through the Knowledges of good and truth they should communicate with heaven, and through evils, and thence falsities, should communicate with hell, and so hang between both; also, lest they should profane goods and truths, as happens when they are mingled with falsities and evils. Something of this kind is also signified by the Lord's words to him who hid the talent in the earth: "Take away the talent from him, and give it unto him who hath ten talents: For unto every one who hath shall be given, that he may have abundance; but from him who hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath" (Matt. xxv. 28, 29); also by what the Lord saith elsewhere in Matthew xiii. 12; likewise in Mark iv. 25; and in Luke viii. 18. *And appoint him his* ² *portion with the hypocrites*, signifies his lot, which is the portion with those who outwardly appear in truth as to doctrine, and in good as to life, but inwardly believe nothing of truth, and will nothing of good, who are hypocrites; they are thus divided. Wherefore, when external things are taken away from them, as happens with all in the other life, they appear such as they are as to internals, namely, without faith and charity; nevertheless they have made a show of faith and charity, with a view of deceiving others, and securing thereby honors, gain, and reputation. Such is the quality of almost all those within the vastated church; for they have externals, but no internals; hence the inundation of their interiors spoken of above, no. 4423. *There* ³ *shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth*, signifies their state in the

other life, wailing denotes their state as to evils, and gnashing of teeth, their state as to falsities ; for in the Word teeth signify the lowest natural things, in the genuine sense the truths of those things, and in the opposite sense their falsities ; teeth also correspond thereto ; wherefore gnashing of teeth is the collision of falsities with truths. They who are in mere natural things from the fallacies of the senses, and believe nothing which they do not thence see, are said to be in gnashing of teeth ; and in the other life they appear to themselves to be so, when they make conclusions concerning the truths of faith from their own fallacies. Such persons abound in the church, when it is vastated as to good and truth. The like is also signified elsewhere by gnashing of teeth, as in Matthew : “The sons of the kingdom shall be cast into outer darkness : there shall be wailing and *gnashing of teeth*” (viii. 12). The sons of the kingdom denote those who are in the vastated church. Darkness denotes falsities (no. 4418), for they are in darkness when they are in the cloudy mist spoken of above. Gnashing of teeth denotes the collision of falsities with truths in that mist. In like manner in other passages, as in Matthew xiii. 42, 50 ; xxii. 13 ; xxv. 30 ; and Luke xiii. 28.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

1. AND Dinah went forth, the daughter of Leah, whom she bare unto Jacob, to see the daughters of the land.

2. And Shechem saw her, the son of Chamor the Chivite, the prince of the land ; and he took her, and lay with her, and compressed her.

3. And his soul clave unto Dinah the daughter of Jacob ; and he loved the damsel, and spoke unto the heart of the damsel.

4. And Shechem said unto Chamor his father, saying, Get me this girl for a woman (*mulier*).

5. And Jacob heard that he had polluted Dinah his daughter ; and his sons were with his acquisition in the field ; and Jacob was silent until they came.

6. And Chamor the father of Shechem went out unto Jacob, to speak with him.

7. And the sons of Jacob came from the field : when they heard it, and the men (*virii*) grieved, and they were very wroth, because he had done folly in Israel, in lying with the daughter of Jacob ; and thus it ought not to be done.

8. And Chamor spoke with them, saying, Shechem my son, his soul longeth for your daughter ; give her, I pray you, to him for a woman (*mulier*).

9. And join relationships with us ; give your daughters unto us, and take our daughters unto you.

10. And ye shall dwell with us, and the land shall be before you ; dwell ye, wander through it trading, and possess ye in it.

11. And Shechem said unto her father, and unto her brethren, Let me find grace in your eyes, and what ye shall say unto me, I will give.

12. Multiply upon me exceedingly dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me : and give me the damsel for a woman (*mulier*).

13. And the sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Chamor his father in fraud, and spoke, because he polluted Dinah their sister,

14. And they said unto them, We cannot do this word, to give our sister to a man (*vir*) who hath a foreskin ; because this is a reproach unto us.

15. Nevertheless, in this will we consent unto you ; If ye be as we are, to circumeise to you every male ;

16. And we will give our daughters unto you, and will take your daughters to us ; and we will dwell with you, and we will become one people.

17. And if ye do not hearken unto us, to be circumeised, and we will take our daughter, and will go.

18. And their words were good in the eyes of Chamor, and in the eyes of Shechem, Chamor's son.

19. And the young man (*puer*) deferred not to do the word, because he had delight in the daughter of Jacob ; and he was honored above all of his father's house.

20. And Chamor and Shechem his son came unto the gate of their city, and spoke unto the men (*viri*) of their city, saying,

21. These men (*viri*) are peaceable with us, and let them dwell in the land, and let them wander trading through it ; and the land, lo ! it is broad in spaces before them. Let us take their daughters to us for women (*ad feminas*), and let us give them our daughters.

22. Nevertheless, in this will the men (*viri*) consent unto us to dwell with us, to become one people, that every male be circumeised to us, as they are circumeised.

23. Their acquisition and their purchase, and every beast of theirs, shall they not be ours ? Only let us consent unto them, and they will dwell with us.

24. And they hearkened unto Chamor, and unto Shechem his son, all who went out of the gate of his city ; and they circumeised every male, all who went out of the gate of his city.

25. And it came to pass on the third day, when they were in pain, and two of the sons of Jacob, Simeon and Levi, the

brethren of Dinah, took each one his sword, and came upon the city confidently, and slew every male.

26. And they slew Chamor and Shechem his son with the mouth of the sword, and took Dinah out of the house of Shechem, and went out.

27. The sons of Jacob came upon those who were thrust through, and spoiled the city, because they had polluted their sister.

28. Their flocks, and their herds, and their asses, and whatsoever was in the city, and whatsoever was in the field, they took;

29. And all their wealth, and every infant of theirs, and their women (*feminae*), they took captive, and spoiled, and everything that was in the house.

30. And Jacob said to Simeon and to Levi, Ye have troubled me, to make me stink to the inhabitant of the land, to the Canaanite and to the Perizzite; and I [am] mortals of number: and they will gather together upon me and smite me; and I shall be destroyed, I and my house.

31. And they said, Shall he make our sister as a harlot?

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4425. THE subject here treated of in the internal sense is the posterity of Jacob, that they extinguished all the truth of doctrine which was of the Ancient church. Chamor and Shechem, with the people of their city, represent that truth. For the representative of the church among the posterity of Jacob consisted solely in externals without internals; whereas the representative church among the Ancients consisted in externals with internals.

THE INTERNAL SENSE.

4426. Verses 1-4. *AND Dinah went forth, the daughter of Leah, whom she bare unto Jacob, to see the daughters of the land. And Shechem saw her, the son of Chamor the Chivite, the prince of the land; and he took her, and lay with her, and compressed her. And his soul clave unto Dinah the daughter of Jacob; and he loved the damsel, and spoke unto the heart of the damsel. And Shechem said unto Chamor his father, saying, Get me this girl for a woman. And Dinah went forth,* signifies the affection of

all things of faith, and the church thence: *the daughter of Leah, whom she bare unto Jacob*, signifies in externals: *to see the daughters of the land*, signifies to know the affections of truth, and the churches which are thence: *and Shechem saw her*, signifies truth: *the son of Chamor the Chivite*, signifies from the Ancients: *the prince of the land*, signifies the primary amongst the churches: *and he took her, and lay with her, and compassed her*, signifies that he could not otherwise be conjoined with the affection of the truth signified by the sons of Jacob her brethren: *and his soul clave unto Dinah, the daughter of Jacob*, signifies propensity to conjunction: *and he loved the damsel, and spoke unto the heart of the damsel*, signifies love: *and Shechem said unto Chamor his father, saying, Get me this girl for a woman*, signifies that he was willing to be conjoined with the affection of that truth.

4427. *And Dinah went forth*: that this signifies the affection of all things of faith, and the church thence, appears from the representation of Dinah, as denoting the affection of all truths, and the church thence, see nos. 3963, 3964. For the twelve sons of Jacob represented all the things of faith, thus all the things of the church, see nos. 2129, 2130, 3858, 3926, 3939; hence Dinah, who was born after the ten sons of Jacob by Leah and the handmaids, signifies their affection, and thus the church; for the church is from the affection of truth, insomuch that it is the same thing whether you say the affection of truth, or the church, for man is a church from the affection of truth.

4428. *The daughter of Leah, whom she bare unto Jacob*: that this signifies in externals, appears from the representation of Leah, as denoting the affection of external truth, see nos. 3793, 3819; and from the representation of Jacob, as denoting in the supreme sense the Lord as to Divine truth of the natural, see nos. 3305, 3509, 3525, 3546, 3576, 4234, 4273, 4337; and in the respective sense denoting the external church, or, what is the same thing, the external of the church, see nos. 3305, 4286. Hence it is evident that the daughter of Leah, whom she bare unto Jacob, signifies the affection of truth in externals.

4429. *To see the daughters of the land*: that this signifies to know the affections of truth and the churches which are thence, appears from the signification of seeing, as denoting knowing, concerning which we have occasionally spoken above; from the signification of daughters, as denoting affections, and thus churches, see nos. 2362, 3024, 3963; and from the signification of land, here the land of Canaan, as denoting the tract where the church is, and thus also the church itself, see nos. 662, 1066, 1068, 1262, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 2928, 3355, 3686, 3705. The signification of the things contained in this verse² may appear from those which follow; for the subject treated of

is the representative of a church, which was about to be instituted among the posterity of Jacob. That this representative could not be instituted among them until they were altogether vastated as to interior truths, that is, until they no longer knew them, see no. 4289. Interior truths are all those which are represented and signified by the rituals that were commanded them. For all the rituals represented and signified something in the Lord's kingdom in the heavens, and thence something in the Lord's kingdom in the earths, that is, in the church; the things represented and signified are here interior truths. It has been shewn throughout these explanations, that when the representative of a church was instituted among the posterity of Jacob, all the things in general and particular, which were commanded them, and which are mentioned in the books of Moses, especially in Exodus and Leviticus, were representative and significative of the celestial and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom. All these things were unknown to the posterity of Jacob, because they were such that, had they known them, they would have profaned them, see nos. 301-303, 2520, 3398, 3479, 3769, 4281, 4293; therefore they did not come into those representatives until they were altogether vastated as to interior [truths]. It is on this account that those truths and the extinction of those truths by them are treated 3 of in this chapter. The representatives commanded to the posterity of Jacob were not new, but many of them were such as had before been in use among the Ancients; but the Ancients did not worship external things, like the posterity of Jacob, or the Jews and Israelites, but internal things, and through internal things they acknowledged the Lord Himself. The remains of a church from the Ancient time were still existing in the land of Canaan, especially among those who were called Chittites and Chivites: hence it is that by those nations the truths which were of the church are represented. From these considerations, then, it may in some measure appear what is signified by Dinah, the daughter of Jacob by Leah, going forth to see the daughters of the land; for by Dinah is represented the external church, such as was instituted among the posterity of Jacob; and by the daughters of the land are signified the churches among the Ancients. That daughters, throughout the Word, in its internal sense, signify churches, see nos. 2362, 3024, where it is shewn; and that the land signifies the tract and nation where the church is, thus the church, nos. 662, 1066, 1068, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 2928, 3355, 3686, 3705.

4430. *And Shechem saw her*: that this signifies truth, appears from the representation of Shechem, as denoting truth, here the truth of the church from the Ancient time. The reason of this representation is, that there were still the remains of a church among the nation where Shechem was; that it was among the

well-disposed nations, is evident from the sincerity with which Chamor and Shechem spoke to Jacob and his sons (verses 8-12), and from the condescension that Shechem should take Dinah for a wife (verses 18-24); and this being the case, the truth of the church was represented by them. Moreover, the city Shechem was Abram's first station when he came out of Syria into the land of Canaan (Gen. xii. 6): and now also Jacob's first station in coming out of Syria likewise, where he stretched his tent, made booths, and set an altar (Gen. xxxiii. 17-20). That by the journeys or sojournings of Abraham and Jacob were represented progressions into the truths of faith and the goods of love, which in the supreme sense relate to the Lord, and in the respective sense to the man who is regenerated by the Lord, has been frequently shewn above; hence by Shechem was signified the first of light, nos. 1440, 1441, consequently interior truth, for this is the first of light. But the subject treated of in this chapter in the internal sense ² is the posterity of Jacob, how they extinguished in themselves this first of light or interior truth; in this sense, which is the internal historical sense, the sons of Jacob signify all their posterity; for the internal sense of the Word treats solely of the things which are of the Lord's kingdom, thus which are of His church. The sons of Jacob themselves did not constitute any church; but their posterity did constitute a church, yet not till after they had departed out of Egypt, and not actually till they came into the land of Canaan. Moreover, as regards ³ this city, which was named after Shechem, it was called of old Shalem, as appears from the preceding chapter: "Jacob came to *Shalem*, a city of Shechem, which is in the land of Canaan" (Gen. xxxiii. 18). That by Shalem is signified tranquillity, and that by the city of Shechem are signified interior truths of faith, and that man comes to a tranquil state when he comes to those truths, see no. 4393. But afterwards the same city was called Shechem, as is evident from Joshua: "The bones of Joseph, which the sons of Israel brought up out of Egypt, they buried in *Shechem*, in a part of the field which Jacob bought of the sons of Chamor the father of Shechem, for a hundred kesitas" (xxiv. 32); and from the book of Judges: "Gaal the son of Ebed said to the citizens of *Shechem*, Who is Abimelech, and who is Shechem, that we should serve him? Is not he the son of Jerubbaal? and Zebul his officer? Serve ye the men (*viri*) of Chamor the father of Shechem: and why should we serve him?" (ix. 28). The same city was afterwards called Sichar, ⁴ as is evident from John: "Jesus came into a city of Samaria called *Sichar*, near the field which Jacob gave to his son Joseph; Jacob's fountain was there" (iv. 5, 6): that by that city is signified interior truth, is evident from the above passages, and from others where it is named; and also from Hosea: "Gilead, a city

of those who work iniquity, defiled by blood. And as troops waiting for a man (*vir*), the company of priests commit murder in the way to *Shechem*; because they have done wickedness. I have seen a filthy thing in the house of Israel" (vi. 8-10), where by committing murder in the way to Shechem, is signified that they extinguish truths even to interior [truths], thus all external [truths]. The extinction of interior truth is also signified by Abimelech destroying that city and sowing it with salt (Judges ix. 45).

4431. *The son of Chamor the Chivite*: that this signifies from the Ancients, appears from the signification of a son, who in this case is Shechem, as denoting the interior truth spoken of just above; that a son denotes truth, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373, 4257; and from the representation of Chamor, as denoting the father of that truth, thus denoting from the Ancients; for the truth which was interior in the rituals and representatives, emanated from the church which was from the Ancient time, and because this was so, Chamor is also called the Chivite; for the Chivite nation was that by which such truth among the Ancients was signified, because from Ancient time they had been in such truth, and hence it is that Chamor is here called the Chivite. By all the nations in the land of Canaan some good or truth of the church in the Ancient time was signified, for the Most Ancient church, which was celestial, was in that land (no. 4116); but as those nations, like the rest among whom the church was, turned away afterwards to idolatry, therefore also idolatries are signified by them. Nevertheless, as interior truth was signified by the Chivites from the Ancient time, and they were among the better disposed nations in whom iniquity was not so consummated, that is, the truth of the church was not so extinguished, as in others, therefore the Chivite Gibeonites were preserved by the Lord's Providence through the covenant which Joshua and the princes made with them (Joshua ix. 15); that they were Chivites, see Joshua ix. 7; xi. 19. From these considerations, then, it is evident whence it is that by Shechem the son of Chamor the Chivite is signified interior truth from the Ancients.

4432. *The prince of the land*: that this signifies the primary among the churches, appears from the signification of a prince, as denoting what is primary, see nos. 1482, 2089; and from the signification of the land, as denoting the Church, see nos. 662, 1066, 1068, 1262, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 2928, 3355, 3686, 3705.

4433. *And he took her, and lay with her, and compressed her*: that this signifies that he could not otherwise be conjoined with the affection of the truth signified by the sons of Jacob her brethren, appears from the signification of taking her, lying with her, and compressing her, as denoting being conjoined, but not in the lawful manner which is effected through betrothal. But that by those words is signified that

he could not otherwise be conjoined, cannot appear unless it be known how the case is. Interior truth from the Ancients, which is signified by Shechem the son of Chamor the Chivite, is that truth which had been the internal of the church with the Ancients, and thus which had been the internal in their statutes, judgments, and laws; in short, in their rituals and the like. Those truths were their doctrinals, according to which they lived, and indeed they were doctrinals of charity, for in the Ancient time they who were of the genuine church had no other doctrinals; they may also be called interior truths of faith respectively to doctrine, but goods respectively to life. If any church were to be instituted among the nation descended from Jacob, it was necessary that they should be initiated into those truths and goods; for unless internal things are in external, that is, unless internal things be thought of whilst the men of the church are in external things, and unless at the same time they are affected with internal things, or at least with external things for the sake of internal, there is not anything of the church; for internal things make the church, inasmuch as the Lord is in them, because in them are the spiritual and celestial things which are from Him. But the² nation descended from Jacob, that is, the Israelitish and Jewish nation, could not be initiated into those things in the lawful manner, which is effected through betrothal, because their external worship did not correspond; for from their fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, they received the worship instituted by Eber, which differed in externals from the worship of the Ancient church, see nos. 1238, 1241, 1343, 2180; and whereas that worship was different, the interior truths which were with the Ancients could not be conjoined with it in the lawful manner which is effected through betrothal, but in the manner which is here described. Hence it may be understood what is meant when it is said that he could not otherwise be conjoined with the affection of the truth signified by the sons of Jacob the brothers of Dinah. But although conjunction³ might be effected in that manner, according to a law known also to the Ancients, concerning which see Exod. xxii. 15 [16]; Deut. xxii. 28, 29:—still that nation was such that it did not in any wise admit any conjunction of the interior truth which was from the Ancients with the externals of worship which were among the posterity of Jacob, nos. 4281, 4290, 4293, 4311, 4314, 4316, 4317, therefore with that nation no church could be instituted, but instead thereof only a representative of a church, see nos. 4281, 4288, 4311. That the nation was such, that they not only were incapable of receiving interior truths, but also that they altogether extinguished those truths in themselves, was here represented by this, that the sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Chamor in fraud (verse 13), and

that afterwards Simeon and Levi smote the city with the mouth of the sword, and slew Shechem and Chamor (verses 25, 26), and that the rest of the sons came upon the slain, and spoiled the city, and took away the flocks, the herds, and whatsoever was in the city, in the field, and in the house (verses 27–29). Hence it is evident what is signified by the prophetic enunciations of Jacob, at that time Israel: “Simeon and Levi are brethren; instruments of violence are their swords. Let not my soul come into their secret; in their congregation let not my glory be united; because in their anger they killed a man, and in their good pleasure they hamstrung an ox. Cursed be their anger, for it was vehement; and their fury, for it was grievous; I will divide them into Jacob, and scatter them into Israel” (Gen. xlix. 5–7).

4434. *And his soul clave unto Dinah*: that this signifies propensity to conjunction, appears from the signification of the soul cleaving, as denoting propensity; that it was a propensity to conjunction, is evident, because the things which are of conjugal love, in the internal sense involve spiritual conjunction, which is that of truth with good, and of good with truth. The things which are of conjugal love in the internal sense involve that conjunction, because conjugal love derives its origin from the marriage of truth and good, and of good and truth, see nos. 2618, 2727–2729, 2737, 2803, 3132; hence also in the Word, the adulterations of good are meant by adulteries, and the falsifications of truth by whoredoms, nos. 2466, 2729, 2750, 3399. From these considerations it may appear, that by all these things which are related of Shechem and of Dinah in this chapter, nothing else is meant, in the internal sense, than the conjunction of the truth represented by Shechem, with the affection of truth represented by Dinah, thus that by these words, “His soul clave unto Dinah,” is signified propensity to conjunction. Whereas in this whole chapter the subject treated of is conjugal love towards Dinah, and that he asked her for a wife, and as spiritual conjunction is signified by those things which are of conjugal love, it is allowed to confirm from the Word that nothing else is involved in marriages and in the things which are of marriages, whenever they are mentioned in the Word. In the Apocalypse: “Let us rejoice and exult, and let us give glory to Him, for the time of the *marriage of the Lamb* is come, and *His wife* hath made herself ready. . . . Blessed are they who are called unto the supper of the *marriage of the Lamb*” (xix. 7, 9). Again: “I saw the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a *bride adorned for her husband*. . . . One of the seven angels spoke with me, saying, Come, I will shew thee *the bride, the Lamb’s wife*. And he carried me away in the spirit upon a great and high mountain, and shewed me the great city, the holy Jeru-

saalem, descending out of heaven from God" (xxi. 2, 9, 10). That in these passages by the states of betrothal and marriage nothing else is signified than the Lord's conjunction with the church through truth and good, is very manifest, for the holy city and the new Jerusalem is nothing else than the church. That a city is the truth of the church, see nos. 402, 2268, 2449, 2451, 2712, 2943, 3216. That Jerusalem is the spiritual church, see nos. 402, 2117, 3654. In Malachi: "Judah hath acted treacherously, and an abomination hath been done in Israel and in Jerusalem; for Judah hath profaned the holiness of Jehovah, because *he hath loved and betrothed to himself the daughter of a strange god*. . . . Jehovah hath been witness between thee and *between the wife of thy youth*, against whom thou hast acted treacherously" (ii. 11, 14); where loving and betrothing the daughter of a strange god is conjoining oneself with falsity instead of truth, which is the wife of youth. In Ezekiel: "Thou hast taken *thy sons and thy daughters*, whom thou hast *brought forth* unto me, and hast sacrificed to devour. Is it a small thing concerning thy *whoredoms*? . . . Thou art the daughter of thy mother, who loathed *her husband and her sons*; and thou art the sister of thy sisters, who loathed *their husbands and their sons*" (xvi. 20, 45), speaking of the abominations of Jerusalem, which, as they were from evils and falsities, are described in that chapter by such things as are contrary to marriages, namely, by adulteries and whoredoms; the husbands whom they loathed are goods, the sons are truths, and the daughters, affections thereof. In Isaiah: "Sing, thou *barren*, who *hast not borne*; break forth into singing and cry aloud, thou that hast not *travailed*: because more are *the sons of the desolate* than the *sons of the married woman*. . . . Thou shalt not remember any more the reproach of thy *widowhood*, because thy maker is *thy husband*; Jehovah Zebaoth is His name, and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel, The God of the whole earth is He called: for Jehovah hath called thee like a *woman left* and afflicted in spirit, and a *wife of youth* when she is put away, said thy God. . . . All *thy sons* shall be taught of Jehovah, and much shall be the peace of *thy sons*" (liv. 1, 4-6, 13). Inasmuch as by marriage is signified the conjunction of truth and good, and of good and truth, it may appear what is signified by husband and wife, by sons and daughters, by widows, by the put away or divorced, and by bringing forth, travailing, being desolate and barren, for these expressions have relation to marriage: the particular signification of each expression, in the spiritual sense, has been frequently shewn in the explanations above. In the same prophet: "For the sake of Zion I will not be silent, and for the sake of Jerusalem I will not rest; . . . it shall not be said to thee any longer (thou art) *forsaken*, . . . but thy land shall

be called *married*: for Jehovah shall be well pleased in thee, and thy land *shall be married*; because as *a youth shall marry a virgin, thy sons shall marry thee*, and there shall be the joy of *a bridegroom over a bride*: thy God shall rejoice over thee” (Ixii. 1, 4, 5). He who does not know the internal sense of the Word, may suppose that such expressions in the Word are merely comparative, like many which occur in common discourse; and hence, that the church is compared to a daughter, to a virgin, and to a wife, and that thus the things which are of faith and charity are compared to those things which are of marriage. But in the Word, all things are representative of spiritual and celestial things, and are real correspondences; for the Word descended from heaven, and consequently in its origin it is Divine celestial and spiritual, to which those things correspond which are of the sense of the letter. Hence it is that the things which are of the heavenly marriage, which is the conjunction of good and truth, fall into correspondent things, and thus into those things which are of

7 marriages on earth. Hence also it is that the Lord likened the kingdom of the heavens, that is, His kingdom in heaven, and His kingdom in the earth, which is the church, to “a man, a king, who *made a marriage* for his son, and invited several thereto” (Matt. xxii. 2 and following verses); and also to “ten *virgins*, who took their lamps, and went forth to meet the *bridegroom*” (Matt. xxv. 1 and following verses). And again, the Lord called those who are of the church, sons of the marriage: “Jesus said, Can the *sons of the marriage mourn*, so long as *the bridegroom* is with them; but the days shall come when *the bridegroom* shall be taken away from them, and

8 then shall they fast” (Matt. ix. 15). Hence also the affection of good and the affection of truth are called the joy and gladness of the bridegroom and of the bride, because heavenly joy is from those affections and in them; as in Isaiah: “Thy sons *shall marry* thee, and there shall be the joy of *a bridegroom over a bride*: Jehovah thy God shall rejoice over thee” (Ixii. 5). In Jeremiah: “The voice of joy and the voice of gladness, and the voice of *the bridegroom* and the voice of *the bride*, the voice of them that say, Confess ye to Jehovah, for Jehovah is good” (xxxiii. 11). In the same prophet: “I will cause to cease from the cities of Judah and from the streets of Jerusalem, the voice of joy, and the voice of gladness, the voice of *the bridegroom* and the voice of *the bride*; for the land shall go into wasteness” (vii. 34; xvi. 9; xxv. 10). And in the Apocalypse: “The light of a candle shall not shine any more in Babylon, and the voice of *the bridegroom* and of *the bride*

9 shall not be heard any more therein” (xviii. 23). Inasmuch as marriages on earth through love truly conjugal correspond to the heavenly marriage, which is that of good and truth,

therefore the laws recorded in the Word concerning betrothals and marriages correspond altogether to the spiritual laws of the heavenly marriage; as that they should marry only one wife (Mark x. 2-8; Luke xvi. 18); for in the heavenly marriage good cannot be conjoined except with its own truth, and truth with its own good; for supposing it to be conjoined with any other truth than its own, the good would not subsist at all, but would be torn asunder and thus perish. In the spiritual church, the wife represents good, and the man (*vir*) represents truth; whereas in the celestial church the husband represents good, and the wife truth; and, what is an arcanum, they not only represent those principles, but also actually correspond to them. The laws also which are recorded in the Old Testament¹⁰ concerning marriages, in like manner have a correspondence with the laws of the heavenly marriage, as those in Exod. xxi. 7-11; xxii. 15, 16 [16, 17]; xxxiv. 16; Numb. xxxvi. 6; Deut. vii. 3, 4; xxii. 28, 29; and also the laws concerning the forbidden degrees, Levit. xviii. 6-20, concerning each of which, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, we shall speak elsewhere. That the degrees and laws of marriages derive their origin from the laws of truth and of good, which are the laws of the heavenly marriage, and that they have relation to them, is evident from the following passage in Ezekiel: "The priests, the Levites, shall not take to themselves for their wives a widow, or her that is put away, but virgins of the seed of the house of Israel; and they shall take a widow who hath been the widow of a priest" (xliv. 22), speaking of the holy city, the new Jerusalem, and of the heavenly Canaan, which, it is manifest, are the Lord's kingdom and His church; consequently by the Levites are not signified the Levites, nor by a widow and her that is put away are there signified a widow and her that is put away, but such things as they correspond to.

4435. *And he loved the damsel, and spoke unto her heart:* that this signifies love, is evident without explanation.

4436. *And Shechem said unto Chamor his father:* that this signifies thought from the truth which was with the Ancients, appears from the signification of saying, in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perception and thus thought, see no. 3395; and from the representation of Shechem the son of Chamor, as denoting the truth which was among the Ancients, see nos. 4430, 4431. Hence it is evident that by Shechem said unto Chamor his father, is signified thought from the truth which prevailed with the Ancients.

4437. *Saying, Get me this girl for a woman:* that this signifies that he was willing to be conjoined with the affection of that truth, appears from the signification of the girl, here Dinah, as denoting the affection of the truth signified by the sons of Jacob her brethren, see nos. 4427, 4433; and from the

signification of getting or taking for a woman, as denoting being conjoined, see above, no. 4434.

4438. Verses 5-7. *And Jacob heard that he had polluted Dinah his daughter; and his sons were with his acquisition in the field; and Jacob was silent until they came. And Chamor the father of Shechem went out unto Jacob, to speak with him. And the sons of Jacob came from the field: when they heard it, and the men grieved, and they were very wroth, because he had done folly in Israel, in lying with the daughter of Jacob; and thus it ought not to be done. And Jacob heard that he had polluted Dinah his daughter,* signifies conjunction not legitimate; Jacob here is the external Ancient church: *and his sons were with his acquisition in the field,* signifies that his posterity were in their religiosity: *and Jacob was silent until they came,* signifies consultation from the truths of faith which belonged to him and his posterity: *and Chamor the father of Shechem went out unto Jacob to speak with him,* signifies consultation about the truth of that church: *and the sons of Jacob came from the field,* signifies that they consulted from their religiosity; [*when they heard it,*] *and the men grieved, and they were very wroth,* signifies that they were in evil against the truth of the church among the Ancients: *because he had done folly in Israel, in lying with the daughter of Jacob; and thus it ought not to be done,* signifies [that the] conjunction [was] illicit in their eyes, contrary to the truth which they had.

4439. *And Jacob heard that he had polluted Dinah his daughter:* that this signifies conjunction not lawful, namely, with the affection of truth, which was of the external church here represented by Jacob, appears from the signification of polluting, as denoting conjunction not lawful: for by marriages is signified lawful conjunction, no. 4434, hence by their pollution is signified conjunction not lawful, concerning which see no. 4433; from the representation of Dinah, as denoting the affection of all things of faith, and the church thence, see no. 4427; and from the representation of Jacob, who here is the external Ancient church. The external Ancient church is here signified by Jacob, because that church was to have been instituted among his posterity; and it would have been instituted, if his posterity had received the interior truths which prevailed among the Ancients. That that church is here represented by Jacob, is evident also from the series in this chapter, for he was not in counsel with his sons that they should smite the city, and kill Chamor and Shechem; wherefore, also, he said to Simeon and Levi: "Ye have troubled me to make me to stink to the inhabitant of the land" (verse 30); and in the prophetic enunciation before his death: "Let not my soul come into their secret; in their congregation let not my glory be united; because in their anger they killed a man,

and in their good pleasure they hamstrung an ox" (Gen. xlix. 6); and, moreover, in several passages in the Word, the external Ancient church is represented by Jacob, see nos. 422, 4286. Jacob represents that church, because in the supreme sense he represents the Lord's Divine natural, to which the external church corresponds; but by his sons are signified the posterity who extinguished in themselves the truth which prevailed among the Ancients, and thus destroyed that which was of the church; thus nothing remained with them but a representative of a church, nos. 4281, 4288, 4289, 4303.

4440. *And his sons were with his acquisition in the field:* that this signifies that his posterity were in their religiosity, appears from the signification of his sons, as denoting his posterity; from the signification of acquisition, as denoting external truths, see nos. 1435, 4391; and from the signification of a field, as denoting the church, see nos. 2971, 3766. Hence, by his sons being with his acquisition in the field, is signified that they were in their religiosity; for such [a principle] of the church as prevailed among them is to be called a religiosity, because it was external worship without internal.

4441. *And Jacob was silent until they came:* that this signifies consultation from the truths of faith which belonged to him and his posterity, appears from the signification of being silent, as denoting thinking and consulting tacitly; and from the signification of until they came, namely, his sons, as denoting from the truths of faith which belonged to him and to his posterity. That sons denote truths, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373, 4257. Inasmuch as consultation was made with his sons, thus with the truths signified by the sons of Jacob, it was consequently made from the truths which belonged to him and his posterity.

4442. *And Chamor the father of Shechem went out unto Jacob to speak with him:* that this signifies consultation about the truth of that church, appears from the representation of Chamor the father of Shechem, as denoting the truth of the Ancients, see nos. 4430, 4431; from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the external Ancient church, see just above, no. 4439; and from the signification of speaking with him, as denoting consulting: hence by those words is signified consultation about the truth of that church. He who does not know that by names in the Word are signified things, will wonder that by these words, "Chamor the father of Shechem went out unto Jacob to speak with him," is signified the consultation of the truth of the church among the Ancients with the truth which was according to the Ancient church to be established among the posterity of Jacob; but he will not wonder who knows that such is the internal sense of the Word; nor indeed will they wonder, who, by reading the books of the

Ancients, have made themselves acquainted with their manner of writing. For it was common with them to introduce things as it were speaking together, as wisdom, intelligence, the sciences, and the like; and also to give them names, whereby such things were signified: this was the origin of the gods and demigods of the old heathens, and also of the persons whom they feigned in order that they might describe things in a historical form. The old Sophi derived this custom from the Ancient church, which was dispersed over a great part of the Asiatic world, nos. 1238, 2385; for they who were of the Ancient church described sacred things by representatives and significatives: but the Ancient church derived it from the mouth of the Most Ancient people who were before the flood, see nos. 920, 1409, 1977, 2896, 2897; and these from heaven, for they had communication with heaven, nos. 784, 1114–1125; for the first heaven, which is the ultimate of the three, is in such representatives and significatives; hence it is that the Word was written in such a style. But the Word has this peculiar characteristic above the writings of the old heathens, that each of the things contained in it in a continuous series represent the celestial and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom, and in the supreme sense, the Lord Himself; and that the historicals themselves are also such; and, what is more, that they are real correspondences, and these continuous through the three heavens from the Lord.

4443. *And the sons of Jacob came from the field*: that this signifies that they consulted from their religiosity, appears from the signification of the sons of Jacob, as denoting the nation which was from them, among which a representative of the church was instituted; and from the signification of a field, as denoting a religiosity, see above, no. 4440; that coming from it denotes consultation from it, follows from the series, and also from this, that it is their religiosity of which coming [from] is predicated.

4444. *When they heard it, and the men grieved, and they were very wroth*: that this signifies that they were in evil against the truth of the church among the Ancients, appears from the signification of grieving, and being very wroth, as here denoting being in evil; that it was against the truth of the church among the Ancients, follows of consequence, because it was against Shechem the son of Chamor, by whom the truth among the Ancients is signified, as was said above in nos. 4430, 4431. That they were in evil, is evident from what follows, for they spoke in fraud (verse 13); and then, after Shechem and Chamor had condescended to their words, they killed them (verse 25–29): hence it is that by grieving and being very wroth is here signified that they were in evil. It appears as if it were zeal, because he lay with their sister, according to the

words which immediately follow : " Because he had wrought folly in Israel in lying with the daughter of Jacob, and thus it ought not to be done ; " and in the end of the chapter : " They said, Shall he make our sister as a harlot ? " (verse 31) ; but it was not zeal, for zeal cannot be given with any one who is in evil, but only with him who is in good, for zeal has good in itself, no. 4164. The religiosity, indeed, which existed among² their posterity, in itself had good, for all the things in general and particular thereof represented the celestial and spiritual things which are of the Lord's kingdom ; but as to those who were in it, it had nothing of good, for they were only in externals without internals, as was shewn above. The case herein is like that of the religiosity of that nation, in which they are at this day, for they acknowledge Moses and the prophets, and thus the Word : this religiosity in itself is holy, but as to them it is not holy, for in every single thing in the Word they look to themselves, and thereby they make the Word worldly, yea, earthly ; for they do not know that there is in it anything heavenly, nor is this any matter of concern to them. They who are in such a state, cannot be in good when in their religiosity, but in evil, since nothing celestial flows in, for this they extinguish in themselves. According to the law, known also in the³ Ancient church, it was ordained that he who compressed a virgin should give a dowry and should take her to wife, according to these words in Moses : " If a man (*vir*) persuade a virgin who is not betrothed, and lie with her, by dowry he shall endow her to himself for a wife ; if her father refusing refuse to give her unto him, he shall weigh silver according to the dowry of virgins " (Exod. xxii. 15, 16 [16, 17]) ; and in another place : " If a man (*vir*) find a damsel, a virgin, who is not betrothed, and lay hold of her, and lie with her, and they be found, the man (*vir*) who lay with her shall give unto the father of the damsel fifty of silver, and she shall be his wife, because he compressed her ; and he shall not be able to put her away all his days " (Deut. xxii. 28, 29). That this same law was known to the Ancients, is very manifest from Shechem's words to the father and brethren of the damsel : " Shechem said unto her father, and unto her brethren, Let me find grace in your eyes, and what ye say unto me, I will give ; multiply upon me exceedingly dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me ; and give me the damsel for a woman " (Gen. xxxiv. 11, 12) ; and because Shechem was willing to fulfil that law, and the brethren of Dinah consented, if he would become like them, by circumcising every male, according to the words which follow : " Nevertheless, in this will we consent unto you, if ye be as we are, to circumcise to you every male : and we will give our daughters unto you, and we will take your daughters to us, and we will dwell with you, and we will become one people " (ver.

15, 16). Hence it is evident that they did not act from the law, thus not from good; but contrary to the law, consequently
 4 from evil. By the law, indeed, it was required that they should not enter into marriages with the nations; concerning which law it is written in Moses: "Lest thou take of their daughters to thy sons, and their daughters go a whoring after their gods, and cause thy sons to go a whoring after their gods" (Exod. xxxiv. 16); and in another place: "Thou shalt not contract affinity with the nations; thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, and his daughter thou shalt not take to thy son; because he will turn away thy son from following me, that they may serve other gods" (Deut. vii. 3, 4). But this law was enacted concerning the idolatrous nations, lest by marriages they should turn aside from worship truly representative to idolatrous worship; for when they became idolaters, they could no longer represent the celestial and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom, but their opposites, such as infernal things, since in this case they called forth from hell a certain devil whom they worshipped, and to whom they applied Divine representatives; wherefore it is said, lest they should go a whoring after other gods;—also for this reason, that by the nations were signified evils and falsities with which the goods and truths, which they [the children of Israel] represented, were not to be mixed; consequently, diabolical and infernal things were not to be mixed
 5 with celestial and spiritual, see no. 3024. But it was never forbidden them to contract matrimony with the nations which accepted their worship, and who, after they had been circumcised, acknowledged Jehovah; those they called sojourners sojourning with them, concerning whom it is thus written in Moses: "If a sojourner shall sojourn with thee, and will keep the passover unto Jehovah, every male shall be circumcised to him, and then he shall draw near to keep it, and shall be as a native of the land; . . . one law shall be to the native and to the sojourner who sojourneth in the midst of you" (Exod. xii. 48, 49); and in another place: "When a sojourner shall have sojourned with you, let him keep the passover unto Jehovah, according to the statute of the passover, and according to the statutes thereof, so shall he do. One statute shall be for you, both for the sojourner and for the native of the land" (Numb. ix. 14). They were called sojourners sojourning in the midst of them and with them, because sojourning signified being instructed, and thus a sojourner signified those who suffered themselves to be instructed in statutes and doctrinals: that this is the signification of sojourning and of a sojourner, see nos. 1463, 2025, 3672. Again: "If a sojourner shall have sojourned with you, who shall make a fire-offering of an odor of rest unto Jehovah, as ye do, so shall he do. As to the congregation (*concio*), one statute shall be for you and for the sojourner that sojourneth, a

statute of eternity into your generations ; *as ye are, so shall the sojourner be before Jehovah ; one law and one judgment shall be for you and for the sojourner sojourning with you*” (Numb. xv. 14–16). Also in another place : “ *The sojourner sojourning with you shall be to you as a native from among you*” (Levit. xix. 34) ; “ *One judgment shall be to you, as it is to the sojourner, so shall it be to the native*” (xxiv. 22). That this statute was known not ⁶ only to Jacob and his sons, but also to Shechem and Chamor, is evident from their words. For the statutes, judgments, and laws, which were given to the Israelitish and Jewish nation, were not new, but were such as had previously existed in the Ancient church, and in the second Ancient church which was called the Hebrew, from Eber, as has been shewn throughout. That thence that law was known, is evident from the words of the sons of Jacob : “ *The sons of Jacob said unto Chamor and Shechem, We cannot do this thing, to give our sister to a man who hath a foreskin, because this is a reproach unto us ; nevertheless, in this will we consent unto you, if ye be as we are, to circumcise to you every male ; and we will give our daughters unto you, and we will take your daughters to us, and we will dwell with you, and we will become one people*” (verses 14–16) ; and from the words of Chamor and Shechem, since they not only consented, but also caused themselves and every male of their city to be circumcised (verses 18–24). Hence it is evident that ⁷ Shechem was made such as the sojourner spoken of in the law, and thus that he might have taken the daughter of Jacob for a woman ; consequently, that the killing of them was a wicked deed, as Jacob also testified before his death (Gen. xlix. 5–7). That not only Judah, but also Moses, and likewise the kings of the Jews and Israelites, besides many of the people, married wives from the nations, is evident from the historicals of the Word ; which wives, it is not to be doubted, received their statutes, judgments, and laws, and were acknowledged as sojourners.

4445. *Because he had done folly in Israel, in lying with the daughter of Jacob, and thus it ought not to be done*: that this signifies [that the] conjunction [was] illicit in their eyes, contrary to the truth which they had, appears from the signification of doing folly in lying with the daughter of Jacob, as denoting illicit conjunction. That lying with her and thereby polluting her, is conjunction not lawful, see above, no. 4439 ; it is said, in Israel, because by Israel is signified the internal of the church ; and afterwards it is said, the daughter of Jacob, because by Jacob is signified the external of the church ; that Israel is the internal of the church, and Jacob the external, see nos. 4286, 4292, 4439. That in their eyes it appeared illicit, although it was allowable, may be manifest from what has been said and shewn above, no. 4444, and in other places.

4446. Verses 8-12. *And Chamor spoke with them, saying, Shechem my son, his soul longeth for your daughter; give her, I pray you, to him for a woman. And join relationships with us; give your daughters unto us, and take our daughters unto you. And ye shall dwell with us; and the land shall be before you; dwell ye, wander through it trading, and possess ye in it. And Shechem said unto her father, and unto her brethren, Let me find grace in your eyes; and what ye shall say unto me, I will give. Multiply upon me exceedingly dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: and give me the damsel for a woman. And Chamor spoke with them, saying,* signifies the good of the church among the Ancients: *Shechem my son,* signifies truth thence: *his soul longeth for your daughter, give her, I pray you, to him for a woman,* signifies the desire of conjunction with this new church which externally appears like the Ancient: *and join relationships with us, give your daughters unto us, and take our daughters unto you,* signifies the union of goods and truths: *and ye shall dwell with us,* signifies life: *and the land shall be before you, dwell ye,* signifies the church which is one: *wander through it trading, and possess ye in it,* signifies dogmas from a general [principle] which should agree together: *and Shechem said unto her father and unto her brethren,* signifies the consultation of truth from the Ancient Divine stock with the good and truth of this religiosity: *let me find grace in your eyes, and what ye shall say unto me, I will give,* signifies if they had a like mind on their part, as he had on his part: *multiply upon me exceedingly dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me,* signifies that he will accept those things which are with them, and will make them his own: *and give me the damsel for a woman,* signifies only let there be conjunction.

4447. *And Chamor spoke with them, saying:* that this signifies the good of the church among the Ancients, appears from the representation of Chamor, as denoting from the Ancients, see no. 4431, namely, the good of the church from them; for the good of the church is the father, and the truth thence, which in this case is Shechem, is the son: hence, also, in the Word, by a father is signified good, and by a son, truth. It is here said the good of the church among the Ancients, but not the good of the Ancient church, because by the church amongst the Ancients is meant the church derived from the Most Ancient church, which was before the flood; and by the Ancient church is meant the church which was after the flood. Those two churches have been occasionally treated of in the preceding explanations, and it has been shewn that the Most Ancient church which was before the flood was celestial, but the Ancient church which was after the flood was spiritual; 2 the difference of each has also often been treated of. The

remains of the Most Ancient church, which was celestial, were still in the land of Canaan, especially among those who were called Chittites and Chivites. The reason why they did not exist elsewhere, was that the Most Ancient church, which was called Man or Adam, nos. 478, 479, was in the land of Canaan, consequently the garden of Eden was there, by which there was signified the intelligence and wisdom of the men of that church, nos. 100, 1588; and by the trees therein, their perception, nos. 103, 2163, 2722, 2972; and whereas intelligence and wisdom was signified by that garden or paradise, the church itself is likewise meant thereby, and consequently heaven also; and since heaven is meant, in the supreme sense the Lord is also meant. Hence it is that the land of Canaan in the supreme sense signifies the Lord; in the respective sense, heaven and the church; and in the singular sense, a man of the church, nos. 1413, 1437, 1607, 3038, 3481, 3705. Hence, also, it is that when the earth is simply named in the Word, it has a like signification, nos. 566, 662, 1066, 1068, 1413, 1607, 3355; and that a new heaven and a new earth denote a new church as to its internal and external, nos. 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 3355. That the Most Ancient church was in the land of Canaan, see no. 567; that hence arose the representatives of places, and that on this account Abram was ordered to go thither; that that land also was given to his posterity from Jacob, in order that the representatives of places might be retained, according to which the Word might be written, see no. 3686. And that hence all the places there, both mountains and rivers, and all the borders round about, were made representative, nos. 1585, 1866, 4240. From these considerations it is evident what is here meant by the church among the Ancients, namely, the remains of the Most Ancient church: and as those remains existed among the Chittites and Chivites, therefore also Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with their wives, gained a place of burial among the Chittites in their land (Gen. xxiii. 1 to the end; xlix. 29-32; l. 13); and Joseph with the Chivites (Joshua xxiv. 32). Chamor the father of Shechem represented the remains of that church; wherefore by him is signified the good of the church among the Ancients, consequently, the origin of interior truth from a Divine stock, no. 4399. Concerning the difference between the Most Ancient church which was before the flood, and the Ancient church which was after the flood, see nos. 597, 607, 608, 640, 641, 765, 784, 895, 920, 1114-1128, 1238, 1327, 2896, 2897.

4448. *Shechem my son*: that this signifies the truth thence, appears from the representation of Shechem as denoting interior truth, see no. 4430, thus truth thence, namely, from the good which is Chamor, no. 4447; for all the truth of the church is from its good, and truth never exists from any other

source. This truth, which is represented by Shechem, is called interior truth, and in its essence is no other than the good of charity. For the Most Ancient church, being celestial, was in the good of love to the Lord, and thence in the perception of all truth, because the men of that church were almost as the angels, they also had communication with the angels, and thence derived their perception; wherefore, they never reasoned concerning any truth of faith, but said, because they perceived from heaven, that it is so; and this to such an extent, that they were not even willing to mention faith, but charity in its stead, see nos. 202, 337, 2715, 2718, 3246. Hence it is that by interior truth the good of charity is here meant. That the remains of that church were with Chamor the² Chivite, and his son Shechem, see just above, no. 4447. The case was otherwise with the Ancient Church, which was spiritual: this church was not in love to the Lord, like the Most Ancient church, but in charity towards the neighbor; and since they could not arrive at charity except through the truth of faith, of which they had no perception, as the Most Ancient had, therefore they then began to discuss concerning the truth, whether it was so. Concerning the difference between the celestial who had perception, and the spiritual who have not, see nos. 2088, 2669, 2708, 2715, 3235, 3240, 3246, 3887.

4449. *His soul longeth for your daughter, give her, I pray you, to him for a woman*: that this signifies a desire for conjunction with this new church, which externally appears like the Ancient, is manifest from the signification of the soul longing for, as denoting desire; from the representation of Dinah, who in this case is the daughter, as denoting the affection of truth, consequently the church, for the church is the church from the affection of truth; this is here meant by that new church; and from the signification of giving her for a woman (*mulier*), as denoting conjunction, see no. 4434. As² regards this, that this new church, which was established among the posterity of Jacob, appears externally like the Ancient, let it be known, that the statutes, judgments, and laws, commanded by Moses to the Israelitish and Jewish nation, did not differ from those which existed in the Ancient church, as those relating to betrothals and marriages, to servants, to the animals which were fit or unfit for food, to the cleansings, to the feasts, the tabernacles, the perpetual fire, and many other things; also to the altars, the burnt-offerings, the sacrifices, the libations, which were received in the second Ancient church, which was from Eber; which, it is very manifest from the historicals of the Word, were known previous to their being commanded³ to that nation. To shew only that altars, burnt-offerings, and sacrifices were known, it is related concerning Balaam, that he ordered seven altars to be built, and burnt-offerings and sacri-

fices of bullocks and rams to be offered upon them (Numb. xxiii. 1, 2, 14, 15, 29); and, moreover, it is said in many places, concerning the nations, that their altars were destroyed; and also concerning the prophets of Baal, whom Elijah slew, that they sacrificed. Hence it may clearly appear that the sacrifices which were commanded to the people of Jacob were not new; nor were the rest of the statutes, judgments, and laws;—but as these things had been rendered idolatrons among the nations, especially because by such things they worshipped some profane god, and thereby turned aside to infernal things those things which represented Divine things, besides that they had added many others, therefore those things were revoked in order that the representative worship, which was of the Ancient church, might be restored. Hence it may appear manifest that this new church, which was instituted among the posterity of Jacob, appeared externally like the Ancient church.

4450. *And join relationships with us; give your daughters unto us, and take our daughters unto you:* that this signifies the union of goods and truths, appears from the signification of joining relationships, as denoting union, see no. 4434; and from the signification of daughters, as denoting affections, thus goods, see nos. 489-491, 2362, 3963; that the union was with truths, is signified by giving unto us and taking unto you, for by Shechem and by the sons of Jacob are signified truths, as was shewn above. Hence it is evident that by those words is signified the union of goods and truths; that is to say, that through this union that new church would be like the Ancient, not only in its external, but in its internal appearance.

4451. *And ye shall dwell with us:* that this signifies life, appears from the signification of dwelling, as denoting living, see nos. 1293, 3384, 3613; thus dwelling with us denotes living together, and making one church.

4452. *And the land shall be before you, dwell ye:* that this signifies the church, which is one, appears from the signification of the land, as denoting the church, see nos. 566, 662, 1066, 1068, 1413, 1607, 3355, 4447; and from the signification of dwelling with us, as denoting living together, see just above, no. 4451, thus that the church should be one.

4453. *Wander through it trading, and possess ye in it:* that this signifies that dogmas from a general [principle] would agree together, appears from the signification of *trading*, as denoting procuring to oneself Knowledges, and also communicating, see no. 2967; hence, wandering through the land trading, is entering into the Knowledges of good and truth, signified by Shechem the son of Chamor, and by his city; and from the signification of possessing in it, as denoting making a one, thus agreeing together; for they who possess the land

together, make a one and agree together. The reason why trading signifies procuring to oneself Knowledges, and also communicating, is, that in heaven, where the Word is perceived according to the internal sense, there is not any trading, for there is neither gold nor silver there, nor any such things as are traded with in the world; wherefore, when mention is made of trading, in the Word, it is understood in a spiritual sense, and such a thing is perceived as corresponds thereunto; in general, the procuring and communication of Knowledges, and specifically that which is named; as if gold is named, the good of love and wisdom is understood, nos. 113, 1551, 1552; if silver, the truth which is of intelligence and faith is understood, nos. 1551, 2048, 2954; if sheep, rams, kids, and lambs, with which they used to trade in old time, are mentioned, the things signified thereby are understood; and so in other cases; 2 as in Ezekiel: "Say unto Tyre, O thou that inhabitest upon the entrances of the sea, *the trader of the peoples to many islands: . . . Tarshish is thy merchant* by reason of the multitude of all riches, in silver, in iron, in tin, and in lead, they gave thy fairs. Javan, Tubal, and Meshech, these are thy traders in the soul of man, and in vessels of brass, they gave thy commerce. . . . The sons of Dedan were thy traders; many isles were the merchandise of thy hand. . . . Syria was thy merchant in the multitude of thy works. . . . Judah and the land of Israel, these were thy traders in wheat, minnith, and pannag, and in honey, and oil, and balm, they gave thy commerce. Damascus was thy merchant in the multitude of thy works, by reason of the multitude of all riches, in the wine of Chesbon and the wool of Zachar. Dan and Javan gave thread in thy fairs. Dedan was thy trader in garments of freedom for the chariot. The Arabian and all the princes of Kedar, they were the merchants of thy hand, in lambs, and rams, and he-goats, in these they were thy merchants. The traders of Sheba and Raamah, they were thy traders in the chief of every spice, and by every precious stone and gold, they gave thy tradings. Charan and Channeh and Eden, the traders of Sheba, Asshur, Kilmad was thy trader. These were thy traders with perfections, with mantles of purple, and needle-work, and with treasures of precious garments, bound with cords and made of cedar, in thy merchandise; . . . whence thou hast been filled, and made very glorious in the heart of the 3 seas" (xxvii. 3 to the end). From these and several other passages in the Word, it appears that tradings, commerces, merchandises, and wares, are nothing else than such things as are of the Knowledges of good and truth; for what has the prophetic Word to do with the tradings of Tyre, unless spiritual and celestial things are signified by those tradings? And this being the case, it manifestly appears that not only are

other things signified by wares, but also that by the nations there mentioned are signified those with whom there are such things; neither can it be known what they signify except from the internal sense, as what is signified by Tarshish, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, the sons of Dedan, Syria, Judah, Israel, Dan, Javan, Dedan, the Arabian, Sheba, Raamah, Charan, Channeh, Eden, Asshur, Kilmad; also what by their wares, as silver, iron, tin, lead, vessels of brass, wheat, minnith, pannag, honey, oil, balm, wine of Chesbon, wool of Zachar, thread, garments of freedom for the chariot, lambs, rams, he-goats, spices, precious stones, gold, mantles of purple, needle-work, cords tied, and work of cedar. These and similar things signify the goods and truths which are of the church, and of the Lord's kingdom, and the Knowledges thereof; wherefore Tyre is there treated of, because by it are signified Knowledges, no. 1201; and whereas such wares, or goods and truths, are in the Lord's church and kingdom, therefore also the land of Canaan, by which is signified the Lord's kingdom and church, was from the Most Ancient time so named from wares or merchandises; for in the original language, Canaan has this signification. From these considerations it is now evident what is signified by wandering through the land trading.

4454. *And Shechem said unto her father and unto her brethren:* that this signifies consultation of the truth derived from the Ancient Divine stock with the good and truth of this religiosity, appears from the signification of saying, as here denoting consulting; from the representation of Shechem, as denoting the truth from the Ancient Divine stock, concerning which see above, no. 4447; from the signification of the father, who here is Jacob, as denoting the good of truth, nos. 4273, 4337; and from the signification of brethren, who here are the sons of Jacob, as denoting truths, concerning which see above. That Shechem is truth from the Ancient Divine stock, is evident from what was adduced above, no. 4447; for Chamor the Chittite, with his nation and family, had been among the remains of the Most Ancient church, which was celestial. That church, above all churches in the whole world, was from the Divine, for it was in the good of love to the Lord; their voluntary and intellectual made a one, thus one mind, wherefore they had a perception of truth from good, for the Lord flowed in through an internal way into the good of their will, and through this into the good of the understanding, or truth; hence it is that that church, in preference to the rest, was called Man, nos. 477-479, and also the likeness of God, nos. 51, 473, 1013. Hence it is evident why Chamor and Shechem are said to be from the Ancient Divine stock, as above, no. 4399. That the Most Ancient church which was called Man, or by the Hebrew term Adam, had been in the land of Canaan, as

stated above, no. 4447, is very manifest from their posterity, who were called Nephilim (Gen. vi. 4); and that these were in the land of Canaan, is stated in Numb. xiii. 33, see no. 581. But the land of Caanan, as then called, was all the land from the river of Egypt to the river Euphrates (Gen. xv. 18).

4455. *Let me find grace in your eyes, and what ye shall say unto me, I will give*: that this signifies if they had a like mind on their part, as he had on his part, appears from the signification of finding grace in the eyes of any one, as being a form of speech involving propensity, concerning which see no. 3980, in the present case, a propensity to this, that he would give whatsoever they should say to him; which words, as is evident from the series in the internal sense, signify, that on his part there was a mind, if there were a like mind on their part: for giving what they say, in that sense, is making one with them as to truth and good.

4456. *Multiply upon me exceedingly dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me*: that this signifies that he will accept those things which are with them, and will make them his own, namely, the external things of the church which were theirs, with the internal which were his, and thus they together would constitute one church, appears from the signification of giving according as ye shall say, as denoting making one with them as to truth and good, see just above, no. 4455. The dowry itself and gift, which he said they should multiply upon him, signifies agreement into one; for the dowry, which was given to a virgin about to be betrothed, was a token of agreement or consent on both sides. He says that they should multiply upon him exceedingly dowry and gift, thus beyond the statute, which ordained fifty of silver, because he lay with her before he accepted their religiosity, and it was on the part of Jacob to consent or refuse, according to the law known also to the ancients, concerning which, see Exod. xxii. 15, 16 [16, 17], especially because conjunction was desired of interior truth, which is Shechem, with the affection of exterior truth, which is Dinah. The dowry was a token of agreement or consent, and thus a confirmation of initiation, because weighing out or giving silver was a sign that it was his, thus that the virgin was his, and accepting it was reciprocal; thus the bride was the bridegroom's, and the bridegroom the bride's.

4457. *And give me the damsel for a woman*: that this signifies only let there be conjunction, appears from the signification of giving for a woman, as denoting conjunction, see no. 4434; in the present case it denotes, only let there be conjunction, because it was not as yet stipulated.

4458. Verses 13-17. *And the sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Chamor his father in fraud, and spoke, because he had polluted Dinah their sister; and they said unto them, We cannot*

do this word, to give our sister to a man who hath a foreskin; because this is a reproach unto us. Nevertheless, in this will we consent unto you; If ye be as we are, to circumcise to you every male; and we will give our daughters unto you, and we will take your daughters to us; and we will dwell with you, and we will become one people. And if ye do not hearken unto us, to be circumcised, and we will take our daughter, and will go. And the sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Chamor his father in fraud, signifies evil opinion and intention concerning the truth and good of the church among the Ancients: *and spoke, because he had polluted Dinah their sister,* signifies that initiation to conjunction, which could be no other, was made by accession: *and they said unto them, We cannot do this word,* signifies that they disapproved: *to give our sister to a man who hath a foreskin,* signifies unless they would place the truth and good of the church in representatives, and recede from those things which they signify: *because this is a reproach unto us,* signifies that it was contrary to them: *nevertheless, in this will we consent unto you, if ye be as we are,* signifies accession to their religiosity: *to circumcise to you every male,* signifies an external representative alone, and thus that they would be pure to them: *and we will give our daughters unto you, and we will take your daughters to us,* signifies conjunction thereby: *and we will dwell with you,* signifies as to life: *and we will become one people,* signifies as to doctrine: *and if ye do not hearken unto us, to be circumcised,* signifies unless they departed from their truths, and acceded to external representatives: *and we will take our daughter, and will go,* signifies that there would be no conjunction.

4459. *And the sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Chamor his father in fraud:* that this signifies evil opinion and intention respecting the truth and good of the church among the Ancients, appears from the representation of Shechem, as denoting the truth among the Ancients, or, what is the same thing, truth from the Ancient Divine stock, concerning which see nos. 4399, 4454; from the representation of Chamor, as denoting the good from which that truth was, see nos. 4399, 4431, 4447, 4454; and from the signification of fraud, as denoting evil opinion and intention; for fraud in general involves evil against another, and against those things which he speaks and acts; since he who is in fraud, thinks and intends differently from another, which also appears from the effect spoken of in this chapter. Hence it is evident that by the sons of Jacob answering Shechem and Chamor his father in fraud, is signified evil opinion and intention respecting the truth and good of the church among the Ancients. The 2 sons of Jacob, or his posterity, could have no other than an evil opinion and intention concerning the truth and good of the internal man, because they were in externals without internals,

nos. 4281, 4293, 4307, 4429, 4433; and also made internal things of no account, and therefore altogether despised them. Such, also, is that nation at this day; and such are all they who are only in externals; they who are in externals alone, do not even know what it is to be in internals, for they do not know what the internal is; if any one makes mention before them of the internal, they either affirm that it is so, because they have known it from doctrine (but in such case they affirm it from fraud), or they deny it with the mouth, as well as with the heart; for they do not go beyond the sensuals which are of the external man. Hence it is that they do not believe in any life after death, and think resurrection impossible unless they are to rise again as to the body; on which account it has been permitted that they should have such an opinion of the resurrection, otherwise they would have no opinion at all, for they place the all of life in the body, not knowing that the life of their body is from the life of their spirit, which lives after death. They who are in externals alone, cannot have any other belief, for the externals with them extinguish everything of thought, 3 consequently everything of faith, concerning internals. Since such ignorance prevails at this day, we will explain what it is to be in externals without internals. All they who are without conscience, are in externals alone, for the internal man manifests himself through conscience; and all they have no conscience, who think and do what is true and good, not for the sake of truth and good, but for the sake of themselves, on account of their own honor and gain, and also because of the fear of the law and of the loss of life; for if their reputation, honor, gain, and life were not endangered, they would rush headlong without conscience into every wickedness. This appears manifest from the case of such persons in the other life, where, as the interiors are opened, they are in a perpetual endeavor to destroy others; wherefore they are in hell, and are 4 kept bound there in a spiritual manner. In order that it may be further known what it is to be in externals, and what in internals, and that they who are in externals alone cannot apprehend what internal things are, consequently cannot be affected by them (for no one is affected by those things which he does not apprehend), let us take this truth for an example, that to be the least, is to be the greatest in heaven; that to be low, is to be high; and that to be poor and needy, is to be rich and abounding. Those who are in externals alone, cannot apprehend these things, for they think that the least cannot possibly be the greatest; nor the low, high; nor the poor, rich; nor the needy, abounding: when yet this is altogether the case in heaven; and as they cannot apprehend, so they cannot be affected by those things, and when they reflect upon them from the corporeal and worldly things in which they are, they hold

them in aversion. They are altogether ignorant that such is the case in heaven ; and so long as they are in externals alone, they are not willing, nor indeed are they able, to know it : for in heaven he who knows, acknowledges, and believes from the heart, that is, from the affection, that no power is from himself, but that all the power in him is from the Lord, is called least, and yet is greatest, because he has power from the Lord. The case is similar with him who is low (or humble), that he is high. For he who is low, acknowledging and believing from affection, that from himself he has no power, intelligence, wisdom, or any good and truth, is gifted by the Lord with power, with the intelligence of truth, and the wisdom of good, above others. In like manner that the poor and needy is rich and abounding. For he is called poor and needy, who believes from the heart and affection that of himself he possesses nothing, knows nothing, is not wise, and has no power ; and in heaven he is rich and abounds, for the Lord gives him all wealth, and inasmuch as he is wiser and richer than others, he dwells in most magnificent palaces, nos. 1116, 1626, 1627, and is in the treasures of all the riches of heaven. To take another example. 5 He who is in externals alone, cannot at all apprehend that heavenly joy consists in loving his neighbor better than himself, and the Lord above all things, and that happiness is according to the quantity and quality of this love : for he who is in externals alone, loves himself better than his neighbor ; and if he loves others, it is because they favor himself, and thus he loves them for the sake of himself ; consequently he loves himself in them, and them in himself. He who is such, cannot know what it is to love others better than himself ; yea, he is not willing to know it, neither is he able, wherefore, when he is told that heaven consists in such love (no. 548), he holds it in aversion : hence they who have been such in the life of the body, cannot come near any heavenly society ; and when they are coming near, their aversion causes them to cast themselves down headlong into hell. Since few know at this 6 day what it is to be in externals, and what in internals, and as the generality believe that they who are in internals cannot be in externals, and contrariwise, we may for the sake of illustration adduce one further example,—the nourishment of the body and the nourishment of the soul. He who is in merely external pleasures, takes care of his skin, pampers his appetite, loves to live sumptuously, and places his chief pleasure in the dainties of the table ; but with him who is in internals, although he also takes pleasure in such things, the ruling affection is, that the body may be nourished by foods with pleasure for the sake of its health, to the end that there may be a sound mind in a sound body, thus principally for the sake of the health of the mind, to which the health of the body serves as

a means. He who is a spiritual man does not rest here, but regards the health of the mind or soul as a means of imbibing intelligence and wisdom, not for the sake of reputation, honors, or gain, but for the sake of the life after death. He who is spiritual in an interior degree, regards intelligence and wisdom as a mediate end, that he may serve as a useful member in the Lord's kingdom; and he who is a celestial man, that he may serve the Lord: to this latter, corporeal food is a means to enjoy spiritual food, and spiritual food is a means to enjoy celestial food; and because they ought so to serve, therefore, also, those foods correspond: hence also they are called foods. From these considerations it may appear what
 7 it is to be in externals alone, and what in internals. The Jewish and Israelitish nation, which is treated of in this chapter in the internal historical sense, are for the most part such, with the exception of those who have died infants, for they are in externals above all other nations, since they are in avarice; they who love lucre and gain, not for the sake of any other use than for the sake of the mere gold and silver, and place all the delight of their lives in the possession thereof, are in outermost or lowest things, for the things which they love are altogether earthly; but they who love gold and silver for the sake of some use, elevate themselves out of earthly things according to the use. The use itself which man loves, determines his life, and distinguishes him from others; an evil use makes him infernal, a good use makes him heavenly: not indeed the use of itself, but the love of the use, for the life of every one is in the love.

4460. *And spoke, because he had polluted Dinah their sister:* that this signifies that initiation to conjunction, which could be no other, was made by accession, may appear from the explanation of the words, "He took her, and lay with her, and compressed her," by which was signified, that he could not otherwise be conjoined with the affection of the truth signified by the sons of Jacob her brethren, see no. 4433; the like is here involved in his polluting her.

4461. *And they said unto them, We cannot do this word:* that this signifies that they disapproved, appears without explanation.

4462. *To give our sister to a man who hath a foreskin:* that this signifies, unless they would place the truth and good of the church in representatives, and recede from those things which they signify, appears from the signification of the foreskin, as denoting an external representative, a sign that they were of the church. Hence it was common to say, circumcision and foreskin, when they distinguished between those who were of the church, and those who were not; for circumcision signifies recession from filthy loves, namely, from the love of self and of the world, and accession to heavenly loves, which are

love to the Lord and love towards the neighbor, thus accession to the church. Hence by those words is signified accession to their religiosity; consequently, that like them they should place the truth and good of the church in representatives, receding from the internal things which are signified; for otherwise they would not be like them, according to what follows: "In this we will consent unto you, if ye be as we are." That circumcision is a sign of purification from filthy loves, see nos. 2039, 2632; and the uncircumcised, they who are in those loves, nos. 2049, 3412, 3413. Scarcely any one knows at this ² day what circumcision specifically signifies, wherefore we will explain it. By the genitals in each sex, are signified the things which are of the conjunction of good and truth; nor do they only signify, but also actually correspond to those things. At the close of the chapters it has been shewn that all man's organs and members have a correspondence with spiritual things in heaven; so also have the organs and members allotted to generation; these correspond to the marriage of good and truth; from this marriage also conjugal love descends, see nos. 2618, 2727-2729, 2803, 3132, 4434. The foreskin, as it covers the genital [organ], corresponded in the Most Ancient church to the obscuration of good and truth; but in the Ancient church, to their defilement: for as the man of the Most Ancient church was an internal man, good and truth might be obscured with him, but not defiled; whereas with the man of the Ancient church, as he was respectively an external man, good and truth might be defiled, for external things, namely, external loves, are what defile. Wherefore, they who were of the Most Ancient church knew nothing of circumcision, but only they who were of the Ancient church. From this ³ church also circumcision emanated to many nations; and it was enjoined on Abraham and his posterity, not as anything new, but as something discontinued which was to be restored, and it became to his posterity a sign that they were of the church: but that nation did not know what it signified, neither were they willing to know, for they placed their religiosity in representatives alone, which are external things. Therefore they generally condemned the uncircumcised, when yet circumcision was only a representative sign of purification from the love of self and of the world; from which love they who are purified are spiritually circumcised, and are said to be circumcised as to the heart, as in Moses: "*Jehovah God shall circumcise thy heart, and the heart of thy seed, to love Jehovah thy God in all thy heart, and in all thy soul*" (Deut. xxx. 6). Again: "*Circumcise the foreskin of your heart, and harden your neck no more*" (x. 16). And in Jeremiah: "Break up* your fallow ground, . . . and *take away the foreskin of your heart*" (iv. 3, 4). But they who are in the loves of ⁴

self and of the world are called uncircumcised, although they were circumcised, as in Jeremiah: "Behold, the days come, in which I will visit upon every one *circumcised in the foreskin*, upon Egypt, and upon Judah, and upon Edom, and upon the sons of Ammon, and upon Moab, and upon all that are cut off of the corner, dwelling in the wilderness; because *all the nations are uncircumcised*, and all the house of Israel are *uncircumcised in heart*" (ix. 24, 25 [25, 26]). Hence, also, it is evident that many nations were likewise circumcised, for it is said, I will visit upon every one circumcised in the foreskin; thus that it was not anything new, and was only enjoined on the posterity of Jacob as a mark of distinction, as was said above. The Philistines were those who were not circumcised; wherefore, also, in general by the uncircumcised the Philistines are meant (1 Sam. xiv. 6; xvii. 26, 36; xxxi. 4; 2 Sam. i. 20; and in other places).

4463. *Because this is a reproach unto us*: that this signifies that it was contrary to them, appears from the signification of a reproach, as being that which was contrary to their religiosity, and thus contrary to them.

4464. *Nevertheless, in this will we consent unto you; If ye be as we are*: that this signifies accession to their religiosity, appears from the signification of consenting, as denoting accession, and from the signification of being as they are, as denoting that they were to be in external things alone, but not in internal, for then they would have been as they, see just above, no. 4459, where it was shewn what it is to be in external things alone, and what in internal. It shall here be stated why man ought to be in internal things; it may be known to every one who reflects, that man has communication with heaven through internal things, for the whole heaven is in internal things; unless man, as to the thoughts and affections, that is, as to the things which are of the understanding and the will, be in heaven, he cannot come thither after death, for there is nothing of communication. In the life of the body, man procures to himself that communication through the truths which are of the understanding and the goods which are of the will: and unless he procures it to himself then, it is not effected afterwards; for if his mind has not been opened towards interior things in the life of the body, it cannot be opened² after death. Man does not know that, according to the life of his affections, a certain spiritual sphere encompasses him, which is more perceptible to the angels, than a sphere of odor is to the most exquisite sense in the world. If his life has been in external things alone, as in pleasures from hatreds against the neighbor, from revenges and cruelty thence, from adulteries, from self-eminence and consequent contempt for others, from clandestine rapines, avarice, deceits, luxury, and the like, the

spiritual sphere which encompasses him is as foul and offensive as the sphere of odor in the world arising from dead bodies, dunghills, stinking filth, and the like. The man who had led such a life, carries this sphere with him after death : and because he is wholly and entirely in that sphere, he cannot be anywhere but in hell, where such spheres are. Concerning spheres in the other life, and whence they are, see nos. 1048, 1053, 1316, 1504-1519, 1695, 2401, 2489. But they who are in internal 3 things, they, namely, who have had delight in benevolence and charity towards the neighbor, and especially who have found blessedness in love to the Lord, are encompassed with a grateful and pleasant sphere, which is the heavenly [sphere] itself, wherefore they are in heaven. All the spheres which are perceived in the other life arise from the loves and consequent affections, in which the spirits had been, consequently from the life, for the loves and consequent affections make the very life itself ; and since they arise from loves and consequent affections, they arise from the intentions and ends for the sake of which man so wills and acts, for every one has for an end what he loves ; therefore ends determine man's life, and constitute its quality ; hence especially is his sphere, which is perceived most exquisitely in heaven, because the universal heaven is in a sphere of ends. From these considerations the quality of the man who is in internal things is evident, and also the quality of him who is in external things ; and why he ought not to be in external things alone, but in internal. Nevertheless, whatsoever be the acuteness of genius which the 4 man who is in external things alone may possess respecting things in civil life, and whatsoever reputation of learning he may have acquired from scientifics, he has no concern [about internal things], because he is such, that he believes nothing exists, but what he sees with his eyes and feels with his touch, consequently, that there is neither heaven nor hell ; and if he should be told that immediately after death he would come into the other life, and would there see, hear, speak, and enjoy the sense of touch, more perfectly than in the body, he would reject the information as a paradox or a phantasy ; when nevertheless the case is actually so ; in like manner, if he were to be told that the soul or spirit which lives after death is the man himself, but not the body which he carries about with him in the world. Hence it follows that they who are in external 5 things alone, have no concern about what is said concerning internal things, when yet these latter things make them blessed and happy in the kingdom into which they are about to come, and in which they are to live to eternity. The majority of Christians are in such incredulity ; as it has been given me to know from those who have come into the other life from the Christian world, with whom I have spoken ; for in the other

life they cannot conceal what they have thought, because in that life thoughts appear manifestly; neither can they conceal what they have had for ends, that is, what they have loved, because this manifests itself by a sphere.

4465. *To circumcise to you every male*: that this signifies an external representative alone, and that thus they would be pure to them, appears from the signification of circumcising every male, as being an external representative, a sign that they were of the church, that they were of their religiosity, see above, no. 4462. That thus they would be pure in their eyes, follows, for the posterity from Jacob did not place purity and holiness in internal things, but in external.

4466. *And we will give our daughters unto you, and we will take your daughters to us*: that this signifies conjunction, appears from what was said above, no. 4434, concerning marriage, as being in the spiritual sense the conjunction of good and truth: for "giving our daughters unto you, and taking your daughters to us," is uniting mutually in marriages.

4467. *And we will dwell with you*: that this signifies as to life, namely, conjunction, appears from the signification of dwelling with you, as denoting living together, see nos. 1293, 3384, 3613, 4451.

4468. *And we will become one people*: that this signifies conjunction as to doctrine also, appears from the signification of a people, as denoting the truth of the church, consequently doctrine, see nos. 1259, 1260, 3295, 3581; thus becoming one people denotes conjunction by doctrine. There are two things which conjoin the men of the church, namely, life and doctrine; when life conjoins, doctrine does not separate them; but if doctrine only conjoins them, as at this day is the case within the church, then they mutually separate, and make as many churches as there are doctrines; when yet doctrine is for the sake of life, and life is from doctrine. That they separate themselves, if doctrine alone conjoins, is evident from this, that he who is of one doctrine, condemns another, sometimes to hell; but that if life conjoins, doctrine does not separate, is evident from this, that he who is in goodness of life, does not condemn another who is of another opinion, but leaves it to his faith and conscience, and extends this rule even to those who are outside of the church; for he says in his heart, that ignorance cannot condemn any, if they live in innocence and mutual love, like infants, who also are in ignorance when they die.

4469. *But if ye do not hearken unto us, to be circumcised*: that this signifies, unless they receded from their truths, and acceded to external representatives, appears from what was explained above, no. 4462. The things said in these verses by the sons of Jacob, involve a sense contrary to that which was understood by Chamor and Shechem, consequently also con-

trary in the internal sense, as is evident from the explanations: the reason is, that they spoke in fraud (verse 13); and he who speaks in fraud, has a different meaning from him with whom he speaks, no. 4459.

4470. *And we will take our daughter, and will go:* that this signifies that there would be no conjunction, appears from the signification of marriage, as denoting the conjunction of good and truth, see above, no. 4466; hence, taking a daughter and going, denotes not giving her in marriage, thus that there would be no conjunction. The sons of Jacob here speak as Jacob their father; for they do not say, "we will take our sister," but "we will take our daughter;" the reason is evident from the internal sense, namely, that it was the father's part to refuse or affirm, according to the law (Exod. xxii. 15, 16 [16, 17]), but as the subject here treated of is the posterity of Jacob and their religiosity, that religiosity is represented by his sons, who here answer in the place of their father; Jacob himself could not answer because by him is here represented the Ancient church, no. 4439.

4471. Verses 18-24. *And their words were good in the eyes of Chamor, and in the eyes of Shechem, Chamor's son. And the young man deferred not to do the word, because he had delight in the daughter of Jacob; and he was honored above all of his father's house. And Chamor and Shechem his son came unto the gate of their city, and spoke unto the men of their city, saying, These men are peaceable with us, and let them dwell in the land, and let them wander trading through it; and the land, lo! it is broad in spaces before them. Let us take their daughters to us for wives (ad feminas), and let us give them our daughters. Nevertheless, in this will the men consent unto us to dwell with us, to become one people, that every male be circumcised to us, as they are circumcised. Their acquisition and their purchase, and every beast of theirs, shall they not be ours? Only let us consent unto them, and they will dwell with us. And they hearkened unto Chamor and unto Shechem his son, all who went out of the gate of his city; and they circumcised every male, all who went out of the gate of his city. And their words were good in the eyes of Chamor, signifies condescension as to life: and in the eyes of Shechem, Chamor's son, signifies as to doctrine: and the young man deferred not to do the word, signifies desire of acceptance: because he had delight in the daughter of Jacob, signifies to the religiosity of that church: and he was honored above all of his father's house, signifies the primary from the truths of the church among the Ancients: and Chamor and Shechem his son came unto the gate of their city, signifies the goods and truths of the church among the Ancients which were in their doctrine: and spoke unto the men of their city, saying, signifies persuasion: these men are peaceable with us, signifies agreement: and let*

them dwell in the land, signifies as to life: *and let them wander trading through it*, signifies as to doctrine: *and the land, lo! it is broul in spaces before them*, signifies extension: *let us take their daughters unto us for wives, and let us give them our daughters*, signifies conjunction: *nevertheless, in this will the men consent unto us to dwell with us*, signifies that they should agree as to life: *to become one people*, signifies as to doctrine: *that every male be circumcised unto us, as they are circumcised*, signifies if they were initiated thereby into their representatives and significatives, as to externals alone: *their acquisition and their purchase*, signifies as to their truths: *and every beast of theirs*, signifies as to their goods: *shall they not be ours?* signifies that they were alike and of one form: *only let us consent unto them, and they will dwell with us*, signifies if we condescend: *and they hearkened unto Chamor and unto Shechem his son*, signifies consent: *all who went out of the gate of his city*, signifies that they receded from the doctrine of the church among the Ancients: *and they circumcised every male, all who went out of the gate of his city*, signifies accession to external things.

4472. *And their words were good in the eyes of Chamor*: that this signifies condescension as to life, appears from the signification of the words being good, as denoting condescension; and from the representation of Chamor, as denoting the good of the church among the Ancients, see no. 4447; here denoting life, for life is of good, as doctrine is of truth, which is Shechem, according to what follows. The reason why it is not good, but life, which is here represented by Chamor, is, that he condescended to the externals of the sons of Jacob.

4473. *And in the eyes of Shechem, Chamor's son*: that this signifies as to doctrine, appears from the representation of Shechem, as denoting the truth of the church among the Ancients, which is from the good represented by Chamor, see nos. 4454; but in the present case Shechem denotes doctrine, for the reason mentioned above, no. 4472.

4474. *And the young man deferred not to do the word*: that this signifies desire of acceptance, appears from the signification of not deferring to do that which is said, as denoting a desire of condescending to it, thus of accepting.

4475. *Because he had delight in the daughter of Jacob*: that this signifies, to the religiosity of that church, appears from the representation of Dinah, who is here the daughter of Jacob, as denoting the affection of truth of the Ancient church, for this is represented by Jacob, no. 4439. There was a desire of conjunction with the affection of the truth of this church, or what is the same thing, with this church: but whereas amongst the posterity of Jacob, that church (here represented by his sons, who spoke in the place of the father, no. 4470), had become

merely external, and Chamor and Shechem consented to receive these externals, therefore by the daughter of Jacob is now signified the religiosity of that church.

4476. *And he was honored above all of his father's house*: that this signifies the primary from the truths of the church among the Ancients, appears from the signification of being honored above all, as denoting that which is primary. Honored above all has nearly the same signification as a prince; and that a prince denotes the primary, see nos. 1482, 2089; but he is called "honored above all of his father's house," and not a prince, because Chamor and Shechem were of the remains of the Most Ancient church, nos. 4447, 4454, and in that church he was called honored who in the Ancient church was called a prince. The primary from the truths of the church among the Ancients is signified, because this is said of Shechem, by whom is represented the truth of the church among the Ancients, see no. 4454.

4477. *And Chamor and Shechem his son came unto the gate of their city*: that this signifies the goods and truths of the church among the Ancients which were in their doctrine, appears from the representation of Chamor, as denoting the good of the church among the Ancients, see no. 4447; from the representation of Shechem, as denoting the truth thence, see no. 4454; and from the signification of the gate of the city, as denoting the doctrine of truth, see no. 2943.

4478. *And spoke unto the men of their city, saying*: that this signifies persuasion, appears from the signification of speaking, as denoting willing, and also inflowing, see nos. 2951, 3037, here persuading, because he who wills is in persuasion, and he who thence flows in, communicates persuasion. The men of the city are they who are in truths of doctrine, here in similar truths with Shechem. For in ancient times a city was nothing more than one family of a nation, the dwelling together of those who were of one family, was called a city; and whereas in the internal sense a family is not meant, but its quality as to life and doctrine, truth of doctrine is signified by the city, and good of doctrine by the inhabitants, see nos. 402, 2268, 2449, 2451, 2712, 2943, 3216. But when the inhabitants of a city are called the men (*viri*) of the city, then the good of doctrine is not signified, but the truths thereof; for in the Word men (*viri*) denote truths, see no. 3134.

4479. *These men are peaceable with us*: that this signifies agreement as to doctrinals, appears from the signification of men (*viri*), as denoting truths, see no. 3134, hence also doctrinals, for the truths of the church collected into one and acknowledged, are called doctrinals; and from the signification of peaceable, as denoting that they agree together; for in the spiritual sense they are called peaceable, who agree together as to the doctrinals and dogmas of the church.

4480. *And let them dwell in the land*: that this signifies as to life, appears from the signification of dwelling, as denoting life, concerning which see above, no. 4467; by the land is here, as elsewhere, signified the church, nos. 662, 1066, 1068, 1262, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 2928, 3355, 4447; thus, by dwelling in the land is signified similitude of life according to those things which are of the church. Whatsoever is written in the Word is spiritual in itself and in its essence; that the Word is spiritual, is a known thing, but its spiritual does not appear in the letter, for in the letter it is worldly, especially in the historical parts: but when it is read by man, the worldly which is therein becomes spiritual in the spiritual world, that is, with the angels; for they cannot but think spiritually of each thing; thus also they think spiritually of dwelling in the land. Thinking spiritually, is thinking of those things which are of the Lord's kingdom, consequently of those things which are of the church.

4481. *And let them wander trading through it*: that this signifies as to doctrine, appears from the signification of wandering through the land trading, as denoting entering into the Knowledges of good and truth (see no. 4453), thus into doctrine, for this contains and teaches those Knowledges.

4482. *And the land, lo! it is broad in spaces before them*: that this signifies extension, namely, of the truth which is of doctrine, appears from the signification of the land, as denoting the church, see above, no. 4480; and from the signification of broad in spaces, as denoting extension as to truths, thus as to those things which are of doctrine. In the Word, the things which are described according to measures, do not signify measures in the internal sense, but qualities of state; for measures involve spaces, and in the other life there are not spaces, nor are there times, but states correspond thereto, see nos. 2625, 2837, 3356, 3387, 3404, 4321. Consequently, lengths, breadths, and heights, which have relation to measured space, signify such things as relate to state; that length signifies what is holy, height what is good, and breadth what is true, see nos. 650, 1613, 3433, 3434: hence, by the land being broad in spaces, is signified the extension of the truth which is
 2 of doctrine in the church. He who does not know that in the Word there is a spiritual, different from that which appears in the literal sense, cannot but wonder at hearing it said, that by the land being broad in spaces is signified the extension of the truth which is of doctrine in the church: nevertheless, that this is really the case, may appear from passages in the Word, where mention is made of breadth, as in Isaiah: "Asshur shall go through Judah; he shall overflow and pass over, he shall reach even to the neck, and the stretchings out of his wings shall be the fulness of the *breadth of the land*"

(viii. 8). In David: "Jehovah, thou hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy, thou hast made my feet stand *in breadth*" (Psalm xxxi. 9 [8]). Again: "Out of distress I called upon Jah, He answers me *in breadth*" (cxviii. 5). In Habakkuk: "I raise up the Chaldeans, a bitter and swift nation, walking into the *breadths of the land*" (i. 6); here by breadth nothing else is signified than the truth of the church. The reason why breadth has this signification, is, that in the 3 spiritual world, or in heaven, the Lord is the centre of all things, for He is the sun therein; they who are in a state of good, are more interior according to the quality and quantity of the good in which they are; hence height is predicated of good: they who are in a like degree of good, are also in a like degree of truth, and thus as it were in a like distance, or, so to speak, in the same periphery; hence breadth is predicated of truths. Nothing else, therefore, is understood by breadth by the angels who are with man whilst he reads the Word; as in its historical parts, which treat of the ark, of the altar, of the temple, of spaces outside cities, states of good and truth are perceived by the dimensions as to lengths, breadths, and heights; in like manner, speaking of the new earth, the new Jerusalem, and the new temple (Ezekiel xl.-xlvii.), whereby is signified a new heaven and a new church, as may appear from every single thing contained therein. So also in John, where, speaking of the new Jerusalem, it is said that it was four-square, and its length as large as its breadth (Apoc. xxi. 16). Those things in the spiritual world which are interior, are 4 described by higher things; and those which are exterior, by lower things, no. 2148; for whilst man is in the world, he has no other apprehension of interior and exterior things, because he is in space and in time, and the things which are of space and time have entered the ideas of his thought, and have imbued most of them. Hence also it is manifest that those things which are of measures, which are the limitations of space, as heights, lengths, and breadths, are in the spiritual sense those things which determine the states of the affections of good and the affections of truth.

4483. *Let us take their daughters to us for women (ad feminas), and let us give them our daughters*: that this signifies conjunction, appears from what was explained above, no. 4466, where similar words occur.

4484. *Nevertheless, in this will the men consent unto us to dwell with us*: that this signifies that they should agree as to life, appears from the signification of consenting, as denoting agreeing together; and from the signification of dwelling, as denoting life, see above, nos. 4451, 4452.

4485. *To become one people*: that this signifies as to doctrine,

appears from the signification of a people, as denoting doctrine, see also above, no. 4468.

4486. *That every male be circumcised to us, us they are circumcised*: that this signifies, if they were initiated thereby into their representatives and significatives as to externals alone, appears from the signification of being circumcised, as denoting an external representative, a sign that they were of the church, in the present case that they were of the religiosity in which the posterity of Jacob were, see no. 4462; and whereas they accepted their religiosity, which consisted in externals alone (nos. 4281, 4293, 4307), therefore it is said, "as they were circumcised." Hence it is evident that by every male being circumcised as they are circumcised, is signified if they were initiated thereby into their representatives and significatives as to externals alone. What these words farther involve, will appear from the sequel.

4487. *Their acquisition and their purchase*: that this signifies as to their truths, appears from the signification of acquisition and purchase, as denoting truths; but they are distinguished in this, that acquisition, when it is also of cattle, is the good of truth, for this is signified by cattle, and the good of truth is truth in the will and in act, see nos. 4337, 4353, 4390: but purchase, which in other places is called purchase of silver, is truth. The former, namely, the good of truth, is called celestial truth, but the latter, spiritual truth, no. 2048: the former, or celestial truth, is truth which is made of the life: but the latter, or spiritual truth, is the truth which is of doctrine.

4488. *And every beast of theirs*: that this signifies as to goods, appears from the signification of a beast, as denoting goods, see nos. 45, 46, 142, 143, 246, 714, 715, 1823, 2179, 2180, 2781, 3218, 3519.

4489. *Shall they not be ours?* that this signifies that they were alike and of one form, may appear from the series, which is such, that the goods and truths of the Most Ancient church (which still remained partially with Chamor and Shechem and their families), agreed with the goods and truths, which from the Ancient church were among the posterity of Jacob; for the rituals which were instituted among the posterity of Jacob, were only external things representing and signifying the internals, which were of the Most Ancient church. Hence by the words, "Shall they not be ours?" or belonging to them, is² signified that they were alike and of one form. But to illustrate this by an example. The altar, on which they offered sacrifice, was the principal representative of the Lord, see nos. 921, 2777, 2811, hence also it was the fundamental of worship in the Ancient church, which was called the Hebrew church: therefore all things in general and particular of which the altar was constructed, were representative; as its dimensions

of height, breadth, and length, its stones, its network of brass, its horns, and finally the fire which was constantly preserved upon it, and likewise the sacrifices and burnt-offerings: the things which they represented were the truths and goods that are of the Lord and from the Lord. These were the internals of worship; and as they were represented in that external, they were alike and of one form with the truths and goods of the Most Ancient church; the dimensions, namely, the height, breadth, and length, signified in general good, truth, and the holy thence, see nos. 650, 1613, 3433, 3434, 4482; the stones signified specifically inferior truths, nos. 1298, 3720; the brass, of which the network about the altar was made, signified natural good, nos. 425, 1551; the horns signified the power of truth from good, no. 2832; the fire upon the altar signified love, no. 934; the sacrifices and burnt-offerings signified celestial and spiritual things, according to their various kinds, nos. 922, 1823, 2180, 2805, 2807, 2830, 3519. Hence it may appear that in those external things were contained internal things, and that as to internals they were alike: so also in the rest. But they who were of the Most Ancient church were ³ not concerned about those external things, because they were internal men: and the Lord flowed in with them through an internal way, and taught them what was good; the varieties and differences of good were to them truths, and hence they knew what all things in general and particular in the world represented in the Lord's kingdom; for the universal world, or universal nature, is a theatre representative of the Lord's kingdom, see no. 2758, 3483. But they who were of the Ancient church were not internal, but external men; wherefore with them the Lord could not flow in, and teach what was good, through an internal way, but through an external, and this first through such things as represented and signified;—hence arose the representative church; and afterwards through the doctrinals of good and truth, which were represented and signified;—hence arose the Christian church. In its essence, the Christian church as to the internal form is the same with the representative church; but the representatives and significatives of that church were abrogated after the Lord came into the world, because all things in general and particular represented Him, and consequently those things which are of His kingdom, for these are from Him, and, so to speak, are Himself. But the difference between the Most Ancient ⁴ church and the Christian, is like that between the light of the sun by day, and the light (*lumen*) of the moon or stars by night; for seeing goods through an internal or prior way, is like seeing in the day by the light of the sun; whereas seeing by an external or posterior way, is like seeing in the night by the light (*lumen*) of the moon or stars. There was almost the

same difference between the Most Ancient church and the Ancient, only that they of the Christian church might have been in a fuller light (*lumen*), if they had acknowledged internal things, or had believed and done the truths and goods which the Lord taught. The good itself is the same to each, but the difference consists in seeing it in clearness or in obscurity: they who see in clearness, see innumerable arcana, almost as the angels in heaven, and they are also affected with what they see; but they who see in obscurity, see scarcely anything without doubt, and the things which they see are mixed with the shades of night, that is, with falsities, nor can they be interiorly affected thereby. Now, as good is the same to each, consequently truth also, it is hence that by the words, "Shall they not be ours?" is signified that the goods and truths were alike and of one form; for Chamor and Shechem, as was said above, were of the remains of the Most Ancient church; and the posterity of Jacob were of the Ancient church, which was called the Hebrew church, but only in its externals. But Chamor and Shechem his son sinned enormously in receiving circumcision, as will be seen in what follows, no. 4493.

4490. *Only let us consent unto them, and they will dwell with us:* that this signifies if we condescend, and that thus they would consociate life, appears from the signification of consenting as denoting condescending; and from the signification of dwelling with us, as denoting living together, or consociating life, see no. 4467.

4491. *And they hearkened unto Chamor and unto Shechem his son:* that this signifies consent, appears without explanation.

4492. *All who went out of the gate of his city:* that this signifies that they receded from the doctrine of the church among the Ancients, appears from the signification of going out, as here denoting receding; and from the signification of the gate of a city, as denoting doctrine, see nos. 2943, 4477, here the doctrine of the church among the Ancients, because it was the gate of his city, that is, of Shechem; for by Shechem is represented the truth of the church among the Ancients, no. 4454. By the church among the Ancients is meant that which was from the Most Ancient, as was also said above. How these things are, will be manifest from what now follows.

4493. *And they circumcised every male, all who went out of the gate of his city:* that this signifies accession to externals, appears from the signification of circumcising every male, as denoting being initiated thereby into the representatives and significatives of the posterity of Jacob, as to externals alone, no. 4486; and from the signification of going out of the gate of his city, as denoting receding from the doctrine of the

church among the Ancients, see no. 4492; and whereas recession from doctrine and accession to externals is signified, therefore it is twice said, "Going out of the gate of his city," but not also at the same time, as elsewhere, going into it; for by going in is signified accession to doctrine, and recession from externals; but here, the contrary. It shall be stated how² this is. The men (*homines*) of the Most Ancient church, of the remains of which were Chamor and Shechem with their families, were of a genius and disposition altogether different from the men (*virii*) of the Ancient Church; for the men (*homines*) of the Most Ancient church had a voluntary in which was integrity, but not so the men (*virii*) of the Ancient church; wherefore with the men (*homines*) of the Most Ancient church the Lord could flow in through the voluntary, consequently through an internal way; but not with the men (*virii*) of the Ancient church, for in these the voluntary was destroyed, but the Lord flowed in into their intellectual, thus not through an internal way, but through an external, as was said above, no. 4489. Flowing in through the voluntary, is flowing in through the good of love, for all good is of the voluntary part; but flowing in through the intellectual is flowing in through the truth of faith, for all truth is of the intellectual part; in this part, namely, the intellectual, the Lord formed a new will with the men (*virii*) of the Ancient church, when He regenerated them. That goods and truths were implanted in the voluntary part of the men (*homines*) of the Most Ancient church, see nos. 895, 927; but that they were implanted in the intellectual part of the men (*virii*) of the Ancient church, see nos. 863, 875, 895, 927, 2124, 2256, 4328; that a new will is formed in the intellectual part, nos. 928, 1023, 1043, 1044, 4328; that there is a parallelism between the Lord and the good with man, but not between the truth, nos. 1831, 1832, 2718, 3514; and that thus the men of the Ancient church were respectively in obscurity, nos. 2708, 2715, 2935, 2937, 3246, 3833. From these considerations it may appear that the men (*homines*) of the Most Ancient church were of a genius and disposition altogether different from the men (*virii*) of the Ancient church. Hence it was that they who³ were of the Most Ancient church were internal men (*homines*), and had no externals of worship; and that they who were of the Ancient church were external men (*homines*), and had externals of worship; for the former saw externals through internals as from the light of the sun by day, and the latter saw internals through externals as in the light of the moon and stars by night; wherefore also the Lord appears in heaven to the former as a sun, but to the latter as a moon, nos. 1521, 1529-1531, 2441, 2495, 4060; in these explanations, the former are called celestial, but the latter spiritual. In order to illustrate⁴

the nature of the difference between them, let us take the following example. If a man (*homo*) of the Most Ancient church had read the historic or prophetic Word, he would have seen its internal sense without any previous instruction or explanation; and this in such a manner, that the celestial and spiritual things which are of the internal sense would instantly have come to his notice, and scarcely anything which is in the sense of the letter; thus the internal sense would have been in clearness to him, but the sense of the letter in obscurity, and he would be as one who hears another speaking, and only imbibes the sense, but does not attend to the expressions of the speaker. Whereas if a man (*homo*) of the Ancient church had read the Word, he would not have been able to see its internal sense without previous instruction or explanation; so that the internal sense would have been in obscurity to him, but the sense of the letter in clearness, and he would be as a person who hears another speaking, and in his thought is intent on the expressions, and in the meantime does not attend to the sense; in consequence whereof the sense is lost to him. But when a man (*homo*) of the Jewish church reads the Word, he comprehends nothing but the sense of the letter; he does not know that there is any internal sense, and he also denies it. The case is the same at this day with the man of the Christian church.

5 From these considerations it may appear what was the difference between those represented by Chamor and Shechem (who, as being of the remains of the Most Ancient church, were in internal things and not in external), and between those signified by the sons of Jacob, who were in external things and not in internal; and it may further appear that Chamor and Shechem could not accede to external things, and accept those which were among the sons of Jacob, without closing their internals; and if these had been closed, they would have
6 perished to eternity. This is the secret reason why Chamor and Shechem with their families were slain, which would not otherwise have been permitted. Nevertheless, this does not exculpate the sons of Jacob, or lessen the enormity of the crime which they committed; they knew nothing of that arcanum, nor did they regard it as their end, and every one is judged according to his end or intention; that their intention was fraudulent, is said expressly (ver. 13); and when any such thing is permitted by the Lord, it is effected by the evil and by infernals who infuse it; but all the evil, which the evil intend and do to the good, the Lord turns into good; as in the present case, that Chamor and Shechem with their families might be saved.

4494. Verses 25–29. *And it came to pass on the third day, when they were in pain, and two of the sons of Jacob, Simeon and Levi, the brethren of Dinah, took each one his sword, and came*

upon the city confidently, and slew every male. And they slew Chamor and Shechem his son with the mouth of the sword, and took Dinah out of the house of Shechem, and went out. The sons of Jacob came upon those who were thrust through, and spoiled the city, because they had polluted their sister. Their flocks, and their herds, and their asses, and whatsoever was in the city, and whatsoever was in the field, they took, and all their wealth, and every infant of theirs, and their women, they took captive, and spoiled, and all that was in the house. And it came to pass on the third day, signifies what is continuous even to the end: when they were in pain, signifies lusts: and two of the sons of Jacob, Simeon and Levi, signifies faith and love: the brethren of Dinah, signifies the truths and goods of that church: took each one his sword, signifies falsity and evil: and came upon the city confidently, and slew every male, signifies that they extirpated the truths of the doctrine of the church among the Ancients: and they slew Chamor and Shechem his son with the mouth of the sword, signifies the church itself: and took Dinah out of the house of Shechem, and went out, signifies that they took away the affection of truth: the sons of Jacob came upon those who were thrust through, and spoiled the city, signifies that all that posterity destroyed doctrine: because they had polluted their sister, signifies that they defiled the truth of faith: their flocks and their herds, signifies that they destroyed rational and natural good: and their asses, signifies truths thence: and whatsoever was in the city, and whatsoever was in the field, they took, signifies all the truth and good of the church: and all their wealth, signifies all the scientifics which they acquired to themselves: and every infant of theirs, signifies all innocence: and their women, signifies charity: they took captive and spoiled, signifies that they deprived and perverted them: and all that was in the house, signifies everything of the church.

4495. *And it came to pass on the third day:* that hereby is signified what is continuous even to the end, appears from the signification of the third day, as denoting what is complete from beginning to end, see no. 2788, thus also what is continuous. That the third day has this signification, can scarcely be believed by those who suppose the historicals of the Word to be only worldly historicals, and to be holy for no other reason than because they are contained in the sacred volume; but it has been shewn in the preceding explanations, that not only the historicals of the Word themselves, but also all the expressions, and, moreover, all the numbers, involve spiritual and celestial things which are not apparent in the letter. That this is really the case, will, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, still better appear in the propheticals, which do not so keep the mind in the sense of the letter as to the series, as the

historicals do. But it cannot but be manifest to every one who searches the Word as to its interiors, that the number three, as also the number seven, and likewise the number twelve, involve arcana; and if those numbers involve arcana, it follows that there is an arcanum also in the rest of the numbers which occur in the Word, for the Word is holy throughout. Sometimes, when I have been speaking with the angels, numbers have been seen, as it were written before the eyes, like those seen on paper in clear day; and it was perceived that the things themselves, which were being spoken of, fall into such numbers; from which experience also it was given me to know that every number in the Word contains some arcanum. This may be seen evidently from the following passages in the Apocalypse:—"He measured the wall of the holy Jerusalem *a hundred forty and four cubits*, which is the measure of a man, that is, of an angel" (xxi. 17); and in another place: "He who hath intelligence, let him count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man; and *his number is six hundred threescore and six*" (xiii. 18). That the former number, 144, is from twelve multiplied into itself, and that the number 666 is from the numbers three and six, is evident; but what holy [principle] they involve, may appear from the holy [principle] of the number twelve, see nos. 577, 2089, 2129, 2130, 3272, 3858, 3913, and from the holy [principle] of the number three, see nos. 720, 901, 1825, 2788, 4010.

3 As the number three signified what is complete even to the end, thus one period, great or small, it was therefore received in the representative church, and was applied as often as such a thing was signified; also in the Word, in which all things in general and particular have a signification, as may appear from the following passages: "They should go *three days' journey* and sacrifice" (Exod. iii. 18; v. 3); "They should be ready against the *third day*, because on the *third day* Jehovah would come down upon Mount Sinai" (Exod. xix. 11, 15, 16); "Nothing should be left of the flesh of the sacrifice to the *third day*" (Levit. vii. 16-18; xix. 6, 7); "The water of separation should be sprinkled on the unclean on the *third day*, and on the seventh day" (Numb. xix. 19 to the end); and "They who touched one that was killed in war, should be cleansed on the *third day* and on the seventh day" (Numb. xxxi. 19-24); "Joshua commanded the people, that within *three days* they should pass over Jordan" (Joshua i. 11; iii. 2); "Jehovah called Samuel *three times*, and Samuel ran *three times* to Eli; and at the *third time* Eli understood that Jehovah had called Samuel" (1 Sam. iii. 1-8); "Jonathan said unto David, that he should hide himself in a field unto the *third evening*; and that Jonathan should send to him on the *third morrow*, and reveal the mind of his father: and Jonathan then shot *three arrows* to the side of the stone:

and after that David bowed himself *three times* to the earth before Jonathan" (1 Sam. xx. 5, 12, 19, 20, 35, 36, 41); "*Three things* were proposed to David, that he should choose one of them, either that seven years of famine should come, or that he should flee *three months* before his enemies, or that there should be *three days'* pestilence in the land" (2 Sam. xxiv. 11-13); "Rehoboam said unto the assembly of Israel, who sought to be eased of his father's yoke, that they should depart *three days* and return; and they came to Rehoboam on the *third day*, as the king had appointed, saying, Return to me on the *third day*" (1 Kings xii. 5, 12); "Elijah measured himself upon the widow's son *three times*" (1 Kings xvii. 21); "Elijah said, that they should pour water upon the burnt-offering and the woods *a third time*; and they did it *a third time*" (1 Kings xviii. 34); "Jonah was *three days and three nights* in the whale's belly" (Jonah ii. 1; i. 17]; Matt. xii. 40); "The Lord spoke of the man who planted a vineyard, that he sent servants *three times*, and afterwards his son" (Mark xii. 2-6; Luke xx. 12, 13); "He spoke of Peter, that he should deny Him *thrice*" (Matt. xxvi. 34; John xiii. 38); "He said unto Peter *three times*, Lovest thou me?" (John xxi. 15-17). From these and many other passages in the Word, it may appear manifestly that there was an arcanum in the number three, and that hence this number was received amongst the significatives in the Ancient churches; that it signifies an entire period of the church and of the things in the church, thus a great or small period, is evident, consequently it signifies what is complete and also continuous even to the end; as is manifest from these words in Hosea: "Jehovah will revive us after two days, and on the *third day* He will raise us up, and we shall live before Him" (vi. 2).

4496. *When they were in pain*: that this signifies lusts, appears from the signification of pain after circumcision, as denoting lust. Pain after circumcision denotes lust, because circumcision signifies purification from the love of self and of the world, nos. 2039, 2044, 2049, 2632, 3412, 3413, 4462, and all lust of the flesh is from those loves, hence pain signifies this lust; for whilst man is being purified of those loves, as is the case whilst he is being regenerated, he is in pain and anxiety; the lusts, which are at that time being wiped away, are what grieve and suffer. When any arcanum is represented by a ritual, each single thing of that ritual, until it is completed, involves something in that arcanum; as the little daggers or knives, with which circumcision was performed, being of stone, nos. 2039, 2046, 2799, the blood on the occasion, the manner, and so also the state. This may further appear from the processes of the cleansings, inaugurations, sanctifications, and other ceremonies. Here, by pain after circumcision is signified the lust of Chamor, of Shechem, and of the men of his city, in their desire towards

the externals in which the posterity of Jacob were, see above, no. 4493.

4497. *And two of the sons of Jacob, Simeon and Levi*: that this signifies faith and love, appears from the representation of Simeon, as denoting faith in the will, see nos. 3869–3872; and from the representation of Levi, as denoting spiritual love or charity, see nos. 3875, 3877. In the genuine sense, those things are signified by Simeon and Levi, and also by the tribes named after them; but in the opposite sense, falsity and evil are signified, for falsity is opposite to the truth of faith, and evil to the good of charity; these latter are represented by Simeon and Levi in respect to the Jewish nation, which had extinguished in itself everything of faith and charity, which were the internals of worship; as may better appear from what follows, where it is said that they slew Chamor, Shechem, and the men of the city, and that the sons of Jacob came upon those who were thrust through, and despoiled them of everything. The reason why Simeon and Levi did this, was, that it might be represented that the truth of faith, and the good of charity, became falsity and evil; for when the truth becomes falsity, and the good becomes evil in the church, the church is at an end.

4498. *The brethren of Dinah*: that this signifies the truths and goods of that church, appears from the signification of brethren, as denoting truths and goods, or faith and charity, see nos. 367, 3303, 3803, 3815, 4121, 4191, 4267; and from the representation of Dinah, as denoting the affection of truth, consequently the church, see nos. 3963, 3964, 4427.

4499. *Took each one his sword*: that this signifies falsity and evil, appears from the signification of a sword, as denoting truth combating, and hence the defence of truth; and in the opposite sense, falsity combating, and hence the vastation of truth, see no. 2799. The reason why a sword likewise denotes evil, is, that it was also the sword of Levi, by whom was represented charity, thus good; and when this becomes evil, it combats through falsity from evil, and what it then does is evil.

4500. *And came upon the city confidently, and slew every male*: that this signifies that they extirpated the truths of doctrine of the church among the Ancients, appears from the signification of a city, as denoting the doctrine of the church, see nos. 402, 2449, 2943, 3216, 4478, here, of the church among the Ancients, because that church is represented by Chamor and Shechem, whose the city was; from the signification of confidently, as denoting from confidence, in the present case from the confidence of falsity and evil; and from the signification of a male, as denoting truth, see nos. 749, 2046, 4005. Hence it is evident that by their coming upon the city confidently, and

slaying every male, is signified that from the confidence of falsity and evil they extirpated the truths of the doctrine of the church among the Ancients. It was the church among the Ancients, derived from the Most Ancient church, which was to have been established anew amongst the posterity descended from Jacob, because the Ancient church began to perish; but, as is here described in the internal sense, they extinguished among themselves all the truth of faith and good of charity, thus all the internal of worship, and in consequence thereof no church could be instituted with that posterity: whence it came to pass that, because they obstinately insisted, only the representative of a church was instituted among them, see nos. 4281, 4288-4290, 4293, 4307, 4314, 4316, 4317, 4429, 4433, 4444.

4501. *And [they slew] Chamor and Shechem his son with the mouth of the sword*: that this signifies the church itself, appears from the representation of Chamor, as denoting the church among the Ancients as to good, see no. 4447; from the representation of Shechem, as denoting the church among the Ancients as to truth, see nos. 4454, 4472, 4473; and from the signification of the mouth of the sword, as denoting falsity and evil combating, see no. 4499, thus denoting those things whereby they extinguished the church among themselves.

4502. *And took Dinah out of the house of Shechem, and went out*: that this signifies that they took away the affection of truth, appears from the representation of Dinah, as denoting the affection of truth, see above, no. 4498. It is according to the proximate internal sense, that they took away the affection of truth from those who were of the remains of the Most Ancient church, because it is said, "out of the house of Shechem," for by the house of Shechem is signified the good of truth of that church; but whereas the subject treated of is the extirpation of truth and good among the posterity of Jacob, who are here signified by his sons, and as all things are to be considered in application to the subject treated of, therefore by the house of Shechem is here signified simply the good of truth, such as it had been with the man of the Most Ancient church, thus that this was extinguished in the nation descended from Jacob; for in the internal sense of the Word, expressions and names signify things, according as they are predicated of their subject. At the same time also is signified the breaking up of good and truth with Chamor and Shechem, and his family, because they acceded to external things, as was shewn, no. 4493. That the case is such in regard to what has been hitherto explained concerning Simeon and Levi, may appear from these words in the prophecies of Jacob before his death: "*Simeon and Levi are brethren; instruments of violence are their daggers. Let not my soul come into their secret; in their congregation let not*" ²

my glory be united ; because in their anger they slew a man, and in their good pleasure they hamstrung an ox. Cursed be their anger, for it was vehement ; and their fury, for it was grievous : I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel" (Gen. xlix. 5-7). By Simeon and Levi is signified the truth of faith, which amongst the posterity of Jacob was changed into falsity, and the good of charity into evil, as mentioned above, nos. 4499, 4500 ; they are called brethren, because good is the brother of truth, or charity of faith, no. 4498 : instruments of violence being their daggers or swords, signifies falsities and evils, as offering violence to truths and goods, no. 4499 : let not my soul come into their secret, and in their congregation let not my glory be united, signifies disjunction as to life and doctrine, for in the Word the soul is predicated of life, nos. 1000, 1040, 1742, 3299, and glory of doctrine : because in their anger they slew a man (*vir*), and in their good pleasure they hamstrung an ox, signifies that in purposed evil they extinguished the truth and good of the church ; a man (*vir*) is the truth of the church, no. 3134, and an ox is its good, nos. 2180, 2566, 2781 : cursed be their anger, for it was vehement, and their fury, for it was grievous, signifies the punishment of turning away from truth and good ; cursing is averting oneself, and also being punished on that account, nos. 245, 379, 1423, 3530, 3584 ; anger is recession from truth, and fury, from good, nos. 357, 3614 : I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel, signifies that goods and truths will no longer be in the external and internal of their church ; dividing and scattering, is separating and extirpating from them, no. 4424 ; Jacob denotes the external
3 of the church, and Israel the internal, no. 4286. These things were said in that prophetic enunciation concerning Simeon and Levi, because by them is signified in general the truth and good of the church ; and when these become extinct, and still more when falsities and evils succeed in their place, then the church is extinct. That nothing else is involved in the above propheticals, may appear manifest from this consideration, that the tribes of Simeon and Levi were not cursed more than the rest of the tribes ; for the tribe of Levi was taken into the priesthood, and the tribe of Simeon was among the rest of the tribes of Israel, as one of them.

4503. *The sons of Jacob came upon those who were thrust through, and spoiled the city* : that this signifies that all that posterity destroyed doctrine, appears from the signification of the sons of Jacob, as denoting the posterity from Jacob, concerning which see above ; from the signification of spoiling, as denoting destroying ; and from the signification of a city, as denoting the doctrine which is of the church, see no. 4500. That after Simeon and Levi had slain every male in the city, and Chamor and Shechem, they went out, and that afterwards

the sons of Jacob came upon those who were thrust through, and spoiled the city, is an arcanum which does not appear except from the internal sense. The arcanum is this: after the truth and good of the church, which are represented by Simeon and Levi, were extinct, and falsity and evil were in their place, there were next superadded falsities and evils, which in the opposite sense are signified by the rest of the sons of Jacob. That by each son of Jacob some general [principle] of faith and charity was represented, was shewn in nos. 2129, 3858, 3913, 3926, 3939, 4060; what was represented by Reuben, see nos. 3861, 3866, 3870; what by Judah, no. 3881; what by Dan, nos. 3921-3923; what by Naphtali, nos. 3927, 3928; what by Gad, nos. 3934, 3935; what by Asher, nos. 3938, 3939; what by Issachar, nos. 3956, 3957; what by Zebulun, nos. 3960, 3961. These generals of faith and charity, which were represented by them, become falsities and evils of that genus, when once the truth and good of the church are extinguished, and then those [falsities and evils] are superadded; for falsities and evils have a continual growth in the church once perverted and extinct. These things are signified by the sons of Jacob coming upon those who were thrust through, and spoiling the city, after Simeon and Levi had slain every male in the city, and Chamor and Shechem, and had taken away Dinah, and departed. That by those who are thrust through, extinct truths and goods are signified in the Word, may appear from the following passages:—In Isaiah: “Thou art cast out of thy grave, like an abominable branch, the raiment of those that are slain, *thrust through with the sword*, going down to the stones of the pit, as a carcase trodden under foot” (xiv. 19); speaking of Babel: they who are thrust through with the sword, denote those who have profaned the truths of the church. In the same prophet: “The *thrust through of them* also shall be cast out, and the stink of their carcases shall come up” (xxxiv. 3); speaking of the falsities and evils which infest the church, and which are denoted by those who are thrust through. In Ezekiel: “The violent of the nations shall draw *the sword* against the beauty of thy wisdom, and they shall profane thy beauty (*decus*); they shall bring thee down into the pit, and *thou shalt die by the deaths of the thrust through* in the midst of the seas” (xxviii. 7, 8); speaking of the prince of Tyre, by whom are signified the primaries of the Knowledges of truth and good: dying by the deaths of the thrust through in the midst of the seas, denotes those who through scientifics hate falsities, and thus defile the truths of the church. In the same prophet: “These also shall go down with them into hell unto *those who are thrust through with the sword*; . . . when thou shalt be brought down with the trees of Eden into the lower earth (*terra inferiorum*), thou shalt lie in the midst of

the uncircumcised with *those who are thrust through with the sword*" (xxx. 17, 18). In the same prophet: "Go down and lie with the uncircumcised, they shall fall in the midst of *those who are thrust through with the sword*; the chief of the powerful ones in the midst of hell shall speak to him" (xxxii. 19-21); speaking of Pharaoh and Egypt: the thrust through with the sword denote those who by sciences grow insane, and who by sciences extinguish in themselves the faith of the truth which is

6 of the church. In David: "I am counted with them that go down into the pit, I am become as a man (*vir*), that hath no strength: neglected amongst the dead, as *they who are thrust through* lying in the grave, whom thou rememberest no more, and who are cut off from thy hand" (Psalm lxxxviii. 5, 6 [4, 5]): they who are thrust through in hell, in the pit, and in the grave, denote those who have destroyed truths and goods in themselves by falsities and evils: every one may know that they are not in hell merely on account of being thrust through

7 with a sword. In Isaiah: "The city of tumults, the exulting city, *they are not thrust through with the sword*, nor slain in war: . . . all who are found in thee are bound together, they are fled from far" (xxii. 2, 3); speaking of fallacies from the sensuals, whereby the truths of the church cannot be seen, concerning which, therefore, they are in a doubtful negative [state], and are said to be thrust through, but not with the

8 sword. In Ezekiel: "I bring the *sword* upon thee, and will cause your high places to perish; and your altars shall be destroyed, and your statues shall be broken, and I will make *those who are thrust through of you* to lie down before your idols; when *they who are thrust through* shall fall in the midst of you, ye shall know that I am Jehovah: then ye shall acknowledge, when *they who are thrust through* shall be in the midst of their idols, round about their altars" (vi. 3, 4, 7, 13). They who are thrust through denote those who are in falsities

9 of doctrine. In the same prophet: "Pollute the house, and fill the courts with *those that are thrust through*. They have gone forth, and have smitten in the city" (ix. 7): this was a prophetic vision. Polluting the house, and filling the courts with those that are thrust through, denotes profaning goods and truths. In the same prophet: "Ye have multiplied *those of yours who are thrust through* in this city, and ye have filled its streets with *him that is thrust through*. Wherefore saith the Lord Jehovah, *They of yours who are thrust through*, whom ye have placed in the midst thereof, they are the flesh, and this city is the cauldron; and he will lead you out of the midst

10 of it" (xi. 6, 7). Inasmuch as by the thrust through were signified those who have extinguished in themselves the truths of the church by falsities and evils, therefore also in the representative church, they who touched one who was thrust

through, were unclean; concerning whom it is thus written in Moses: "Every one who hath touched on the surface of a field *one thrust through with a sword*, or a dead body, or the bone of a man, or a grave, shall be unclean seven days" (Numb. xix. 16, 18); and on this account inquisition and expiation was made by a heifer, as it is thus written: "If *one thrust through* be found lying in a field, and it be not known who smote him, then the elders of the city and the judges shall go forth, and shall measure towards the cities which are round about *him who is thrust through*; it shall be, at the city nearest unto *him who is thrust through*, the elders of that city shall take a heifer of an ox, by which no labor hath been done, which hath not drawn in the yoke, and shall lead it down to a river or valley, and shall there strike off the heifer's neck; . . . and they shall wash their hands over the heifer whose neck is stricken off, and shall say, Our hands have not shed blood, and our eyes have not seen; expiate thy people Israel, O Jehovah, neither give innocent blood in the midst of thy people. And the blood shall be expiated from them" (Deut. xxi. 1-8). That these laws were enacted, because by one that is thrust through is signified the perversion, destruction, and profanation of the truth of the church by falsity and evil, is manifest from every single thing contained therein in the internal sense; mention is made of him that is thrust through lying in a field, because by a field is signified the church, see nos. 2971, 3310, 3766; by the heifer, whereby no labor has been done, is signified the innocence of the external man, which consists in ignorance. If these things were not made known from the internal sense, it must needs be a matter of surprise to every one, that such an expiatory process should have been commanded.

4504. *Because they had polluted their sister*: that this signifies that they defiled the truth of faith, appears from the signification of polluting, as denoting defiling; and from the signification of a sister, as denoting truth, see nos. 1495, 2508, 2524, 2556, 3386, here the truth of faith, because by Dinah, who is here the sister, is signified the affection of all things of faith, no. 4427. The reason why by Shechem polluting their sister, is signified that they defiled the truth of faith, is, that by her is represented the affection of all truths, thus the church itself, nos. 3963, 3964; and whereas she was not given by her brethren to Shechem for a woman, but remained polluted among them, therefore afterwards the opposite [principle] was represented by her, as by her brethren, namely, the affection of all falsities, thus the corrupted church. Hence it is that by polluting their sister is signified that they defiled the truth of faith.

4505. *Their flocks and their herds*: that this signifies that they destroyed rational and natural good, appears from the

signification of flocks, as denoting rational good, and from the signification of herds, as denoting natural good, see no. 2566.

4506. *And their asses*: that this signifies truths thence, namely, from natural and rational good, appears from the signification of asses, also of the sons of a she-ass, and likewise of mules, as denoting truths of the natural and of the rational, see no. 2781.

4507. *And whatsoever was in the city, and whatsoever was in the field, they took*: that this signifies every truth and good of the church, appears from the signification of a city, as denoting a doctrinal, thus the truth of the church, see nos. 402, 2268, 2449, 2712, 2943, 3216, 4492, 4493; and from the signification of a field, as denoting the church as to good, thus the good of the church, see nos. 2971, 3310, 3766, 4440, 4443. Hence, whatsoever was in the city, and whatsoever was in the field, denotes every truth and good of the church.

4508. *And all their wealth*: that this signifies all the scientifics which they acquired to themselves, appears from the signification of wealth, as denoting scientifics, as may be manifest from many passages in the Word. Spiritual wealth, or wealth understood in a spiritual sense, is nothing else; it consists of scientifics, so far as they are known, which, in the Lord's kingdom, consequently in the church, are instead of wealth; as will be elsewhere confirmed from the Word, by the Divine mercy of the Lord.

4509. *And every infant of theirs*: that this signifies all innocence, is evident from the signification of an infant, as denoting innocence, see nos. 430, 2126, 3183.

4510. *And their women*: that this signifies charity, appears from the signification of women or females (*feminae*), of women (*mulieres*), and of wives, as denoting the affections of truth and the affections of good; the affections of truth when mention is made of a married partner and of a husband; and the affections of good when no mention is made of a married partner, but of a man (*vir*), see nos. 915, 1468, 2517, 3236. In the present case the affections of good, because the women (*feminae*) were those of the men (*viri*) of the city, by whom were signified truths, no. 4478; and the city is everywhere called Shechem's, by whom was represented the truth of the church among the Ancients, no. 4454. The affection of spiritual good is the same as charity, therefore charity is here signified by the women (*feminae*).

4511. *They took captive and spoiled*: that this signifies that they deprived and perverted them, appears from the series of the things in the internal sense.

4512. *And everything that was in the house*: that this signifies everything of the church, appears from the signification of a house, as denoting the church as to good, see nos. 1795, 3720,

thus everything of the church; it is by reason of this signification, that it is named last.

4513. Verses 30, 31. *And Jacob said to Simeon and to Levi Ye have troubled me, to make me stink to the inhabitant of the land, to the Canaanite and to the Perizzite; and I [am] mortals of number; and they will gather together upon me and smite me, and I shall be destroyed, I and my house. And they said, Shall he make our sister as a harlot? And Jacob said,* signifies the external Ancient church: *to Simeon and Levi,* signifies the representative of spiritual and celestial things: *Ye have troubled me, to make me stink to the inhabitant of the land,* signifies that they who were of the Ancient church would abominate: *to the Canaanite and to the Perizzite,* signifies who were in good and truth: *and I [am] mortals of number,* signifies easily: *and they will gather together upon me and smite me, and I shall be destroyed,* signifies that thereby the Ancient church would perish: *I and my house,* signifies as to truth and good: *and they said,* signifies reply: *shall he make our sister as a harlot,* signifies that they had no affection.

4514. *And Jacob said:* that this signifies the external Ancient church, appears from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the Ancient church, see no. 4439; and whereas the Ancient church, like every other church, is external and internal, the external church is represented in the Word by Jacob, and the internal by Israel.

4515. *To Simeon and Levi:* that this signifies the representative of spiritual and celestial things, appears from the representation of Simeon, as denoting faith, but in the opposite sense falsity; and from the representation of Levi, as denoting love, but in the opposite sense evil, see nos. 4497, 4502, 4503; here, therefore, the representative of spiritual and celestial things, because the things which are of faith are called spiritual, and the things which are of love celestial. It is said that Simeon and Levi signify the representative of those things, because representing them is not being them; for representations do not regard the person, but the thing, nos. 665, 1097; thus it was unimportant what was the quality of the person who represented, no. 3670. That the representative of a church might have been instituted among the posterity of Jacob, of whatsoever quality they were, provided they had strictly observed the statutes in the external form, see nos. 3147, 4208, 4281, 4293, 4311, 4444; hence it is that by Simeon and Levi is here signified the representative of spiritual and celestial things.

4516. *Ye have troubled me, to make me stink to the inhabitant of the land:* that this signifies that they who were of the Ancient church would abominate, appears from the signification of troubling me to make me stink, as denoting causing

them to abominate; and from the signification of the inhabitant of the land, as here denoting those who were of the Ancient church; for by the land is signified the church, nos. 566, 662, 1066, 1068, 1262, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 2928, 3355, 4447; thus by the inhabitant of the land are signified those who were of the church, in the present case of the Ancient church, because this yet remained among some nations in the land of Canaan. The representative of a church was not instituted amongst the people descended from Jacob, until this Ancient church had altogether perished: which is also signified by this circumstance, that the posterity descended from Jacob were not admitted into the land of Canaan, until the iniquity of the inhabitants of the land was consummated (Gen. xv. 16); for no new church is established, until the former has been vastated.

4517. *To the Canaanite and to the Perizzite*: that this signifies they who are in good and truth, appears from the signification of the Canaanite, as here denoting those who are in the good of the church: and of the Perizzite, as denoting those who are in the truth of the church. The Canaanite and Perizzite have this signification, because as yet the Ancient church was there among them, as was said above, no. 4516; for there were in that land they who were of the Most Ancient church, see nos. 4447, 4454; and there were they who were of the Ancient church, especially of that which was called the Hebrew church, wherefore they who were from the land of Canaan were in general called Hebrews (Gen. xl. 15), and they also had altars and sacrificed; on which account, after they became idolaters, it was so often commanded that their altars should be destroyed. So long, therefore, as the church or anything of the church remained among them, the good of the church is signified by the Canaanite, and the truth of the church by the Perizzite; but when everything of the church was consummated among them, then by the Canaanite was signified evil, and by the Perizzite falsity, nos. 1573, 1574.

4518. *And I [am] mortals of number*: that this signifies easily, appears from the signification of mortals of number, as denoting few; but when quality instead of quantity is meant in the internal sense according to the series, there is signified easily; for a few are easily destroyed, when many are gathered together against them, as now follows.

4519. *And they will gather together upon me and smite me, and I shall be destroyed*: that this signifies that thus the Ancient church would perish, appears from the signification of gathering together, being smitten and destroyed, as denoting perishing. The reason why the Ancient church is meant, is, that Jacob says these things of himself and of his house; that Jacob here is the Ancient church, see above, no. 4514.

4520. *I and my house*: that this signifies as to truth and good, appears from the representation of Jacob, who here is *I*, as denoting the church, in particular the church as to truth, as may be concluded from what has been shewn concerning the representation of Jacob, nos. 3305, 3509, 3525, 3546, 3576, 3599, 3775, 4234, 4337, namely, that he represents the Lord as to Divine natural truth. With representations the case is thus:—he who in the supreme sense represents the Lord as to Divine truth of the natural, also represents the kingdom of the Lord as to Divine truth therein, consequently the church as to truth, for they correspond; for all truth is the Lord's in His kingdom and in His church. It appears also from the signification of a house, as denoting the church as to good, see nos. 2233, 3720.

4521. *And they said*: that this signifies answer, appears without explanation.

4522. *Shall he make our sister as a harlot?* that this signifies that they had no affection, may appear from the representation of Dinah, after she was polluted or made a harlot, as denoting the affection of falsities, thus the corrupted church; consequently they had no longer any affection of truth; see no. 4540, in which passage also may be seen how the case is.

A CONTINUATION CONCERNING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EYE
AND OF LIGHT WITH THE GRAND MAN.

4523. *EVERY one who knows anything of the air and of sound, may know that the ear is entirely formed to the nature of their modifications, and thus, as to its corporeal and material [principle], corresponds thereto: he also, who has imbibed anything of science respecting the ether and light, knows that the eye, as to its corporeal and material [principle], is formed correspondently to their modifications; and this to such an extent, that whatsoever secret properties are hidden in the nature of air and sound, and in that of ether and light, are inscribed on the organism of the ear and of the eye respectively. Consequently, he who is skilled in anatomy and at the same time in physics, may know by diligent search, that not only the sensory organs, but also the organs of motion, and likewise all the viscera, as to their corporeal and material [parts], correspond to those things which are in the nature of the world; and thus that the whole body is an organ composed of the most hidden things of all that are in the nature of the world, and according to their secret powers of acting and wonderful modes of flowing. Hence it is that man was called by the Ancients a little world or microcosm. He who*

knows these things may also know, that whatsoever is in the world and its nature, does not exist from itself, but from something prior to itself; and that this prior thing cannot exist from itself, but from that which is prior to itself, and so on even to the First, from Whom the things which follow exist in order; and because they exist thence, they also subsist thence, for subsistence is perpetual existence. Hence it follows that all things in general and particular, even to the ultimates of nature, not only existed from the First, but also subsist from thence; for unless they perpetually existed, and unless there was a continual connexion from, and thus with, the First, they would in a moment fall to pieces and perish.

4524. *Now, whereas all things in general and particular which are in the world and its nature, exist and perpetually exist, that is, subsist, from things prior to themselves, it follows that they exist and subsist from a world which is above nature, and which is called the Spiritual World; and since there must be a continual connexion with that world, in order that they may subsist or perpetually exist, it follows that the purer or interior things in nature, and consequently the purer or interior things in man, are from thence; also, that the purer or interior things are such forms as can receive influx. And whereas there can only be one single fountain of life, as in nature there is but one single fountain of light and heat, it is evident that all life is from the Lord, Who is the First of life; and this being the case, that all things in general and particular in the spiritual world, consequently all things in general and particular in man, correspond to Him, for man is a little spiritual world in its least effigy. Hence also the spiritual man is an image of the Lord.*

4525. *From these considerations it is evident that there is a correspondence of all things with the spiritual world, especially in man, and that without such a correspondence he cannot subsist a moment; for without correspondence nothing would be continued from the very Esse of life, that is, from the Lord; thus it would be unconnected, and what is unconnected is dissipated as a thing of naught. The reason why correspondence is more immediate and thus closer in man, is that he was created to apply to himself life from the Lord, and hence into the power of being elevated by the Lord as to his thoughts and affections above the natural world, and thus of thinking about God, and being affected with the Divine, and thereby being conjoined with Him; which is not the case with the animals of the earth; and they who are capable of thus being conjoined with the Divine, do not die when corporeal things, which are of the world, are separated; for the interiors remain conjoined.*

4526. *As to the correspondence of the sight of the eye, which we began to treat of at the close of the preceding chapter, let it be known that its correspondence is with the things which are of*

the understanding ; for the understanding is internal sight, and this internal sight is in a light which is above the light of the world. The reason why man can procure to himself intelligence through those things which appear to him in the light of the world, is, that a superior light, or the light of heaven, inflows into the objects that are from the light of the world, and causes them to appear representatively and correspondently. For the light, which is above the light of the world, is the light which proceeds from the Lord, Who illuminates the universal heaven ; the intelligence and wisdom itself, which is from the Lord, appears there as light : this light it is which constitutes the understanding or internal sight of man ; when it inflows through the understanding into the objects which are from the light of the world, it causes them to appear representatively and correspondently, and thus intellectually. And whereas the sight of the eye in the natural world corresponds to the sight of the understanding in the spiritual world, therefore the former sight corresponds to the truths of faith, these being [constituent] of genuine understanding, for truths constitute all the understanding of man, inasmuch as all thought is employed in determining whether a thing be so or not ; that is, whether it be true or not true. That the sight of the eye corresponds to the truths and goods of faith, see above, no. 4410.

4527. *I have spoken with some within a few days after their decease, and because they were at that time but recently come into the world of spirits, they were in a degree of light therein, which differed but little in their sight from the light of the world ; and whereas the light had appeared such to them, they doubted whether they had light from any other source. They were therefore taken up into the first threshold of heaven, where the light was still brighter, and from thence they spoke with me, saying that they had never before seen such a light ; and this was done when the sun was already set. They then expressed their surprise, that spirits had eyes through which they saw, when yet in the life of the body they had believed that the life of spirits was merely thought, and this abstractedly without a subject, because they had not been able to think of any subject of thought, as they had not seen any. This being the case, they had perceived no otherwise at that time, than that it was dissipated, together with the body in which it was, as being mere thought alone, in the same way as any air or fire would be dissipated, unless it was miraculously to be kept together and subsist from the Lord ; and they saw then how easily the learned may fall into error concerning the life after death, and have less belief than the rest of mankind in things which they do not see. They were therefore surprised now to find that they had not only thought, but also sight, and the rest of the senses ; and still more so that they appear to themselves altogether as men, that they mutually see*

and hear each other, speak together, feel their own members by the touch, and this more exquisitely than in the life of the body. Hence they were amazed that man is altogether ignorant of this, during his life in the world; and they pitied the human race, because they know nothing of such things, inasmuch as they believe nothing, and more especially they who are in light beyond others, namely, they who are within the church, and have the

² Word. Some of them had believed no otherwise, than that men after death would be like phantoms; in which opinion they had confirmed themselves from the spectres of which they had heard; but they had drawn no other conclusion thence, than that [a spectre] was some gross vital principle, which at first is exhaled from the life of the body, but falls back again into the corpse, and is thus extinguished. But some had believed that they were first to rise again at the time of the last judgment, when the world was to perish, and that they would then rise again with the body, which, though fallen into dust, would be collected together, and that thus they would rise again with bone and flesh; and whereas mankind have for many ages in vain expected that last judgment or destruction of the world, they have fallen into the error that they should never rise again; thinking nothing of that which they have learnt from the Word, and from which they have also sometimes expressed themselves in discourse thus;—that when man dies, his soul is in the hand of God, amongst the happy or unhappy, according to the life to which he had accustomed himself: neither thinking at all of what the Lord said concerning Dives and Lazarus. But they were instructed that every one's last judgment is when he dies, and that then he appears to himself to be endowed with a body as in the world, and to enjoy the exercise of every sense as in the world, but more pure and exquisite, inasmuch as no hindrance arises from corporeal things, and the things which are of the light of the world do not overshadow those which are of the light of heaven; thus that they are in a body as it were purified; and that after death, the body cannot possibly partake of bony and fleshy substances, such as it had in the world, because this

³ would be to be again encompassed with terrestrial dust. I spoke on this subject with some on the same day that their bodies were entombed, and they saw through my eyes their own corpse, the bier, and the ceremony of burial; and they said, that they reject that corpse, it having served them for uses in the world in which they had been, and that they now live in a body which serves them for uses in the world in which they now are. They were also desirous that I should tell this fact to their relations who were in mourning; but it was given me to reply, that if I told them, they would mock at it, because what they cannot themselves see with their own eyes, they believe to be nothing; and thus they would reckon the information amongst illusory visions.

For they cannot be brought to believe, that as men see each other with their eyes, so spirits see each other with theirs; and that man cannot see spirits except with the eyes of his spirit, and that he sees them when the Lord opens the internal sight, as was the case with the prophets, who saw spirits and angels, and many things of heaven also. Whether they who live at this day would have believed those things, if they had lived at that time, there is room to doubt.

4528. The eye, or rather its sight, corresponds especially to those societies in the other life, which are amid paradisiacal objects; these appear above in front, a little to the right, where gardens are presented vividly before the sight, with trees and flowers of so many genera and species, that those which grow throughout the whole Earth are very few in proportion to them. In each single object there, there is something of intelligence and wisdom which shines forth; so that you would say, that they [who are there] dwell together in paradises of intelligence and wisdom; these things are what affect the inhabitants from the interiors, and thereby not only gladden the sight, but the understanding also at the same time. These paradisiacal objects are ² in the first heaven, in the very entrance to the interiors of that heaven; they consist of representatives which descend from the higher heaven, when the angels of the higher heaven speak intellectually with each other about the truths of faith. The speech of the angels in that heaven is effected by spiritual and celestial ideas, which to them are forms of expressions, and continually by series of representations of such beauty and pleasantness, as it is impossible to express; these beauties and pleasantnesses of their conversation are what are represented as paradisiacal things in the lower heaven. This heaven is distin- ³ guished into many heavens, to which all the things in the various compartments [humors] of the eye correspond; there is a heaven in which are the paradisiacal gardens spoken of above; there is a heaven in which are atmospheres of different colors, where the universal aura glitters as if it consisted of gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, flowers in their least forms, and of innumerable other things; there is a rainbow-heaven, where are most beautiful rainbows, large and small, variegated with most splendid colors. Each of these things exists through the light from the Lord, in which is intelligence and wisdom: hence there is in every single object in that heaven somewhat of the intelligence of truth and of the wisdom of good, which is thus representatively exhibited. They who have not had any idea concerning heaven, nor concern- ⁴ ing the light therein, can hardly be brought to believe that such things are there; wherefore if they who bring this incredulity with them into the other life, have been in the truth and good of faith, they are conveyed by the angels into those things, and when they see them, they are amazed. Concerning paradisiacal objects,

atmospheres, and rainbows, see what was said above from experience, nos. 1619–1626, 2296, 3220; and that in the heavens there are continual representations, nos. 1807, 1808, 1971, 1980, 1981, 2299, 2763, 3213, 3216–3218, 3222, 3350, 3475, 3485.

4529. *A certain person, who had been distinguished in the learned world, and celebrated for his skill in the science of botany, after his decease heard in the other life, that flowers and trees are there also presented to the view; at this he was amazed, and as it had been the delight of his life, he was inflamed with a desire of seeing whether it was so. He was therefore taken up into paradisiacal scenes, where he saw most beautiful shrubberies and most pleasant flower-gardens of immense extent; and as he then came into the ardor of his delight from affection, it was allowed him to wander through the plain, and not only to see them singly, but also to gather them and bring them close to*
 2 *his eye, and to examine whether the case was so. He spoke with me from thence, and said that heretofore he had not at all believed this, and that if in the world they had heard of such things, they should have accounted them paradoxes; and he further related, that in those places there are vegetable flowers in immense abundance, such as were never seen in the world, and scarcely comprehensible by any perception there, and that each glitters by reason of an incomprehensible splendor, because they are from the light of heaven. He could not as yet perceive that the glittering was from a spiritual origin, namely, that in each there was something of intelligence and wisdom, relating to truth and good, from which the glitter was derived. He said further, that the men of the Earth would in no wise believe this, because there are but few who believe that there is any heaven and hell: and they who believe only know that in heaven there is joy, and few among them know that there are in heaven such things as the eye has never seen, nor the ear heard, and of which the mind has never been able to think; and this, notwithstanding they know from the Word, that stupendous things were seen by the prophets, and many were seen by John, as related in the Apocalypse; which, however, were nothing but representatives which continually exist in heaven, and which appeared when the internal sight was*
 3 *opened to him. But these things are respectively of small account; they who are in the intelligence and wisdom itself from which those things are, are in such a state of happiness, that the things mentioned above are esteemed by them as of but little importance. Some also, who, whilst in the paradisiacal scenery, had said that it exceeded every degree of happiness, were on that account taken up into a heaven more towards the right, which shone with still greater brightness, and at length to that heaven in which the blessedness of intelligence and wisdom contained in such things was likewise perceived; and when they were in that heaven, they also spoke with me, and said that what they had before seen was*

respectively as nothing. At length they were taken up to that heaven where, on account of the satisfaction of interior affection, they could scarcely subsist; for the satisfaction penetrated into the medullaries, which being as it were melted thereby, they began to fall into a holy swoon.

4530. Colors are also seen in the other life, which in splendor and refulgence so far exceed the brightness of colors in the world, that they scarcely admit of any comparison. They are from the variegation of light and shade there; and as it is intelligence and wisdom from the Lord, which appears there as light before the eyes of angels and spirits, and at the same time inwardly illuminates their understanding, therefore, colors there are in their essence variations, or, so to speak, modifications of intelligence and wisdom. The colors there, not only those with which the flowers are adorned, the atmospheres enlightened, and the rainbows varied, but those also which are exhibited discrete in other forms, have been so often seen by me, that it would be scarcely possible to enumerate all the different times: they derive their splendor from the truth which is of intelligence, and their refulgence from the good which is of wisdom, and the colors themselves are from their brightness and dimness; thus they are from light and shade, as are colorings in the world. Hence it is that the colors which are mentioned in the Word,² as the colors of the precious stones in Aaron's breastplate, upon his garments of holiness, in the curtains of the tent where the ark was, and those in the stones of the foundation of the New Jerusalem described by John in the Apocalypse, and elsewhere, represented such things as are of intelligence and wisdom. But what each of them represents, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, will be shewn in the explanations. In general, so far as colors there possess splendor, and are derived from bright whiteness, so far they are from the truth which is of intelligence; and so far as they possess refulgence and are derived from crimson, so far they are from the good which is of wisdom. Those which hence derive their origin, belong also to the provinces of the eyes.

4531. Inasmuch as it is intelligence and wisdom from the Lord, which appears as light in heaven, and the angels are hence called angels of light, so stupidity and insanity, which are from the proprium, reign in hell, and hence those who are there take their name from darkness. In hell, indeed, there is not darkness, but a dim lumen, like that which proceeds from a charcoal fire, in which they see each other, otherwise they would not be able to live. This lumen has its rise with them from the light of heaven, which undergoes such a change, when it falls into their wild notions, that is, into falsities and lusts. The Lord is everywhere present with light, even in the hells, otherwise they would not have any faculty of thinking and thence of speaking; but it is made

light according to reception. This lumen is what is called in the Word the shadow of death, and is compared to darkness; it is also turned with them into darkness, when they approach the light of heaven, and when they are in darkness they are in folly and stupidity. Hence it may be manifest, that as light corresponds to truth, so darkness corresponds to falsity; and that they who are in falsities, are said to be in blindness.

4532. They who believe that of themselves they understand good and truth, and thus trust to themselves alone, and thereby suppose themselves wiser than all others, when yet they are in ignorance of good and truth, especially they who are not willing to understand good and truth, and thence are in falsities, are sometimes in the other life let into a state of darkness; and when they are in it, they speak foolishly, for they are in stupidity. It has been told me that there are many such, and among them those who had believed themselves to be established in the greatest light, and likewise had appeared so to others.

4533. Amongst the wonderful things which exist in the other life, this also is one, that when the angels of heaven look into evil spirits, these latter have altogether another appearance than when seen amongst themselves. When evil spirits and genii are amongst themselves, and in their fatuous lumen, such as is derived from a charcoal fire, as was said above, they appear to themselves in a human form, and also, according to their phantasies, not without beauty; but when the same spirits are looked into by the angels of heaven, that lumen is instantly dissipated, and they appear with entirely different faces, each according to his genius; some dusky and black as devils, some with ghastly faces like corpses, some almost without a face, and in its place something hairy, some like gratings of teeth, some like skeletons; and what is more wonderful, some like monsters, the deceitful like serpents, and the most deceitful like vipers, and others otherwise. But as soon as the angels remove their sight from them, they appear in their former form, which they have in their own lumen. The angels look into the wicked, as often as they observe that they struggle to rise out of their hells into the world of spirits, and intend evil to others; hence they are detected and cast back again. Angelic sight has in it such efficacy, because there is a correspondence between intellectual and ocular sight; hence there is in the sight of the angels a perspicacity, whereby the infernal lumen is dissipated, and the infernals appear in such a form and genius as they really are.

4534. The subject of the Grand Man and correspondence will be continued at the close of the following chapter.

GENESIS.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-FIFTH.

4535. As a preface to the preceding chapters (from chapter xxvi. to the present one), an explanation has been given of what the Lord had foretold concerning His coming, or concerning the CONSUMMATION OF THE AGE, and it was therein frequently shewn, that by His coming, or the consummation of the age, is signified the last time of the church, which in the Word is also called the Last Judgment. They who do not see beyond the literal sense, cannot know any other than that the Last Judgment is the destruction of the world; and this especially from the Apocalypse, where it is said that “John saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the former heaven and the former earth were passed away; and there was no more a sea.” Moreover, that “he saw the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven” (xxi. 1, 2). And also from the prophecies of Isaiah, where similar words occur: “Behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; therefore the former shall not be mentioned, nor come up upon the heart. Be ye glad and exult to eternity, ye things that I create. Behold, I am about to create Jerusalem an exultation, and her people a gladness” (lxv. 17, 18; lxvi. 22). Those who do not see beyond the literal sense,² have no other conception than that the universal heaven with this Earth is to fall into nothing, and that then first the dead will rise again, and will dwell in the new heaven and upon the new earth; but that in these passages the Word is not so to be understood, may appear from several other passages therein, where mention is made of heavens and earths. They who have any faith respecting the internal sense, can see manifestly, that by a new heaven and a new earth is meant a new church, which succeeds when the former passes away, see nos. 1733, 1850, 3355, and that the heaven is its internal, and the earth its external. This last time of a former church, and first of a new³ church, is what is also called the consummation of the age, of which the Lord spoke in Matthew, chap. xxiv., and His coming, for then the Lord departs from the former church, and comes to the new. That the consummation of the age has this meaning, may appear also from other passages in the Word, as in Isaiah: “In that day the remains shall return, the remains of Jacob unto the powerful God; for although thy people Israel be as the sand of the sea, remains shall return out of them; *the consummation is defined*, justice is inundated; for the Lord

Jehovih Zebaoth maketh *a consummation and a definition* in the *whole land*" (x. 21-23). In the same prophet: "Now therefore be ye not mockers, lest perhaps your punishments prevail, because I have heard a *consummation and decision* from with the Lord Jehovih Zebaoth *upon the whole earth*" (xxviii. 22). In Jeremiah: "Thus hath Jehovah said, *The whole land* shall be wasteness, yet will I not make a *consummation*" (iv. 27). In Zephaniah: "I will reduce men to distress, and they shall walk like blind men, because they have sinned against Jehovah, and their blood shall be poured out as dust, and their flesh as dung; . . . because Jehovah will make a *consummation* and indeed a speedy one *with all the inhabitants of the land*" (i. 17, 18). In these passages, a consummation is the last time of the church, and the land is the church, as is evident from each of

4 the things contained therein. The reason why the land denotes the church, is, that the land of Canaan was the country wherein the church was from the Most Ancient times, and afterwards the representative of a church among the posterity of Jacob: when this land or earth is said to be consummated, it is not the nation therein which is meant, but the holy [principle] of worship prevailing among the nation where the church is; for the Word is spiritual, and the earth itself is not spiritual, neither the nation dwelling in it, but that which is of the church. That the land of Canaan was the place where the church was from the Most Ancient times, see nos. 567, 3686, 4447, 4454, 4516, 4517; and this being the case, by land or earth in the Word is signified the church, nos. 566, 662, 1066, 1068, 1262, 3355, 4447. Hence it is evident what is meant in Isaiah by making a consummation in the whole land; and in Zephaniah, by a speedy consummation with all the inhabitants of the land: that the Jewish nation, which was the inhabitant of that land, was not consummated, but that the holy [principle] of worship among them was consummated, is

5 a known thing. That this is the meaning of consummation, is still more evident in Daniel: "Seventy weeks are decided upon thy people, and upon thy city of holiness, *to consummate* transgression, and to seal up sins, and to expiate iniquity, and to bring the justice of the age, and to seal up the vision and the prophet, and to anoint the holy of holies. . . . In the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease. At length upon the bird of desolations shall be desolation, and even to the *consummation and decision*, it shall drop upon the devastation" (ix. 24, 27).

6 Hence now it may be seen, that by the consummation of the age, concerning which the disciples said to the Lord, "What is the sign of Thy coming, and *of the consummation of the age*" (Matt. xxiv. 3), nothing else is signified than the last time of the church; and also by these words of the Lord, which are the

last in the same evangelist: "Jesus said to the disciples, Teaching keep ye all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo! I am with you all the days, even unto the *consummation of the age*" (xxviii. 20). It is said by the Lord that He would be with His disciples even unto the consummation of the age, because similar things are signified by the Lord's twelve disciples as by the twelve tribes of Israel, namely, all things of love and faith, consequently all things of the church, see nos. 3354, 3488, 3858; that these things are signified by the twelve tribes, see nos. 3858, 3926, 3939, 4060. That the consummation of the church is when there is no longer any charity therein, and consequently no longer any faith, has been occasionally shewn before. That in this church, which is called Christian, there is scarcely anything of charity, and consequently of faith, remaining, thus that the consummation of its age is now at hand, will, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, be shewn in the following pages.

CHAPTER XXXV.

1. AND GOD said unto Jacob, Arise, go up to Bethel, and tarry there; and make there an altar unto the GOD Who appeared unto thee, when thou fleddest from before Esau thy brother.

2. And Jacob said unto his house, and to all who were with him, Put away the gods of the stranger, which are in the midst of you, and be ye purified, and change your garments:

3. And let us arise, and go up to Bethel; and I will make there an altar unto GOD Who answered me in the day of my distress, and was with me in the way which I walked.

4. And they gave unto Jacob all the gods of the stranger, which were in their hand, and the ear-rings which were in their ears; and Jacob hid them under the oak which is near Shechem.

5. And they journeyed: and the terror of GOD was upon the cities which were round about them, and they did not pursue after the sons of Jacob.

6. And Jacob came to Luz, which is in the land of Canaan, this is Bethel, he and all the people which were with him.

7. And he built there an altar, and called the place El-bethel; because there THE GODS were revealed unto him, when he fled from before his brother.

8. And Deborah the nurse of Rebekah died, and was buried from beneath Bethel under the oak: and he called the name thereof Allon-bachuth.

9. And GOD appeared unto Jacob again, when he came out of Padan-Aram, and blessed him.

10. And GOD said unto him, Thy name is Jacob : thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel shall be thy name ; and He called his name Israel.

11. And GOD said unto him, I am GOD Shaddai ; be fruitful and multiply : a nation and a company of nations shall be out of thee, and kings shall come forth out of thy loins :

12. And the land which I gave to Abraham and to Isaac, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed after thee will I give the land.

13. And GOD went up from above him in the place in which He spoke with him.

14. And Jacob set a statue in the place in which He spoke with him, a statue of stone ; and he poured out upon it a drink-offering, and poured oil upon it.

15. And Jacob called the name of the place where GOD spoke with him, Bethel.

16. And they journeyed from Bethel : and there was yet a tract of land to come to Ephratah : and Rachel brought forth, and she suffered hard things in her bringing forth.

17. And it came to pass, in her suffering hard things in her bringing forth, and the midwife said unto her, Fear not, for thou hast this son also.

18. And it came to pass, in her soul going out, that she was about to die ; and she called his name Benoni ; and his father called him Benjamin.

19. And Rachel died, and was buried in the way of Ephratah, this is Bethlehem.

20. And Jacob set a statue over her grave : this is the statue of Rachel's grave even to this day.

21. And Israel journeyed, and stretched his tent from beyond the tower Eder.

22. And it came to pass, when Israel dwelt in this land, and Reuben went, and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine : and Israel heard it. And the sons of Jacob were twelve.

23. The sons of Leah ; Jacob's first born Reuben, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun.

24. The sons of Rachel ; Joseph and Benjamin.

25. And the sons of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid ; Dan and Naphtali.

26. And the sons of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid ; Gad and Asher. These are the sons of Jacob, who were born to him in Padan-Aram.

27. And Jacob came unto Isaac his father, unto Mamre Kiriath Arba, this is Hebron, where Abraham and Isaac sojourned.

28. And the days of Isaac were a hundred years and eighty years.

29. And Isaac expired and died, and was gathered unto his people, old and full of days; and his sons Esau and Jacob buried him.

THE CONTENTS.

4536. THE subject treated of in this chapter in the internal sense is, that the remainder in the Lord's natural was made Divine. The interior things of the natural, which were made Divine, are here Israel. The progress towards things still more interior, where the rational is, is described by the birth of Benjamin; and next by the coming of the sons of Jacob to Isaac.

THE INTERNAL SENSE.

4537. Verses 1—4. *AND God said unto Jacob, Arise, go up to Bethel, and tarry there; and make there an altar unto the God Who appeared unto thee, when thou fleddest from before Esau thy brother. And Jacob said unto his house, and to all who were with him, Put away the gods of the stranger, which are in the midst of you, and be ye purified, and change your garments: and let us arise, and go up to Bethel: and I will make there an altar unto God Who answered me in the day of my distress, and was with me in the way which I walked. And they gave unto Jacob all the gods of the stranger which were in their hand, and the ear-rings which were in their ears; and Jacob hid them under the oak which is near Shechem. And God said unto Jacob, signifies the natural's perception of good, such as Jacob now is, from the Divine: Arise, go up to Bethel, signifies respecting the Divine natural: and tarry there, signifies life: and make there an altar unto the God Who appeared unto thee, signifies a holy [state] there: when thou fleddest from before Esau thy brother, signifies when truth was preferred to good: And Jacob said unto his house, and to all who were with him, signifies arrangement in natural good, such as it then was: Put away the gods of the stranger which are in the midst of you, signifies that falsities should be rejected: and be ye purified, and change your garments, signifies holiness to be put on: and let us arise, and go up to Bethel, signifies the Divine natural: and I will make there an altar unto God, signifies the Holy in which interior things terminate: Who answered me in the day of my distress, signifies in the state of the preference of truth above good: and was with*

me in the way which I walked, signifies His Divine Providence : *And they gave unto Jacob all the gods of the stranger which were in their hand*, signifies that he rejected all falsities as much as possible : *and the ear-rings which were in their ears*, signifies things actual : *and Jacob hid them under the oak which is near Shechem*, signifies eternal rejection ; the oak near Shechem denotes the fallacious natural.

4538. *And God said unto Jacob* : that this signifies the natural's perception of good, such as Jacob now is, from the Divine, appears from the signification of saying, in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perceiving, see nos. 1602, 1791, 1815, 1822, 1898, 1919, 2061, 2080, 2238, 2260, 2619, 2862, 3395, 3509 ; hence it is that by "God said" is denoted perception from the Divine ; and from the representation of Jacob, as here denoting, in the supreme sense, the Lord as to natural good. In the preceding pages it has been shewn what Jacob represents in the Word ; and as he represents various things, ² we will briefly shew how the case is. In the supreme sense, Jacob in general represents the Lord's Divine natural ; but whereas when the Lord glorified His natural, it was otherwise in the beginning, than in the progress and end, therefore Jacob represented various things, namely, in the beginning, the Lord's natural as to truth ; in the progress, the Lord's natural as to the good of truth ; and in the end, as to good. For the Lord's glorification proceeded from truth to the good of truth, and finally to good, which has been frequently shewn in the foregoing pages. Now, inasmuch as it is in the end, Jacob represents the Lord as to natural good : see what has been shewn above on this subject, namely, that Jacob, in the supreme sense, represents the Lord's Divine natural ; in the beginning as to truth, nos. 3305, 3509, 3525, 3546, 3576, 3599 ; in the progress, the Lord's Divine natural as to the good of truth, nos. 3659, 3669, 3677, 4234, 4273, 4337 ; the reason why he now represents the Lord's Divine natural as to good, is, that now it ³ is in the end, as was said. The above process took place when the Lord made His natural Divine ; a similar process also takes place when the Lord regenerates man ; for it pleased the Lord to make His Human Divine in the order in which He makes man new ; hence it has occasionally been said, that the regeneration of man is an image of the glorification of the Lord, nos. 3138, 3212, 3296, 3490, 4402. When the Lord makes man new, He first instructs him in the truths of faith ; for without these truths he does not know what the Lord is, what heaven is, and what hell, nor even that they exist ; still less does he know the innumerable things which are of the Lord, of His kingdom in heaven, and of His kingdom on earth, that is, in the church ; also what and of what quality are the things of ⁴ hell, which are opposite to these. Before he knows these

things, he cannot know what good is. By good is not meant civil and moral good, for these are learnt in the world by laws and statutes, and by reflections on the manners of men; whence it is, that the nations, which are outside of the church, also know such things: but by good is meant spiritual good, which in the Word is called charity, and in general consists in willing and doing good to another, from no selfish reason, but from the delight of affection. This good is spiritual good; which it is impossible for any man to attain except through the truths of faith, which are taught by the Lord through the Word and the preaching of the Word. When man has been instructed in 5 the truths of faith, he is next gradually led by the Lord to will truth, and from willing, to do it; this truth is called the good of truth; for the good of truth is truth in the will and act, and it is called the good of truth, because truth, which was of doctrine, becomes in this case truth of the life. At length, when the man apperceives a delight in willing good, and thence in doing it, it is no longer called the good of truth, but good; for then the man is regenerated, and no more wills and does good from truth, but truth from good, and the truth which he then does is also as it were good: for it takes its essence from its origin, which is good. From these considerations it is evident how and whence it is, that Jacob, in the supreme sense, represents the Lord's natural as to good. The reason why Jacob here represents this good, is, that now in the internal sense a further progression is treated of, namely, towards the interior things of the natural, which are Israel, see no. 4536. No one, who is regenerated by the Lord, can be brought to interior things, until truth with him has become good.

4539. *Arise, go up to Bethel*: that this signifies respecting the Divine natural (namely, perception), appears from the signification of arising, as involving elevation, see nos. 2401, 2785, 2912, 2927, 3171, 4103, in the present case elevation of the natural to the Divine; from the signification of going up, as denoting towards still more interior things, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of Bethel, as denoting the Divine in the natural, or in the ultimate of order, see no. 4089. In the original language, Bethel signifies the house of God, and as the house of God is where the Knowledges of good and truth are, therefore, by Bethel, in the proximate sense, are signified those Knowledges, as was shewn above, no. 1453. But as interior things terminate and are bounded in the ultimates of order, and are together there, and dwell together as in one house, and as the natural with man is the ultimate with him, in which interior things terminate, therefore by Bethel or the house of God is properly signified the natural, nos. 3729, 4089, and indeed the good therein, for a house in the internal sense denotes good, see nos. 2233, 3720,

3729; Knowledges also are in the natural, or in the ultimate of order. The reason why going up denotes towards interior things, is, because interior things are what are called higher, no. 2148; therefore, when progress towards interior things is treated of in the internal sense, mention is made of going up, as from Egypt to the land of Canaan, and in the land of Canaan itself to the interiors of the land, and in the interiors from all sides to Jerusalem, and in Jerusalem to the house of God therein. From Egypt to the land of Canaan, in Moses: "Pharaoh said unto Joseph, *Go up* and bury thy father; . . . and Joseph *went up* . . . and with him *went up* all the servants of Pharaoh, and there *went up* with him chariots and horsemen" (Gen. i. 6-9); and in the book of Judges: "The angel of Jehovah *went up* from Gilgal to Bochim, and said, "*I make you to go up* out of Egypt" (ii. 1); for by Egypt, in the internal sense, is signified the scientific, which is to serve for receiving the things of the Lord's kingdom; and by the land of Canaan is signified the Lord's kingdom; and whereas scientifics are lower things, or, what is the same, exterior things, and the things of the Lord's kingdom are higher things, or, what is the same, interior things, therefore it is said to go up from Egypt to the land of Canaan; and, on the other hand, to go down from the land of Canaan to Egypt, as in Gen. xlii. 2, 3; xliii. 4, 5, 15, and 3 in other places. In the land of Canaan itself, to its interiors, in Joshua: "Joshua said, *Go ye up* and explore the land. And the men *went up* and explored Ai; and they returned to Joshua, and said unto him, Let not all the people *go up*; let there *go up* about two thousand men, or about three thousand men. Wherefore there *went up* of the people about three thousand men" (vii. 2-4); inasmuch as the land of Canaan signifies the Lord's kingdom, therefore those places, which were more remote from the ultimate boundaries, signified interior things: hence mention is here made of going up. In like manner from the places around about in all directions to Jerusalem; and in Jerusalem to the house of God, 1 Kings xii. 27, 28; 2 Kings xx. 5, 8; Matt. xx. 18; Mark x. 33; Luke xviii. 31, and in many other places; for Jerusalem was the inmost of the land, because by it was signified the Lord's spiritual kingdom; and the house of God was the inmost of Jerusalem, because by it was signified the Lord's celestial kingdom, and in the supreme sense the Lord Himself: hence mention is made of going up to them. From these considerations it is evident what is signified by arising and going up to Bethel, namely, that by going up is signified progression towards interior things, which progression is treated of in this chapter, no. 4536.

4540. *And tarry there*: that this signifies life, appears from the signification of tarrying, or dwelling, as denoting life, see nos. 1293, 3384, 3613, 4451.

4541. *And make there an altar unto the God Who appeared unto thee*: that this signifies the Holy there, appears from the signification of an altar, as being the principal representative of the Lord, see nos. 921, 2777, 2811, 4489; and this being the case, the Holy of worship is signified by making an altar unto God.

4542. *When thou fleddest from before Esau thy brother*: that this signifies when truth was preferred to good, appears from the representation of Esau, as denoting the Divine good of the Divine natural of the Lord, see nos. 3322, 3494, 3504, 3576, 3599. That it denotes when truth was preferred to good, may appear from what was explained concerning Jacob, when he fled before Esau (Gen. xxvii.); for the cause of the flight was, because Jacob took away the birthright from Esau; by which is signified, that truth preferred itself to good, for Jacob there represents the truth of the Lord's natural, and Esau the good thereof. The reason why truth preferred itself to good, was, that whilst man is being regenerated truth is apparently in the first place, but when man is regenerated, good is in the prior place, and truth in the posterior, concerning which see nos. 3324, 3539, 3548, 3556, 3563, 3570, 3576, 3603, 3610, 3701, 4243, 4244, 4247, 4337. Hence it is that by "when thou fleddest from before Esau thy brother," is signified when truth was preferred to good.

4543. *And Jacob said unto his house, and to all who were with him*: that this signifies arrangement by natural good, such as it was at that time, appears from the signification of saying unto his house, and to all who were with him, as denoting arrangement; and from the representation of Jacob, as here denoting natural good, see above, no. 4538. The reason why arrangement is denoted by saying to his house and to all who were with him, is, because in what follows in the internal sense the arrangement of truths by good is treated of; for when spiritual good, spoken of above, no. 4538, begins to act as the principal in the natural mind, it arranges into order the truths which are there.

4544. *Put away the gods of the stranger which are in the midst of you*: that this signifies that falsities should be rejected, appears from the signification of putting away, as denoting rejecting; and from the signification of the gods of the stranger, as denoting falsities: for by gods, in the Word, are signified truths, and in the opposite sense, falsities, no. 4402. They were called strangers, who were outside of the church, consequently who were in falsities and evils, see nos. 2049, 2115; hence the gods of the stranger denote falsities.

4545. *And be ye purified, and change your garments*: that this signifies holiness to be put on, appears from the signification of being purified, or cleansed, as denoting being sanctified, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification

of changing garments, as denoting putting on, in the present case putting on holy truths; for by garments, in the internal sense of the Word, are signified truths. That changing the garments was a representative received in the church, is very manifest; but what it represented no one can know, unless he knows what garments signify in the internal sense; that they signify truths, see no. 2576. Inasmuch as the subject here treated of in the internal sense is the rejection of falsities, and the arrangement of truths in the natural by good, therefore it is mentioned that Jacob commanded that they should change
 2 their garments. That changing the garments was a representative that holy truths were to be put on, may also appear from other passages in the Word, as in Isaiah: "Awake, awake, O Jerusalem, put on thy strength, O Zion, *put on the garments of thy beauty*, O Jerusalem, the holy city, for henceforth there shall not add to come into thee the uncircumcised and *unclean*" (lii. 1). As Zion is the celestial church, and Jerusalem the spiritual church, and the celestial church is that which is in good from love to the Lord, and the spiritual church is in truth from faith and charity, therefore strength is predicated of Zion, and garments of Jerusalem; and that thereby they
 3 should be clean. In Zechariah: "Joshua was *clothed in polluted garments*, and thus stood before the angel; and he answered and said unto those that stood before him, saying, *Take away the polluted garments* from upon him; and he said to him, See, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from upon thee, *in clothing thee with change of garments*" (iii. 3, 4). Hence also it is manifest that removing the garments and putting on change of garments, represented purification from falsities, for it is said, "I have caused thine iniquity to pass from upon thee." It was also on this account that they had change of garments, whereof mention is made in the Word throughout, and they were called changes, because by them representations
 4 were presented. Inasmuch as such things were represented by changes of garments, therefore where the new temple is treated of in the internal sense in Ezekiel, by which a new church is signified, it is said: "When the priests enter in, they shall not go out of the holy place into the outer court, but they shall there *lay aside their garments* in which they ministered, because they are holiness; and *shall put on other garments*, and shall approach to those things which are for the people" (xlii. 14). And again: "When they shall go forth unto the outer court to the people, *they shall put off their garments* in which they ministered, and shall lay them aside in the chambers of holiness, and they *shall put on other garments*, and shall sanctify
 5 the people in *other garments*" (xliv. 19). Every one may see that by the new temple, and by the city and the holy land, spoken of by the prophet in this and in the preceding and

following chapters, is not meant any new temple, nor a new city or a new land; for mention is made of sacrifices and rituals to be established anew, which yet were abrogated; mention is also made by name of the tribes of Israel, which were to portion out the land into inheritances among themselves, which tribes, however, were dispersed, and never returned. Hence it is manifest that by the rituals there mentioned, the spiritual and celestial things which are of the church are signified; in like manner as by the change of garments when Aaron ministered, thus described in Moses: "When he is about to make a burnt-offering, *he shall put on his clothing*, the breeches of linen, the ashes he shall place near the altar. *Afterwards he shall put off his garments*, and *put on other garments*, and shall carry forth the ashes into a clean place outside of the camp, and thus shall make a burnt-offering" (Levit. vi. 2-5 [9-12]). That being cleansed denotes⁶ being sanctified, is evident from the cleansings which were commanded, as that they should wash their flesh and their garments, and be sprinkled with the waters of separation. Every one who knows anything about the spiritual man, may know that no one is sanctified by such things; for what have iniquity and sin in common with the garments with which man is clothed? And yet it is sometimes said, that after they have cleansed themselves, they would be holy. Hence also it is evident that the rituals commanded to the Israelites had no other source of holiness than this, that they represented holy things; consequently that they who represented were not thence made holy as to their persons, but that the holiness represented abstractedly from them affected the spirits who were with them, and thence the angels in heaven, see no. 4307. For there must necessarily be a communication of⁷ heaven with man, in order that the human race may subsist, and this through the church; otherwise they would become as beasts without internal and external bonds, and thus would rush headlong without restraint to the destruction of each other, and would mutually extinguish each other; and as at that time no communication could be given through any church, it was provided by the Lord, that it should be miraculously effected through representatives. That sanctification was represented by the ritual of washing and cleansing, is manifest from several passages in the Word; as, when Jehovah came down upon Mount Sinai, He said to Moses: "*Sanctify them to-day and to-morrow, and let them wash their garments*, and be ready against the third day" (Exod. xix. 10, 11). In Ezekiel: "*I will sprinkle upon you clean waters, and ye shall be cleansed from all your uncleannesses, and I will cleanse you from all your idols, and I will give you a new heart, and I will give you a new spirit in the midst of you*" (xxxvi. 25, 26); where it is manifest

that sprinkling clean waters represented the purification of the heart, thus that cleansing denotes being sanctified.

4546. *And let us arise, and go up to Bethel*: that this signifies the Divine natural, appears from what was said above, no. 4539, where the same words occur.

4547. *And I will make there an altar unto God*: that this signifies the Holy in which interior things terminate, appears from the signification of making an altar unto God, as denoting the Holy of worship, see above, no. 4541. The reason why it is said that interior things terminate therein, is, because he was to make it in Bethel, which is here denoted by *there*, and because by Bethel is signified the natural in which interior things terminate, see above, no. 4539.

4548. *Who answered me in the day of my distress*: that this signifies in a state when he preferred truth to good, appears from the signification of a day, as denoting a state, see nos. 23, 487, 488, 493, 893, 2788, 3462, 3785; that by the day of my distress is signified the state when he preferred truth to good, may appear from what was said above, no. 4542; for the day of distress here involves the same thing as the words in the former passage, "When thou fleddest from before Esau thy brother."

4549. *And was with me in the way which I walked*: that this signifies His Divine Providence, appears from the signification of being with any one in the way which he walks, when predicated of the Divine or the Lord, as denoting His Divine Providence; for providing is properly being at hand to any one, and defending from evils.

4550. *And they gave unto Jacob all the gods of the stranger which were in their hands*: that this signifies that he rejected all falsities as much as possible, appears from the signification of the gods of the stranger, as denoting falsities, see no. 4544; and from the signification of which were in their hand, as denoting as much as possible, for the hand signifies power, nos. 878, 3387; hence, what is in the hand denotes what is in the power, or as much as possible. By their giving them to Jacob, is denoted that good rejected them; for in this chapter by Jacob is represented the good of the natural, no. 4538.

4551. *And the ear-rings which were in their ears*: that this signifies actual things, appears from the signification of ear-rings, as being ornaments representative of obedience; because the ears signify obedience, nos. 2542, 3869, and the things which are of obedience are actual things, for obeying involves doing in act; actual things are here predicated of the falsities which were to be rejected. We will briefly explain the rejection of falsities even actual, which is here treated of in the internal sense. Before man comes to good through regeneration by the Lord, and from good does truth, he has very many

falsities mixed with truths, for he is introduced through the truths of faith, concerning which he had in his first age no other ideas than those of infancy and childhood; and as these ideas exist from the external things which are of the world, and from the sensuals which are of the body, they must needs be among fallacies, and consequently among falsities: these also become actual, for the things which a man believes, he likewise does. These falsities are what are here meant, and they remain with man until he is regenerated, that is, until he acts from good; in which case good, that is, the Lord through good, reduces to order the truths which he had heretofore imbibed; when this is the case, falsities are separated from truths, and removed. Man is altogether ignorant of these² things, but still there is such a removal and rejection of falsities from his first childhood even to his last age; and this with every man, but especially with him who is regenerated: yet with him who is not regenerated, there is a similar process, for when he becomes an adult, and his judgment arrives at maturity, he regards the judgments of his childhood as empty and ludicrous, and thereby as further removed from him. But the difference in this case between the regenerate man and the unregenerate is, that the regenerate man regards those things as removed from him, which do not agree with the good of faith and charity, whereas the unregenerate man regards those things as removed from him, which do not agree with the delight of the love in which he is; the latter therefore for the most part regards truths as falsities, and falsities as truths. As to the ear-rings, they were of two sorts, the one kind were applied above the nose to the forehead, and the other to the ears; the former were ornaments representative of good, and are called nose-rings (*monilia*), concerning which see no. 3103; but the latter were ornaments representative of obedience, and are ear-rings; but in the original language they are expressed by the same term.

4552. *And Jacob hid them under the oak which is near Shechem*: that this signifies eternal rejection, appears from the signification of hiding, as denoting rejecting and burying as dead things; and from the signification of under an oak, as denoting to eternity; for as the oak is a tree which grows to the greatest age, therefore when anything was hid under it, it signified perpetuity; and it also signified what was entangled, and moreover fallacious and false, since the lowest of the natural is respectively entangled and fallacious, so far as it derives its scientific and pleasure (*volupe*) from the sensuals which are of the body, and thus from fallacies: for by the oak is specifically signified the lowest of the natural, consequently in the good sense the truths and goods therein, and in the opposite sense the evils and falsities therein. When falsities²

are removed in the regenerate man, they are rejected to the lowest of the natural; wherefore, when seen by interior sight, as is the case when man becomes of mature and clear judgment, and especially when he becomes intelligent and wise, they appear further removed; for truths in the regenerate man are in the inmost of his natural near good, which is there like a little sun; the truths dependent on those truths, are distant thence according to the degrees of their consanguinity and affinity with the good, fallacious truths are towards the more outward peripheries, and falsities are rejected to the outermost. These things remain for ever with man, but they are in the above order when man suffers himself to be led by the Lord, for that order is heavenly order, inasmuch as heaven itself is in such order. But when man does not suffer himself to be led by the Lord, but by evil, he is then in the opposite order; evil with falsities is then in the midst, truths are rejected to the peripheries, and the veriest Divine truths to the ultimate peripheries; this order is infernal, for in such order hell is. The outermost peripheries are the lowest things of the natural.

3 The oak denotes the lowest falsities of the natural, because in the Ancient church, when external worship was representative of the Lord's kingdom, all trees of whatsoever kind signified something spiritual or celestial; thus the olive and thence oil signified those things which are of celestial love, the vine and thence wine those things which are of charity and of faith from charity, and so on of the rest of the trees, as the cedar, the fig-tree, the poplar, the beech, and the oak, the significations of which have been shewn in the above explanations throughout. Hence it is that in the Word such frequent mention is made of them, and also in general of gardens, groves, and forests, and that worship was celebrated therein under certain trees; but inasmuch as that worship became idolatrous, and the posterity of Jacob, among whom the representative of a church was established, was prone to idolatry, and in consequence thereof placed so many idols therein, therefore they were forbidden to perform worship in gardens and groves, and under the trees therein; yet still the trees retained their signification. Hence now it is, that not only the more noble trees, as olives, vines, and cedars, but also the poplar, beech, and oak, are significative, when mentioned in the Word, each as in the Ancient church.

4 That in the good sense, oaks signify the lowest truths and goods of the natural, and in the opposite sense falsities and evils, appears from those passages in the Word when understood in the internal sense, where mention is made of them, as in Isaiah: "They who forsake Jehovah shall be consumed, for they shall be ashamed of *the oaks* which ye have desired. . . . And ye shall be like *an oak* which casteth off its leaves, and like a garden which hath no waters" (i. 28-30). In the same

prophet: "The day of Jehovah Zebaoth is upon every one, proud and low; and upon all *the cedars* of Lebanon, and upon all *the oaks of Bashan*" (ii. 12, 13). Every one may know that the day of Jehovah shall not be upon cedars and oaks, but upon those who are signified by them. In the same prophet: "He who formeth a god, heweth him down *cedars*, and taketh the *beech* and *the oak*, and strengtheneth to himself in the trees of the forest" (xliv. 14). In Ezekiel: "Ye shall 5 acknowledge that I am Jehovah, when they who are thrust through of them shall be in the midst of their idols round about their altars, upon every high hill, in all the heads of the mountains, and under *every green tree*, and under every *entangled oak*, in the place where they have given an odour of rest to all their idols" (vi. 13); for the Ancients worshipped upon hills and mountains, because hills and mountains signified celestial love; but when worship was performed by idolaters, as in the present case, they signify the love of self and of the world, nos. 795, 796, 1430, 2722, 4210; and under trees, because they were significative according to their kinds, as was said above; under the entangled oak here denotes from falsities, which are the lowest of the natural, for they are in what is entangled, see no. 2831. In Hosea: "They sacrifice upon the heads of the mountains, they burn incense upon the hills, under *the oak*, *the poplar*, and *the knotted oak*, because the shade thereof is good; therefore your daughters commit whoredom, and your daughters in law commit adultery" (iv. 13). Committing whoredom is falsifying truths, and committing adultery is perverting goods, see nos. 2466, 2729, 3399. In Zechariah: "Open thy gates, O Lebanon, and let the fire eat *the cedars*, because the magnificent are laid waste; howl, O ye *oaks of Bashan*, for the forest of Bazar is come down" (xi. 1, 2).

4553. Verses 5-7. *And they journeyed: and the terror of God was upon the cities which were round about them, and they did not pursue after the sons of Jacob. And Jacob came to Luz, which is in the land of Canaan, this is Bethel, he and all the people which were with him. And he built there an altar, and called the place El-Bethel; because there the gods were revealed unto him, when he fled from before his brother. They journeyed,* signifies continuity: *and the terror of God was upon the cities which were round about them, and they pursued not after the sons of Jacob,* signifies that falsities and evils could not accede: *and Jacob came to Luz, which is in the land of Canaan,* signifies the natural in a prior state: *this is Bethel,* signifies the Divine natural: *he and all the people which were with him,* signifies with all things therein: *and built there an altar,* signifies by sanctification: *and called the place El-Bethel,* signifies the holy natural: *because there the gods were revealed unto him,* signifies

holy truths: *when he fled from before his brother*, signifies when truths were preferred to good.

4554. *And they journeyed*: that this signifies continuity, appears from the signification of journeying, as denoting the successive, see no. 4375, thus the continuity, namely, of progression towards interior things.

4555. *And the terror of God was upon the cities which were round about them, and they did not pursue after the sons of Jacob*: that this signifies that falsities and evils could not accede, appears from the signification of the terror of God, as denoting protection, of which we shall speak presently; from the signification of the cities which were round about them, as denoting falsities and evils; for cities, in the genuine sense, are truths of doctrine, and in the opposite sense falsities of doctrine, nos. 402, 2449, 2943, 3216, 4478, 4492, 4493; evils also are here signified by cities, because the inhabitants also are understood, which in the genuine sense are goods, thus in the opposite sense evils, nos. 2268, 2451, 2712; and from the signification of not pursuing after them, as denoting not being able to accede.

² That the terror of God denotes protection, may be illustrated from those things which happen in the other life; there the hells cannot possibly accede to heaven, nor evil spirits to any heavenly society, because they are in the terror of God; for when evil spirits approach any heavenly society, they suddenly fall into anxieties and tortures, and they who have sometimes fallen thereinto, dare not approach. Their not daring is what is meant in the internal sense by the terror of God; not that God or the Lord terrifies them, but because they are in falsities and evils, thus in the opposite to goods and truths, and the falsities and evils themselves cause them to feel agony and torture, when they approach near goods and truths.

4556. *And Jacob came to Luz, which is in the land of Canaan*: that this signifies the natural in a former state; *this is Bethel*; that this signifies the Divine natural, appears from the signification of Luz, as denoting the natural in a former state, or that very natural which was human; that this was made Divine, is signified by *this is Bethel*: Bethel denotes the Divine natural, see nos. 4089, 4539. Hence likewise, in other parts of the Word, where mention is made of Bethel, it is also said, Luz, *this is Bethel*, and Bethel formerly Luz, as in Joshua: "The boundary of the lot of the sons of Benjamin between the sons of Judah and between the sons of Joseph . . . went forth to Luz, to the side of Luz towards the south, *this is Bethel*" (xviii. 11, 13). And in the book of Judges: "The house of Joseph went up to Bethel, and explored Bethel, and the name of the city formerly was Luz" (i. 22, 23).

4557. *He and all the people which were with him*: that this signifies with all things therein, namely, which were in the

natural, appears from the representation of Jacob, who here is *he*, as denoting the good therein, see no. 4538; and from the signification of people, as denoting truths, see nos. 1259, 1260, 2928, 3295, 3581; thus "the people which were with him," denote the truths of that good; and whereas all things in the natural have relation to goods and truths, by the above words is signified with all things therein.

4558. *And he built there an altar*: that this signifies by sanctification, appears from the signification of an altar, as denoting the principal representative of the Lord, and thus the Holy of worship, see no. 4541, and when predicated of the Lord, it denotes His Divine Human, and the Holy thence proceeding, no. 2811; for that which in the church is a principal representative of the Lord, is, in the supreme sense, the Lord Himself as to the Divine Human; for that which represents is, in the supreme sense, the Divine Human. That the natural was sanctified, is signified by he built there, that is, in Bethel, an altar, for by Bethel is signified the Divine natural, see above, no. 4556.

4559. *And called the place El-Bethel*: that this signifies the holy natural, appears from the signification of Bethel, as denoting the Divine natural, see nos. 4089, 4539, 4556; but when it is called El-Bethel, it is not the Divine, but the holy natural; for when the Lord made His Human Divine, He first made it holy. The difference between making Divine and making holy is this: the Divine is Jehovah Himself, whereas the Holy is what is from Jehovah; the former is the Divine Esse, but the latter is what thence exists. When the Lord glorified Himself, He also made His Human the Divine Esse, or Jehovah, see nos. 2156, 2329, 2921, 3023, 3035, but previous to this, He made His Human holy; such was the process of the glorification of the Lord's Human. Hence also Bethel is now called El-Bethel, implying what is signified by El which is added, namely, *because there the gods were revealed unto him*; for in the original language, El signifies God, but in the present case gods in the plural, because in the internal sense gods are holy truths (no. 4402); but in the sequel it is called Bethel, for it is said, *Jacob called the name of the place Bethel* (verse 15), and it is added, *where God spoke with him*, in which passage God is in the singular; for Bethel, in the original language, is the house of God, but El-Bethel is God the house of God. Hence it is that El-Bethel is the holy natural, and Bethel the Divine natural.

4560. *Because there the gods were revealed unto him*: that this signifies holy truths, appears from the signification of gods, as denoting holy truths, see no. 4402; that these were adjoined to the good represented by Jacob, is signified by the gods there revealed unto him. This place was called El-Bethel, nevertheless, before, in chap. xxviii. 19, and also afterwards, verse 15 of

this chapter, it is called Bethel; likewise here, when it is called El-Bethel, it is said that the gods (in the plural), were revealed to him there, and afterwards, in verse 15, it is said where God (in the singular), spoke with him: it is evident that this is an arcanum, which can only be known from the internal sense. There are, besides, many arcana which lie stored up and concealed herein, but these cannot be unfolded.

4561. *When he fled from before his brother*: that this signifies when truths were preferred to good, appears from what was explained above in no. 4542, where the same words occur.

4562. Verse 8. *And Deborah the nurse of Rebekah died, and was buried from beneath Bethel under the oak: and he called the name thereof Allon-bachuth. Deborah the nurse of Rebekah died,* signifies that hereditary evil was expelled: *and was buried from beneath Bethel under the oak,* signifies rejected for ever: *and he called the name thereof Allon-bachuth,* signifies the quality of the natural in that it was expelled.

4563. *And Deborah the nurse of Rebekah died*: that this signifies that hereditary evil was expelled, appears from the signification of dying, as denoting an end, or that such a thing ceases to be, see nos. 494, 3253, 3259, 3276: in the present case, therefore, it denotes what is expelled, because the subject treated of is hereditary evil; and from the representation of Deborah the nurse of Rebekah, as denoting hereditary evil. A nurse, so far as she nourishes and suckles an infant, properly signifies the insinuation of innocence through the celestial spiritual, for milk denotes the celestial spiritual, no. 2184, and the infant whom she suckles is innocence, nos. 430, 1616, 2126, 2305, 2306. But here, by Deborah the nurse of Rebekah, is signified that which was taken from the mother and nourished from infancy; this was the hereditary evil from the mother, against which the Lord fought, as may appear from what has been shewn concerning that hereditary, in nos. 1414, 1444, 1573; and that He expelled it, so that at length He was not the son of Mary, see nos. 2159, 2574, 2649, 3036. It is known that man derives evil from each parent, and that this evil is called hereditary evil; therefore he is born into it, but still it does not manifest itself until the man becomes adult, and acts from understanding and thence from will; meanwhile it lies stored up and concealed, especially in infancy; and whereas, by the mercy of the Lord, no one comes into blame on account of what is hereditary, but on account of what is actual (nos. 966, 2308), and as what is hereditary cannot become actual, until man acts from his Own understanding and from his Own will, therefore infants are led by the Lord through infants and angels from Him; hence, although they appear in a state of innocence, hereditary evil still lies concealed in whatsoever they do, nos. 2300, 2307, 2308. This hereditary

evil yields them nourishment, or is as a nurse until they are able to judge for themselves (no. 4063), and then, if they are regenerated, they are led by the Lord into a state of new infancy, and at length into heavenly wisdom, thus into genuine infancy, that is, into innocence; for genuine infancy or innocence dwells in wisdom (nos. 2305, 3183); the difference is, that the innocence of infancy is without, and hereditary evil within, but the innocence of wisdom is within, and actual and hereditary evil without. From these and many other things said above, it is evident that hereditary evil is as it were a nurse from the first infancy even to the age of new infancy; hence it is that by a nurse is signified hereditary evil, and also the insinuation of innocence through the celestial spiritual. Inasmuch as the subject treated of in the internal sense in this chapter is the arrangement and ordination of truths by good in the Lord's natural, and the consequent progression to interior things (no. 4536), therefore also the expulsion of hereditary evil is treated of. This is the reason why in this verse mention is made of Deborah the nurse of Rebekah, that she died and was buried beneath the oak; which event would not have been of sufficient importance to break into the series, unless such things had been involved in it. The arcanum itself, specifically signified by the nurse of Rebekah, cannot as yet be unfolded; the quality of the influx of the rational into the natural must first be known, namely, that it is from the good of the rational immediately into the good of the natural, and from the good of the rational mediately through the truth therein into the good of natural truth. Rebekah is the truth of the rational, see nos. 3012, 3013, 3077, but Isaac is the good of the rational, nos. 3012, 3194, 3210; Esau is the good of the natural by immediate influx from the good of the rational or Isaac; and Jacob is the good, or the good of truth, of the natural by mediate influx through the truth of the rational or Rebekah; concerning this mediate and immediate influx, see nos. 3314, 3573. This must first be known, before the specific arcanum can be known, why by the nurse of Rebekah hereditary evil is here signified and described; for hence the quality of this evil may appear.

4564. *And was buried from beneath Bethel under the oak:* that this signifies rejected for ever, appears from the signification of burying, as denoting being rejected, for what is buried is rejected: and from the signification of under the oak, as denoting for ever, see above, no. 4552. From beneath Bethel, signifies outside of the natural, for that which is said to be underneath or below, in the internal sense is outside, see no. 2148; Bethel is the Divine natural, nos. 4089, 4539. The case herein is thus:—in the man who is being regenerated, evil, both the hereditary and the actual, is not exterminated so as to vanish away or become nothing, but is only separated, and by

arrangement by the Lord is rejected to the circumstances, see nos. 4551, 4552: thus it remains with him, and this to eternity, but he is withheld by the Lord from evil, and is kept in good; when this is the case, it appears as if evils were rejected, and thus as if man were purified from them, or, as they say, justified. All the angels of heaven confess, that so far as they derive what they have from themselves, there is nothing but evil and thus falsity with them, but so far as they derive what they have from the Lord, there is good and thus
 3 truth. Those who have conceived any other opinion on this subject, and from their doctrinal while they lived in the world have confirmed in themselves [the persuasion] that they are justified, and then without sins, and thus holy, are sent back into a state of evils derived both from the actual and the hereditary, and are kept in it until they know by living experience, that of themselves they are nothing but evil, and that the good, in which they had seemed to themselves to be, was from the Lord, consequently that it was not theirs, but His. Thus it is with the angels, and thus also with the regenerate among men.
 4 But with the Lord it is otherwise. He entirely removed from Himself, expelled, and cast out all hereditary evil from the mother; for He had no hereditary evil from the Father, because he was conceived of Jehovah, but from the mother. This is the difference. This is meant by the Lord's becoming Justice, the Holy Itself, and the Divine.

4565. *And he called the name thereof Allon-bachuth:* that this signifies the quality of the natural, in that it was expelled, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting the quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421. In the original language, Allon-bachuth signifies the oak of weeping; and the place was so called, because the oak denotes the lowest of the natural, into which, and at last out of which, hereditary evil is cast. That an oak denotes the lowest of the natural, and also for ever, see no. 4552; but weeping signifies the last farewell, hence it was customary to weep for the dead when they were buried, although it was known that the corpse only was rejected by burial, and that they who had been in the corpse were living as to their interiors. Hence is manifested the quality which is signified by Allon-bachuth, or the oak of weeping.

4566. Verses 9-13. *And God appeared unto Jacob again, when he came out of Padan-Aram, and blessed him. And God said unto him, Thy name is Jacob: thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, but Israel shall be thy name, and He called his name Israel. And God said unto him, I am God Shaddai; be fruitful and multiply: a nation and a company of nations shall be out of thee, and kings shall come forth out of thy loins: and the land which I gave to Abraham and to Isaac, to thee will I give it, and*

to thy seed after thee will I give the land. And God went up from above him in the place in which He spoke with him. God appeared unto Jacob again, when he came out of Padan-Aram, and blessed him, signifies interior natural perception: and God said unto him, Thy name is Jacob, signifies the Lord's external Divine natural quality: thy name shall no longer be called Jacob, signifies that it would not any longer be external alone: but Israel shall be thy name, signifies the internal natural quality, or his spiritual quality, which is Israel: and He called his name Israel, signifies the internal natural, or celestial spiritual of the natural: and God said unto him, signifies perception from the Divine: I am God Shaddai, signifies a state of temptation past, and now Divine comfort: be fruitful and multiply, signifies good and thence truth Divine: a nation and a company of nations shall be out of thee, signifies good and the Divine forms of good: and kings shall come forth out of thy loins, signifies truths from the Divine marriage: and the land which I gave to Abraham and to Isaac, to thee will I give it, signifies Divine natural good appropriated: and to thy seed after thee will I give the land, signifies Divine natural truth appropriated: and God went up from above him in the place in which He spoke with him, signifies the Divine in that state.

4567. *And God appeared unto Jacob again, when he came out of Padan-Aram, and blessed him:* that this signifies interior natural perception, appears from the signification of God being seen, as denoting interior perception. That seeing is understanding and perceiving, see nos. 2150, 2807, 3764, 3863, 4403-4421, hence God being seen, when predicated of the Lord, denotes perception from the Divine, which is the same as interior perception: that the natural had this perception, is signified by God appearing to Jacob, for Jacob represents the Lord's Natural, as has been repeatedly shewn. When he came out of Padan-Aram, signifies after he had imbibed the knowledges of good and truth, which are signified by Padan-Aram, see nos. 3664, 3680, 4112. He blessed him, signifies progression to the interior things of the natural, and the conjunction of good and truth therein; for blessing is predicated of every good with which any one is gifted by the Divine, see nos. 1420, 1422, 2846, 3017, 3406, especially of the conjunction of good and truth, nos. 3504, 3514, 3530, 3565, 3584.

4568. *And God said unto him, Thy name is Jacob:* that this signifies the Lord's external Divine natural quality, appears from the signification of a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421; and from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the Lord's Divine natural, of which we have spoken very frequently above: it is said to be external, because Israel is the Lord's internal Divine natural, of which we shall speak presently.

4569. *Thy name shall no longer be called Jacob*: that this signifies that it would not any longer be external alone, appears from what has been said just above, and from what now follows concerning Israel.

4570. *But Israel shall be thy name*: that this signifies the internal natural quality, or his spiritual quality, which is Israel; and that by "he called his name Israel," is signified the internal natural, or the celestial spiritual of the natural, appears from the signification of a name, as denoting quality, see just above, no. 4568; and from the signification of Israel, as denoting the internal of the Lord's natural. No one can know why Jacob was called Israel, unless he knows what the internal natural is, and what the external natural, and also what the celestial spiritual of the natural is. These things, indeed, have been explained above, when Jacob was called Israel by the angel; but as they are such, that little or no Knowledge exists concerning them, we will again explain what² they are. There are two [principles] with man, most distinct from each other, namely, the rational and the natural. The rational constitutes the internal man, and the natural the external; but the natural, like the rational, has also its external and internal. The external of the natural is from the sensu-als of the body, and from those things which flow in immediately from the world through the sensu-als; by these man has communication with worldly and corporeal things; they who are only in this natural, are called sensual men, for they scarcely go further with their thought. But the internal of the natural is constituted of those things which are thence analytically and analogically concluded, but still it derives and deduces its constituents from the sensu-als. Thus the natural communicates with worldly and corporeal things through the sensu-als, and with the rational through analogical and analytical things, thus with those things which are of the spiritual world. Such is the natural. There is also an intermediate, which communicates with both, namely, with the external and with the internal, thus through the external with the things which are in the natural world, and through the internal with those which are in the spiritual world; this latter natural is what Jacob specifically represents, and the internal natural is what Israel specifically represents. The case is the same with the rational, for it has an external and internal, and also a middle. But concerning the rational, by the Divine Providence of the Lord, we shall speak more particularly when we come to treat of Joseph, because Joseph represents the external³ of the rational. But what is meant by the celestial spiritual, has been occasionally shewn above, namely, that the celestial is that which is of good, and the spiritual that which is of truth, thus the celestial spiritual is that which is of good from

truth. Now, as the church of the Lord is external and internal, and it was expedient that the internals of the church should be represented by the posterity of Jacob through externals, therefore Jacob could no longer be called Jacob, but Israel; see what was adduced above on this subject, nos. 4286, 4292. It should, moreover, be known that both the rational and the natural are called celestial and spiritual; celestial when they receive good, and spiritual when they receive truth from the Lord; for the good which flows in from the Lord into heaven, is called celestial, and the truth is called spiritual. Jacob's being called Israel, in the supreme sense signifies that the Lord, advancing to interior things, made the natural in Himself Divine, both as to its external and internal; for that which is represented, in the supreme sense has relation to Him.

4571. *And God said unto him*: that this signifies perception from the Divine, appears from the signification of saying, in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perceiving, see nos. 1791, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1898, 1919, 2080, 2619, 2862, 3395, 3509. That it was from the Divine, is signified by "God said," for the Divine was in the Lord from conception; this was His Esse, inasmuch as He was conceived of Jehovah: hence His perception was from the Divine, but according to the state of reception by the Human, because He made the Human in Himself successively Divine. Hence, since the Divine or God was in Him, it is manifest that by "God said unto him," is signified perception from the Divine.

4572. *I am God Shaddai*: that this signifies a state of temptation past, and now Divine comfort, appears from the signification of God Shaddai, as denoting temptation and afterwards comfort; for Jehovah, or the Lord, was called God Shaddai by the Ancients, in respect to temptations and comfort after them, see nos. 1992, 3667. Hence it is that "God Shaddai" signifies a state of temptation past, and now Divine comfort; the reason of its being past is, that by Jacob heretofore, especially when he wrestled with the angel (chap. xxxii. 24 to the end), and when he met Esau (chap. xxxiii.) were represented temptations. The reason why there was now comfort, is, that the conjunction of good and truth in the natural was effected by temptations. Conjunction itself causes comfort, because it is the end of temptations; for every one, when he comes to the end, has comfort according to the hard things which he suffered in the means. In general it must be known,² that every conjunction of good with truth is effected through temptations; the reason is, that evils and falsities resist, and as it were rebel, and by every method strive to hinder the conjunction of good with truth, and of truth with good. This combat exists between the spirits who are with man, namely, between the spirits who are in evils and falsities, and the

spirits who are in goods and truths; this is perceived by man like a temptation, as in himself: when, therefore, the spirits, who are in evils and falsities, are conquered by the spirits who are in goods and truths, and are compelled to depart, the latter have joy through Heaven from the Lord; this joy is also perceived by man as comfort, as in himself: but the joy and comfort are not on account of the victory, but on account of the conjunction of good and truth; for every conjunction of good and truth has joy in it, since it is the heavenly marriage, wherein is the Divine.

4573. *Be fruitful and multiply*: that this signifies good and thence truth Divine, appears from this, that being fruitful is predicated of good, and being multiplied of truth, nos. 43, 55, 913, 983, 2846, 2847.

4574. *A nation and a company of nations shall be out of thee*: that this signifies good and the Divine forms of good, appears from the signification of a nation, as denoting the good of the church, see nos. 1259, 1260, 1362, 1416, 1849; and from the signification of a company of nations, as denoting the truths which are from good, or, what is the same thing, the forms of good, and in the supreme sense, in which the Lord is treated of, the Divine truths which are from the Divine good, or the
² Divine forms of good. We must first shew what is meant by the forms of good, and afterwards that companies of nations signify those forms. Truths which are from good are said to be the forms of good, because they are nothing else than goods formed; he who conceives otherwise of truths, and still more he who separates them from good, does not know what truths are: truths indeed appear as if separate from good, thus as a form by themselves, but they appear so only to those who are not in good, or who think and speak otherwise than they will and thence act. For man has been so created, that the understanding and the will may constitute one mind; and they constitute one mind when the understanding acts in unity with the will, that is, when man thinks and speaks as he wills and thence acts; in this case also his intellectual things are forms of his will. Intellectual things are what are called truths, for truths are properly of the intellect; whereas the things of the will are what are called goods, for goods are properly of the will; hence it follows that the intellectual viewed in itself is nothing else than the voluntary formed.
³ But inasmuch as the term form savours of human philosophy, we will illustrate it by an example, whence it will be evident that truths are the forms of good. In civil and moral life there is honesty and decorum. Honesty consists in willing well to any one from the heart in those things which are of civil life; but decorum consists in testifying the same through the speech and behaviour; thus decorum regarded in itself is

nothing else than the form of honesty, for hence is the origin of decorum. Wherefore, when honesty manifests itself through decorum, or decorously through the speech and behaviour, honesty appears in every detail of decorum; so that whatsoever is delivered through the speech, and displayed through the behaviour, appears honest, and is the form or image through which honesty shines forth; thus they make one, as do the essence and its form, or the essential and the formal. But if any one separates honesty from decorum, that is, if any one bears ill-will to his companion, and yet speaks him fair, and behaves well towards him, there is then no longer anything of honesty in his speech and behaviour, howsoever he may study by decorum to assume a form as of honesty, but there is dishonesty, and he who is clear-sighted also calls it dishonesty, because it is pretended, fraudulent, or treacherous. From these 4 considerations it may appear how the case is with truths and goods, for in the spiritual life, truths are like decorum in civil life. Hence it is evident what is the quality of truths when they are the forms of good, and what when they are separated from good; for when they are not from good, they are from some evil, and are the forms thereof, howsoever they may have the semblance of the forms of good. That a company of nations denotes the forms of good, may appear from the signification of nations, as denoting goods, concerning which see just above; hence a company or congregation of them is a collection of them, which is nothing else than a form, which form is truth, as has been already shewn; and inasmuch as truths are what are signified, and by a nation is signified good, therefore it is not only said that a nation should be out of him, but also a company of nations; otherwise one expression would have been sufficient. Moreover, in the Word, a company, a congregation, and a multitude are predicated of truths; that a multitude and being multiplied are so predicated, see nos. 43, 55, 913, 983, 2846, 2847.

4575. *And kings shall come forth out of thy loins:* that this signifies truths from the Divine Marriage, appears from the signification of kings, as denoting truths, see nos. 1672, 1728, 2015, 2069, 3009, 3670; and from the signification of the loins, as denoting those things which are of conjugal love, see nos. 3021, 4277, 4280, consequently which are of the heavenly marriage, and in the supreme sense, of the Divine marriage. Truths from the Divine marriage proceed from the Lord's Divine Human, and are called holy; for the Lord's Divine Human is the Divine marriage itself; the things which proceed thence are holy, and are called celestial and spiritual, and constitute the heavenly marriage, which is truth conjoined with good, and good conjoined with truth. This marriage is in heaven, and in every one who is in heaven; also in every one

who is in the church, if he be in good and at the same time in truth.

4576. *And the land which I gave to Abraham and to Isaac, to thee will I give it:* that this signifies Divine [natural] good appropriated, appears from the signification of the land, as denoting good; for in the internal sense, the land of Canaan, which is here signified by the land, is the Lord's kingdom, and hence the church, which is the Lord's kingdom in the earths, nos. 1607, 3481, 3705, 4447, 4517; and inasmuch as it is the Lord's kingdom and church, it is good, for this is the very essential of the Lord's kingdom and church: but in the supreme sense, the land of Canaan is the Lord's Divine good, for the good which is in the Lord's kingdom in the heavens and in the earths, is from the Lord: from the representation of Abraham and Isaac, as denoting the Lord's Divine, Abraham the Divine itself, and Isaac the Divine Human, specifically the Lord's Divine rational; concerning Abraham, see nos. 1989, 2011, 3245, 3251, 3439, 3703, 4206, 4207; concerning Isaac, see nos. 1893, 2066, 2072, 2083, 2630, 2774, 3012, 3194, 3210, 4180: and from the signification of giving the land to thee, as denoting appropriating to the natural: for by Jacob, who here is *thee*, is represented the Lord's Divine natural, as has been frequently shewn. From these considerations it is evident that by "the land, which I gave to Abraham and Isaac, to thee will I give it," is signified Divine good appropriated.

4577. *And to thy seed after thee will I give the land:* that this signifies Divine [natural] truth appropriated, appears from the signification of seed, as denoting the truth of faith, see nos. 1025, 1447, 1610, 1940, but in the supreme sense the Divine truth, no. 3038; and from the signification of giving the land, as denoting appropriating good, see just above, no. 4576; thus by giving the land to thy seed, in the supreme sense, is signified appropriating Divine good to Divine truth. The reason why it is the Divine truth appropriated, is, that the Lord, before He was glorified as to His Human, was Divine truth; whence the Lord saith of Himself, that He is the Truth (John xiv. 6), and hence also He is called the seed of the woman (Gen. iii. 15); but after the Lord was glorified as to His Human, He became Divine good, and then there proceeded and does proceed from Him, as from the Divine good, the Divine truth, which is the spirit of truth whom the Lord promised to send (John xiv. 16, 17; xv. 26, 27; xvi. 13-15, see no. 3704). Hence it may appear that in the supreme sense, by "thy seed after thee," is signified Divine truth appropriated to Him, and also that Divine truth proceeds from Divine good, which is Himself, and is appropriated to those who are in good and thence in truth.

4578. *And God went up from above him in the place in which*

He spoke with him : that this signifies the Divine in that state, appears from the signification of God going up from above him, as denoting the Divine, for going up involves elevation to the interiors, and when predicated of the Lord, who here is God, it signifies elevation to the Divine, see no. 4539 ; and from the signification of the place in which He spoke with him, as denoting that state. That place denotes state, see nos. 2625, 2837, 3356, 3387, 4321 ; hence "the place in which He spoke with him," denotes the state in which he was.

4579. Verses 14, 15. *And Jacob set up a statue in the place in which He spoke with him, a statue of stone ; and he poured out upon it a drink-offering, and poured oil upon it. And Jacob called the name of the place where God spoke with him, Bethel. Jacob set up a statue in the place in which He spoke with him, a statue of stone,* signifies the Holy of truth in that Divine state : *and he poured out upon it a drink-offering,* signifies the Divine good of truth : *and poured oil upon it,* signifies the Divine good of love : *and Jacob called the name of the place where God spoke with him, Bethel,* signifies the Divine natural and its state.

4580. *And Jacob set up a statue in the place in which He spoke with him, a statue of stone* : that this signifies the Holy of truth in that Divine state, appears from the signification of a statue, as denoting the Holy of truth, of which we shall speak presently ; and from the signification of in the place in which He spoke with him, as denoting in that state, see just above, no. 4578. We must first say something concerning the origin of the setting up of statues, and of pouring out a drink-offering upon them, and pouring oil upon them. The statues which ² were set up in ancient times, were either for a sign, for a witness, or for worship : those which were for worship were anointed, and then they were holy ; worship also was performed there, thus in temples, in groves, in forests under the trees, and in other places. This ritual derived its representative from this circumstance, that in the most ancient times stones were set up in the boundaries between families of nations, lest they should transgress those boundaries to do evil to each other, as in the case of Laban and Jacob (Gen. xxxi. 52). Not to transgress those boundaries for the purpose of doing evil, was the law of nations among them ; and whereas those stones were in the boundaries, when the most ancient people, who saw a corresponding spiritual and celestial in every single thing in the Earth, saw these stones as boundaries, they thought of the truths which are the ultimates of order. But their descendants, who beheld less of what is spiritual and celestial, and more of what is worldly, in objects, began to think holily of them merely from a veneration derived from olden time ; and at length the posterity of the Most Ancient people, who lived immediately before the flood, and no longer saw

anything spiritual and celestial in earthly and worldly objects, began to sanctify those stones, by pouring drink-offerings upon them, and anointing them with oil; they were then called statues, and were applied to worship. This remained after the flood in the Ancient church, which was representative; but with this difference, that statues served them as means of arriving at internal worship, for the children and youths were instructed by the parents what they represented, and thus they were led to know holy things, and to be affected with what they represented; hence it is that with the ancients, statues were for worship in temples, groves, and forests, and also upon 3 hills and mountains. But when the internal of worship in the Ancient church altogether perished, and they began to account external things as holy and Divine, and thus to worship them idolatrously, then they erected statues for each god; and whereas the posterity of Jacob was most prone to idolatry, they were forbidden to set up statues, or to have groves, and even to perform any worship on mountains and hills; but they were gathered together into one place, where was the Ark, and afterwards the Temple, thus to Jerusalem; otherwise each family would have had its external things and idols, which it would have worshipped, and thereby the representative of a church could not have been established among that nation. See what was shewn above concerning statues, no. 3727. From these considerations it may appear whence statues are derived, and what they signified; and that when they were applied to worship, holy truth was represented by them: therefore also it is said, that it was a statue of stone, for stone signifies truth in the ultimate of order, nos. 1298, 3720, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3789, 3798. Moreover, it must be known that the Holy is especially predicated of Divine truth, for the Divine is in the Lord, and Divine truth proceeds from Him (nos. 3704, 4577), and is called the Holy.

4581. *And he poured out a drink-offering upon it:* that this signifies the Divine good of truth, appears from the signification of a drink-offering, as denoting the Divine good of truth, of which we shall speak presently: but it must first be said what the good of truth is. The good of truth is that which was elsewhere called the good of faith, and is love towards the neighbor, or charity. There are two universal genera of good, the one is called the good of faith, and the other the good of love; the good of faith is signified by the drink-offering, and the good of love by oil. They who are led by the Lord to good through an internal way, are in the good of love; but they who are led through an external way, are in the good of faith. The men of the celestial church, like the angels of the inmost or third heaven, are in the good of love; but the men of the spiritual church, like the angels of the middle or second heaven,

are in the good of faith. Hence the former is called celestial good, but the latter spiritual good. The difference is the same as between willing well from good-will, and willing well from good understanding. The latter, therefore, namely, spiritual good, the good of faith, or the good of truth, is what is signified by a drink-offering, but the former, namely, celestial good, or the good of love, is what is meant by the oil, in the internal sense. That such things are signified by the oil and the drink-offering, cannot indeed be seen except from the internal sense; but still every one may see that holy things were represented thereby, for unless this had been the case, offering a drink-offering and pouring oil upon a statue of stone would be mere ludicrous and idolatrous ceremonies. In like manner as in the creation of a king, setting a crown upon his head, anointing him on the forehead and wrists with oil out of a horn, putting into his hand a sceptre, a sword and keys, clothing him with a crimson robe, setting him on a silver throne, and next on horseback in his kingly pomp, and also afterwards having him waited upon at table by the great men of his court,—unless these ceremonies represented holy things, and were themselves holy through correspondence with the things of heaven and thus of the church, they would be nothing else than sports like those of little children, but in a greater form, or like plays on the stage. Howbeit, all those rituals derived their origin from the 3 Most Ancient times, when rituals were holy in consequence of their representing and corresponding to the holy things which are in heaven and thence in the church; at this day also they are accounted holy, not in consequence of its being known what they represent, or to what they correspond, but by interpretation as of emblems which are in use. But if it were known what a crown, oil, a horn, a sceptre, a sword, keys, riding on a white horse, being waited upon at table by the great ones of the court, represented, and to what holy thing they each corresponded, mankind would think of them much more holily; but this is not known, and, what is wonderful, mankind are not willing to know it; to such a degree are the representatives and significatives, which are contained in such things, and throughout the Word, destroyed at this day in men's minds. That a 4 drink-offering signifies the good of truth or spiritual good, may appear from the sacrifices in which it was employed. Sacrifices were made either from the herd or from the flock, and were representative of the internal worship of the Lord, see nos. 922, 923, 1823, 2180, 2805, 2807, 2830, 3519; to them were added the meat-offering and the drink-offering; the meat-offering, which consisted of fine flour mixed with oil, signified celestial good, or, what is the same thing, the good of love; oil signifying love to the Lord, and fine flour charity towards the neighbour: but the drink-offering, which consisted of wine, signified

spiritual good, or, what is the same thing, the good of faith; both the meat-offering and drink-offering, therefore, signify the same as the bread and wine in the Holy Supper. That they were added to the burnt-offerings and sacrifices, appears from Moses: "Thou shalt make two lambs the sons of a year for the day continually; the one lamb thou shalt make in the morning, and the other lamb thou shalt make between the evenings, and with the first lamb *a tenth of fine flour mixed with the fourth of a hin of beaten oil*; and a *drink-offering of the fourth of a hin of wine*; so likewise with the other lamb" (Exod. xxix. 38-41). Again: "Ye shall offer in the day in which ye wave the sheaf of the first-fruits of the harvest, an entire lamb the son of his year, for a burnt-offering to Jehovah, *the meat-offering whereof shall be two-tenths of fine flour mingled with oil, and the drink-offering thereof, wine, the fourth of a hin*" (Levit. xxiii. 12, 13, 18). Again: "In the day in which the days of the Nazariteship are fulfilled, . . . he shall offer his offering unto Jehovah, . . . sacrifices, and a basket of unleavened [cakes] of fine flour, cakes mixed with oil, and wafers of unleavened [cakes] anointed with oil, with *their meat-offering and their drink-offerings*" (Numb. vi. 13-15, 17). Again: "Upon the burnt-offering they shall make a *meat-offering of a tenth of fine flour, mingled with a fourth of a hin of oil*; and a *fourth of a hin of wine for a drink-offering*; in one manner upon the burnt-offering of a ram, and in another manner of an ox" (Numb. xv. 3-5, 11). Again: "For the daily burnt-offering thou shalt make a *drink-offering, the fourth of a hin for a lamb*; *in the holy place shalt thou pour out a drink-offering of wine unto Jehorah*" (Numb. xxviii. 6, 7). Moreover, concerning the *meat-offerings* and *drink-offerings* in the various kinds of sacrifices, see Numb. xxviii. 7 to the end; 6 xxix. 1 to the end. That the meat-offering and drink-offering have the above signification, may also appear from this, that love and faith constitute the all of worship; and that in the Holy Supper, the bread, which is there fine flour mixed with oil, and the wine, signify love and faith, thus the all of worship, see nos. 1798, 2165, 2177, 2187, 2343, 3464, 3735, 3813, 4211, 7 4217. But when they receded from the genuine representative of the worship of the Lord, and turned themselves to other gods, and poured out drink-offerings to them, then by drink-offerings were signified those things which are opposite to charity and faith, namely, the evils of the love of the world, and falsities; as in Isaiah: "Ye have waxed hot with the gods under every green tree; . . . also *thou hast poured out to them a drink-offering, thou hast offered a meat-offering*" (lvii. 5, 6); where waxing hot with the gods, denotes the concupiscences of falsity; that gods denote falsities, see nos. 4402, 4544; under every green tree, denotes from a belief of all falsities, nos. 2722, 4552; pouring out to them a drink-offering and offering

a meat-offering, denotes the worship of them. Again: "Ye who forsake Jehovah, who forget the mountain of my holiness, who prepare a table for Gad, and fill a *drink-offering* to Meni" (lxv. 11). In Jeremiah: "The sons gather wood, and the fathers kindle a fire, and the women knead dough, to make cakes for the queen of the heavens, and to *pour out a drink-offering unto other gods*" (vii. 18). Again: "Doing we will do ⁸ every word, which hath gone out of our own mouth, in burning incense to the queen of the heavens, and in *pouring out drink-offerings unto her*, as we have done, we and our fathers, and our princes, in the cities of Judah, and in the streets of Jerusalem" (xliv. 17-19). The queen of the heavens denotes all falsities, for the armies of the heavens in the genuine sense denote truths, but in the opposite sense falsities; in like manner the king and queen; thus the queen denotes all, and pouring out drink-offerings unto her denotes worshipping. Again: "The ⁹ Chaldeans shall burn the city, and the houses on the roofs of which they have offered incense unto Baal, and *poured out drink-offerings unto other gods*" (xxxii. 29). The Chaldeans denote those who are in worship in which is falsity; burning the city denotes destroying and vastating those who are in the doctrinals of falsity; offering incense unto Baal on the roofs of the houses, denotes the worship of evil; pouring out drink-offerings to other gods, denotes the worship of falsity. In ¹⁰ Hosea: "They shall not dwell in the land of Jehovah, but Ephraim shall return into Egypt, and in Assyria they shall eat what is unclean; *they shall not pour out wine to Jehovah*" (ix. 3, 4). Not dwelling in the land of Jehovah, denotes not being in the good of love; "Ephraim shall return into Egypt," denotes that the intellectual of the church shall become scientific and sensual; "they shall eat what is unclean in Assyria," denotes impure and profane things from ratiocination; "they shall not pour out wine to Jehovah," denotes no worship from truth. In Moses: "It shall be said, Where are ¹¹ their gods, the rock in which they trusted, who ate the fat of their sacrifices, and *drank the wine of their drink-offering*, let them rise up and help you" (Deut. xxxii. 37, 38). Gods denote falsities, as above; who ate the fat of their sacrifices, denotes that they destroyed the good of worship; and drank the wine of their drink-offering, denotes that they destroyed the truth of worship. Drink-offerings are also predicated of blood, in David: "They shall multiply their griefs, they have hastened to another, *their drink-offerings of blood* will I not pour out, nor take up their names upon my lips" (Psalm xvi. 4), and thereby are signified profanations of truth, for in that sense blood denotes violence offered to charity, nos. 374, 1005, and profanation, no. 1003.

4582. *And poured oil upon it*: that this signifies the Divine

good of love, appears from the signification of oil, as denoting the Divine good of love, see nos. 886, 3728. In the internal sense, by setting up a statue of stone, pouring out upon it a drink-offering, and pouring oil upon it, is described the process of the progression from truth in the ultimate to more interior truth and good, and at length to the good of love; for the statue of stone is truth in the ultimate of order, see no. 4580; the drink-offering is interior truth and good, no. 4581; but oil is the good of love. Such also was the Lord's process of progression in making His Human Divine, and such also is man's process of progression, when the Lord makes him celestial through regeneration.

4583. *And Jacob called the name of the place where God spoke with him, Bethel*: that this signifies the Divine natural and its state, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421; and from the signification of Bethel, as denoting the Divine natural, see nos. 4559, 4560. That it is the state thereof, is signified by the place where God spoke with him, as above, no. 4578.

4584. Verses 16–20. *And they journeyed from Bethel: and there was yet a tract of land to come to Ephrath: and Rachel brought forth, and she suffered hard things in her bringing forth. And it came to pass in her suffering hard things in her bringing forth, and the midwife said unto her, Fear not, for thou hast this son also. And it came to pass, in her soul going out, that she was about to die; and she called his name Benoni; and his father called him Benjamin. And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, this is Bethlehem. And Jacob set a statue over her grave; this is the statue of Rachel's grave even to this day. They journeyed from Bethel, and there was yet a tract of land to come to Ephrath, signifies that now was the spiritual of the celestial; Joseph is the celestial of the spiritual: and Rachel brought forth, and she suffered hard things in her bringing forth, signifies the temptations of interior truth: and it came to pass in her suffering hard things in her bringing forth, signifies after temptations: and the midwife said unto her, Fear not, signifies perception from the natural: for thou hast this son also, signifies spiritual truth: and it came to pass, in her soul going out, that she was about to die, signifies a state of temptations: and she called his name Benoni, signifies the quality of that state: and his father called him Benjamin, signifies the quality of the spiritual of the celestial: and Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, signifies the end of the former affection of interior truth: this is Bethlehem, signifies in the place thereof [the resurrection] of a new spiritual of the celestial: and Jacob set a statue over her grave, signifies the Holy of spiritual truth about to rise again there: this is the statue of Rachel's*

grace even to this day, signifies the state of the Holy for ever.

4585. *And they journeyed from Bethel, and there was yet a tract of land to come to Ephratah*: that this signifies that now was the spiritual of the celestial, appears from the signification of journeying from Bethel, as denoting the continuity of the progression of the Divine from the Divine natural: journeying denotes continuity, see no. 4554, here, in the supreme sense, the continuity of the progression of the Divine; and Bethlehem is the Divine natural, see nos. 4559, 4560; from the signification of a tract of land to come, as denoting an intermediate, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of Ephratah, as denoting the spiritual of the celestial in a former state, of which we shall speak below when we treat of Bethlehem, which is the spiritual of the celestial in a new state; hence it is said, Ephrath this is Bethlehem (verse 19). The subject treated of in these verses is the progression of the Lord's Divine towards interior things; for when the Lord made His Human Divine, He advanced in a similar order to that in which He makes man new through regeneration, namely, from the external to interiors, thus from truth, which is in the ultimate of order, to the good which is interior and is called spiritual good, and thence to celestial good. But these things cannot fall into the understanding of any one, unless it be known what the external man is, and what the internal; and that the former is distinct from the latter, although they appear as one whilst man lives in the body; also that the natural constitutes the external man, and the rational the internal man; moreover, unless it likewise be known what the spiritual is, and what the celestial. These things, indeed, have been occasionally explained already; nevertheless, they who had no idea concerning them previously, because they were not in any desire of knowing the things which are of eternal life, cannot have any idea concerning them. These persons say, What is the internal man? Is it possible that he can be distinct from the external? Also, what are the natural and the rational? Are they not one? Moreover, what are the spiritual and the celestial? Is not this a new distinction? We have heard of the spiritual; but we have not heard that the celestial is another. Howbeit, the case is thus:—they who have not heretofore procured to themselves any idea on those subjects, because the cares of the world and of the body possess all their thought, and take away all desire of such knowledge, or because they suppose it enough to know doctrinals as the common people know them, and that it is not worth while to think further, urging that they see the world, but do not see the other life, and that perhaps there is another life, and perhaps there is not,—such persons remove these subjects from

themselves, for even at the first glance they reject them in
4 heart. Nevertheless, since the subjects contained in the
internal sense of the Word are such, and cannot be explained
without adequate terms, and as we have no more adequate
terms to express exterior things than by the natural, interior
things by the rational, the things which are of truth
by the spiritual, and the things which are of good by
the celestial, it is therefore necessary to employ those expres-
sions; for without expressions adequate to the subject it
is impossible for anything to be described. To the intent,
then, that they who are in the desire of knowing, may
receive some idea of what the spiritual of the celestial is,
which Benjamin represents, and which Bethlehem signifies,
we will say a few words on the subject. The subject above
treated of, in the supreme sense, is the glorification of the
Lord's natural; and in the respective sense, the regeneration
of man as to his natural. That Jacob represented the man of
the church as to his external, and Israel as to his internal,
thus Jacob as to his exterior natural, and Israel as to his
interior, was shewn above in no. 4286; for the spiritual man is
from the natural, but the celestial man from the rational. It
was also shewn that the Lord's glorification proceeded from
external things to interior, in like manner as the regeneration
of man proceeds, and that for the sake of this representation
5 Jacob was called Israel. But the subject now treated of is the
further progression towards interior things, namely, towards
the rational; for, as we just now said, the rational constitutes
the internal man. The intermediate between the internal of the
natural and the external of the rational is what is meant
by the spiritual of the celestial, signified by Ephratah and
Bethlehem, and represented by Benjamin. This intermediate
derives something from the internal of the natural, which is
Israel, and from the external of the rational, which is Joseph;
for that which is intermediate must needs derive something
from each, otherwise it cannot serve for an intermediate. In
order that any one from spiritual may become celestial, he
must needs advance through this intermediate, inasmuch as
without an intermediate it is not possible to climb up to higher
6 things. The quality, therefore, of the progress made through
this intermediate is here described in the internal sense by
Jacob's coming to Ephratah, and by Rachel there bringing
forth Benjamin. Hence it is evident that by their journeying
from Bethel, and there being yet a tract of land to come to
Ephratah, is signified the continuity of the progression of the
Lord's Divine from the Divine natural to the spiritual of the
celestial, signified by Ephratah and Bethlehem, and represented
by Benjamin. The spiritual of the celestial is the intermediate
spoken of above; it is called spiritual from the spiritual man,

who, viewed in himself, is the interior of the natural, and celestial from the celestial man, who, viewed in himself, is [the interior of] the rational; Joseph is the exterior of the rational, wherefore of it is predicated the celestial of the spiritual from the rational.

4586. *And Rachel brought forth, and she suffered hard things in her bringing forth*: that this signifies the temptations of interior truth, appears from the signification of bringing forth, as denoting the existence of the spiritual things of truth, and of the celestial things of good: for in the internal sense, nothing else is meant by bringing forth, than such things as relate to spiritual birth, see nos. 1145, 1255, 2584, 3860, 3868, 3905, 3915, 3919, 4070; from the representation of Rachel, as denoting the affection of interior truth, see nos. 3758, 3782, 3793, 3819; and from the signification of suffering hard things, as denoting undergoing temptations; for when predicated of truths and goods, or of spiritual and celestial things, this expression can have no other signification, since no one can attain to those things except through temptations; for in this case interior goods and truths combat with the evils and falsities that are from a hereditary and actual [life], man being kept on such occasions by the Lord in goods and truths from within, and being assaulted by evils and falsities which burst forth from the hereditary, and are present from the actual; that is, the spirits and genii who are in those evils and falsities, and with the man, so assail him. Hence come temptations, whereby not only evils and falsities, when conquered, are rejected and removed, but also goods and truths are confirmed. These are the things signified by Rachel bringing forth, and suffering hard things in her bringing forth.

4587. *And it came to pass in her suffering hard things in her bringing forth*: that this signifies after temptations, appears from what has been said just above, no. 4586, thus without further explanation.

4588. *And the midwife said unto her, Fear not*: that this signifies perception from the natural, appears from the signification of saying in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perception, see nos. 1791, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1898, 1919, 2080, 2619, 2862, 3395, 3509; and from the signification of a midwife, as denoting the natural. The midwife here denotes the natural, because when interior temptations are undergone, that is, when the interior man undergoes temptations, the natural is like a midwife; for unless the natural gives aid, it is impossible for any birth of interior truth to exist, since it is the natural which receives into its bosom interior truths when they are born, for it gives them facilities for being born. Such is the case with the things which are of spiritual birth, that reception must be altogether in the natural. This is the reason

why, while man is being regenerated, the natural is first prepared to receive, and so far as it is rendered capable of receiving, so far interior truths and goods can be brought forth and multiplied. For this reason also, if the natural man be not prepared to receive the truths and goods of faith in the life of the body, he cannot receive them in the other life, and thus he cannot be saved; this is what is meant by the saying so generally in use, that as the tree falls, so it lies, or, as the man dies, so is his state. For man has with him in the other life all the natural memory, or the memory of the external man, but in that life it is not allowed to use it (see nos. 2469–2494), wherefore it is there as a fundamental plane, into which interior truths and goods fall, and if that plane is not capable of receiving the goods and truths which flow in from the interior, the interior goods and truths are either extinguished, or perverted, or rejected. From these considerations it may appear that the natural is like a midwife. That the natural, so far as it is recipient when the interior man brings forth, is like a midwife, may also appear from the internal sense of the things related of the midwives, who kept alive the sons of the Hebrew women, contrary to the command of Pharaoh, as thus related in Moses: “The king of Egypt spoke to the *midwives* of the Hebrew women, and he said, When ye do the office of a midwife to the Hebrew women, and see them upon the stools, if he be a son, ye shall kill him, and if she be a daughter, she shall be kept alive. And the midwives feared God, and did not as the king of Egypt spoke unto them, they kept alive the sons. And the king of Egypt called the *midwives* and said unto them, Wherefore have ye done this word, and have kept alive the sons? And the *midwives* said unto Pharaoh, Because the Hebrew women are not as the Egyptian women, for they are lively, and they have brought forth before the *midwife* cometh unto them. And God did well with the *midwives*, and the people multiplied, and became very numerous. And it came to pass, because the *midwives* feared God, and he made them houses” (Exod. i. 15–21). By the daughters and sons whom the Hebrew women brought forth, are represented the goods and truths of the New Church; by the midwives, the natural so far as it is recipient of goods and truths; by the king of Egypt, the scientific in general, see nos. 1164, 1165, 1186, which extinguishes truths, as happens when the scientific enters into the things of faith through a perverted way, believing nothing but what the sensual and scientific dictates. That midwives here denote the receptions of truth in the natural, will be confirmed, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, when the things contained in that chapter come to be explained.

4589. *For thou shalt have this son also*: that this signifies

spiritual truth, appears from the signification of a son, as denoting truth, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373; in the present case spiritual truth, because it is Benjamin, who here is the son, by whom is represented the spiritual of the celestial.

4590. *And it came to pass, in her soul going out, that she was about to die:* that this signifies a state of temptations, appears from the signification of the going forth of the soul, and of dying, as denoting the ultimate of temptation, which takes place when the old man dies, and the new receives life. That this is the signification, is evident from what precedes, that she suffered hard things in her bringing forth, denotes the temptation of interior truth, nos. 4586, 4587, and from what follows at verse 19, that Rachel died.

4591. *And she called his name Benoni:* that this signifies the quality of that state, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, of which much has been said heretofore. The state here described is, in the internal sense, a state of temptations; the quality of this state is signified by Benoni, for in the original language Benoni signifies a son of my grief or mourning. That names significative of state were given to infants in old time, see nos. 1946, 2643, 3422, 4298.

4592. *And his father called him Benjamin:* that this signifies the quality of the spiritual of the celestial, appears from the representation of Benjamin, as denoting the spiritual of the celestial. What this is, was explained above, no. 4585, namely, that it is the intermediate between the spiritual and the celestial, or between the spiritual man and the celestial. Benjamin, in the original language, signifies a son of the right hand, by which is signified spiritual truth which is from celestial good, and thus power, for good has power through truth, see no. 3563; a son denotes truth, nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373; and the hand denotes power, nos. 878, 3091, 3563, hence the right hand denotes the highest power. Hence it is evident what is signified by sitting at the right hand of God, namely, a state of power through the truth which is from good, no. 3387, which, when predicated of the Lord, is omnipotence, and also the Divine truth which proceeds from the Divine good of the Lord, as in Psalm cx. 1; Matt. xxii. 42; xxvi. 63, 64; Mark xiv. 61, 62; xvi. 19; Luke xxii. 69; and whereas it is Divine power, that is, omnipotence, it is there said, at the right hand of the power or might of God. Hence ² it is manifest what Benjamin signifies in the genuine sense, namely, spiritual truth which is from the celestial good, which is Joseph; both together, therefore, are that intermediate which is between the spiritual man and the celestial man, as was said above, no. 4585; but this good and truth are distinct from the

celestial represented by Judah, and from the spiritual represented by Israel, for the former is higher or interior, and the latter is lower or exterior; for they are, as was said, an intermediate. But an idea of the good represented by Joseph, and of the truth represented by Benjamin, cannot be had by any one, unless he be illustrated by the light of heaven; the angels have a clear idea concerning them, because all their ideas of thought are from the light of heaven, which is from the Lord, in which they see and perceive indefinite things that man
3 cannot in any wise comprehend, still less utter. This may be illustrated by the following case. All men whatsoever are born natural, with the power of becoming either celestial or spiritual; but the Lord alone was born spiritual celestial, and in consequence thereof He was born in Bethlehem, where is the boundary of the land of Benjamin, for by Bethlehem is signified the spiritual of the celestial, and by Benjamin is represented the spiritual of the celestial; the reason why He alone was born spiritual celestial, is, that the Divine was in Him. These things cannot possibly be comprehended by any one who is not in the light of heaven; for he who is in the light of the world, and has perception from that light, scarcely knows what truth and good are, still less what it is to ascend to the interior things of truth and good by degrees; thus he knows nothing whatever of the innumerable things thereof in each degree, which are manifest before the angels in a light as of noonday; hence it is evident
4 that the quality of the wisdom of the angels is in respect to that of men. There are six names which frequently occur in the propheticals, where the church is treated of, namely, Judah, Joseph, Benjamin, Ephraim, Israel, and Jacob. He who does not know what of good and truth of the church is meant by each name in the internal sense, cannot possibly know anything of the Divine arcana of the Word where those names occur; nor can he know what of the church is meant, unless he knows what the celestial is, which is Judah; what the celestial of the spiritual is, which is Joseph; what the spiritual of the celestial, which is Benjamin; what the intellectual of the church, which is Ephraim; what the internal spiritual, which is Israel; and
5 what the external spiritual, which is Jacob. As to what specifically concerns Benjamin, inasmuch as he represents the spiritual of the celestial, and Joseph the celestial of the spiritual, and thus both together represent the intermediate between the celestial and spiritual man, and hence are most conjoined, therefore also their conjunction is described in the historicals concerning Joseph as follows: "Joseph said unto his brethren, *that they should bring their youngest brother, lest they die*" (Gen. xlii. 20). When they returned with Benjamin, and Joseph "saw Benjamin his brother, he said, *Is this your youngest brother? And he said, God be gracious unto thee, my*

son. *And Joseph made haste, for his bowels were moved towards his brother, and he sought to weep, and therefore he entered into his bed-chamber, and wept there*” (Gen. xliii. 29, 30). “*And he multiplied Benjamin’s portion fivefold above the portion of them all*” (verse 34). After he had opened himself to his brethren, “*he fell upon his brother Benjamin’s neck and wept, and Benjamin wept upon his neck*” (xlv. 14). “*And he gave to all changes of garments, but to Benjamin he gave three hundred of silver, and five changes of garments* (verse 22). From these considerations ⁶ it is evident that Joseph and Benjamin were most conjoined, not because they were of one mother, but because by them is represented the spiritual conjunction which there is between the good, which is Joseph, and the truth, which is Benjamin, and because each is an intermediate between the celestial and the spiritual man: therefore Joseph could not be conjoined with his brethren, nor with his father, except through Benjamin; for without an intermediate, conjunction cannot have place, and this was the reason why Joseph did not reveal himself sooner. Moreover also in other parts of the Word, especially ⁷ the prophetic, by Benjamin is signified the spiritual truth which is of the church; as in the prophetic enunciation of Moses concerning the sons of Israel: “*To Benjamin he said, The beloved of Jehovah, he shall dwell confidently upon him, covering over him all the day, and he shall dwell between his shoulders*” (Deut. xxxiii. 12). The beloved of Jehovah is spiritual truth which is from celestial good; this good is said to dwell confidently with that truth, to cover it the whole day, and also to dwell between its shoulders; for shoulders, in the internal sense, are the all of power, see no. 1085, and the all of power belongs to good through truth, no. 3563. In Jeremiah: ⁸ “*O ye sons of Benjamin, flee out of the midst of Jerusalem, and sounding sound with the trumpet (buccina), and upon the house of the vineyard lift up a prophecy, because evil looks out from the north, and a great breaking*” (vi. 1). The sons of Benjamin denote spiritual truth from the celestial, Jerusalem denotes the spiritual church, also the house of the vineyard or Beth-hakkerem, evil from the north denotes man’s sensual and the scientific thence. In the same prophet: “*It shall come to pass, . . . if ye sanctify the day of the sabbath, . . . they shall enter from the cities of Judah, and from the places round about Jerusalem, and from the land of Benjamin, and from the plain, and from the mountains, and from the south, offering burnt-offering and sacrifice, and meat-offering, and frankincense, and offering thanksgiving, unto the house of Jehovah*” (xvii. 24, 26). And again, in the same prophet: “*In the cities of ⁹ the mountain, in the cities of the plain, in the cities of the south, and in the land of Benjamin, and in the places round about Jerusalem, and in the cities of Judah, flocks shall yet*

pass near the hands of him that numbereth" (xxxiii. 13); where the land of Benjamin also denotes the spiritual truth which is of the church; for all the things which are of the church, from the first degree to the last, are signified by the cities of Judah, the places round about Jerusalem, the land of Benjamin, the plain, the mountain, and the south. In Hosea: "Sound ye the trumpet ¹⁰ (*buccina*) in *Gibeah*, the trumpet (*tuba*) in *Ramah*, cry aloud in *Bethaven*, after thee, O Benjamin, Ephraim shall be desolate in the day of reproof" (v. 8, 9). Gibeah, Ramah, and Bethaven denote the things of spiritual truth from the celestial, which is Benjamin, for Gibeah was Benjamin's (Judges xix. 14); also Ramah (Joshua xviii. 25); as likewise Bethaven (verse 12). Sounding with the trumpet (*buccina*) and trumpet (*tuba*) and crying aloud, denote announcing that the intellectual of the church, ¹¹ which is Ephraim, is desolate. In Obadiah: "The house of Jacob shall become a fire, and the house of Joseph a flame, the house of Esau for stubble; . . . and they of the south shall inherit the mountain of Esau, and they in the plain, the Philistines, and they shall inherit the field of Ephraim, and the field of Samaria, and *Benjamin* [shall inherit] Gilead" (verses 18, 19). That names signify things, is very manifest in this as well as in other passages; for unless it be known what is signified by the house of Jacob, the house of Joseph, the house of Esau, the mountain of Esau, the Philistines, the field of Ephraim, the field of Samaria, Benjamin, and Gilead, and also what by they of the south, by a house, a plain, a mountain, a field, nothing in this passage can be comprehended; neither were the things done, which are there said historically; but he who knows what each expression involves, will find therein heavenly arcana; Benjamin also in this passage is the spiritual ¹² from the celestial. In like manner in Zechariah: "Jehovah shall be for a king over the whole earth; in that day there shall be one Jehovah, and His name one: the whole earth shall encompass as a plain from Gibeah even to Rimmon, . . . and shall dwell beneath itself, hence *from the gate of Benjamin* even to the place of the first gate, unto the gate of the corners, and the tower Chananeel, unto the king's wine-presses" (xiv. 9, 10). In like manner in David: "Give ear, O Shepherd, Who leadest Joseph like a flock, Who sittest upon the cherubim; before Ephraim, and *Benjamin*, and Manasseh, stir up thy power, and come and save us" (1'salm lxxx. 2, 3 [1, 2]). In like manner in the prophetic enunciation of Deborah and Barak: "Jehovah shall bear rule for me among the mighty: out of Ephraim whose root is in Amalek; *after thee, Benjamin, among thy people*, from Machir shall descend lawgivers, and from Zebulun they who bear the sceptre of the scribe" ¹³ (Judges v. 13, 14). In John: "I heard the number of the sealed, an hundred and forty-four thousand were sealed of all

the tribes of Israel; of *the tribe of Zebulun* were sealed twelve thousand; of *the tribe of Joseph* were sealed twelve thousand; of *the tribe of Benjamin* were sealed twelve thousand" (Apoc. vii. 4, 8): where by the tribes of Israel are signified those who are in goods and truths, and thence in the Lord's kingdom; for tribes and twelve, or, what is the same thing, twelve thousand, are all things of love and faith, or of good and truth, see nos. 577, 2089, 2129, 2130, 3272, 3858, 3913, 3926, 3939, 4060; these things are there distributed into four classes, the last of which consists of the twelve thousand sealed out of Zebulun, Joseph, and Benjamin, because by the tribe of Zebulun is signified the heavenly marriage, see nos. 3960, 3961, in which is heaven, thus in which are all things; Joseph there is the celestial of the spiritual, or the good of truth; and Benjamin is the truth of that good, or the spiritual of the celestial, this is the conjugal [principle] in heaven; hence it is that they are named last. Inasmuch as by Benjamin was ¹⁴ represented the spiritual of the celestial of the church, or the truth of good, which is intermediate between celestial good and spiritual truth, therefore Jerusalem fell to the sons of Benjamin for an inheritance; for Jerusalem, before Zion was built there, signified the church in general. That Jerusalem fell to the lot of Benjamin, see Joshua xviii. 28 and Judges i. 21.

4593. *And Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath*: that this signifies the end of the former affection of interior truth, appears from the signification of dying, as denoting ceasing to be such, see no. 494, thus denoting an end; from the representation of Rachel, as denoting the affection of interior truth, see nos. 3758, 3782, 3793, 3819; from the signification of burying, as denoting the rejection of a former state, and the resuscitation of a new one, see nos. 2916, 2917, 3256; and from the signification of Ephrath, as denoting the spiritual of the celestial in a former state, see no. 4585. Hence it is evident that by Rachel dying and being buried in the way to Ephrath, is signified the end of the state of the former affection of interior truth, and the resuscitation of a new state, which is Bethlehem, of which we shall speak presently. In the genuine ² sense, by Rachel dying and being buried in the way to Ephrath, is signified that the hereditary was expelled for ever through temptations; the hereditary was the human affection of interior truth, which the Divine affection expelled: hence also, that son was called by the mother, Benoni, or a son of grief; but by the father, Benjamin, or a son of the right hand. In the human affection which is from the mother, there is an hereditary in which is evil, but in the Divine affection there is nothing but good; for in the human affection there is the glory of self and of the world as an end for the sake of self, but in the Divine affection there is an end for the sake of self that it may be

from self to save the human race, according to the Lord's words in John: "I pray for those whom Thou hast given Me; for all Mine are Thine, and Thine are Mine, *but I am glorified in them.* That they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us; . . . *I have given them the glory which Thou hast given me,* that they may be one, as We are one; I in them, and Thou in Me" (xvii. 9, 10, 21-23).

4594. *This is Bethlehem*: that this signifies in the place thereof the resurrection of a new spiritual of the celestial, appears from the signification of Bethlehem, as denoting the spiritual of the celestial in a new state: for Ephrath is the spiritual of the celestial in a former state, see no. 4585; by being buried there, is signified the resurrection of a new state, no. 4593. That Rachel brought forth her other son, or Benjamin, in Bethlehem, and died in bringing forth, also that David was born in Bethlehem, and was there anointed to be king, and finally that the Lord was born there, is an arcanum which has not heretofore been revealed; nor could it be revealed to any one who did not know what was signified by Ephrath and by Bethlehem, and what was represented by Benjamin, and by David; especially who did not know what the spiritual of the celestial is, for this was signified by those
² places, and represented by those persons. The Lord was born there, and not elsewhere, because He alone was born a spiritual celestial man; but all others are born natural, with the faculty, or power, of becoming either celestial or spiritual through regeneration by the Lord. The reason why the Lord was born a spiritual celestial man, was, that He might make His Human Divine, according to order from the lowest degree to the highest, and might thereby arrange into order all things in the heavens and in the hells; for the spiritual celestial is an intermediate between the natural or external man, and between the rational or internal, see above, nos. 4585, 4592, thus the natural or external was below it, and the rational or
³ internal above it. He who cannot apprehend these things, cannot comprehend, by any revelation whatsoever, why the Lord was born in Bethlehem; for from the Most Ancient time, Ephrath signified the spiritual of the celestial, hence afterwards Bethlehem: hence it is that it is said in David: "He sware unto Jehovah, he vowed to the Mighty One of Jacob, If I shall enter into the tent of my house, if I shall go up upon the couch of my bed, if I shall give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I shall find a place for Jehovah, dwellings for the Mighty One of Jacob; *lo, we heard of Him in Ephratah,* we found Him in the fields of the forest; we will enter into His dwellings, we will bow down ourselves at the footstool of His feet" (Psalm cxxxii. 2-7). That this was

spoken of the Lord, is very manifest; we heard of *Him*, and we found *Him*, is there expressed in the end in the original language by the letter H taken out of the name of Jehovah. And in Micah: "Thou *Bethlehem Ephratah*, it is a little thing⁴ that thou be among the thousands of Judah, out of thee shall He go forth unto me who shall be ruler in Israel, and His going forth from of old, from the days of eternity" (v. 1 [2]; Matt. ii. 6). From these prophecies it was known to the Jewish people that the Messiah or Christ would be born in Bethlehem, as is evident from this passage in Matthew: "Herod gathered together all the chief priests and scribes of the people, and inquired of them where Christ (the Messiah) should be born; they said unto him, In *Bethlehem* of Judea (ii. 4, 5); and in John: "The Jews said, Doth not the scripture say, that Christ (the Messiah) should come of the seed of David, and *out of Bethlehem*, the city where David was?" (vii. 42). That He was also born there, see Matt. ii. 1; Luke ii. 4-7. Hence also, and because He was of David, the Lord is called a rod from the stem of Jesse, and the root of Jesse (Isaiah xi. 1, 10); for Jesse the father of David was a Bethlehemite, and David was born there, and was also anointed king (1 Sam. xvi. 1-14; xvii. 12); hence Bethlehem was called the city of David (Luke ii. 4, 11; John vii. 42). By David is especially represented the Lord as to the kingship, or the Divine Truth, no. 1888.

4595. *And Jacob set a statue over her grave*: that this signifies the Holy of spiritual truth about to rise again there, appears from the signification of a statue, as denoting the Holy of truth, see no. 4580, here, of spiritual truth from the celestial, because that truth is treated of; and from the signification of a grave, as denoting resurrection, see nos. 2916, 2917, 3256.

4596. *This is the statue of Rachel's grave even to this day*: that this signifies a state of the Holy for ever, appears from the signification of a statue, as denoting the Holy of truth; from the signification of a grave, as denoting resurrection, concerning which, see just above; and from the signification of even to this day, as denoting for ever, see nos. 2838, 3998.

4597. Verses 21, 22. *And Israel journeyed, and stretched his tent from beyond the tower Eder. And it came to pass, when Israel dwelt in this land, and Reuben went, and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine: and Israel heard it. And Israel journeyed, signifies the celestial spiritual of the natural at this time: and stretched his tent from beyond the tower Eder, signifies the interior things thereof: and it came to pass when Israel dwelt in this land, signifies when in this state: and Reuben went, and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine, signifies profanation of good by faith separate: and Israel heard it, signifies that this faith was rejected.*

4598. *And Israel journeyed*: that this signifies the celestial

spiritual of the natural at this time, appears from the signification of journeying, as denoting that which is successive or continuous, see nos. 4375, 4554, in the present case towards more interior things; and from the representation of Israel, in this passage, as denoting the celestial spiritual of the natural, see no. 4286; what the celestial spiritual of the natural is, has been above explained, namely, that it is the good of truth, or the good of charity procured by the truth of faith. What progression towards interior things is, is but little known in the world. It is not progression into scientifics, for this often takes place without any progression towards interior things, and frequently with retrogression; neither is its progression into manly judgment, for this also sometimes takes place with retrogression from interior things; neither is its progression into the Knowledges of interior truth, for Knowledges effect nothing unless man is affected by them. Progression towards interior things is progression towards heaven and the Lord, through the Knowledges of truth implanted in the affection² thereof, thus through the affections. The quality of progression towards interior things does not appear to any one in the world; but it is manifest in the other life, being there a progression from a sort of mist into the light; for they who are in exterior things alone, are respectively in a mist, and they are also seen by the angels in a mist; but they who are in interior things, are in light, consequently in wisdom, for light in the other life is wisdom; and, what is wonderful, they who are in a mist, cannot see those who are in light that they are in light; but they who are in light, can see those who are in a mist that they are in a mist. As the progression of the Lord's Divine towards interior things is treated of, Jacob is here called Israel; but where that progression is not treated of, he is called Jacob, as in verse 20 of this chapter, and in the last verse.

4599. *And stretched his tent from beyond the tower Eder*: that this signifies the interior things thereof, appears from the signification of stretching a tent, as denoting the progression of what is holy, in the present case towards interior things; that a tent denotes what is holy, see nos. 414, 1102, 2145, 2152, 3312, 4391; from the signification of from beyond the tower, as denoting into interior things, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of Eder, as denoting the quality of the state of the progression of what is holy to interior things. The tower Eder had that signification of old, but as it does not occur in any other passage of the Word, except in Joshua, chap. xv. 21, it cannot be confirmed, as other names, from parallel passages. "From beyond the tower" denotes to interior things, because the things which are interior are expressed by those which are elevated and high, thus by mountains, hills, towers, the roofs of houses, and the like; the

reason is, because interior things appear as higher before minds which derive their ideas from the natural things of the world through the external sensu-als, see no. 2148. That towers² signify interior things, may also appear from other passages in the Word, as in Isaiah: "My beloved had a vineyard in the horn of a son of oil, which he encompassed about, and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with a noble vine, and *built a tower in the midst thereof*" (Isaiah v. 1, 2), where a vineyard denotes the spiritual church; the noble vine, spiritual good; the tower built in the midst thereof, the interiors of truth. In like manner also in the Lord's parable in Matthew: "A man, a householder, planted a vineyard, and made a hedge about it, and digged a wine-press in it, and *built a tower*, and let it out to husbandmen" (xxi. 33; Mark xii. 1). In Ezekiel: 3 "The sons of Arvad and thine army upon thy walls round about, and the Gammadim were in *thy towers*, they hanged their shields upon thy walls round about; these have perfected thy beauty" (xxvii. 11); speaking of Tyre, whereby are signified the Knowledges of good and truth, or they who are therein; the Gammadim in the towers thereof, denote the Knowledges of interior truth. In Micah: "Jehovah shall reign over them⁴ in the mountain of Zion, from now and to eternity; and thou, *O tower of the flock*; the hill of the daughter of Zion, unto thee shall come and return the former kingdom, the kingdom of the daughter of Jerusalem" (iv. 7, 8). In this passage the Lord's celestial kingdom is described; its inmost, which is love to the Lord, by the mountain of Zion; its derivative, which is mutual love, which in the spiritual sense is called charity towards the neighbor, by the hill of the daughter of Zion; its interior truths of good, by the tower of the flock; that hence comes the spiritual kingdom of the celestial, is signified by the kingdom of the daughter of Jerusalem. In David: "The mountain of Zion shall rejoice, the daughters of Judah shall exult, because of thy judgments; walk about Zion, and go round about her, *number the towers thereof*" (Psalm xlviii. 12, 13 [11, 12]); where towers denote the interior truths which defend the things of love and charity. In Luke: "Whosoever doth not⁵ bear his cross, and come after Me, cannot be My disciple; for which of you, *wishing to build a tower*, doth not first sit down and count the cost whether he hath wherewithal to finish it? . . . Or what king, going to make war against another king, does not first sit down and consult, whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him who cometh against him with twenty thousand?" (xiv. 27, 28, 31). He who does not know the internal sense of the Word, cannot suppose otherwise than that the Lord here spoke comparatively; and that by building a tower and making war, nothing else is understood: not knowing that all comparisons in the Word are significative and

representative; and that building a tower, is procuring interior truths; and making war, is fighting from those truths; for the subject there treated of is the temptations which they undergo who are of the church, and are there called the Lord's disciples. Those temptations are signified by their cross which they shall bear; and that they never conquer of themselves and by their own power, but from the Lord, is signified by what follows: "He who doth not deny all his faculties, cannot be my disciple" (Luke xiv. 33). Thus these things cohere; whereas if the things mentioned concerning a tower and war be understood only comparatively without an interior sense, they do not cohere. Hence it is evident what light is obtained from the
 6 internal sense. The interiors of those who are in the love of self and of the world, thus the falsities from which they combat, and by which they confirm their religiosity, are also expressed by towers in the opposite sense, as in Isaiah: "The height of men (*ciri*) shall be bowed down, and Jehovah Zebaoth shall be exalted above every one proud and high, and above every one lifted up, and he shall be humbled; and above all the cedars of Lebanon high and lifted up, and above all the oaks of Bashan, and above all the high mountains, and above all the hills that are lifted up, and *above every lofty tower*, and above every fortified wall" (ii. 11-17), where the interior and exterior things of those loves are described by cedars, oaks, mountains, hills, a tower, and a wall; interior falsities by a tower: so also interior things are described by those which are high, but with this difference, that they who are in evils and falsities believe themselves high and above others, but they who are in goods and truths believe themselves less than and below others (Matt. xx. 26, 27; Mark x. 44); nevertheless, goods and truths are described by high things, because in heaven they are nearer to the Highest, that is, to the Lord. Moreover, in the Word, towers are predicated of truths, but mountains of goods.

4600. *And it came to pass, when Israel dwelt in this land:* that this signifies when in this state, namely, of good from truth, appears from the signification of dwelling, as denoting living, for dwelling has a like signification with inhabiting, but with this difference, that dwelling is predicated of truth, but inhabiting of good; that inhabiting is being and living, thus a state, see no. 3384: and from the signification of the land, as denoting the church as to good, see nos. 566, 662, 1066, 1068, 1262, 1413, 1607, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 2571, 2928, 3355, 4447, 4535, in the present case as to the good of truth; the state hereof, in which Israel now was, is here signified.

4601. *And Reuben went, and lay with Bilhah his father's concubine:* that this signifies the profanation of good by faith separate; and that by "Israel heard it," is signified that that faith was rejected, appears from the representation of Reuben,

as denoting faith in doctrine and intellect, which is the first of the church, see nos. 3861, 3866, in the present case this faith separate from charity, of which we shall speak presently; from the signification of lying with Bilhah his father's concubine, as denoting the profanation of good; for committing adultery signifies perverting or adulterating goods, nos. 2466, 2729, 3399; but lying with a father's concubine denotes profaning them; and from the signification of Israel heard it, as denoting that this faith was rejected. In the proper sense, by Israel hearing, is signified that the spiritual church knew this and assented, for by hearing is signified hearkening, and by Israel the spiritual church; but that the true church does not assent, will appear from what will be said concerning Reuben: but in the internal sense it signifies that that faith was rejected; for it is not said what Jacob felt and thought concerning that wicked crime: but that he was altogether averse to it and abhorred it, is evident from his prophetic enunciation concerning Reuben: "Reuben, my first-born, thou art my strength, and the beginning of my might, excellent in honor, and excellent in power; light as water, *thou shalt not excel, because thou wentest up to thy father's bed, then thou profanedst it; he went up to my couch*" (Gen. xlix. 3, 4); and Reuben on this account was deprived of the birthright (1 Chron. v. 1). Hence it is evident that by Israel hearing, is signified that this faith was rejected. That the birthright denotes the faith of the church, see nos. 352, 2435, 3325. The profanation of good by faith separate, is effected when the truth of the church and its good is acknowledged and believed, and yet men live contrary thereto; for with those who separate the things which are of faith from those which are of charity in understanding and thence in life, evil is conjoined with truth, and falsity with good, and it is this conjunction itself which is called profanation: it is otherwise with those who, although they know what the truth and good of faith are, still do not in heart believe: see what was said and shewn above concerning profanation, nos. 301-303, 571, 582, 593, 1001, 1003, 1008, 1010, 1059, 1327, 1328, 2051, 2426, 3398, 3399, 3402, 3489, 3898, 4050, 4289: and that the profanation of good by faith separate was represented by Cain slaying Abel; by Ham being cursed of his father; and by the Egyptians being drowned in the Red Sea, no. 3325; and that it is here represented by Reuben, see nos. 3325, 3870. To the intent that they might be saved who are of the spiritual church, the Lord miraculously separated their intellectual part from the voluntary part, and gave to the intellectual part the power of receiving a new voluntary, see nos. 863, 875, 895, 927, 928, 1023, 1043, 1044, 2256, 4328, 4493; when therefore the intellectual apprehends and perceives the good of faith, and appropriates it to itself, and the

voluntary of man, that is, an evil will, still reigns and rules, in this case conjunction is effected of truth and evil, and of good and falsity. This conjunction is profanation, and is meant by eating and drinking unworthily in the Holy Supper; from such persons, good, which is there signified by the body, and truth, signified by the blood, cannot be separated; for things so conjoined cannot be separated to eternity, wherefore the deepest hell awaits such persons. But they who know what the truth and good of faith is, and yet do not in heart believe, as is the case with the generality at this day, cannot profane it, because the intellectual does not receive it, and imbue
4 itself therewith. The subject here treated of is the rejection of this faith, because in what immediately follows, the subjects treated of are truths and goods in their genuine order, and then their conjunction with the rational or intellectual; the sons of Jacob, who are presently named, are truths and goods in that order, and Isaac is the rational or intellectual; the coming of Jacob with his sons to Isaac, in the internal sense, denotes that conjunction with the intellectual.

4602. Verses 22-26. *And the sons of Jacob were twelve. The sons of Leah; Jacob's first-born Reuben, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun. The sons of Rachel; Joseph and Benjamin. And the sons of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid; Dan and Naphtali. And the sons of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid; Gad and Asher. These are the sons of Jacob, who were born to him in Padan-Aram. And the sons of Jacob were twelve,* signifies the state of all things now in the Divine natural: *the sons of Leah,* signifies external Divine goods and truths in their order: *Jacob's first-born Reuben,* signifies the good of faith: *and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun,* signify the essentials of them: *the sons of Rachel; Joseph and Benjamin,* signify interior goods and truths: *and the sons of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid; Dan and Naphtali,* signify subsequent things serviceable to interior things: *and the sons of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid; Gad and Asher,* signify things serviceable to exterior things: *these are the sons of Jacob, who were born to him in Padan-Aram,* signifies their origin and state at this time.

4603. *And the sons of Jacob were twelve:* that this signifies the state of all things now in the Divine natural, appears from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the Divine natural, of which frequent mention has been made above; and from the signification of twelve, as denoting all things, and when predicated of the sons of Jacob, or of the tribes named from them, as denoting all things of truth and good, see nos. 2089, 2129, 2130, 3272, 3858, 3913, 3939. It has been said of the Lord's natural, how He made it in Himself Divine, for Jacob represented it; but now the conjunction of the Divine natural with the rational is treated of, which conjunction is represented by

the coming of Jacob with Isaac, for Isaac represents the Lord's Divine rational; hence it is that all the sons of Jacob are again recounted, for all the things of truth and good ought to be in the natural, before it can be fully conjoined with the rational, inasmuch as the natural serves the rational for a receptacle; therefore they are recounted. But it is to be noted, that the sons of Jacob are now named in another order than before, for the sons of Bilhah and Zilpah, namely, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, and Asher, are named in the last place, although they were born before Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, and Benjamin; the reason is that the subject now treated of is the order in which the truths and goods in the natural are, when this was made Divine; for according to the state of the thing treated of is the order in which they are named, see nos. 3862, 3928, 3939.

4604. *The sons of Leah*: that this signifies external Divine goods and truths in their order, appears from the representation of Leah, as denoting the affection of external truth, see nos. 3793, 3819; hence her sons are those things which are represented by Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, and Zebulun, of which we proceed to speak.

4605. *The first-born of Jacob, Reuben*: that this signifies the good of faith, appears from the signification of the first-born, as denoting faith, see nos. 352, 367, 2435, 3325; from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the good of natural truth, see no. 4538; and from the representation of Reuben, as denoting the quality of faith. Reuben, in the genuine sense, signifies the truth of faith, nos. 3861, 3866; but after the truth of faith was made good, he signifies the good of faith; faith also regarded in itself is charity, thus the truth of faith regarded in itself is the good of faith, inasmuch as faith cannot possibly exist except from charity, nor truth except from good; wherefore, when man is regenerated, good is in the first place, or the first-born, see nos. 3325, 3494. Hence it is that by Jacob's first-born, Reuben, is here signified the good of faith; the like is also signified in Moses: "*Let Reuben live, and not die, and it shall be, his numbers mortal*" (Deut. xxxiii. 6). Reuben here is the good of faith, because he is set in the first place, and Judah in the second, thus in a different order in this prophetic enunciation of Moses concerning the sons of Israel, than in the prophetic enunciation of Jacob (Gen. xlix.); for, as was said above, no. 4603, the order of their naming is according to the state of the subject treated of. In like manner in John: "I heard the number of the sealed, a hundred forty and four thousand were sealed of all the tribes. Of the tribe of Judah were sealed twelve thousand, of the tribe of Reuben were sealed twelve thousand, of the tribe of Gad were sealed twelve thousand" (Apoc. vii. 4, 5). In this passage, Judah is named in the first place, Reuben in the second, and Gad in the third; these three

there constitute the first class, and as the Lord's kingdom is the subject there treated of, Judah signifies celestial good, such as is in the inmost or third heaven, Reuben spiritual good, which is the same as the good of faith, such as is in the second or middle heaven, and Gad the good of the natural, such as is in the first heaven. But it is otherwise in the prophetic enunciation of Deborah and Barak: "The princes in Issachar were with Deborah, and Issachar was as Barak; in the valley he shall be sent under his feet; for the classes of *Reuben* were great statutes of the heart: why dost thou dwell between two burdens, to hear the hissings of the flocks, for the classes of Reuben were great searchings of the heart" (Judges v. 15, 16). Unless it be known what is represented by Issachar, Deborah, Barak, and Reuben, and what is signified by princes, a valley, classes, statutes of the heart, two burdens, and hissings of the flocks, no one can possibly know what is meant by those words; that Reuben in this passage denotes faith, is evident.

4606. *And Simcon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, and Zebulun*: that this signifies the essentials of external Divine goods and truths, appears from the representation of each; namely, of *Simcon*, as denoting, in the supreme sense, Providence; in the internal sense, faith in the will; and in the external, obedience, see nos. 3869-3872: of *Levi*, as denoting, in the supreme sense, love and mercy; in the internal, charity or spiritual love; and in the external, conjunction, see nos. 3875, 3877: of *Judah*, as denoting, in the supreme sense, the Divine of the Lord's love: in the internal, the Lord's celestial kingdom; in the exterior, that doctrine from the Word, which is of the celestial church, see no. 3881: of *Issachar*, as denoting, in the supreme sense, the Divine good of truth and truth of good; in the internal, heavenly conjugal love: in the external, mutual love, see nos. 3956, 3957: and of *Zebulun*, as denoting, in the supreme sense, the Divine itself of the Lord and His Divine Human; in the internal, the heavenly marriage: and in the external, conjugal love, see nos. 3960, 3961. These are the essentials in the external Divine goods and truths of the Lord; but to explain how each of them is therein, is impossible for any one to do unless he be in heavenly light: for in heaven those essentials appear as the answers in the Urim and Thummim by vibrations of light and flame, and thence perception from the Lord; for in the Urim and Thummim were twelve precious stones according to the twelve tribes of Israel.

4607. *The sons of Rachel; Joseph and Benjamin*: that this signifies interior goods and truths, appears from the representation of Rachel, as denoting the affection of interior truth, see nos. 3758, 3782, 3793, 3819; hence the sons of Rachel are interior goods and truths; their essentials are represented by Joseph and Benjamin: by *Joseph*, in the supreme sense, the

Divine spiritual ; in the internal, the spiritual kingdom ; in the external, the good thereof, see no. 3969 : and by *Benjamin*, the Divine spiritual of the celestial, see nos. 3969, 4592. These are in interior goods and truths.

4608. *And the sons of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid ; Dan and Naphtali* : that this signifies subsequent things serviceable to interior things, appears from the representation of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid, as denoting subsequent affection serviceable to the affection of interior truth as a medium, see no. 3849 ; a handmaid also is a medium serviceable to conjunction, see nos. 3913, 3917, 3931 ; her sons are such mediums ; by subsequent goods and truths are meant those goods and truths which do not immediately enter, but which are thence derived and adjoined as servants, and act as media and auxiliaries. Their essentials are represented by Dan and Naphtali : by *Dan*, in the supreme sense, justice and mercy ; in the internal, the holy [principle] of faith : and in the external, the good of life, see nos. 3921, 3923 : and by *Naphtali*, in the supreme sense, proper power ; in the internal, temptation in which man conquers : and in the external, resistance by the natural man, nos. 3927, 3928. These are the essentials of the means, or media, serviceable to interior goods and truths.

4609. *And the sons of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid ; Gad and Asher* : that this signifies things serviceable to exterior things, appears from the representation of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid, as denoting subsequent affection serviceable to the affection of exterior truth as a medium, see no. 3835 : a handmaid is the medium serviceable to conjunction, as immediately above, no. 4608 ; her sons are such media : the essentials whereof are represented by Gad and Asher : by *Gad*, in the supreme sense, omnipotence and omniscience ; in the internal, the good of faith ; and in the external, works, no. 3934 : by *Asher*, in the supreme sense, eternity ; in the internal, the happiness of eternal life ; in the external, the delight of affection, see nos. 3938, 3939. These are the things which the recounting of the sons of Jacob now involves ; but how they cohere, and how one follows and is contained in another, cannot be seen in the light of the world, unless it be illustrated by the light of heaven ; but the things which then appear, are such as do not fall into expressions ; for human expressions are derived from ideas formed from those things which are in the light of the world, which ideas are transcended by ideas from the light of heaven, to such a degree that the latter cannot be expressed, but only in part be a subject of thought with those to whom it is given to withdraw the mind from sensuals.

4610. *These are the sons of Jacob, which were born to him in Padan-Aram* : that this signifies their origin and state at this time, appears from what has been already said concerning the

sons of Jacob, both generally and specifically, namely, that by them are signified in general all the things in the Lord's Divine natural, no. 4603; so that those things taken collectively, now are Jacob. Their origin is signified by their being born in Padan-Aram, or from the Knowledges of truth and good, for these are signified by Padan-Aram, see nos. 3664, 3680; as all these things collectively now are Jacob, therefore in the original language it is said, *who was born to him*, in the singular. In what now follows, the conjunction of the Divine natural with the Divine rational is treated of; this conjunction is represented by Jacob's coming to Isaac his father.

4611. Verses 27-29. *And Jacob came unto Isaac his father, unto Mamre Kiriath Arba, this is Hebron, where Abraham and Isaac sojourned. And the days of Isaac were a hundred years and eighty years. And Isaac expired and died, and was gathered unto his people, old and full of days; and his sons Esau and Jacob buried him. Jacob came unto Isaac his father*, signifies that now was the Divine rational to which it was conjoined: *unto Mamre Kiriath Arba*, signifies the state thereof: *this is Hebron*, signifies the state when they were conjoined: *where Abraham and Isaac sojourned*, signifies Divine life together: *and the days of Isaac were*, signifies the state of the Divine rational at this time: *a hundred years and eighty years*, signifies the quality of the state: *and Isaac expired and died*, signifies exuscitation in the Divine natural: *and was gathered unto his people*, signifies that now he was among those things which are of the Divine natural: *old and full of days*, signifies a new [state] of life: *and his sons Esau and Jacob buried him*, signifies that he rose again in good, and in the good of truth of the natural.

4612. *And Jacob came unto Isaac his father*: that this signifies that now was the Divine rational to which it was conjoined, appears from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the Divine natural in the state spoken of above, nos. 4604-4610; and from the representation of Isaac, as denoting the Divine rational, see nos. 1893, 2066, 2072, 2083, 2630, 3012, 3194, 3210; conjunction is signified by coming to him. In what follows, to the end of the chapter, the conjunction of the natural with the rational is treated of; and this being the case, in what just precedes, the quality of the natural has been described, namely, that in it were all things of good and truth; its quality was signified by the twelve sons of Jacob, for, as was shewn, each of them represents some general of good and truth. As to the conjunction of the natural and the rational,² which is treated of in what follows, it must be known that the rational receives truths and goods sooner and more easily than the natural, see nos. 3286, 3288, 3321, 3368, 3498, 3513; for the rational is more pure and perfect than the natural, because

it is interior or higher, and regarded in itself is in the light of heaven, to which it is adapted. Hence it is that the rational receives the things of that light, namely, truths and goods, or what is the same thing, the things which are of intelligence and wisdom, sooner and more easily than the natural; for the natural is grosser and more imperfect, because it is exterior or lower, and regarded in itself is in the light of the world; which light has in it nothing of intelligence and wisdom, except so far as it receives it through the rational from the light of heaven; the influx of which the learned at this day speak, is no other than this. But with the natural the case is thus:—³ from first infancy and childhood it receives its quality from those things which flow in from the world through the external sensuality; through and from those things man acquires to himself an intellectual: but as at this time he is in the delights of the love of self and of the world, and thus in lusts, derived both from hereditary and actual [life], therefore the intellectual which he now acquires, is overcharged with such things, and he regards those things which favour his delights as goods and truths. Hence the order of goods and truths in the natural is inverted, or opposite to heavenly order; and when he is in this state, the light of heaven indeed flows in through the rational, for hence he has the faculty of thinking, reasoning, speaking, and acting with propriety and civility in the external form; but still the things which are of light, which conduce to his eternal happiness, are not in the natural, because the delights which have rule therein offer resistance to those things; for the delights of the love of self and of the world are altogether opposite to the delights of the love of the neighbor, and thus of love to the Lord. He may indeed know the things which are of light or of heaven, but he cannot be affected by them, only so far as they conduce to favour his pursuit of honours and gain, thus so far as they favour the delights of the love of self and of the world. Hence it may appear manifest, that the⁴ order in the natural is altogether inverted or opposite to heavenly order; wherefore, when the light of heaven flows through the rational into the natural, it must necessarily be either reflected, or suffocated, or perverted. This, then, is the reason why the natural must first be regenerated, before it can be conjoined with the rational; for when the natural is regenerated, the things which flow in from the Lord through heaven, and thus through the rational into the natural, are received, because they agree; for the natural is nothing but a receptacle of good and truth from the rational, or through the rational from the Lord. By the natural is meant the external man, who is also called the natural man; and by the rational, the internal man. These things are premised in order that it may be known how the case is with what follows; for the subject

there treated of is the conjunction of the natural with the rational.

4613. *Unto Mamre Kiriath Arba*: that this signifies the state thereof, appears from the signification of Mamre, as denoting the quality and quantity of that to which it is adjoined, see no. 2970; and from the signification of Kiriath Arba, as denoting the church as to truth, see no. 2909, thus denoting truth. Hence, by Mamre Kiriath Arba is signified the state of the natural as to truth; and by Hebron, the state as to good, which is next treated of.

4614. *This is Hebron*: that this signifies the state when they are conjoined, appears from the signification of Hebron, as denoting the good of the church, see no. 2909, here the Divine good of the Lord's Divine natural, for those things which in the internal sense signify something of the church, in the supreme sense signify something of the Divine of the Lord, because whatever constitutes the church is from the Lord. Hebron signifies the state when the rational and the natural are conjoined, because Isaac was there, by whom is represented the Lord's Divine rational; and Jacob came thither, by whom is represented His Divine natural; and by his coming thither is signified conjunction, no. 4612. It is said, Mamre Kiriath Arba, this is Hebron, because the Divine natural is conjoined through good to the good of the rational; for Isaac represents the Lord's Divine rational as to good, nos. 3012, 3194, 3210; but Rebekah as to truth, nos. 3012, 3013, 3077, and Rebekah is not here mentioned.

4615. *Where Abraham and Isaac sojourned*: that this signifies Divine life together, appears from the signification of sojourning, as denoting life, see nos. 1463, 2025; from the representation of Abraham, as denoting the Lord's Divine itself, nos. 1989, 2011, 3245, 3251, 3439, 3703, 4206, 4207; and from the representation of Isaac, as denoting His Divine rational, nos. 1893, 2066, 2072, 2083, 2630, 2772, 3012, 3194, 3210, 4180. Inasmuch as the conjunction of the Lord's Divine natural with the Divine rational is here treated of, therefore Abraham and Isaac are here named; and it is said that they sojourned there, in order that there may be signified Divine life together, namely, together with the Divine natural, which is Jacob; and whereas the Divine itself, the Divine rational, and the Divine natural, are one in the Lord, therefore it is said, "where also Abraham and Isaac [he] sojourned," in the singular, not in the plural.

4616. *And the days of Isaac were*: that this signifies the state of the Divine rational at this time, appears from the signification of days, as denoting states, see nos. 23, 487, 488, 493, 893, 2788, 3462, 3785; and from the representation of Isaac, as denoting the Divine rational, see just above, no. 4615.

4617. *A hundred years and eighty years*: that this signifies the quality of the state, may appear from this consideration, that all numbers in the Word signify things, see nos. 482, 487, 575, 647, 648, 755, 813, 1963, 1988, 2075, 2252, 3252, 4264, 4495, thus a hundred years and eighty years signify the quality of the thing, or the quality of the state, which is the subject treated of. That a hundred denotes a full state, see no. 2636; and eighty denotes temptations, see no. 1963; in the present case through temptations; with several things besides, which cannot be known; for numbers have their signification from the more simple numbers, out of which, when multiplied into themselves, they arise; as this number from twelve and fifteen, and also from others still more simple.

4618. *And Isaac expired and died*: that this signifies exsuscitation in the Divine natural, appears from the signification of expiring and dying, as denoting exsuscitation, see nos. 3326, 3498, 3505; for when in the Word it is mentioned of any one, that he is dead, in the internal sense is signified the last of him and what is new in another, thus continuation; as when it is mentioned of the kings of Judah and Israel, or of the high priests, that they died, in the internal sense it is the end of the representation which was by them, and continuation in another, thus exsuscitation. They, too, who are in the other life, and are present with man when those things are read, do not conceive of any death, because in that life they are utterly ignorant of what dying is, and hence in the place thereof they perceive the continuity in another. Moreover, when a man dies, he dies only as to the corporeal part which had served him for uses on earth, but he continues life as to his spirit in a world where corporeal things are no longer of any use. The² reason why by Isaac expiring and dying, is signified exsuscitation in the Divine natural, is, that the rational has not life unless the natural corresponds, see nos. 3493, 3620, 3623. The case herein is like that of the sight of the eye, which perishes, unless it has objects outside of itself which it may see; and so also the rest of the senses; in like manner if the objects are altogether contrary, for these occasion death. The case also is like that of a spring whose waters have no outflow, in consequence whereof it is choked up. The case of the rational is similar; unless there be a reception of its light in the natural, its sight perishes, for the scientifics in the natural are the objects of the sight of the rational; and if these objects be contrary to the light, that is, to the intelligence of truth and the wisdom of good, the sight of the rational also perishes, for it cannot inflow into things contrary to itself. Hence it is that, with those who are in evils and falsities, the rational is closed, so that no communication with heaven is open through it, except only as it were through chinks, that there may be a faculty of thinking,

reasoning, and speaking. This is the reason why the natural must be prepared for reception, in order that it may be conjoined with the rational, which preparation is effected by the Lord through regeneration; and when it is conjoined, the rational lives in the natural, for it sees its objects in the natural, as was said, just as the sight of the eye in the objects
3 of the world. The rational, indeed, has a life in itself distinct from the life of the natural; but still the rational is in the natural, as a man in his house, or the soul in its body. The case is so with the heavens likewise; the inmost or third heaven lives indeed distinct from the heavens beneath it, but still, unless there was reception in the second or middle heaven, the wisdom there would be dissipated; in like manner, unless there was a reception of the light and intelligence of this latter heaven in the ultimate or first heaven, and of this heaven finally in the natural of man, the intelligence of those heavens would also be dissipated, unless it was provided of the Lord that there should be reception elsewhere. The heavens, therefore, are so formed by the Lord, that one may serve another for reception; and at length that man, as to his natural and sensual, may serve for ultimate reception, for there the Divine is in the ultimate of order, and passes into the world: therefore, if the ultimate agree or correspond with prior things, the prior things are together in the ultimate, for the ultimates are receptacles of things prior to them, and successive things are together in them. Hence it is evident what is meant by exsuscitation in the Divine natural.

4619. *And was gathered unto his people*: that this signifies that now he was among those things which are of the Divine natural, appears from the signification of being gathered unto his people, as denoting, when representatives are treated of, that he [who is so gathered] is no longer treated of, see nos. 3255, 3276; thus, in the present case, that he is among the things which are of the Divine natural, as also follows from what was said just above, no. 4618. When any one died, the Ancients said that he was gathered to his people; and then in the proximate sense, they meant that he was among his own in the other life; for every man is in society with spirits and angels as to his spirit, whilst he lives in the body, and he also comes among the same after death, nos. 1277, 2379; this is meant by the people to whom he is gathered. But in the internal sense of the Word, in which sense the goods and truths of the Lord's church or kingdom are treated of, by being gathered to the people is signified being gathered among the truths and goods which agree or correspond; all the heavenly societies are in truths and goods, but with every difference, because truths and goods in heaven are circumstanced like consanguinities and affinities on earth, see nos. 685, 917, 3815,

4121; thus his people are the truths in which concordant societies are, or the societies which are in those truths; that people are truths, see nos. 1259, 1260, 2928, 3295, 3581.

4620. *Old and full of days*: that this signifies a new [state] of life, appears from the signification of old, as denoting the putting off of a former state, and putting on of a new one, see nos. 2198, 3016, 3254, 3492; here, therefore, it denotes a new [state] of life; and from the signification of full of days, as denoting a full state.

4621. *And his sons Esau and Jacob buried him*: that this signifies that he rose again in good and in the good of truth of the natural, appears from the signification of burying, as denoting resurrection, see nos. 2916, 2917, and as denoting a state of the representation raised up in another, see no. 3256; from the representation of Esau, as denoting the Lord's Divine natural as to good, see nos. 3302, 3576, 4241; and from the representation of Jacob, as denoting the Lord's Divine natural as to the good of truth, see nos. 4273, 4337, 4538. From these considerations, and from what was said above, no. 4618, it is evident, that by his sons Esau and Jacob burying him, is signified that he rose again in good and in the good of truth of the natural. The reason why by being buried, in the internal sense, is signified rising again, is, that when the body is dead, the soul rises again; hence, when burial is mentioned in the Word, the angels do not think of the body which is rejected, but of the soul which rises again; for they are in spiritual ideas, thus in those things which are of life; hence all things which are of death in the natural world signify such things as are of life in the spiritual world.

A CONTINUATION CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND MAN; HERE CONCERNING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SMELL AND OF THE NOSTRILS THEREWITH.

4622. *THE habitations of the blessed in the other life are various, constructed with such art, that they are as it were in the architectonic art itself, or immediately from the art itself; concerning the habitations of the blessed, see what was said above from experience, nos. 1116, 1626-1630. These habitations appear to them not only before the sight, but before the touch also; for all things in the other life are adapted to the sensations of spirits and angels; hence they are such as do not fall under the corporeal sense proper to man, but under that sense which is proper to those who are there. I am aware that this is incredible*

to many, but the reason why it is incredible, is, that nothing is believed which cannot be seen with the bodily eyes, and felt with the fleshy hands; hence it is that man at this day, whose interiors are closed, knows nothing of those things which exist in the spiritual world or heaven; he says, indeed, from the Word and from doctrine, that there is a heaven, and that the angels, who are there, are in joy and in glory; and he knows nothing besides. He wishes, indeed, to know how the case is there, but when he is told, he still believes nothing, because in heart he denies the existence of such things; when he wishes to know, it is only because he is influenced by curiosity from doctrine, not by delight from faith; and they who are not in faith, deny also in heart; but they who believe, procure to themselves ideas concerning heaven, its joy and glory, from various things, every one from such things as appertain to his particular science and intelligence; and the

2 simple from the sensitive things which are of the body. Nevertheless, the generality do not apprehend that spirits and angels have sensations much more exquisite than men in the world, namely, sight, hearing, smell, something analogous to taste, and touch, and especially the delights of the affections; yet if they had only believed that their interior essence was a spirit, and that the body, together with its sensations and members, is only adapted to uses in the world, and that the spirit and its sensations and organs are adapted to uses in the other life, in this case they would come of themselves and almost spontaneously into ideas concerning the state of their spirit after death. For in such a case, they would think with themselves that the spirit of each is that very man himself who thinks and lusts, who desires and is affected; and further that all the sensitive [principle] which appears in the body, is properly of the spirit, and is of the body only by influx; and afterwards they would confirm these things with themselves by many considerations, and thereby at length would be delighted with the things which are of their spirit, more

3 than with the things which are of their body. In reality also it is the case, that it is not the body which sees, hears, smells, and feels, but its spirit; wherefore, when the spirit is stripped of the body, it is then in its own sensations, in which it had been when in the body, and indeed in more exquisite ones; for corporeal things, as being respectively gross, rendered the sensations obtuse, and still more obtuse, in consequence of immersing them in earthly and worldly things. This I can affirm positively, that a spirit has more exquisite sight, and also more exquisite hearing, than a man in the body; and what will seem surprising, a more exquisite sense of smelling, and especially of touch, for they see, hear, and touch each other. He who believes in a life after death, might also conclude this from the consideration, that no life can be given without sense, and that the quality of the life is according to the quality of the sense, yea, that the intellectual is nothing but

an exquisite sense of interior things; and the higher intellectual, of spiritual things: hence also the things which are of the intellectual and of its perceptions are called the internal senses. With the sensitive [principle] of man immediately after death, 4 the case is this: as soon as man dies, and the corporeal parts grow cold, he is raised up into life, and then into the state of all sensations, insomuch that at first he scarcely knows any other than that he is still in the body; for the sensations in which he is, lead him so to believe; but when he apperceives that he has more exquisite sensations, especially when he begins to speak with other spirits, he takes notice that he is in another life, and that the death of his body was the continuation of the life of his spirit. I have discoursed with two, with whom I was acquainted, on the same day that they were buried, and with one who through my eyes saw his own coffin and bier, and inasmuch as he was in every sensation which he had in the world, he spoke with me about the funeral obsequies, whilst I was following his funeral, and also about his body, saying, that they reject it because he himself lives. It should, however, be known, that they who are in the other life 5 cannot see anything in this world through the eyes of any man; the reason why they could see through my eyes, was, that I am in the spirit with them, and at the same time in the body with those who are in the world, see also no. 1880. And it should further be known, that I did not see those with whom I spoke in the other life, with the eyes of my body, but with the eyes of my spirit, and still as clearly, and sometimes more clearly, than with the eyes of my body; for, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, the things which are of my spirit are opened. But I know that the 6 things which have been heretofore said, will not be believed by those who are immersed in corporeal, terrestrial, and worldly things, that is, by such of them as have those things for an end, for these have no conception of anything but of what is dissipated by death. I know also, that neither will they believe, who have thought and inquired much about the soul, and have not at the same time comprehended that the soul is man's spirit, and that his spirit is his very man which lives in the body; for these cannot conceive any other notion about the soul, than that it is something thinking, flamy, or ethereal, which only acts into the organical forms of the body, and not into the purer forms which are of the spirit in the body, and thereby they conceive it to be such a principle as is dissipated with the body: this is especially the case with those who have confirmed themselves in such things by views of the subject puffed up by the persuasion of their own superior wisdom.

4623. *But let it be known, that the sensitive life of spirits is two-fold, namely, real and not real; the one is distinct from the other in this, that all that which appears to those who are in heaven, is real, but all that which appears to those who are in*

hell, is not real. For whatsoever comes from the Divine, that is, from the Lord, is real, inasmuch as it comes from the very *Esse* of things and from life in Himself; but whatsoever comes from the *proprium* of a spirit, is not real, because it does not come from the *esse* of things, nor from life in itself; they who are in the affection of good and truth are in the Lord's life, thus in real life, for the Lord is present in good and truth through affection; but they who are in evil and falsity through affection, are in the life of the *proprium*, thus in life not real, for the Lord is not present in evil and falsity. The real is distinguished from the non-real in this, ² that the real actually is such as it appears, and that the non-real actually is not such as it appears. They who are in hell have sensations also, and know no other than that it is really or actually as they feel; but still, when they are inspected by the angels, the same things then appear as phantasms, and vanish, and themselves appear not as men, but as monsters. It has also been given me to speak with them on this subject, and some of them have said that they believe the things to be real, because they see and touch them, adding, that sense cannot deceive: but it was given me to answer, that, however those things appear to them as real, still they are not real, because they are in things that are contrary or opposite to the Divine, namely, in evils and falsities; and, moreover, that they themselves, so far as they are in the lusts of evil and in the persuasions of falsity, are mere phantasies as to the thoughts; and that seeing anything from phantasies, is seeing real things as not real, and those which are not real as real; and that unless, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, it had been given them to have such sensation, they would not have had any sensitive life, consequently not any life, for the sensitive constitutes the all of life. To adduce all the experience which I have had on this ³ subject, would be to fill very many pages. Let every one then take heed to himself, when he comes into the other life, lest he be deluded; for evil spirits know how to present various illusions before those who come fresh from the world, and if they cannot deceive, still they try thereby to persuade that nothing is real, but that all things are ideal, even those which are in heaven.

4624. As to the correspondence of the sense of smell and thence of the nostrils with the Grand Man, they who are in general perception belong to that province, so that they may be called perceptions; to them corresponds the smell, consequently its organ. Hence also it is, that to smell, to scent, to be keen-scented, and also the nostrils, are predicated in common talk of those who by divination come nearest the point in question, and likewise who perceive; for the interior things of the expressions of man's speech derive much from correspondence with the Grand Man, because man as to his spirit is in society with spirits, and as to his body with men.

4625. But the societies whereof the whole heaven, which is the

Grand Man, consists, are many, and are more and less universal ; the more universal are those to which an entire member or organ, or viscus, corresponds ; the less universal, those to which the parts thereof, and the parts of parts, correspond. Each society is an image of the whole, for what is unanimous is composed of so many images of itself. As those more universal societies are images of the Grand Man, they have particular societies within themselves, which correspond in like manner. I have sometimes spoken with those who, in the society into which I was sent, belonged to the province of the lungs, the heart, the face, the tongue, the ear, the eye, and with those who belong to the province of the nostrils, from which latter also it was given me to know their quality, namely, that they are perceptions ; for they perceived whatever happens in the society in general, but not so much in particular as they who are in the province of the eye, for these latter discern and take a view of those things which are of perception. And it was also given me to observe that their perceptive [faculty] varies according to the general changes of state of the society in which they are.

4626. *When any spirit is coming towards others, although as yet he is at a distance and not manifest to the sight, his presence is perceived, as often as the Lord grants, from a certain spiritual sphere, from which the quality of his life, affection, and faith is known ; angelic spirits, who are in more exquisite perception, hence know innumerable things about the state of his life and faith. This has been shewn to me on many occasions. These spheres, when it pleases the Lord, are also changed into odours ; the odour itself is manifestly felt. The reason why those spheres are changed into odours, is, that odour corresponds to perception ; and inasmuch as perception is as it were spiritual odour, hence also the odour descends ; but see what has been adduced above from experience on these subjects. Concerning spheres, nos. 1048, 1053, 1316, 1504-1520, 1695, 2401, 2489, 4464. Concerning perception, nos. 483, 495, 503, 521, 536, 1383, 1384, 1388, 1391, 1397, 1398, 1504, 1640. Concerning odours thence, nos. 1514, 1517-1519, 1631, 3577.*

4627. *But they who have relation to the interiors of the nostrils, are in a more perfect state as to perception than they who have relation to the exteriors thereof, of whom we have spoken above. Concerning the former I am at liberty to relate as follows : There appeared to me a bath with long seats or benches, and heat issued forth thence ; a woman appeared there who presently vanished into a blackish cloud ; and infants were also heard, saying that they did not want to be there. After a little while, some angelic choirs were perceived, who were sent to me for the purpose of averting the attempts of certain evil spirits ; and then suddenly above the front there appeared small holes, greater and less, through which a beautiful yellowish light shone, and in that lucidity within the small holes were seen certain females*

in a snow-white [light]; next there appeared again small holes in another arrangement, through which they who were within looked; and again other small holes, through which the lucidity did not so freely pass; lastly, there was perceived a brightening
 2 light. It was told me, that the abodes of those who constitute the province of the internal nostrils were there, for they were of the female sex, and that the clearness of perception of those who dwell there, is represented in the world of spirits by such holes; for the spiritual things in heaven are represented, in the world of spirits, by natural things, or rather, by such things as are like natural. Afterwards it was given me to speak with them, and they said, that through those representative holes they could see exactly those things which were happening beneath, and that those holes appear turned to those societies which they were desirous to observe, and as on this occasion they were turned to me, they said that they could apperceive all the ideas of my thought, and likewise of those who were around me. They said, moreover, that they not only apperceived the ideas, but also saw them variously represented to them; as for instance, the things which are of the affection of good they saw represented by suitable small flames, and the things which are of the affection of truth by variations of light; they added, that they saw certain angelic societies attendant upon me, and their thoughts by things variously coloured, by purple colours, such as are seen in painted curtains, and also by the colours of the rainbow in a more obscure plane, and that hence they perceived that
 3 those angelic societies were from the province of the eye. Other spirits were next seen who were cast down thence, and were dispersed here and there, of whom they said that they were such as had insinuated themselves among them for the sake of perceiving somewhat, and of seeing what was happening below, but with a view of ensnaring them; this casting down was observed as often as the angelic choirs approached, with whom also I spoke; they said that those who were cast down had reference to the mucus of the nostrils, and that they were dull and stupid, and also without conscience; thus altogether void of interior perception. The woman who was seen, as above described, signified such ensnarers; with these also it was given me to speak, and they wondered at any one having conscience, and were in total ignorance what conscience is; and when I said that it is an interior apperception of good and truth, and that to act against that apperception causes anxiety, this they did not understand. Such are they who correspond to the mucus which infests the nostrils, and which is on that account cast out. Afterwards the lucidity was shewn me, in which they live who have reference to the internals of the nostrils; it was beautifully varied with veins of golden flame and of silver light, the affections of good being there represented by the veins of golden

flame, and the affections of truth by the veins of silver light. It was also shewn, that they have holes opening on the side, through which they see as it were the heaven with stars in sky-blue; and it was said that in their inner rooms the light is so great, that the mid-day light of the world is not to be compared with it; and further, that the warmth in which they live is like the vernal summer-like heat on the earth; and that there are also little children among them, but of some years old, and that they are not willing to be there when those ensnarers, or mucuses, approach. Numberless such representatives appear in the world of spirits; but the above were representatives of the perceptions in which they are, who correspond to the smell of the internal nostrils.

4628. The odours, into which the spheres of perceptions are turned, are made as sensible as odours on earth, but they do not come to the sense of a man whose interiors are closed, for they flow in through an internal way, but not through an external. Those odours are from a twofold origin, namely, from the perception of good, and from the perception of evil. Those from the perception of good are most grateful, exhaling as it were from the fragrant flowers of a garden, and from other fragrances, with such pleasantness and also variety, as is ineffable. They who are in heaven are in the spheres of such odours. But the odours from the perception of evil are most ungrateful, being fetid and stinking like those which arise from stinking waters, from excrements, and from dead bodies, and having a filthy smell like mice and vermin. They who are in hell are in the spheres of such stenches; and, what is wonderful, they are not sensible of the horrid smell, yea, those stenches are delightful to them, and when they are in them, they are in the sphere of their delights and deliciousnesses. But when hell is opened, and the exhalation thence reaches to good spirits, they are seized with horror and anxiety, like persons in the world who fall into the sphere of such stinks.

4629. To adduce all the experience which I have had concerning the spheres of perceptions turned into odours, would be to write a volume; see what has been related above concerning them, nos. 1514, 1517-1519, 1631, 3577; to which the following may be added. On a time I perceived the general [principle] of the thought of many spirits respecting the Lord as being born a man, and it was apperceived, that it consisted of mere scandals; for that which spirits think in general and in particular, is manifestly perceived by others; the odour of that sphere was perceived like stinking water, and of water corrupted with fetid refuse.

4630. A certain spirit was present unscen above the head; his presence was noticed from a stench like that of the teeth which is excrementitious; and afterwards a smell as from burnt horn or bone was perceived; next came a great crowd of such, rising as a mist from beneath not far from the back, and as they

also were unseen, I suspected that they were subtle, and yet evil ; but it was said that they are unseen where there is a spiritual sphere, but where there is a natural sphere they are seen ; for they who are so natural as to think nothing of spiritual things, nor to believe that there is a hell and a heaven, and still are subtle in their business, are of the above quality, and are called unseen natural [spirits] ; and at times they are manifested to others by the stench above described.

4631. Twice or thrice also a caduceros odour breathed upon me, and when enquiry was made from whom it came, it was said that it was from the hell containing filthy robbers, murderers, and such as have committed great crimes from deep deceit. At times also an excrementitious odour was manifested, and on enquiry whence it was, it was said that it was from the hell where there were adulterers. And when the excrementitious odour was mixed with a caduceros odour, it was said that it was from a hell where there were adulterers who were also cruel. And so in other cases.

4632. Whilst I was once thinking about the rule of the soul in the body, and the influx of the will into the actions, it was noticed that they who were in the excrementitious hell, at that time only a little open, thought only of the government of the soul into the anus, and the influx of the will into the discharges of the excrements : whence it was evident in what a sphere of perception and consequent stench they were. The like happened whilst I was thinking about conjugal love ; on which occasion they who were in the hell containing adulterers, had no thought but of criminal acts such as are those of adultery and of the defilements thereof. And whilst I was thinking concerning sincerity, they who were in deceit thought of nothing but what was wicked from deceit.

4633. From what has been said above concerning perceptions and odours, it is evident that every one's life, consequently every one's affection, is manifested in the other life. Whosoever, therefore, believes that in that life it is not known what sort of person the man had been, and what sort of life he had consequently contracted, and that he can there conceal his mind [animus] as in the world, is much deceived. In the other life, also, not only the things which a man knew concerning himself are manifested, but also the things concerning himself which he did not know, namely, those things which by frequent use he has at length immersed in the delights of life, for in this case they disappear from his sight and reflection. The very ends themselves of his thought, speech, and actions, which from a similar cause had become hidden to him, are most manifestly perceived in heaven ; for heaven is in the sphere and perception of ends.

4634. The subject of correspondence with the Grand Man will be continued at the end of the following chapter, where the correspondence of hearing and of the ears with that Man will be treated of.

GENESIS.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-SIXTH.

4635. HAVING already (in the Prefaces to some of the preceding chapters) explained the things which the Lord had predicted in Matthew, chapter xxiv., concerning the last time of the church; and as these predictions are continued in the same evangelist, in chapter xxv., it is allowed also to explain in due order, as to the internal sense, those things which in the letter are as follow: *Then shall the kingdom of the heavens be likened unto ten virgins, who took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were prudent, but five were foolish; they who were foolish took their lamps, but took no oil with them; but the prudent took oil in their vessels with their lamps. Whilst the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept. But at midnight a cry was made, Behold! the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him. Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps; and the foolish said unto the prudent, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out; but the prudent answered, saying, Not so, lest there be not sufficient for us and you; but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. But while they were gone to buy, the bridegroom came; and they who were ready went in with him to the wedding; and the door was shut. Afterwards came also the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us. But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not. Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day, nor the hour, in which the Son of Man will come* (verses 1-13).

4636. That by this parable the Lord described His coming, is evident from each thing contained in it, and from the end, where He saith, "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day, nor the hour, in which the Son of Man will come;" as also in Matt. xxiv. 42, where He speaks expressly concerning His coming, "Watch, therefore, for ye know not in what hour your Lord cometh." That His coming is the consummation of the age, or the last time of the church, was shewn above.

4637. That all things in general and particular which the Lord spoke in parables, are representative and significative of the spiritual and celestial things of His kingdom, and in the supreme sense, of the Divine things in Himself, is very manifest: wherefore he who does not know this, cannot conceive anything else concerning the Lord's parables, than that they are like common similitudes, and contain nothing more in their

bosom; as in regard to what is here said concerning the ten virgins, unless it be known what is signified in the internal sense by virgins, also what by ten, by five, by lamps, vessels, and oil, what by those who sell, what by the wedding, and the rest of the expressions; and so likewise in all the other parables. The things which the Lord spoke in those parables, appear in the external form like common similitudes, as was observed; but in the internal form they are such as to fill the universal heaven, for in every single thing there is an internal sense, which is such, that its spiritual and celestial diffuses itself through the heavens in every direction like light and flame. This sense is altogether elevated from the sense of the letter, and flows from every single expression and word, yea, from every iota. But what this parable involves in the internal sense, is evident from what follows.

4638. *Then shall the kingdom of the heavens be likened unto ten virgins*, signifies the last time of the old church, and the first of the new; the church is the Lord's kingdom on earth; the ten virgins are all who are in the church, both they who are in good and truth, and they who are in evil and falsity; ten in the internal sense are remains, and also that which is full, thus all; and virgins are they who are in the church; so
 2 also in other parts of the Word. *Who took their lamps*, signifies spiritual things in which is the celestial, or truths in which is good, or, what is the same thing, faith in which is charity towards the neighbor, and charity in which is love to the Lord, for oil is the good of love, of which we shall speak presently; but lamps in which is no oil, are the same things in which is
 3 no good. *And went forth to meet the bridegroom*, signifies their reception. *And five of them were prudent, but five were foolish*, signifies a part of them who were in truths in which is good, and a part who were in truths in which is no good; the former are prudent, but the latter foolish; in the internal sense, five are some, here, therefore, a part of them. *They who were foolish took their lamps, but took no oil with them*, signifies that they had not the good of charity in their truths; oil, in the internal sense, is the good of charity and love. *But the prudent took oil in their vessels with their lamps*, signifies that they had
 4 the good of charity and of love in their truths; vessels are the doctrinals of faith. *Whilst the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept*, signifies delay and thence doubt; slumbering, in the internal sense, is growing slothful by delay in the things which are of the church, and sleeping is cherishing doubt; the prudent cherish doubt in which is the affirmative, and the foolish cherish doubt in which is the negative. *But at midnight a cry was made*, signifies the time which is the last of the old church and the first of the new; in the Word, this time is called night, when the state of the church is treated of;

a cry is a change. *Behold! the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him*, signifies that which is judgment, namely, acceptance and rejection. *Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps*, signifies a preparation of all, for they who are in truths in which is no good, believe they are as equally accepted as those who are in truths in which is good; for they suppose that faith alone is saving, not knowing that there is no faith where there is no charity. *And the foolish said unto the prudent, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out*, signifies that they are willing that good should be communicated by others to their truths which were void of it, or to their empty faith; for in the other life, all spiritual and celestial things are mutually communicated, but only through good. *But the prudent answered, saying, Not so, lest there be not enough for us and you*, signifies that it cannot be communicated, because the little of truth which they had would be taken away; for so the case is with the communication of good with those who are in truths without good in the other life, they as it were take away good from them, and appropriate it to themselves, and do not communicate with others, but defile it, wherefore no communication of good is effected with them: on this subject more will be seen from experience at the close of chapter xxxvii. *But go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves*, signifies the good of merit; they who boast of that good, are they who sell; they also who are in truth in which is no good, are particularly forward in the other life to make all that meritorious which they have apparently done as good in the external form, although it was evil in the internal, according to what the Lord saith in Matthew: "Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied through Thy name? and through Thy name cast out demons? and in Thy name done many powers? But then will I avow unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye workers of iniquity" (vii. 22, 23); and in Luke: "When once the householder hath risen, and hath shut the door, then shall ye begin to stand without, and knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us; but he shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are; then shall ye begin to say, We have eaten and drunk before thee, and thou hast taught in our streets; but he shall say, I tell you, I know you not whence ye are: depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity" (xiii. 25-27). Such are they who are here meant by the foolish virgins, wherefore it is said of them in like manner in these words: "They also came, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us; but he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not." *But while they were gone to buy, the bridegroom came*, signifies unseasonable application. *And they who were ready went in with him to the wedding*, signifies that they who were in good, and thence in truth, were received into heaven; heaven is

likened to a wedding from the heavenly marriage, which is the marriage of good and truth; and the Lord is likened to a bridegroom, because they are then conjoined to Him, whence the church is called a bride. *And the door was shut*, signifies 9 that others cannot enter. *Afterwards came also the other virgins, saying, Lord, Lord, open to us*, signifies that they wish to enter from faith alone without charity, and from works in which there is not the Lord's life, but the life of self. *But he answered and said, Verily I say unto you, I know you not*, signifies rejection; not knowing them, in the internal sense, is not being in any charity towards the neighbor, and thereby in conjunction with the Lord; they who are not in conjunction, 10 are said not to be known. *Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day, nor the hour, in which the Son of Man will come*, signifies the ordering of the life according to the precepts of faith, which is watching; the time of acceptance, which is unknown to man, and the state, are signified by not knowing the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man will come. He who is in good, that is, who acts according to the commandments, is called prudent; but he who is in the Knowledges of the truth, and does them not, is called foolish, by the Lord also, in another passage in Matthew: "Every one who heareth My words, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a prudent man; . . . and every one that heareth My words, but doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man" (vii. 24, 26).

CHAPTER XXXVI.

1. AND these are the nativities of Esau; himself is Edom.
2. Esau took his wives (*feminae*) from the daughters of Canaan, Adah the daughter of Elon the Chittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, the daughter of Zibeon the Chivite.
3. And Basemath the daughter of Ishmael, the sister of Nebajoth.
4. And Adah bare to Esau Eliphaz; and Basemath bare Reuel;
5. And Aholibamah bare Jeush, and Jaëlam, and Korach. These are the sons of Esau, who were born unto him in the land of Canaan.
6. And Esau took his wives (*feminae*), and his sons, and his daughters, and all the souls of his house, and his acquisition, and every beast of his, and all his purchase, which he had acquired in the land of Canaan, and went to the land from before Jacob his brother.
7. For their acquisition was more than that they might

dwelt together; and the land of their sojournings could not bear them because of their acquisitions.

8. And Esau dwelt in Mount Seir. Esau himself is Edom.

9. And these are the nativities of Esau, the father of Edom, in Mount Seir.

10. These are the names of the sons of Esau; Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau; Reuel the son of Basemath the wife of Esau.

11. And the sons of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Gatam, and Kenaz.

12. And Timna was concubine to Eliphaz the son of Esau; and she bare to Eliphaz Amalek: these are the sons of Adah, the wife of Esau.

13. And these are the sons of Reuel; Nachath and Zerach, Shammah, and Mizzah; these were the sons of Basemath the wife of Esau.

14. And these were the sons of Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, the daughter of Zibeon, the wife of Esau; and she bare to Esau Jeush, and Jalam, and Korach.

15. These were the dukes of the sons of Esau; the sons of Eliphaz Esau's first-born; duke Teman, duke Omar, duke Zepho, duke Kenaz,

16. Duke Korach, duke Gatham, duke Amalek. These were the dukes of Eliphaz in the land of Edom: these were the sons of Adah.

17. And these were the sons of Reuel the son of Esau; duke Nachath, duke Zerach, duke Shammah, duke Mizzah. These were the dukes of Reuel in the land of Edom: these were the sons of Basemath the wife of Esau.

18. And these were the sons of Aholibamah, the wife of Esau; duke Jeush, duke Jalam, duke Korach. These were the dukes of Aholibamah, the daughter of Anah, the wife of Esau.

19. These were the sons of Esau, and these their dukes; himself is Edom.

20. These were the sons of Seir the Chorite, the inhabitants of the land; Lotan, and Shobal, and Zibeon, and Anah,

21. And Dishon, and Ezer, and Dishan. These were the dukes of the Chorite, the sons of Seir in the land of Edom.

22. And the sons of Lotan were Chori and Heman; and Timna was the sister of Lotan.

23. And these were the sons of Shobal; Alvan, and Manachath, and Ebal, Shepho, and Onam.

24. And these were the sons of Zibeon; both Ajah, and Anah: this was that Anah who found the mules in the wilderness, as he was feeding the asses of Zibeon his father.

25. And these were the sons of Anah; Dishan, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah.

26. And these were the sons of Dishan; Chemdan, and Eshban, and Jithran, and Cheran.

27. These were the sons of Ezer; Bilhan, and Zaavan, and Akan.

28. These were the sons of Dishan; Uz, and Aran.

29. These were the dukes of the Chorite; duke Lotan, duke Shobal, duke Zibeon, duke Anah,

30. Duke Dishon, duke Ezer, duke Dishan. These were the dukes of the Chorite, as to their dukes in the land of Seir.

31. And these were the kings who reigned in the land of Edom, before a king reigned over the sons of Israel.

32. And Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom: and the name of his city was Dinhabah.

33. And Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerach from Bozrah reigned in his stead.

34. And Jobab died, and Chusham from the land of the Temanites reigned in his stead.

35. And Chusham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad, who smote Midian in the field of Moab, reigned in his stead: and the name of his city was Avith.

36. And Hadad died, and Samlah from Masrekah reigned in his stead.

37. And Samlah died, and Shaul from Rechoboth of the river reigned in his stead.

38. And Shaul died, and Baal-Chanan the son of Achbor reigned in his stead.

39. And Baal-Chanan the son of Achbor died, and Hadar reigned in his stead: and the name of his city was Pau, and the name of his wife Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab.

40. And these are the names of the dukes of Esau, according to their families, as to their places, in their names; duke Timnah, duke Alvah, duke Jetheth,

41. Duke Aholibamah, duke Elah, duke Pinon,

42. Duke Kenaz, duke Teman, duke Mibzar,

43. Duke Magdiel, duke Iram. These are the dukes of Edom, according to their habitations, in the land of their possessions: Esau himself is the father of Edom.

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4639. THE subject here treated of in the internal sense, is the Lord's Divine natural good, and every order of that good is described by names; the Lord's Divine natural good is Esau.

THE INTERNAL SENSE.

4640. Verse 1. *AND these are the nativities of Esau; himself is Edom.* *These are the nativities of Esau*, signifies derivations in the Lord's Divine natural good: *himself is Edom*, signifies the Lord's Divine Human as to the natural and corporeal.

4641. *These are the nativities of Esau*: that this signifies derivations in the Lord's Divine natural good, appears from the signification of nativities, as denoting derivations, namely, of good and truth, see nos. 1330, 3263, 3279, 3860, 3868, 4070; and from the representation of Esau, as denoting the Lord's Divine natural good, see nos. 3302, 3322, 3494, 3504, 3576, 3599: this good is now treated of in this chapter; but as it is such a good as does not fall into the understanding of any man, and scarcely of any angel, it is described by mere names. For the Lord's Divine natural good, represented by Esau, is what was Divine to Him from nativity, for He was conceived from Jehovah; hence He had a Divine esse from nativity, which was to Him for a soul, and consequently the inmost of His life. This Divine esse was exteriorly clothed with what He assumed from the mother, which latter, as it was not good, but in itself evil, He expelled by His own proper power, chiefly through the combats of temptations; and afterwards He conjoined this human, which He made new in Himself, with the Divine good which He had from nativity. Jacob represented that good which He procured to Himself by His own proper power, and which is treated of in the foregoing chapters, and this is the good which He conjoined to the Divine good: thus He made the Human in Himself all Divine. The good which Esau represents, flowed in through an internal way, and through rational good into natural, immediately; but the good represented by Jacob and Israel, flowed in through an external way, and the Divine met it through rational good, but mediately through the truth of the rational into the natural. Isaac represents that rational good, and Rebekah that truth, see what was said above concerning these latter, nos. 3314, 3573, 4563.

4642. *Himself is Edom*: that this signifies the Lord's Divine Human as to the natural and corporeal, appears from the representation of Edom, as denoting the Lord's Divine Human as to natural good to which the doctrinals of truth are adjoined, see nos. 3302, 3322, 4241, thus as to the natural and corporeal; for doctrinals are like a body to truth, or in the spiritual sense they are the corporeal things of natural truth. Hence it is that by Edom is represented the Lord's Divine Human as to the natural and corporeal; the reason why

doctrine is as it were the embodiment of truth, is, that doctrine is not in itself truth, but truth is in doctrine, as the
 2 soul in its body. The subject treated of in what now follows is the Divine natural good of the Lord, but its derivations are described by names, because, as was said above, the derivations of that good exceed the understanding of any man, and even of any angel; for the angels are finite, and the finite does not comprehend the Infinite. Nevertheless, when this chapter is read, the derivations contained in the names are represented to the angels in a general manner through an influx of Divine love from the Lord, and the influx through a celestial
 3 flame which affects them with Divine good. He who believes that the Word is not inspired as to the smallest iota, or that it is otherwise inspired, than that each series contained in it represents Divine things, and thence celestial and spiritual things, and that every single expression signifies those things, cannot suppose otherwise than that these names involve nothing more than the genealogies of Esau; but what have such genealogies to do with the Word, and what Divine is there in them? That all names in the Word signify things, see nos. 1224, 1264, 1876, 1888, 4442, and in other places throughout, where the significations of names have been explained.

4643. Verses 2-5. *Esau took his wives (feminae) from the daughters of Canaan, Adah the daughter of Elon the Chittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, the daughter of Zibcon the Chivite. And Basemath the daughter of Ishmael, the sister of Nebajoth. And Adah bare to Esau Eliphaz; and Basemath bare Reuel. And Aholibamah bare Jeush, and Jalam, and Korach. These are the sons of Esau, who were born unto him in the land of Canaan. Esau took his wives (feminae) from the daughters of Canaan, signifies the first conjunction of natural good with the affection of apparent truth: Adah the daughter of Elon the Chittite, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, the daughter of Zibcon the Chivite, signifies the quality which was from the Ancient church: and Basemath the daughter of Ishmael, the sister of Nebajoth, signifies another conjunction with the affection of truth from a Divine stock: and Adah bare to Esau, Eliphaz; and Basemath bare Reuel, signifies the first derivations thence: and Aholibamah bare Jeush, and Jalam, and Korach, signifies the second derivation: these are the sons of Esau, who were born unto him in the land of Canaan, signifies from the good of the Lord's kingdom.*

4644. Inasmuch as the subject here treated of is the good which was Divine in the Lord from nativity, and the conjunction of that good with the truth and good which He acquired to Himself as a man born, and also the derivations thence; and as these things are such as do not fall into the understanding, not even of the angels, as was said above, therefore

they cannot be explained as to their singulars. Moreover, they are mere names, by which that Divine with its derivation is described; and to explain mere names, without any preceding and subsequent historical sense to give confirming light, would be to induce doubt, for few can believe that things are signified by names in the Word, howsoever it is pointed out to them. For these reasons it is allowed only to transcribe what is written in this chapter, and to adjoin some general explanation by such things as may be adequate to the apprehension, which are only shadowings; for the things in the Divine never appear to any one; but the things from the Divine appear in a most general way according to the understanding into which they fall, and this only as shadows. It must moreover be known, that no man is born into any good, but every one into evil, into interior evil from the father, and into exterior evil from the mother, for evil is hereditary to every one. But the Lord alone was born into good and into the Divine good itself, so far as [He was born] from the Father. This Divine good, into which the Lord was born, is the subject here treated of; its derivations are what were in the Lord's Human when He made it Divine, and through which He glorified it; hence it is that some general explanation may be adjoined.

4645. Verses 6-8. *And Esau took his wives (feminae), and his sons, and his daughters, and all the souls of his house, and his acquisition, and every beast of his, and all his purchase, which he had acquired in the land of Canaan, and went to the land from before Jacob his brother. For their acquisition was more than that they might dwell together; and the land of their sojournings could not bear them because of their acquisitions. And Esau dwelt in Mount Seir. Esau himself is Edom. Esau took his wives (feminae), and his sons, and his daughters, and all the souls of his house, and his acquisition, and every beast of his, and all his purchase, which he had acquired in the land of Canaan, and went to the land from before Jacob his brother,* signifies all things of Divine good and of truth thence, which ever appertained to him, with which there is correspondence in heaven, and thence heaven, receding from Jacob by reason of the representation: *for their acquisition was more,* signifies on account of infinity: *than that they could dwell together,* signifies representatives: *and the land of their sojournings could not bear them because of their acquisitions,* signifies that all things cannot be described: *and Esau dwelt in Mount Seir,* signifies the truth of natural good: *Esau himself is Edom,* signifies the Lord's Divine Human.

4646. Verses 9-14. *And these are the nativities of Esau, the father of Edom, in Mount Seir. These are the names of the sons of Esau; Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau; Reuel the son of Basemath the wife of Esau. And the sons of Eliphaz were*

Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Gatam, and Kenaz. And Timna was concubine to Eliphaz the son of Esau; and she bare to Eliphaz Amalek: these are the sons of Adah, the wife of Esau. And these are the sons of Reuel; Nachath and Zerach, Shammah, and Mizzah: these were the sons of Basemath, the wife of Esau. And these were the sons of Aholibamah, the daughter of Anah, the daughter of Zibeon, the wife of Esau; and she bare to Esau Jeush, and Jalam, and Korach. These are the nativities of Esau, the father of Edom, signifies derivations in Divine natural good; the father of Edom is the Divine good from which others were derived: in Mount Seir, signifies as to the truths of good: these are the names of the sons of Esau, signifies the quality of the derivations: Eliphaz the son of Adah the wife of Esau; Reuel the son of Basemath the wife of Esau, signifies the states of those derivations from the marriage of good and truth: and the sons of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zepho, and Gatam, and Kenaz, signifies the first derivation of good: and Timna was concubine to Eliphaz the son of Esau, signifies things subservient to them: and she bare to Eliphaz Amalek, signifies the sensual: these are the sons of Adah, the wife of Esau, signifies the second derivation: and these are the sons of Reuel; Nachath, and Zerach, Shammah, and Mizzah; these were the sons of Basemath, the wife of Esau, signifies the third derivation: and these were the sons of Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, the daughter of Zibeon, the wife of Esau; and she bare to Esau Jeush, and Jalam, and Korach, signifies a following derivation.

4647. Verses 15-19. *These were the dukes of the sons of Esau: the sons of Eliphaz, Esau's first-born; duke Teman, duke Omar, duke Zepho, duke Kenaz, duke Korach, duke Gatham, duke Amalek. These were the dukes of Eliphaz in the land of Edom; these were the sons of Adah. And these were the sons of Reuel the son of Esau; duke Nachath, duke Zerach, duke Shammah, duke Mizzah. These were the dukes of Reuel in the land of Edom; these were the sons of Basemath the wife of Esau. And these were the sons of Aholibamah the wife of Esau; duke Jeush, duke Jalam, duke Korach. These were the dukes of Aholibamah, the daughter of Anah, the wife of Esau. These were the sons of Esau, and these their dukes; himself is Edom. These were the dukes of the sons of Esau, signifies the chief truths of good: the sons of Eliphaz, Esau's first-born; duke Teman, duke Omar, duke Zepho, duke Kenaz, duke Korach, duke Gatam, duke Amalek, signifies the first classification, and their quality, and what their qualities are also in the Lord's kingdom: these were the dukes of Eliphaz in the land of Edom; these were the sons of Adah, signifies the chief [truths of good] of the first class: and these were the sons of Reuel the son of Esau; duke Nachath, duke Zerach, duke Shammah, duke Mizzah, signifies the second class, and their quality, as in heaven: these were the dukes of Reuel in the land*

of *Edom*, signifies the second classification: *these were the sons of Basemath the wife of Esau*, signifies from the marriage of good and truth: and *these were the sons of Aholibamah, the wife of Esau*, signifies the chief [truths of goods] of the third classification: *duke Jeush, duke Jalam, duke Korach*, signifies their quality, thence [their quality] in the Lord's kingdom: *these were the dukes of Aholibamah, the daughter of Anah, the wife of Esau*, signifies the chief [truths of good] from the conjunction of good and truth; these twelve dukes are as the twelve tribes, according to arrangement from good: *these were the sons of Esau, and these their dukes*, signifies that these are the chief of the truths of good: *himself is Edom*, signifies in the Lord's Divine Human.

4648. Verses 20–28. *These were the sons of Seir the Chorite, the inhabitants of the land: Lotan, and Shobal, and Zibeon, and Anah, and Dishon, and Ezer, and Dishon. These were the dukes of the Chorite, the sons of Seir in the land of Edom. And the sons of Lotan were Chori and Heman; and Timna was the sister of Lotan. And these were the sons of Shobal; Alvan, and Manachath, and Ebal, Shepho, and Onam. And these were the sons of Zibeon; both Ajah, and Anah. This was that Anah who found the mules in the wilderness, as he was feeding the asses of Zibeon his father. And these were the sons of Anah; Dishan, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah. And these were the sons of Dishan; Chemdan, and Eshban, and Jithran, and Cheran. These were the sons of Ezer; Bilhan, and Zuavan, and Akan. These were the sons of Dishan; Uz, and Aran. These were the sons of Seir the Chorite, the inhabitants of the land, signifies truths thence in order: Lotan, and Shobal, and Zibeon, and Anah, and Dishon, and Ezer, and Dishan, signifies their quality: these were the dukes of the Chorite, the sons of Seir, signifies the chief truths of good from the foregoing: in the land of Edom, signifies in the Lord's Divine Human: and the sons of Lotan were Chori and Heman; and Timna was the sister of Lotan, signifies another class of truths: and these were the sons of Shobal; Alvan, and Manachath, and Ebal, Shepho, and Onam, signifies a third class and their quality. And these were the sons of Zibeon; both Ajah, and Anah, signifies a third class and quality: this is that Anah who found the mules in the wilderness, signifies truths from scientifics: as he was feeding the asses of Zibeon his father, signifies when he was in scientifics: and these were the sons of Anah; Dishan, and Aholibamah the daughter of Anah, signifies a third class and quality: and these were the sons of Dishan; Chemdan, and Eshban, and Jithran, and Cheran, signifies a fourth class and quality: these were the sons of Ezer; Bilhan, and Zuavan, and Akan, signifies a fourth class and quality: these were the sons of Dishan; Uz, and Aran, signifies a fifth class and quality.*

4649. Verses 29, 30. *These were the dukes of the Chorite; duke Lotan, duke Shobal, duke Zibeon, duke Anah, duke Dishon, duke Ezer, duke Dishan. These were the dukes of the Chorite, as to their dukes in the land of Seir. These were the dukes of the Chorite, signifies the chief of those which follow: duke Lotan, duke Shobal, duke Zibeon, duke Anah, duke Dishon, duke Ezer, duke Dishan, signifies their quality: these were the dukes of the Chorite, as to their dukes in the land of Seir, signifies the chief in the successive [principles].*

4650. Verses 31-39. *And these were the kings who reigned in the land of Edom, before a king reigned over the sons of Israel. And Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom; and the name of his city was Dinhabah. And Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah from Bozrah reigned in his stead. And Jobab died, and Chusham from the land of the Temanites reigned in his stead. And Chusham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad, who smote Midian in the field of Moab, reigned in his stead; and the name of his city was Avith. And Hadad died, and Samlah from Masrekah reigned in his stead. And Samlah died, and Shaul from Reehoboth of the river reigned in his stead. And Shaul died, and Baal-Chanan the son of Aehbor reigned in his stead. And Baal-Chanan the son of Aehbor died, and Hadar reigned in his stead: and the name of his city was Pau, and the name of his wife Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab. These were the kings who reigned in the land of Edom, signifies the principal truths in the Lord's Divine Human: before a king reigned over the sons of Israel, signifies when interior natural truth spiritual was not as yet risen: and Bela the son of Beor reigned in Edom, signifies the first truth: and the name of his city was Dinhabah, signifies doctrine thence: and Bela died, and Jobab the son of Zerah from Bozrah reigned in his stead, signifies what was thence as from its essential, and its quality: and Jobab died, and Chusham reigned in his stead, signifies what was thence: from the land of the Temanites, signifies whence: and Chusham died, and Hadad the son of Bedad reigned in his stead, signifies what was thence: who smote Midian in the field of Moab, signifies purification from falsity: and the name of his city was Avith, signifies doctrinals thence: and Hadad died, and Samlah from Masrekah reigned in his stead, signifies what was thence, and its quality: and Samlah died, and Shaul reigned in his stead, signifies what was thence: from Reehoboth of the river, signifies quality: and Shaul died, and Baal-Chanan the son of Aehbor reigned in his stead, signifies what was thence, and its quality: and Baal-Chanan the son of Aehbor died, and Hadar reigned in his stead, signifies what was thence: and the name of his city was Pau, signifies doctrine: and the name of his wife was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab, signifies the good thereof.*

4651. Verses 40-43. *And these are the names of the dukes of Esau, according to their families, as to their places, in their names; duke Timnah, duke Alvah, duke Jetheth, duke Aholibamah, duke Elah, duke Pinon, duke Kenaz, duke Teman, duke Mibzar, duke Magdiel, duke Iram. These are the dukes of Edom, according to their habitations, in the land of their possessions; Esau himself is the father of Edom. These are the names of the dukes of Esau, according to their families, as to their places, in their names, signifies the doctrinals of good from them, and their rise, state, and quality: duke Timnah, duke Alvah, duke Jetheth, duke Aholibamah, duke Elah, duke Pinon, duke Kenaz, duke Teman, duke Mibzar, duke Magdiel, duke Iram, signifies the quality of those doctrinals: these were the dukes of Edom, signifies chief doctrinals: according to their habitations, in the land of their possession, signifies as to truths and goods: Esau himself is the father of Edom, signifies the Lord's Divine natural good in His Divine Human.*

A CONTINUATION CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND MAN, OR WITH HEAVEN; HERE CONCERNING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF HEARING AND OF THE EARS WITH THAT MAN.

4652. *THE quality of the correspondence between the soul and the body, or between the things which are of the spirit which is within man, and those which are of the body, which are outside of him, may appear manifest from the correspondence, influx, and communication of the thought and apperception which are of the spirit, with the speech and hearing which are of the body. The thought of a man while he is speaking, is nothing but the speech of his spirit, and the apperception of speech is nothing but the hearing of his spirit. When man speaks, thought does not indeed appear to him as speech, because it conjoins itself with the speech of the body, and is in it; and when man hears, apperception does not appear otherwise than as hearing in the ear. Hence it is that the generality of people, who have not reflected, know no other than that all sense is in the organs of the body, and consequently that when those organs fall into decay by death, nothing of sense survives; when yet man, that is, his spirit, then comes into his veriest sensitive life. That it is the spirit which speaks and hears, was made manifest to me from conversations with spirits; when their speech was communicated to my spirit, it fell into my interior speech, and thence into the corresponding organs, and there closed in an effort, which occasionally I have manifestly perceived. Hence their speech was heard by me as sonorously as the speech of man. At times, when spirits have*

spoken with me in the midst of the company of men, some of them have supposed, because their speech was heard so sonorously, that they would be heard also by those who were there present; but reply was made, that it is not so, inasmuch as their speech flowed in into my ear through an internal way, and human speech through an external way. Hence it is evident how the spirits spoke with the prophets, not as man with man, but as a spirit with a man, namely, in him (Zechariah i. 9, 13; ii. 2, 7 [i. 19; ii. 3]; iv. 1, 4, 5; v. 5, 10; vi. 4, and in other places). But I know that these things cannot be comprehended by those who do not believe that man is a spirit, and that the body serves him for uses in the world; they who have confirmed themselves in such disbelief, are indeed unwilling to hear of any correspondence, and if they hear it, they reject it, because they are in a negative; yea, they are also made sad at the thought that anything should be taken away from the body.

4653. *The spirits who correspond to the hearing, or constitute the province of the ear, are such as are in simple obedience, namely, who do not reason whether a thing be so, but who believe it to be so, because it is said to be so by others: hence they may be called obediences. They are of such a quality, because hearing is to speech, as the passive is to the active, or as he who hears a person speaking and acquiesces; hence also in common discourse giving ear to any one denotes being obedient, and hearkening to the voice denotes obeying; for the interior things of man's discourse for the most part have derived their origin from correspondence, because the spirit of man is among spirits in the other life, and thinks there; of which circumstance man is altogether ignorant, neither is the corporeal man willing to know it.*

4653½. *There are many differences of the spirits who correspond to the ear, that is, to its functions and offices; some have reference to each of its little organs, to the external ear, to the membrane thereof, which is called the drum of the ear, to the interior membranes called the windows, to the hammer, the stirrup, the anvil, the cylinders, the cochlea; and some have reference to parts still more interior, even to those substantiated parts which are nearer to the spirit, and which at length are in the spirit, and at last are intimately conjoined with those who appertain to the internal sight, from whom they are distinguished by their not having so much discernment, but assenting to them as passive.*

4654. *There were spirits with me, who flowed in very strongly into the thought, when things relating to Providence were treated of, especially when I thought that those things would not come to pass which I expected and desired; the angels said that they were spirits, who, whilst they lived in the body, and prayed for anything, and did not obtain it, were indignant, and on that account they were led to entertain doubt concerning Providence; but still*

that, when they were out of that state, they exercised piety according to what others told them; thus that they were in simple obedience. It was said that such belong to the province of the external ear or auricle; they also appeared there when they spoke with me.

4655. Moreover, on many occasions I have observed spirits near about the ear, and also as it were within it; the reason of their being observed within, is, because it so appears, state in the other life being the cause of appearance. They were all simple and obedient.

4656. There was a spirit who spoke with me at the left auricle, at its hinder part where are the elevator muscles of the auricle; he said to me, that he was sent to me to say that he reflected nothing upon what others speak, provided he takes it in with his ears. When he spoke, he as it were belched out his words, and he said also that this was his manner of speaking. Hence it was given me to know that interior things were not in his speech, thus there was little of life in it, and that hence came such enunciation. It was said, that such as attend but little to the sense of a thing, belong to the cartilaginous and bony part of the external ear.

4657. There are spirits who have occasionally spoken with me, but in a kind of mutter, and this nearer to the left ear, as if they wished to speak in the ear so that no one might hear: but it was given me to tell them, that this is not proper in the other life, because it manifests that they were whisperers, and that hence also they have now contracted the habit of whispering; and that many of them are of such a nature, that they observe the faults and blemishes of others, and tell them to their associates, out of the hearing of any one; or, whilst those others are present, by whispering into the ear; and that they see and interpret all things unfavourably, and prefer themselves to others; and that on this account they can in no wise be admitted into the company of good spirits, who are such that they do not conceal their thoughts. It was said, that such speech in the other life is heard more loudly than open speech.

4658. To the interiors of the ear belong those who have a sight of the interior hearing, obey what its spirit dictates there, and give fitting utterance to his dictates; their quality was also shewn me. Something sonorous was appreciated penetrating from beneath, near the left side even to the left ear. I observed that they who thus endeavoured to burst forth, were spirits, but of what quality they were, I could not know; but when they had burst forth, they spoke with me, saying, That they were logicians and metaphysicians, and that they immersed their thoughts in such things without any other end than to be noted for their learning, and thereby to attain honours and riches; lamenting that now they spend a miserable life, because they had imbued

such things without a view to any use, and thus had not perfected their rational by means of them; their speech was slow and in a low tone of voice. In the meanwhile, there were two above the head speaking to each other, and when inquiry was made who they were, it was said, that one of them was a person of the highest reputation in the learned world, and it was given me to believe that he was Aristotle; who the other was, was not said. The former was then sent into the state, in which he was when he lived in the world, for every one can easily be sent into the state of his life which he had in the world, inasmuch as he has every state of his life with him. But what surprised me, he applied himself to the right ear, and there spoke hoarsely, but still sanely; from the sense of his speech I apperceived that he was of a genius altogether different from those scholastics who first emerged, in that he produced from his own thought the things which he had written, and thence produced his philosophy; so that the terms which he invented and fixed on the things of thought were formulæ by which he described interior things, also that he was excited to such things by the delight of affliction and the desire of knowing the things which are of thought, and that he followed obediently what his spirit had dictated; on which account he applied himself to the right ear, contrary to the manner of his followers, who are called scholastics, who do not go from thought to terms, but from terms to thoughts, thus in a contrary way; and many of them do not even go to thoughts, but dwell in the terms only, which if they apply, it is to confirm whatsoever they will, and to impose on falsities an appearance of truth according to the desire of persuading;—hence the things of philosophy are to them the means of becoming insane, rather than of growing wise, and hence they have darkness instead of light.

3 I spoke with him afterwards about analytical science, and it was given me to say, that a little child speaks more philosophically, analytically, and logically in the space of half an hour, than he could describe by volumes, because all things of human thought and thence of human speech are analytic, the laws of which are from the spiritual world; and that he, who wishes to think artificially from terms, is not unlike a dancer, who wants to learn to dance from a knowledge of the motor fibres and muscles, in which if his mind were to dwell while he is dancing, he would scarce be able to stir a foot; and yet without that knowledge he moves all the motor fibres throughout the whole body, and, as occasion requires, the lungs, the diaphragm, the sides, the arms, the neck, and the rest of the members, for describing which volumes would not suffice; and that the case is similar with those who want to think from terms. These observations he approved, saying, that if they are taught in that way, they proceed in inverted order; and he added, if any one wants to be foolish, let him so proceed; but let him think continually

concerning use, and from the interior. He next showed me what 4
 idea he had had concerning the Supreme Deity, namely, that
 he had represented Him to himself as having a human face,
 and encompassed about the head with a radiant circle; and
 that he now knows that the Lord is that very Man, and that the
 radiant circle is the Divine from Him, which not only inflows
 into Heaven, but also into the universe, and arranges and rules
 them. He added, He who arranges and rules heaven, also
 arranges and rules the universe, because the one cannot be separ-
 ated from the other; and he also said, that he believed in only
 one God, whose attributes and qualities had been marked by
 as many names as there were gods worshipped by others. A 5
 woman was seen by me, who stretched out her hand, being desirous
 to stroke his cheek; at which, when I wondered, he said, that
 whilst he was in the world, such a woman often appeared to
 him, who as it were stroked his cheek, and that her hand was
 beautiful. The angelic spirits said, that such women were some-
 times seen by the ancients, and were called by them Pallases, and
 that such a one appeared to him from those spirits, who, when
 they lived men in ancient times, were delighted with ideas and
 indulged in thoughts, but without philosophy; and because such
 spirits were with him, and were delighted with him because he
 thought from the interior, therefore they representatively exhibited
 such a woman. He lastly told me what kind of an idea he had 6
 entertained concerning the soul or spirit of man, which he called
 pneuma, namely, that it was an unseen vital principle, like some-
 thing ethereal; and he said that he knew his spirit would live
 after death, because it was his interior essence, which cannot die,
 because it can think; and further, that he could not think dis-
 tinctly concerning it, but only obscurely, because he had not had
 any Knowledge concerning it from any other source than from
 himself, and very little even from the Ancients. Moreover,
 Aristotle is among sane spirits in the other life, and many of his
 followers are among the foolish.

4659. It was said in no. 4652, that man is a spirit, and that
 the body serves him for uses in the world; and in other places
 throughout this work, that the spirit is the internal of man, and
 the body his external. They who do not apprehend how the case
 is in regard to the spirit of man and his body, may hence suppose,
 that thus the spirit dwells within the body, and that the body as it
 were encompasses and clothes it; but let it be known, that the spirit
 of man is in the body, in the whole and in every part thereof, and
 that it is the purer substance thereof, both in its motory organs
 and in its sensory organs, and everywhere else, and that the body
 is a material [principle] everywhere annexed to it, adapted to the
 world in which it then is: this is what is meant by man being a
 spirit, and the body serving him for uses in the world; and by
 the spirit being the internal of man, and the body his external.

Hence also it is evident, that man after death is in like manner in active and sensitive life ; and also in a human form, as in the world, but in a more perfect one.

4660. *The subject concerning correspondence with the Grand Man, or heaven, will be continued at the close of the following chapter, where the correspondence of the taste and of the tongue therewith will be treated of.*

GENESIS.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

4661. As a preface to the preceding chapter, a continuation was given of the explanation of what the Lord foretold concerning the last time of the church ; and in that preface was explained what He had foretold in the parable of the ten virgins, in Matthew xxv. 1-13. Next follows another parable, namely, that of the servants, to whom a man, on going abroad, gave talents, to one five, to another two, and to a third one, that they might trade therewith ; of which servants, he who had received five talents, gained by them other five, he who had received two, gained by them also two, and he who had received one, hid it in the earth. But as this parable involves nearly the same meaning as the parable of the ten virgins, we shall pass on to the concluding part of the same chapter, and explain that part, which, from verse 31 to the end, is in the letter as follows :

4662. *When the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory ; and before Him shall be gathered together all the nations ; and He shall separate them from each other, as a shepherd separateth the sheep from the goats ; and He shall set the sheep on His right hand, and the goats on the left. Then shall the King say unto those on His right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world : for I was hungry, and ye gave Me to eat ; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me to drink ; I was a sojourner, and ye gathered Me ; naked, and ye clothed Me ; I was sick, and ye visited Me ; I was in prison, and ye came unto Me. Then will the just answer, saying, Lord, when saw we Thee hungry, and fed Thee ? or thirsty, and gave Thee to drink ? when saw we Thee a sojourner, and gathered Thee ? or naked, and clothed Thee ? when saw we Thee sick, or in prison, and came unto Thee ? But the King shall*

answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me. Then shall He say also unto those on the left hand, Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels; for I was hungry, and ye did not give Me to eat; I was thirsty, and ye did not give Me to drink; I was a sojourner, and ye did not gather Me; naked, and ye did not clothe Me. Then will they also answer Him, saying, Lord, when saw we Thee hungry, or thirsty, or a sojourner, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto Thee? Then shall He answer them, saying, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not unto Me. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the just into life everlasting.

4663. He who does not know the internal sense, cannot suppose otherwise than that these words were spoken by the Lord concerning some last day, in which all in the universal orb of earths shall be gathered together before the Lord, and shall then be judged; and also that the process of the judgment will be altogether such as is described in the letter, namely, that He shall set them on the right hand and on the left, and shall so speak to them. But he who does not know the internal sense, and who has learnt from other passages in the Word, that the Lord never judges any one to eternal fire, but that every one judges himself, that is, casts himself into it, and who has also learnt that every one's last judgment takes place when he dies, may in some measure know what the above words in general involve; and he who knows the interiors of the expressions from the internal sense, and from correspondence, may know what the words specifically signify, namely, that every one, according to his life in the world, receives reward in the other life. They who vaunt the salva-²tion of man by faith alone, cannot explain the above words in any other sense than this, that the works of which the Lord speaks are the fruits of faith, and that He mentioned these fruits only for the sake of the simple, who do not know mysteries;—but, granting it to be according to their sentiments, still it is evident that the fruits of faith are what make man blessed and happy after death. The fruits of faith are nothing else than a life according to the precepts of faith; consequently a life according to those precepts is saving, but not faith without the life; for after death man carries with him all the states of his life, so that he is such as he had been in the body; as, for instance, he who in the life of the body had despised others in comparison with himself, in the other life also despises others in comparison with himself; he who in the life of the body had hated his neighbour, in the other life also hates his neighbour; he who in the life of the body had practised

deceits against his companions, in the other life also practises deceits against his companions; and so in other cases. In the other life, every one retains that nature which he had put on in the life of the body; and it is well known that the nature cannot be expelled, and if it be expelled, that nothing of life remains. 3 Hence, then, it is that works of charity alone are mentioned by the Lord; for he who is in the works of charity, or, what is the same thing, in the life of faith, is in the faculty of receiving faith, if not in the body, yet in the other life; but he who is not in the works of charity, or in the life of faith, is in no wise in any faculty of receiving faith, neither in the body nor in the other life; for evil never agrees with truth, but one rejects the other; and if they who are in evil speak truths, they speak them from the mouth, and not from the heart, and thus evil and truths are at the utmost distance from each other.

4664. But what those things, which the Lord here speaks concerning the last judgment, that is, concerning the last judgment of every one after death, involve in the internal sense, is too prolix to be explained before this chapter; wherefore, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, it shall be explained in order before the chapters which follow.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

1. AND Jacob dwelt in the land of the sojournings of his father, in the land of Canaan.

2. These are the nativities of Jacob. Joseph, a son of seventeen years, was feeding the flock with his brethren, and he was a boy; with the sons of Bilhah, and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's women: and Joseph brought their evil report unto their father.

3. And Israel loved Joseph more than all his sons, because he was the son of his old age; and he made him a coat of various colours.

4. And his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren; and they hated him, and could not speak peaceably unto him.

5. And Joseph dreamed a dream, and told his brethren: and they added still to hate him.

6. And he said unto them, Hear, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed.

7. And, behold! we were binding sheaves in the midst of a field, and, lo! my sheaf arose, and also stood upright; and, behold! your sheaves stood round about, and bowed themselves to my sheaf.

8. And his brethren said unto him, Reigning shalt thou reign over us? if having dominion shalt thou have dominion into us? And they added yet to hate him for his dreams, and for his words.

9. And he dreamed yet another dream, and related it to his brethren, and said, Lo! I dreamed yet a dream; and, behold! the sun, and the moon, and the eleven stars, bowed themselves to me.

10. And he related it to his father, and to his brethren; and his father rebuked him, and said unto him, What is this dream which thou hast dreamed? Shall I, and thy mother, and thy brethren, coming come to bow ourselves to thee to the earth?

11. And his brethren envied him; and his father kept the word.

12. And his brethren went to feed their father's flock in Shechem.

13. And Israel said unto Joseph, Are not thy brethren feeding in Shechem? Go, and I will send thee to them. And he said unto him, Behold me.

14. And he said unto him, Go, I pray thee, see the peace of thy brethren, and the peace of the flock; and bring me word again. And he sent him from the valley of Hebron, and he came to Shechem.

15. And a man (*vir*) found him, and, behold! he was wandering in the field; and the man asked him, saying, What seekest thou?

16. And he said, I am seeking my brethren: tell me, I pray, where they are feeding.

17. And the man said, They are departed hence; for I heard them saying, Let us go to Dothan. And Joseph went after his brethren, and found them in Dothan.

18. And they saw him from afar, and before he came near unto them, and they plotted against him, to cause him to die.

19. And they said, a man (*vir*) to his brother, Behold! that lord of dreams cometh.

20. And now come, and let us slay him, and let us cast him into one of the pits, and we will say, An evil wild beast hath devoured him: and we will see what his dreams will be.

21. And Reuben heard, and rescued him out of their hand; and said, Let us not smite his soul.

22. And Reuben said unto them, Shed not blood; cast him into that pit which is in the wilderness, and lay no hand upon him: that he might rescue him out of their hand, to restore him to his father.

23. And it came to pass, as Joseph came to his brethren, and they stripped Joseph of his coat, the coat of various colours which was upon him;

24. And they took him, and cast him into the pit: and the pit was empty, there was no water in it.

25. And they sat down to eat bread; and they lifted up their eyes, and looked, and, behold! a company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead, and their camels bearing spices, and resin, and stacte, going to carry down to Egypt.

26. And Judah said unto his brethren, What gain is it that we slay our brother, and cover his blood?

27. Come, and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be upon him; for he is our brother, our flesh: and his brethren hearkened.

28. And there passed by men (*viri*), Midianites, traders; and they drew out, and made Joseph come up out of the pit, and they sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites for twenty of silver: and they brought Joseph to Egypt.

29. And Reuben returned to the pit: and, behold! Joseph was not in the pit: and he rent his garments.

30. And he returned unto his brethren, and said, The child is no more; and I, whither do I come?

31. And they took Joseph's coat, and they killed a goat of the she-goats, and dipped the coat in the blood.

32. And they sent the coat of various colours, and they brought it to their father, and said, This have we found: know, I pray, whether this be thy son's coat, or not.

33. And he knew it, and said, It is my son's coat: an evil wild beast hath devoured him: Joseph being torn to pieces is torn to pieces.

34. And Jacob rent his garments, and put sackcloth upon his loins, and mourned for his son many days.

35. And all his sons rose up, and all his daughters, to comfort him; and he refused to be comforted, and said, For I will go down to the grave unto my son, mourning. And his father wept for him.

36. And the Midianites sold him unto Egypt, to Potiphar, Pharaoh's chamberlain, prince of the body-guards.

THE CONTENTS.

4665. The subject treated of in this chapter in the internal sense is that the Divine truths which were from the Lord's Divine Human, were in process of time rejected in the church, and at length falsities were received in their place. The subject specifically treated of is those who are in faith separate from charity, that they are against the Lord's Divine Human.

THE INTERNAL SENSE.

4666. Verses 1-3. *AND Jacob dwelt in the land of the sojournings of his father, in the land of Canaan. These are the nativities of Jacob. Joseph, a son of seventeen years, was feeding the flock with his brethren, and he was a boy, with the sons of Bilhah, and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's women: and Joseph brought their evil report unto their father. And Israel loved Joseph more than all his sons, because he was the son of his old age; and he made him a coat of various colours. Jacob dwelt in the land of the sojournings of his father, in the land of Canaan, signifies the Lord's Divine natural, that it was in agreement beneath Divine rational good: these are the nativities of Jacob, signifies those things which follow: Joseph signifies the Lord's Divine Human Spiritual: a son of seventeen years, signifies the state thereof: was feeding the flock with his brethren, signifies that he was present amongst those who were in faith, who taught: and he was a boy, signifies what is first: with the sons of Bilhah and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's women, signifies that he was rejected by them: and Joseph brought their evil report unto their father, signifies that from him it appeared what was their quality: and Israel loved Joseph more than all his sons, signifies the conjunction of the Divine spiritual of the rational with the Divine spiritual of the natural: because he was the son of his old age, signifies his own life in him: and he made him a coat of various colours, signifies the appearances of truth thence derived, whereby the spiritual of the natural is known and distinguished.*

4667. *And Jacob dwelt in the land of the sojournings of his father, in the land of Canaan:* that this signifies the Lord's Divine natural, that it was in agreement beneath Divine rational good, appears from the signification of dwelling, as denoting living, see nos. 1293, 3384, 3613, 4451; from the representation of Jacob, as denoting in the supreme sense the Lord's Divine natural, see nos. 3305, 3509, 3525, 3546, 3576, 3599, 3775, 4009, 4234, [4239,] 4286, 4538, 4570; from the representation of Isaac, who is here the father, as denoting the Lord's Divine rational as to good, see nos. 1893, 2066, 2630, 3012, 3194, 3210; and from the signification of the land of Canaan, as denoting in the supreme sense the Lord's Divine Human, see nos. 3038, 3705. Hence now it is, that by Jacob dwelling in the land of the sojournings of his father, in the land of Canaan, is [signified] the Lord's Divine natural living together or being in agreement beneath Divine rational good, in the Divine Human. The subject treated of above, in chapter xxxv., verses 22-26, was the Lord's natural, in that all things therein were now Divine, see nos. 4602-4610; and in the

following verses of the same chapter, 27–29, the subject treated of was the conjunction of the Lord's Divine natural with His Divine rational, see nos. 4611–4619; here now is the conclusion, namely, that the Divine natural acted in agreement of life beneath Divine rational good. It is said beneath Divine rational good, because the natural lives beneath it. For the rational is higher or interior, or, according to a customary form of speaking, is prior, whereas the natural is lower or exterior, consequently posterior, thus the latter is subordinate to the former; yea, when they agree, the natural is nothing else than the general of the rational; for whatsoever the natural has, is not then its own, but belongs to the rational: the only difference is such as exists between particulars and their general, or between singulars and their form, in which the singulars appear as a one. It is known to the learned, that the end is the all in the cause, and the cause is the all in the effect; thus that the cause is a formed end, and the effect a formed cause; and that hence the effect altogether perishes if you take away the cause, and the cause altogether perishes if you take away the end, and moreover, that the cause is beneath the end, and the effect beneath the cause. The case is similar in regard to the natural and the rational.

4668. *These are the nativities of Jacob*: that this signifies those things which follow, appears from the signification of nativities, as denoting the derivations of those things which are of the church, namely, of truth from good, or of faith from love; for no other nativities are meant in the internal sense of the Word; these also are treated of in what follows, wherefore it is said that the nativities of Jacob are those things which follow. That such things are signified by nativities, appears also from this consideration, that in what follows there is no mention made of any genealogical nativities, for the subject treated of is Joseph, his dreams, the machinations of his brethren against him, and at length his being carried away into Egypt. That nativities are the derivations of such things, see nos. 1145, 1255, 1330, 3263, 3279, 3860, 3868, 4070.

4669. *Joseph*: that this signifies the Lord's Divine Human Spiritual, appears from the representation of Joseph, as denoting in the supreme sense the Lord as to the Divine Spiritual, see no. 3969. That the Lord is represented by Joseph, is a thing known in the church, for when the heavenly Joseph is mentioned, no other is meant; but what [attribute] of the Lord is represented by Joseph, is not so known, for it is the Divine Spiritual which proceeds from His Divine Human, and this is the Divine truth, which is from Him in heaven and in the church; the Spiritual in its essence is nothing else. The Divine Spiritual or Divine truth is also what is called the Lord's kingship, and is likewise signified by Christ or the

Messiah, see nos. 2015, 3009, 3670; and this being so, Joseph was made as a king in Egypt, in order that he might then represent those things which are of the Lord's kingship.

4670. *A son of seventeen years*: that this signifies the state thereof, appears from the years of the ages of those who are mentioned in the Word, as signifying things and states in like manner as other numbers. That all numbers in the Word signify things and states, see nos. 575, 647, 648, 1988, 2075, 2252, 3252, 4264, 4495; and that years also, see nos. 487, 488, 493, 893. It appears, indeed, as if numbers of years, or years² of ages, signify nothing else, because there is in them something more historical than in other numbers; but still they also involve things and states, as is evident from what has been explained in the fifth chapter of Genesis, and concerning the age of Abraham (Gen. xvii. 1; xxv. 7); and of Isaac (xxxv. 28); and moreover from this consideration, that there is not any historical in the Word, which does not involve that which is celestial, into which it is also changed when it passes from the thought of the man who reads, to the angels who are with him, and through the angels to heaven, where a spiritual sense is obtained from every historical of the Word. But what³ Joseph's age of seventeen years signifies, may appear from the signification of this number in other places, namely, as denoting a beginning, in the present case the beginning of the representation by Joseph. That it denotes a beginning, and what is new, see nos. 755, 853. And besides, this number involves in general, and as it were in potency, all the things which are represented by Joseph; for seven signify what is holy, and ten remains: that seven in the Word add a holiness, see no. 881, and that ten denote remains, see nos. 576, 1906, 2284; that the remains in the Lord were Divine and His own, by which He united the Human essence to the Divine, see no. 1906.

4671. *Was feeding the flock with his brethren*: that this signifies that he was present among those who were in faith, who taught, appears from the signification of feeding the flock, as denoting teaching those who are in the church, specifically from doctrinals; that he who feeds a flock, or a shepherd, is one who teaches, see nos. 343, 3772, 3795; here it denotes that he was present among those who taught, because it is said, "feeding with his brethren;" for in this chapter his brethren represent the church which turned away from charity to faith, and at length to faith separate, and thereby to falsities, as will be evident from what follows.

4672. *And he was a boy*: that this signifies what is first, appears from the signification of a boy, when predicated of a new church, as denoting what is first or its first state, for the church is circumstanced as an infant, as a boy, as a man (*vir*), and at length as an old man, inasmuch as it runs through its ages like

man (*homo*); the church also is like man (*homo*) in general, and it is also so called. In the church also, which from its age is called a boy, and which is such as quickly to turn away, the Lord at first is present, both with those who teach and with those who learn; but afterwards He is alienated from them, which is also represented by Joseph being cast by his brethren² into a pit, and sold. Every church is such which commences from faith, but it is otherwise with the church which commences from charity. The church which commences from faith, has no other regulator than the understanding, and the understanding has no other regulator than that which is hereditary to man, namely, the love of self and of the world; these persuade the understanding to procure from the Word things to confirm [their interests], and to interpret [in their favour] those which do not confirm. It is otherwise with the church which commences from charity, it has good for its regulator, and in good the Lord; for the good which is of charity and love intervenes between the Lord and faith, and without this intervening good no spiritual communication is given, as no influx takes place without an intermediate; if evil be in the place of good, it drives away the Lord, and rejects or perverts all things which are of the Lord, thus all the things which are of faith, for faith is from Him through good.

4673. *With the sons of Bilhah, and with the sons of Zilpah, his father's woman*: that this signifies that he was rejected by them, appears from the signification of the sons of Bilhah, and of the sons of Zilpah, as denoting exterior or lower affections of truth serving for media, see nos. 3849, 3931, thus "with the sons of Bilhah and with the sons of Zilpah," signifies that Divine truth, which is Joseph, was rejected to lower things, which respectively are things that serve. Divine truth is said to be rejected to lower things, when faith is set above charity, or when it is made antecedent in the heart, and charity is set after, and is made consequent in the heart. For all Divine truth is from Divine good, proceeding thence; and if it does not proceed in like manner with man, he is not in the Lord. This Divine truth is the very Holy itself of the Spirit which proceeds from the Lord, and is called the Paraclete and Spirit of truth (John xiv. 16, 17).

4674. *And Joseph brought their evil report unto their father*: that this signifies that from him it appeared what was their quality, appears from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the Divine Spiritual or Divine truth from the Lord, see nos. 4286, 4675; from the signification of a father, as denoting good, see nos. 3703, 3704, here the good of the Ancient church, which is represented by Jacob, as will be seen at the end of this chapter; and from the signification of an evil report, as denoting the

blemishes and faults in those signified by Joseph's brethren, who are they of the church that turn away from good and truth, as was said above, no. 4671. Hence it is evident what is signified by the above words in the proximate internal sense, namely, that the blemishes and faults signified by the brethren of Joseph were exposed to view or rendered apparent by Divine truth, in looking at them from the good of the Ancient church; or, what is the same thing, that it appeared from that good what was their quality. In regard to these things, the case is thus:—the falsities and evils of the church, that is, of those who are in the church, do not appear to those who are therein; for falsities are not viewed from falsities, nor evils from evils, inasmuch as the principles of falsity entirely overshadow truths, and the life of evil extinguishes them: both the principles of falsity and the life of evil induce appearances as if falsities were truths, and truths falsities, and as if good were evil, and evil good; that this is the case, is evident from manifold experience. But the church, or they who are in the church, appear altogether otherwise in heaven; for in heaven there is Divine truth from the Lord, which in heaven is light, and in this light they appear according to their quality; for every man, as to his soul or spirit, is in some society either angelical or diabolical, his thought is there, but his speech and actions are among men in their associations. How the case further is in this respect, namely, that they who are in the church appear from the Divine truth, or in the Divine light, according to their quality, may be manifest from the following particulars:—Before those evil spirits, who are recently arrived, cast themselves into hell, they conceive more than other spirits that they may be received into heaven, as they believe that it consists in reception only, and that every one may be admitted into heaven by grace, without regard to his quality; but sometimes they are told that heaven is not denied by the Lord to any one, and that they may be admitted if they can abide there. Some of them also are elevated into the first societies which are in the entrance to heaven: but when they come thither, they begin to be tormented, and almost to be suffocated, the life of their thought and will being thereby in distress, the life of the thought from principles of falsity, and the life of the will from the life of evil in the world; and when they view themselves in the light therein, they appear to themselves as devils, some as corpses, and others as monsters: wherefore they cast themselves down headlong from that society, and from the light there into some infernal mist, where they receive their former respiration, and appear to themselves from phantasy as spirits not evil; thus they know of what quality they are. Hence now it is clear how it is meant, that from it, namely, from Divine truth, they appear according to their quality.

4675. *And Israel loved Joseph more than all his sons:* that this signifies the conjunction of the Divine Spiritual of the rational with the Divine Spiritual of the natural, appears from the representation of Jacob as Israel, as denoting the Divine Spiritual of the natural, or the celestial of the spiritual from the natural, see nos. 4286, 4598; from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the Divine spiritual of the rational, or the celestial of the spiritual from the rational, see nos. 4286, 4592; and from the signification of loving, as denoting being conjoined, for love is spiritual conjunction. Hence it is evident that by Israel loving Joseph is signified the conjunction of the Divine Spiritual of the rational with the Divine Spiritual of the natural. Inasmuch as this conjunction is here treated of, therefore Jacob is not here called Jacob, as above, in verses 1 and 2, but Israel; it may also be concluded from the change of the name, that there is some arcanum here contained in the internal sense. But how the case is with this conjunction of the Divine Spiritual of the rational with the Divine Spiritual of the natural, cannot as yet be explained, because it is not treated of in this chapter, but in the following chapters, in which that arcanum will come to be explained as far as possible. We shall here only observe, that the Spiritual is predicated both of the rational and of the natural, for the Spiritual is the Divine truth which is from the Lord, which, when it shines in the rational, or in the internal man, is called the Spiritual of the rational; and when it shines in the natural, or in the external man, it is called the Spiritual of the natural.

4676. *Because he was the son of his old age:* that this signifies his own life in him, appears from the signification of old age, as denoting the putting off of a former state and the putting on of a new one, also as denoting a new [state] of life, see nos. 3492, 4620. For old age in the internal sense does not signify old age, because the internal man, or the spirit of man, does not know what old age is; but as the body or external man grows old, he passes into a new [state] of life, the spirit of man being perfected by age as his corporeal decays; and still more so in the other life, they who are in heaven being continually brought by the Lord into more perfect life, and at length into the flower of youth; this is the case also with those who have died in a good old age: hence it may appear manifest, that by old age, in the internal sense, is signified life. What is meant by his own life in him, was explained above, no. 4667.

2 It was said that the spirit of man, or the internal man, does not know what old age is; and yet it was said above, that it is this man who thinks in the body, also that the body has life from him: the reason why this his thought cannot be communicated to the body, and man thereby know that he lives after death, is, that so long as his spirit remains in the body,

it cannot think otherwise than from principles which his natural man had imbibed; and when the principle and persuasion is, that only the body lives, and that when it dies, every thing of man dies also, in this case the influx of the above thing is not received. Nevertheless, the influx manifests itself by this, that the generality are solicitous about their funeral rites, about encomiums after death, and some about their future reputation; on which account also they erect for themselves magnificent monuments, to the intent that their memory may not perish. Into such things is the influx from heaven respecting the permanence of life changed, with those who in other respects believe nothing about it; for without that influx they would be altogether indifferent to whatever might regard their memory after they were dead.

4677. *And he made him a coat of various colours*: that this signifies the appearances of truth thence, whereby the spiritual of the natural is known and distinguished, appears from the signification of a coat, as denoting the truth, of the natural, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of various colours, as denoting the appearances of truth, whereby the spiritual of the natural is known and distinguished. That these things are signified by various colours, cannot be known by any one, unless he know that colours in the other life appear as in this world, and indeed colours that in beauty and variety much exceed colours in the world, and unless he knows also whence those colours are derived. The colours which appear in the other life are from the variegation of light there, and are, so to speak, modifications of intelligence and wisdom; for the light which appears there is from the Divine truth which is from the Lord, or it is the Divine Spiritual from Him; or, what is the same thing, Divine intelligence and wisdom; this appears as light before the eyes of angels and spirits. Hence it is evident what is signified by colours from that light, namely, that they signify the qualities and thus the appearances of truth, and that they appear from the affections of good and truth. Concerning colours in the other life, see nos. 1042, 1043, 1053, 1624, 3993, 4530. That a coat denotes the truth of the natural,² was said above in no. 3301: but as it was not there shewn to have such a signification, we may here confirm it from other passages in the Word. As in the Jewish church kings represented the Lord as to the Divine Spiritual or the Divine truth (nos. 2015, 2069, 3009, 3670), therefore their daughters were clad in coats of various colours; for by daughters were signified the affections of good and truth, and thence of the church, nos. 2362, 3963; concerning whom it is thus written in the second book of Samuel: "There was upon Tamar, David's daughter, a *coat of various colours*; because with such robes were the king's daughters who were virgins apparelled" (xiii. 18). And as the 3

chief priest represented the Lord as to the Divine Celestial, or Divine good, therefore Aaron was clad with garments which represented the Divine truth which is from the Divine good of the Lord, for Divine good is in the Lord, but Divine truth proceeds from Him; this was what was represented by garments. In like manner, when the Lord was transformed before Peter, James, and John, the Divine good appeared as a sun, and the Divine truth was exhibited by the garments, which appeared
 4 as light (Matt. xvii. 2). Concerning the garments with which Aaron and his sons were clad, it is thus written in Moses: "*Thou shalt make for Aaron a coat of fine linen, a mitre of fine linen, and thou shalt make a girdle of needlework. And for the sons of Aaron thou shalt make coats, and thou shalt make for them girdles, and turbans shalt thou make for them, for glory and for beauty*" (Exod. xxviii. 39, 40). Each of these things signified those things which are of the Divine truth from the Divine good of the Lord; the coat of fine linen specifically signified the Divine Spiritual. In like manner in another place: "*Thou shalt take the garments, and shalt put upon Aaron the coat, and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod, and the breastplate, and shalt gird him with the girdle of the ephod: . . . afterwards thou shalt make his sons to approach, and shalt put coats upon them*" (Exod. xxix. 5, 8; xl. 14). What each of these things signifies, will be shewn, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, when we come to treat of them. That garments in general
 5 denote truths, see nos. 297, 1073, 2576, 4545. The prophets also were clad with coats, but with coats of hair, because the prophets represented the Lord as to truths of doctrine; and as these are of the natural or external man, therefore they had coats of hair;
 6 for hair signifies the natural, see no. 3301. That a coat signifies Divine truth from the Lord, appears yet more manifestly from those passages where mention is made of a coat in the New Testament, as in John: "*The soldiers took His garments, and made four parts, to each soldier a part; and His coat: but the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. They said therefore among themselves, Let us not divide it: that the Scripture might be fulfilled, which saith, They divided My garments to themselves, and upon My coat they did cast lots*" (xix. 23, 24). He who reads these words, may suppose that they involve nothing more concealed than that the garments were divided among the soldiers, and that lots were cast upon the coat; when yet they were each representative and significative of Divine things, both the division of the garments into four parts, and the coat not being divided, but lots being cast upon it, and especially the coat being without seam, and woven from the top throughout; for by the coat was signified the Lord's Divine truth; as this Divine truth is one only [*unicum*], and from good, it was represented by the coat

being without seam, and woven from the top throughout. The 7
 like was signified by Aaron's coat, which was woven, or the
 work of the weaver, as is evident from Moses: "They made
coats of fine linen, the work of the weaver, for Aaron and for his
 sons" (Exod. xxxix. 27). It was also represented, that the
 Lord did not suffer Divine truth to be torn asunder into parts,
 as was done with the inferior truths of the church by the Jews.
 Inasmuch as Divine truth is one only [*unicum*], namely, that 8
 which is derived from Divine good, it was also commanded the
 twelve disciples, when they were sent to preach the gospel of
 the kingdom, that they should not have two coats; as it is thus
 written in Luke: "Jesus sent the twelve disciples to preach
 the kingdom of God, . . . and said unto them, Take nothing
 for the way, neither staves, nor scrip, nor bread, nor silver:
neither have two coats apiece" (ix. 2, 3); and in Mark: "He
 commanded them that they should take nothing for the way,
 save a staff only; no scrip, nor bread, nor brass in their
 girdles; but be shod with sandals, and *put not on two coats*"
 (vi. 8, 9); and in Matthew: "Possess not gold, neither silver,
 nor brass in your girdles; nor a scrip for the way, *neither two*
coats, nor shoes, nor staves" (x. 9, 10). Every single thing 9
 contained in these passages is representative of the celestial
 and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom, which they were
 sent to preach; the reason why they were not to take gold,
 silver, brass, scrip, or bread with them, was, that those things
 signified goods and truths, which are from the Lord alone;
 namely, gold signifies good, nos. 113, 1551, 1552; silver, truth
 thence, nos. 1551, 2954; brass, natural good, nos. 425, 1551;
 bread, the good of love, or the celestial, nos. 276, 680, 2165,
 2177, 3478, 3735, 4211, 4217; but a coat, and a sandal or shoe,
 signified the truths with which they were clad, and a staff the
 power of truth from good; that a staff denotes that power, see
 nos. 4013, 4015; that a shoe denotes the lowest natural, see no.
 1748, in the above passages as to truth. But the coat denotes
 interior natural truth; and as these latter things ought not to
 be double, but single [*unica*], it was forbidden them to have two
 staves, two pairs of shoes, and two coats. These are the arcana
 contained in the above command of the Lord, which cannot
 possibly be known, except from the internal sense. All and 10
 each of the things which the Lord spoke, were representative
 of Divine things, consequently of the celestial and spiritual
 things of His kingdom, and thereby adapted to the apprehension
 of men, and at the same time to the understanding of spirits
 and of angels; wherefore those things which the Lord spoke,
 filled and yet fill the universal heaven. Hence also it
 is evident of what advantage and importance it is to know the
 internal sense of the Word; without that sense also it is in
 the power of any one to confirm from the Word whatsoever

dogma he pleases, and as it appears to be confirmed to those who are in evil, they ridicule the Word on that account, and are disposed to believe anything rather than that it is Divine.

4678. Verses 4-11. *And his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren; and they hated him, and could not speak peaceably unto him. And Joseph dreamed a dream, and told his brethren: and they added still to hate him. And he said unto them, Hear, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed. And, behold! we were binding sheaves in the midst of a field, and lo! my sheaf arose, and also stood upright; and behold! your sheaves stood round about, and bowed themselves to my sheaf. And his brethren said unto him, Reigning shalt thou reign over us? if having dominion shalt thou have dominion over us? And they added yet to hate him for his dreams, and for his words. And he dreamed yet another dream, and related it to his brethren, and said, Lo! I dreamed yet a dream; and behold! the sun, and the moon, and the eleven stars, bowed themselves to me. And he related it to his father, and to his brethren; and his father rebuked him, and said unto him, What is this dream which thou hast dreamed? Shall I, and thy mother, and thy brethren, coming come to bow ourselves to thee to the earth? And his brethren envied him; and his father kept the word. And his brethren saw,* signifies those things which are of faith; in the proximate sense, the posterity of Jacob: *that their father loved him more than all his brethren,* signifies that he was conjoined with the Divine natural; in the proximate sense, with the Ancient church, which is the father: *and they hated him, and could not speak peaceably unto him,* signifies contempt and aversion: *and Joseph dreamed a dream,* signifies preaching concerning Himself: *and told his brethren,* signifies before those who are of faith separate: *and they added yet to hate him,* signifies still greater contempt and aversion: *and he said unto them, Hear, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed,* signifies the contents of the preaching: *and behold! we were binding sheaves in the midst of a field,* signifies those who teach from doctrine: *and lo! my sheaf arose and also stood upright,* signifies the doctrinal concerning the Lord's Divine Human: *and behold! your sheaves stood round about,* signifies those who were in faith: *and bowed themselves to my sheaf,* signifies adoration: *and his brethren said unto him,* signifies those who are of faith separate: *reigning shalt thou reign over us? if having dominion shalt thou have dominion over us?* signifies were they to be subject as to intellectual things and voluntary things: *and they added yet to hate him for his dreams and for his words,* signifies still greater contempt and aversion by reason of the preaching of the Word: *and he dreamed yet another dream,* signifies further preaching: *and related it to his brethren, and said,* signifies in the presence

of those who are of faith separate: *Lo! I dreamed yet a dream,* signifies the contents: *and behold! the sun and moon,* signifies natural good and natural truth: *and the eleven stars,* signifies the Knowledges of good and truth: *bowed themselves to me,* signifies adoration: *and he related it to his father, and to his brethren,* signifies that it was given to know it: *and his father rebuked him, and said unto him, What is this dream which thou hast dreamed?* signifies indignation; the father, in this passage, is the Jewish religion derived from the Ancient: *shall I, and thy mother, and thy brethren, coming come to bow ourselves to thee to the earth?* signifies must the church adore: *and his brethren envied him,* signifies their aversion: *and his father kept the word,* signifies that truth remained in their religiosity.

4679. *And his brethren saw:* that this signifies the things which are of faith, and in the proximate sense the posterity of Jacob, appears from the signification of seeing, as denoting perceiving and understanding, see nos. 2150, 2325, 2807, 3764, 3863: and from the representation of the brethren of Joseph, as denoting the things which are of faith: for Joseph in this chapter represents the Divine Spiritual or Divine truth of the Lord; and his brethren represent the church which turns aside from charity to faith, next to faith separate from charity, and finally to falsities, see above, nos. 4665, 4671. Hence it is that by the brethren of Joseph are here signified the things which are of faith; and as the posterity of Jacob was such, therefore in the proximate sense that posterity is signified.

4680. *That their father loved him more than all his brethren:* that this signifies that he was conjoined with the Divine natural, in the proximate sense, with the Ancient church, which is the father, appears from what was explained above, no. 4675, where the like words occur. The reason why in the proximate sense it denotes that he was conjoined with the Ancient church, and that that church is in that sense meant by the father, is, that (as was said above, no. 4679), by the brethren of Joseph, in the proximate sense, are signified the posterity of Jacob, consequently the church which was represented among them. How this case is, has been occasionally shewn above, but for the sake of the series of the things which follow, we will briefly recapitulate it. The Ancient church, which was established by the Lord after the flood, was a representative church; and was of such a nature, that its externals of worship in general and particular represented the celestial and spiritual things which are of the Lord's kingdom, and in the supreme sense the Divine things themselves of the Lord; but its internals of worship in general and particular had reference to charity. That church was spread through a great part of the Asiatic world, and through many kingdoms therein; and although they differed as to doctrinals of faith, still the church was one, because all in

every part of it made charity the essential of the church. They who at that time separated faith from charity, and made faith the essential of the church, were called Ham. But in process of time this church turned aside to idolatrous practices, and in Egypt, Babel, and other places, to things of magic; for they began to worship external things without internal, and as thereby they receded from charity, heaven also receded from them, and in its place came spirits from hell, who led them.

3 When this church was desolated, a certain new church commenced from Eber, which was called the Hebrew church, and prevailed in Syria and Mesopotamia, and also among some nations in the land of Canaan, but this church differed from the Ancient, for it placed the essential of external worship in sacrifices; it acknowledged indeed the internal of worship to be charity, but not so much in heart as the Ancient church;

4 nevertheless, this church also became idolatrous. At length it pleased the Lord to establish a new [state] of a church among the posterity of Abraham descended from Jacob, and to introduce the externals of the worship of the Ancient church among them; but that nation was such, that it could not receive any internal of a church, because their hearts were altogether against charity; wherefore the representative of a church only was instituted among that nation. Hence now it is that, in the proximate sense, the sons of Jacob or the brethren of Joseph signify such a church, and that Jacob their father signifies the Ancient church; in several other parts of the Word, also, especially the prophetic, by Jacob is meant the Ancient church; and that church, namely, the Ancient, is also occasionally called father and mother, father as to its good, and mother as to its truth. Hence, now, it is evident that by their father loving Joseph more than all his brethren, is signified that the Divine truth of the Lord was conjoined with the Ancient church.

4681. *And they hated him, and could not speak peaceably unto him:* that this signifies contempt and aversion, namely, contempt for the Divine truth represented by Joseph, and aversion from it, appears from the signification of hating, as denoting despising; for hatred in the internal sense does not signify such hatred as prevails among men who are in hatred, for the signification of that expression grows mild as it ascends into heaven, because in heaven they do not know what hatred is, wherefore it is contempt which is signified; and from the signification of not being able to speak peaceably unto him as denoting averting oneself. Speaking peaceably, denotes willing well to any one: for by peace, the Ancients meant in the supreme sense the Lord Himself; in the internal sense, His kingdom, and life in Him or salvation; but in the external sense, safety in the world, or health: the contrary thereof is,

not being able to speak peaceably unto him, that is, not willing well to any one ; thus averting oneself, in the present case from Divine truth.

4682. *And Joseph dreamed a dream*: that this signifies preaching concerning Himself, appears from the signification of dreaming a dream, as denoting preaching; and as the dream treats of Joseph, it denotes preaching concerning the Lord's Divine Human. The dream here signifies preaching, because Joseph's two dreams contain in a summary all those things which were foreseen and provided concerning Joseph; or, in the internal sense, concerning Divine truth within such a church as is represented by Joseph's brethren, or commences from faith. Moreover, in old time Divine truths were manifested either by speech, by visions, or by dreams, and from them were preachings; hence in the Word, by the prophets, to whom Divine truth was manifested either by speech, or by visions, or by dreams, are signified they who teach truths; and, in the abstract sense, truths of doctrine, no. 2534; and so in like manner by seeing visions and dreaming dreams, as in Joel: ² "I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters *shall prophesy*, your old men *shall dream dreams*, your young men *shall see visions*: also upon the servants and the handmaids in those days will I pour out my Spirit" (iii. 1, 2 [ii. 28, 29]). Pouring out the Spirit upon them, denotes instructing concerning truths; prophesying denotes teaching and preaching those truths, so likewise dreaming dreams; old men denote the wise; young men, the intelligent; ³ servants, those who know. In Jeremiah: "Thus saith Jehovah Zebaoth, Hearken not unto *the words of the prophets who prophesy unto you*; they make you vain: they speak a vision of their own heart, not from the mouth of Jehovah. . . . I have heard what the *prophets* said, who *prophesied* a lie in My name, saying, *I have dreamed, I have dreamed*. . . . *The prophet with whom is a dream*, shall relate a *dream*; but with whom is My Word, shall relate My Word in truth. . . . Behold! I am *against those who prophesy dreams of a lie*, saith Jehovah; they relate them, and seduce My people by their lies" (xxiii. 16, 25, 28, 32). In this passage, also, prophesying denotes teaching and preaching, but from dreams of a lie, from which is their preaching; in like manner in other places, as in Jeremiah ⁴ xxix. 8, 9; Zechariah. x. 2. In Moses: "When there ariseth in the midst of thee a *prophet*, or a *dreamer of a dream*, who shall give thee a sign or a wonder, and the sign or wonder shall come to pass, which he spoke to thee, saying, Let us go to other gods, whom thou hast not known, and let us serve them; thou shalt not obey *the words of that prophet*, or that *dreamer of a dream*. . . . And *that prophet*, and that *dreamer of a dream*, shall be slain, because he hath spoken revolt against Jehovah your God"

(Deut. xiii. 2-6 [1-5]). Both the prophet and the dreamer of a dream, denote one who teaches and preaches, in this case falsities.

4683. *And told his brethren*: that this signifies, before those who are of faith separate, appears from the representation of Joseph's brethren, as denoting the church which turns away from charity to faith, or, in the abstract sense, the things which are of faith, see nos. 4665, 4671, 4679. They here denote those who are of faith separate from charity, because it follows, that they added yet to hate him, by which words is signified still greater contempt and aversion. For the case with such a church is thus:—at its first commencement charity is preached, but only from doctrine (*doctrinale*), thus from the scientific, but not from charity itself, thus not from affection or from the heart: in process of time, as charity and its affection are obliterated in the heart, faith is preached; and at length, when there is no longer any charity, faith alone is preached, and this latter is said to be saving without works; then, also, works are no longer called works of charity, but of faith, and are named² fruits of faith; they are indeed thus conjoined, but only from doctrine, not from life. As they thus place nothing of salvation in the life of faith, or in good, but only in faith, and yet they know plainly from the Word, and also from their intellectual, that doctrine is nothing without life, or that faith is nothing without fruits, they place the saving [quality] of faith in confidence, that thereby also they may recede from fruits, not knowing that all confidence derives its esse from the end of life, and that genuine confidence cannot possibly exist except in good, whereas spurious and false confidence may have place in evil likewise. And, that they may separate faith still more from charity, they also persuade that the confidence of a single moment, even in the last moment of life, is saving, without any regard for the past life: although they are aware that every one's own life remains after death, and that every one will be judged according to the works of his life. From these few observations it may appear what is the quality of faith separate from charity, consequently what is the quality of the church which makes faith the essential, but not the life of faith. Concerning the falsities which flow hence, as from their source, we shall, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, speak in what follows.

4684. *And they added still to hate him*: that this signifies still greater contempt and aversion, appears from what was said above, no. 4681, where similar words occur.

4685. *And he said unto them, Hear, I pray you, this dream which I have dreamed*: that this signifies the contents of the preaching, appears from the signification of dreaming a dream, as denoting preaching, see above, no. 4682, in the present case

the contents of the preaching, because it now goes on to say what kind of a dream he had.

4686. *And, behold! we were binding sheaves in the midst of a field*: that this signifies those who teach from doctrine, appears from the signification of a sheaf, as denoting doctrine, and hence of binding sheaves, as denoting teaching from doctrine; of which signification we shall speak presently; and from the signification of a field, as denoting the church, see nos. 2971, 3766, 4440, 4443; the midst of a field denotes interiorly in the church, as are they who are in the faith of any charity; for the midst, in the internal sense, denotes that which is interior and inmost, see nos. 1074, 2940, 2973; for in every church there are those who are in the midst thereof, or who are inmost, and they are those who are in charity, in the present case, those who are in the faith of any charity. With these the Lord is present, because He is in charity, and through charity in faith, no. 4672; that these are signified, is evident also from what follows, that Joseph's sheaf arose, and the rest of the sheaves stood round about it; for by Joseph's sheaf is signified doctrine from the Lord's Divine Truth. A sheaf² denotes doctrine, because a field denotes the church, as was just now said, and standing corn in a field denotes truth in the church: thus a sheaf, in which there is corn, denotes doctrine in which there is truth. The like is signified by sheaves in David: "They who sow in tears, shall reap with singing. Going he shall go, and weeping, bearing a handful of the seed; but coming he shall come with singing, bearing *his sheaves*" (Psalm cxxvi. 5, 6); speaking of those who have been in spiritual captivity, and are set at liberty; bearing a handful of the seed, denotes instruction in truths; coming with singing, denotes the gladness of the affection of truth; bearing sheaves, denotes the doctrinals of that truth.

4687. *And lo! my sheaf arose and also stood upright*: that this signifies the doctrinal concerning the Lord's Divine Human, appears from the signification of a sheaf, as denoting a doctrinal, see just above; and from the signification of arising and standing upright, as denoting the supreme which should reign, and which they should adore. That this [supreme] is the Lord's Divine Human, is evident from what follows, namely, that the eleven sheaves bowed themselves to that sheaf; and in the other dream, that the sun and moon and eleven stars bowed themselves to Joseph; by which is signified that the supreme should reign, and that they should adore it; wherefore also Jacob saith, "Shall I, and thy mother, and thy brethren, come to bow ourselves to thee to the earth?" (ver. 10). The Divine Truth of the Lord is what is represented by Joseph, as was said above; its supreme is the Lord Himself, and the supreme among doctrinals is, that His Human

² is Divine. With this supreme of doctrinals the case is thus:— the Most Ancient church, which was celestial, and in preference to the rest was called Man, adored the Infinite Esse, and hence the Infinite Existing: and whereas they could not have any perception of the Infinite Esse, but could have some of the Infinite thence existing, from what was perceptible in their internal man, and sensible in their external, and likewise from the visible things which were in the world, therefore they adored the Infinite Existing in which is the Infinite Esse. The Infinite Existing in which is the Infinite Esse, they perceived as a Divine Man, because they knew that the Infinite Existing was produced from the Infinite Esse through heaven; and as heaven is the Grand Man corresponding to all things in general and particular in man (as has been shewn at the close of the preceding chapters, and will be shewn at the close of some of the following ones), therefore they could not have any other idea of perception concerning the Infinite Existing from the Infinite Esse, than as of a Divine Man; for whatever passes through heaven as through the Grand Man from the Infinite Esse, has with it an image thereof, in all things in general and particular. When that celestial church began to fall away, they foresaw that this Infinite Existing could no longer have an influx into the minds of men, and consequently that the human race would perish; therefore they were informed from revelation, that One would be born Who would make the Human in Himself Divine, and thus would become the very Infinite Existing, such as had been before; and at length should become one with the Infinite Esse, as also had been before; hence their prophetic enunciation concerning

³ the Lord (Genesis iii. 15). This is thus described in John: “ In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and God was the Word. This was in the beginning with God. All things were made through Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. In Him was the life; and the life was the light of men. . . . And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt in us, and we saw His glory, as of the only-begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth ” (i. 1–4, 14). The Word is the Divine Truth, which in its essence is the Infinite Existing from the Infinite Esse, and is the Lord Himself as to His Human; this is the very [principle] itself from which Divine truth now proceeds and flows in into heaven, and through heaven into human minds; consequently it is that [principle] which rules and governs the universe, as it has ruled and governed it from eternity, since it is the same and one with the Infinite Esse, for it conjoined the Human with the Divine, which it effected by making the Human in Itself also Divine. Hence now it may appear that the supreme of Divine Truth is the Lord’s Divine Human; and hence that it is the supreme

among the doctrinals of the church, that His Human is Divine.

4688. *And, behold! your sheaves stood round about:* that this signifies those who were in faith, namely, in the faith of some charity, appears from the signification of standing round about, as denoting here access to adore, for it goes on to say that they bowed themselves to his sheaf, by which is signified adoration; and from the signification of a sheaf, as denoting doctrine, see just above, no. 4686, in the present case all things of doctrine or all things of faith. The sheaves here signify such things, because in the genuine sense by all the sons of Jacob are represented all things of faith, see nos. 3858, 3926; so likewise by the sheaves, because they were in the place of the sons of Jacob in the dream; and as this was seen in the midst of a field, and by the midst of a field is signified what is interior, or those who are interior in the church, which is treated of in no. 4686, thus those who are in the faith of any charity, therefore these are the sheaves which stood round about, and bowed themselves to the sheaf of Joseph. That they who are exterior or more remote from the midst, who in the proper sense are here the brethren of Joseph, are not meant, is evident from what precedes and from what follows, that they hated him more and more, that is, that they despised him and averted themselves; for by hating, not speaking peaceably, and envying, which are said of his brethren, are signified contempt and aversion.

4689. *And bowed themselves to my sheaf:* that this signifies adoration, appears from the signification of bowing oneself, as denoting the effect of humiliation, see no. 2153, consequently adoration; and from the signification of Joseph's sheaf, as here denoting the doctrinal concerning the Lord's Divine Human, see no. 4687, thus denoting the Divine Human which they who are in the interior of the church adored. But they who are exterior, that is, they who are of faith separate, are the furthest possible from adoring, which is a characteristic of faith separate from charity, because, as was said above, the Lord is present in charity, and in faith only through charity, for charity is the conjoining medium. What is truth without good, and what is the intellectual without the voluntary? thus what is faith without charity, or what is confidence without its essence? That they who are in faith separate from charity, do not in the least adore the Lord's Divine Human, was manifested to me by spirits of this character who come into the other life from the Christian world, with many of whom I have spoken. For in that life the heart speaks, and not the mouth as in the world. The thoughts of every one are there communicated much more openly than by any speech in the world, nor is it there allowed

to speak otherwise than as they think, thus as they believe. Many of those who have even preached the Lord in the world, there altogether deny Him; and when it is inquired from what end or from what cause they preached Him, and paid Him holy adoration in the external form, it was found that they did so because it was enjoined them from their office, and because they gained honours and wealth thereby; those also who did not preach, but yet confessed Him, did so because they were born in the church, and because they would have lost their reputation if they had spoken against religion. Not even one from the Christian world knew that His Human is Divine; and scarcely any one that He alone rules heaven and the universe, still less that His Divine Human is the all in heaven; that this is the case, could not openly be revealed, because it was foreseen by the Lord that the Christian church would turn away from charity to faith, consequently would separate itself from Him, and thereby would not only reject but also profane the holy [principle] which is from His Divine Human; for faith
 3 separate from charity cannot do otherwise. That faith is at this day separated from charity, is evident; for churches separate themselves according to their dogmas, and he who believes otherwise than as the dogma teaches, is cast out from their communion, and is also defamed; but he who is guilty of robbery, who without mercy deprives others of their goods, if only he does not do so openly, who plots deceitfully against his neighbour, who brings disgrace upon works of charity, and who is guilty of adultery, such a one is still called a Christian, provided only he frequents sacred [worship] and speaks from doctrine. Hence it is evident that at this day it is doctrine which constitutes the church, but not life; and that the fruits which they adjoin to faith, are only in their doctrine, and nothing in their minds.

4690. *And his brethren said unto him:* that this signifies they who are of faith separate, appears from the representation of Joseph's brethren, as denoting a church which turns away from charity to faith, and at length separates faith from charity, see nos. 4665, 4671, 4679; but they who are interior in that church are signified by the sheaves in the dream, nos. 4686, 4688. The reason why the brethren of Joseph represent that church, is, because in the proximate sense they signify the representative of a church, or the religiosity, which was instituted among the posterity of Jacob; to those, indeed, who did not know anything concerning the faith spoken of in the Christian church, but concerning truth, truth was the same as Christian faith, and in the original language also both are expressed by the same term. But by truth, the Jewish church understood the precepts of the Decalogue, and also the laws,

judgments, testimonies, and statutes which were delivered through Moses; the interior things of truth they neither knew, nor were willing to know. But the Christian church gives the name of faith to those doctrinals which are the interiors of the church, and are said to be necessary to be believed; for by faith the common people mean no other than the faith of the creed, or that which the books of creeds teach; but they who think that the doctrinals of faith, or the knowledge thereof, can save no one, and that few are in the life of faith, call faith confidence; these, however, are above the common people, and are more learned than others. From these considerations it may appear that, in the internal sense, the subject here treated of is not only the representative of a church, which was instituted among the posterity of Jacob, but also the Christian church which succeeded: for the Word of the Lord is universal, and comprehends in general every church; for it was alike foreseen by the Lord, how the case would be with the Christian church, and with the Jewish church, but proximately with the Jewish: wherefore that sense is called the proximate sense, or the internal historical sense, and the other the internal sense.

4691. *Reigning shalt thou reign over us? if having dominion shalt thou have dominion into us?* that this signifies, were they to be subject as to the things of the intellectual and the things of the voluntary, appears from the signification of reigning, as denoting being subject as to the things of the intellectual; and from the signification of having dominion, as denoting being subject as to those of the voluntary. That reigning over them, and having dominion into them, denotes being made subject, is evident; but the reason why mention is made both of reigning and of having dominion, is, because one expression has respect to the things of the intellectual, and the other to those of the voluntary. It is common in the Word, especially the prophetic, to express one thing by two expressions. He who does not know the arcanum contained in this circumstance, cannot suppose otherwise than that it is merely a repetition for the sake of emphasis. This, however, is not the case. In each single thing of the Word there is a heavenly marriage, namely, a marriage of truth with good and of good with truth, as there is a marriage of the understanding and the will in man; one expression relates to truth, and the other to good, thus one to the intellectual, for truth is of this, and the other to the voluntary, good being of this; the expressions also in the Word consist of those terms, which constantly signify such things. This is the arcanum which lies concealed in this circumstance, that one thing is expressed by two expressions, see nos. 683, 793, 801, 2173, 2516, 2712, 4138; so also in this passage, reigning over them, and having dominion into them; reigning

also has respect to truth which is of the understanding; but dominion to good which is of the will; kingdom likewise is predicated of truth, see nos. 1672, 2547, and dominion of good: as also in Daniel, where the Lord's Divine Human is likewise treated of: "To Him was given *dominion*, and glory, and a *kingdom*, that all people, nations, and tongues should worship Him. His *dominion* is an *eternal dominion* which shall not pass away, and His *kingdom* that which shall not perish" (vii. 14); and in David: "Thy *kingdom* is the kingdom of all eternities, and Thy *dominion* to every generation and generation" (Psalm cxlv. 13).

4692. *And they added yet to hate him for his dreams and for his words*: that this signifies still greater contempt and aversion by reason of the preaching of truth, namely, in the present case, concerning the Lord's Divine Human, appears from the signification of adding, as denoting what is greater; from the signification of hating, as denoting despising and averting oneself, see no. 4681; from the signification of a dream, as denoting preaching, see nos. 4682, 4685; and from the signification of words, as denoting truths; the reason why words denote truths, is, that all the Word in heaven is from the Lord, therefore words in the internal sense signify truths,² and the Word in general all Divine truth. In regard to the subject itself here treated of, the case is thus:—it is the supreme among truths, which the church that has separated faith from charity chiefly despises, and from which it averts itself, namely, that the Human of the Lord is Divine. All who were of the Ancient church, and did not separate charity from faith, believed that the God of the universe was a Divine Man, and that He was the Divine Esse; hence also they named Him Jehovah: this they knew from the Most Ancient people, and also from this circumstance, that He had appeared to many of their brethren as a Man: they knew also that all the rituals and externals of their church represented Him. But they who were of faith separate from charity could not believe this, because they could not comprehend how the Human could be Divine, and that the Divine love effected this; for whatsoever they did not comprehend from some idea received through the external sensuals of the body, they conceived to be of no account. This [is a persuasion which] ever attends faith separate from charity; for the internal of perception is closed with those [who are in that faith], inasmuch as there is no intermediate through which there³ might be influx. The Jewish church, which succeeded, believed, indeed, that Jehovah was Man, and also God, because He had appeared to Moses and the prophets as a man, wherefore they named every angel who appeared, Jehovah; but still they had no other idea of Him, than the Gentiles had of their

gods, to whom they preferred Jehovah God, because He could do miracles (no. 4299), not knowing that Jehovah was the Lord in the Word (nos. 2921, 3035), and that it was His Divine Human that all their rituals represented. Of the Messiah or Christ they had no other thought, than that He was to be the greatest prophet, greater than Moses, and the greatest king, greater than David, who would introduce them into the land of Canaan with stupendous miracles; they were not willing to hear anything concerning His heavenly kingdom, because they had no apprehension of any but worldly things, for they were separated from charity. But the Christian church adores 4 indeed the Lord's Human as Divine in external worship, especially in the Holy Supper, because He had said that the bread in that supper is His body, and the wine His blood; but they do not make His Human Divine in doctrine, for they distinguish between the Divine nature and the Human nature; this also is because the church has turned away from charity to faith, and at length to faith separate; and whereas they do not acknowledge the Lord's Human as Divine, many stumble thereat and deny Him in heart, no. 4689; when yet the case is this, that the Lord's Divine Human is the Divine Existing from the Divine Esse, spoken of above, no. 4687, and that He is the Divine Esse; for the Divine Esse and the Divine Existing are one, as the Lord also manifestly teaches in John: "Jesus said to Philip, Have I been so long a time with you, and hast thou not known Me? He that hath seen Me, hath seen the Father; . . . believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me? . . . Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me" (xiv. 9-11), and also in other places. For the Divine Existing is the Divine itself proceeding from the Divine Esse, and in image is a man, because heaven, of which it is the all, represents a Grand Man, as was said above, no. 4687, and has been shewn at the close of the chapters, where the correspondence therewith of all things in man was treated of. The Lord, indeed, was born like another 5 man, and had an infirm human from the mother, but He totally expelled this human, so that He was no longer the son of Mary, and made the Human in Himself Divine, which is meant by His being glorified; and He also shewed to Peter, James, and John, that He was a Divine Man, when He was transformed.

4693. *And he dreamed yet another dream*: that this signifies further preaching, appears from the signification of a dream, as denoting preaching, see above, no. 4682.

4694. *And related it to his brethren, and said*: that this signifies in the presence of those who were of faith separate, appears from the representation of Joseph's brethren, as denoting those who are of faith separate, see above, nos. 4665, 4671, 4679, 4690.

4695. *Lo! I dreamed yet a dream*: that this signifies the contents of the preaching, appears from what was said above, no. 4685.

4696. *And, behold! the sun and the moon*: that this signifies natural good and natural truth, appears from the signification of the sun, as denoting celestial good, see nos. 1529, 1530, 2120, 2441, 2495, 3636, 3643, 4060; and from the signification of the moon, as denoting spiritual good, or truth, see nos. 1529, 1530, 2495. In the supreme sense, the sun signifies the Lord, because He appears as a sun to those in heaven who are in celestial love; and in the supreme sense, the moon also signifies the Lord, because He appears as a moon to those in heaven who are in spiritual love. The all of light in heaven is also thence; the light, therefore, from the sun in heaven is the celestial of love, or good, and the light from the moon in heaven is the spiritual of love, or truth. In the present case, therefore, the sun denotes natural good, and the moon natural truth, because they are predicated of Jacob and Leah; as is evident from verse 10, where Jacob says: "Shall I and thy mother, and thy brethren, coming come to bow ourselves to thee to the earth?" for by Jacob is represented natural good, and by Leah natural truth, as has been shewn above throughout. The Divine which comes from the Lord, is, in the supreme sense, the Divine in Himself; but in the respective sense, it is the Divine from Him; the Divine good which is from Him is called the celestial, and the Divine truth which is from Him is called the spiritual. When the rational receives those [principles], the good and truth of the rational are signified: but when the natural receives them, the good and truth of the natural are signified; in the present case they are the good and truth of the natural, because they are predicated of Jacob and Leah.

4697. *And the eleven stars*: that this signifies the Knowledges of good and truth, appears from the signification of stars, as denoting the Knowledges of good and truth. Stars have this signification in the Word, because they are small luminaries which shine in the night, and emit sparks of light from themselves into our atmosphere, in like manner as Knowledges emit those things which are of good and truth. That by stars are signified those Knowledges, may appear from several passages in the Word, as in Jeremiah: "Thus saith Jehovah, Who giveth *the sun for the light of the day, the statutes of the moon and of the stars for the light of the night*, Who moveth the sea together, that the waves thereof are tumultuous" (xxxix. 35): speaking of a new church, where by giving the sun for the light of the day, is signified the good of love and of charity; and by the statutes of the moon and of the stars for the light
 2 of the night, are signified truth and Knowledges. In like

manner in David: "Jehovah Who made *great luminaries*; *the sun for dominion in the day*; *the moon and stars for dominion in the night*" (Ps. cxxxvi. 7-9). He who does not know the internal sense of the Word, will believe that by the sun is here meant the sun of the world; and by the moon and stars, the moon and stars; but no spiritual and celestial sense arises thence, when yet the Word in every part is celestial; whence also it is evident, that the goods of love and charity, and the truths of faith, with the Knowledges thereof, are the things signified. In like manner in the first chapter of Genesis, ³ where the new creation of the celestial man is treated of: "God said, Let there be *luminaries* in the expanse of the heavens, to distinguish between the day and between the night; and they shall be for signs and for stated times, and for days and for years; and they shall be for *luminaries* in the expanse of the heavens, to give light upon the earth; and it was so. And God made *the two great luminaries, the greater luminary to have dominion over the day, and the smaller luminary to have dominion over the night, and the stars*; and God set them in the expanse of the heavens to give light upon the earth, and to have dominion over the day and over the night, and to distinguish between the light and between the darkness" (verses 14-18), see nos. 30-38. In Matthew: "Im- ⁴ mediately after the affliction of those days, *the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven*, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken" (xxiv. 29). That by the sun and moon are here signified love and charity, or good and truth, and by the stars Knowledges, see no. 4060; and as the subject there treated of is the last day, or the last state of the church, by the sun being obscured, and the moon not giving her light, is signified that at that time the good of love and charity will perish; and by the stars falling from heaven, is signified that the Knowledges of good and of truth also will perish. That such things are ⁵ signified, is evident from the prophetic parts of the Word, where similar things are said of the last state of the church, as in Isaiah: "Behold, the day of Jehovah shall come, cruel, . . . to lay the land into wasteness, and it shall destroy sinners out of it; *for the stars of the heavens and the constellations thereof shall not shine with their light, the sun shall be darkened in his rising, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine*" (xiii. 9, 10). In Joel: "The day of Jehovah is near, . . . *the sun and the moon are blackened, and the stars have withdrawn their shining*" (iv. [iii.] 14, 15). In Ezekiel: "When I shall extinguish thee, I will cover the heavens, and *blacken the stars thereof*; *I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine*; *all the luminaries of light in the heaven will I blacken over thee, and I will give darkness upon*

thy land" (xxxii. 7, 8). And in the Apocalypse: "The fourth angel sounded, and the *third part of the sun* was smitten, and the *third part of the moon*, and the *third part of the stars*, so that the third part of them *was darkened*; and the day shone not for a third part of it, and the night likewise" (viii. 12).

⁶ Moreover, that stars denote the Knowledges of good and truth, is evident from these passages; in Daniel: "Out of one horn of the goat of the she-goats grew one horn from a little one, and it grew exceedingly towards the south, and towards the rising, and towards the beauty (*decus*): and it grew even to the *host of the heavens*, and cast down to the earth *some of the host, and of the stars*, and stamped upon them" (viii. 9, 10). And in the Apocalypse: "The great dragon with his tail drew the *third part of the stars of the heaven*, and cast them down to the earth" (xii. 4). That in these passages stars are not meant, is manifest, for in Daniel and in the Apocalypse the state of the

⁷ church in the last times is treated of. In like manner in David: "Jehovah numbereth the number of *the stars*, he calleth them all by their names" (Psalm cxlvii. 4). Again: "Praise Jehovah, ye *sun and moon*; praise Him, all ye *stars of light*" (cxlviii. 3). In the Apocalypse: "A great wonder was seen in the heaven, a woman encompassed with *the sun*, and the *moon* under her feet, and upon her head a crown of *twelve stars*" (xii. 1). Inasmuch as by stars are signified the Knowledges of good and truth, by them are signified the doctrinals of the church, for these are Knowledges. The doctrinal respecting faith separate from charity in the last times, is thus described by a star in the Apocalypse: "The third angel sounded, and *there fell from heaven a great star* burning like a lamp; and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of the waters; *the name of the star is called wormwood*, . . . and many men died in the waters, because they were made bitter" (viii. 10, 11). The waters which were made bitter by that star, are truths, and the rivers and fountains of waters are intelligence thence and wisdom from the Word. That waters denote truths, see nos. 2702, 3058, 3424; that rivers denote intelligence, no. 3051; and that fountains denote wisdom from the Word, nos. 2702, 3424.

4698. *Bowed themselves to me*: that this signifies adoration, appears from the signification of bowing oneself, as denoting adoration, see above, no. 4689.

4699. *And he related it to his father, and to his brethren*: that this signifies that it was given to know it, may appear without explanation.

4700. *And his father rebuked him, and said unto him, What is this dream that thou hast dreamed?* that this signifies indignation, appears from the signification of rebuking, as denoting being indignant, and this on account of the preaching of the

truth concerning the Lord's Divine Human, which is signified by dreaming a dream, see nos. 4682, 4693, 4695. The father and brethren of Joseph here denote the Jewish religion derived from the Ancient. The external of that religion was for the most part like the external of the Ancient church; but with those who were of the Ancient church, there was an internal in their externals, whereas this was not the case with those who were of the Jewish religiosity; because the Jews did not acknowledge any internal, neither do they acknowledge any at this day. Nevertheless there was still an internal within [their externals]. This external with its internal is what is here called the father; and the external without the internal is what is called the brethren; hence it goes on to say, that his brethren envied him, and his father kept the word; by the former expression is signified the aversion of those who are in what is external without an internal; and by the latter, that truth still remained in their religiosity. The case is similar in the Christian church, where they who are in what is external without an internal, eat the bread and drink the wine in the Holy Supper, and think no further than that this is to be done because it was commanded, and has been received by the church; some of them believe that the bread and the wine are holy, but not that there is anything holy in the bread and wine, in consequence of bread denoting the Holy of love and charity in heaven, and of wine denoting the Holy of charity and faith there, see nos. 3464, 3735; whereas they who are in external worship, and at the same time in internal, do not adore the bread and the wine, but the Lord, Whom they represent, from Whom is the Holy of love, of charity, and of faith; and this, not from doctrine, but from love, charity, and faith, appropriated to the life.

4701. *Shall I, and thy mother, and thy brethren, coming come to bow ourselves to thee to the earth?* that this signifies, must the the church adore, appears from the signification of coming to bow, as denoting being about to adore, see nos. 4689, 4698; and from the signification of the father, who is here I, of the mother and of the brethren, as denoting the church, in the present case the Jewish church, as was just now shewn.

4702. *And his brethren envied him:* that this signifies their aversion, appears from the signification of envying, as denoting aversion, like hating and not speaking to him peaceably, as above, no. 4681; for in the original language envying also signifies emulating and quarrelling; and as emulation and quarrelling are effects of hatred, by the same expression aversion also is signified.

4703. *And his father kept the word:* that this signifies that truth remained in their religiosity, appears from the signification of a father, in this passage, as denoting the Jewish religion

derived from the Ancient, see no. 4700; from the signification of keeping, as denoting preserving within, thus remaining; and from the signification of the word, as denoting truth, see above, no. 4692. What is further meant by truth remaining in their religiosity, see above, no. 4700.

4704. Verses 12-17. *And his brethren went to feed the flock of their father in Shechem. And Israel said unto Joseph, Are not thy brethren feeding in Shechem? Go, and I will send thee to them. And he said unto him, Behold me. And he said unto him, Go, I pray thee, see the peace of thy brethren, and the peace of the flock; and bring me word again. And he sent him from the valley of Hebron, and he came to Shechem. And a man (vir) found him, and, behold! he was wandering in the field; and the man asked him, saying, What seekest thou? And he said, I am seeking my brethren; tell me, I pray, where they are feeding. And the man said, They are departed hence; for I heard them saying, Let us go to Dothan. And Joseph went after his brethren, and found them in Dothan. His brethren went to feed the flock,* signifies those who teach from faith: *of their father,* signifies of the Ancient and Primitive church: *in Shechem,* signifies the first rudiments: *and Israel said unto Joseph,* signifies perception from the Divine Spiritual: *Are not thy brethren feeding in Shechem?* signifies that they are teaching: *Go, and I will send thee unto them,* signifies that he should teach Divine spiritual goods: *and he said unto him, Behold me,* signifies affirmation: *and he said unto him, Go, I pray thee, see the peace of thy brethren,* signifies every coming of the Lord, and perception how the case was with those who taught: *and the peace of the flock,* signifies how the case was with those who learnt, or the church: *and bring me word again,* signifies Knowledge: *and he sent him from the valley of Hebron,* signifies from the Divine natural and sensual: *and he came to Shechem,* signifies the Knowledge of the generals of doctrinals: *and a man found him, and, behold! he was wandering in the field,* signifies that they were fallen from the general truth of the church: *and the man asked him, saying, What seekest thou?* signifies foresight: *and he said, I am seeking my brethren; tell me, I pray, where they are feeding,* signifies Knowledge how the case was, and in what state they were: *and the man said, They are departed hence; for I heard them saying, Let us go to Dothan,* signifies that they betook themselves from the generals to the specials of doctrine: *and Joseph went after his brethren, and found them in Dothan,* signifies that they were in the specials of false principles.

4705. *And his brethren went to feed the flock:* that this signifies those who teach from faith, appears from the signification of Joseph's brethren, as denoting those in the church who are of faith, see above, nos. 4665, 4671, 4679, 4690; and from

the signification of feeding the flock, as denoting teaching, see nos. 343, 3767, 3768, 3772, 3783.

4706. *Of their father*: that this signifies of the Ancient and Primitive church, appears from the signification in this passage of the father or Jacob, as denoting the Ancient church, see above, no. 4680: that the primitive Christian church is also signified, see no. 4690. By the Primitive church is meant the Christian in its beginning. In general, four churches, distinct from each other, are treated of in the Word. The first is that which was before the flood, and was called Man, this is what is called the Most Ancient church; the next is that which was after the flood, this is called the Ancient church; then succeeded that which was among the posterity of Jacob, which was not a church, but a representative of a church, which representative also is called a religiosity; and the fourth is that which was established after the Lord's coming, and is called the Christian church; this, in its beginning, is called the Primitive church.

4707. *In Shechem*: that this signifies the first rudiments, appears from the signification of Shechem, as denoting truth from the Ancient Divine stock, see nos. 4399, 4454, and as denoting doctrine, nos. 4472, 4473; in the present case, it denotes the first rudiments of the doctrine concerning faith; for the predication of a name is according to the subject treated of in its series. First rudiments are also the generals of doctrinals; generals are what are first received, and the specials follow afterwards.

4708. *And Israel said unto Joseph*: that this signifies perception from the Divine spiritual, appears from the signification of saying in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perception, see nos. 1791, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1898, 1919, 2080, 2619, 2862, 3395, 3509; and from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the Divine spiritual, see no. 4669.

4709. *Are not thy brethren feeding in Shechem?* that this signifies that they are teaching, appears from the signification of feeding, as denoting teaching, see just above, no. 4705; and from the signification of Shechem, as denoting the first rudiments of the doctrine concerning faith, see just above, no. 4707.

4710. *Go, and I will send thee unto them*: that this signifies that he should teach Divine spiritual goods, appears from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the Lord's Divine Spiritual, see nos. 4669, 4708. When this is said to be sent, it denotes teaching Divine spiritual goods; for, in the internal sense, being sent is going forth and proceeding, no. 2397, and also at the same time teaching; in the present case, therefore, teaching the Divine spiritual goods which proceed from the Lord's Divine Spiritual. Divine spiritual goods are those things which are of love and charity, but Divine spiritual truths are

those things which are of faith thence; he who teaches the former, teaches the latter also, for the latter are from the former and treat of them. That being sent, in the internal sense, denotes proceeding and teaching, may appear from many passages in the Word, where it is frequently said that the Lord was sent by the Father, whereby is signified that He proceeded from Him, that is, from Divine good; and also that the Lord sends the Comforter or the Spirit of truth, whereby is signified that holy truth proceeds from Him. The prophets likewise were sent: and thereby is signified that they taught what proceeds from the Lord. Every one may confirm these things from the Word, for they frequently occur therein.

4711. *And he said unto him, Behold me:* that this signifies affirmation, may appear without explanation.

4712. *And he said unto him, Go, I pray thee, see the peace of thy brethren:* that this signifies every coming of the Lord, and perception how the case was with those who taught, appears from the signification of saying, as denoting perception, see just above, no. 4708; from the signification of peace, as denoting safety, no. 4681, thus how the case was; and from the representation of brethren, as here denoting those who teach from faith, see above, no. 4705. Hence it is evident, that by the above words is signified perception how the case was with them who taught. The reason why every coming of the Lord is also signified, is, because by Joseph is represented the Lord as to the Divine Spiritual, nos. 4669, 4708, 4710; wherefore, when it is said that Joseph should go and see the peace of his brethren, His coming is signified. It is said, every coming, when truth from the Word flows into the thought.

4713. *And the peace of the flock:* that this signifies how the case was with those who learnt, or the church, appears from the signification of peace, as denoting how the case was, see above, no. 4712; and from the signification of the flock, as denoting those who learn: for the shepherd, or he who feeds, is one who teaches and leads to the good of charity; and the flock is he who learns and is led, see no. 343, thus it is the church likewise.

4714. *And bring me word again:* that this signifies knowledge, appears from the signification of bringing word again, as denoting relating how the case was, thus as denoting Knowledge.

4715. *And he sent him from the valley of Hebron:* that hereby is signified from the Divine natural and sensual, appears from the signification of being sent, as denoting proceeding and teaching, see above, no. 4710; from the signification of a valley, as denoting those things which are beneath, see nos. 1723, 3417; and from the signification of Hebron, as denoting the Lord's church as to good, see no. 2909. Thus

by the above words is signified that he taught those things of the church which are lower, and this because they did not apprehend higher things; for he who teaches faith and not charity, cannot possibly apperceive the higher or interior things of the church, since he has not anything which leads and dictates, whether this be of faith, or true; but if he teaches charity, he then has good, which is to him a dictate, and leads him, for all truth is from good and treats of good, or, what is the same thing, the all of faith is from charity and treats of charity; every one may know from mere natural lumen, that the all of doctrine looks to life. That by the above words is 2 signified from the Divine natural and sensual, is a higher sense; for the lower things of the church are said to be from the Lord's Divine natural and sensual; not that these things are lower in the Lord (for in Him and in His Divine Human all is infinite, inasmuch as He is Jehovah as to both essences, nos. 2156, 2329, 2921, 3023), but because it is so with man. For they who are sensual men, have a sensual apprehension of those things which are in the Lord and from the Lord, and they who are natural have a natural apprehension; the above form of expression is used, owing to the quality of those who receive [the Word]. But they who are celestial men, and thence truly rational, have a perception of interior things: and it is said of them, that they are taught from the Lord's Divine rational; this is the higher sense, as was said, which is signified by the above words. That a valley denotes the lower 3 things of the church, may appear from other passages in the Word, as in Isaiah: "*The prophecy of the valley of vision, What aileth thee here, that thou hast wholly gone up to the roofs? . . . A day of tumult, and of treading under foot, and of perplexity to the Lord Jehovih Zebaoth, in the valley of vision*" (xxii. 1, 5). The valley of vision denotes phantasies concerning spiritual things arising from sensuels, thus from lower things. Again: "*The choice of thy valleys have been filled with chariots, and horsemen have set themselves in array at the gate*" (xxii. 7). The choice of valleys denotes goods and truths in the natural or external man. Again: "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of Jehovah, make plain in the solitude a highway for our God; *every valley shall be exalted*" (xl. 3, 4); where the valley denotes the lowly. In Jeremiah: "How canst thou say, I am 4 not polluted, I have not gone after Baalim? *See thy way in the valley, acknowledge what thou hast done*" (ii. 23). The valley denotes scientifics and sensuels, which are the lower things by which they perverted truths. Again: "I am against thee, *O inhabitant of the valley, rock of the plain, saith Jehovah; ye who say, Who shall come down against us?*" (xxi. 13). The inhabitant of the valley and the rock of the plain, denote

faith wherein is no charity. Again: "The waster shall come upon every city, and no city shall escape; but *the valley shall perish*, and the plain shall be destroyed" (xlvi. 8), where the like is signified. Again: "Thou shalt not glory *in the valleys*, *thy valley* hath flowed down, O perverse daughter" (xlix. 4). The valley denotes the externals in worship, which are also the lowest things. In Ezekiel: "I will give unto Gog a place for a sepulchre in Israel, *the valley of them that pass by* . . . There they shall bury Gog, and all his multitude: whence they shall call it *the valley of the multitude of Gog*" (xxxix. 11, 15). Gog denotes those who are in external worship without internal, no. 1151, hence his sepulchre is called the valley of them that pass by, and the valley of his multitude. In David: "Also when I walk in *the valley of shade*, I will fear no evil to myself" (Psalm xxiii. 4); where the valley of shade denotes lower things, which respectively are in a shade. As valleys were among mountains and hills, and beneath them, therefore the lower or exterior things of the church are signified by valleys, because its higher or interior things are signified by hills and mountains; by hills the things which are of charity, and by mountains the things which are of love to the Lord, nos. 795, 1430, 2722, 4210; and as by the land of Canaan, the Lord's kingdom and church is signified, therefore that land is called "*a land of mountains and valleys*, drinking in waters at the rain of heaven" (Deut. xi. 11). The reason why Joseph is here said to be sent forth from the valley of Hebron, is, that he was sent to those who taught concerning faith, see no. 4705; for they who are in faith, and not in charity, are in lower things, since with them faith is only in the memory and thence in the mouth, but not in the heart and thence in the work.

4716. *And he came to Shechem*: that this signifies the Knowledge of the generals of doctrinals, appears from the signification of Shechem, as denoting the first rudiments, or what is the same thing, the generals of doctrinals, see no. 4707.

4717. *And a man (vir) found him, and, behold! he was wandering in the field*: that this signifies that they were fallen away from the general truth of the church, appears from the signification of wandering in a field, as denoting falling away from the general truth of the church; for a field denotes the church as to good, nos. 2971, 3196, 3766, and a man (*vir*) of the field denotes the good of life from doctrinals, no. 3310; it is said a man, because by a man (*vir*) is signified the truth which is of the church, no. 3134. They are said to fall away from the general truth of the church, who acknowledge the Lord, but not His Divine Human; and also they who acknowledge faith as essential, but not charity. Each is a general truth of the church, from which when the man of the church recedes, he falls away from general truth; and he who falls

away from this, falls away also afterwards from the specific truths, which are treated of in what follows; as where any one commences from a false principle, and deduces consequent principles from it, they become false, because the beginning or first principle rules in those which follow: and by these the first false principle is also corroborated.

4718. *And the man asked him, saying, What seekest thou?* that this signifies foresight, may appear from the series: for the series involves foresight.

4719. *And he said, I am seeking my brethren: tell me, I pray, where they are feeding:* that this signifies Knowledge how the case was, and in what state they were; or, proximately according to the words, how the case was with those who taught from faith, and that he knew their state; appears from the signification of each expression. For by brethren are signified those who teach from faith, no. 4712; by seeking, or seeing their peace, is signified how the case was with them, nos. 4712, 4713; by where is signified state, for everything of place, in the internal sense, is state, nos. 2625, 2837, 3356, 3387, 4321; and by those who feed are signified those who teach, nos. 343, 3767, 3768, 3772, 3783.

4720. *And the man said, They have journeyed hence: for I heard them saying, Let us go to Dothan:* that this signifies that they betook themselves from the generals to the specials of doctrine, appears from the signification of journeying, as denoting betaking oneself; from the signification of from Shechem, which in this case is from hence, as denoting from the generals of doctrine, nos. 4707, 4716; and from the signification of Dothan, as denoting the specials of doctrine. That Dothan has this signification, cannot so well be confirmed from other passages in the Word, because it is mentioned only in the second book of the Kings, vi. 13, where it is related, that the king of Syria sent chariots and horsemen and a great army to Dothan, to take Elisha, and that they were smitten with blindnesses, and were led by Elisha to Samaria. As all the historicals of the Word are representative of the celestial and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom, so it is in this case; and by the king of Syria are represented those who are in the Knowledges of truth, nos. 1232, 1234, 3249, 3664, 3680, 4112, and in the opposite sense those who are in the Knowledges of what is not true. By Elisha is represented the Word of the Lord, no. 2762; by Dothan, doctrinals from the Word; by the chariots and horsemen, and the great army which the king of Syria sent, are signified the falsities of doctrine; by the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha, seen by his boy, are signified the goods and truths of doctrine from the Word, no. 2762; and by the blindnesses, with which those who were sent thither by the king of Syria were smitten, are

signified the falsities themselves, no. 2383; and by their being led by Elisha to Samaria, where their eyes were opened, is signified instruction through the Word. Such are the things involved in the above historical relation; and by Dothan, where Elisha was, are signified the doctrinals of good and truth from the Word; in like manner in the present passage, for the specials of doctrine are nothing else; but here it denotes the specials of false principles, because the subject treated of is the church which commences from faith, which it thus separates from charity immediately from the beginning. The doctrinals, which are afterwards formed, savour of all the things of the general first principle, thus of faith without charity; whence come the falsities, which are the specials of
 3 false principles. Every church in its beginning knows only the generals of doctrine, for it is then in its simplicity, and as it were in its childhood; in process of time it adds particulars, which are partly confirmative of the generals, partly additions, which, however, are not repugnant to the general, and also explanatory in order that open contradictions may be reconciled, and no outrage be committed against the dictates of common sense. Yet all these are the specials of false principles; for all things of every doctrine have a mutual respect to each other as in a kind of society, and are conjoined as in consanguinity and affinity, which acknowledge the general principle as a father; hence it is evident that, when the general principle is false, all things savour of the falsity.

4721. *And Joseph went unto his brethren, and found them in Dothan*: that this signifies that they were in the specials of false principles, appears from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the Lord as to Divine truth, see no. 4669; from the representation of his brethren, as denoting the church which turns away from charity to faith, and at length to faith separate, see nos. 4665, 4671, 4679, 4680, 4690; and from the signification of Dothan, as denoting the specials of false principles, see just above, no. 4720. Hence it is evident that by those words is signified, that he found them in the specials of
 2 false principles. In order that it may be known what is meant by the specials of false principles, let us take for the sake of illustration some doctrinals of a church which acknowledges faith alone for a principle, namely, that man is justified by faith alone; that in this case all his sins are wiped away; that he may be saved by faith alone, even in the last hour of his life; that salvation is merely admission into heaven from grace; that infants also are saved by faith; that the gentiles are not saved, because they have not faith; besides many other things; these and similar doctrinals are the specials of the principle concerning faith alone. But if the church would acknowledge the life of faith for a principle, it would acknowledge charity towards the

neighbour and love to the Lord, and hence the works of charity and love : and then all those specials would fall to the ground, and instead of justification it would acknowledge regeneration ; concerning which the Lord saith in John : “ Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God ” (iii. 3) ; and that regeneration is effected by the life of faith, but not by faith separate. Neither would man acknowledge that all his sins are then wiped away, but that he is withheld from them by the Lord’s mercy, and is kept in good and thence in truth ; and thus that all good is from the Lord, and all evil from himself. Neither would he acknowledge that he may be saved by faith in the last hour of his life, but by the life of faith which abides with him. Neither would he acknowledge that salvation consists merely in admission into heaven from grace ; for heaven is not denied by the Lord to any one, but if a man’s life is not such that he can be with the angels, he flees thence of his own accord, no. 4674. Neither would he acknowledge that infants are saved by faith ; but that in the other life they are instructed in the goods of charity and truths of faith by the Lord, and are thereby received into heaven, nos. 2289–2308. Nor would he acknowledge that the gentiles, because they have not faith, are not saved, but that their life equally remains with them, and that they who have lived in mutual charity, are instructed in the goods of faith, and are alike received into heaven. They who are in the good of life, are also willing that it should be so, and they believe that it is the case, see nos. 2589–2604 ; so likewise in several other cases. The church which acknow-³ ledges faith alone for a principle, cannot possibly know what charity is, nor even what the neighbour is, thus not what heaven is ; and will wonder that any one should ever assert that the happiness of the life after death, and the joy in heaven, is the Divine which flows into benevolence and beneficence towards others, and that the happiness and blessedness thence exceed all perception, and that the reception of this influx cannot possibly have place with any one who had not lived the life of faith, that is, who had not been in the good of charity. That the life of faith saves, the Lord also plainly teaches in Matthew xxv. 31 to the end, and also in many other places ; and hence also the creed, which is called the Athanasian, teaches at the end : “ Everyone shall render an account of his works : he who had done well shall enter into life eternal ; but he who had done evil, into eternal fire.”

4722. Verses 18–22. *And they saw him from afar, and before he came near unto them, and they plotted against him to cause him to die. And they said, a man (vir) to his brother, Behold ! that lord of dreams cometh. And now come, and let us slay him, and let us cast him into one of the pits, and we will say, An evil wild beast hath devoured him : and we will see what his dreams will*

bc. *And Reuben heard, and rescued him out of their hand, and said, Let us not smite his soul. And Reuben said unto them, Shed not blood; cast him into that pit which is in the wilderness, and lay no hand upon him; that he might rescue him out of their hand, to restore him to his father. They saw him from afar,* signifies a perception of the Lord's Divine Human remotely: *and before he came near unto them, and they plotted against him to cause him to die,* signifies that they willed to extinguish the Divine Spiritual which is from the Lord's Divine Human: *and they said, a man to his brother,* signifies their mutual thoughts: *Behold! that lord of dreams cometh,* signifies that those things were vain: *and now come, and let us slay him,* signifies the extinction of the essential of doctrine concerning the Lord's Divine Human: *and let us cast him into one of the pits,* signifies among falsities: *and we will say, An evil wild beast hath devoured him,* signifies a lie from the life of lusts: *and we shall see what his dreams will be,* signifies that the preachings concerning Him would thereby be false, and would be seen: *and Reuben heard,* signifies confession of the faith of the church in general: *and rescued him out of their hand,* signifies deliverance: *and he said, Let us not smite his soul,* signifies that it ought not to be extinguished, because it is the life of religion: *and Reuben said unto them,* signifies exhortation: *Shed not blood,* signifies that they should not violate what is holy: *cast him into that pit which is in the wilderness,* signifies that they should hide it in the meanwhile among their falsities: *and lay no hand upon him,* signifies that they should not violate it: *that he might rescue him out of their hand, to restore him to his father,* signifies that he might claim it for the church.

4723. *And they saw him from afar:* that this signifies a perception of the Lord's Divine Human remotely, appears from the signification of seeing, as denoting perception, nos. 2150, 3764; from the signification of from afar, as denoting remotely; and from the representation of Joseph, whom they saw from afar, as denoting the Lord as to Divine truth, see no. 4669. The reason why it is the Lord's Divine Human which is here meant by Joseph, is, that that is the supreme of Divine truth. There are two essentials which constitute the church, and hence two principals of doctrine; the one, that the Lord's Human is Divine; the other, that love to the Lord and charity towards the neighbour constitute the church, but not faith separate from love and charity; as these are the primaries of Divine truth, they are represented by Joseph. He who represents Divine Truth in general, represents also the things of Divine truth specifically; but what is specifically represented, appears from the series.

4724. *And before he came near unto them, and they plotted against him to cause him to die:* that this signifies that they

willed to extinguish the Divine Spiritual which is from the Lord's Divine Human, appears from the signification of plotting, as denoting willing from a depraved mind, for what any one wills from a depraved mind, that he plots; from the signification of causing to die, as denoting extinguishing; and from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the Divine Spiritual or the Divine truth, spoken of occasionally above; as the Divine truth proceeds from the Lord's Divine Human, therefore it is said the Divine Spiritual which is from His Divine Human. The case herein is thus:—all the Divine truth, which ² is in the universal heaven, proceeds from no other source than from the Lord's Divine Human; what is from the Divine itself, cannot in any way inflow immediately with any angel, for it is infinite, but mediately through the Lord's Divine Human; which is also meant by these words of the Lord: "No one hath seen God at any time; the only-begotten Son Who is in the bosom of the Father, He hath revealed Him" (John i. 18); hence also the Lord as to the Divine Human is called the Mediator. This [Divine Human] also was from ³ eternity; for the Divine Esse, without influx through heaven, and thence being made the Divine Existing, could not be communicated to any angel, still less to any spirit, and least of all to any man. That the Lord, as to the Divine itself, is the Divine Esse, and, as to the Divine Human, the Divine Existing, see no. 4687. Neither could the Lord's Human itself have received any influx from the Divine Esse, unless it had been made in Him the Divine Human, for that which receives the Divine Esse must be Divine. From these few considerations it may appear, that Divine truth does not proceed immediately from the Divine itself, but from the Lord's Divine Human. This [Divine Human] also they ⁴ extinguish within themselves, who contend in favour of faith alone, and do not live the life of faith; for they believe that the Lord's Human is purely human, not unlike the human of another man; whence also many of them deny the Lord's Divine, howsoever they profess it with the mouth. But they who live the life of faith, adore the Lord with bended knees and humble hearts as God the Saviour, thinking nothing at the time from doctrine concerning the distinction between the Divine and the Human natures; they do likewise in the Holy Supper. Hence it is evident that with these the Lord's Divine Human is in their hearts.

4725. *And they said, a man to his brother:* that this signifies their mutual thoughts, appears from the signification of saying, as denoting perceiving and thinking, see no. 3395; and from the signification of "a man to his brother," as denoting mutually. It was a customary form of speech with the Ancients to say, "a man to a brother," when what is

mutual was signified, because a man (*vir*) signified truth, nos. 3134, 3459, and a brother good, no. 4121, between which there exists a relation of the veriest reciprocity, for the conjunction of truth with good and of good with truth is effected mutually and reciprocally, no. 2731.

4726. *Behold ! that lord of dreams cometh* : that this signifies that those things were vain, appears from the signification of dreams, as denoting preachings, see no. 4682, in the present case preachings of the Divine truth, because it is said of Joseph ; but whereas Divine truth, as to its essentials, is rejected by those who are in faith alone, as was shewn concerning the Lord's Divine Human and concerning charity, therefore by dreams are here signified vain things ; for to such persons falsities appear as truths and truths as falsities, and if not as falsities, yet as vain things. The lord of dreams denotes the preacher of them. That Divine truths appear to such persons as vain things, may be manifest from several cases. As, for example, it is a Divine truth, that the Word is holy, and Divinely inspired as to every tittle, and that its holiness and Divine inspiration is, in consequence of every part of it being representative and significative of the celestial and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom ; but when the Word is opened as to the internal sense, and the representation and signification of its every single particular are taught, then such as are in faith alone reject those things as vain, saying that they are not of any use : although celestial and spiritual things themselves are what affect the internal man pleasantly, far more than worldly things affect the external man. In like manner in many other cases.

4727. *And now come, and let us slay him* : that this signifies the extinction of the essential of doctrine concerning the Lord's Divine Human, appears from the signification of slaying, as denoting extinguishing ; and from the representation of Joseph, whom they willed to slay, as denoting the Divine truth of the Lord, and specifically the doctrinal concerning His Divine Human, no. 4723 ; that this is the essential of doctrine, see the same number. That the church which acknowledges faith alone, has extinguished that essential truth, is a known thing : for who among them believes the Lord's Human to be Divine ? Do not they hold in aversion the very mention of such a doctrine ? When yet in the Ancient churches it was believed that the Lord Who was to come into the world, was a Divine Man ; and also when He was seen by them, He was called Jehovah, as is evident from many passages in the Word ; but let it suffice for the present to adduce this passage in Isaiah : "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of *Jehovah*, and make plain in the solitude a highway for *our God*" (xl. 3). That these words were spoken of the Lord,

and that the way was prepared and a highway made plain for Him by John the Baptist, is evident from the evangelists (Matt. iii. 3; Mark i. 3; Luke iii. 4; John i. 23), and moreover from the Lord's own words, that He was one with the Father, and the Father in Him, and He in the Father; also that all Power was given unto Him in the heavens and in the earths: and likewise that judgment belonged to Him. He who has the smallest knowledge concerning Power in heaven and on earth, and concerning judgment, may know that they are nothing, unless He was Divine even as to the Human. Nor² can they who are in faith alone, know what makes man new, or sanctifies him, still less what made the Lord's Human Divine; for they know nothing about love and charity; for love to the Lord and charity towards the neighbour make man new and sanctify him; but the Divine Love itself made the Lord Divine. For love is the very esse of man, and hence his life (*vivere*); it forms man according to an image of itself, just as the soul of man, which is his interior essence, creates, as it were, or effigies, the body into an image of itself; and indeed in such a manner, that through the body it acts and feels altogether as it wills and thinks; thus the body is as the effect, and the soul as the cause in which is the end, consequently the soul is the all in the body, as the cause of the end is the all in the effect. He who had Jehovah Himself for a soul, as the Lord had (for He was conceived of Jehovah), could not have any other Human, when it was glorified. From these considerations it is evident how much they are mistaken, who make the Lord's Human, after it was glorified, like the human of man: when yet it is Divine, and from His Divine Human proceeds all wisdom, all intelligence, and also all light, in heaven; whatsoever proceeds from It is holy; the holy, which is not from the Divine, is not holy.

4728. *And let us cast him into one of the pits*: that this signifies among falsities, appears from the signification of pits, as denoting falsities. The reason why pits denote falsities, is, that men, who have been in principles of falsity, after death are kept for some time in the lower earth, until falsities are removed from them, and as it were cast to the sides; the places there are called pits; they who come thither are those who must be in vastation, see nos. 1106-1113, 2699, 2711, 2714; hence it is, that by pits, in the abstract sense, are signified falsities. The lower earth is proximately beneath the feet, and the region round about to a small distance; in that earth are many after death, before they are elevated into heaven; mention is made also of this earth in the Word throughout; beneath it are the places of vastation, which are called pits; below those places, and round about to a great extent, are the hells. Hence it is in some measure evident, what²

is meant by hell, what by the lower earth, and what by the pit, when they are mentioned in the Word; as in Isaiah: "Thou wast let down to *hell*, to the *sides of the pit*"; . . . thou wast cast forth out of thy grave, like an abominable branch; the garment of the slain, of him that is thrust through with the sword, *who go down to the stones of the pit*" (xiv. 15, 19); speaking of the king of Babel, by whom is represented the profanation of truth, for a king is truth, nos. 1672, 2015, 2069, 3009, 4581, and Babel profanation, nos. 1182, 1326: hell is where the damned are, their damnation is compared to an abominable branch, and to the garment of the slain and of those that are thrust through with the sword, that go down to the stones of the pit: the garment of the slain is truth profaned: those that are thrust through with the sword are those in whom truth is extinguished: the pit is the falsity which is to be vastated: the stones are borders, hence also they are called sides, for round about the pits are the hells. That a garment denotes truth, see no. 2576, the garment of the slain is truth profaned, for the blood with which the garment is tinged denotes that which is profane, no. 1003. Those that are thrust through with the sword are those with whom truth is extinguished, no. 4503. From these considerations it is evident that, without the internal sense, it cannot possibly be known what these things mean. In Ezekiel: "When I shall cause thee to go down *with them that go down into the pit*, to the people of an age, and shall cause thee to dwell *in the lower earth (terra inferiorum)*, *in desolations* from an age, *with them that go down to the pit*, that inhabit not, then I will give beauty in the land of the living" (xxvi. 20). They who go down into the pit, denote those who are sent into vastation: not dwelling with them who go down to the pit, denotes being delivered from falsities. Again: "To the end that none of all the trees of waters may lift up themselves by reason of their height, nor put forth their branch among the thick boughs, neither stand upon them by reason of their height, all that drink waters; they all shall be delivered unto death to the *lower earth* in the midst of the sons of man, *to them who go down to the pit*. . . . I will make the nations to tremble at the sound of his ruin, *when I shall cause him to go down into hell with them who go down to the pit*; and all the trees of Eden, the choice and chief of Lebanon, all that drink the waters, shall comfort themselves *in the lower earth*" (xxxii. 14, 16); speaking of Egypt, by which is signified science which of itself enters into the mysteries of faith, that is, they who do so, see nos. 1164, 1165, 1186. From what has been said above, it is plain what is signified by hell, the pit, and the lower earth which are here mentioned by the prophet; nor does it appear from any other source than from the internal sense,

what is signified by the trees of waters, by the trees of Eden, by the branch put forth among the thick boughs, by the choice and chief of Lebanon, and by those who drink waters. Again: 5
 “Son of man, wail over the multitude of Egypt, and *cause her*, and the daughters of the mighty nations, *to go down to the lower earth (terra inferiorum), with them who go down to the pit. . . .* Asshur is there, . . . to whom were given graves *in the sides of the pit, . . . all that are thrust through with the sword*” (xxxii. 18, 22, 23); what is here meant, may appear from what has been explained above. In David: “O Jehovah, Thou hast caused my soul to come up *out of hell*, Thou hast made me alive *from them who go down to the pit*” (Psalm xxx. 4 [3]). Again: “I am counted *with them who go down to the pit*; I am counted as a man (*vir*) who hath no strength; . . . Thou hast set me in the *pit of lower things*, in darkness, in depths” (lxxxviii. 5, 7 [4, 6]). In Jonah: “I went down to the *cuttings off of the mountains*, the bars of the earth were over me for ever, nevertheless Thou *madest life to ascend out of the pit*” (ii. 7 [6]), speaking of the Lord’s temptations, and deliverance from them: the cuttings off of the mountains denote where are the most damned, for the dark thick mists which appear around them are the mountains. That the pit denotes the vastation of 6
 falsity, and in the abstract sense falsity, further appears from Isaiah: “They shall be gathered with the gathering of the bound to the pit, and they shall be shut up in prison, yet after a multitude of days they shall be visited” (xxiv. 22). Again: “Where is the anger of the oppressor? he shall hasten leading forth to open, and he shall not die *at the pit*, neither shall bread fail” (Isaiah li. 13, 14). In Ezekiel: “Behold, I bring strangers upon thee, the violent of the nations; and they shall draw their swords upon the beauty of thy wisdom, and they shall profane thy brightness; *they shall let thee down into the pit*, and thou shalt die by the deaths of those who are thrust through in the heart of the seas” (xxviii. 7, 8); speaking of the prince of Tyre, by whom are signified those who are in principles of falsity. In Zechariah: “Exult exceedingly, O daughter of 7
 Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee, just, . . . lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt, the son of an ass. . . . By the blood of the covenant *I will send forth thy bound ones out of the pit in which is no water*” (ix. 9, 11). The pit in which is no water, denotes the falsity in which is nothing true; as it is also said in what follows, that they cast Joseph into a pit, and the pit was empty, there was no water in it (verse 24). In David: “Unto Thee do I cry, O Jehovah, my rock, be not silent from me; lest if Thou be silent from me, *and I appear like them who go down into the pit*” (Psalm xxviii. 1). Again: “Jehovah *hath caused me to come up out of the pit of VASTATION*, out of the mire of the

clay, and hath set my feet upon a rock" (xl. 3 [2]). Again: "Let not the waves of waters overwhelm me, let not the depth swallow me up, *neither let the pit shut her mouth upon me*"⁸ (lxix. 16 [15]). Again: "He sent His Word and healed them, and *rescued them out of their pits*" (cvii. 20). Out of the pits denotes out of falsities. Again: "Make haste, answer me, Jehovah, my spirit is consumed; hide not Thy faces from me, that I am become *like unto them who go down into the pit*" (exliii. 7). Inasmuch as the pit signifies falsity, and the blind those who are in falsities (no. 2383), therefore the Lord saith: "Suffer them, they are blind leaders of the blind; for if the blind lead the blind, *they shall both fall into the pit*" (Matt. xv. 14; Luke vi. 39). Something similar to what was represented by Joseph, was also represented by Jeremiah the prophet: on which subject he thus writes: "They took Jeremiah, and cast him into *the pit*, which was in the court of the guard, and let down Jeremiah by ropes *into the pit where there was no water*" (xxxviii. 6); that is, they rejected Divine truths among falsities in which there is nothing of truth.

4729. *And we will say, An evil wild beast hath devoured him:* that this signifies a lie from the life of lusts, appears from the signification of a wild beast, as denoting affection and lust, see nos. 45, 46; for in the genuine sense, a wild beast denotes what is alive, nos. 774, 841, 908; hence by an evil wild beast is here signified the life of lusts; that it denotes a lie, is evident. This has relation to what goes before, namely, that they rejected Divine truth among falsities, which was a lie from the life of lusts; for there are three origins of falsity, one from the doctrine of the church, another from the fallacy of the senses, a third from the life of lusts. The origin from the doctrine of the church affects only the intellectual part of the man, for he is persuaded from infancy that it is so, and confirming arguments afterwards corroborate it. But that which is from the fallacy of the senses does not so affect the intellectual part, for they who from the fallacy of the senses are in falsity, have but little intuition from the intellect, since they think from the lower and sensual [faculties]. But the falsity derived from the life of lusts, springs from the will itself, or, what is the same thing, from the heart; for what man wills from the heart, this he desires: this falsity is the worst of all, because it inheres, and is not² eradicated except by new life from the Lord. There are, as is well known, two interior faculties of man, namely, the understanding and the will; that which the understanding draws in and imbibes, does not on that account pass into the will; but that which the will draws in and imbibes, passes into the understanding, for what a man wills, he thinks; wherefore, when he wills evil from lust, he then thinks and confirms it. The things which confirm evil by the thought are what are

called falsities from the life of lusts. These falsities appear to him as truths; and when he has confirmed them in himself, truths appear to him as falsities, for then he has precluded the influx of light through heaven from the Lord; but if he has not confirmed those falsities in himself, in this case the truths which his understanding had before imbibed, oppose, and do not permit them to be confirmed.

4730. *And we shall see what his dreams will be:* that this signifies that the preachings concerning Him would be thereby false, and would be seen, appears from the signification of dreams, as denoting preachings, see no. 4682, and since these in their eyes appeared as falsities, see nos. 4726, 4729, therefore by dreams are here signified preachings concerning Divine truth, especially that the Lord's Human is Divine; which were false according to their opinion; that they were also seen by them as falsities, is signified by their saying, "We shall see what they will be." That preachings concerning the Lord's Divine Human appeared, and still appear, as falsities to those who are in faith alone, may be manifest from what was said above, no. 4729, at the end; for the things which are confirmed from the life of lusts have no other appearance. A further reason why falsities are confirmed ² from the life of lusts, is, because it is not known what heaven and hell are, nor what love towards the neighbour is, nor what the love of self and of the world; if those things were known, yea, if men were only willing to know them, they would think quite otherwise. Who at this day knows other than that love towards the neighbour consists in a man's giving what he has to the poor, in enriching every one out of his own means, and in doing good to his neighbour by every possible method, without distinction whether he be good or evil? And as by these means he would be deprived of his wealth, and would himself become poor and wretched, he therefore rejects the doctrinal concerning charity, and embraces the doctrinal concerning faith: and he afterwards confirms himself against charity by several considerations, namely, by thinking that he was born in sins, and hence cannot do any good of himself, and that if he does works of charity or piety, he must needs place merit in them. When he thinks thus on the one part, and from the life of lusts on the other, he betakes himself to the part of those who say that faith alone saves; when he is in this faith, he confirms himself still more, until he believes that works of charity are not necessary to salvation; and when these works are excluded, he falls into this new opinion, that in consequence of man's being such there has been provided by the Lord a means of salvation, which is called faith: and at length into this, that he might be saved, if from confidence or trust he says (even in the last hour of death), that God

has mercy upon him in consideration of what the Son suffered for him; not considering what the Lord has said in John i. 12, 13, and in a thousand other places. Hence now it is that faith alone has been acknowledged as the essential in the churches; but the reason why it has not been everywhere acknowledged in like manner, is, because church rulers can gain nothing by faith alone, but by the preaching of works.

3 But if these persons had known what charity towards the neighbour is, they would never have fallen into the above falsity of doctrine. The fundamental of charity is to act rightly and justly in everything relating to any duty or office: as, for example; if he who is a judge punishes a malefactor according to the laws, and from zeal, he is then in charity towards the neighbour, for he wills his amendment, thus his good, and also wills well to society and to his country, by preventing the malefactor from doing any further evil; thus he can love him if he amends, as the father the son whom he chastises; and thus he loves societies and his country, which are his neighbour in general. The case is similar in all other instances. But of these, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, we shall treat more fully elsewhere.

4731. *And Reuben heard*: that this signifies the confession of the faith of the church in general, appears from the representation of Reuben, as denoting faith in the understanding, or doctrine, which is the first of regeneration, in the complex the truth of doctrine by which the good of life may be attained to, see nos. 3861, 3866; in the present case, therefore, the confession of the faith of the church in general. The reason why Reuben here interposes, is, that the church which commences from faith, would cease to be a church, unless this Divine truth remained in it, namely, that the Lord's Human is Divine, for this is the supreme or inmost truth of the church. Wherefore, Reuben willed to rescue Joseph, by whom that truth is here represented, out of the hand of his brethren, to restore him to his father; by which is signified that he willed to claim that truth for the church: and further, when Reuben returned to the pit, and saw that Joseph was not there, he rent his garments, and said to his brethren, "The child is no more; and I, whither do I come?" (verses 29, 30), by which is signified that there was no longer any faith in the Lord, and

2 thus no church. This supreme or inmost truth, that the Lord's Human is Divine, is denied by those in the church who are in faith alone; but still, as they know from the Word that the Divine belongs to the Lord, and do not apprehend how His Human can be Divine, therefore they attribute both to the Lord, distinguishing between His Divine and Human nature. But they who are in the life of faith or charity, adore the Lord as their God and Saviour; and when they are in adoration,

they think of the Lord's Divine, not separating it from the Human, and thus in heart they acknowledge all in the Lord to be Divine; but when they think from doctrine, inasmuch as they likewise cannot comprehend how the Human can be Divine, they speak from what is doctrinal.

4732. *And rescued him out of their hand*: that this signifies deliverance, appears without explanation.

4733. *And he said, Let us not smite his soul*: that this signifies that it ought not to be extinguished, because it is the life of religion, appears from the signification of smiting, as denoting extinguishing; and from the signification of the soul, as denoting life, see nos. 1000, 1005, 1436, 1742, in the present case, the life of religion. That the acknowledgment and adoration of the Lord's Divine Human is the life of religion, is evident from what was said just above, no. 4731; and also from this consideration, that men are such, that they are willing to worship that of which they can have some perception and thought; yea, the sensual worship that of which they can have some sense, nor are they willing to worship unless the Divine be therein. This [feeling] is common to the human race; hence the Gentiles worship idols, in which they believe there is the Divine; but others, men deceased, whom they believe to be either gods or saints; for nothing can be excited with man, unless there be something to affect his sense. They who say that they acknowledge a Supreme Being, of whom they have no idea of perception, for the most part acknowledge no God, but nature in His stead; and they acknowledge nature, because they apprehend her; very many of the learned among Christians are such, and this also because they do not believe the Lord's Human to be Divine. Lest, therefore, men, who have removed themselves so far from the Divine, and are become in so great a degree corporeal, should worship wood and stones, or any deceased man, and thereby under him some devil, and not God Himself, because they were not able in any manner to perceive Him, and lest thereby all of the church should perish, and with the church the human race,—the Divine itself willed to assume the Human, and to make it Divine. Let the learned therefore take heed to themselves, lest they think of the Lord's Human, and do not at the same time believe it to be Divine; for in so doing they put stumbling-blocks before themselves, and at length believe nothing.

4734. *And Reuben said unto them*: that this signifies exhortation, in the proximate sense a confession of the faith of the church in general, which is Reuben, see no. 4731, exhorting or dictating that they should not violate, appears from the sequel.

4735. *Shed not blood*: that this signifies that they should not violate what is holy, appears from the signification of blood, as

denoting what is holy, of which we shall speak presently; hence shedding blood is violating what is holy. All that is holy in heaven, proceeds from the Lord's Divine Human, and hence all that is holy in the church; wherefore to prevent its violation, the Holy Supper was instituted by the Lord; and there it is said in express words, that the bread therein is His flesh, and the wine therein is His blood, thus that it is His Divine Human from which what is holy is then derived. With the Ancients, flesh and blood signified the Human proprium, because the Human consists of flesh and blood; hence the Lord said to Simon: "Blessed art thou, for *flesh and blood* hath not revealed unto thee, but My Father Who is in the heavens" (Matt. xvi. 17). The flesh, therefore, and the blood, signified by the bread and the wine in the Holy Supper, is the Lord's Human proprium. The Lord's proprium itself, which He acquired to Himself by His own proper power, is Divine. His proprium from conception was that which He had from Jehovah, His Father, and was Jehovah Himself; hence the proprium which He acquired to Himself in the Human, was Divine. This Divine proprium in the Human is what is called the flesh and the blood; the flesh is its Divine good, no. 3813, the blood is the

2 Divine truth of Divine good. The Lord's Human, after it was glorified or made Divine, cannot be conceived as human, but as the Divine Love in a human form; and this more than the angels, who, when they appear, as they have been seen by me, appear as forms of love and charity under a human shape, and this from the Lord. For from the Divine love the Lord made His Human Divine, as through celestial love man becomes an angel after death, so that he appears as a form of love and charity under a human shape, as has been said above. Hence it is evident that by the Lord's Divine Human, in the celestial sense, is signified the Divine Love itself, which is love towards the universal human race, in that it wills to save them, and make them blessed and happy to eternity, and appropriate to them its own Divine, so far as they are capable of receiving it.

3 In the present case, love, and the reciprocal love of man to the Lord, and also love towards the neighbour, are what are signified and represented in the Holy Supper, the Divine celestial love by the flesh, or the bread, and the Divine spiritual love by the blood, or the wine. From these considerations now it may be manifest what is meant in John, by eating the Lord's flesh, and by drinking His blood, as expressed in these words: "I am the *living bread* which came down from heaven: if any one eat of *this bread*, he shall live to eternity. But *the bread*, which I will give, is *My flesh*. . . . Verily, verily, I say unto you, *Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink His blood*, ye shall have no life in you. He who *eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood*, hath eternal life; and I will raise him

up in the last day. For *My flesh* is meat indeed, and *My blood* is drink indeed. He who *eateth My flesh* and *drinketh My blood*, abideth in Me, and I in him. . . . This is *that bread* which came down from Heaven” (vi. 51–58). As by the flesh and the blood are signified the Divine celestial and the Divine spiritual from the Lord’s Divine Human, as was said, or, what is the same thing, the Divine good and Divine truth of His love, by eating and drinking is signified appropriating those [principles] to oneself: appropriation is effected by the life of love and charity, which also is the life of faith. That eating denotes appropriating good to oneself, and drinking appropriating truth to oneself, see nos. 2187, 3069, 3168, 3513, 3596, 3734, 3832, 4017, 4018. As blood, in the celestial sense, signifies the Divine spiritual or the Divine truth, proceeding from the Lord’s Divine Human, therefore it signifies the Holy; for the Divine truth proceeding from the Lord’s Divine Human is the Holy itself; there is no other Holy, nor does that which is holy come from any other source. That blood is this Holy, may be manifest from many passages in the Word, of which we will adduce the following. In Ezekiel: “Son of man, thus saith the Lord Jehovih, Say unto every bird of the heaven, to every wild beast of the field, Gather yourselves together and come, gather yourselves together from every side unto My sacrifice, which I sacrifice for you, a great sacrifice upon the mountains of Israel, that *ye may eat flesh, and drink blood. Ye shall eat the flesh of the mighty, and ye shall drink the blood of the princes of the earth, rams, lambs, and he-goats, all fatlings of Bashan. And ye shall eat fat to the full, and ye shall drink blood, even to drunkenness, of my sacrifice which I will sacrifice for you. Ye shall be filled at my table with the horse, and the chariot, the mighty one, and every man (vir) of war. Thus will I give my glory among the nations*” (xxxix. 17–21); speaking of the calling together of all [people] to the Lord’s kingdom, and specifically of the establishment of the church among the gentiles: by eating flesh, and drinking blood, is signified appropriating to oneself the Divine good and the Divine truth, thus the Holy which proceeds from the Lord’s Divine Human. Who cannot see that by flesh in this passage is not meant flesh, nor by blood, blood; as where it is said, that they should eat the flesh of the mighty, and drink the blood of the princes of the earth, and that they should be filled with the horse, the chariot, the mighty one, and every man of war. In like manner in John: “I saw one angel standing in the sun, who cried with a great voice, saying to all the birds that fly in mid-heaven, Come, gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God; that ye may eat the *flesh* of kings, and the *flesh* of captains of thousands, and the *flesh* of the mighty, and the *flesh* of horses, and of them who sit on them,

and the *flesh* of all, free and bond, small and great" (Apoc. xix. 17, 18). Who can at all understand these words, unless he knows what is signified in the internal sense by flesh, and what by kings, captains of thousands, the mighty, horses, 7 those who sit on them, the free, and the bond? So in Zechariah: "He shall speak peace to the nations; his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth. Also thou, by *the blood of thy covenant*, I will send forth thy bound ones out of the pit" (ix. 10, 11), speaking of the Lord; the blood of the covenant is the Divine truth proceeding from His Divine Human, and is the Holy itself, which, after He was glorified, came forth from Him; this Holy is what is also called the Holy Spirit, as is evident from John: "Jesus said, If any one thirst, let him come unto Me and *drink*; whosoever believeth on Me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. This He said of the Spirit, which they who believed on Him should receive; for the Holy Spirit was not yet, because Jesus was not yet glorified" (vii. 37-39); that the Holy proceeding from the 8 Lord is the Spirit, see John vi. 63. Moreover, that blood denotes the Holy proceeding from the Lord's Divine Human, is plain from David: "He shall redeem their soul from deceit and violence, and *precious shall their blood be* in His eyes" (Psalm lxxii. 14): precious blood denotes the Holy which they should receive. In the Apocalypse: "These are they who came out of great affliction, and have washed their robes, and made them white in *the blood of the Lamb*" (vii. 14). Again: "They overcame the dragon by *the blood of the Lamb*, and by the Word of His testimony; and they loved not their soul even to death" 9 (xii. 11). The church at this day knows no otherwise than that the blood of the Lamb here signifies the Lord's passion, because it is believed that they are saved solely by what the Lord suffered, and that for this purpose He was sent into the world; but let this be for the simple who cannot apprehend interior arcana. The Lord's passion was the last of His temptation, by which He fully glorified His Human (Luke xxiv. 26; John xii. 23, 27, 28; xiii. 31, 32; xvii. 1, 4, 5); but in the above passages, the blood of the Lamb is the same thing as the Divine truth, or the Holy proceeding from His Divine Human; thus the same thing as the blood of the covenant spoken of above. 10 Concerning this it is also written in Moses: "Moses took the book of the covenant and read in the ears of the people; and they said, All that Jehovah hath spoken, we will do and hear. Then Moses took the *blood*, and sprinkled it upon the people, and said, Behold the *blood of the covenant* which Jehovah hath established with you upon all these words" (Exod. xxiv. 7, 8). The book of the covenant was the Divine truth which they had at that time; which was confirmed by blood, testifying that

it was from His Divine Human. In the rituals of the Jewish church, nothing else was signified by blood, than the Holy proceeding from the Lord's Divine Human; wherefore "when they were sanctified, this was effected by blood; as when Aaron *was sanctified* and his sons, *blood* was sprinkled upon the horns of the altar, the remainder at the foundation of the altar, also upon the tips of their right ears, the thumbs of their right hands, and the great toes of their right feet, and upon their garments" (Exod. xxix. 12, 16, 20; Levit. viii. 15, 19, 23, 30). And "when Aaron entered within the veil to the propitiatory, *blood* was also to be sprinkled with the finger to the propitiatory seven times towards the east" (Levit. xvi. 12-15); in like manner in the rest of the sanctifications, as well as in the expiations and cleansings (concerning which see Exod. xii. 7, 13, 22, 23; xxx. 10; Levit. i. 5, 11, 15; iii. 2, 8, 13; iv. 6, 7, 17, 18, 25, 30, 34; v. 9; vi. 20, 21 [27, 28]; xiv. 14-19, 25-29; xvi. 12-15, 18, 19; Deut. xii. 27). As by blood, in the genuine sense, is signified the Holy, so in the opposite sense by blood and bloods are signified those things which occasion violence to it; and this, because by shedding innocent blood is signified violating what is holy; on which account also wicked things of life and profane things of worship were called blood. That blood and bloods denote such things, is evident from the following passages:—In Isaiah: "When the Lord shall have washed away the filth of the daughters of Zion, and shall have purged *the bloods of Jerusalem* from the midst thereof, by the spirit of judgment, and by the spirit of expurgation" (iv. 4). Again: "The waters of Dimon are full of *blood*" (xv. 9). Again: "Your hands are polluted *with blood*, and your fingers with iniquity; . . . their feet run to evil, and hasten to *shed innocent blood*; their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity" (lix. 3, 7). In Jeremiah: "Also in thy wings *were found the blood* of the souls of the poor innocents" (ii. 34). Again: "For the sins of the prophets, the iniquities of the priests, *shedding the blood of the just* in the midst of Jerusalem; they wandered blind in the streets, *they were polluted with blood*, those things which they cannot, they touch with garments" (Lam. iv. 13, 14). In Ezekiel: "I passed by thee, and saw thee trodden under foot *in thy bloods*, and I said unto thee, Live *in thy bloods*; and I said unto thee, Live *in thy bloods*. . . . I washed thee with waters, and I washed away *thy bloods* from upon thee; and I anointed thee with oil" (xvi. 6, 9). Again: "Thou son of man, wilt thou dispute with the *city of bloods*? Make known to her all her abominations. . . . Thou art made guilty *by thy blood which thou hast poured out*; and thou art polluted by the idols which thou hast made. . . . Behold, the princes of Israel, every one according to his arm have been in thee, and *have shed blood*: . . . men (*viri*) of slanders have been

in thee *to shed blood*, and in thee they have eaten upon the mountains" (xxii. 2, 4, 6, 9). In Moses: "If any man shall sacrifice elsewhere than upon the altar at the tent, *there shall*
 14 *be blood*, and as if *he had shed blood*" (Levit. xvii. 1-9). Falsified and profaned truth is signified by the following passages concerning blood; In Joel: "I will give prodigies in the heavens and in the earth, *blood*, and fire, and pillars of smoke; the sun shall be turned into thick darkness, and *the moon into blood*, before the great and terrible day cometh" (Joel iii. 3, 4 [ii. 30, 31]). In the Apocalypse: "The sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and *all the moon became as blood*" (vi. 12). Again: "The second angel sounded, and as it were a great mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea, and *the third part of the sea became blood*" (viii. 8). Again: "The second angel poured out his vial upon the sea, and *it became as the blood of a dead man*, whence every living soul died in the sea. The third angel poured out his vial upon the rivers and the
 15 fountains of waters, and *it became blood*" (xvi. 3, 4). In like manner where it is written "that the rivers, the gatherings together and lakes of waters, were turned *into blood* in Egypt" (Exod. vii. 15-22); for by Egypt is signified the science which from itself enters into heavenly arcana, and hence perverts, denies, and profanes Divine truths, nos. 1164, 1165, 1186; all the miracles in Egypt, being Divine, involved such things. That the rivers, which were turned into blood, denote the truths which are of intelligence and wisdom, see nos. 108, 109, 3051: that waters denote the same, see nos. 680, 2702, 3058: that fountains also, see nos. 2702, 3096, 3424: that seas denote scientific truths in the complex, see no. 28; that the moon, of which also it is said that it should be turned into blood, denotes Divine truth, see nos. 1529-1531, 2495, 4060. Hence it is evident, that by the moon, the sea, the fountains, the waters, and the rivers being turned into blood, is signified truth falsified and profaned.

4736. *Cast him into that pit which is in the wilderness*: that this signifies that they should hide it in the meanwhile among their falsities, that is, that they would consider it as false, but would still retain it as being of advantage to the church, is evident from the signification of a pit, as denoting falsities, see above, no. 4728; and from the signification of a wilderness, as denoting where there is not truth. For wilderness is a term of wide signification, denoting what is uninhabited, thus what is not cultivated, which, when predicated of the church, denotes where there is no good, and consequently no truth, nos. 2708, 3900; thus by the pit in the wilderness are here meant falsities in which there is no truth because no good. It is said in which there is no truth, because no good; for when faith is believed to save without works, truth indeed may be given, but

still with him who so believes, it is not truth, because it does not look to good, neither is it from good; this truth is not vital, because it has in it a principle of falsity; consequently with him in whom there is such truth, it is no other than falsity from the principle which dominates therein: the [ruling] principle is like the soul, from which the rest derive life. On the other hand, there are falsities which are received as truths, when good is in them, especially if it be the good of innocence, as among the Gentiles, and also among many within the church.

4737. *And lay no hand upon him*: that this signifies lest they should violate it, may appear without explanation.

4738. *That he might rescue him out of their hand, to restore him to his father*: that this signifies that he might claim it for the church, appears from the signification of rescuing out of their hand, as denoting delivering, as above, no. 4732; and from the signification of restoring to his father, as denoting claiming for the church; for by Jacob, who here is the father, is represented the Jewish religion derived from the Ancient church, as mentioned above, nos. 4700, 4701. That which he would claim for the church, is the Divine truth concerning the Lord's Divine Human, for by Joseph that truth is specifically signified, as was said above. As to what further concerns this truth, it must be known that the Ancient church, and also the primitive Christian church, acknowledged it; but after the papal chair had grown even to establishing domination over all human souls, and had exalted itself as is said of the king of Babel in Isaiah: "Thou hast said in thy heart, I will ascend into the heavens, I will exalt my throne above the stars of heaven, and I will sit in the mountain of the assembly; . . . I will ascend above the heights of the cloud, and I will become like the Most High" (Isaiah xiv. 13, 14), then the Divine was taken away from the Lord's Human; or a distinction was drawn between His Divine and His Human. How this was decreed in a certain Council, has also been revealed to me. There appeared to me certain spirits in front towards the left at the plane of the sole of the foot, at some distance from me; they spoke with each other, but I did not hear on what subject: it was told me, that they were some of those who were together in the council, when the decree was made concerning the Lord's two natures, the Divine and the Human. Presently it was also given me to speak with them: they said, that they who had the greatest influence in the council, and who prevailed over the rest in dignity and authority, assembled together on this occasion in a dark room, and concluded that both the Divine and the Human should be attributed to the Lord, principally because otherwise the papal chair would not subsist. For if they had acknowledged the Lord as being one

with the Father, as He Himself saith, it would have been impossible that any vicar of His should be acknowledged on earth: for at that time there existed schisms, whereby the papal Power might have been brought to decay and dissipated, unless they had drawn this distinction: to corroborate the above decree, they sought confirming proofs from the Word, and persuaded the rest [of the Council]. They added, that thereby they could have dominion in heaven and on earth, because they knew from the Word, that to the Lord was given all Power in the heavens and in the earths; which Power could not be attributed to any vicar, if the Human was also acknowledged to be Divine: for they knew that no one was allowed to make himself equal to God, and that the Divine had the above Power of itself, but not the Human, unless it was given to it, as it was also afterwards given to Peter. They said, that the schismatics at that time were men of much discernment and ingenuity, and that thus they could keep them quiet; and that thereby also the papal Power was confirmed. Hence it is evident that the above distinction was invented only for the sake of domination; and that therefore they were not willing to know that the Power given to the Lord's Human in the heavens and in the earths, manifestly shews that it also is Divine. And that by Peter, to whom the keys of the heavens were given by the Lord, is not meant Peter, but the faith of charity, which, as being from the Lord alone, is the Power of the Lord alone, see the preface to the twenty-second chapter of Genesis.

4739. Verses 23–30. *And it came to pass, as Joseph came to his brethren, and they stripped Joseph of his coat, the coat of various colours which was upon him; and they took him, and cast him into the pit: and the pit was empty, there was no water in it. And they sat down to eat bread; and they lifted up their eyes, and looked, and behold, a company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead, and their camels bearing spices, and resin, and stacte, going to carry down to Egypt. And Judah said unto his brethren, What gain is it that we slay our brother, and cover his blood? Come, and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be upon him; for he is our brother, our flesh: and his brethren hearkened. And there passed by men, Midianites, traders; and they drew out, and made Joseph come up out of the pit, and they sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites for twenty of silver; and they brought Joseph into Egypt. And Reuben returned to the pit, and, behold! Joseph was not in the pit: and he rent his garments. And he returned unto his brethren, and said, The child is no more; and I, whither do I come? And it came to pass, as Joseph came unto his brethren, signifies when it was preached concerning Him: and they stripped Joseph of his coat, signifies that they shook off the appearances of truth*

and annihilated them: *the coat of various colours, which was upon him*, signifies the quality of appearances as to truths from good: *and they took him, and cast him into the pit*, signifies among falsities: *and the pit was empty, there was no water in it*, signifies that there was then nothing true: *and they sat down to eat bread*, signifies the appropriation of evil from falsity: *and they lifted up their eyes and looked*, signifies further thought: *and, behold! a company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead*, signifies those who are in simple good, such as prevails amongst the gentiles: *and their camels bearing spices, and resin, and stacte*, signifies interior natural truths: *going to carry down to Egypt*, signifies instruction from scientifics: *and Judah said unto his brethren*, signifies the depraved in the church, who are against all good whatsoever: *what gain is it that we slay our brother, and cover his blood?* signifies that hence would be nothing profitable, and no height, if this were entirely extinguished: *come, and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites*, signifies that they who are in simple good acknowledge Him: *and let not our hand be upon him*, signifies that they may be without blame: *for he is our brother, our flesh*, signifies because what is from them is accepted: *and his brethren hearkened*, signifies condescension: *and there passed by men, Midianites, traders*, signifies those who are in the truth of that good: *and they drew out, and made Joseph come up out of the pit*, signifies aid from them that he might not be among falsities: *and they sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites*, signifies reception by those who are in simple good, and alienation by those who are in faith separate: *for twenty of silver*, signifies valuation: *and they brought Joseph into Egypt*, signifies consultation from scientifics: *and Reuben returned to the pit*, signifies the faith of the church in general: *and, behold! Joseph was not in the pit*, signifies that there was no longer any faith: *and he rent his garments*, signifies mourning: *and he returned to his brethren*, signifies those who teach: *and said, The child is no more*, signifies that there was no faith in Him: *and I, whither do I come?* signifies where now is the church.

4740. *And it came to pass, as Joseph came unto his brethren*: that this signifies when it was preached concerning Him, appears from the representation of Joseph, as denoting Divine truth, especially concerning the Lord's Divine Human. When this is said to come to them, it denotes that it is preached to them; for his brethren represent the church which is in faith separate, to whom it is preached.

4741. *And they stripped Joseph of his coat*: this signifies that they shook off the appearances of truth, and annihilated them, appears from the signification of stripping, when predicated of Divine truth, which here is Joseph, as denoting shaking off, and also annihilating; and from the signification

of the coat, because it was of various colours, as denoting the appearances of truth, see no. 4677. The shaking off and annihilating the appearances of truth is effected, after the truth itself has been rejected; for the truth itself from itself shines forth in the minds; and howsoever it is extinguished, appears, especially with those who are in good. This also is clearly seen by those who have annihilated truth in themselves, wherefore also they endeavour to shake off and annihilate those
² appearances. The case may be illustrated by the following example. Who does not see that willing well and doing well constitutes the veriest Christian life? And if any one be told that this is charity, he cannot but affirm it; yea, they who affirm [it to be charity] will say that they know what it is, because it is of the life: but thinking that this or that is truth, even from confidence, as they are willing to do who are in faith separate,—of this they will say that they do not know what it is, for they can have no other perception concerning it, than as of smoke which vanishes away. As faith alone, and consequent confidence, appears such to all persons whomsoever who think seriously about it, and especially to the good, therefore they labour to shake off and annihilate those appearances also, by thus removing whatsoever touches nearer, and whatsoever is in the circuit; this is signified by stripping
³ Joseph of the coat which was upon him. The same persons also believe that those are wiser than the rest, who by various arguments can confirm a dogma once received, whatsoever be its quality, and by various reasonings make it appear like the truth: but this is very far from being the part of a wise man, as it is in the power of any one to do so who possesses any ingenuity; yea, the evil can do it more skilfully than the well-disposed. For it is not of a rational man to do this, because he can see, as from a higher [principle], whether that which is confirmed be true or false; and as he sees this, he makes no account of the things which confirm falsity, and regards them in himself as no otherwise than ludicrous and vain things, howsoever another person believes them to be taken out of the school of wisdom itself. In a word, nothing is less the part of a wise man, yea, nothing is less rational, than being able to confirm falsities; for it is the part of a wise man, and it is rational, first to see that a thing is true, and next to confirm it; because to see truth, is to see from the light of heaven, which is from the Lord; whereas to see falsity as truth, is to see from a fatuous lumen which is from hell.

4742. *The coat of various colours, which was upon him*: that this signifies the quality of appearances as to truths from good, appears from the signification of the coat of various colours, as denoting the appearances of truth, whereby the spiritual of the natural is known and distinguished, see no. 4677; in the

present case, therefore, it denotes the quality of appearances; wherefore also mention is twice made of the coat, "They stripped Joseph of his coat, the coat of various colours." That the quality of appearances is according to truths from good, may be manifest from the appearances of truth, when presented to view in the light of heaven, that is, in the other life; where there is no other light than that which comes through heaven from the Lord, and which exists from His Divine truth; for before the eyes of the angels this appears as light, see nos. 2776, 3190, 3195, 3222, 3339, 3340, 3636, 3643, 3993, 4302, 4413, 4415. This light is varied with every one according to reception; all the thought of the angels is effected by the variation of that light, as also is the thought of man, although man does not know this; because with man that light falls into material images or ideas, which are in his natural or external man from the light of the world. Hence that light is obscured in man to such a degree, that he hardly knows that his intellectual light and sight is thence; but in the other life, when the sight of the eye is no longer in the light of the world, but in the light of heaven, it then manifests itself that his thought is from thence. When this light passes from heaven² into the world of spirits, it is there presented under the appearances of various colours, which in beauty, variety and pleasantness, immensely exceed the colours which are from the light of the world: see what was adduced above from experience concerning colours, nos. 1053, 1624, 3993, 4530, 4677. As colours in the other life exist from this source, they are in their origin nothing else than the appearances of truth from good; for truth does not shine from itself, because in it singly there is nothing flaming; but it shines from good, for good is like flame from which is light: such, therefore, as the good is, such does the truth thence appear; and such as the truth is, in such manner does it shine from good. Hence it is evident what is signified in the internal sense by a coat of various colours, namely, the quality of appearances as to truths from good: for by Joseph, to whom the coat belonged, is represented the Divine truth, as has been shewn above.

4743. *And they took him, and cast him into the pit:* that this signifies among falsities, appears from what was said above, nos. 4728, 4736, where similar words occur.

4744. *And the pit was empty, there was no water in it:* that this signifies that there was then nothing true, appears from the signification of a pit, as denoting falsities, see no. 4728; from the signification of empty, as denoting where there is nothing true, because nothing good, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of water, as denoting truth, see nos. 680, 739, 2702, 3058, 3424. That empty denotes where there is nothing true, because nothing good, appears also

from other passages in the Word; as from Jeremiah: "Their nobles have sent their little ones for the *waters*: they came to the *pits*, and did not find *waters*; they returned with *empty vessels*; they were affected with shame and ignominy, and they covered their head" (xiv. 3). Empty vessels denote truths in which there is not truth from good. Again: "He hath devoured me, Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babel hath disturbed me, he hath made me an *empty vessel*, he hath swallowed me up" (li. 34). An empty vessel denotes where there is no truth: Babel denotes those who vastate, that is, deprive others of truths, no. 1327. Again: "I beheld the earth, and, lo, it was *empty* and *void*; and the heavens, and they had no light" (iv. 23). In Isaiah: "The spoonbill and the bittern shall possess it; and the owl and the raven shall dwell therein: and they shall stretch over it the *line of emptiness*, and the *plumbline of voidness*" (xxxiv. 11). Again: "The *city of emptiness* shall be broken; every house shall be shut up, that no man may come in. There shall be a cry over the wine in the streets; the joy of the earth shall be banished, what is left in the city shall be wasteness" (xxiv. 10-12). In this passage empty is expressed by another term in the original language, which yet involves a like signification: that empty denotes where there is no truth because no good, is evident from each of the things mentioned in the internal sense, namely, from the signification of a city, of a house, of a cry, of wine, and of streets. In Ezekiel: "The Lord Jehovih saith, Woe to the city of bloods! even I will make a great fire, . . . placing the *pot empty* upon the coals, that the brass of it may grow hot and glow, and the uncleanness of it melt in it, the scum of it be consumed" (xxiv. 9, 11). In this passage it is evident what is meant by empty; an empty pot is that in which is uncleanness and 3 seum, that is, evil and falsity. In like manner in Matthew: "When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest, but findeth none. Then he saith, I will return into my house from whence I came out; and when he cometh, and findeth *it empty*, swept, and prepared for him, then he goeth, and taketh to himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there" (xii. 43-45). The unclean spirit denotes uncleanness of life in man, and also the unclean spirits who are with him, for unclean spirits dwell in the uncleanness of man's life; dry places, or where are no waters, denote where are no truths; the house being empty, denotes the interiors of man again replete with uncleannesses, that is, with falsities from evil. In Luke: "God hath filled the hungry with good things, and *the rich he hath sent empty away*" (i. 53). The rich denote those who know many things, for riches in the spiritual sense are scientifics, doctrinals, and the Knowledges of good and truth;

they are called the empty rich, who know those things, and do not do them ; for truths are not truths to them, because without good, no. 4736.

4745. *And they sat down to eat bread* : That this signifies the appropriation of evil from falsity, appears from the signification of eating, as denoting appropriation, see nos. 3168, 3513, 3596, 3832 ; and from the signification of bread, as denoting the good of love, see nos. 276, 680, 2165, 2177, 3464, 3478, 3735, 3813, 4211, 4217, 4735 ; and also as denoting in general all food, no. 2165 : but here bread denotes the contrary, namely, evil ; for it is a known thing, that they who eat bread in the Holy Supper unworthily, do not appropriate to themselves good, but evil, hence it is evident that by eating bread, in the contrary sense, is signified the appropriation of evil. Among the Ancients, when they made any remarkable decree, which was confirmed by the rest, it was customary on such occasions to eat together ; by which was signified that they approved, and thereby that they appropriated it to themselves ; as in Ezekiel : " Behold, the princes of Israel, every one according to his arm, have been in thee, and have shed blood. . . . Men of slanders have been in thee to shed blood ; and in thee *they have eaten upon the mountains*" (xxii. 6, 9). Moreover, it should be known that there are in general two origins of evil, one from life, the other from doctrine ; that which is derived from the doctrine of falsity, is called evil from falsity ; this is the evil which is here meant.

4746. *And they lifted up their eyes and looked* : that this signifies further thought, appears from the signification of lifting up the eyes and looking, as denoting intention and thought, or intense thought, see nos. 2789, 2829, 3198, 3202, 4339 ; that it here denotes further thought, is evident from the series.

4747. *And, behold ! a company of Ishmaelites came from Gilead* : that this signifies those who are in simple good, such as the gentiles are in, appears from the representation of the Ishmaelites, as denoting those who are in simple good as to life, and thence in natural truth as to doctrine, see no. 3263 ; and from the signification of Gilead, as denoting exterior good, by which man is first initiated when he is being regenerated, see nos. 4117, 4124. Hence it is evident that by a company of Ishmaelites from Gilead, is signified such good as prevails among the gentiles ; that is, those who are in such simple good. How ² this is, may appear from what has been already said, and from what follows. This only shall be premised, that those within the church, who have confirmed themselves against Divine truths, especially against these, that the Lord's Human is Divine, and that works of charity contribute to salvation, if they have confirmed themselves against these tenets, not only in doctrine but also in life, have reduced themselves to such a state as to the

interiors, that afterwards they cannot by any means be brought to receive those truths; for the things which are once confirmed in doctrine, and at the same time in life, remain to eternity. They who do not know the interior state of man, may suppose that every one, howsoever he had confirmed himself against the above truths, might yet afterwards easily receive them, if he were only convinced; but that this is impossible, it has been given me to know from such in the other life by much experience. For that which is confirmed in doctrine, imbues the intellectual; and that which is confirmed in life, imbues the voluntary; and that which is inrooted into each life of man, namely, the life of his understanding, and the life of his will, cannot be rooted out, since the very soul of man, which lives after death, is formed thereof, and is such that it never recedes from them. This also is the reason why the lot of those within the church, with whom this is the case, is worse than the lot of those who are outside of the church; for the latter, who are called gentiles, have not confirmed themselves against those truths, because they have not known them; wherefore such of them as have lived in mutual charity, easily receive Divine truths, if not in the world, yet in the other life; see what was adduced from experience concerning the state and lot of the gentiles and peoples in the other life, nos. 2589-2604.

3 Hence it is that, when any new church is established by the Lord, it is not established among those who are within the church, but among those who are without; that is, among the gentiles, who therefore are frequently treated of in the Word. These things are premised, in order that it may be known what is involved by Joseph being cast into a pit by his brethren, and drawn out from thence by the Midianites, and sold to the Ishmaelites; for Joseph's brethren represent those within the church who have confirmed themselves against the Divine truth, especially against these two truths, that the Lord's Human is Divine, and that works of charity contribute to salvation; and this not only in doctrine, but also in life; but the Ishmaelites represent those who are in simple good, and the Midianites those who are in the truth of that good; it is related, that the latter drew Joseph out of the pit, and that the former bought him. But what is signified by their bringing him down into Egypt, and there selling him to Potiphar, Pharaoh's chamberlain, will be shewn in what follows.

4748. *And their camels bearing spices, and resin, and stacte*: that this signifies interior natural truths, appears from the signification of camels, as denoting in general those things of the natural man which serve the spiritual, and specifically general scientifics in the natural man, see nos. 3048, 3071, 3114, 3143, 3145, 4156; and from the signification of spices, resin, and stacte, as denoting interior natural truths conjoined

to good there, of which we shall speak presently. Among the Ancients, sweet-smelling and fragrant things were used in their sacred worship; whence came their incenses and perfumes; similar things were also mixed in the oils with which they were anointed; but at this day it is not known whence this originated; because it is not known that the things used in worship among the Ancients derived their origin from spiritual and celestial things, which are in the heavens, and that they correspond thereto: man has removed himself so far from those things, and immersed himself so much in natural, worldly, and corporeal things, that he is in obscurity, and many are in a negative [state] respecting the existence of anything spiritual and celestial. Incenses and perfumes were² applied by the Ancients to sacred purposes, because odour corresponds to perception, a fragrant odour, as of spices of various kinds, to a grateful and agreeable perception, such as is that of truth from good, or of faith from charity; yea, such is the correspondence, that perceptions themselves in the other life, as often as it pleases the Lord, are changed into odours; see what was shewn before from experience on this subject, nos. 925, 1514, 1517-1519, 3577, 4624-4634. What is here specifically signified by spices, resin, and stacte, may appear from other passages where they are mentioned; in general, they signify interior truths in the natural, but which are from good there; for truths by themselves do not constitute that [natural], but good through truths; hence its varieties are according to the quality of truth conjoined with good, consequently according to the quality of good, for good has its quality from truths. As by Gilead is signified exterior good, such as is that of the sensu-als, and what is called pleasure (*volupe*) (nos. 4117, 4124), and as by Egypt in a good sense are signified scientifics, which are the external truths of the natural man corresponding to that good, or agreeing with it (no. 1462), therefore by the Ishmaelites from Gilead carrying those spices down to Egypt upon camels, is signified that they carried their interior truths, from their scientifics, to the scientifics which are signified by Egypt, of which we shall speak presently. Interior truths are conclusions from exterior truths or scientifics, for the scientifics of the natural man are means which serve for forming conclusions upon, and thereby viewing, interior things; in the same way as any one views the mind [*animus*] of another in his countenance, in the vibration of the light of his eyes, in the life of his tone in speaking, and of his gestures in acting. As⁴ such truths are the means whereby man's natural is perfected and also amended, therefore healing is ascribed to spices of this sort, as to resin, in Jeremiah: "*Is there no balm (resina balsamica) in Gilead? Is there no physican there? Why then doth not the health of [the daughter of] my people go up?*" (viii. 22).

Again: "Go up to *Gilead*, and take *resin*, *O virgin daughter of Egypt*: in vain hast thou multiplied medicines; there is no healing for thee" (xlvi. 11). Again: "Babel fell suddenly, and was broken to pieces: howl over her; take *resin* for her
 5 pain, perchance she may be healed" (li. 8). That similar things have a spiritual signification, is very manifest in the Apocalypse: "The merchants of the earth shall weep and wail over Babylon, for no man buyeth their merchandise any more; merchandise of *gold*, and *silver*, and *precious stones*, and *pearls*, and *fine linen*, and *crimson*, and *silk*, and *scarlet*, and all *thyine wood*, and every vessel of *ivory*, and every vessel of *most precious wood*, and of *brass*, and *iron*, and *marble*, and *cinnamon*, and *perfumes*, and *ointments*, and *frankincense*, and *wine*, and *oil*, and *fine flour*, and *wheat*, and *beasts of burden*, and *sheep*, and *horses*, and *chariots*, and the bodies and souls of men" (xviii. 11-13). These things would never have been enumerated so specifically unless they had each of them signified such things as are in the Lord's kingdom and in His church; for without such a signification, they would have been unmeaning expressions. It is known that by Babylon are signified those who have turned aside from all worship of the Lord to the worship of self, and who in consequence thereof are in a profane internal whilst they are in a holy external; wherefore by their merchandise are signified those things which they have studiously and artfully invented, for the sake of the worship of self, also the doctrinals and Knowledges of good and truth from the Word, which they have perverted in favour of themselves: thus by each of the things enumerated above, such things are specifically signified; and by cinnamon, perfumes, ointments, and frankincense, are signified truths which are from good, but with them truths perverted and falsities from
 6 evil. In like manner as to what is said of the merchandise of Tyre in Ezekiel: "Judah and the land of Israel were thy traders in wheat of Minnith, and Pannag, in honey, and oil, and *resin*, they gave thy trading" (xxvii. 17). In this passage, also, by resin is signified truth from good. To him who does not believe in the internal sense of the Word, all the above things will be bare expressions, thus vessels containing nothing within; when yet Divine, celestial, and spiritual things are in them.

4749. *Going to carry down to Egypt*: that this signifies instruction in scientifics, appears from the signification of Egypt, as denoting scientifics, see nos. 1164, 1165, 1462; and as by spices, resin, and stacte, are signified interior truths from the scientifics of those who are in simple good, such as the gentiles are in, therefore by going to carry down thither is signified being instructed. The case herein is thus:—the scientifics which are signified by Egypt, are scientifics which conduce to

spiritual life, and correspond to spiritual truths; for formerly the Ancient church was in Egypt, but after it was there turned into magic, the scientifics which pervert spiritual things were signified by Egypt. Hence it is that scientifics in a good sense, and in the opposite, are signified in the Word by Egypt, see nos. 1164, 1165, 1462; in the present case, in a good sense. The scientifics from which are interior truths, which are signified by the Ishmaelites carrying spices, resin, and stacte, on their camels, are such [scientifics] as are not of the church, but such as prevail among the gentiles; these truths from these scientifics are improved and healed no otherwise than by the scientifics of the genuine church, thus by instruction therein. These are the things which are here signified.

4750. *And Judah said unto his brethren:* that this signifies the depraved in the church who are against all good whatsoever, appears from the representation of Judah, as denoting, in a good sense, the good of celestial love, see nos. 3654, 3881, but in the opposite sense denoting [that which is] contrary to all good whatsoever, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of his brethren, as denoting those in the church who are in faith separate. The reason why those who are against all good whatsoever, are here represented by Judah, is that, in a good sense, by Judah in the Word are represented those who are in the good of celestial love: celestial love is love to the Lord, and hence love towards the neighbour. Those who are in this love are most conjoined to the Lord, and thus in the inmost heaven, where they are in a state of innocence, in consequence of which they appear to the rest as infants, and altogether as loves in form. No others can approach near them, wherefore when they are sent to others, they are surrounded by other angels, by whom the sphere of their love is tempered; otherwise this sphere would cause those to whom they are sent, to fall into a swoon, for the sphere of their love pervades even to the marrows. As this² love, or this good of love, which is called celestial, is here represented by Judah in a good sense, therefore in the opposite sense by him is represented such [a principle] as is contrary to celestial good, thus contrary to all good whatsoever. Most expressions in the Word have a twofold sense, namely, a good sense and a sense opposite thereto; from their good sense it is known what is their opposite sense, for the things in the opposite sense are diametrically contrary to those in the good. The goods of love are in general two, namely, the good of³ celestial love, and the good of spiritual love; against the good of celestial love in the opposite is the evil of the love of self, and against the good of spiritual love in the opposite is the evil of the love of the world; they who are in the evil of the love of self, are against all good whatsoever, but not so they

who are in the evil of the love of the world. In the Word, those who are in the love of self are represented by Judah in the opposite sense; and those who are in the love of the world, by Israel in the opposite sense; the reason is, that the Lord's celestial kingdom was represented by Judah, and His spiritual kingdom by Israel. The hells also are distinct according to those two loves; as those who are in the love of self are against all good whatsoever, they are in the deepest and hence in the most grievous hells; but they who are in the love of the world, are in hells not so deep, and hence in hells less grievous, because they are not so contrary to all good whatsoever. The evil of the love of self is not, as it commonly appears, the external elation called pride, but it is hatred against the neighbour, and hence a burning desire of revenge, and the delight of cruelty; these are the interiors of the love of self: its exteriors are contempt of others in comparison with oneself, and aversion towards those who are in spiritual good, and this sometimes with a manifest elation or pride, and sometimes without it: for he who holds his neighbour in such hatred, interiorly loves himself alone, and only those others whom he regards as one with himself, thus them in himself, and himself in them, with a view to himself alone as the end. Such are they who are represented by Judah in the opposite sense; the Jewish nation also has been in such love from the earliest times, for they have regarded all in the whole world as the vilest slaves, and as of no account in respect to themselves; they have also held them in hatred, and what is more, when the love of self and the love of the world have not conjoined them mutually, they have persecuted even their companions and brethren with similar hatred. This disposition still continues in that nation, but as they now live a precarious life in strange lands, they conceal it deeply within themselves.

4751. *What gain is it that we slay our brother, and cover his blood?* that this signifies that hence there would be nothing profitable and hence no height, if this should be entirely extinguished, appears from the signification of what gain, as denoting that hence there would be nothing profitable, and also that there would be no height, of which we shall speak presently; from the signification of slaying, as denoting extinguishing, in the present case extinguishing Divine truth, specifically the Divine truth concerning the Lord's Divine Human, which is meant by the brother, namely, Joseph; and from the signification of covering blood, as denoting hiding holy truth entirely; that blood denotes holy truth, see no. 4735.

2 How this is, is evident from what follows. The reason why gain here signifies not only what is profitable, but also height, or that by the expression, what gain is it, is signified, that hence there would be nothing profitable and no height, is,

that it was said from lust and avarice; for the lust of gain and avarice is of such a nature, that it wishes not only to possess the whole world, but also for the sake of gain to plunder every one whomsoever, yea, even to commit murder; and it likewise would commit murder for a trifle, if the laws did not oppose it. Moreover, in the gold and silver which such a man possesses, he regards himself as the greatest in power, howsoever he may appear otherwise in the external form. Hence it is evident, that in avarice there is not only the love of the world, but also the love of self, and indeed the most filthy love of self; for with the sordidly avaricious, haughtiness of disposition or pride is not so conspicuous outwardly, since in some cases they are not concerned about wealth for the sake of ostentation, neither is it that kind of the love of self which is usually connected with pleasures, for they have little concern about the body, and its food and clothing; but it is a love altogether earthly, having nothing for its end but money, wherein it believes itself to be above all others, not in act but in power. Hence it may be evident that in avarice there is the lowest and the vilest of all self-love; wherefore, in the other life, the avaricious appear to themselves to be among swine, see no. 939; and they are, above all others, contrary to all good whatsoever. Hence they are in such thick darkness that they cannot in any way see what is good and true; they do not at all apprehend that man has any internal which lives after death, and in heart they deride those who say that he has. The Jewish nation had been such from the beginning; 3 wherefore it was impossible for any internal thing to be discovered manifestly to them, as is evident from the Word of the Old Testament; and whereas they are rooted in that worst kind of the love of self, they would defile interior truths and goods, and would thereby profane them more than all other people, unless by avarice they were so far removed from internal things, and were thence kept in thick darkness, for they cannot profane so long as they do not acknowledge, see nos. 1008, 1010, 1059, 2051, 3398, 3402, 3489, 3898, 4289, 4601. Hence it is that the Lord saith of them in John: "Ye are of your father the devil, and the desires of your father ye will to do: he was a murderer from the beginning" (viii. 44); and of Judas Iscariot, who represented the Jewish church: "Have not I chosen you twelve, but one of you is a devil" (vi. 70): by him also, in that he sold the Lord, the same was represented as here by Judah, who said, Come, and let us sell Joseph.

4752. *Come, and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites:* that this signified that they who are in simple good acknowledge Him, appears from the signification of selling, as denoting alienating from themselves, thus being received by others, see no. 4098, which, when predicated of truth, as in the present case, denotes

being acknowledged by them; and from the representation of the Ishmaelites, as denoting those who are in simple good, see above, no. 4747. That they who are in simple good acknowledge the Divine truth, especially concerning the Lord's Divine Human, has been shewn above.

4753. *And let not our hand be upon him*: that this signifies that they may be without blame, appears from the signification of not letting a hand be upon any one, as denoting that violence should not be done, as above, no. 4737; and as the preventing of violence denotes the preventing of blame, this also is signified by the above words.

4754. *For he is our brother, our flesh*: that this signifies because what is from them is accepted, appears from the signification of a brother, as denoting consanguinity from good, see no. 3815; and from the signification of flesh, as denoting the proprium in each sense, no. 3813; thus that it was accepted, because it was accepted by those who are of the church, in consequence of its being accepted by those who are in simple good; for the Ishmaelites represent those who are in simple good, and Joseph's brethren represent the church which is in faith separate from charity. They who are in simple good, acknowledge that the Lord's Human is Divine, and also that works of charity ought to be done, in order that man may be saved. They who are in faith separate know this, wherefore they do not eagerly insist on this faith before every one, and scarcely at all before those who are in simple good, principally because they dare not oppose common sense, and because they would thereby derogate from their own dignity and gain. For if they denied such truths, those who are in simple good would say that they were foolish; for they know what love is, and what the works of love, but they do not know what faith separate therefrom is; argumentations in favour of faith against works, and concerning the distinction between the Lord's Human and His Divine, they would call sophisms which they do not comprehend. Wherefore they willingly concede, that they and what is from them may be accepted; for if those truths were extinguished, they would have no profit and no height, see no. 4751.

4755. *And his brethren hearkened*: that this signifies condescension, appears without explanation.

4756. *And there passed by men, Midianites, traders*: that this signifies those who are in the truth of that good, appears from the representation of the Midianites, as denoting those who are in the truth of simple good, see no. 3242; and from the signification of traders, as denoting those who have the Knowledges of good and truth, for these in the spiritual sense are riches, wealth, and merchandise; hence trading denotes procuring and communicating those Knowledges, nos. 2967, 4453. In the

present case the Knowledges of good are not signified, but the Knowledges of truth, for the Midianites are they who are in the truth of simple good, as was said above; hence they are also called men (*viri*), for they are so called who are in truth, see nos. 3134, 3309. From the historical series it is here evident, that Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites, but that he was drawn out of the pit by the Midianites, and was also sold by the Midianites in Egypt to Potiphar; for in the last verse of this chapter it is said, "And the Midianites sold him into Egypt, to Potiphar, Pharaoh's chamberlain." It may be conjectured, inasmuch as Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites, that he was sold in Egypt by them, and not by the Midianites; but still it was so done for the sake of the representation of those things which are in the internal sense: for Joseph, that is, Divine truth, cannot be sold by those who are in good, but by those who are in the truth of that good:—the reason will be seen in the explanation of the last verse of this chapter.

4757. *And they drew out and made Joseph come up out of the pit*: that this signifies aid from them, that he may not be among falsities, appears from the signification of drawing out and making to come up, as denoting delivering, consequently bringing aid, of which we shall speak presently: and from the signification of the pit, as denoting falsities, see no. 4728, thus that he may not be among falsities. The reason why drawing out and making to come up, here denotes bringing aid, is, that it is truth which brings aid to good; for power is ascribed to truth, because good exercises power through truth, see nos. 3091, 3563; and, moreover, it is truth whereby falsity is known, thus whereby aid is brought to prevent [man] being among falsities. Hence it is that it was the Midianites who drew out and made Joseph come up out of the pit, and the Ishmaelites who bought him.

4758. *And they sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites*: that this signifies reception by those who are in simple good, and alienation by those who are in faith separate, appears from the signification of selling, as denoting alienating, respectively to those who are in faith separate, who here are Joseph's brethren, for these sold him; and as denoting being received, respectively to those who are in simple good, who are here the Ishmaelites, for these bought him; that the Ishmaelites are they who are in simple good, was shewn above, nos. 3263, 4747. Concerning these, see what was said above, no. 4756.

4759. *For twenty of silver*: that this signifies valuation, appears from the signification of twenty, as denoting good and truth stored up in the interior man by the Lord, which are called remains, see no. 2280, thus denoting holy good or truth; in the present case holy truth, because it is said twenty of silver, for silver denotes truth, see nos. 1551, 2954: the same

number also signifies what is not holy, since most expressions in the Word have an opposite sense also. In the present case, twenty denotes what is not holy, respectively to those who alienated Divine truth, or sold Joseph (no. 4758), but what is holy, respectively to those who received, or bought it; thus what is not holy respectively to Joseph's brethren, that is, those in the church who are in faith separate; but what is holy in respect to the Ishmaelites, that is, those who are in simple good; these are the things which are understood by valuation.

2 Twenty also signifies what is not holy, because this number denotes remains, as was said above; with those who have no remains of good and truth in their interior man, but instead thereof evil and falsity, what is holy is not holy, but is either defiled or profaned, according to the kind of evil and falsity. That twenty also denotes what is not holy, is evident in Zechariah: "I saw, and behold, a flying roll. And he said unto me, What seest thou? And I said, I see a flying roll; the length thereof *twenty* cubits, the breadth thereof ten cubits. And he said unto me, This is the *curse* going forth over the faces of the whole earth" (v. 1-3). In Haggai: "When he came to the wine-press to draw fifty from the wine-press, it was *twenty*. I have smitten you with blasting, and all the work of your hands with mildew" (ii. 16, 17). In Ezekiel: "Thy food which thou shalt eat by weight, *twenty shekels* a day; from time to time shalt thou eat it. . . . And as a cake of barley shalt thou eat it; thou shalt make it before their eyes, with dung of the ordure of man. For thus, saith Jehovah, shall the children of Israel eat their unclean bread among the nations" (iv. 10, 12, 13). In the above passages twenty denotes that which is unholy, unclean, and profane. That all who were above *twenty years of age*, should die in the wilderness (Numb. xiv. 29; xxxii. 11), represented also what was holy in respect to those who were beneath those years, and what was not holy in respect to those who were above. That all numbers in the Word signify things, see nos. 482, 487, 575, 647, 648, 755, 813, 1963, 1988, 2075, 2252, 4264, 4495, 4670. That remains are good and truth stored up in the interior man by the Lord, see nos. 468, 530, 560, 561, 576, 660, 798, 1050, 1738, 1906, 2284.

4760. *And they brought Joseph into Egypt*: that this signifies consultation from scientifics, appears from the signification of Egypt, as denoting scientifics, see nos. 1164, 1165, 1186, 1462; when Divine truth is brought to these scientifics, it denotes consulting them, for by Joseph, as was shewn above, is represented Divine truth. We will briefly explain how the case is with consultation about Divine truth from scientifics: consulting scientifics concerning Divine truth, is seeing from them whether it be so; but this is done in one way by those who are

in the affirmative that truth is truth, and in another way by those who are in the negative; when the former consult scientifics, they confirm the truth by them, and thereby strengthen faith; but when the latter consult scientifics, they cast themselves the more into falsities, for with the latter the negative rules; but with the former, the affirmative. Moreover, the case herein is according to every man's intellectual faculty; if they who have not higher, that is, interior intuition, consult scientifics, they do not see any confirmation of truth in them, wherefore they are carried away by scientifics into the negative: but they who have higher, that is, interior intuition, see confirmations, by correspondences at least, if not otherwise. As, ² for example, in the case of this truth, that man lives after death:—when they who are in the negative that this is true, consult scientifics, they confirm themselves against it by numberless considerations, such as these, that the brute animals live in like manner, have like senses, act in like manner, and in many cases more skilfully than man, and that thought, with which man is gifted above the brutes, is such as he procures by coming later to mature age, and that man is an animal of such a kind; and they confirm this from a thousand other considerations. Hence it is evident that if they who are in the negative consult scientifics, they cast themselves the more into falsities, and at length to such a degree that they believe nothing at all concerning eternal life. But when they ³ who are in the affirmative, that it is true that man lives after death, consult scientifics, they confirm themselves thereby, and this also by innumerable considerations; for they see that every single thing in nature is beneath man, and that the brute animals act from instinct, and man from reason; and that the brutes cannot do otherwise than look downwards, but that man can look upwards, and by thought comprehend those things which are of the spiritual world, and also be affected with them; yea, he may by love be conjoined with God Himself, and thereby appropriate to himself life from the Divine; and that he may be led and elevated thither, is the reason why he is so late in coming to maturity; and, besides, he sees confirmations in everything else which is of nature; and at length in universal nature he sees a representative of the heavenly kingdom. It ⁴ is a common and known thing, that the learned have less belief in a life after death than the simple, and that in general they see Divine truths less than the simple: the reason is, that they consult scientifics, which they possess in greater abundance than others, from the negative, and thereby destroy in themselves the intuition from what is higher or interior; and when this is destroyed, they no longer see anything from the light of heaven, but from the light of the world, for scientifics are in the light of the world, and if not illuminated by the light of

heaven, they induce darkness, howsoever it appears otherwise to themselves. Hence it was that the simple believed in the Lord, but not the Scribes and Pharisees, who were the learned in the Jewish nation; as is evident from these words in John: "Many of the people heard the Word, and said, Of a truth this is the Prophet. Others said, This is the Christ (Messiah). . . . The Pharisees answered them, Have any of the princes or of the Pharisees believed in him?" (vii. 40, 41, 47, 48). And in Luke: "Jesus said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that Thou hast hid these things from the wise and intelligent, but hast revealed them unto infants" (x. 21); infants denote the simple. Also in Matthew: "Therefore speak I to them by parables; because seeing they see not, and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand" (xiii. 13).

4761. *And Reuben returned unto the pit*: that this signifies the faith of the church in general, appears from the representation of Reuben, as denoting a confession of the faith of the church in general, see nos. 4731, 4734; and from the signification of a pit, as denoting falsities, see no. 4728. Hence, by Reuben returning to the pit, is signified that the faith of the church in general came to regard the falsities which were of faith separate.

4762. *And behold, Joseph was not in the pit*: that this signifies that there was no longer any faith, appears from the representation of Joseph, as denoting the Divine truth, and when this appeared [not] among falsities, signified by the pit, no. 4728, there is no longer any faith.

4763. *And he rent his garments*: that this signifies mourning, appears from the signification of rending the garments, as denoting mourning, namely, on account of truth destroyed, or because there was no faith. In the Word, especially in the historical, mention is frequently made of rending the garments; but it is not known at this day whence the expression comes, and it is also unknown that rending the garments was a representative of grief on account of truth being lost. This was made a representative because garments signified truths, as was shewn in no. 4545; in the latter part of this chapter it is also said, that when Jacob recognised his son's coat, *he rent his garments* (verse 34), by which is signified mourning on account of truth destroyed. In like manner in other parts of the Word, as when Rabshakeh was sent by Sennacherib king of Assyria, and spoke insultingly against Jerusalem, "then Eliakim who was over the king's house, and Shibna the scribe, and Joach the recorder, *having rent their garments*, related those things to king Hezekiah; and when he had heard, the king also *rent his garments*, and covered himself with sackcloth" (Isaiah xxxvi. 22; xxxvii. 1; 2 Kings xviii. 37; xix. 1); the insults which he spoke were against God, the king, and Jerusalem, thus against Divine truth, as more

clearly appears from the internal sense of the passage; hence the garments were rent through mourning. When Jehudi had² read the roll of the book before the king, which Jeremiah wrote, it is said "that he cast it into the fire, and the king and his servants who heard all those words, *did not rend their garments*" (Jer. xxxvi. 23, 24): the reason why they did not rend their garments, was, that they did not mourn on account of Divine truth not being received. When the spies spoke evil concerning the land of Canaan, "then Joshua the son of Nun, and Caleb the son of Jephunneh, *rent their garments*, and spoke against them" (Numb. xiv. 6), the like is involved; for the land of Canaan signifies the Lord's kingdom, to speak against which, is to speak falsity against Divine truth. When "the ark of God was taken by the Philistines, and both the sons of Eli were dead, and when a man (*vir*) ran from the army to Shiloh with *his garments rent* and dust upon his head" (1 Sam. iv. 11, 12), it signified mourning over the lost Divine truth and Divine good; for as the ark represented the Lord's kingdom, and in the supreme sense the Lord Himself, and hence the holy [principle] of the church, rent garments signified mourning over lost Divine truth, and dust upon the head, over Divine good. It is written³ concerning Samuel and Saul: "When Samuel turned himself to go away, Saul laid hold of the *skirt of his coat, which rent*; wherefore Samuel said unto him, Jehovah hath rent the kingdom of Israel from upon thee to-day, and hath given it to thy companion. . . . I will not return with thee; because thou hast rejected the Word of Jehovah, and Jehovah hath rejected thee from being king over Israel" (1 Sam. xv. 26-28). Saul's rending the skirt of Samuel's coat, represented what Samuel said, namely, that the kingdom should be cut off from him, and that he should no longer be king of Israel; for, in the internal sense, a kingdom signifies Divine truth, nos. 1672, 2547, 4691: the like is signified also by a king and the kingship, nos. 1672, 1728, 2015, 2069, 3009, 3670, 4575, 4581; and by the kingdom and the king of Israel specifically, because by Israel was represented the Lord's kingship. In like manner what is related of Jeroboam and the prophet Achijah: "When Jeroboam went forth out of Jerusalem, the prophet Achijah found him in the way, when he was covered with a new garment: and they two were alone in the field. *And Achijah laid hold of the new garment which was upon him, and rent it into twelve pieces*, and said unto Jeroboam, Take to thee ten pieces; for thus saith Jehovah, the God of Israel, Behold, I will rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon, and will give ten tribes to thee" (1 Kings xi. 29-31). In like manner the rending of garments when Saul was slain in⁴ battle, of which it is thus written in the Second Book of Samuel: "When Saul was slain in battle, a man came out of the camp on the third day, *whose garments were torn*. . . . And

- when David heard of the death of Saul, *David laid hold of his garments, and rent them*; and all the servants who were with him" (i. 2, 10, 11): whereby also was represented mourning on account of Divine truth being lost, and cast away by those who were in faith separate; for by the kingship was signified Divine truth, as was said above; and by the Philistines, by whom Saul was slain, were represented they who were in faith separate, see nos. 1197, 1198, 3412, 3413; which is also evident from David's lamentation over him in the same chapter, verse 17-27.
- 5 When Absalom had smitten his brother Amnon, and the report came to David that Absalom had smitten all the king's sons, "*he rent his garments, and lay on the earth*: and all his servants were *standing with their garments rent*" (2 Sam. xiii. 28-31); this also was done for the sake of representing that the truths from the Divine were destroyed; the king's sons, in the internal sense, signify those truths. In like manner, when David, flying on account of Absalom, "was met by Hushai the Archite *with his coat rent*" (2 Sam. xv. 32), for by a king, especially by David, in the Word is represented Divine truth. In like manner, also, "when Elijah spoke to Ahab king of Israel the words of Jehovah, that he should be extirpated on account of the evil which he had done, then *Ahab rent his garments, and*
- 6 *put sackcloth upon his flesh*" (1 Kings xxi. 27-29). That rending or tearing garments represented mourning on account of lost truth, is further manifest from the following passages: "Hilkiah the priest found the book of the law in the house of Jehovah; when Shaphan read it before King Josiah. And when the king heard the words of the book of the law, *he rent his garments*" (2 Kings xxii. 8, 10, 11), manifestly on account of the Word, that is, Divine truth, being so long lost, and obliterated in heart and life. When the Lord confessed that He was the Christ the Son of God, "and the high priest *rent his garments*, saying, that he had spoken blasphemy" (Matt. xxvi. 63-65; Mark xiv. 63, 64), it signified that the high priest believed no other than that the Lord spoke against the Word,
- 7 and thereby against Divine truth. In like manner: "When Elijah went up in a whirlwind. And Elisha seeing, . . . *laid hold of his garments, and rent them into two pieces*. And he took up the *coat* of Elijah, which had fallen from upon him, and smote the waters, . . . and they were divided hither and thither, and Elisha passed over" (2 Kings ii. 11-14). Elisha rending his garments into two pieces, was on account of mourning that the Word, that is, Divine truth, was lost; for by Elijah is represented the Lord as to the Word, that is, Divine truth, no. 2762; the coat falling from Elijah, and being taken up by Elisha, represented that Elisha continued the representation: that a coat denotes Divine truth, see no. 4677: wherefore also the garment which was torn in such mourning was the coat, as is

evident from some of the passages above cited. Inasmuch as a garment signified the truth of the church, and in the supreme sense the Divine truth, therefore it was disgraceful to go with torn garments, except in such mourning; as is evident from what was done to the servants of David by Hanun the king of the sons of Ammon, in that "he cut off half of their beards, and *their garments in the midst even to their buttocks*, wherefore they were not admitted to David" (2 Sam. x. 4, 5).

4764. *And he returned unto his brethren*: that this signifies those who teach, appears from the representation of Joseph's brethren, as denoting those who are in faith separate; and as they were shepherds, they also denote those who teach from faith, as above, no. 4705.

4765. *And said, The child is no more*: that this signifies that there was no faith in Him, appears from the signification of a child, as denoting the truth of faith, for by a son is signified truth, nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 2803, 2813, 3373, 3704, so also by the child, who here is Joseph, and who represents the Divine truth, as hath been already shewn: and whereas all truth is of faith, for what in the Ancient churches was called true or truth, in the New is called faith, no. 4690; hence by the child being no more, is signified that there was no faith in Him.

4766. *And I, whither do I come?* that this signifies where now is the church, appears from the representation of Reuben, as denoting the faith of the church in general, see nos. 4731, 4734, 4761; and whereas Reuben says of himself, "And I, whither do I come?" thereby is signified, where is now the faith of the church? or, what is the same thing, where is now the church? That the church is not, where the heavenly Joseph is not, that is, the Lord as to Divine truth, specifically as to the Divine truth that the Lord's Human is Divine, and that charity is the essential of the church, consequently the works of charity, may appear from what has been shewn in this chapter concerning both. If this Divine truth is not received, ² that the Lord's Human is Divine, it necessarily hence follows that there is a Trine which is to be adored, but not a one; and also that half of the Lord is to be adored, namely, His Divine, but not His Human; for who adores that which is not Divine? And is the church anything, where a Trine is adored, one separately from the other; or what is the same thing, where three are equally worshipped? For although the three are called one, still the thought distinguishes and makes three, and only the speech of the mouth says one. Let every one weigh this with himself, when he says that he acknowledges and believes one God, whether he does not think of three; and when he says that the Father is God, the Son is God, and the Holy Spirit is God, and that they are also distinguished into persons, and distinct as to offices, whether he can think that

there is one God, except so that three distinct among each other make a one by agreeing together, and also by condescension so far as one proceeds from another. When, therefore, three
 3 gods are adored, where is the church? But if the Lord alone be adored, in Whom there is a perfect Trine, in Whom is the Father and the Father in Him, as He Himself saith: "If ye believe Me not, believe the works, that ye may know and believe that the Father is in Me, and I in the Father" (John x. 38). "He who hath seen me, hath seen the Father. . . . Believest thou not, Philip, that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me? . . . Believe Me that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me" (xiv. 10, 11). "He who seeth me, seeth Him who sent Me" (xii. 45). "All Mine are Thine, and Thine are Mine" (xvii. 10); in this case there is a Christian church, and when it abides in this saying of the Lord: "The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel, *The Lord our God is one Lord*; therefore thou shalt love *the Lord thy God* from all thy heart, and from all thy soul, and from all thy mind, and from all thy strength. This is the first commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *There is no other commandment greater than these*" (Mark xii. 29-31); that the Lord our God is the Lord, see Matt. iv. 7, 10; xxii. 41-45; Luke i. 16, 17; John xx. 28; and that Jehovah in the Old Testament is called the Lord in the New,
 4 no. 2921. If also this Divine truth be not received both in doctrine and in life, that love towards the neighbour, that is, charity, is the essential of the church, and hence that works of charity are essential, it necessarily follows that thinking truth is [the essential] of the church, but not thinking good; and thus that the thought of the man of the church may be in contradiction and opposition together, namely, in thinking evil, and at the same time thinking truth, and thus by thinking evil, be with the devil, and by thinking truth, be with the Lord; when yet truth and evil never agree together: for "No one can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one, and love the other" (Luke xvi. 13). When faith separate establishes such a tenet, and also confirms it in life, however it speaks of the fruits of faith, where in that case is the church?

4767. Verses 31-35. *And they took Joseph's coat, and they killed a goat of the she-goats, and dipped the coat in the blood. And they sent the coat of various colours, and they brought it to their father, and said, This have we found: know, I pray, whether this be thy son's coat, or not. And he knew it, and said, It is my son's coat: an evil wild beast hath devoured him: Joseph being torn to pieces is torn to pieces. And Jacob rent his garments, and put sackcloth upon his loins, and mourned for his son many days. And all his sons rose up, and all his daughters, to comfort him; and he refused to be comforted, and said, For I*

will go down to the grave unto my son, mourning. And his father wept for him. And they took Joseph's coat, signifies appearances: and they killed a goat of the she-goats, signifies external truths from delights: and dipped the coat in the blood, signifies that they defiled with falsities from evils: and they sent the coat of various colours, signifies appearances thus defiled: and they brought it to their father, signifies comparison with the goods and truths of the Ancient and Primitive church: and said, *This have we found*, signifies that it so appears to them: *know, I pray, whether this be thy son's coat, or not*: signifies whether there be a likeness: and he knew it, signifies that indeed it was: and he said, *It is my son's coat*, signifies that it was the truth of the church: *an evil wild beast hath devoured him*, signifies that the lusts of evil extinguished [it]: *Joseph being torn to pieces is torn to pieces*, signifies that from falsities he is such that altogether he is not: and *Jacob rent his garments*, signifies mourning for truth destroyed: and *put sackcloth upon his loins*, signifies mourning for good destroyed: and he mourned for his son many days, signifies state: and all his sons rose up, signifies those who are in falsities: and all his daughters, signifies those who are in evils: to comfort him, signifies that they might interpret from the sense of the letter of the Word: and he refused to be comforted, signifies that he was not able: and he said, *For I will go down to the grave unto my son, mourning*, signifies that the Ancient church would perish: and his father wept for him, signifies interior mourning.

4768. *And they took Joseph's coat*: that this signifies appearances, appears from the signification of a coat, in the present case a coat of various colours, as denoting the appearances of truth, see nos. 4677, 4741, 4742. The subject treated of in the following verses is the exculpation of the crime which they committed; in the internal sense, the confirmation of falsity in opposition to the Divine truths spoken of above, no. 4766, and this by appearances, which are presented by reasonings from the sense of the letter of the Word. The confirmations of falsity by interpretations from the sense of the letter of the Word, are all appearances, whereby the simple are wont to be led astray, and falsity to be presented as truth, and truth as falsity: these appearances are treated of in the internal sense of the following verses.

4769. *And they killed a goat of the she-goats*: that this signifies external truths from delights, appears from the signification in the Word of a goat of the she-goats, as denoting natural truths, that is, truths of the external man, from which the delights of life are derived: it also denotes external truths from delights, of which we shall speak presently. The truths of the external man, from which the delights of life are derived, are Divine truths such as are those of the literal sense of the

Word, from which the doctrinals of a genuine church are derived; these are properly signified by a goat, and the delights thence derived are signified by she-goats; thus by a goat of the she-goats, in the genuine sense, are signified they who are in such truths and the consequent delights. But in the opposite sense, by a goat of the she-goats, are signified those who are in external truths, that is, in appearances of truth derived from the sense of the letter, which agree with the delights of their life, like those which agree with the delights of the body, which in general are called pleasures, and to the delights of the lower mind (*animus*), which in general are honours and gains. Such persons are signified by the goat of the she-goats, in the opposite sense. In a word, by the goat of the she-goats, in this sense, are signified they who are in faith separate from charity, for these take no other truths from the Word, than those which agree with the delights of their life, that is, which favour the loves of self and of the world; the rest of the truths they bring down thereto by interpretations, and hence they² present falsities as appearances of truth. That a goat of the she-goats signifies those who are in faith separate, may appear from Daniel: "Behold a *goat of the she-goats* came from the west, over the faces of all the earth, and he did not touch the earth; and *this goat* had a horn of sight between his eyes. . . . Out of one of the four horns came forth one horn from a little one, and it grew exceedingly towards the south, and towards the rising, and towards the beauty; for it grew even to the host of the heavens, and cast down to the earth of the host, and of the stars, and stamped upon them; . . . and cast forth truth to the earth" (viii. 5, 9, 10, 12). The subject treated of in this passage is the state of the church in general, not only of the Jewish church, but also of the succeeding church, which is the Christian church; for the Word of the Lord is universal. The goat of the she-goats, in respect to the Jewish church, signifies those who made light of internal truths, but accepted external truths so far as they favoured their loves, which were that they might be the greatest and the most wealthy. Hence they acknowledge the Christ, or the Messiah, whom they expected, no otherwise than as a king, who would exalt them above all nations and people in the universal world, and would subject these nations and people to them as the vilest slaves; and this was the source of their love to Him. What love towards the neighbour is, they were altogether ignorant, unless it was conjunction through a participation of the aforesaid honour, and³ through gain. But the goat of the she-goats, in respect to the Christian church, signifies those who are in external truths from delights, that is, who are in faith separate; for these also have no concern for internal truths, and if they teach them, it is only that they may thence acquire reputation, that they may

be raised to honours, and acquire gain, these being the delights which are in their hearts whilst truths are in their mouths; and, moreover, by sinister interpretations they drag in those [truths] which are of genuine faith, to favour their loves. Hence it is evident what is signified in the internal sense by the above words in Daniel, namely, by the goat of the she-goats, those who are in faith separate: the goat coming from the west, denotes that it was from evil: that the west denotes evil, see no. 3708: his coming over the faces of the whole earth, and not touching the earth, denotes that he came over the whole church; for by the earth, in the Word, nothing else is meant than the land where the church is, thus the church, see nos. 566, 662, 1068, 1262, 1413, 1607, 1733, 1850, 2117, 2118, 2928, 3355, 4447, 4452: the horns which he had, denote powers from falsity, no. 2832: the horn of sight, or of aspect, between the eyes, denotes power from reasoning concerning the truths of faith, as may appear from what was shewn concerning the eye, nos. 4403–4421, 4523–4534: the one horn which grew towards the south, the rising, and the beauty, denotes power from faith separate even towards those things which are of the state of the light of heaven, and of the state of good and truth: that the south denotes a state of light, see no. 3708: that the rising or the east denotes a state of good, nos. 1250, 3249, 3708: that beauty (*decus*) denotes a state of truth, is manifest from the Word throughout: its growing even to the host of the heavens, and casting down to the earth of the host, and of the stars, and stamping upon them, denotes that it so treated the Knowledges of good and truth: that the host of the heavens and the stars, denote the Knowledges of good and truth, see no. 4697. Hence it is known what is meant by casting forth truth to the earth, namely, the casting forth of faith itself, which in itself is charity; for faith has respect to charity, because it proceeds from charity: what in the Ancient church was called truth, in the New church is called faith, no. 4690. The like is signified by the goat in 4 Ezekiel: “Behold, I judge between cattle and cattle, between the rams and *between the goats*. Is it a small thing to you that ye eat up the good pasture, and the remainder of your pastures ye trample down with your feet? Ye drink the sediment of the waters, the remainder ye disturb with your feet. . . . With your horns ye strike all the infirm, until ye have scattered them abroad” (xxxiv. 17, 18, 21). In this passage, also, by goats are signified those who are in faith separate, that is, who set doctrine above life, and at length are careless about life; when yet the life constitutes the man, and not the doctrine separate, and the life remains after death, but not the doctrine, except so far as it partakes of the life: of these it is said, that they eat up the good pasture, and trample down with their feet

the remainder of the pastures, that they drink the sediment of the waters, and disturb the rest with their feet, also that with their horns they strike the infirm, until they have dispersed 5 them. From the above passages, it is now evident who are they that are meant by the goats and who by the sheep, spoken of by the Lord in Matthew: "Before Him shall be gathered together all the nations; and He shall separate them from each other, as a shepherd separateth the *sheep from the goats*; and He shall set the *sheep* on the right hand, but *the goats on the left*," etc. (xxv. 32, 33). That the sheep are they who are in charity and thence in the truths of faith, and that the goats are they who are in no charity although in the truths of faith, that is, who are in faith separate, is clear from each of the 6 things there described. Who they are, and of what quality, who are in faith separate, and are meant by the goats, may appear from the two following passages. In Matthew: "*Every tree which beareth not good fruit shall be hewn down, and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of the heavens; but he who doeth the will of My Father Who is in the heavens. Many will say unto Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied through Thy name? and by Thy name cast out demons? and in Thy name done many powers? but then will I confess unto them, I never knew you: depart from Me, ye workers of iniquity*" (vii. 19-23); and in Luke: "Then shall ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, Lord, open unto us; but He shall answer, and say unto you, *I know ye not whence ye are. Then shall ye begin to say, We have eaten and drunk before Thee, and Thou hast taught in our streets. But He shall say, I say unto you, I know ye not whence ye are: depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity*" (xiii. 25-27). These are they who are in faith separate, and are called goats. But what goats signify in a good sense, as when they were used in sacrifices, and are mentioned in the prophets throughout, by the Divine mercy of the Lord, will be shewn elsewhere.

4770. *And dipped the coat in the blood*: that this signifies that they defiled with falsities from evils, appears from the signification of dipping in blood, as denoting defiling with falsities, for blood in the opposite sense denotes truth falsified, no. 4735. As it was the blood of a goat of the she-goats, by which are signified external truths from delights, such as appertain to those who are in faith separate, it is clear that they are falsities from evils, as is also manifest from the sequel, where Jacob says, "An evil wild beast hath devoured him; Joseph being torn to pieces is torn to pieces;" for by those words is signified that the lusts of evil extinguished, and thereby that by falsities he has become such as not to be

at all. That there are three origins of falsity, namely, the doctrine of the church, the fallacies of the senses, and the life of lusts, and that the falsity from this last origin is the worst, see no. 4729.

4771. *And they sent the coat of various colours:* that this signifies appearances thus defiled, appears from the signification of the coat of various colours, as denoting appearances, see nos. 4677, 4741, 4742, 4768; that they were defiled, is meant by the coat being dipped in blood, no. 4770.

4772. *And they brought it to their father:* that this signifies comparison with the goods and truths of the Ancient and Primitive church, appears from the representation of Jacob, who here is the father, as denoting the Ancient church, see nos. 4680, 4700; and also the Primitive church, that is, the Christian church in its beginning, of which we shall speak presently; bringing such a coat thereto, in the internal sense, denotes instituting a comparison of falsified goods and truths with the goods and truths of the genuine church. The reason why by Jacob is here represented not only the Ancient church, but also the Primitive, that is, the Christian in its beginning, is, that they are altogether the same as to internal things, and only differ as to externals. The externals of the Ancient church were all representative of the Lord and of the celestial and spiritual things of His Kingdom, that is, of love and charity, and faith thence, consequently of such things as are of the Christian church: hence it is, that when the externals which were of the Ancient church, and also of the Jewish, are unfolded and as it were unswathed, the Christian church appears; this was also signified by the circumstance of the vail in the temple being rent asunder (Matt. xxvii. 51; Mark xv. 38; Luke xxiii. 45). Hence it is that by Jacob the father is represented not only the Ancient church, but also the Primitive Christian church.

4773. *And said unto him, This have we found:* that this signifies that it so appears to them, is manifest from the series of the things treated of in the internal sense, for they did not say that it was Joseph's coat, but that they found it, referring to the father to acknowledge whether it was his son's coat or not: hence it follows that by those words is signified, that it so appears to them.

4774. *Know, I pray, whether this be thy son's coat, or not:* that this signifies whether there be a likeness, appears from the signification of knowing whether it be, as denoting whether it be like. These things have reference to those which precede, and they follow from them, namely, that a comparison was instituted of falsified goods and truths with the genuine goods and truths of the church, which is signified by their bringing the coat dipped in blood to their father, no. 4772; hence in this

passage, by “know, I pray, whether this be thy son’s coat,” is signified that he should compare whether it was like, or whether there was a likeness.

4775. *And he knew it*: that this signifies that indeed it was; —*and said, It is my son’s coat*; that this signifies that it is the truth of the church, appears from the signification of a coat, as denoting the truth of the church, see no. 4677, but as it was defiled, it was indeed acknowledged that it was, but not like the truth of the Ancient and Primitive church; hence it is said that indeed it was.

4776. *An evil wild beast hath devoured him*: that this signifies that the lusts of evil extinguished, appears from the signification of an evil wild beast, as denoting a lie from the life of lusts, see no. 4729, consequently denoting lusts; and from the signification of devouring, as denoting extinguishing, because it is predicated of the truth of the church. The veriest truth of the church is, that love to the Lord and love towards the neighbour are the primaries (see Mark xii. 29–31); this truth is extinguished by lusts, for they who are in the life of lusts cannot be in the life of love and charity, because they are altogether opposite. The life of lusts consists in loving oneself only, and not the neighbour except from oneself, or for the sake of oneself; hence they [who are in that life] extinguish charity in themselves, and they who extinguish charity also extinguish love to the Lord, since there is no other medium of loving the Lord, than charity, for the Lord is in charity; the affection of charity is the heavenly affection itself, which is from the Lord alone. Hence it may appear manifest that the lusts of evil extinguish the veriest truth of the church; and when this is extinguished, a medium is devised which is called saving, namely, faith, and when this is separated from charity, truths themselves are defiled; for it is then no longer known what charity is, nor even what the neighbour is, consequently neither what the internal of man is, and not even what heaven is; for the internal of man, and heaven in man, is charity, that is, good-will to another, to society, to one’s country, to the church, to the Lord’s kingdom, and thereby to the Lord Himself. Hence it may be concluded what will be the quality of the truths of the church, when those things which are essential are not known, and when the lusts contrary to them have rule; when the life of lusts speaks concerning those truths, are not they defiled to such a degree that they can no longer be known? That
 2 no one can be saved unless he has lived in the good of charity, and has thereby imbued its affections, which consist in willing well to others and doing good to them from such good-will; also that no one can ever receive the truths of faith, namely, imbibe and appropriate them to himself, unless he is in the life of charity, has been made manifest to me from those who are in

heaven, with whom it has been given me to speak. All therein are forms of charity, in beauty and goodness according to the quality of their charity; their delight, satisfaction, and happiness arise from this, that they can do good to others from good-will. The man who has not lived in charity, cannot possibly know that heaven and its joy consist in good-will, and in doing good from good-will; because his heaven consists in bearing good-will to himself, and in doing good to others from this good-will; this, however, is hell. For heaven is distinguished from hell in this, that heaven, as was said, consists in doing good from good-will, and hell consists in doing evil from ill-will. They who are in love towards the neighbour, do good from good-will; but they who are in the love of self, do evil from ill-will, because they love no one but themselves, and others only so far as they see themselves in them, and them in themselves; they also hold these in hatred, which manifests itself as soon as they recede and are not of their party and interests: the case herein is like that of robbers, who love each other whilst they are in consociation, but still are desirous in heart to murder each other if they may be gainers thereby. From these considerations it may appear, that heaven is love³ towards the neighbour, and that hell is the love of self. They who are in love towards the neighbour, are capable of receiving all the truths of faith, and of imbibing them and appropriating them to themselves; for in love towards the neighbour there is the all of faith, because heaven and the Lord are in it. But they who are in the love of self can never receive the truths of faith, because hell is in that love: nor can they otherwise receive the truths of faith than for the sake of self-honour and gain, thus they cannot imbibe them and appropriate them to themselves. But the things which they imbibe and appropriate to themselves are negative of truth; for in heart they do not even believe that there is a hell or a heaven, neither that there is a life after death; hence they do not believe anything that is said concerning hell, heaven, and the life after death, thus nothing at all of what is said concerning faith and charity from the Word and doctrine. When they are in worship they appear to themselves to believe, but this is because it has been implanted from infancy to put on that state on such occasions; but as soon as they are out of worship, they are also out of that state, and in this case when they think inwardly in themselves, they believe nothing at all, and also according to the life of their loves they devise such things as are favourable thereto, which they call truths, and which they confirm from the literal sense of the Word, when yet they are falsities; such are all they who in life and doctrine are in faith separate. It must, moreover, be⁴ known that all things are in the loves, for the loves constitute the life, consequently the Lord's life inflows only into the

loves. Such, therefore, as the loves are, such are the lives, because such are the receptions of life; love towards the neighbour receives the life of heaven, and the love of self receives the life of hell; thus in love towards the neighbour there is the all of heaven, and in the love of self the all of hell. That all things are in the loves, may be illustrated from many things in nature. The animals, both those which move on the earth, and those which fly in the air, and swim in the waters, are all impelled according to their loves, and into their loves inflow all things that conduce to their life, namely, to food, habitation, and procreation; hence every kind knows its own food, its own dwelling-places, and whatever is of their conjugal [principle], such as consociating, building nests, laying eggs, educating the
5 young. The bees also know how to build their cells, to suck honey out of flowers, to fill their honeycombs therewith, and to provide against the winter, yea, to practise some form of government under a governor, besides other wonderful things. All these things are affected by influx into their loves, the forms of their affections only are what vary the effects of life; all the above things are in their loves. What then would there not be in heavenly love, provided man were in it? Would there not be the all of wisdom and intelligence which is in heaven? Hence also it is, that they who have lived in charity, and no others, are received into heaven, and that by virtue of charity they are in the potency of receiving and imbibing all truths, that is, all the things of faith. But the contrary comes to pass with those who are in faith separate, that is, in some truths and not in charity; their loves, which are the loves of self and of the world, receive such things as are in agreement with them, but contrary to truths, and are such as exist in the hells.

4777. *Joseph being torn to pieces is torn to pieces*: that this signifies, that from falsities he is such that altogether he is not, appears from the signification of being torn to pieces, as denoting being dissipated by falsities; or what is the same thing, from falsities being such as altogether not to be; falsities from evils or from lusts are here meant, see no. 4770; see also what was said just above, no. 4776.

4778. *And Jacob rent his garments*: that this signifies mourning for truth destroyed, appears from the signification of rending the garments, as being a representative of mourning for truth destroyed, see above, no. 4763.

4779. *And put sackcloth upon his loins*: that this signifies mourning for good destroyed, appears from the signification of putting sackcloth upon the loins, as being a representative of mourning for good destroyed. For the loins signify conjugal love, and hence all celestial and spiritual love, see nos. 3021, 3294, 4277, 4280, 4575, and this from correspondence; for as all the organs, members, and viscera of the human body corre-

spond to the Grand Man, as has been shown at the close of the chapters, so the loins correspond to those in the Grand Man, or heaven, who have been in genuine conjugal love; and as conjugal love is the fundamental of all loves, therefore by the loins in general is signified all celestial and spiritual love; hence came this ritual of putting sackcloth on the loins when they mourned over good destroyed: for all good is of love. That they put sackcloth on the loins when they testified that mourning, may appear from the historicals and propheticals of the Word; as in Amos: "I will turn your feasts *into mourning*, and all your songs into a lament; *thus I will cause sackcloth to come up upon all loins*, and baldness upon every head; and I will make it as the *mourning* of an only-begotten, and the last things thereof as a bitter day" (viii. 10); where causing sackcloth to come up upon all loins, denotes mourning over destroyed goods; all loins denote all the goods of love. In Jonah: "The men (*civ*) of Nineveh believed in God, and therefore proclaimed a fast, and *put on sackcloth, from the greatest even to the least*. And when the word came unto the king of Nineveh, he arose from his throne, and laid aside his robe from upon him, and *put on sackcloth*, and sat on ashes, and proclaimed that *man (homo) and beast should be covered with sackcloth*" (iii. 5, 6, 8); manifestly as being a sign representative of mourning over the evil for which Nineveh was to perish, thus over destroyed good. In Ezekiel: "They shall utter a cry over thee with their voice, and shall cry bitterly, and shall cause dust to go up upon their heads: they shall roll themselves in ashes, they shall bring baldness on themselves for thee, and *shall gird on sackcloth*" (xxvii. 30, 31), speaking of Tyre, each thing described is representative of mourning for falsities and evils, thus for destroyed truths and goods: uttering a cry, and crying bitterly, denotes lamentation over falsity or destroyed truth, see no. 2240: causing dust to go up upon the head, denotes being damned on account of evil, no. 278: rolling themselves in ashes, denotes being damned on account of falsity: bringing baldness on themselves, denotes mourning because the natural man had no truth, no. 3301: girding on sackcloth, denotes mourning because he had no good. In like manner in Jeremiah: "O daughter of my people, *gird thee with sackcloth*, and roll thyself in ashes; make to thyself the *mourning* of an only-begotten, the *wailing* of bitternesses; for the waster shall come suddenly upon us" (vi. 26); and in another place in the same prophet: "They shall sit on the earth, the elders of the daughter of Zion shall be silent: they shall cause dust to go up upon their head, *they shall gird themselves with sackcloth*: the virgins of Jerusalem shall make their head go down to the earth" (Lam. ii. 10). In these passages similar representatives are described according to the kinds of good and truth which were destroyed, as above. In Isaiah: 4

“The prophecy concerning *Moab*. . . He shall go up to Bajith and Dibon, into the heights, to weep: *Moab* shall wail over Nebo, and over Medeba: on all his heads shall be baldness, every beard shaven. *In his streets they have girded on sackcloth*, upon his house-tops, and in his streets, every one shall howl, going down into weeping” (xv. 1-3). *Moab* denotes those who adulterate goods, no. 2468: the mourning over the adulteration signified by *Moab*, is described by such things as correspond to evil of that kind; wherefore it is expressed in nearly the same manner in Jeremiah: “Every head shall be bald, and every beard shaven: upon all the hands shall be cuttings, and *upon the loins sackcloth*. Upon all the house-tops of *Moab*, and
5 in the streets thereof, wholly *mourning*” (xlviii. 37, 38). When king Hezekiah heard the blasphemies which Rabshakeh spoke against Jerusalem, “he rent his garments, and *covered himself with sackcloth*” (Isa. xxxvii. 1; 2 Kings xix. 1), because he spoke against Jehovah, the king, and Jerusalem, hence came mourning: that he spoke against the truth, is signified by rending the garments, no. 4763: and against good, by his covering himself with sackcloth: for in the Word, where truth is treated of, good also is treated of, on account of the heavenly marriage of good and truth, and of truth and good, in every single thing contained therein; as also in David: “Thou hast turned *my mourning* into dancing; *thou hast opened my sackcloth*, and girded me with joy” (Ps. xxx. 12 [11]), where dancing is predicated of truths, and joy of goods; as also elsewhere in the Word, thus opening sackcloth, denotes taking away
6 mourning over destroyed good. In the second book of Samuel: “David said to Joab, and to all the people that were with him, Rend your garments, and *gird you with sackcloth*, and mourn before Abner” (iii. 31); because an outrage was committed against truth and good, therefore David commanded that they should rend their garments and gird themselves with sackcloth. In like manner, because Ahab had acted against what is fair and just, in the spiritual sense against truth and good, when he heard the words of Elijah that he should be cut off, “he rent his garments, and *put sackcloth upon his flesh*, and fasted, and
7 *lay in sackcloth*, and went slowly” (1 Kings xxi. 27). That sackcloth is predicated of destroyed good, may also appear in the Apocalypse: “When he opened the sixth seal, lo! there was a great earthquake, and *the sun became black as sackcloth*, and all the moon became as blood” (vi. 12), where the earthquake denotes a change of the state of the church as to good and truth, no. 3355: the sun denotes the good of love, nos. 1529, 1530, 2441, 2495, 4060, 4300, 4696; wherefore sackcloth is predicated of it, when destroyed: the moon denotes the truth of faith, nos. 1529, 1530, 2120, 2495, 4060, of which blood is predicated, because blood is truth falsified and profaned, no.

4735. As putting on sackcloth and rolling in ashes represented mourning over evils and falsities, it also represented humiliation, and likewise repentance; for the first of humiliation on man's part is to acknowledge that of himself he is nothing but evil and falsity; and in like manner of repentance, which is only effected by humiliation, and this by confession of the heart that of himself he is such. That putting on sackcloth was a representative of humiliation, see 1 Kings xxi. 27-29; and of repentance, see Matt. xi. 21; Luke x. 13; but that it was nothing more than a representative, thus only an external thing appertaining to the body, and not an internal thing appertaining to the heart, is evident from Isaiah: "Is it that he bow down his head as a bulrush, and *lie in sackcloth and ashes?* wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to Jehovah? Is not this the fast which I choose? to open the bonds of wickedness, to break bread to the hungry?" etc. (lviii. 5-7).

4780. *And he mourned over his son many days:* that this signifies the state of mourning for destroyed good and truth, appears from the representation of Joseph, who is here the son, as denoting the Divine truth, specifically those things spoken of above, no. 4776; and from the signification of days, as denoting state, see nos. 23, 487, 488, 493, 893, 2788, 3785; in the present case a state of great mourning, because it is said, many days.

4781. *And all his sons rose up:* that this signifies those who are in falsities, appears from the signification of sons, as denoting truths, and in the opposite sense falsities, or those who are in truths or falsities, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 2803, 2813, 3373, 3704; in the present case those who are in falsities, because by the sons of Jacob or the brethren of Joseph are represented those who are in faith separate, thus who have extinguished the Divine truth, and hence are in falsities, as was shown above.

4782. *And all his daughters:* that this signifies those who are in evils, appears from the signification of daughters, as denoting goods, and in the opposite sense evils, or those who are in goods or evils, see nos. 489-491, 568, 2362, 3024, 3963.

4783. *To comfort him:* that this signifies that they might interpret from the sense of the letter of the Word, appears from the signification of comforting, as denoting appeasing restlessness of mind by hope concerning anything, see no. 3610; in the present case restlessness or mourning over destroyed good and truth, and as this mourning can only be appeased by interpretations from the Word, therefore, as the sons and daughters of Jacob are here treated of, by whom are signified those who are in falsities and evils, nos. 4781, 4782, by comforting are signified interpretations made from the sense of the letter.

For the sense of the letter has general principles, which are as vessels, which may be filled with truths, and also with falsities, and thereby be explained in favor of either; and as they are general principles, they are respectively obscure, and have no light from any other source than from the internal sense: for the internal sense is in the light of heaven, because it is the Word for the angels; but the sense of the letter is in the light of the world, because it is the Word for men, before they come into the light of heaven from the Lord, from which they then have illustration. Hence it is evident, that the sense of the letter is serviceable for the simple, to initiate² them into the internal sense. That the Word, from the sense of the letter, may be explained to favor by interpretations, is manifest from this consideration, that all doctrinals whatsoever, even such as are heretical, are thence confirmed; as, for example, the dogma concerning faith separate, by these words of the Lord: "God so loved the world, that He gave His only-begotten Son; *that whosoever believeth in Him, should not perish, but have eternal life*" (John iii. 16); from which words, and also from other passages, they conclude that it is faith alone without works whereby eternal life is attained; and when they have persuaded themselves of this, they no longer attend to what the Lord so often spoke respecting love to Himself, and respecting charity and works, nos. 1017, 2373, 3934; thus neither to what is said in John: "As many as received, to them gave He Power to become the sons of God, to them that *believe in His name*; who were born *not of bloods, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man (vir)*, but of God" (i. 12, 13). If they are told that no one can believe in the Lord, except he who is in charity, they instantly have recourse to interpretations such as these, that the law has been repealed, that they were born in sins, and thus that they cannot do good of themselves, and that they who do, must needs claim merit to themselves thence; and they also confirm these things from the sense of the letter of the Word, as from what is said in the parable of the Pharisee and the publican (Luke xviii. 10-14), and from³ other passages: when yet the case is altogether otherwise. They who are in faith separate, cannot also believe otherwise than that every one may be admitted into heaven through grace, howsoever he may have lived; thus that not life but faith remains with man after death. They also confirm this from the sense of the letter of the Word; when yet it is manifest from the spiritual sense itself of the Word, that the Lord hath mercy towards every one; thus if heaven were from mercy or grace, without respect to the life, that every one would be saved. The reason why they who are in faith separate believe thus, is, because they do not at all know what heaven is, and this because they do not know what charity is; if they

knew how much peace, joy, and happiness there is in charity, they would know what heaven is; but this is entirely hidden from them. They who are in faith separate, cannot believe 4 otherwise than that they will rise again with the body, and not until the day of judgment, which they likewise confirm from many passages of the Word, explained according to the sense of the letter; thinking nothing in such case of what the Lord said of Dives and Lazarus (Luke xvi. 22-31), and of what He said to the robber: "Verily, I say unto thee, To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise" (Luke xxiii. 43), and of what He said in many other places. The reason why they who are in faith separate believe thus, is, that if they were told that the body is not to rise again, they would altogether deny a resurrection; for they neither know nor apprehend what the internal man is, inasmuch as no one can know what the internal man is, and his life after death, unless he be in charity; for charity is of the internal man. They who are in faith separate, cannot 5 believe otherwise than that the works of charity consist solely in giving to the poor and helping the miserable, which also they confirm from the sense of the letter of the Word; when yet the works of charity consist in doing that which is just and fair, each in his own office, from the love of what is just and fair, and of good and truth. They who are in faith 6 separate, see nothing in the Word but what confirms their own dogmas; for they have no interior intuition, inasmuch as they who are not in the affection of charity, are only in external light, or in lower intuition; from which no one can view higher things, for they appear to him as darkness. Hence it is, that they see falsities as truths, and truths as falsities, and thereby destroy the good pasture, and defile the pure waters of the sacred fountain, or Word, by interpretations from the sense of the letter; according to these words in Ezekiel: "Is it a small thing to you that ye eat up the good pasture, and the remainder of your pastures ye trample down with your feet? Ye drink the sediment of the waters, ye disturb the remainder with your feet; . . . with your horns ye strike all the infirm, until ye have scattered them abroad" (xxxiv. 18, 21).

4784. *And he refused to be comforted*: that this signifies that he could not, appears from what has now been said.

4785. *And he said, For I will go down into the grave unto my son, mourning*: that this signifies that the Ancient church would perish, appears from the representation of Jacob, who says this of himself, as denoting the Ancient church, see above, nos. 4680, 4700, 4772; from the representation of Joseph, who is here my son, as denoting the Divine spiritual, or the Divine truth, of which we have spoken above; and from the signification of going down into the grave, mourning, as denoting dying,

and when predicated of the church, and also of the Divine truth, as denoting perishing.

4786. *And his father wept for him*: that this signifies interior mourning, appears from the signification of weeping, as denoting the ultimate of grief and sadness, thus interior mourning. Among the external things by which internals were represented, in the Ancient churches was also wailing and weeping over the dead; whereby was signified interior mourning, although it was not interior; as it is written of the Egyptians who journeyed with Joseph to bury Jacob: "When they came to the threshing-floor of Atad, which is in the passage of Jordan, they wailed there a great and grievous wailing: and he made a mourning for his father seven days. And the inhabitant of the land, the Caananite, saw the mourning in the threshing-floor of Atad, and they said, This is a grievous mourning to the Egyptians" (Gen. l. 10, 11); and of David over Abner: "They buried Abner in Hebron: and the king lifted up his voice, and wept at the grave of Abner; and all the people wept" (2 Sam. iii. 32).

4787. Verse 36. *And the Midianites sold him unto Egypt to Potiphar, Pharaoh's chamberlain, prince of the body-guards. The Midianites sold him unto Egypt*, signifies that those who are in some truth of simple good, consulted scientifics: *to Potiphar, Pharaoh's chamberlain*, signifies the interiors of scientifics: *prince of the body-guards*, signifies those things which are primary for interpretation.

4788. *And the Midianites sold him unto Egypt*: that this signifies that those who are in some truth of simple good, consulted scientifics, appears from the representation of the Midianites, as denoting those who are in the truth of simple good, see nos. 3242, 4756; from the signification of Egypt, as denoting scientifics, see nos. 1164, 1165, 1186, 1462, 2588, 4749; from the signification of selling, as denoting alienating, see nos. 4752, 4758; and from the representation of Joseph, as denoting Divine truth: when this is said to be sold or alienated by those who are in the truth of simple good to scientifics, which are Egypt, it denotes that they consulted scientifics; for they who are in the truth of simple good, suffer themselves to be very much led away by the fallacies of the senses, thus² by scientifics, which are from those fallacies. It was said above (verse 28), that Joseph was drawn out of the pit by the Midianites, but that he was sold to the Ishmaelites; hence it might seem that he could not be sold by any others in Egypt than by the Ishmaelites; but the reason why he was not sold by the Ishmaelites, but by the Midianites, is, because by the Ishmaelites are represented those who are in simple good, no. 4747, and by the Midianites those who are in the truth of that good. Joseph, or Divine truth, could not be sold by those

who are in good, but by those who are in truth; for they who are in good know from good what Divine truth is, but not so they who are in truth. The men of the church are distinguished into two kinds, those who are in good, and those who are in truth; those who are in good are called celestial, but those who are in truth are called spiritual. There is much difference between the former and the latter; they who are in good are in the affection of doing good for the sake of good, and this without recompense being made them; their recompense is that they are allowed to do good, for thence they perceive joy; but they who are in truth are not in the affection of doing good for the sake of good, but because it is so commanded; and they generally think of recompense, finding joy thence, and also from boastfulness. Hence it is evident, that they who do good from good, do it from an internal affection; but they who do good from truth, do it from some external affection. Hence the difference is evident, that the former are internal men, but the latter external. They, therefore, who are internal men cannot sell, that is, alienate the Divine truth represented by Joseph, because they apprehend truth from good; hence they are not led away by the fallacies of the senses, consequently neither by scientifics. But they who are external men, can sell or alienate, because they do not perceive truth from good, but know it only from doctrine and from masters; when they consult scientifics, they suffer themselves to be easily led away by fallacies, for they have no dictate within. Hence then it is, that Joseph was not sold by the Ishmaelites, but by the Midianites.

4789. *To Potiphar, Pharaoh's chamberlain*: that this signifies the interiors of scientifics, appears from the signification of a chamberlain, as denoting interior things, of which we shall speak presently; and from the representation of Pharaoh, as denoting scientifics; for by Egypt are signified the sciences in general, as was shewn in nos. 1164, 1165, 1186, 1462; in like manner by Pharaoh, for that which is signified in the Word by a land or a nation, is also signified by the king thereof, he being the head of the nation. The interiors of scientifics are signified by Pharaoh's chamberlain, because chamberlains were from among the more interior or personal attendants of the king, being the more interior stewards and higher governors; as is also evident from the signification of that word in the original language.

4790. *Prince of the body-guards*: that this signifies those things which are primary for interpretation, appears from the signification of a prince, as denoting what is primary, see nos. 1482, 2089. The prince of the body-guards here denotes things primary for interpretation, because the subject treated of is Divine truth, which was sold by those who were in the

truth of simple good, by their consulting scientifics, whence come wandering and alienation from Divine truth, and hence interpretations from the sense of the letter of the Word, no. 4783; by body-guards, also, are signified those things which minister.

A CONTINUATION CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND MAN; HERE CONCERNING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TASTE, OF THE TONGUE, AND ALSO OF THE FACE, THEREWITH.

4791. *THE tongue affords entrance to the lungs and also to the stomach, thus it represents a sort of court-yard to spiritual, and to celestial things; to spiritual things because it ministers to the lungs and thence to the speech, and to celestial things because it ministers to the stomach, which supplies the blood and the heart with aliments; that the lungs correspond to spiritual things, and the heart to celestial things, see nos. 3635, 3883–3896; wherefore the tongue in general corresponds to the affection of truth, or to those in the Grand Man who are in the affection of truth, and afterwards in the affection of good from truth. They, therefore, who love the Word of the Lord, and thence desire the Knowledges of truth and good, belong to that province; but with this difference, that some belong to the tongue itself, some to the larynx and the wind-pipe, some to the throat, some to the gums, and some to the lips, for there is not the smallest thing in man, with which there is not correspondence. That they who are in the affection of truth, belong to the above province, understood in a wide sense, has been often given me to experience; and this by manifest influx [of spirits], at one time into the tongue, and at another time into the lips, when it was also given me to speak with them; and it was observed, that some correspond to the interiors of the tongue and of the lips, and others to the exteriors. The operation of those who receive only exterior truths with affection, but not interior, and yet do not reject the latter, was felt by an influx, not into the interiors of the tongue, but into the exteriors.*

4792. *As food and nourishment correspond to spiritual food and nourishment, the taste corresponds to the perception and the affection thereof. Spiritual food is science, intelligence, and wisdom; for by these things spirits and angels live, and are also nourished, and they desire and long for them, as men who are hungry desire and long for food; hence the appetite corresponds to that desire. And, what is wonderful, by virtue of that food they also grow up to maturity; for infants who depart this life, appear in the other life no otherwise than as infants, and they are also infants as to understanding; but in proportion as they*

grow in intelligence and wisdom, they appear not as infants, but as advanced in age, and at length as adults. I have spoken with some who died infants, and they appeared to me as youths, because they were then intelligent. Hence it is evident what spiritual food and nourishment is.

4793. Inasmuch as the taste corresponds to perception and to the affection of knowing, of understanding, and of growing wise, and the life of man is in that affection, therefore it is not permitted to any spirit or angel to inflow into man's taste; for this would be to inflow into the life which is proper to him. They are, nevertheless, wandering spirits of the infernal crew more pernicious than others, who, in consequence of having been habituated in the life of the body to enter into man's affections with a view to his hurt, retain that lust also in the other life, and by every method study to enter into the taste with man; when they have entered into it, they possess his interiors, namely, the life of his thoughts and affections, for, as was said, they correspond, and things which correspond act as a one. Very many at this day are possessed by those spirits, for there are at this day interior obsessions, but not, as formerly, exterior ones. Interior obsessions are effected by such spirits, and their quality may appear by attending to the thoughts and affections, especially to the interior intentions, which they are afraid to manifest, and which are in such a degree of insanity with some, that unless they were restrained by external bonds, such as honour, gain, reputation, the fear of [the loss of] life, and the fear of the law, they would rush headlong into murder and rapine more than the obsessed. What and of what quality are those spirits who obsess the interiors of such men, see no. 1983. That I might know how this case is, it was permitted them to attempt to enter into my taste, which they also strove with the greatest exertion to effect; and it was then told me, that if they penetrated quite into the taste, they would also possess the interiors, because the taste depends on those interiors by correspondence; but this was permitted only to the end that I might know how the case is with the correspondence of the taste, for they were instantly driven away thence. Those pernicious spirits attempt more especially to loosen all internal bonds, which are the affections of good and truth, of what is just and fair, the fear of the Divine law, and the shame of hurting society and one's country: when these internal bonds are loosened, man is obsessed by such spirits. When they cannot thus introduce themselves into the interiors by obstinate striving, they attempt it by magical arts, of which there are many in the other life altogether unknown in the world; by these arts they pervert scientifics with man, and only apply those which favor filthy lusts. Such obsessions cannot be evaded, unless man be in the affection of good, and thence in faith in the Lord. It was shewn also how they were driven away, namely, 5

when they thought they were penetrating towards the interiors of the head and brain, they were conveyed off by the excrementitious ways therein, and thence towards the externals of the skin; and it was seen that they were afterwards cast into a ditch abounding with loose filth. I have been informed that such spirits correspond to the filthy pustules in the epidermis, where lodges the disease called psora or the itch, thus that they correspond to that disease.

4794. A spirit, or a man after death, has all the sensations which he had whilst he lived in the world, namely, sight, hearing, smell, and touch, but not taste, instead of which he has something analogous adjoined to the smell. The reason why he has not taste, is, lest he should enter into the taste of man, and thereby possess his interiors; also lest that sense should turn him away from the desire of knowing and of growing wise, thus from spiritual appetite.

4795. From these considerations also it may appear, why the tongue is assigned to the double office of administering to speech, and of administering to nourishment; for so far as it administers to nourishment, it corresponds to the affection of knowing, understanding, and relishing [or being wise as to] truths, wherefore also wisdom (sapientia) or being wise (sapere) is so called from relish (sapor); and so far as it administers to speech, it corresponds to the affection of thinking and producing truths.

4796. When the angels present themselves visibly, all their interior affections appear clearly from the face, and shine forth thence, so that the face is their external form and representative image. To have any other face than that which is of their own affections, is not granted in heaven; they who feign any other face, are cast out from the society. Hence it is evident, that the face corresponds to all the interiors in general, both to the affections and to the thoughts thereof, or to the things which are of the will and to those which are of the understanding in man. Hence also in the Word, by the face and faces are signified the affections; and by the Lord's elevating His faces upon any one, is signified, that He pities him from the Divine affection, which is of love.

4797. The changes of the state of the affections appear also to the life in the faces of the angels; when they are in their own society, they are then in their own face, but when they come into another society, their faces are changed according to the affections of the good and truth of that society; yet still the genuine face is as a plane, which is known in those changes. I have seen the successive variations according to the affections of the societies with which they communicated; for every angel is in some province of the Grand Man, and thereby generally and widely communicates with all who are in the same province, although he

is in a part of that province, to which he properly corresponds. I have seen that they varied their faces by the changes from one limit of an affection to the other; but it was observed that the same face in general was retained, so that the ruling affection always shone forth with its variations; thus the faces of the whole affection in its extension were shewn. And what is more wonderful, the changes of the affections from infancy even to adult age were also shewn by variations of the face; and it was given me to know in this latter age how much of infancy it had retained, and that this infancy was its very human [element] itself; for with an infant there is innocence in the external form, and innocence is the very human itself, for love and charity from the Lord inflow into innocence, as into a plane. When man is being regenerated and becoming wise, the innocence of infancy, which was external, becomes internal; hence it is that genuine wisdom dwells in no other sacred abode than in innocence, see nos. 2305, 2306, 3183, 3994; also that no one can enter into heaven, unless he has somewhat of innocence, according to the Lord's words, "Except ye become as infants, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of the heavens" (Matt. xviii. 3; Mark x. 15).

4798. Evil spirits also may be known from their faces, for all their lusts or evil effections are inscribed on their faces; and it may also be known from their faces with what hells they communicate; for there are very many hells, all distinct according to the genera and species of the lusts of evil. In general, when they appear by the light of heaven, their faces are almost without life, being ghastly like those of dead bodies, in some cases black, and in some monstrous; for they are the forms of hatred, cruelty, deceit, and hypocrisy; but in their own lumen among themselves, they appear otherwise from phantasy.

4799. There were spirits attendant upon me from another orb (of which orb we shall speak elsewhere), whose faces were different from the faces of the men of our globe, being prominent, especially about the lips, and moreover being free. I spoke with them about their manner of living, and the state of conversation among them; they said that they spoke among each other chiefly by variations of the face, especially about the lips, and that they expressed affections by the parts of the face about the eyes, so that their companions could thence plainly comprehend both what they thought and what they willed. This also they endeavoured to shew me by an inflow into my lips, through the various foldings and windings thereabouts; but I could not receive the variations, because my lips had not been initiated therein from infancy; nevertheless I could appreciate what they spoke by the communication of their thought. But that speech in general may be expressed by the lips, appears evident to me from the manifold series of muscular fibres folded together amongst each other, which are in the lips, and in which, if they were

unfolded, and thereby acted clearly and freely, might be presented many variations altogether unknown to those, with whom those muscular fibres lie compressed. Such speech prevails among the above spirits, because they are incapable of simulation, or of thinking one thing and showing another by the face; for they lie among each other in such sincerity, that they hide nothing at all from their companions, but they instantly know what they are thinking and willing, their quality, and likewise what they have done; for with those who are in sincerity, the acts which they have done are in the conscience; hence at first sight they may be discriminated by others as to their interior countenances or minds (*animus*). They shewed me that they do not force the face, but let it forth freely, otherwise than with those who from youth have been accustomed to simulation, in speaking and acting differently from what they think and will; the face of these latter is contracted, so as to be prepared to vary itself as cunning suggests; whatsoever a man wishes to hide, contracts his face, which from being contracted is dilated, when anything resembling sincerity is deceitfully brought forth. Whilst I was reading in the Word of the New Testament concerning the Lord, the above spirits were present, and also some Christians, and it was perceived that the latter cherished inwardly in themselves scandals against the Lord, and also that they wished tacitly to communicate them. The former, who were from another orb, wondered that they were such; but it was given me to tell them, that in the world they were not such in mouth, but in heart; and that there were also some who preach the Lord, notwithstanding their being such, and on such occasions they move the common people to sighs and even to tears from the zeal of feigned piety, but they do not in the least communicate what is of their heart. At this they were amazed, to think that such a disagreement of the interiors and exteriors, or of the thought and speech, can possibly exist, saying, that they themselves are altogether ignorant of such a disagreement, and that it is impossible for them to express anything with the mouth and face but what is according to the affections of the heart; and that if it were otherwise, they should burst asunder and perish.

4800. Very few can believe that there are societies of spirits and angels, to which every single thing in man corresponds; also that the more societies there are, and the more in a society, so much the better and stronger is the correspondence, for in an unanimous multitude there is strength. That I might know this to be the case, it was shewn how they act and inflow into the face, the muscles of the forehead, of the cheeks, and of the chin and throat; it was given to those who belonged to that province, to flow in, and on this occasion, according to their influx, each single thing was varied. Some of them also spoke with me, but they did not know that they were assigned to the province of the face, for it is

concealed from spirits to what province they are assigned, but not from angels.

4801. *A certain one spoke with me, who, whilst he lived in the world, had known more of the exterior truths of faith than others; but still had not led a life conformable to the precepts of faith; for he had loved himself only, and had despised others in comparison with himself, and had believed that he should be among the first in heaven; but in consequence of being such, he could not conceive any other opinion concerning heaven, than as of a worldly kingdom. When he found in the other life, that heaven was altogether different, and that they were the chief, who had not preferred themselves to others, especially who had believed themselves not worthy of mercy, and thus that if estimated by merit they were the last, he was exceedingly indignant, and rejected those things which had been the things of his faith in the life of the body. He continually attempted to offer violence to those who were of the province of the tongue. It was given me also to be very sensible of his attempt for many weeks, and hence also to know who they are, and of what quality, who correspond to the tongue, and who they are who are opposed to them.*

4802. *There are also such spirits, who in some measure admit the light of heaven, and receive the truths of faith, and still are evil, so that they have some perception of truth; they likewise eagerly receive truths, but not for the end that they may live according to them, but that they may glory thence in appearing more intelligent and sharp-sighted than others: for the intellectual of man is such, that it can receive truths, but still truths are not appropriated to any but those who live according to them: unless man's intellectual was such, he could not be reformed. Those who have been such in the world, namely, that they have² understood truths, and yet have lived the life of evil, are also such in the other life; but there they abuse their faculty of understanding truths to acquire dominion; for they know in that life, that by truths they have communication with some societies of heaven, consequently that they can be with the evil, and prevail; for, in the other life, truths are attended with power: but because the life of evil appertains to them, they are in hell. I have³ spoken with two who had been such in the life of the body, who were surprised that they were in hell, when yet they persuasively believed the truths of faith; but they were told, that the light in them, whereby they understand truths, becomes a light like that of winter in the world, in which light objects appear in their beauty, and with their colors, as in the light of summer, but still all things are torpid in it, and nothing of pleasantness and gladness exists; and that as the end of understanding truths had been for the sake of glorying, and consequently for the sake of themselves, therefore when the sphere of their ends exalts itself towards the interior heavens to the angels there, by whom alone ends are*

perceived, it cannot be endured, but is rejected, and hence it is
 4 that they are in hell. It was told them further, that such formerly above all others were called serpents of the tree of knowledge; because when they reason from the life, they speak against truths. And, moreover, that they are like a woman who is beautiful in the face, and yet smells horribly, who, therefore, is rejected from all societies wheresoever she comes; such also in the other life, when they come to angelic societies, actually stink, of which they themselves are likewise sensible, when they approach those societies. Hence also it may appear what faith is without the life of faith.

4803. It is worthy of relation (which is altogether unknown in the world), that the states of good spirits and of angels are continually being changed and perfected, and that thus they are raised into the interiors of the province in which they are, and so into nobler functions: for in heaven there is a continual purification, and, so to speak, new creation; nevertheless, it is impossible for any angel by any means to arrive at absolute perfection to eternity; the Lord alone is perfect, in Him and from Him is all perfection. They who correspond to the mouth, are continually desirous of speaking, for in speaking they find the highest degree of pleasure; when they are perfected, they are reduced to this, that they do not speak anything but what is profitable to their companions, to the common good, to heaven, and to the Lord; the delight of so speaking is increased with them in the degree that the desire of regarding themselves in their speech, and of seeking wisdom from their proprium, perishes.

4804. There are very many societies in the other life, which are called societies of friendship, being constituted of those who in the life of the body have preferred the delight of conversation to every other delight, and who have loved those with whom they have conversed, not caring at all whether they were good or evil, if only they were entertaining; thus they had not been friends either to good or truth. They who have been such in the life of the body, are also such in the other life, where they unite together with a view only to the entertainment of conversation. Many such societies have been with me, but at a distance; they were chiefly seen a little to the right above the head; it was given me to observe that they were present by a torpor and dulness, and by privation of the delight in which I was, for the presence of such societies induces those effects; for wheresoever they come, they take away delight from others, and, what is wonderful, appropriate it to themselves, for they turn away the spirits who are with others, and turn them towards themselves, whereby they transfer another's delight to themselves; and as hence they are troublesome and hurtful to those who are in good, they are prevented by the Lord from coming near heavenly societies. Hence it was given me to know how much hurt friendship occasions to

man as to spiritual life, if the person, and not good, is regarded; every one may indeed be friendly to another, but still he ought to be most friendly to good.

4805. *There are also societies of interior friendship, which do not take away another's external delight and derive it to themselves, but take away his internal delight or blessedness arising from the affection of spiritual things; they are in front to the right, just above the lower earth, and some of them somewhat above. I have occasionally spoken with those who are beneath, and on such occasions they who were above inflowed in general. They were such in the life of the body, that they loved from the heart those who were within their common consociation, and mutually embraced them in brotherhood. They believed that they themselves alone were alive and in the light, and that they who were outside of their society were respectively not alive and not in the light; and as they were such, they also thought that the Lord's heaven consisted solely of those few. But it was given to² tell them, that the Lord's heaven is immense, and that it consists of every people and language, and that all who have been in the good of love and of faith are therein; and it was shewn that in heaven there are those who have relation to all the provinces of the body as to its exteriors and interiors; but that if they aspired further than to those things which correspond to their life, they could not have heaven; especially if they damned others who were outside of their society: and that in such case their society is a society of interior friendship, and is such, as was said, that they deprive others of the blessedness of spiritual affection when they approach them; for they regard them as not the elect, and as not alive; this thought communicated induces sadness, which, according to the law of order in the other life, returns to them.*

4806. *The subject of correspondence with the Grand Man will be continued at the close of the following chapter.*

GENESIS.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

4807. As a preface to the preceding chapter (nos. 4661-4664), an explanation was begun of what the Lord spoke in Matthew xxv. 31 to the end, concerning the judgment upon the good and the evil, who are there called the sheep and the goats. The internal sense of those words has not yet been explained,

but it will now be explained before this and some of the following chapters: whence it will appear manifest, that by the last judgment is not there meant the last time of the world, and that the dead shall then first rise again, and be gathered together before the Lord and judged; but that it means the last time of every one who passes out of this world into the other life, for then is his judgment; this is the judgment which is meant. But that this is the case, does not appear from the sense of the letter, but from the internal sense; the reason why the Lord so spoke, is, because He spoke by representatives and significatives, as elsewhere throughout the Word of the Old and New Testaments: for to speak by representatives and significatives is to speak at one and the same time before the world and before heaven, or before men and before angels; such is the Divine speech, as being universal, and hence it is proper to the Word. Wherefore those who are in the world, and are concerned only about worldly things, have no other conception of what the Lord here spoke concerning the last judgment, than that all are to rise again at one and the same time, and that the Lord will then sit upon the throne of glory, and address those who are gathered together according to the words there written. But those who are concerned about heavenly things, know that the time of every one's resurrection is when he dies; and that the Lord's words in the above passage involve that every one will be judged according to his life, thus that every one carries his judgment with him, because he carries his life.

4808. That this is involved in the internal sense of those words, will appear manifest from the explanation of each according to that sense; but at present we will only explain the contents of verses 31–33, namely: *When the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory: and before Him shall be gathered together all the nations; and He shall separate them from each other, as a shepherd separateth the sheep from the goats; and He shall set the sheep on His right hand, and the goats on the left.*

4809. *When the Son of Man shall come in His glory*, signifies when the Divine truth shall appear in its light: which is the case with every man when he dies, for then he comes into the light of heaven, in which he can perceive what is true and good, and hence what is his quality. In the internal sense of the Word, the Son of Man is the Lord as to Divine truth, thus the Divine truth from the Lord: glory is the intelligence and wisdom thence derived, which appears as light, and before the angels as the brightness of light: this brightness of light, wherein is wisdom and intelligence from the Divine truth from the Lord, is that which in the Word is called glory; that the Son of Man, in the internal sense, is the Divine truth, see nos. 2159, 2803, 2 2813, 3704. *And all the holy angels with Him*, signifies the

angelic heaven; the holy angels are the truths which are from the Lord's Divine good; for by angels, in the Word, are not meant angels, but those things which are from the Lord, see nos. 1925, 4085; for the angels are recipients of the life of truth proceeding from the Lord's Divine good; and so far as they receive, so far they are angels; hence it is evident that angels are those truths. As the subject here treated of is the state of every one after death, and the judgment of every one according to his life, therefore it is said that all the holy angels shall be with Him, and thereby is signified that judgment is through heaven; for all the influx of Divine truth is made through heaven, as immediate influx cannot be received by any one. *Then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory*, signifies judgment, for a throne is predicated of the Lord's kingship, which is the Divine truth, nos. 1728, 2015, 3009, 3670; from and according to which judgment is. *And before Him shall be gathered together all the nations*, signifies that the goods and evils of all shall be made manifest; for by nations in the internal sense of the Word are signified goods, and in the opposite sense evils, nos. 1259, 1260, 1416, 2588, 4574; thus that goods and evils shall appear in the Divine light, that is, in the light from the Divine truth, is signified by all the nations being gathered together before Him. *And He shall separate them from each other, as a shepherd separateth the sheep from the goats*, signifies the separation of good from evil; for the sheep are they who are in good, and the goats they who are in evil; properly those who are in charity and thence in faith are called sheep, and those who are in faith and not in charity are called goats, both the latter and the former are here treated of; that the sheep are they who are in charity and thence in faith, see nos. 2088, 4169; and that the goats are they who are in faith and not in charity, no. 4769. *And He shall set the sheep on His right hand, and the goats on the left*, signifies separation according to truths from good, and falsities from evil; they who are in truths from good, also actually appear in the other life to the right; and they who are in falsities from evil, to the left. Hence, being set on the right hand and on the left denotes being arranged according to life.

4810. From these considerations it is manifest what these words of the Lord involve, and that they are not to be understood according to the letter, that the Lord at some last time is to come in glory, and all the holy angels with Him, and to sit upon a throne of glory, and to judge all the nations gathered together before Him; but that every one will be judged according to his life, when he passes out of life in the world into life eternal.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

1. AND it came to pass in this time, and Judah went down from his brethren, and turned aside to a man (*vir*), an Adullamite, and his name was Chirah.

2. And Judah saw there the daughter of a man (*vir*), a Canaanite, and her name was Shuah; and he took her, and went in unto her.

3. And she conceived, and bare a son; and he called his name Er.

4. And she conceived again, and bare a son; and she called his name Onan.

5. And she added yet, and bare a son; and she called his name Shelah; and he was in Khezib when she bare him.

6. And Judah took a woman (*mulier*) for Er his first-born, and her name was Tamar.

7. And Er, Judah's first-born, was evil in the eyes of JEHOVAH; and JEHOVAH caused him to die.

8. And Judah said unto Onan, Come in unto thy brother's wife, and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her, and raise up seed to thy brother.

9. And Onan knew that the seed was not for himself: and it came to pass, when he came in unto his brother's wife, and he destroyed to the earth, that he might not give seed to his brother.

10. And the thing which he did was evil in the eyes of JEHOVAH; and He caused him also to die.

11. And Judah said unto Tamar his daughter-in-law, Remain a widow in thy father's house, until Shelah my son is grown up; for he said, Lest peradventure he die also, as his brethren. And Tamar went and remained in her father's house.

12. And the days were multiplied, and the daughter of Shuah, Judah's wife, died; and Judah was comforted, and went up unto the shearers of his flock, he and his companion Chirah the Adullamite, to Timnath.

13. And it was told Tamar, saying, Behold, thy father-in-law goeth up to Timnath to shear his flock.

14. And she removed the garments of her widowhood from upon her, and covered herself with a veil, and covered herself, and sat in the inner door of the fountains, which is on the way to Timnath; for she saw that Shelah was grown up, and she was not given unto him for a woman (*mulier*).

15. And Judah saw her, and thought her to be a harlot, because she had covered her faces.

16. And he turned aside unto her to the way, and said, Grant, I pray thee, that I may come in unto thee; for he knew

not that she was his daughter-in-law. And she said, What dost thou give me, that thou mayest come in unto me?

17. And he said, I will send a kid of the she-goats from the flock. And she said, If thou wilt give a pledge till thou send.

18. And he said, What pledge shall I give thee? And she said, Thy signet, thy pinnace, and thy staff which is in thy hand: and he gave them to her, and came in unto her: and she conceived by him.

19. And she arose, and went, and removed her veil from upon her, and put on the garments of her widowhood.

20. And Judah sent the kid of the she-goats in the hand of his companion the Adullamite, to take the pledge from the hand of the woman; and he found her not.

21. And he asked the men (*viri*) of that place, saying, Where is that whore in the fountains by the way? And they said, There was no whore there.

22. And he returned to Judah, and said, I have not found her; and also the men of the place said, There was no whore there.

23. And Judah said, Let her take to herself, peradventure we shall become a contempt: behold! I have sent this kid, and thou hast not found her.

24. And it came to pass, about three months after, and it was told Judah, saying, Tamar thy daughter-in-law hath committed whoredom; and, behold! also, she is with child by whoredoms. And Judah said, Bring her forth, and let her be burnt.

25. She was brought forth, and she sent to her father-in-law, saying, By the man (*vir*) whose these are, I am with child; and she said, Acknowledge, I pray thee, whose are this signet, and pinnace, and staff.

26. And Judah acknowledged, and said, She is more just than I; because I gave her not to Shelah my son: and he added no more to know her.

27. And it came to pass in the time, when she brought forth, and lo! twins were in her womb.

28. And it came to pass, in her bringing forth, and one put forth his hand; and the midwife took and bound double-dyed scarlet upon his hand, saying, This came forth first.

29. And it came to pass, as he drew back his hand, and behold, his brother came forth; and she said, Why hast thou broken a breach over thee? and she called his name Pharez.

30. And afterwards came forth his brother, upon whose hand was the double-dyed scarlet; and she called his name Zerah.

THE CONTENTS.

4811. IN the internal sense in this chapter the Jewish church and the genuine church are treated of; the Jewish church is described by Judah, and the genuine church by Tamar.

4812. The sons of Tamar signify the two essentials of the church, namely, faith and love; Pharez, faith, and Zerach, love. Their birth represents that love is actually the first-born of the church, and faith only apparently.

THE INTERNAL SENSE.

4813. Verses 1-5. *AND it came to pass in this time, and Judah went down from his brethren, and turned aside to a man (vir) an Adullamite, and his name was Chirah. And Judah saw there the daughter of a man (vir), a Canaanite, and her name was Shuah; and he took her, and went in unto her. And she conceived, and bare a son; and he called his name Er. And she conceived again, and bare a son; and she called his name Onan. And she added yet, and bare a son, and she called his name Shelah: and he was in Khezib when she bare him. And it came to pass in this time,* signifies the state of the things which follow: *that Judah went down from his brethren,* signifies the posterity of Jacob, specifically the tribe of Judah, which was separated from the rest: *and turned aside to a man (vir), an Adullamite,* signifies to falsity: *and his name was Chirah,* signifies his quality: *and Judah saw there the daughter of a man (vir), a Canaanite,* signifies the affection of evil from the falsity of evil: *and her name was Shuah,* signifies its quality: *and he took her and went in unto her,* signifies that the tribe of Judah conjoined itself to them: *and she conceived, and bare a son,* signifies that hence was the falsity of the church: *and he called his name Er,* signifies its quality: *and she conceived again, and bare a son,* signifies evil: *and she called his name Onan,* signifies its quality: *and she added yet, and bare a son,* signifies idolatry: *and she called his name Shelah,* signifies its quality: *and he was in Khezib when she bare him,* signifies state.

4814. *And it came to pass in this time:* that this signifies the state of the things which follow, appears from the signification of time, as denoting state, see nos. 2625, 2788, 2837, 3254, 3356, 3404, 3938; that it denotes the state of the things which follow, is signified by its being said, "*It came to pass in*

this time," for what was done is related in what follows; the things also which follow in a series, flow from those which go before; for the subject treated of in the preceding chapter was, that the sons of Jacob sold Joseph, and that Judah persuaded them to do it, of whom it is thus written in that chapter: "Judah said unto his brethren, *What gain* is it that we slay our brother, and cover his blood? Come, and *let us sell him* to the Ishmaelites" (Gen. xxxvii. 26, 27), whereby was signified, that they alienated the Divine truth, especially Judah, by whom is here signified in the proximate sense the tribe of Judah, and in general the depraved in the church who are against all good whatsoever, see nos. 4750, 4751. This is referred to by its being said in *this time*: for now the subject treated of is Judah, and his sons from the Canaanitish woman, and afterwards from Tamar his daughter-in-law; and by those things, in the internal sense, the tribe of Judah is described with respect to the things of the church instituted among that tribe. That ² by time is signified state, and that hence by "it came to pass in this time," is signified the state of the things which follow, must necessarily appear strange; because it cannot be comprehended how the notion of time can be changed into the notion of state, or, when time is read in the Word, that something relating to state is to be understood thereby. But let it be known, that the thoughts of the angels do not draw anything from time or space, because they are in heaven; for when they left the world, they left also the notion of time and space, and put on notions of state, namely, of the state of good and truth; wherefore when man reads the Word, and thence thinks of time and the things which are of time, the angels with him do not perceive anything of time, but instead thereof those things which are of state; they also correspond. Neither indeed has man any perception of time in interior thought, but in exterior; as may appear manifest from the state of man, when his exterior thought is laid asleep, that is, when he sleeps; and also from much other experience. But it must be known, that ³ in general there are two states, a state of good and a state of truth; the former state is called the state of esse, but the latter the state of existere; for esse is of good, and the existere thence is of truth; space corresponds to the state of esse, and time to the state of existere; hence it may appear manifest, that when man reads this expression, "And it came to pass in this time," the angels with him cannot in any wise perceive the words as man does. The case is similar in other instances; for whatsoever is written in the Word is of such a nature, that it is changed into the corresponding sense with the angels; which sense does not at all appear in the sense of the letter, for what is worldly, which is of the sense of the letter, is changed into the spiritual which is of the internal sense.

4815. *That Judah went down from his brethren*: that this signifies the posterity of Jacob, specifically the tribe of Judah, which was separated from the rest, appears from the representation of Judah, as denoting in the universal sense the posterity of Jacob, and in the special sense the tribe which was called the tribe of Judah; and from the signification of going down from the brethren, as denoting being separated from the rest of the tribes, in the present case declining into a worse state than they; for going down involves casting down to evil, as going up involves elevation to good, see nos. 3084, 4539. The reason is, as has been observed above, that the land of Canaan represented the Lord's kingdom, and Jerusalem and Zion in that land represented the inmost of that kingdom; but the things which were outside the borders of that land, represented those things which are outside the Lord's kingdom, namely, falsity and evil: therefore, going from Zion and Jerusalem towards the borders, was called going down; but going from the borders to Jerusalem and Zion, was called going up: hence it is, that going up involves elevation to truth and good, and going down involves casting down to falsity and evil. As the subject here treated of is the falsity and evil, to which the tribe of Judah cast itself down, therefore it is said that Judah went down, and further that he turned aside to a man, an Adullamite; by turning aside, is signified to falsity, and afterwards to evil. That the tribe of Judah was separated from the rest of the tribes, is a known thing; the reason was, that that tribe might represent the Lord's celestial kingdom, but the rest of the tribes His spiritual kingdom; therefore also, in the representative sense, Judah is the celestial man, and in the universal sense the Lord's celestial kingdom, see nos. 3654, 3881; and the rest of the tribes together were called Israelites, for in the representative sense, Israel is the spiritual man, and in the universal sense the Lord's spiritual kingdom, nos. 3654, 4286. That the tribe of Judah declined into a worse state than the rest, is specifically signified by these words, "and Judah went down from his brethren, and turned aside." That the tribe of Judah declined into a worse state than the rest, is evident from several passages in the Word, especially in the prophets; as in Jeremiah: "Her *perfidious* sister *Judah* saw, when for all the methods whereby *backsliding Israel* committed adultery, I put her away, and gave her a bill of her divorcement; yet her sister *perfidious Judah* was not afraid for herself, but went away and committed whoredom also; so that the land was profaned by the voice of her whoredom: she committed adultery with stone and wood. Yet in all these things *perfidious Judah* hath not returned unto Me; . . . *backsliding Israel* hath justified her soul more than *perfidious Judah*" (iii. 7-11). And in Ezekiel: "Her sister indeed saw, yet *she cor-*

rupted her love more than she, and her whoredoms above the whoredoms of her sister" (xxiii. 11 to the end), speaking of Jerusalem and Samaria, or of the tribes of Judah and of Israel; and in several other passages also. In the internal sense that 4 tribe is described as to how it fell into falsity, and thence into evil, and at length into what is merely idolatrous. This indeed is described in the internal sense before that tribe was separated from the rest, and before it became such; but that which is contained in the internal sense is Divine, and to the Divine future things are present. See what was predicated concerning that nation, Deut. xxxi. 16-21; xxxii. 15-43.

4816. *And turned aside to a man (vir), an Adullamite*: that this signifies to falsity, appears from the signification of turning aside, as denoting going away into perversity, for turning aside, like going down, is predicated of the departure from good to evil, and from truth to falsity; and from the signification of a man (*vir*), as denoting one who is intelligent, and in the abstract sense truth, because the genuine intellectual is from truths, see nos. 265, 749, 1007, 3134, 3309, but in the opposite sense denoting one who is not intelligent, consequently falsity; this falsity is represented by an Adullamite, for Adullam was in the border of the inheritance of Judah (Joshua xv. 35), and hence is signified truth from good, as also in Micah: "Yet will I bring an heir to thee, O inhabitant of Mareshah: even to Adullam shall come the glory of Israel" (i. 15); but whereas most expressions in the Word have also an opposite sense, so likewise has Adullam, and it signifies the falsity which is from evil. The reason why most expressions in the Word have also an opposite sense, is, that before the land of Canaan was made an inheritance for the sons of Jacob, it was possessed by the nations, by whom were signified falsities and evils; and also afterwards when the sons of Jacob took a contrary course; for lands put on the representation of the nations and peoples who inhabit them, according to their quality.

4817. *And his name was Chirah*: that this signifies his quality, appears from the signification of a name, and calling a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421. The quality of the falsity spoken of above is what is signified; for in the Word, by names, both of places and of persons, are signified states and things, see nos. 1224, 1264, 1876, 1888, 1946, 2643, 3422, 4298, 4442.

4818. *And Judah saw there the daughter of a man (vir), a Canaanite*: that this signifies the affection of evil from the falsity of evil, appears from the signification of a daughter, as denoting the affection of good, see no. 2362, and in the opposite sense the affection of evil, no. 3024; from the signification of a man (*vir*), as denoting one who is intelligent, and in the abstract sense, truth, but in the opposite sense denoting one

who is not intelligent, and falsity, see just above, no. 4816; and from the signification of a Canaanite, as denoting evil, see nos. 1573, 1574. Hence it is evident, that by the daughter of a man (*vir*), a Canaanite, is signified the evil which is from the falsity of evil; the nature of which will be shewn below. We will here first speak of the origins of the tribe of Judah, for they are treated of in this chapter: there are three origins of that tribe or of the Jewish nation, one is from Shelah the son of Judah by the Canaanitish wife, another is from Pharez, and a third from Zerach, the sons of Judah by Tamar his daughter-in-law; that all the Jewish nation was from these three sons of Judah, is evident from the list of the sons and grandsons of Jacob who came with him into Egypt (Gen. xlvi. 12); also from their classification according to their families, spoken of in Moses: "The sons of Judah were according to their families; to *Shelah*, the family of the Shelanites; to *Pharez*, the family of the Pharzites; to *Zerach*, the family of the Zarchites" (Numb. xxvi. 20; 1 Chron. iv. 21). Hence it is evident what was the origin of that nation, namely, that a third part was from the Canaanitish mother, and two-thirds from the daughter-in-law, consequently all from an illegitimate bed, for marriages with the daughters of the Canaanites were severally prohibited, as may appear from Gen. xxiv. 3; Exod. xxxiv. 16; Deut. vii. 3; 1 Kings xi. 2; Ezra ix. and x.; and lying with a daughter-in-law was a capital crime, as is evident from these words in Moses: "If a man (*vir*) lie with *his daughter-in-law*, both of them being slain shall be slain: they have wrought confusion, their bloods shall be upon them" (Levit. xx. 12). Judah's referring this deed with his daughter-in-law to the law concerning the husband's brother (in which a statute is made respecting the brother, but in nowise respecting the father, as is evident from verse 26 of this chapter), involves that the sons of Tamar should be acknowledged for the sons of Er the first-born, who was born of the Canaanitish mother, and was evil in the eyes of Jehovah, and on that account was made to die (verse 7); for they who were the first-born by the brother-in-law, were not his by whom they were conceived, but his whose seed they raised up, as is evident from Deut. xxv. 5, 6, and also from verses 8 and 9 of this chapter. Moreover, they who were born of Tamar were born of whoredom; for Judah supposed, when he entered in unto her, that she was a whore (verses 15, 16, 21); hence it is evident whence and what the origin of the Jewish nation was, and that they spoke from a lie when they said: "We were not born of whoredom" (John viii. 41).

³ What this origin involves and represents, is evident from what follows, namely, that their interiors were similar, or had a like origin: Judah's marrying a Canaanitess, involves an origin from the evil which is from the falsity of evil, for this is

signified in the internal sense by the daughter of a man (*cir*), a Canaanite: his lying with his daughter-in-law involves and represents damnation from falsified truth from evil, for whoredom in the Word throughout signifies the falsification of truth, see no. 3708. Evil from the falsity of evil, is evil of the life from a false doctrinal, which has been hatched from the evil of the love of self, that is, from those who are in that evil, and confirmed by the sense of the letter of the Word; such is the origin of the evil with the Jewish nation, and such is the origin of evil with some in the Christian world, especially with those who in the Word are understood by Babylon. This evil is such, that it shuts up every way to the internal man, insomuch that there cannot be anything of conscience formed therein; for the evil which a man does from a false doctrinal, he believes to be good because he believes it is true, and thus he does it from lawfulness, freedom, and delight; hence heaven is so closed to him, that it cannot be opened. The quality of this 4 evil may be explained by an example. With those who, from the evil of the love of self, believe that they are the only nation which Jehovah hath chosen, and that all the rest in the world are respectively servants, and so vile that they may be slain at pleasure, and be cruelly treated, and likewise when they confirm this from the sense of the letter of the Word, as the Jewish nation believed, and as at this day also the Babylonish nation believes; in this case whatsoever evil from this false doctrinal and the rest of the doctrinals which are built on this as a foundation, is done by them, is evil from the falsity of evil, and destroys the internal man, and precludes the possibility of any conscience being formed therein: for these are they, who are spoken of in the Word, and are said to be in bloods, inasmuch as they are in fierce rage against the whole human race who do not adore their articles of faith, and thereby themselves, and do not offer their gifts upon their altars. To take also another example: with those who, from 5 the evil of the love of self and of the world, believe that any one shall be the Lord's vicar on earth, and that he has the Power of opening and shutting heaven, thus of bearing rule over the minds and consciences of all, and who confirm this falsity from the sense of the letter of the Word,—in this case, whatsoever evil they do thence, is an evil from the falsity of evil, which in like manner destroys the internal man with those who from that evil claim that Power to themselves, and so bear rule: and it destroys to such a degree, that they no longer know what the internal man is, nor that any one has conscience; consequently they no longer believe that there is any life after death, nor that there is a hell, nor a heaven, howsoever they speak of those things. This evil, as to 6 its quality, cannot be distinguished from other evils by

men in the world, but in the other life it is known by the angels as in clear day; for in that life evils and falsities appear such as they are, and whence they are, as to their differences, which are innumerable; the hells also are distinct according to the genera and species of those evils and falsities. Of these innumerable [differences] man scarcely knows anything, he only believes that evil is, but he does not know what is its quality; and this for this single reason alone, that he does not know what good is; and he does not know what good is, because he does not know what charity is; if he had known the good of charity, he would also have known its opposites, or evils, with their differences.

4819. *And her name was Shuah*: that this signifies quality, appears from the signification of a name, as denoting quality, see above, no. 4817; in the present case the quality of evil from the falsity of evil, see also above, no. 4818.

4820. *And he took her, and went in unto her*: that this signifies that the tribe of Judah conjoined itself with evils from the falsities of evil, appears from the signification of taking her, namely, for a woman, and of coming or entering in unto her, as denoting being conjoined, of which we have spoken occasionally above; for, in the internal sense, marriages represent the conjunction of good and truth, because they are thence derived (nos. 2727–2759), but in the opposite sense the conjunction of evil and falsity; in the present case the conjunction of the tribe of Judah therewith, for it is spoken of Judah, by whom the tribe named from him is signified, as may be seen above, no. 4815. It is not here said that he took her for a wife, but only that he took her, and came in unto her, because the copulation was illegitimate (no. 4818), and also because it was thus tacitly declared that it was not marriage, but whoredom; thus that the sons born of her were also born of whoredom; neither is the conjunction of evil with falsity anything else. Her being afterwards called his wife, in these words, “and the days were multiplied, and the daughter of Shuah the wife of Judah died” (verse 12), will be noted below.

4821. *And she conceived, and bare a son*: that this signifies, that hence came the falsity of the church, appears from the signification of conceiving and bearing, as denoting acknowledging in faith and act, see nos. 3905, 3915, 3919; and from the signification of a son, as denoting the truth of the church, but in the opposite sense the falsity, see nos. 489, 491, 533, 1147, 2623, 3373, 4257; hence by her conceiving and bearing a son, is here signified, that the church among the tribe of Judah acknowledged falsity in faith and act. The reason why by this son is signified the falsity of the church, is, that he was the first-born, and by the first-born in the Ancient churches was signified the truth of faith, nos. 352, 3325, thus

in the opposite sense the falsity, as also the first-born of men and of beasts in Egypt, no. 3325. That it is not truth which is signified, but falsity, is evident from what presently follows, for it is said, "Er, Judah's first-born, was evil in the eyes of Jehovah; and Jehovah caused him to die" (verse 7); the name of this son Er also involves this quality, as the name of the second son Onan involves his quality likewise, namely, that it was iniquitous or evil.

4822. *And he called his name Er:* that this signifies its quality, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421, namely, the quality of the falsity of the church, spoken of just above, no. 4821. It is said the quality of the falsity, because falsities differ from each other, as also do truths; insomuch that it is scarcely possible to enumerate their genera, and every genus of falsity has its own quality, whereby it is distinguished from every other. General falsities are those which prevail with the depraved in every church, and this falsity is varied with every one in the church according to his life; the falsity which prevailed in the Jewish church, and which is here treated of, was the falsity from the evil of the love of self, and thence of the love of the world, see no. 4818.

4823. *And she conceived again, and bare a son:* that this signifies evil, appears from the signification of a son, as denoting truth, and also good, see no. 264, thus in the opposite sense falsity, and also evil, but evil which is from falsity; this evil in its essence is falsity, because it is thence derived; for he who does evil from a false doctrinal, does falsity, but as it is in act, it is called evil. That by the first-born is signified falsity, and by this latter [son], evil, is evident from this consideration, that it is related of this latter son, that he did evil in act, namely, that "he destroyed seed to the earth, that he might not give seed to his brother; and the thing which he did was evil in the eyes of Jehovah; and he caused him also to die" (verses 9 and 10); that this evil was from falsity, is also evident in the same passage; moreover, in the Ancient churches, by the second-born was signified the truth of faith in act, in this case therefore the falsity in act, that is, evil. That evil is signified by this son, may also appear from this consideration, that the first-born Er was named by the father or Judah, but this son Onan by the mother the daughter of Shuah, as may be seen in the original language; for in the Word, by a man (*vir*) is signified falsity, and by a woman the evil thereof, see nos. 915, 2517, 4510; by the daughter of Shuah is signified evil, see nos. 4818, 4819; wherefore, as Er was named by the father, by him is signified falsity, and as Onan was named by the mother, by him is signified evil; for the former was, as it were, the son of the father, but the latter

2 the son of the mother. In the Word, frequent mention is made of man (*vir*) and wife, and also of husband and wife; when mention is made of man and wife, by man is signified truth, and by wife good; and in the opposite sense by man falsity, and by wife evil; but when mention is made of husband and wife, by husband is signified good, and by wife truth; and in the opposite sense by husband evil, and by wife falsity. The reason for this arcanum is this: in the celestial church, the husband was in good, and the wife in the truth of that good; but in the spiritual church, the man (*vir*) is in truth, and the wife in the good of that truth; and they also actually are and were so, for the interiors with man (*homo*) underwent this change. Hence it is, that wheresoever celestial good and consequent celestial truth are treated of in the Word, mention is made of husband and wife; but where spiritual good and consequent spiritual truth are treated of, mention is made of man (*vir*) and wife, or rather man and woman; from this circumstance, as also from the expressions themselves, it is known what good and what truth are treated of in the Word,

3 in its internal sense. This also is the reason why it has been said throughout this work, that marriages represent the conjunction of good and truth, and of truth and good; conjugal love also derives its origin from that conjunction, among the celestial from the conjunction of good with truth, and among the spiritual from the conjunction of truth with good; marriages also actually correspond to those conjunctions. From these considerations it is evident what is involved in this circumstance, that the father named the first, and the mother the second, and also the third, as is plain from the original tongue, namely, the father named the first, because by him was signified falsity; and the mother named the second, because by him was signified evil.

4824. *And she called his name Onan*: that this signified the quality of the evil spoken of above, no. 4823, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, see no. 4822. Onan signifies and involves the quality of that evil.

4825. *And she added yet, and bare a son*: that this signifies the idolatrous (*idololatrium*), appears from the signification of a son in this case, as denoting the idolatrous, for they who were born before signified falsity and evil, nos. 4821, 4823: hence it follows that the third denotes the idolatrous, for falsity and evil each produces it, and is in it. This son was the only survivor of the three that were born to Judah by the Canaanitess, and from him came a third part of the Jewish nation, which, according to what is here meant in the internal sense, derived its origin from the idolatrous. That this nation was most prone to idolatry, is manifest from the historicals and propheticals of the Word, according to the sense of the letter; that it was con-

tinually idolatrous, is evident from the internal sense. For the idolatrous consists not only in worshiping idols, graven images, and other gods, but also in worshiping external things without internal; in this respect that nation has been continually idolatrous; for they adored external things alone, and altogether removed internal things, not being even willing to have any knowledge of the latter. They had indeed holy things among them, as the tent of the assembly with the ark, the propitiatory therein, the tables on which were the loaves, the candlestick, and incenses: and outside the tent, the altar, on which were offered burnt-offerings and sacrifices, which were all called holy, and the inmost of the tent the holy of holies, and likewise the sanctuary; there were also among them the garments of Aaron and of their high priests, which were called the garments of holiness, for there was the ephod with the breastplate, in which was the Urim and Thummim, with many things besides. Nevertheless, those things were not holy in themselves, but because they represented holy things, namely, the Divine celestial and spiritual things of the Lord's kingdom, and the Lord Himself; still less were they holy from the people among whom they were, for that people was not at all affected by the internal things which were represented, but only by the external; and to be affected only by external things is idolatrous, for it is to worship wood and stone, and also the gold and silver with which they are covered, from a phantasy that they are holy in themselves; such was that nation, and such also it is at this day. Nevertheless, among such there might be a representative of a church, because that which is representative does not regard the person, but the thing, see nos. 665, 1097, 3670, 4208, 4281, 4288; hence also the worship did not make them blessed and happy in the other life, but only prosperous in the world so long as they persisted in the representatives, and did not turn aside to the idols of the nations, and thereby become openly idolaters, for then nothing of the church could any longer be represented among that nation. These now are the things which are meant by the idolatrous, signified by the third son of Judah by the Canaanitess. This idolatrous had derived its origin with that nation from their internal idolatrous; for they were in the love of self and of the world above all other nations, see nos. 4459, 4750; and they who are in the love of self and of the world, are in internal idolatry, for they worship themselves and the world, and perform holy duties for the sake of self-adoration and of self-gain, that is, with a view to self as an end; not with a view to the Lord's church and kingdom as an end, thus not with a view to the Lord.

4826. *And she called his name Shelah:* that this signifies quality, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, concerning which see above, where the first

two sons of Judah, Er and Onan, are treated of, nos. 4822, 4824. The quality of the idolatrous is what is signified by Shelah; for there are several idolatrous, there is the external and the internal, and each in general is the worship of falsity and evil.

4827. *And he was in Khezib when she bare him*: that this signifies state, appears from the signification of Khezib, as denoting a state, namely, of the idolatrous signified by Shelah, in which the Jewish nation was; and from the signification of bearing, as denoting being conjoined in act, see nos. 3905, 3915, 3919; and as the conjunction was with the evil which is in the idolatrous, it is said that *she* called his name Shelah, as is evident from the original language; for by her, namely, the daughter of Shuah, is signified evil which is from the falsity of evil, nos. 4818, 4819.

4828. Verses 6–10. *And Judah took a woman for Er his first-born, and her name was Tamar. And Er, Judah's first-born, was evil in the eyes of Jehovah; and Jehovah caused him to die. And Judah said unto Onan, Come in unto thy brother's wife, and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her, and raise up seed to thy brother. And Onan knew that the seed was not for himself: and it came to pass, when he came in unto his brother's wife, and he destroyed to the earth, that he might not give seed to his brother. And the thing which he did was evil in the eyes of Jehovah; and He caused him also to die. And Judah took a woman*, signifies a church for his posterity: *for Er his first-born*, signifies the falsity of faith: *and her name was Tamar*, signifies the quality of the church, that it was a church representative of spiritual and celestial things: *and Er, Judah's first-born, was evil in the eyes of Jehovah*, signifies that he was in the falsity of evil: *and Jehovah caused him to die*, signifies that there was no representative of the church: *and Judah said unto Onan*, signifies to preserve a representative of the church: *come in unto thy brother's wife, and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her*, signifies that he should continue it: *and raise up seed to thy brother*, signifies lest the church should perish: *and Onan knew that the seed was not for himself*, signifies aversion and hatred: *and it came to pass, when he came in unto his brother's wife, and he destroyed to the earth*, signifies what is contrary to conjugal love: *that he might not give seed to his brother*, signifies that thereby there might be no continuation: *and the thing which he did was evil in the eyes of Jehovah*, signifies that it was contrary to Divine order: *and He caused him also to die*, signifies that there was again no representative of the church.

4829. *And Judah took a woman*: that this signifies a church for his posterity, appears from the representation of Tamar, who is here the woman, as denoting the church treated of in what follows. That it was for the posterity of Judah, is signi-

fied by his taking her for Er his first-born, that thence he might have descendants.

4830. *For Er his first-born*: that this signifies the falsity of faith, appears from the representation of Er, as denoting falsity, see nos. 4821, 4822; and from the signification of the first-born, as denoting faith, see nos. 352, 3325, 4821.

4831. *And her name was Tamar*: that this signifies the quality of the church, that it was a church representative of spiritual and celestial things, appears from the signification of a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421, in the present case the quality of the church, because by Tamar in this chapter is represented the church, and indeed a church representative of spiritual and celestial things, which was to be instituted among the posterity of Judah; that by Tamar this church is represented, is evident from what follows. The subject treated of in this chapter throughout in the internal sense is the Jewish church, that it should become representative of the spiritual and celestial things of the Lord's kingdom, like the Ancient church, and this not only in the external form, but also in the internal; for a church is not a church from externals, that is, from rituals, but from internals, for these latter are essential, the former only formal. But the posterity of Jacob was such, that they were not willing to receive internal things; therefore among them the Ancient church could not be raised up, but only a representative of that church, nos. 4307, 4444, 4500: the internal of the church here is Tamar; and the external, Judah with his three sons by the Canaanitish woman.

4832. *And Er, Judah's first-born, was evil in the eyes of Jehovah*: that this signifies that he was in the falsity of evil, appears from the representation of Er, and the signification of the first-born, as denoting the falsity of faith, see just above, no. 4830; that this falsity was the falsity of evil, is evident from what was said above, no. 4818; but with this son such a falsity of evil, that not even a representative of the church could be instituted among any posterity from him, wherefore it is said that he was evil in the eyes of Jehovah, and Jehovah caused him to die. The falsity of evil, that is, false doctrine (*doctrinale*) from evil of life, prevailed among that whole nation from its first origin, especially from Judah; but with one son of Judah otherwise than with another, and it was foreseen which might be serviceable, and that neither that which was with Er the first-born, nor that which was with Onan the second-born, could be serviceable, but that which was with Shelah; wherefore the former two were destroyed, and the latter preserved. That the falsity of evil was among that whole nation from its first origin, is described manifestly in Moses in these words: "*He hath corrupted to himself, not his sons; the spot is theirs: they are a perverse and crooked genera-*

tion. When Jehovah saw, and He contemned through indignation His sons and His daughters; and He said, I will hide My faces from them, I will see what *their posterity will be*; for they are a *generation of perversities*, sons in whom is no faithfulness. I will add evils upon them; I will consume my arrows in them. They are exhausted with hunger, and consumed with burning fever, and with bitter destruction. *A nation destroyed by counsels*, and there is no understanding in them. *Their vine is of the vine of Sodom, and of the fields of Amorah*; *their grapes are grapes of gall, clusters of bitternesses to them: their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel gall of asps.* Is not it stored up with Me, sealed in My treasures? The day of their destruction is near, and the things which shall befall them hasten on" (Deut. xxxii. 5, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 32-35). By these words, in the internal sense, is described the falsity of evil in which that nation was, and that it was inrooted in them.

4833. *And Jehovah caused him to die*: that this signifies, that there would be no representative of the church, appears from the signification of dying, as denoting ceasing to be such, see no. 494, also denoting the end of the representation, nos. 3253, 3259, 3276. In the present case, therefore, it denotes that there would be no representative of the church among any posterity from him, according to what was said just above, no. 4832.

4834. *And Judah said unto Onan*: that this signifies to preserve a representative of the church, appears from the things which follow, for these latter regard the former; for he said, that he should perform the duty of a husband's brother for his deceased brother; by which was represented the preservation and continuation of the church, of which we shall now proceed to speak.

4835. *Go in unto thy brother's wife, and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her*: that this signifies that he should continue the representative of the church, appears from the signification of going or entering in to the wife of a brother, and performing the duty of a husband's brother unto her, as denoting preserving and continuing that which is of the church. The commandment in the Mosaic law, that if any one died childless, his brother should take the widow to wife, and raise up seed to his brother, and that the first-born should be called by the name of the deceased brother, but the rest of the sons should be his,—this was called the duty of the husband's brother (*leviratus*). This statute was not anything new in the Jewish church, but it was in use before, as appears from the following considerations; that the case was the same with many statutes which were commanded to the Israelites by Moses, as that they should not take wives of the daughters of the Canaanites, and that they should marry each within his own family (Gen. xxiv.

3, 4; xxviii. 1, 2). From these and many other cases it is evident that there had been a church before, in which such things had been instituted, as were afterwards promulgated and enjoined to the sons of Jacob. That altars and sacrifices also had been in use from Ancient time, is evident from Genesis viii. 20, 21; xxii. 3, 7, 8, 13; hence it is plain that the Jewish church was not any new church, but that it was a resuscitation of the Ancient church which had perished. What the law of² the duty of the brother-in-law had been, is evident from Moses: "If brethren dwell together, and one of them die, and have no son, the wife of the deceased shall not marry abroad to a strange man: her husband's brother shall enter in unto her, and take her to himself to wife, and thus shall perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her. Then it shall be, that the first-born whom she shall bear, shall stand upon the name of his deceased brother, that his name be not blotted out from Israel. But if the man (*vir*) shall not be willing to marry his brother's wife, his brother's wife shall go up to the gate unto the elders, and say, My husband's brother refuses to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel, he will not perform to me the duty of a husband's brother. Then the elders of his city shall call him, and speak unto him: and if he shall stand and say, I like not to take her; his brother's wife shall draw near unto him in the eyes of the elders, and shall draw his shoe from off his foot, and shall spit in his face, and shall answer and say, Thus shall it be done unto the man (*vir*) who doth not build up the house of his brother. Whence his name shall be called in Israel, The house of him that is stripped of his shoe" (Deut. xxv. 5-10). He who does not know what the duty of³ the husband's brother represents, cannot believe otherwise than that it was only for the sake of preserving a name, and thence of the inheritance; but the preservation of a name and of inheritance was not of such consequence that on that account the brother should contract marriage with the sister-in-law. But the law was enjoined, in order that by it the preservation and continuation of the church might be represented; for marriage represented the marriage of good and truth, that is, the heavenly marriage, consequently also the church. For the church is a church by virtue of the marriage of good and truth, and when the church is in this marriage, it makes one with heaven, which is the heavenly marriage itself. And as marriage has this representation, therefore sons and daughters represented and also signified truths and goods; wherefore, to be childless signified a deprivation of good and truth, thus that there was no longer any representative of the church in that house, consequently that it was outside the communion. Moreover, a brother represented consanguineous good, to which the truth represented by the wife, the widow, might be conjoined; for

truth, in order that it may be truth which has life and produces fruit, and thereby continues that which is of the church, cannot be conjoined with any other than its own and consanguineous good. This is perceived in heaven by the duty of the husband's
 4 brother. The brother's wife drawing the shoe from off his foot, and spitting in his face, in case he refused to perform the duty of a husband's brother, signified, that he was as one without external and internal good and truth, who would destroy the things of the church, for the shoe denotes the external, no. 1748, and the face the internal, nos. 1999, 2434, 3527, 4066, 4796. Hence it is evident, that by the duty of the husband's brother was represented the preservation and continuation of the church. But when the representatives of internal things ceased by the coming of the Lord, the above law was abolished; the case herein is like that of the soul or spirit of man and his body; the soul or spirit of a man is his internal, and the body is the external; or what is the same thing, the soul or spirit is the very effigy of the man, but the body is its representative image; when the man rises again, the representative image, or his external, which is the body, is put off, for then he is in the internal or in the very effigy itself. The case herein is also like that of a person who is in darkness, and who thence sees the things which are of the light; or, what is the same thing, like that of a person who is in the light of the world, and from that light sees the things which are of the light of heaven; for the light of the world, respectively to the light of heaven, is like darkness. In darkness, or in the light of the world, the things which are of the light of heaven do not appear such as they are in themselves, but as in a representative image, like the mind of man in his face; wherefore, when the light of heaven appears in its clearness, the darkness or representative images are dissipated; this was effected by the Lord's coming.

4835½. *And raise up seed to thy brother*: that this signifies lest the church should perish, appears from the signification of seed, as denoting truth from good, or the faith of charity, see nos. 1025, 1447, 1610, 1940, 2848, 3310, 3373, 3671; the like also is signified by the first-born, who was to stand upon the name of the deceased brother, nos. 352, 367, 2435, 3325, 3494. Raising up that seed to a brother, is continuing that which is of the church, according to what was said just above, no. 4834, thus lest the church should perish.

4836. *And Onan knew that the seed was not for himself*: that this signifies aversion and hatred, appears from the representation of Onan, as denoting evil, see nos. 4823, 4824; and whereas not giving seed to the brother, or performing the duty of a husband's brother, denotes not willing the good and truth of the church and its continuation (no. 4834), hence by the above words is signified aversion and hatred; for evil is

nothing else than aversion and hatred against the good and truth of the church.

4837. *And it came to pass, when he came in unto his brother's wife, and he destroyed to the earth:* that this signifies what is contrary to conjugal love [appears from what follows]. By Er, Judah's first-born, is described the falsity of evil, in which the Jewish nation was at first; and by Onan, the second-born, the evil from the falsity of evil, in which that nation was afterwards; and by Shelah the third son, the idolatrous thence, in which they were afterwards continually; see no. 4826. Evil from the falsity of evil is described by that which Onan did, namely, that he was not willing to give seed to his brother, but destroyed to the earth; this signifies what is contrary to conjugal love, because by the conjugal principle in the internal sense is meant that which is of the church; for the church is the marriage of good and truth, to which marriage evil from the falsity of evil is altogether contrary; that is to say, they who are in such evil are contrary to that marriage. That this nation had no conjugal principle, whether it be understood in a spiritual or a natural sense, is manifest from this consideration, that they were permitted to marry more wives than one; for where the conjugal principle as understood in a spiritual sense exists, that is, where the good and truth of the church, consequently where the church is, this is in nowise permitted; for the genuine conjugal principle cannot be given except among those with whom the church or kingdom of the Lord is, and among these only between two, see nos. 1907, 2740, 3246. Marriage between two, who are in genuine conjugal love, corresponds to the heavenly marriage, that is, to the conjunction of good and truth; the husband corresponding to good and the wife to the truth of that good; also when they are in genuine conjugal love, they are in that marriage. Wherefore where the church is, it is never permitted to marry more wives than one; but as there was not a church among the posterity of Jacob, but only a representative of a church, or the external of a church without its internal (nos. 4311, 4500), therefore it was permitted among them. Moreover, the marriage of one husband with several wives would present in heaven an idea or image as if one good might be conjoined with several truths which do not agree among each other, and thus that there would be no good; for good becomes none from non-concordant truths, inasmuch as it has its quality from truths and their agreement among themselves. It would also present an image as if the church were not one, but several, and these distinct among each other according to the truths of faith, or doctrinals; when yet it is one when good is the essential therein, and it is qualified and as it were modified by truths: the church is an image of heaven, for it is the Lord's kingdom in the earths. Heaven is

distinguished into many general societies, and into lesser societies subordinate thereto; but still they are one through good, the truths of faith being there according to the good with which they agree, for they look to good, and are from it. If heaven were distinguished according to the truths of faith, and not according to good, there would be no heaven, for there would be no unanimity, inasmuch as they could not have from the Lord one [principle] of life or one soul; this is given only in good, that is, in love to the Lord, and in love towards the neighbor; for love conjoins all, and when the love of good and of truth is in every individual, there is a general principle which is from the Lord, thus the Lord, Who conjoins all. The love of good and truth is what is called love towards the neighbor, for the neighbor is he who is in good and thence in truth, and in the abstract sense the good itself and its truth. From these considerations it may appear, why marriage within the church must be between one husband and one wife; and why it was permitted to the descendants of Jacob to marry several wives; and that this was on account of there being no church among them, and consequently a representative of a church could not be established among them by marriages, because they were in what is contrary to conjugal love.

4838. *That he might not give seed to his brother*: that this signifies, that thus there might be no continuation, appears from the signification of giving seed to a brother, or of performing the duty of the husband's brother, as denoting continuing that which is of the church, see no. 4834; hence by not giving seed to his brother, is signified that thus there would be no continuation.

4839. *And the thing which he did was evil in the eyes of Jehovah*: that this signifies that it was contrary to Divine order, appears from the signification of evil in the eyes of Jehovah, or of evil against Him, as denoting what is contrary to the order which is from Him. This also appears from the deed, and from the statute concerning the duty of a husband's brother, namely, that the brother's wife should draw the shoe from off his foot, and should spit in his face, and that his name should be called in Israel, the house of him that is stripped of his shoe (Deut. xxv. 8-10); whereby was signified, that he was without external and internal good; and they who are without good, and in evil, are contrary to Divine order. All evil which springs or flows forth from evil interiorly, that is, from the intention or end of evil, such as was this of Onan, is contrary to Divine order, but that which does not spring or flow forth from evil interiorly, that is, from the intention or end of evil, sometimes appears as evil, but still is not evil, if the end be not evil; for the end qualifies every act, inasmuch as the life of man is in the end, for what he loves and thence thinks, he has

for an end; the life of his soul is nothing else. That evil is² contrary to Divine order, and good according thereto, may be known to every one; for Divine order is the Lord Himself in heaven, as the Divine good and truth from Him constitute order, insomuch that they are order; the Divine good being its essential, and the Divine truth its formal. When the Divine order is represented in form, it appears as a man; for the Lord, from Whom it is, is the Only Man, see nos. 49, 288, 477, 565, 1871, 1894, 3638, 3639; and so far as angels, spirits, and men have from Him, that is, so far as they are in good and hence in truth, thus so far as they are in His Divine order, so far they are men. Hence it is, that the universal heaven represents one man, which is called the Grand Man, and that all things in general and particular which are in man correspond thereto, as has been shown at the close of the chapters: hence also it is, that all the angels in heaven appear in the human form; and, on the other hand, the evil spirits who are in hell appear indeed among themselves from phantasy as men, but in the light of heaven as monsters, more direful and horrible according to the evil in which they are (no. 4533), and this because evil itself is contrary to order, thus contrary to the human form; for, as was said, Divine order, when represented in a form, appears as a man.

4840. *And He caused him also to die:* that this signifies that there was also no representative of the church, appears from what was shewn above, no. 4833, where like words occur.

4841. Verse 11. *And Judah said unto Tamar his daughter-in-law, Remain a widow in thy father's house, until Shelah my son is grown up: for he said, Lest peradventure he die also, as his brethren. And Tamar went and remained in her father's house. And Judah said,* signifies in general the posterity of Jacob, specifically that which was from Judah: *to Tamar his daughter-in-law,* signifies the church representative of spiritual and celestial things, which is called a daughter-in-law from truth: *Remain a widow in thy father's house,* signifies alienation from himself: *until Shelah my son is grown up,* signifies until the time: *for he said,* signifies thought: *lest peradventure he die also, as his brethren,* signifies fear lest he should perish: [*and Tamar went,*] *and remained in her father's house,* signifies alienation from himself.

4842. *And Judah said:* that this signifies in general the posterity of Jacob, specifically that which was from Judah, appears from the signification of Judah, in the proximate sense, as denoting the nation which was from Jacob, and specifically the nation which Jacob had from Judah, as was also shown above, no. 4815. In the Word indeed a distinction is made between Judah and Israel, and in the historical sense by Judah is meant the tribe of Judah, and by Israel the ten tribes which

were separated from that tribe ; but in the internal or spiritual sense, by Judah is represented the celestial or good of the church, and by Israel the spiritual or truth of the church ; but in the opposite sense, by Judah, the evil of the church, and by Israel the falsity of the church, wheresoever they prevailed, whether among the Jews or among the Israelites. For the internal or spiritual sense of the Word is universal, and does not distinguish the tribes like the external or historical sense ; hence it is that by Judah in the proximate sense is signified all the nation which was from Jacob, and specifically that portion which Jacob had from Judah.

4843. *To Tamar his daughter-in-law* : that this signifies the church representative of spiritual and celestial things, which is called a daughter-in-law from truth, appears from the representation of Tamar, as denoting the church representative of spiritual and celestial things, concerning which see above, no. 4831 ; and from the signification of a daughter-in-law, as denoting the spiritual or truth of the church. The reason why a daughter-in-law has this signification in the internal sense, is, because all things which are of marriage, and all who were derived from marriage, represented such things as are of the heavenly marriage, see above, no. 4837, consequently which are of good and truth, for these are of the heavenly marriage ; hence it is that in the Word a husband signifies good, and a wife truth, also that sons and daughters signify the goods and truths thence derived ; hence also a daughter-in-law, as being the wife of a son as a new husband, signifies the truth of the church conjoined with good ; and so forth. But these significations have a difference respectively to those who are of the celestial church, and to those who are of the spiritual church : for in the spiritual church the husband is called man (*vir*) and signifies truth, and the wife woman and signifies
² good, see above, no. 4823. That by a daughter-in-law, in the internal sense of the Word, is signified the truth of the church adjoined to its good, consequently in the opposite sense the falsity of the church adjoined to its evil, may also appear from the passages of the Word where it is mentioned ; as in Hosea : “They sacrifice upon the heads of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under the oak, the poplar, and the strong oak, because the shade thereof is good ; therefore your daughters commit whoredom, and your *daughters-in-law* commit adultery. Shall I not visit upon your daughters because they commit whoredom, and upon your *daughters-in-law*, because they commit adultery ?” (iv. 13, 14). The subject there treated of is the worship of evil and falsity, the former is signified by sacrificing on the heads of the mountains, and the latter by burning incense on the hills ; the life of evil is signified by the daughters committing whoredom ; and the

doctrine of falsity from which is the life of evil, by the daughters-in-law committing adultery; that adulteries and whoredoms in the Word signify the adulterations of good and the falsifications of truth, see nos. 2466, 2729, 3399; in the above passage, therefore, daughters-in-law denote the affections of falsity. In Micah: "The great one speaks the perversity 3 of his soul; and he warps it aside. Their good one is as a thorn; the right one as a bramble bush. . . . *The son dishonoureth the father, the daughter riseth up against her mother, the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law; a man's (vir) enemies are the men of his house*" (vii. 3, 4, 6). The subject here treated of is the falsity from evil, in which the church is in the last time when it is devastated, in the proximate sense, in which the Jewish church was: the daughter rising up against the mother, signifies that the affection of evil rose up against the truth; and the daughter-in-law against the mother-in-law, that the affection of falsity rose up against good. Inasmuch as the 4 case is similar with the man who is in temptations (for in these there is a combat of evil against truth, and of falsity against good, spiritual temptations being nothing else than vastations of the falsity and evil in man), therefore temptations or spiritual combats are described by the Lord in nearly the like words in Matthew: "Jesus said, Think not that I am come to send peace upon the earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword, for I came to set *a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law: and a man's foes shall be they of his own household*" (x. 34-36). These words, like those of the prophet just above quoted, signified the vastation of the church: but here they signify the temptations of those who are of the church, because, as was said, temptations are nothing else than vastations, or removals of evil and falsity; wherefore also, both temptations and vastations are signified and described by inundations of waters and by floods, see nos. 705, 739, 756, 907: here, therefore, the daughter against the mother denotes also the affection of evil against truth, and the daughter-in-law against the mother-in-law denotes the affection of falsity against good; and as evils and falsities, with the man who is in temptation, are within, or his own, they are called "they of his own household" (*domestici*): therefore it is said, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household." That temptations are thus described in the above passage, is evident from this consideration, that it is said that He came not to send peace upon earth, but a sword; for by a sword is signified truth combating, and in the opposite sense falsity combating, nos. 2799, 4499; when yet He came to give peace (John xiv. 27; xvi. 33). That they are temptations which are so described, is evident from Matt. x. 38: "Whosoever taketh

not up his cross, and followeth after Me, is not worthy of Me.”

5 In like manner in Luke: “Think ye that I am come to give peace on the earth. I tell you, Nay; but division: for henceforth there shall be five in one house divided, three against two, and two against three. The father shall be divided against the son, and the son against the father; the mother against the daughter, and the daughter against the mother; *the mother-in-law against her daughter-in-law, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law*” (xii. 51–53). From these considerations it is also evident, that by father, mother, son, daughter, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, are signified such things as are from the heavenly marriage, namely, goods and truths in their order; and also the opposite; as likewise in Mark: “Jesus said, There is no man who forsaketh house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or fields, for My sake, and the gospel’s, but he shall receive hundredfolds in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and fields, with persecutions, and in the age to come eternal life” (x. 29, 30). He who does not know the internal sense of the Word, will believe that by house, brethren, sisters, father, mother, wife, children, fields, such are signified literally: but they are such things as are in man, being proper to him, which he is to forsake, and in their stead to receive the spiritual and celestial things which are of the Lord, and this through temptations, which are there meant by persecutions:—every one may see, that if he forsakes a mother, he is not to receive mothers, in like manner neither brethren, nor sisters.

4844. *Remain a widow at thy father’s house*: that this signifies alienation from himself, may appear from this consideration, that hereby he wished that she should depart, and no more return to himself; he said indeed, that she should remain there until Shelah his son was grown up, nevertheless he thought that she should not be given to Shelah his son, for he said within himself, Lest peradventure he die also, as his brethren; and the fact also proved it, as is evident from verse 14, “Tamar saw that Shelah was grown up, and she was not given unto him for a woman.” Hence now it follows, that by the above words is signified, that he alienated her from himself; that is, in the internal sense, the church representative of spiritual and celestial things, which is represented by Tamar, nos. 4811, 4831, from the Jewish church, represented by Judah; for they could not agree together, because Judaism was only a representative of a church, but not a representative church, nos. 4307, 4500, for it acknowledged the external² but not the internal. A widow also signifies the truth of the church without its good, because in the representative sense a wife signifies truth, and a husband good, nos. 4823, 4843;

wherefore a wife without a husband is the truth of the church without its good, by whom, when it is said that she should remain in the house of her father, is signified that the truth of the church would be alienated, and also that it would not be received in his house; neither could the Jewish nation receive it, because they were not in good, but in evil. Frequent mention is made of a widow in the Word, and he who does not know the internal sense, cannot believe otherwise than that by a widow is signified a widow; but by a widow, in the internal sense, the truth of the church without good is there signified, that is, they who are in truth without good, and yet desire to be in good, consequently who love to be led by good; the husband is the good which should lead; such in the Ancient church were understood in the good sense by widows, whether they were women or men (*viri*). For the Ancient church distinguished the neighbor, towards whom they were to exercise charity, into several classes; some they called poor, others miserable and afflicted, others bound and in prison, others blind and lame, others sojourners, orphans, and widows, and according to their qualities they dispensed works of charity; their doctrinals taught them these things; that church did not know any other doctrinals. Wherefore they who lived at that time, both taught and wrote according to their doctrinals; consequently when they spoke of widows, they meant no other than such as were in truth without good, and still desired to be led by good. Hence also it is evident, that the doctrinals of the Ancient church taught those things which were of charity and the neighbor, and their Knowledges and scientifics were for the purpose of knowing what external things signified, for the church was representative of spiritual and celestial things: therefore the spiritual and celestial things, which were represented and signified, were what they learnt by doctrinals and sciences. But these doctrinals and scientifics are at this day altogether obliterated, and indeed to such a degree, that it is not known that they ever existed; for in their place the doctrinals of faith succeeded, which, if they be widowed and separated from the doctrinals of charity, teach almost nothing. For the doctrinals of charity teach what good is, and the doctrinals of faith what truth is, and teaching truth without good is walking like one who is blind, for good is what teaches and leads, and truth is what is taught and led. Between those two doctrinals the difference is as great as between light and darkness; unless the darkness be illustrated by the light, that is, unless truth be illustrated by good, or faith by charity, there is nothing but darkness. Hence it is, that no one knows from intuition, consequently neither from perception, whether truth be truth, but only from doctrine imbibed in childhood and confirmed in adult age; hence also it is, that churches disagree

so much, and one calls that true which another calls false, and
 5 they in nowise agree together. That by widows, in a good
 sense, are signified they who are in truth without good, but
 who still are desirous to be led by good, may appear from the
 passages in the Word where widows are mentioned; as in
 David: "Jehovah who executeth judgment for the *oppressed*,
 who giveth bread to the *hungry*; Jehovah who looseth the
bound; Jehovah who openeth the *blind*; Jehovah who raiseth
 up *them that are bowed down*; Jehovah who loveth the *just*;
 Jehovah who guardeth the *sojourners*, supporteth the *father-*
less and the *widow*" (Psalm cxlvi. 7-9). The subject here
 treated of in the internal sense is those who are instructed by
 the Lord in truths, and are led to good; but some of these are
 called oppressed, others hungry, others bound, blind, bowed
 down, sojourners, fatherless, widows, according to their quality;
 but no one can know their quality, except from the internal
 sense: the doctrinals of the Ancient church taught that quality.
 In this, as in several other passages, the sojourner, the father-
 less, and the widow are named jointly, because by the sojourner
 are signified those who are willing to be instructed in the
 truths of faith, see nos. 1463, 4444; by the fatherless, those
 who are in good without truth, and are desirous through truth
 to be led to good; and by the widow, those who are in truth
 without good, and are desirous through good to be led to truth;
 those three are named jointly in this and in other passages
 in the Word, because in the internal sense they constitute one
 class; for by them together are signified those who are willing
 6 to be instructed and led to good and truth. Again: "The
 Father of the *fatherless*, and Judge of the *widows*, God in the
 habitation of His holiness" (Psalm lxxviii. 6 [5]); where the
 fatherless denote those who like infants are in the good of
 innocence, but not as yet in truth, whose father is said to be
 the Lord, because as a Father He leads them by truth into
 good, namely, into the good of life or of wisdom; widows
 denote those who as adults are in truth but not yet in good,
 whose judge is said to be the Lord, because He leads them, by
 good into truth, namely, into the truth of intelligence; for by
 a judge is signified a leader. Good without truth, which is the
 fatherless, becomes the good of wisdom by the doctrine of
 truth; and truth without good, which is the widow, becomes
 7 the truth of intelligence by the life of good. In Isaiah: "Woe
 unto them who ordain statutes of iniquity to turn aside *the*
poor from judgment, and to snatch away into judgment *the*
miserable of my people, that *the widows* may be their spoil, and
 that they may plunder *the fatherless*" (x. 1, 2); where by the
 poor, the miserable, the widows, and the fatherless, none are
 signified but they who are spiritually such; and whereas in the
 Jewish church, as in the Ancient, all things were represen-

tative, so also was doing good to the fatherless and the widows ; for then charity towards those who in a spiritual sense were such, was represented in heaven. In Jeremiah: "Do judgment and justice, and rescue the *spoiled* out of the hand of the oppressor : and defraud not *the sojourner, the fatherless, and the widow*, neither do violence, neither shed innocent blood in this place" (xxii. 3), where also by the sojourner, the fatherless, and the widow, are signified those who are spiritually such ; for in the spiritual world or heaven it is not known who is a sojourner, who fatherless, and who a widow, for they who had been such in the natural world are not such in that world ; therefore when these words are read by man, they are perceived by the angels according to their spiritual or internal sense. In like manner in Ezekiel: "Behold, the princes of Israel, every one according to his arm, have been in thee, that they might shed blood. In thee have they slighted the father and the mother ; in thee have they dealt by oppression with the *sojourner*, in thee have they defrauded the *fatherless* and the *widow*" (xxii. 6, 7). Also in Malachi: "I will come near to you into judgment ; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against false swearers, and against the oppressors of the hire of the *hireling*, the *widow*, and the *fatherless*, and those who turn aside the *sojourner* ; nor fear Me" (iii. 5). In like manner in Moses: "Thou shalt not distress the *sojourner*, nor oppress him : . . . thou shalt not afflict any *widow*, or *orphan*. If afflicting thou afflictest him, and if crying he crieth unto Me, hearing I will hear his cry : and My anger shall be hot, and I will slay you with the sword, that *your wives may become widows*, and *your sons orphans*" (Exodus xxii. 20-23 [21-24]). This, like all the rest of the precepts, judgments, and statutes¹⁰ in the Jewish church, was representative ; and also in that church they were held in externals so to do, and by such things to represent the internal things of charity, although they had nothing of charity, or did not perform them from internal affection. The internal was, from affection to instruct those who were in ignorance, in truths, and to lead them by truths to good ; and to lead those who were in knowledge, by good to truths ; whereby they would have done good in the spiritual sense to the sojourner, the fatherless, and the widow. In order that the external might still remain for the sake of representation, it was among the curses pronounced on Mount Ebal, "to turn aside the judgment of the *sojourner*, the *orphan*, and the *widow*" (Deut. xxvii. 19) ; turning aside their judgment, denotes doing the contrary, that is, leading to falsity and evil by instruction and life. As depriving others of goods and truths, and appropriating those things to oneself for the sake of self-honor and gain, was also among the curses, therefore the Lord said : "Woe

unto you, scribes and Pharisees, for *ye devour widows' houses*, and this under the cover of making long prayers : therefore ye shall receive more abundant judgment" (Matt. xxiii. 14 ; Luke xx. 47) ; devouring widows' houses, denotes depriving those of

¹¹ truths who desire truths, and teaching falsities. In like manner it was representative, that what was left in the fields, oliveyards, and vineyards, should be for the *sojourner*, the *fatherless*, and the *widow* (Deut. xxiv. 19-22) ; also that when they had made an end of tithing the tenths of their increase in the third year, they should give to the *sojourner*, the *fatherless*, and the *widow*, that they might eat in their gates, and be satisfied (Deut. xxvi. 12, 13). Since it is the Lord alone who instructs, and leads to truth and good, it is said in Jeremiah, "Leave thy *orphans*, I will make alive, and the *widows* shall trust in Me" (xlix. 11). And in Moses, "Jehovah doeth the judgment of the *orphan* and *widow*, and loveth the *sojourner*, in giving him bread and a garment" (Deut. x. 18). Bread denotes the good of love, nos. 2165, 2177, 3478, 3735, 3813, 4211, 4217, 4735 ; a garment

¹² denotes the truth of faith, nos. 4545, 4763. The circumstances related of Elijah, how, during the famine, occasioned by want of rain in the land, he was sent to Zarephath, to a *widow*, and asked of her a small cake, which she was to make and give to him in the first place, and to herself and son in the next place, and how then the barrel of meal belonging to her was not consumed, and the cruse of oil did not fail (1 Kings xvii. 1-16), were representative, like all the rest which are related of him, and in general which are related in the Word ;—the famine, which was in the land in consequence of the want of rain, represented the vastation of truth in the church, nos. 1460, 3364 ; the widow in Zarephath, represented those outside the church who desire truth ; the cake which she was to make for him in the first place, represented the good of love to the Lord, no. 2177, whom out of her penury she loved above herself and her son ; the barrel of meal signifies truth from good, no. 2177 : and the cruse of oil, charity and love, nos. 886, 3728, 4582 ; Elijah represents the Word, by which such things are done, no. 2762.

¹³ This also, in the internal sense, is understood by the Lord's words in Luke : "No prophet is accepted in his own country. In the truth I say unto you, *many widows* were in Israel in the days of Elias, when the heaven was shut up for three years and six months, whilst a great famine was over all the land, yet unto none of them was Elias sent, save unto Sarepta of Sidon, unto a *woman a widow*" (iv. 24-26), that is, to those outside the church who desire truth ; but the widows who were within the vastated church, to whom Elijah was not sent, are they who are not in truth, because not in good ; for where good is not, there neither is truth, and howsoever in such case it may appear in the external form as truth, yet it is as a

shell without a kernel. They who are in such truth, and also they who are in falsity, are signified by widows in the opposite sense; as in Isaiah: "Jehovah will cut off from Israel head and tail, branch and rush, in one day. The old and the honored in faces is the head; and the prophet, the teacher of a lie, is the tail. . . . Therefore the Lord shall have no gladness in their young men, and will not pity *their fatherless and widows*" (ix, 13, 14, 16 [14, 15, 17]). In Jeremiah: "I will winnow them with a winnowing fan in the gates of the land; I will bereave them, I will destroy my people, they have not turned from their ways. *Their widows are increased unto me* above the sand of the seas: I will bring upon them, upon the young mother, a waster at noon-day. . . . She who hath borne seven languisheth; she hath breathed out her soul, her sun is gone down whilst it is yet day" (xv. 7-9). Again: "Our inheritance is turned away to strangers, our houses to aliens. We are become *orphans* and have no father, our mothers are as *widows*" (Lament. v. 2, 3). As by widows were signified those who are not in truth, because not in good, therefore it was disgraceful for churches, even such as were in falsities from evil, to be called widows; as in John: "She hath said in her heart, I sit a queen, and *am not a widow*, and I shall not see wailing. Therefore in one day shall her plagues come, death, and wailing, and famine; and she shall be burned with fire" (Apoc. xviii. 7, 8), speaking of Babylon: in like manner it is written of the same in Isaiah: "Hear this, thou delicate one, sitting securely, saying in her heart, I, and there is none besides as I; *I shall not sit a widow*, neither shall I know *bereavement*: but these two evils shall come to thee in a moment in one day, *bereavement and widowhood*" (xlvii. 8, 9.) From these considerations, it may now appear what is meant by a widow, in the internal sense of the Word; and since a widow represented and thence signified the truth of the church without its good (because a wife denotes truth, and a husband, good), therefore in the Ancient churches, where all things in general and particular represented, the priests were forbidden to marry a widow who was not the widow of a priest; as it is written in Moses: "The high priest shall take a wife in her virginity. A *widow*, or one that is divorced, or corrupt, or a harlot, these shall he not take; but he shall take a virgin of his own people to wife" (Lev. xxi. 13-15); and where the new temple and the new priesthood is treated of in Ezekiel, it is written: "The priests, the Levites, shall not take to themselves for wives a *widow*, or one that is divorced; but virgins of the seed of the house of Israel: nevertheless a *widow* who hath been the *widow of a priest* they may take" (xlv. 22); for the virgins, whom they were to marry, represented and thence signified the affection of truth; a widow,

likewise, of a priest, represented the affection of truth from good, for in the representative sense a priest denotes the good of the church. Therefore also it was allowed the *widows of a priest*, who had no offspring, to eat of the oblations or holy things (Lev. xxii. 12, 13). That this is the signification of a ¹⁷widow, was known from their doctrinals to those who were of the Ancient church, for their doctrinals were the doctrinals of love and charity, which contained innumerable things that at this day are altogether obliterated; from those doctrinals they knew what charity they were to exercise, or what was their duty towards the neighbor called widows, or fatherless, or sojourners, and so forth. Their Knowledges of truth and their scientifics consisted in knowing (*cognoscere*) and knowing (*scire*) what the rituals of their church represented and signified; and they who were learned among them, knew what the things in the Earth and in the world represented, for they knew that universal nature was a theatre representative of the heavenly kingdom, see nos. 2758, 2989, 2999, 3483. Such things elevated their minds to celestial things, and their doctrinals led them to life. But after the church had turned away from charity to faith, especially after it had separated faith from charity, and made the former saving without the latter and its works, minds could then no longer be elevated by Knowledges to celestial things, nor by doctrinals be led to life; insomuch that at length scarcely anyone believes that there is any life after death, and scarcely any one knows what the celestial is: that there is any spiritual sense of the Word, which does not appear in the letter, cannot even be believed, so much are minds closed.

4845. *Until Shelah my son is grown up*: that this signifies until the time, appears from the signification of growing up, as denoting being of that age, thus until the time; and from the representation of Shelah the son, as denoting the idolatrous, see above, nos. 4825, 4826, thus the Jewish religion, which was respectively idolatrous, no. 4825. Hence by the above words, "Until Shelah my son is grown up," is signified until the time that the Jewish religion can receive internal things, or the spiritual and celestial things of the representative church, which is Tamar, nos. 4829, 4831, 4843.

4846. *For he said*: that this signifies thought, appears from the signification of saying, in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perceiving, and also thinking, see nos. 1791, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1898, 1919, 2080, 3395: here, therefore, by he said, is signified that he said in himself, or thought, that Tamar should not be given to Shelah his son for a woman; in the internal sense, that the internals of the representative church should be alienated, no. 4844.

4847. *Lest peradventure he die also, as his brethren*: that this

signifies fear lest it should perish, namely, the representative of a church which was among the posterity descended from Jacob, and specifically which Jacob had from Judah, appears from the signification of lest peradventure he die, as denoting fear lest it should perish. In regard to this circumstance, that the representative of a church, which was among the posterity descended from Jacob, would perish, if the internal things of a genuine representative church were adjoined thereto, the case is thus:—a representative church, such as had existed among the Ancients, was to have been instituted among the posterity descended from Jacob; but that nation was such, that they were willing only to worship and adore external things, and to know nothing at all of internal things; for they were immersed in the lusts of the love of self and of the world, and thence in falsities. They believed more than the Gentiles that there were several gods, but that Jehovah was greater than them, because He could do greater miracles; wherefore as soon as miracles ceased, and also when they were become of little account by reason of their being frequent and familiar, they instantly turned themselves to other gods, as may appear manifest from the historicals and propheticals of the Word. Such being the quality of that nation, it was ² impossible for such a representative church as had existed among the Ancients, to be instituted among them, but only a representative of a church; and it was provided by the Lord, that somewhat of communication with heaven might be effected thereby; for a representative may be given among the evil, because it does not regard the person, but the thing. Hence it is evident, that worship respectively to them was merely idolatrous (no. 4825), although the representatives contained holy Divine things in themselves. With such idolatrous worship the internal could not be conjoined; for if anything internal had been adjoined, that is, if they had acknowledged internal things, they would have profaned holy things, for if a holy internal be conjoined with an idolatrous external, it becomes profane: hence it is that internal things were not discovered to that nation, and that if they had been discovered, it would have perished. That the Jewish nation could not receive and ³ acknowledge internal things, howsoever they might have been revealed to them, is evident from what is observable of them at this day; for at this day they know internal things, inasmuch as they live among Christians, but still they reject and scoff at them; many likewise of those who have been converted, do the same at heart. From these considerations it is manifest, that a church representative of spiritual and celestial things was not instituted among that nation, but only a representative of a church, that is, an external without an internal, which in itself is idolatrous. From these considera-

tions also it may be seen how erroneously those Christians think, who believe that in the end of the church the Jewish nation will be converted, and chosen in preference to the Christians; and still more those who believe that at that time the Messiah or the Lord will appear to them, and by a great prophet and great miracles will bring them back into the land of Canaan: but into these errors they fall, who in the propheticals of the Word by Judah, Israel, and the land of Canaan, understand them to be meant literally, consequently who believe only the literal sense, and are unconcerned about any internal sense.

4848. *And [Tamar went and] remained in her father's house:* that this signifies alienation from himself, appears from the signification of remaining a widow in a father's house, as denoting alienation, see above, no. 4844.

4849. Verses 12-14. *And the days were multiplied, and the daughter of Shuah, Judah's wife, died; and Judah was comforted, and went up unto the shearers of his flock, he and his companion Chirah the Adullamite, to Timnath. And it was told Tamar, saying, Behold, thy father-in-law goeth up to Timnath to shear his flock. And she removed the garments of her widowhood from upon her, and covered herself with a veil, and covered herself, and sat in the inner door of the fountains, which is on the way to Timnath; for she saw that Shelah was grown up, and she was not given unto him for a woman. And the days were multiplied,* signifies a change of state: *and the daughter of Shuah died,* signifies [as to evil from falsity: *the wife of Judah,* signifies] the religiosity among the nation descended from Jacob, specifically from Judah: *and Judah was comforted,* signifies rest: *and went up unto the shearers of his flock,* signifies somewhat of elevation to consult for the church: *he and his companion Chirah the Adullamite,* signifies that still he was in falsity: *to Timnath,* signifies state: *and it was told Tamar, saying,* signifies somewhat of communication with the church [representative] of spiritual and celestial things: *behold, thy father-in-law goeth up to Timnath to shear his flock,* signifies that the Jewish church was willing to consult for itself: *and she removed the garments of her widowhood from upon her,* signifies a simulation of the truth which is from good: *and covered herself with a veil,* signifies truth obscured: *and covered herself,* signifies thus not acknowledged: *and sat in the inner door of the fountains, which is on the way to Timnath,* signifies the intermediate to the truths of the church and to falsities: *for she saw that Shelah was grown up, and she was not given unto him for a woman,* signifies a clear view that she could not otherwise be conjoined with the religiosity in which the posterity descended from Jacob was, specifically the posterity from Judah.

4850. *And the days were multiplied*: that this signifies a change of state, appears from the signification of the days being multiplied, as denoting states being changed; for in the internal sense, a day or a time denotes a state, see nos. 23, 487, 488, 893, 2788, 3462, 3785; and being multiplied, when predicated of days or times, denotes being changed. That a change of state is signified, is evident also from what follows. Mention is made of being multiplied, because it involves a change of state as to truths, for being multiplied is predicated of truths, see nos. 43, 55, 913, 983, 2846, 2847. As such frequent mention is made of state, and also of change of state, and as few know what is meant thereby, it shall be stated what it is. Neither time and process of time, nor yet space and extension of space can be predicated of the interiors of man, namely, his affections and consequent thoughts, because they are not in time, nor in place (although it appears before the senses in the world that they are), but in the interiors which correspond to time and place; these corresponding things cannot be called by any other name than states, because there is no other term whereby that correspondence may be expressed. The state of the interiors is said to be changed, when the mind (*mens*) or lower mind (*animus*) is changed as to its affections and consequent thoughts, as from sadness to gladness, and again from gladness to sadness, from impiety to piety or devotion, and so forth. These changes are called changes of state, and are predicated of the affections, and of the thoughts also, so far as they are governed by the affections; but the changes of the state of the thoughts are in those of the affections as particulars are in generals, and they are respectively variations.

4851. *And the daughter of Shuah died*: that this signifies as to evil from falsity, appears from the signification of dying, as denoting ceasing to be such, see no. 494; and from the signification of the daughter of Shuah, as denoting evil from falsity, see above, nos. 4818, 4819; here therefore by the daughter of Shuah dying after multiplied or many days, is signified a change of state as to evil from falsity, that it was not such as it had been heretofore.

4852. *The wife of Judah*: that this signifies the religiosity among the nation descended from Jacob, specifically from Judah, appears from the signification of a wife, as denoting the church, see nos. 252, 253, 409, 749, 770, but here it denotes a religiosity, because the subject treated of is the Jewish nation, among which there was not a church, but only the external of a church separate from the internal, nos. 4281, 4288, 4289, 4311, 4433, 4500, 4680, 4825, 4844, 4847; this cannot be called anything but a religiosity, for they were capable of being in a holy external, and altogether without a holy internal, see no. 4293; and from the representation of Judah, as denoting the nation descended

from Jacob, and specifically that descended from Judah, see above, nos. 4815, 4842.

4853. *And he went up unto the shearers of his flock*: that this signifies somewhat of elevation to consult for the church, appears from the signification of going up, as denoting being elevated, namely, from what is exterior to what is interior, see nos. 3084, 4539; from the signification of a shearer, as denoting use, no. 4110, thus willing or consulting for use; and from the signification of a flock, as denoting the church, see nos. 343, 3767, 3768, 3772.

4854. *He and his companion Chirah the Adullamite*: that this signifies that still he was in falsity, appears from the representation of Chirah the Adullamite, as denoting falsity, see above, nos. 4816, 4817; when therefore he is said to be his companion, thereby is signified that falsity was adjoined to him, or that he was still in falsity.

4855. *To Timnath*: that this signifies the state in which he was of consulting for the church, is evident from the Book of Judges, where it is said of Samson that "he went down to Timnath, and took there a woman of the daughters of the Philistines" (xiv. 1-4, 7); where by Timnath in like manner is signified a state of consulting for the church; the woman, whom he took from the daughters of the Philistines, in the representative sense is truth from what is not good, thus truth obscured, which is here also now represented by Tamar; for the Philistines are they who are in the doctrinals of faith, and not in a life according thereto, nos. 1197, 1198, 3412, 3413; moreover, Timnath is named among the places of inheritance for the tribe of Dan (Josh. xix. 43). All names of places in the Word signify things and states, see nos. 1224, 1264, 1888, 3422, 4298, 4442.

4856. *And it was told Tamar, saying*: that this signifies somewhat of communication with the church representative of spiritual and celestial things, appears from the signification of being told, as denoting apperception, no. 3608, thus communication; in the present case somewhat of communication; and from the representation of Tamar, as denoting a church representative of spiritual and celestial things, see nos. 4829, 4831. Mention is made of communication with this church, when the state was changed, and at the same time there was somewhat of elevation to consult for the church, see above, nos. 4850, 4853.

4857. *Behold, thy father-in-law goeth up to Timnath to shear his flock*: that this signifies that the Jewish church was willing to consult for itself, appears from the representation of Judah, as denoting the church established among the nation descended from Jacob, specifically among Judah (see nos. 4815, 4842, 4852), who is here called the father-in-law, because there was somewhat of communication with the church representative of spi-

ritual and celestial things, which is here the daughter-in-law ; from the significance of going up, as denoting somewhat of elevation, see just above, no. 4853 ; and from the signification of shearing the flock, as denoting consulting for the church, see above, no. 4853 ; the state of consulting for the church is Timnath, no. 4855. That this is the internal sense contained in ² these words, cannot possibly appear from the letter ; for in reading them, the mind thinks of Judah, of Timnath, and of shearing the flock, but not of spiritual things, which are separate from person, place, and worldly use ; nevertheless, the angels, because they are in spiritual things, have no other perception from the above words than that which has been described ; for when the literal sense passes into the spiritual, such things as relate to person, place, and the world, perish, and are succeeded by those which relate to the church, its state, and use performed therein. It indeed appears incredible that this should ³ be the case ; but this is because so long as man lives in the world, he thinks from the natural and worldly things which are therein, and not from spiritual and celestial things ; and they who are immersed in corporeal and terrestrial things do not know that there is anything spiritual and celestial, and still less that spiritual and celestial are distinct from worldly and natural things ; when yet they are distinct, as the spirit of man is distinct from his body ; neither do they know that the spiritual sense lives in the literal sense, as the spirit of man in his body, and also that the spiritual sense in like manner survives when the literal sense perishes, whence the internal sense may be called the soul of the Word.

4858. *And she removed the garments of her widowhood from upon her* : that this signifies a simulation of the truth which is from good, appears from the signification of a widow, as denoting those who are in truth without good, and still desire to be led by good, see no. 4844 ; the garments with which widows were clad, represented such truth, because garments signify truths, nos. 2576, 4545, 4763 ; hence, removing those garments, denotes putting off the representation of a widow, that is, of truth without good ; and, because she covered herself with a veil, it denotes simulating the truth which is from good.

4859. *And covered herself with a veil* : that this signifies truth obscured, appears from the signification of concealing herself, or her face, with a veil, as denoting hiding, and thereby obscuring the truth which she pretended was from good, as just above, no. 4858 ; and this for the sake of conjunction with Judah. For when brides first came to the bridegroom, they covered themselves with a veil, as it is written of Rebecca, when she came to Isaac (Gen. xxiv. 65), by which were signified the appearances of truth, see no. 3207 ; for a wife signifies

truth, and a husband good; and whereas truth does not appear such as it is, until it is conjoined to its good, therefore, for the sake of representing that circumstance, brides on first seeing the husband covered themselves with a veil. Tamar acted in like manner on the present occasion, for she considered Judah's son Shelah as her husband, but as she was not given to him, she considered his father in his place as the person who should perform the duty of a husband's brother, therefore she covered herself with a veil as a bride, but not as a whore; although Judah believed the latter, because whores at that time were wont to cover their faces in like manner, as is evident from verse 15. The reason why Judah believed her to be such, was, that the Jewish nation, which is here signified by Judah, regarded the internal truths of the representative church no otherwise than as a whore: wherefore also Judah was conjoined with her as with a whore, but not so Tamar with him. As internal truths could not possibly appear otherwise to that nation, therefore here, by her covering herself with a veil, is signified truth obscured. And that the truth of the church is obscured to them, is represented also at this day by their covering themselves with veils in their synagogues. The like was also represented by Moses, when the skin of his faces shone, when he came down from Mount Sinai, that he covered himself with a veil as often as he spoke with the people (Exod. xxxiv. 29 to the end). Moses represented the Word, which is called the law, see the Preface to Genesis xviii., wherefore sometimes it is said the law and the prophets, as Matt. v. 17; xi. 13; xxii. 34, 38 [36, 40]; and sometimes Moses and the prophets, as Luke xvi. 29, 31; xxiv. 27, 44: by the shining of the skin of his faces was represented the internal of the Word, for the face is the internal, nos. 358, 1999, 2434, 3527, 4066, 4796, 4797, for that, as being spiritual, is in the light of heaven: his veiling his face as often as he spoke with the people, represented that internal truth was covered to them, and so obscured that they could not endure anything of light thence.

4860. *And covered herself*: that this signifies thus it was not acknowledged, appears from the signification of covering, as denoting hiding, thus not being acknowledged; see what was said just above, no. 4859.

4861. *And sat in the inner door of the fountains, which is on the way to Timnath*: that this signifies the intermediate to the truths of the church and to falsities, appears from the signification of fountains, as denoting the truths of the church which are from the Word; for a fountain, in the universal sense, is the Word, see nos. 2702, 3096, 3424; in the inner door thereof, denotes in the entrance to those truths; and whereas the external truths, which are of the sense of the letter of the Word, afford an entrance, they are the inner door; which truths,

unless they be illustrated by internal truths, that is, by those which are of the internal sense, present falsities with those who are in evil; wherefore, by the inner door of the fountains, is here signified the intermediate to the truths of the church and to falsities. On the way to Timnath, denotes to the use of the church, for Timnath is a state of consulting for the church, nos. 4855, 4857.

4862. *For she saw that Shelah was grown up, and she was not given unto him for a woman:* that this signifies a clear view that she could not otherwise be conjoined with the religiosity in which the posterity descended from Jacob was, specifically the posterity from Judah, appears from the signification of seeing, as denoting a clear view, see nos. 2150, 2325, 3764, 3863, 4403-4421; the reason why it denotes a clear view that she could not otherwise be conjoined with the religiosity in which the posterity descended from Jacob, specifically the posterity from Judah, was, is, that by Judah that posterity is signified, see nos. 4815, 4842, 4852, consequently the religiosity among them, to which she was conjoined, because she could not be conjoined with Shelah. By Shelah is also represented the idolatrous, nos. 4825, 4826, 4845, with which the truth of the representative church, which is Tamar, could not be conjoined.

4863. Verses 15-18. *And Judah saw her, and thought her to be a harlot; because she had covered her faces. And he turned aside unto her to the way, and said, Grant, I pray thee, that I may come in unto thee: for he knew not that she was his daughter-in-law. And she said, What dost thou give me, that thou mayest come in unto me? And he said, I will send a kid of the she-goats from the flock. And she said, If thou wilt give me a pledge till thou send. And he said, What pledge shall I give thee? And she said, Thy signet, thy pinnace, and thy staff which is in thy hand; and he gave them to her, and came in unto her: and she conceived by him. And Judah saw her,* signifies how the religiosity of the Jewish nation at that time considered the internals of the representative church: *and he thought her to be a harlot,* signifies no otherwise than as falsity: *because she had covered her faces,* signifies that interior things were hidden from them: *and he turned aside unto her to the way,* signifies that he applied himself because he was such: *and he said, Grant, I pray thee, that I may come in unto thee,* signifies the lust of conjunction: *for he knew not that she was his daughter-in-law,* signifies that he did not apperceive it to be the truth of the representative church: *and she said, What dost thou give me, that thou mayest come in unto me?* signifies a reciprocal of conjunction with a condition: *and he said, I will send a kid of the she-goats from the flock,* signifies a pledge of conjunction: *and she said, If thou wilt give me a pledge till*

thou send, signifies a reciprocal if there is certainty : *and he said, What pledge shall I give thee?* signifies that it was certain : *and she said, Thy signet*, signifies a token of consent : *thy panniele*, signifies by truth : *and thy staff which is in thy hand*, signifies by its power : *and he gave them to her*, signifies thus it was certain : *and came in unto her*, signifies conjunction : *and she conceived by him*, signifies thereby reception.

4864. *And Judah saw her* : that this signifies, how the religiosity of the Jewish nation at that time considered the internals of the representative church, appears from the signification of seeing, as denoting apperceiving and understanding, see nos. 2150, 2325, 2807, 3764, 3863, thus considering ; from the representation of Tamar, who in this case is her, as denoting a church representative of spiritual and celestial things, see nos. 4829, 4831, in the present case the internal of that church, because it is the subject treated of, how it was considered and received by the religiosity of the Jewish nation : and from the representation of Judah, as denoting specifically the Jewish nation, see nos. 4815, 4842, consequently the religiosity of that nation ; for where mention is made of a nation in the Word, in the internal sense is meant what relates to the church thereof ; for the internal sense is not at all concerned about the dates and historical accounts of any nation, but only about its quality as to those things which are of the church. Hence it is evident that by Judah seeing her, is signified the manner in which the religiosity of the Jewish church at that time considered the internals of the representative church.

4865. *And he thought her to be a harlot* : that this signifies that they considered it no otherwise than as falsity, appears from the signification of a harlot, as denoting falsity, see nos. 2466, 2729, 3399, thus that the Jewish nation from their religiosity considers the internal of the church no otherwise than as falsity. A harlot denotes falsity, because a marriage represents the heavenly marriage which is that of good and truth, the husband denotes good, and the wife truth, and hence sons denote truths, and daughters goods, and son-in-law and daughter-in-law, father-in-law and mother-in-law, with the several affinities according to their degrees, represent those things which are of the heavenly marriage ; therefore as adulteries and harlotries are opposite, they signify evil and falsity. They are opposite in reality, for they who spend their lives in adultery and harlotry, have no concern at all about good and truth ; the reason is, that genuine conjugal love descends from the heavenly marriage, that is, from the marriage of good and truth : but adulteries and harlotries from the conjunction of evil and falsity, which is from hell, see nos. 2727-² 2759. That the Jewish nation considered, and also at this day considers the internal things of the church no otherwise than

as falsities, is what is signified by Judah's thinking Tamar his daughter-in-law no otherwise than a harlot, and by his conjoining himself with her as with a harlot; by the origin of that nation being such, is represented whence their religiosity originated, and what its quality was. That this nation considers the internal of the church as a whore, or as falsity, is very evident; as for example, if any one should tell them that the internal of the church is that the Messiah, who is predicated in the propheticals of the Word, and whom therefore they expect, is the Lord, this they altogether reject as false. If any one should tell them, that the internal of the church is that the Messiah's kingdom is not worldly and temporal, but heavenly and eternal, this also they pronounce to be false. If any one should tell them, that the rituals of their church represented the Messiah and His heavenly kingdom, they do not know what this means. If any one should tell them, that the internal of the church is the good of charity and the truth of faith, in doctrine and life together, they regard this no otherwise than as false; in like manner in all other cases; yea, at the bare suggestion that the church has an internal, they smile stupidly. The reason is, that they are solely in externals, and indeed in the lowest of externals, namely, the love of earthly things; for above all others they are in avarice, which is altogether earthly. Such persons cannot possibly think otherwise of the interior things of the church, for they are more remote from heavenly light than the rest, and thus more immersed in thick darkness.

4866. *Because she had covered her faces:* that this signifies that interior things were hidden from them, appears from the representation of Tamar, as denoting the representative church, see nos. 4829, 4831: from the signification of covering, as denoting being hidden, and from the signification of faces, as denoting internal things, see nos. 358, 1999, 2434, 3527, 3573, 4066, 4326, 4796-4799. Hence it is evident, that by covering her faces, is signified that the interior things of the church were hidden from them; see above, nos. 4859, 4865.

4867. *And he turned aside unto her to the way:* that this signifies that he applied himself because he was such, appears from the signification of a way, as denoting truth, see nos. 627, 2333, 3123, 3142, 3477, thus in the opposite sense falsity; in the present case falsity, because he accounted her as a harlot, by whom falsity is signified, see above, no. 4865; on this account also it is said that he turned aside to the way, for turning aside is predicated of falsity, see nos. 4815, 4816.

4868. *And he said, Grant, I pray thee, that I may come in unto thee:* that this signifies the lust of conjunction, appears from the signification of coming or entering in to any one, as denoting being conjoined, see no. 4820; that it denotes lust,

such as that of conjunction with a harlot, in the internal sense, with falsity, is evident. That the Jewish nation, which is here signified by Judah (nos. 4815, 4842, 4864), considered the internal truth of the representative church no otherwise than as falsity, and at this day so considers it, see above, no. 4865: the subject now treated of in this passage is, that still this nation conjoined itself with it, yet not as with a wife, but as with a harlot, that is, not as with truth but as with falsity; lust is predicated of conjunction with falsity, as of conjunction with a harlot. All they conjoin themselves with internal truth as with a harlot, who believe only the external, that is, the literal sense of the Word, and entirely reject all its internal or spiritual sense: but principally they, who apply the external or literal sense of the Word to favour the lusts of the love of self and of the world, or the lusts of domination and gain; they who do this, cannot possibly view internal truth in any other manner than as above described, and if they conjoin themselves with it, they do it from lust, like that of conjunction with a harlot. This is done especially by those who are of the Jewish nation, and also by those who in the Word are meant by Babylon; but not by those who indeed believe in simplicity the literal sense of the Word, and yet live according to those things which are of the internal sense, namely, in love and charity, and thence in faith, for these are of the internal sense of the Word; neither by those who teach these from the literal sense; for the internal and external senses agree in these two precepts, that every one ought to love the Lord above all things, and his neighbor as himself. That the Jewish nation regards internal truth as a harlot, and if it conjoins itself therewith, that it does so from lust as of conjunction with a harlot, may be illustrated by the following examples. If they are told that the Word is holy, yea, even most holy, also that every tittle therein is holy, they acknowledge it, and conjoin themselves, but from such a lust as above described: for they believe it to be holy in the letter, and not that what is holy flows in through it with those who are in the affection of good and of truth whilst they read it. Again, if they are told that several who are named in the Word, are to be venerated as saints, as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Aaron, David, they acknowledge it and conjoin themselves, but from a like lust; for they believe that those persons were chosen in preference to others, and are thence holy, and on this account are to be worshiped as deities; when yet their holiness is from no other source than this, that they represented the Lord, and a representative holiness does not at all affect the person; and moreover, the life of every one without distinction remains with him after death. Again, if they are told that the ark, which they had in their possession, the temple, the altar of burnt-offering, the altar of incense, the bread upon

the table, the candlestick with the lights, the perpetual fire, the sacrifices, the perfumes, the oil, also the garments of Aaron, especially the breastplate on which was the Urim and Thummim, were holy, they acknowledge it and conjoin themselves, but from the lust above described; for they believe those things to have been holy in themselves, thus that the wood, the stone, the gold, the silver, the bread, the fire, were holy, and this interiorly, because Jehovah was in them, or that the holiness of Jehovah applied to them was actually in them. This is their internal truth, which yet is respectively falsity; for what is holy is only in good and truth, which is from the Lord in love to Him and in charity towards the neighbour, and thence in faith; consequently in none but in living subjects, that is, in men who receive those principles from the Lord. Again, if they are told that the Christian church is one with the church which was instituted among them, but that it is internal, whereas this latter was external, so that when the church instituted among them is stripped of its externals, and made naked, the Christian church appears, this they do not acknowledge any otherwise than as a whore, that is, as falsity; nevertheless, many of them, who are converted from Judaism to Christianity, conjoin themselves with that truth, but also from the lust above described. Such things in the Word are frequently called whoredoms. Those who are signified in the Word by Babylon think in like manner of the internal truths of the church; but as they know internal things, and acknowledge them in childhood, yet deny them in adult age, they are described in the Word by filthy adulteries and criminal copulations; for they are profanations.

4869. *For he knew not that she was his daughter-in-law:* that this signifies that he did not perceive it to be the truth of the representative church, appears from the signification of a daughter-in-law, as denoting the truth of the church adjoined to its good, see no. 4843. The truth of the representative church is signified, because by Tamar, who in this case is the daughter-in-law, is represented a church representative of spiritual and celestial things, nos. 4829, 4831; on this subject see what was shown above, nos. 4865, 4866, 4868.

4870. *And she said, What dost thou give me, that thou mayest come in unto me?* that this signifies a reciprocal of conjunction with a condition, appears from the signification of coming in unto me, as denoting conjunction, see nos. 4820, 4868; that it is a reciprocal with a condition, is evident without explanation.

4871. *And he said, I will send a kid of the she-goats from the flock:* that this signifies a pledge of conjunction, appears from the signification of a kid of the she-goats, as denoting the innocence of the external or natural man, see no. 3519; and inasmuch as it is innocence, it is a pledge of conjugal love, or a

pledge of conjunction, for genuine conjugal love is innocence, see no. 2736. Hence it was a received custom among the ancients, when they went in anew to their wives, to send before a kid of the she-goats; as is also manifest from what is related of Samson, in the book of Judges: "It came to pass after days, in the days of wheat harvest, that Samson visited his wife with a kid of the she-goats; for he said, *I will enter in unto my wife into the chamber*" (xv. 1); in like manner in the present case, but as the promised kid of the she-goats was not to be accepted, Tamar required a pledge. It is said a pledge of conjunction, not a conjugal pledge, because on the part of Judah it was such conjunction as has place with a harlot.

4872. *And she said, If thou wilt give me a pledge till thou send:* that this signifies a reciprocal if there is certainty, appears from what Tamar said above, "What dost thou give me, that thou mayest come in unto me?" as signifying a reciprocal of conjunction with a condition, no. 4870, in the present case a reciprocal if there be certainty, because a pledge was for the sake of certainty, that the promise might be granted.

4873. *And he said, What pledge shall I give thee?* that this signifies that it was certain, appears from the signification of a pledge, as denoting thence certainty, see no. 4872; that it is certain, is evident also from what now follows, that the pledge was given.

4874. *And she said, Thy signet:* that this signifies a token of consent, appears from the signification of a signet, as denoting a token of consent. The reason of this signification is, that in ancient times decrees were confirmed by a signet (or seal); wherefore by the signet, the confirmation itself is properly signified, and testification that it was so. Tamar's asking for his signet, pannicle, and staff, as a pledge that the kid of the she-goats would be sent, which afterwards she did not accept, involves an arcanum which cannot possibly be known without the internal sense; there is an arcanum, because the kids of the she-goats signified the genuine conjugal principle, consequently the internal (for everything genuine is at the same time internal), which was not on the part of Judah, wherefore neither did she accept the kid of the she-goats, as is evident from what follows; but instead thereof she assumed an external, with which the internal of the church, signified by Tamar, might be conjoined; the external of the church is signified by the signet, the pannicle, and the staff; by the signet, the consent itself; by the pannicle, external truth; and by the staff, the power of that truth; those things also are pledges of
² the conjunction of the external or natural man. The conjunction of internal truth with the external, or with the religiosity of the Jewish nation, is represented by the conjunction of

Tamar with Judah, as of the daughter-in-law with the father-in-law under the pretext of the duty of the husband's brother; and the conjunction of the religiosity of the Jewish nation with the internal of the church, is represented by the conjunction of Judah with Tamar as with a harlot. The conjunctions also are altogether alike; but their quality cannot be so well explained to the apprehension; it appears manifestly before angels and good spirits, for it is exhibited to them in the light of heaven, in which the arcana of the Word appear evident as in clear day; it is otherwise in the light of the world with man; we will only say a few words on the subject. The representatives which were instituted among the posterity of Jacob, were not exactly similar to those which were in the Ancient church; they were for the most part similar to those which prevailed in the church instituted by Eber, which was called the Hebrew church: in this were several new kinds of worship, such as burnt-offerings and sacrifices, which were unknown in the Ancient church, besides others; the internal of the church was not so conjoined with these representatives, as with the representatives of the Ancient church: but how the internal of the church was conjoined with the representatives among the Jewish nation, and how the latter were in their turn conjoined with the internal of the church, is described in the internal sense by the conjunction of Tamar with Judah, as a daughter-in-law with a father-in-law, under the pretext of the duty of a husband's brother, and by the conjunction of Judah with Tamar as with a harlot. Concerning the Hebrew church, see nos. 1238, 1241, 1327, 1343, 3031, 4516, 4517; and that the sacrifices in this church were not in the Ancient church, nos. 923, 1128, 1343, 2180, 2818.

4875. *Thy pannicle*: that this signifies by truth, namely, a token of consent, appears from the signification of a pannicle,* as denoting truth. A pannicle denotes truth, because it is amongst the things which have relation to garments; and by garments in general are signified truths, for as garments clothe the flesh, so truths clothe good, nos. 297, 2132, 2576, 4545, 4763; therefore among the ancients, everything with which they were clad signified some special and particular truth; hence the coat signified one truth, the cloak another, the outermost garment (*toгу*) another, the coverings of the head also, as the cap and turban, another; the coverings of the thighs and feet likewise, as breeches and hose, another, and so forth; but the pannicle signified outermost or lowest truth; it was made of threads twisted together, by which are signified the determinations of such truth. The pannicle also signifies

* The term *pannicle* literally signifies a small piece of cloth, applied of old in the way of dress, but whose *specific* application and use are at this day unknown. [Tr.]

such truth in this passage in Moses: "Every open vessel, upon which there is not a *pannicle* for a covering, it is unclean" (Numb. xix. 15); whereby was signified, that nothing should be indeterminate, for whatsoever is indeterminate is open; there are also outermost truths, to which interior truths are determined, and in which they terminate.

4876. *And thy staff which is in thy hand*: that this signifies by the power of that truth, appears from the signification of a staff, as denoting power, of which we shall speak presently; and from the signification of the hand, as also denoting power, see nos. 878, 3091, 3387, 3563. It is said, "Which is in thy hand," because the power of that truth, namely, the lowest, is signified, such as appertained to the religiosity of the Jewish nation, which is here denoted by Judah. That power is predicated of truth, see nos. 3091, 3563. Frequent mention is made in the Word of a staff, and it is wonderful that scarcely any one at this day knows that anything in the spiritual world was represented by it: as where Moses was ordered, as often as miracles were wrought, to lift up his staff, whereby also they were wrought. This was known even among the Gentiles, as may appear from their fables, in which staffs are ascribed to magicians. The reason why a staff signifies power is, that it is a support, for it supports the hand and arm, and thereby the whole body: wherefore a staff assumes the signification of that part which it proximately supports, namely, of the hand and arm, by both of which in the Word is signified the power of truth; that the hand and arm also correspond thereto in the Grand Man, will be seen at the end of the chapters. That power was represented by a staff, is evident, as was said, from what was related of Moses, namely, "that he was ordered to take a *staff*, with which he was to do miracles; and that he took the *staff of God* in his hand" (Exod. iv. 17, 20). The waters in Egypt being smitten with *the staff*, "became blood" (vii. 15-20); on *stretching out the staff* over the rivers, frogs were produced (viii. 1-11 [5-15]); the dust being smitten *by the staff*, lice were made (viii. 12-15 [16-19]); *the staff being stretched out towards heaven*, there was hail (ix. 23); that *the staff being stretched out over the earth*, locusts were produced (x. 3-20); as the hand is the principal, by which is signified power, and a staff is the instrumental, therefore also miracles were wrought when *the hand was stretched out* (x. 12, 13); when *the hand was lifted up towards heaven*, there was thick darkness over the land of Egypt (x. 21, 22); and on *stretching out the hand* over the Red sea, the sea became dry by an east wind; and again on *stretching out the hand*, the waters returned (xiv. 21, 26, 27).
 3 Moreover, when the rock of Horeb was smitten *by a staff*, the waters flowed forth (Exod. xvii. 5, 6; Numb. xx. 7-11). When Joshua fought against Amalek: "Moses said unto Joshua,

Choose out men (*viri*) for us, and go forth, fight with Amalek : tomorrow I will stand on the head of the hill, and *the staff of God shall be in my hand*, . . . And it came to pass, when Moses lifted up *his hand*, Israel prevailed ; and when he let down *his hand*, Amalek prevailed” (Exod. xvii. 9, 11). From these passages it is very evident that the staff, as the hand, represented power ; and in the supreme sense, the Divine omnipotence of the Lord : and hence also it is evident, that at that time representatives constituted the externals of the church, and that the internals, which are spiritual and celestial things such as are in heaven, corresponded thereto, and that hence was their efficacy ; from this consideration it is also evident how insane they are, who believe that there was any power in the staff, or in the hand of Moses, by transfusion. That a staff denotes power in ⁴ the spiritual sense, is also evident from several passages in the prophets ; as in Isaiah : “ Behold, the Lord Jehovah Zebaoth removeth from Jerusalem . . . *the staff and the stay, the whole staff of bread, and the whole staff of water*” (iii. 1), where the staff of bread denotes support and power from the good of love ; the staff of water, support and power from the truth of faith. That bread is the good of love, see nos. 276, 680, 2165, 2177, 3464, 3478, 3735, 3813, 4211, 4217, 4735 ; and that water is the truth of faith, nos. 28, 680, 739, 2702, 3058, 3424. The staff of bread is mentioned in like manner in Ezekiel iv. 16 ; v. 16 ; xiv. 13 ; Psalm cv. 16. Again, in Isaiah : “ The ⁵ Lord Jehovah Zebaoth said, O my people, the inhabitant of Zion, be not afraid of Asshur, *who will smite thee with a rod, and lift a staff upon thee* in the way of Egypt. . . . Jehovah shall stir up against him a scourge, according to the slaughter of Midian in the rock of Oreb ; and *his staff shall be upon the sea*, which he will lift up in the way of Egypt” (x. 24, 26) ; where a staff denotes power from reasoning and science, such as is the power of those who reason from scientifics against the truths of faith, and pervert them or make light of them ; these things are signified by the rod with which Asshur will smite, and by the staff which he will lift up in the way of Egypt. That Asshur denotes reasoning, see no. 1186 ; and Egypt, science, nos. 1164, 1165, 1186, 1462. In like manner ⁶ Zechariah : “ The pride of Asshur shall be cast down, and the *staff of Egypt* shall depart” (x. 11). In Isaiah : “ Thou hast trusted on *the staff of a bruised reed*, on Egypt ; whereon, when any one leaneth, it entereth into his hand, and pierceth it through” (xxxvi. 6). Egypt denotes scientifics, as above : power from them in spiritual things is the staff of a bruised reed : the hand which it enters and pierces, is power from the Word. Again : “ Jehovah hath broken the *staff of the wicked, the rod of those that have dominion*” (xiv. 5). A staff and a rod manifestly denote power. In Jeremiah : “ Grieve ye, all ⁷

ye circuits of Moab, and say, How is the *staff of strength* broken, the *staff of beauty (decus)*" (xlvi. 17), where the staff of strength denotes power from good, and the staff of beauty, power from truth. In Hosea: "My people ask their wood, and the *staff thereof* answereth them; for the spirit of whoredom hath seduced them" (iv. 12). Asking wood, denotes consulting evils: the staff answering, denotes that falsity is thence, which has power from the evil which they confirm: the spirit of whoredom denotes the life of falsity from evil. In David: "Yea, when I walk in the valley of shade, I will fear no evil to myself, for Thou art with me; *Thy rod* and *Thy staff*, they comfort me" (Psalm xxiii. 4); Thy rod and Thy staff denote the Divine truth and good, to which belongs power. Again: "*The staff of wickedness* shall not fall upon the lot of the just" (exxv. 3). Again: "Thou shalt shatter them with a *rod of iron*; as the vessels of a potter thou shalt disperse them" (ii. 9). A rod of iron denotes the power of spiritual truth in natural, for all natural truth, in which there is spiritual truth, has power: iron denotes natural truth, see nos. 425, 426. In like manner in the Apocalypse: "To him who overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, will I give Power over the nations, that *he may feed them with a rod of iron*; as the vessels of a potter they shall be shattered" (ii. 26, 27; see also xii. 5; xix. 15). Inasmuch as a staff represented the power of truth, that is, the power of good through truth, therefore kings had sceptres, formed like short staves; for by kings the Lord is represented as to truth: the kingship itself denotes the Divine truth, nos. 1672, 1728, 2015, 2069, 3670, 4581: the sceptre denotes the power belonging to them, not by dignity, but by the truth which ought to rule, nor any other truth than that which is from good, thus principally the Divine truth; and with Christians, the Lord, from Whom is all Divine truth.

4877. *And he gave them to her*: that this signifies that thus it was certain, appears from the signification of the pledge which Tamar requested, and which was given to her, as denoting what is certain, see nos. 4872, 4873.

4878. *And came in unto her*: that this signifies conjunction, appears from the signification of coming or entering in unto any one, as denoting conjunction, see also above, nos. 4820, 4868, 4870.

4879. *And she conceived by him*: that this signifies reception thereby, appears from the signification of conceiving, as denoting reception, see nos. 3860, 3868, 3919; but what the quality of the reception was, see no. 4874.

4880. Verses 19-23. *And she arose, and went, and removed her veil from upon her, and put on the garments of her widowhood. And Judah sent the kid of the she-goats in the hand of his companion the Adullamite, to take the pledge from the hand of*

the woman; and he found her not. And he asked the men of that place, saying, Where is that whore in the fountains by the way? And they said, There was no whore there. And he returned to Judah, and said, I have not found her; and also the men of the place said, There was no whore there. And Judah said, Let her take to herself, peradventure we shall become a contempt: behold, I have sent this kid, and thou hast not found her. And she arose, signifies elevation: and went, signifies life: and removed her veil from upon her, signifies that the obscurity [was dissipated]: and put on the garments of her widowhood, signifies intelligence; and Judah sent the kid of the she-goats, signifies a conjugal pledge: in the hand of his companion the Adullamite, signifies by falsity: to take the pledge from the hand of the woman, signifies in the place of external pledges: and he found her not, signifies because there was no conjugal [principle] on his part: and he asked the men of that place, saying, signifies that truths were consulted: Where is that whore, signifies whether it was falsity: in the fountains by the way, signifies that it appeared as truth: and they said, signifies perception from truths: There was no whore there, signifies that it was not falsity: and he returned to Judah, signifies reflection: and he said, I have not found her, signifies that this cannot be discovered by falsity: and also the men of the place said, There was no whore there, signifies perception from truths that it was not falsity: and Judah said, Let her take to herself, signifies that it was indifferent to him: peradventure we shall become a contempt, signifies although it was a disgrace: behold, I have sent this kid, signifies that it was enough that there is a pledge: and thou hast not found her, signifies if there be not a conjugal [principle].

4881. *And she arose*: that this signifies elevation, appears from the signification of arising, as involving some elevation, see nos. 2401, 2785, 2912, 2927, 3171, 4103; the elevation signified by arising, is in the spiritual sense from an obscure state into a clearer, as from a state of ignorance into a state of intelligence, for thereby man is elevated from a state of the light of the world, into a state of the light of heaven.

4882. *And went*: that this signifies life, appears from the signification of going, as denoting living, see nos. 3335, 3690. That in the internal sense going denotes living, appears indeed very remote or abstracted from the ideas of thought in which man is, because man is in space and in time, and has formed therefrom the ideas of his thought, as an idea of going, of progressing, of journeying, of sojourning, and of moving: as these things exist in space, and also in time, and hence space and time are joined to the ideas concerning them, it is difficult for man to conceive, that by them are signified states of life. But when the idea concerning those things is laid aside or put off,

there results the spiritual thing which is signified; for in the spiritual world or in heaven nothing of space and time enters the ideas, but instead thereof the things which are of the state of life, see nos. 1274, 1382, 2625, 2788, 2837, 3356, 3404, 3827, 4814. It appears indeed to spirits and angels, that they also progress and move from place to place, exactly, indeed, as it appears to men; but still they are changes of the state of the life which produce that appearance; as it appears to them, equally as to men, that they live from themselves, when yet they do not live from themselves, but from the Divine of the Lord, from Whom is the all of life. These appearances, with the angels, are called real, because they appear as they really are. I have occasionally spoken with spirits concerning these appearances; and they who are not in good, consequently neither in truth, are unwilling to hear that it is an appearance that they live from themselves, for they desire to live from themselves. But it was shewn them by living experience, that they do not live from themselves, and that progressions from place to place are changes and progressions of the state of life; and they were likewise told, that it may suffice them to know no otherwise than that they have life from themselves, and that they could not have more, if it was in them of themselves; but that still it is better to know how the case is, because then they are in the truth, and if they are in the truth, they are also in the light of heaven, for the light of heaven is the very truth itself from the Divine of the Lord; thus also neither would they claim to themselves good, neither would evil thereby adhere to them; the angels are in that truth, not by knowledge only, but also by perception. That times and spaces in the spiritual world are states of life, and that the all of life is from the Lord, may appear from the following experience. Every spirit and angel sees the good to the right, and the evil to the left, and this to whatsoever quarter he turns himself; if he looks towards the east, the good and the evil so appear to him, in like manner if he looks to the west, and also if to the south or the north. This is the case with every spirit and angel; so that were two looking, the one towards the east, and the other towards the west, still to each the good appear on the right, and the evil on the left; in like manner it appears to those who are remote from those who are seen, although they were to the back of them. Hence it may be concluded of a certainty, that the all of life is from the Lord, or that the Lord is in the life of every one; for the Lord appears there as a sun, and on His right are the good or the sheep, and on His left are the evil or the goats; hence the case is similar with every one, because the Lord is the all of life. This cannot appear otherwise than as a paradox to man, because, so long as he is in the world, he has ideas from worldly things, consequently from space and time; whereas in

the spiritual world, as was said above, the ideas are not from space and time, but from the state of the affections and thoughts thence. This is also the reason why spaces and times in the Word signify states.

4883. *And removed her veil from upon her*: that this signifies that the obscurity was dissipated, appears from the signification of covering herself with a veil, as denoting obscuring the truth, see above, no. 4859; hence removing the veil, denotes dissipating that obscurity.

4884. *And put on the garments of her widowhood*: that this signifies intelligence, appears from the signification of a widow, as denoting one who is in truth without good, but who still desires to be led by good, see above, no. 4844; and from the signification of garments, as denoting truths, see nos. 297, 2576, 4545, 4763. These things, taken together, signify intelligence, because nothing but truths constitute intelligence, for they who are in truths from good, are in intelligence: the intellectual mind is in the light of heaven, by means of truths from good, and the light of heaven is intelligence, because it is the Divine truth from the Divine good. A further reason why putting on the garments of widowhood here signifies intelligence, is, that a widow in the genuine sense denotes one who is in truth, and desires to be led by good into the truth of intelligence, as was also shewn above, no. 4844, thus into intelligence. We will briefly explain how this is, in order that it may be known. The truth with man is not the truth of intelligence, until it is led by good, and when it is led by good, it then first becomes the truth of intelligence; for truth has not life from itself, but from good, and this, when man lives according to truth, for then it infuses itself into man's will, and from his will into his actions, thus into the whole man:—the truth, which man only knows or apprehends, remains outside of his will, thus outside of his life, for the will of man is his life; but when man wills the truth, it is then in the threshold of his life; and when from willing he comes to do it, the truth in such ease is in the whole man; and when he frequently does it, it then not only recurs from habit, but also from affection, and thereby from freedom. Let any one who pleases consider whether anything can give character to man, except that which he does from his will; what he only thinks, and does not do, and still more what he thinks and is not willing to do, is no otherwise than outside of the man, and is dispersed like chaff by the least wind: it is also so dispersed in the other life; hence it may be known what faith is without works. From these considerations now it is evident what the truth of intelligence is, namely, that it is truth from good: truth is predicated of the understanding, and good of the will, or, what is the same thing, truth is of doctrine and good is of life.

4885. *And Judah sent the kid of the she-goats*: that this signifies a conjugal pledge, appears from the signification of a kid of the she-goats, as denoting a pledge of conjugal love, or a pledge of conjunction, see above, no. 4871.

4886. *In the hand of his companion the Adullamite*: that this signifies by falsity, appears from the representation of Chirah the Adullamite, who was the companion of Judah, as denoting falsity, see nos. 4817, 4854.

4887. *To receive the pledge from the hand of the woman*: that this signifies in the place of external pledges, appears from the signification of the signet, the pannicle, and the staff, which were the pledge, as being pledges of the conjunction of the external or natural man, thus external pledges, no. 4874.

4888. *And he found her not*: that this signifies because there was not a conjugal [principle] on the part of Judah, [appears from what has been already said,] for he entered in to her, not as to a wife, but as to a harlot; wherefore neither was Tamar willing to receive a kid of the she-goats, by which was signified a conjugal pledge, no. 4885; nor indeed was there a genuine conjugal [principle] on the part of Tamar, for she was as a daughter-in-law with a father-in-law under pretext of the duty of the husband's brother; these things are signified by his not finding her.

4889. *And he asked the men of that place [saying]*: that this signifies that truths were consulted, appears from the signification of asking, as denoting consulting; and from the signification of men (*viri*), as denoting truths, see nos. 265, 749, 1007, 3134, 3309; the men of the place are truths as to the state of that thing, for place denotes state, nos. 2625, 2837, 3356, 3387.

4890. *Where is that whore*: that this signifies whether it was falsity, appears from the signification of a whore or harlot, as denoting falsity, see no. 4865.

4891. *In the fountains by the way?* that this signifies that it appeared as truth, appears from the signification of fountains, as denoting the truths of the church, see nos. 2702, 3096, 3424, 4861; it is said by the way, because a way is predicated of truth, and in the opposite sense of falsity, nos. 627, 2333, 3123, 3142; and whereas it is asked, "where is that whore in the fountains by the way?" thereby is signified whether it was falsity which appeared as truth.

4892. *And they said*: that this signifies perception from truths, appears from the signification of saying, in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perceiving, see nos. 1791, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1898, 1919, 2080, 2619, 2862, 3509. The reason why it is perception from truths, is, that they were the men (*viri*) of the place who said; the men of the place denote truths, see just above, no. 4889.

4893. *There was no whore there*: that this signifies that it was

not falsity, appears from the signification of a whore or harlot, as denoting falsity, as above, no. 4890. What these things, which have been hitherto explained as to the signification of the expressions, involve in the series, may in some sort appear from what was said above, nos. 4865, 4868, 4874; and, moreover, they are such as cannot be apprehended, unless the quality of the conjunction between the internal and the external truth of the Jewish church be known, both on the part of the internal truth represented by Tamar, and on the part of the external represented by Judah. As these are among things unknown, if they were further explained, they would fall into shade, thus into no idea of the understanding; for the understanding, which is the sight of the internal man, has its light and its shade: those things fall into its shade, which do not coincide with the things of which it before had some notion; nevertheless each of these things in the series, with innumerable others which cannot even be comprehended by man, enter clearly into the light of the understanding of the angels; hence it is evident what is the quality and quantity of angelic intelligence respectively [to that of men].

4894. *And he returned to Judah:* that this signifies reflection, may appear from this consideration, that by the Adullamite the companion of Judah, is signified falsity, see nos. 4817, 4854, 4886; and when falsity is said to return and relate what had happened, as is here said of the companion of Judah, nothing else is signified than a recalling to mind, and reflection how the case is.

4895. *And said, I have not found her:* that this signifies, that this cannot be discovered by falsity, appears from the signification of not having found, as denoting not having discovered, and as the Adullamite says this, by whom is signified falsity, as above, no. 4894, it follows, that by his saying, "I have not found her," is signified that falsity could not discover it, or that this cannot be discovered by falsity.

4896. *And also the men of the place said, There was no whore there:* that this signifies a perception from truths that it was not falsity, appears from what was said just above, nos. 4892, 4893, where similar words occur.

4897. *And Judah said, Let her take to herself:* that this signifies that it was indifferent to him, may appear from the affection in these words, as denoting indignation and thence indifference.

4898. *Peradventure we shall become a contempt:* that this signifies although it was a disgrace, appears from the signification of becoming a contempt, as denoting disgrace.

4899. *Behold, I have sent this kid:* that this signifies that it was sufficient that there is a pledge, appears from the signification of a kid of the she-goats, as denoting a pledge of conjugal

love or of conjunction, see no. 4871; in the present case only a pledge, because the kid was not accepted, because, as was said above, there was not a conjugal [principle]; and as this was the reason, therefore by the expression, "Thou hast not found her," is signified if there be not a conjugal [principle]; this also flows from indifference, concerning which see no. 4897. It is needless to explain these things further, for the reason spoken of above, in no. 4893, namely, that they would fall into the shade of the understanding, and the things which fall into that shade, fall also into disbelief; as that there must be a conjugal [principle] in order that there may be a church, namely, the conjugal [principle] between truth and good; also that there must be an internal in the external, and that without those two there is nothing of a church; the subjects here treated of in the internal sense are these [principles], and their quality in the Jewish church, namely, that respectively to that nation there was nothing internal in the external, but respectively to the statutes and laws themselves abstractedly

2 from the nation, there was. Who at this day believes any other, than that the church was with the Jewish nation, yea, that this nation was chosen and loved above all others, and this chiefly because so many and so great miracles were wrought among them, and because so many prophets were sent to them, and also because they had the Word among them? When yet that nation in itself had nothing of the church, for it was not in any charity, being altogether ignorant what genuine charity is. It was also void of faith in the Lord. It knew that He was to come, but supposed that it was to raise them above all in the universe; and because this was not done, it altogether rejected Him, being unwilling to know anything concerning His heavenly kingdom. These things, which are the internals of the church, that nation did not even acknowledge in doctrine, still less in life. From these considerations alone it may

3 be concluded, that there was nothing of the church in that nation. It is one thing for the church to be among a nation, and another thing for the church to be in a nation; as for example; the Christian church is among those who have the Word, and who from doctrine preach the Lord, but still there is nothing of the church in them, unless they are in the marriage of good and truth, that is, unless they are in charity towards the neighbor, and thence in faith; thus unless the internals of the church are in the externals. The church is not in those, who are only in externals separate from internals; neither is it in those, who are in faith separate from charity; nor in those, who acknowledge the Lord from doctrine, but not in life; hence it is evident, that it is one thing for the church to be among a

4 nation, and another thing for it to be in a nation. The subject treated of in the internal sense in this chapter is the church

among, and in, the Jewish nation; the quality of the church among that nation, is described by the conjunction of Tamar with Judah, under pretext of the duty of the husband's brother, and the quality of the church in that nation, is described by the conjunction of Judah with Tamar as with a harlot; but to explain those things more specifically is needless, for the reason spoken of above, inasmuch as they would fall, as was said, into the shade of the understanding. That the shade of the understanding is in these things, may be manifest from this consideration, that at this day scarcely any one knows what the internal of the church is; or that charity towards the neighbor consists in willing, and from willing in acting, and hence that faith consists in perceiving: when this is unknown, and still more when it is denied (as it is by those who make faith saving without the works of charity), into what a shade must not those things fall, which are here said in the internal sense concerning the conjunction of the internal with the external of the church among, and in, the Jewish nation. They who do not know that charity is the internal, and thus the essential of the church, stand at the most remote distance from the first step towards understanding such things, and consequently from the innumerable and ineffable things which are in heaven, where the things which are of love to the Lord and of love towards the neighbor are the all of life, consequently the all of wisdom and of intelligence.

4900. Verses 24-26. *And it came to pass, about three months after, and it was told Judah, saying, Tamar thy daughter-in-law hath committed whoredom; and behold! also, she is with child by whoredoms. And Judah said, Bring her forth, and let her be burnt. She was brought forth, and she sent to her father-in-law, saying, By the man whose these are, I am with child: and she said, Acknowledge, I pray thee, whose are this signet, and pinnace, and staff. And Judah acknowledged, and said, She is more just than I; because I gave her not to Shelah my son: and he added no more to know her. And it came to pass, about three months after,* signifies a new state: *that it was told Judah,* signifies communication: *saying, Tamar thy daughter-in-law hath committed whoredom,* signifies perception at that time that it is false that any conjugal [principle] intervenes: *and behold! also, she is with child by whoredoms,* signifies, and that hence anything can be produced: *and Judah said,* signifies sentence from the religiosity in which the Jewish nation was: *Bring her forth, and let her be burnt,* signifies that it ought to be extirpated: *she was brought forth,* signifies it was nearly effected: *and she sent to her father-in-law,* signifies insinuation: *saying, By the man whose these are, I am with child,* signifies that such [a principle] was in their religiosity: *and she said, Acknowledge, I pray thee, whose are this signet, and pinnace, and staff,* signi-

fies that it might be known from the pledges: *and Judah acknowledged*, signifies that being his, he affirmed: *and he said, She is more just than I*, signifies that there was no conjunction of the external with the internal, but of the internal with the external: *because I gave her not to Shelah my son*, signifies because the external was such: *and he added no more to know her*, signifies that there was no more any conjunction.

4901. *And it came to pass, about three months after*: that this signifies a new state, appears from the signification of three, as denoting what is complete, and hence the last and the first, or the end and the beginning, together, see nos. 1825, 2788, 4495; and from the signification of a month, as denoting a state, see no. 3814. For all times in the internal sense signify states, as an hour, a day, a week, a month, a year, an age; and times of times, as mid-day, evening, night, morning, which are times of the day; and summer, autumn, winter, spring, which are times of the year; and also times of age, as infancy and childhood, youth, adult age, old age, all which with several others signify states: what is meant by states, see no. 4850. The reason why times signify states, is, that times are not given in the other life; the progression of the life of spirits and angels appears indeed as in time, but they have no thought from times, as men in the world have, but from states of the life, and this without notion of times: a further reason is, that the progressions of their life are not distinguished into ages, for in that world they do not grow old, and because there are no days nor years there, inasmuch as the sun there, which is the Lord, is always rising and never sets; hence no notion of time enters their thoughts, but a notion of state and of its progressions; notions are taken from those things which are and exist before the senses. These things must needs appear as paradoxical: but the reason of their so appearing, is, that man, in every single idea of his thought, has something adjoined from time and space; hence his memory and recollection, and hence also his lower thought, the ideas of which are called material; but that memory, out of which come such ideas, is quiescent in the other life; they who are in that life are in the interior memory, and in the ideas of its thought, and thought from this latter memory has not times and spaces adjoined to it, but instead thereof states and their progressions; hence also it is that they correspond, and in consequence of such correspondence that times in the Word signify states. Man has an exterior memory, which is proper to him in the body, and also an interior memory, which is proper to his spirit, see nos. 2469–2494. The reason why “about three months after,” signifies a new state, is, that by months, into which also times in the world are distinguished, is signified state, and by three is signified the last and the first, or the end and the beginning, together, as was said above; as in the

spiritual world there is a continual progression of states from one into another, consequently in the last or end of every state there is a first or beginning, hence continuity, therefore by the expression, "about three months after," is signified a new state. The case is similar in the church, which is the spiritual world or the Lord's kingdom on Earth: the last of the church with one nation is always the first of the church with another. As the last is thus continued into the first, it is occasionally said of the Lord, that He is the Last and the First, as in Isaiah xli. 4; xlv. 6; Apoc. xxi. 6; xxii. 13; whereby in the respective sense is signified what is perpetual, and in the supreme sense what is eternal.

4902. *That it was told Judah:* that this signifies communication, appears from the signification of being told, as denoting communication, see above, no. 4856.

4903. *Saying, Tamar thy daughter-in-law hath committed whoredom:* that this signifies perception at that time that it is false that any conjugal [principle] intervenes, appears from the signification of saying, in the historicals of the Word, as denoting perception, see above, no. 4892; from the signification of committing whoredom, as denoting falsity, see nos. 2466, 2729, 3399, 4865; from the representation of Tamar, as denoting the internal of the representative church, see also above, no. 4864; and from the signification of a daughter-in-law, as denoting the truth of the church, see nos. 4843, 4869. Hence, by the above words, "saying, Tamar thy daughter-in-law hath committed whoredom," is signified perception at that time that it is false that any conjugal [principle] intervenes. How these things are in the series, see above, nos. 4864-4866; namely, that the Jewish nation from their religiosity perceived the internal of the church no otherwise than as a whore, and its preaching, and life according thereto, as whoredom; for they who are in the external alone without the internal, consider the internal of the church no otherwise, since they call that false which is true, and that true which is false; the reason is, that no one can see whether a thing be false or true from the external alone, but from the internal; there must be internal sight to judge of those things which are of external sight, and the internal sight, in order to do so, must be altogether in the light of heaven; and it is not in the light of heaven, unless it is in faith in the Lord, and from that faith reads the Word. That the Jewish nation was in the external without the ² internal, and therefore believed truth to be falsity, and contrariwise, is evident from their doctrinal tenet, that it was allowable to hate an enemy; and also from their life, for they hated all who were not of their religiosity, yea, they believed they were doing what was well-pleasing to Jehovah, and were serving Him, when they treated the nations with barbarity and

cruelty, by exposing their bodies, when they were slain, to be devoured by wild beasts and birds, by cutting them alive with saws, lacerating them with harrows and axes of iron, and making them pass through the brick-kiln (2 Sam. xii. 31); yea, it was also in accordance with their doctrinals, to treat a companion nearly in a like manner, who for any cause was a declared enemy. Hence it may appear plainly enough, that there was nothing internal in their religiosity; if any one had said to them then, that such things were against the internal of the church, they would have replied that this was false. That they were merely in externals, and altogether ignorant of what the internal is, and led a life contrary to the internal, is also evident from what the Lord teaches in Matthew v. 21-48.

4904. *Behold! also, she is with child by whoredoms:* that hereby is signified, and that hence anything can be produced, appears from the signification of bearing in the womb, or being with child, as denoting producing something; for by the seed is signified the truth of faith, and by conception its reception; hence by bearing in the womb, or being with child, is signified producing; and from the signification of whoredom, as denoting the falsity from their religiosity, as above, no. 4903; hence it is evident, that by these words, "saying, Tamar thy daughter-in-law hath committed whoredom; behold, also, she is with child by whoredoms," is signified perception that it is false that any conjugal [principle] intervenes, and that hence anything can be produced. Being produced, when predicated of the church, has reference to the good which is produced by truth, and it is produced when truth passes through the understanding into the will, and from the will into act. For the seed, as was said above, is the truth of faith, and conception is reception, and reception is effected when the truth which is of the understanding passes into the good which is of the will, or when the truth which is of faith passes into the good which is of charity; when it is in the will, it is in its womb, and then is first produced; and when man in act is in good, that is, when he produces good from the will, thus from delight and freedom, in this case it goes forth from the womb or is born; which is also meant by being reborn or regenerated. Hence it is evident what is signified in the spiritual sense by being with child; but in the present case the contrary is signified, namely, that nothing of good could be produced, for the nation here treated of was not in any truth, because it was not in any internal of the church, but in falsity. Being reborn or regenerated, that is, being made an internal man, was a thing altogether unknown to that nation, consequently it seemed to them like a whore; as may appear from Nicodemus, who was a ruler of the Jews (John iii. 1-13), for he said, "How can a man be born when he is old? Can he enter a second time into his mother's womb?"

(verse 4). It is a known thing that the Lord opened the internals of His kingdom and church, but still those internals had been known to the Ancients, as that man should be reborn in order to enter into life; and that in such case he should put off the old man, that is, the loves of self and of the world with their concupiscences, and should put on the new, that is, love towards the neighbor and to God; also that heaven was in the regenerate man, with many things besides which are internal. These things had been known to those who were of the Ancient church, but they were led to them by externals, which were representative; but as such things were altogether lost among the Jewish nation, therefore the Lord taught them; yet He abolished the representatives, because the greatest part of them had respect to Himself, for the image must vanish when the effigy itself appears. He established therefore a new church, which was not to be led, like the former, by representatives to internals, but which was to know them without representatives; and in the place thereof He commanded only some external things, namely, Baptism and the Holy Supper; Baptism as a means whereby regeneration might be had in remembrance, and the Holy Supper as a means whereby remembrance might be had of the Lord and of His love towards the universal human race, and of the reciprocal love of man to Him. These things are said in order that it may be known that the internals of the church, which the Lord taught, were known to the Ancients; but that among the Jewish nation they were altogether lost, insomuch that they were regarded no otherwise than as falsities.

4905. *And Judah said*: that this signifies sentence from the religiosity in which the Jewish nation was, appears from the representation of Judah, as denoting the religiosity of the Jewish nation, see no. 4864; that sentence therefrom is denoted, is evident from what now follows.

4906. *Bring her forth, and let her be burnt*: that this signifies that the internal of the church, represented by Tamar, ought to be extirpated, appears from the signification of bringing her forth and burning, as denoting extirpating; bringing forth is predicated of the truth, and burning of the good, which were to be extirpated. That burning is predicated of the extirpation of good, is manifest from many passages in the Word: the reason is, that fire and flame, in the spiritual sense, is good, and hence heat is the affection of good; but in the opposite sense, fire and flame is evil, and hence heat is the affection of evil, see nos. 1297, 1861, 2446; good also is actually spiritual fire, whence comes the spiritual heat which vivifies, and evil is the fire and hence the heat which consumes. That the good of love is spiritual fire, and the affection of that good is spiritual heat, may be very manifest to him who attends

and reflects; for if he reflects whence man has vital fire and heat, he will find that it is from love, for as soon as love ceases, man grows cold, and the more he is in love, so much the warmer he grows; unless man's vital principle was from this origin, he could not in any wise have had life; but the spiritual fire or heat, which constitutes life, becomes a burning and consuming fire with the evil, for with them it is turned into such a fire. With animals void of reason, spiritual heat also flows in and constitutes life, but a life according to the reception in their organical forms, hence their sciences and affections are connate, as in the case of bees and the rest.

4907. *She was brought forth*: that this signifies that this extirpation was nearly effected, may appear from the signification of being brought forth and burned, as denoting being extirpated, see just above, no. 4906, here, therefore, being brought forth to be burned, denotes that extirpation was nearly effected.

4908. *And she sent to her father-in-law*: that this signifies insinuation, namely, that she was with child by him, appears from the series, whence this sense results.

4909. *Saying, By the man whose these are, I am with child*: that this signifies that such [a principle] was in their religiosity, appears from the representation of Judah, who here is the man, as denoting the religiosity of the Jewish nation, see nos. 4864, 4905; and from the signification of bearing in the womb, or being with child, as denoting being produced, see no. 4904, but in the present case denoting being in, for what is produced, is in, namely, that which is conceived. This product is the first effect, which as being efficient is called a cause, from which comes further effect, see above, no. 4904. What was in their religiosity, may appear from what was said above, no. 4899, and also from what follows.

4910. *And she said, Acknowledge, I pray thee, whose are this signet, and pannicle, and staff*: that this signifies that it might be known from the pledges, appears from the signification of the signet, the pannicle, and the staff, as denoting pledges of the conjunction of the external or natural man, see nos. 4874, 4887.

4911. *And Judah acknowledged*: that this signifies that being his, he affirmed, appears from the signification of acknowledging, as denoting affirming, and this because from the pledges he acknowledged that it was his own. Here is described the genius of this nation, which is such, that although they reject the internal of the church as false, yet when it is insinuated into them that it is theirs, they accept and affirm it. They who are in the filth of loves, that is, in avarice, and at the same time in the love of self, as this nation is, cannot possibly elevate the mind's view and see truth from any other source than from self; wherefore when it is attributed to them, they affirm it:—as for example; if they are told, that the Word

in itself is Divine, and contains the arcana of heaven, and also such arcana as can only be comprehended by the angels, this truth they affirm, inasmuch as they make the Word their own, because it was for them, among them, and in the letter treats of them; but if the arcana or spiritual truths themselves be discovered to them, they reject them. If they are told, that the rituals of their church were all holy in themselves, this truth they affirm, because they make those rituals their own: but if it be said, that those holy things were in the rituals apart from them, this they deny. Again, if they are told, that the Jewish church was celestial, and the Israelitish church spiritual, and if it be explained to them what is meant by the celestial and the spiritual, this also they would affirm; but if they were to be told, that those churches are called celestial and spiritual because each single thing therein represented celestial and spiritual things, and that representatives regard the thing, and not the person, they deny it. Again, if they are told, that in the staff of Moses there was power from Jehovah, thus Divine power, this they affirm and call true; but if they are told, that the power was not in the staff, but only in the Divine command, they deny it and call it false. Again, if they are told,³ that the brazen serpent set up by Moses healed those who were bitten by serpents, and thus that it was miraculous, they affirm it; but if they are told, that it was not healing and miraculous in itself, but from the Lord who was represented, they deny it and call it false; compare what is related and said of the serpent in Numb. xxi. 7-9; 2 Kings xviii. 4; John iii. 14, 15. In like manner in other instances. Such are the things signified by Judah's acknowledging, and which, on the part of the nation signified by him, were conjoined with the internal of the church, represented by Tamar; and as they were such, Judah did not enter in to her as a husband's brother to a wife, but as a whoremonger to a harlot.

4912. *And he said, She is more just than I:* that this signified that there was no conjunction of the external with the internal, but of the internal with the external, appears from what was said above, no. 4899, concerning the church among the Jewish nation, and in that nation; namely, that among that nation there was the church, that is, the internal was conjoined with the external; but in that nation there was no church, that is, the external was not conjoined with the internal; for in order that the church may be in a nation, there must be a reciprocal.

4913. *Because I gave her not to Shelah my son:* that this signifies, because the external was such, may appear from what has been above explained, namely, that Tamar could not be given to Shelah, Judah's son, because thereby there would have been conjunction as of a wife with a husband according to the law concerning the duty of a husband's brother; and yet the

religiosity of the Jewish nation which was to be represented, was not such, but resembled the conjunction of a father-in-law with a daughter-in-law as with a harlot.

4914. *And he added no more to know her*: that this signifies that there was no more any conjunction, appears from the signification of knowing, as denoting being conjoined; and from the signification of adding no more, as denoting no more, consequently that there was no more any conjunction with the internal of the church; for by Tamar is represented the internal of the church. On that account also Judah had no more sons.

4915. Verses 27-30. *And it came to pass in the time when she brought forth, and lo! twins were in her womb. And it came to pass, in her bringing forth, and one put forth his hand; and the midwife took and bound double-dyed scarlet upon his hand, saying, This came forth first. And it came to pass, as he drew back his hand, and, behold, his brother came forth; and she said, Why hast thou broken a breach over thee? and she called his name Pharez. And afterwards came forth his brother, upon whose hand was the double-dyed scarlet; and she called his name Zerah. It came to pass in the time,* signifies a following state: *when she brought forth,* signifies acknowledgment on the part of internal truth: *and lo! twins were in her womb,* signifies both [principles] of the church: *and it came to pass in her bringing forth,* signifies production: *and one put forth his hand,* signifies power: *and the midwife took,* signifies the natural: *and bound double-dyed scarlet upon his hand,* signifies that she marked it; double-dyed scarlet denotes good: *saying, This came forth first,* signifies that it had priority: *and it came to pass, as he drew back his hand,* signifies that he hid his power: *and, behold, his brother came forth,* signifies the truth of good: *and she said, Why hast thou broken a breach over thee?* signifies the separation thereof from good apparently: *and she called his name Pharez,* signifies quality: *and afterwards came forth his brother,* signifies good actually prior: *upon whose hand was the double-dyed scarlet,* signifies acknowledgment that it is good: *and she called his name Zerah,* signifies quality.

4916. *And it came to pass in the time*: that this signifies a following state, appears from the signification of time, as denoting state, see nos. 1274, 1382, 2625, 2788, 2837, 3254, 3356, 3827, 4882, 4901; that by its coming to pass in time is denoted a following state, is evident, because what came to pass now follows, see also no. 4814.

4917. *When she brought forth*: that this signifies acknowledgment on the part of internal truth, appears from the signification of bringing forth, as denoting acknowledging in faith and act, see nos. 3905, 3915, 3919; and from the representation of Tamar, who is here *she*, as denoting the internal of the representative church, consequently internal truth.

4918. *And lo! twins were in her womb*: that this signifies both [principles] of the church, appears from the signification of twins, as denoting both, namely, good and truth, see no. 3299; and from the signification of the womb, as denoting where good and truth lie conceived, consequently where that is which is of the church. In the genuine sense, the womb signifies the inmost of conjugal love in which is innocence, because it corresponds to that love in the Grand Man; and as conjugal love derives its origin from the love of good and of truth, which is of the heavenly marriage, and this marriage is heaven itself, or the Lord's kingdom, and as the Lord's kingdom in the earths is the church, therefore by the womb is also signified the church; for the church is where the marriage of good and truth is. Hence, opening the womb, denotes doctrines of churches thence derived (no. 3856), and also the faculty of receiving the truths and goods which are of the church (no. 3967); and coming forth from the womb, denotes being re-born or regenerated (no. 4904), that is, being made a church, for he who is re-born or regenerated is made a church. Inasmuch as² by coming forth from the womb is signified re-birth, and hence the church, therefore the Lord in the Word is called He Who formeth from the womb, He Who bringeth forth from the womb; and they who are regenerated and made a church, are said to be carried from the womb, as in Isaiah: "Thus saith Jehovah thy maker, *He Who formeth thee from the womb*, He helpeth thee" (xliv. 2). Again: "Thus saith Jehovah, thy redeemer, and *He Who formed thee from the womb*" (xliv. 24). Again: "Jehovah saith, *Who formed me from the womb to be His servant*, to bring back Jacob unto Him, and Israel may be gathered to Him" (xlix. 5). In David: "Jehovah, *Who brought me forth from the womb*" (Psalm xxii. 10, 11 [9, 10]). In Isaiah: "Hearken unto me, O house of Jacob, and all the remains of the house of Israel . . . *carried from the womb (uterus)*, and borne from the womb (*cultra*)" (xlvi. 3). In David: "The wicked are estranged *from the womb*, and they go astray from *the belly* by the words of a lie" (Psalm lviii. 4 [3]); where being estranged from the womb is being estranged from the good of the church, and going astray from the belly, from truth. In Hosea: "The pangs of a woman in travail shall come upon him: he is an unwise son, because in the time *he doth not stand in the womb of sons*" (xiii. 13); not standing in the womb of sons, denotes not being in the good of the truth which is of the church. Again: "Their glory shall fly away like a bird, *from the birth, from the belly, and from conception*" (ix. 11),³ denoting that the truth of the church will altogether perish: from the birth, that which is born: from the belly, that which has been carried in the womb: from conception, that which has sprung forth [or has been called into being]. In Isaiah: "I

knew that acting treacherously thou wouldst act treacherously ; and thou wast called a *transgressor from the womb* " (xlviii. 8), denoting that he was such from the first of the church. In the Apocalypse : " A great sign was seen in heaven ; a woman encompassed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars ; but *bearing in the belly*, she cried, being in travail, and was pained to bring forth " (xii. 1, 2). The woman denotes the church, nos. 252, 253, 255 : the sun with which she was encompassed, denotes the good of love, nos. 30-38, 1529, 1530, 2441, 2495, 4060, 4696 : the moon which was under her feet denotes the truth of faith, nos. 30-38, 1529, 1530, 2120, 2495, 4696 : stars denote the Knowledges of good and truth, nos. 2495, 2849, 4697 : the reason why there were twelve stars, is, that twelve are all, thus all the things of faith, nos. 577, 2089, 2129, 2130, 3272, 3858, 3913 : bearing in the belly, denotes the truth of the church conceived : being in travail and being pained to bring forth, denotes that it was received with difficulty.

4919. *And it came to pass in her bringing forth* : that this signifies production, appears from the signification of bringing forth, as denoting acknowledging in faith and act, see nos. 3905, 3915, 3919 ; and as that which is acknowledged in faith and act is produced, therefore by bringing forth is signified production, namely, of good and truth, which are of the church.

4920. *And one put forth his hand* : that this signifies power, appears from the signification of the hand, as denoting power, see nos. 878, 3387.

4921. *And the midwife took* : that this signifies the natural, appears from the signification of a midwife, as denoting the natural, see no. 4588 ; how this is, will appear from what follows. That in the spiritual world a midwife has another signification than that which it has in the natural world, may be manifest from this consideration, that none of the things relating to births, consequently relating to the office of a midwife, are in the former world ; whence it is evident that when man is reading these words, the angels who are with him, perceive something else instead of a midwife, and indeed something spiritual ; consequently as the angels keep their ideas in those things which relate to spiritual birth, therefore by a midwife they have a perception of what assists and receives that birth ; that this is the natural, was shewn above, no. 4588.

4922. *And bound upon his hand double-dyed scarlet* : that this signifies that she marked the power, and that double-dyed scarlet denotes good, appears from the signification of binding upon the hand, as denoting marking power, for the hand is power, see no. 4920 ; and from the signification of double-dyed, as denoting good, and indeed spiritual good : double-dyed

denotes spiritual good, because it is of a scarlet color, which, in the other life, when it appears, signifies spiritual good, that is, the good of charity towards the neighbor. For all the colors that are visible in the other life signify something of good and truth, inasmuch as they exist from the light of heaven, which in itself is wisdom and intelligence from the Lord's Divine: hence the variegations or modifications of that light are the variegations and, so to speak, modifications of wisdom and intelligence, consequently of good and truth: that the light which is in heaven is from the Divine wisdom and intelligence of the Lord, Who there appears as the sun, see nos. 1053, 1521-1533, 1619-1632, 2776, 3138, 3167, 3190, 3195, 3222, 3223, 3225, 3337, 3339, 3340, 3485, 3636, 3643, 3862, 3993, 4180, 4214, 4302, 4405, 4408, 4413, 4415, 4523-4533. That colors are hence derived, and that they are the variegations and modifications of that light, consequently of intelligence and wisdom, see nos. 1042, 1043, 1053, 1624, 3993, 4530, 4677, 4742. That double-dyed scarlet denotes spiritual good, is evident from the passages in the Word where it is mentioned; as in Jeremiah: "If then thou art wasted, what wilt thou do? *If thou clothest thyself with double-dyed scarlet*, and adornest thyself with an ornament of gold, . . . in vain shalt thou render thyself beautiful; the lovers will abhor thee" (iv. 30), speaking of Judah. Clothing thyself with double-dyed scarlet, denotes spiritual good: adorning with an ornament of gold, denotes celestial good. In the Second Book of Samuel: "David lamented over Saul, and over Jonathan; and inscribed to teach the sons of Judah the bow. . . . Ye daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, *who clothed you with double-dyed scarlet*, with delights, and set an ornament of gold upon your garment" (i. 17, 18, 24); where teaching the bow is teaching the doctrine of love and charity, for this is signified by a bow: clothing with double-dyed scarlet, denotes spiritual good, as before; and setting an ornament of gold upon the garment, denotes celestial good. As this was the signification of double-dyed scarlet, it was commanded to be laid on the curtains of the tabernacle, on the vail, on the hanging for the inner door of the tent, on the hanging for the gate of the court, on the table of faces, when they journeyed, on Aaron's garments of holiness, as the ephod, the breast-plate of judgment, and on the skirts of the robe of the ephod; as directed in the following passages: "Thou shalt make for the tabernacle ten curtains, fine twined linen, and purple, and crimson, and *double-dyed scarlet*" (Exod. xxvi. 1). "Thou shalt make a vail of purple, and crimson, and *double-dyed scarlet*, and fine twined linen" (xxvi. 31). "Thou shalt make a hanging for the inner door of the tent, of purple, and crimson, and *double-dyed scarlet*, and fine twined linen" (xxvi. 36). "For the gate of the court thou shalt make a hanging 4

of purple, and crimson, and *double-dyed scarlet*, and fine twined linen, the work of the embroiderer" (xxvii. 16). "When the camp journeys, . . . they shall spread over the table of faces a cloth of *double-dyed scarlet*, and shall cover with a covering of badger's skin" (Numb. iv. 8). "Thou shalt make an ephod of gold, of purple, and of crimson, and of *double-dyed scarlet*, fine twined linen, the work of the artificer. And in like manner upon the girdle" (Exod. xxviii. 5, 6, 8). "Thou shalt make a breast-plate of judgment, of the work of the artificer, as the work of the ephod, of gold, purple, and crimson, and *double-dyed scarlet*, and fine twined linen" (xxviii. 15). "Upon the skirts of the robe of the ephod, pomegranates of purple, and of crimson, and of *double-dyed scarlet*" (xxviii. 33). Inasmuch as the tent of assembly with the ark represented heaven, therefore the above colors were commanded, which signified in their order celestial and spiritual things in heaven, namely, purple and crimson signified celestial goods and truths: double-dyed scarlet and fine twined linen, spiritual goods and truths. Every one who believes the Word to be holy, may know that everything therein has some signification; and he who believes the Word to be holy, because it was sent down by the Lord through heaven, may know that the celestial and spiritual things which are of His kingdom are signified. In like manner it was commanded, that in the cleansings of the leprosy, "*cedar wood, scarlet, and hyssop should be applied*" (Levit. xiv. 4, 6, 52); and that upon the burning of the red heifer, from which was to come the water of separation, should be put "*cedar wood, and hyssop, and double-dyed crimson*" (Numb. xix. 6). The profanation of good and truth is also described by similar expressions in the Apocalypse: "I saw a woman sitting upon a *scarlet* beast, full of names of blasphemy; and it had seven heads and ten horns. And the woman was clothed in crimson and *scarlet*, and gilded with gold, and precious stones, and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand full of the abominations and uncleanness of whoredoms" (xvii. 3, 4). And afterwards: "Alas, alas, that great city, which was clothed in fine linen, and crimson, and *scarlet*, gilded with gold, and precious stones, and pearls" (xviii. 16); speaking of Babylon, by which is signified the profanation of good, nos. 1182, 1283, 1295, 1304-1308, 1321, 1322, 1326, in the above passages, the profanation of good and truth, which is Babylonish: in the prophets of the Old Testament, Babylon denotes the profanation of good, and Chaldea the profanation of truth. In the opposite sense, scarlet signifies the evil which is opposed to spiritual good; as in Isaiah: "Though your sins be as *scarlet*, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool" (i. 18). The reason why scarlet signifies that evil, is, that blood, from its redness also,

signifies in the genuine sense spiritual good, or charity towards the neighbor, but in the opposite sense violence offered to charity.

4923. *Saying, this came forth first*: that this signifies that it had priority, appears from the signification of coming forth first, or being the first-born, as denoting priority and superiority, see no. 3325. The subject treated of here and in the remainder of this chapter is concerning birthright. He who is not acquainted with the internal sense of the Word, may conjecture that birthright only is treated of, consequently the prerogatives which the first-born would obtain according to the laws; but he who knows anything about the internal sense, may see evidently enough that something more sublime also lies concealed and treasured up here, both from the fact itself, that one of the children stretched out the hand and drew it back again, and that then the other came forth, and from the consideration that hence they were named, and that the midwife bound the double-dyed scarlet upon the hand of the former; and further, from circumstances nearly similar respecting Esau and Jacob, in that they struggled together in the womb, and when Esau came forth first, that Jacob held his heel (Gen. xxv. 22-24, 26); moreover, also from the two sons of Joseph, that when Jacob blessed them, he placed the right hand on the younger, and the left on the elder (Gen. xlviii. 13, 14, 17-19). The Jews and some of the Christians indeed believe that in these, and also in the rest of the passages of the Word, there is some sense or meaning stored up which they call mystical, and this because from infancy they have been impressed with holy ideas of the Word; but when it is inquired what that mystical meaning is, they do not know; if they are told that that mystical sense in the Word, because it is Divine, must necessarily be such as to be with the angels in heaven, and that there can be no other mystical sense in the Word, for if there were any other, it would be either fabulous, or magical, or idolatrous; and further, that this mystical sense, which is with the angels in heaven, is nothing else than the spiritual and celestial, and treats solely of the Lord, His kingdom, and the church, consequently of good and truth; and that if they knew what good and truth is, or what love and faith is, they might also know that mystical sense;—when this is told them, scarcely any one believes it; yea, such is the ignorance prevailing at this day among those who are of the church, that what is related concerning the celestial and spiritual is scarcely comprehensible. But be it so; nevertheless, since by the Divine mercy of the Lord it has been granted me to be at the same time in heaven as a spirit, and on earth as a man, and hence to speak with the angels, and this now continually for many years, I cannot do otherwise than open

those things which are called the mystical things of the Word, that is, its interiors, which are the spiritual and celestial things of the Lord's kingdom. But what is involved in the internal sense in the things here related concerning the two sons of Tamar, will be shown in what now follows.

4924. *And it came to pass, as he drew back his hand:* that this signifies that he concealed his power, appears from the signification of the hand, as denoting power, see nos. 878, 3387, 4920, concealing which is signified by drawing back.

4925. *And, behold, his brother came forth:* that this signifies the truth of good, appears from the signification of a brother, as denoting what is consanguineous from good, see nos. 3815, 4267, thus the truth of good; the truth of good is that truth which is from good, or that faith which is from charity. The subject here treated of in the internal sense is the birthright with those who are re-born or regenerated by the Lord, consequently the birthright in the church. It was a matter of dispute from the Most Ancient times which is the first-born, whether the good which is of charity, or the truth which is of faith; and as during the process of man's being re-born and becoming a church, good does not appear, but conceals itself in the interior man, and only manifests itself in a certain affection, which does not fall manifestly into the sense of the external or natural man, until he is re-born, whereas truth manifests itself, for this enters through the senses, and deposits itself in the memory of the external or natural man, therefore many have fallen into the error of supposing that truth is the first-born, and at length also into the error that truth is the essential of the church, and so essential, that truth, which is called faith, is able to save with-
 2 out the good which is of charity. From this one error many others have been derived, which have infected not only doctrine but life; as that man may be saved, howsoever he lives, if he but have faith; that even the most wicked are received into heaven, if only at the last hour of death they make a confession of such things as are of faith; that every one is in a capacity of being received into heaven through grace, whatsoever his life has been; and as they are in this doctrine, at length they do not know what charity is, nor are they concerned about it; and finally, they do not believe that there is such a thing as charity, consequently that there is neither a heaven nor a hell. The reason is, that faith without charity, or truth without good, teaches nothing, and the more it recedes from good, the more it infatuates a man; for it is good, into and through which the Lord flows in, and gives intelligence and wisdom, consequently superior intuition and also perception whether it be so or not.
 3 From these considerations it may be manifest how the case is with the birthright, namely, that it belongs to good actually, and to truth apparently. This now is what is here described in

the internal sense by the birth of the two sons of Tamar; for by the double-dyed scarlet, which the midwife bound upon the hand, is signified good, as was shewn, no. 4922: by coming forth first, is signified priority, no. 4923: by drawing back the hand, is signified that good concealed its power, as has been shewn just above: by his brother coming forth, is signified truth: by breaking a breach over thee, is signified the separation of truth from good apparently: by his brother afterwards coming forth, is signified that good was actually prior: and by upon whose hand was the double-dyed scarlet, is signified acknowledgment that it is good; for good is not acknowledged to be prior until man is re-born, for then man acts from good, and from it regards truth and its quality. These are the things 4 which are contained in the internal sense, which teaches how the ease is with good and truth in the man who is being born anew, namely, that good is in the first place actually, but truth apparently; and that good does not appear to be in the first place whilst man is being regenerated, but manifestly when he is regenerated. But to explain these things further is unnecessary, since they have been explained above, see nos. 3324, 3325, 3494, 3539, 3548, 3556, 3563, 3570, 3576, 3603, 3701, 4243, 4244, 4247, 4337. And that from Ancient times it has been a matter of controversy, whether the birthright belongs to good or truth, to charity or faith, see no. 2435. As in the 5 supreme sense the Lord is the first-born, and hence love to Him and charity towards the neighbor, therefore in the representative church a law was enacted that the first-born should be Jehovah's; concerning which it is thus written in Moses: "Sanctify unto Me every first-born, whatsoever openeth the womb among the sons of Israel, in man and in beast: they shall be Mine" (Exod. xiii. 2). "Thou shalt cause to pass over to Jehovah all that openeth the womb, and every opening of the fetus of a beast which thou hast; the males shall be Jehovah's" (xiii. 12). "All that openeth the womb shall be Mine; therefore as to all thy cattle, thou shalt give the male, that openeth [the womb of] the ox and of the cattle" (xxxiv. 19). "Everything that openeth the womb in all flesh, which they bring unto Jehovah, of men and of beasts, it shall be thine: nevertheless, redeeming thou shalt redeem every first-born of man" (Numb. xviii. 15). "Behold, I have taken the Levites out of the midst of the sons of Israel, in the place of every first-born, that openeth the womb among the sons of Israel, that they may be Levites to Me" (iii. 12). As the first-born is that which 6 openeth the womb, therefore where the first-born is mentioned, it is always called the opening of the womb, denoting that it is good which is signified: that it is good, is evident from each of the things in the internal sense, especially from what is related concerning the sons of Tamar, that Zerach by his hand opened

the womb, by whom is represented good, as is manifest also from the double-dyed scarlet upon his hand, see no. 4922; the womb also, of which opening is predicated, is where good and truth are, consequently the church, see no. 4918; opening
7 which, denotes giving power that truth may be born. As the Lord alone is the First-born, being Good Itself, and from His good is all truth, therefore also in order that Jacob, who was not the first-born, might represent Him, he was permitted to buy the birthright from Esau his brother; and because this was not sufficient, he was named Israel, that by that name he might represent the good of truth; for in the representative sense Israel is the good which is procured by truth, nos. 3654, 4286, 4598.

4926. *And she said, Why hast thou broken a breach over thee?* that this signifies the separation thereof from good apparently, appears from the signification of a breach, as denoting the breaking and perversion of truth by separation from good, of which we shall speak presently; breaking a breach here evidently denotes plucking away the double-dyed scarlet from the hand, thus separating good, for by the double-dyed scarlet is signified good, no. 4922; that it was apparently, follows from this consideration, that it so appeared to the midwife, for it was not he who had the scarlet, but his brother, who represented truth; on this subject, see what was shewn just above, no. 4925, namely, that good is actually the first-born, but truth apparently. This may be further illustrated from the uses and members in the human body; it appears as if the members and organs are prior, and that their uses are after, for they are first presented to the eye, and are also known, before the uses; nevertheless, the use is prior to the members and organs, since these latter are from uses, and thus formed according to uses; yea, use itself forms them and adapts them to itself: unless this was the case, all things in general and particular in man would never conspire so unanimously to a one. The case is similar with good and truth; it appears as if truth was prior, whereas good is prior, for good forms truths, and adapts them to itself; wherefore, truths considered in themselves are only goods formed, or forms of good; truths also respectively to good are as the viscera and fibres in the body respectively
2 to uses, good also viewed in itself is nothing but use. That a breach signifies a breaking into and perversion of truth, by separation from good, is evident also from other passages in the Word, as in David: "Our garners are full, yielding supply from food to food; our flocks are thousands and ten thousands in our streets; our oxen are laden; *there is not a breach*" (Psalm cxliv. 13, 14), speaking of the Ancient church, such as it was in its youth; food, with which the garner was full, denotes spiritual food, that is, truth and good, flocks and oxen denote

internal and external goods; there is not a breach, denotes that truth is not broken or broken through by separation from good. In Amos: "I will raise up the tent of David which is fallen to pieces, and *I will hedge up their breaches*, and will restore the ruins thereof; I will build according to the days of eternity" (ix. 11), speaking of the church which is in good: the tent of David fallen to pieces, denotes the good of love and charity from the Lord: that a tent denotes that good, see nos. 414, 1102, 2145, 2152, 3312, 4128, 4391, 4599, and that David is the Lord, no. 1888: hedging up breaches, denotes amending falsities, which have entered by the separation of truth from good: building according to the days of eternity, denotes according to the state of the church in Ancient times: this state and time is called in the Word the day of eternity, the day of an age, and also of generation and generation. In 4
Isaiah: "He builds of thee the wastes of an age, the foundations of generation and generation; and he shall be called, *The repairer of the breach* for thee, *The restorer of paths to dwell in*" (lviii. 12); speaking of the church where charity and life is the essential: repairing the breach, denotes also amending the falsities which have crept in by the separation of good from truth, every falsity being from this source: restoring paths to dwell in, denotes the truths which are of good, for paths or ways are truths, nos. 627, 2333, and dwelling is predicated of good, nos. 2268, 2451, 2712, 3613. Again: "Ye have seen 5
the breaches of the city of David, that they are *very many*; and ye have gathered together the waters of the lower fishpond" (xxii. 9). The breaches of the city of David, denote falsities of doctrine: the waters of the lower fishpond, denote the traditions whereby they made infractions into the truths which are in the Word, see Matt. xv. 1-6; Mark vii. 1-13. In Ezekiel: "*Ye have not gone up into the breaches*, neither have ye hedged the hedge for the house of Israel, that ye might stand in the war in the day of Jehovah" (xiii. 5). Again: "I sought from them a man (*vir*) to hedge up the hedge, and to stand in the breach before Me for the land, that I might not destroy it; but I found none" (xxii. 30); standing in the breach denotes defending and taking heed lest falsities break in. In David: "Jehovah said, that He would have destroyed the people, had not Moses, His chosen, stood before Him in the breach" (Psalm cvi. 23); where standing in the breach denotes also taking heed lest falsities break in; Moses is the Word, see preface to the eighteenth chapter of Genesis, and no. 4859. In Amos: 6
"They shall draw out your posterity with fish-hooks. *Ye shall go forth through the breaches*, every one from his country; and ye shall cast down the palace" (iv. 2, 3). Going forth through the breaches, denotes through falsities from reasonings; the palace is the Word, consequently the truth of doctrine which

is from good. And as by breaches is signified the falsity which exists through the separation of good from truth, the same thing also in the representative sense is signified by strengthening and repairing the breaches of the house of Jehovah (2 Kings xii. 6-9, 13 [5-8, 12]; xxii. 5). In the second book of Samuel: "It grieved David, that Jehovah *had broken a breach* in Uzzah; whence he called that place *Perez-Uzzah*" (vi. 8), speaking of Uzzah, who died because he touched the ark; by the ark was represented heaven, in the supreme sense the Lord, consequently the Divine good; but by Uzzah was represented that which ministers, thus truth, for this ministers to good; the above separation is signified by the breach in Uzzah.

4927. *And she called his name Pharez*: that this signified the quality of the separation of truth from good apparently, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, see nos. 144, 145, 1754, 1896, 2009, 2724, 3006, 3421; the quality itself is Pharez, which in the original language denotes a breach.

4928. *And afterwards came forth his brother*: that this signifies good actually prior, appears from the representation of Zerah, who in this case is the brother, as denoting good; for he it was who opened the womb, thus who was the first-born, and upon whose hand was the double-dyed scarlet; that it is good, see no. 4925. By "his brother afterwards came forth," is signified that good is actually prior; because while man is being regenerated, good does not appear, for it conceals itself in his interior man, and only flows in into truth through the affection according to the degrees of the conjunction of truth with itself; when therefore truth is conjoined to good, as is the case when man is regenerated, good manifests itself, for man then acts from good, and regards truth as being from good, for he is then more studious of life than of doctrine.

4929. *Upon whose hand was the double-dyed scarlet*: that this signifies acknowledgment that it is good, appears from this consideration, that he was now acknowledged from the double-dyed scarlet upon the hand, thus that it was good which opened the womb, or was the first-born. By the midwife binding the double-dyed scarlet upon the hand, is signified that she marked who was the first-born, hence acknowledgment is here signified.

4930. *And she called his name Zerah*: that this signifies quality, appears from the signification of calling a name, as denoting quality, see above, no. 4927. The quality signified by Zerah, is the quality of what has been hitherto treated of in the internal sense, namely, that good is the first-born actually, and truth apparently. The quality itself contains innumerable things, which cannot be seen in the light of the world, but in the light of heaven, thus before the angels; if a

man were to see the quality of one thing as it appears before the angels, he would be amazed, and would confess that he could never have believed it, and that respectively his knowledge was next to nothing. In the original language Zerach signifies the rising, and is attributed to the sun and to the first appearance of its light; hence Zerach was so named, because the case is similar with good in the man who is being regenerated; for it first arises and gives light, by which the things in the natural man are illustrated, so that they may be seen and acknowledged, and finally believed; unless there was light from good within in man, he could not in any wise see truths to acknowledgment and faith, but only either as things to be called true for the sake of the common people, or as falsities.

A CONTINUATION CONCERNING CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND MAN; HERE CONCERNING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HANDS, ARMS, FEET, AND LOINS, THEREWITH.

4931. *It has been shewn before, that the universal heaven resembles one man, with all of his organs, members, and viscera; and this because heaven resembles the Lord; for the Lord is the all in all of heaven, insomuch that heaven, in the proper sense, is the Divine good and Divine truth, which are from the Lord. Hence it is, that heaven is distinguished into as many provinces, as there are viscera, organs, and members in man, with which also there is correspondence; unless there was such a correspondence of man with heaven, and through heaven with the Lord, man would not subsist even a single moment. All those things are kept in connection by influx. But all the above provinces² have reference to two kingdoms, namely, to the celestial kingdom, and to the spiritual kingdom; the former is the kingdom of the heart in the Grand Man; and the latter is the kingdom of the lungs in that Man; in like manner as in man, the heart reigns and the lungs reign in all the parts in general and particular of his body. Those two kingdoms are wonderfully conjoined together; this conjunction is also represented in the conjunction of the heart and lungs in man, and in the conjunction of their operations in each of the members and viscera. When man is an embryo, or yet in the womb, he is in the kingdom of the heart; but when he has issued forth from the womb, he at the same time comes into the kingdom of the lungs; and if he suffers himself to be brought by the truths of faith into the good of love, he returns from the kingdom of the lungs into the kingdom of the heart, in the Grand Man, for thereby he again comes into the womb and is*

re-born. Then also those two kingdoms are conjoined in him, but in an inverted order: for heretofore the kingdom of the heart in him was under the government of the lungs, that is, the truth of faith heretofore had dominion with him; but afterwards the good of charity has the dominion. That the heart corresponds to the good of love, and the lungs to the truth of faith, see nos. 3635, 3883-3896.

4932. Those in the Grand Man who correspond to the hands and arms, and also to the shoulders, are they who are in power by the truth of faith from good; for they who are in this truth, are in the Lord's power, as they attribute all power to Him, and none to themselves; and the more they attribute none to themselves (not with the mouth, but with the heart), so much the greater power are they in; hence the angels are called powers (*potentia*) and Powers (*potestates*).

4933. The reason why the hands, arms, and shoulders correspond to power in the Grand Man, is, that the strength and powers of the whole body and of all its viscera have reference to them; for the body exercises its strength and powers through the arms and hands. Hence also it is that in the Word by hands, arms, and shoulders, are signified powers; that this is signified by the hands, see nos. 878, 3387; that it is signified by the arms, is evident from many passages, as from the following:—“Be thou an arm every morning” (Isaiah xxxiii. 2). “The Lord Jehovah cometh in might, and His arm shall have dominion for Him” (xl. 10). “He worketh it by the arm of His strength” (xliv. 12). “Mine arms shall judge the peoples” (li. 5). “Put on strength, O arm of Jehovah” (li. 9). “I looked around, and there was none to help; therefore Mine own arm brought salvation unto Me” (lxiii. 5). “Cursed be he who trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm” (Jeremiah xvii. 5). “I have made the earth, man, and beast, by My great power (*virtus*), and by My stretched-out arm” (xxvii. 5; xxxii. 17). “The horn of Moab is cut off, and his arm is broken” (xlviii. 25). “I break the arms of the king of Egypt; but I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon” (Ezekiel xxx. 22, 24, 25). “Jehovah, break Thou the arm of the wicked” (Psalm x. 15). “According to the greatness of Thine arm, reserve the children of death” (lxxix. 11). “Brought out of Egypt by a mighty hand and a stretched-out arm” (Deut. vii. 19; xi. 2, 3; xxvi. 8; Jeremiah xxxii. 21; Psalm cxxxvi. 12). From these passages also it may be manifest, that by the right hand in the Word is signified superior power, and by sitting on the right hand of Jehovah is signified omnipotence (Matt. xxvi. 63, 64; Mark xiv. 61, 62; xvi. 19; Luke xxii. 69).

4934. There has been seen by me a naked arm, bent forward, which had with it such great force, and at the same time such great terror, that I not only was struck with horror, but seemed as if I might be bruised into an atom, even as to inmost [*principles*];

it was irresistible. This arm has been twice seen by me, and hence it was given me to know, that arms signify strength, and hands power. A heat was also felt exhaling from that arm.

4935. *This naked arm is presented to the sight in various positions, and according to the position it strikes terror, and in the position above described, incredible terror, for it appears as if it were able in an instant to break to pieces the bones and marrows. They who have not been timid in the life of the body, are nevertheless in the other life smitten with the greatest terror by that arm.*

4936. *Occasionally, spirits have appeared, who had staffs, and it was said that they were magicians; they are in front to the right a long way, immersed deeply in caverns; they who have been more mischievous magicians, are there immersed at a greater depth. They seem to themselves to have staffs, also by phantasies they form several kinds of staffs, and believe that by them they can do miracles; for they suppose energy to be in the staff, and this, because staffs are for the support of the right hand and arm, which by correspondence are strength and power. Hence it was evident to me, why the Ancients attributed staffs to magicians; for the old Gentiles had it from the representative Ancient church, in which staffs, as well as hands, signified power, see no. 4876. And in consequence of this signification, Moses was commanded, when miracles were wrought, to stretch out the staff or hand (Exod. iv. 17, 20; viii. 1-11, 12-18; ix. 23; x. 3-21; xiv. 21, 26, 27; xvii. 5, 6, 11, 12; Numbers xx. 7-11).*

4937. *Infernal spirits also sometimes exhibit a shoulder from phantasy; the effect of which is that the forces are struck back, and cannot pass over; but this is only for those who are in such phantasy, for they know that the shoulder corresponds to all power in the spiritual world. By the shoulder in the Word also, is signified all power; as is evident from these passages: "Thou hast broken the yoke of his burden, and the staff of his shoulder" (Isaiah ix. 3 [4]). "Ye thrust with side and with shoulder, and smite with your horns" (Ezekiel xxxiv. 21). "Thou shalt rend for him every shoulder" (xxix. 7). "That they may serve Jehovah with one shoulder" (Zephaniah iii. 9). "Unto us a child is born, . . . and the principality shall be upon His shoulder" (Isaiah ix. 5 [6]). "I will give the key of the house of David upon His shoulder" (xxii. 22).*

4938. *They in the Grand Man, who correspond to the feet, the soles of the feet, and the heels, are such as are natural; wherefore by feet in the Word are signified natural things, nos. 2162, 3147, 3761, 3986, 4280; by the soles of the feet, lower natural things; and by the heels, the lowest natural things. For in the Grand Man celestial things constitute the head, spiritual things the body, and natural things the feet; they also follow in this order; celestial things likewise, which are the supreme, are terminated in*

spiritual things, which are the middle, and spiritual things in natural, which are the last.

4939. *Once, when I was elevated into heaven, it appeared to me as if I was there, as to the head, and beneath as to the body, but still lower as to the feet; and hence it was perceived how the higher and lower things in man correspond to those which are in the Grand Man, and how the one flows in into the other, namely, how the celestial, which is the good of love and the first of order, inflows into the spiritual which is truth thence, and is the second of order, and finally into the natural, which is the third of order; hence it is manifest, that natural things are like the feet, upon which the higher things stand and are supported. In nature also, the things of the spiritual world and of heaven are terminated; hence it is that universal nature is a theatre representative of the Lord's kingdom, and that each single thing of nature represents, see nos. 2758, 3483; and that nature subsists from influx according to the above order, and that without such influx it could not subsist even a single moment.*

4940. *On another occasion, when, being encompassed with an angelic column, I was let down into the lower places (loca inferiorum), it was given me to perceive sensibly that they who were in the lower earth (terra inferiorum), corresponded to the feet, and to the soles of the feet; those places also are beneath the feet and the soles of the feet. I likewise spoke with those who were there; they are such as have been in natural delight, and not in spiritual. Concerning the lower earth (terra inferior), see no. 4728.*

4941. *In those places also are they who have ascribed all things to nature, and but little to the Divine. I spoke there with them, and when the conversation was concerning the Divine Providence, they attributed all things to nature; nevertheless when they who have led a good moral life, have been detained there for some time, they successively put off those principles, and put on the principles of truth.*

4942. *Whilst I was there, I heard [a noise] also in one chamber, as if there were some on the other side of the wall, who were desirous to break in, at which they within were affrighted, believing that they were robbers; and it was said, that the spirits there are kept in such fear, in order that they may be deterred from evils, because to some fear is a means of amendment.*

4943. *In the lower earth beneath the feet and soles of the feet, are also they who have placed merit in good deeds and works; many of them appear to themselves to cut wood; the place where they are is rather cold, and they seem to themselves to acquire heat by their labour; with these also I discoursed, and it was given me to ask them, whether they wished to come forth from that place? They said, that as yet they had not merited it by their labour; but when that state has been passed through, they are conveyed away from thence. These also are natural, because wishing to*

merit salvation is not spiritual; and moreover they prefer themselves to others, some of them even despise others. In the other life, if they do not receive a joy superior to that of others, they are indignant against the Lord; wherefore when they cut wood, it sometimes appears as if somewhat of the Lord was under the wood, and this from indignation. But as they have led a pious life, and have acted thus from ignorance, in which there was somewhat of innocence, angels are occasionally sent to them, and console them; there likewise appears to them at times from the left above us it were a sheep, at the sight of which they also receive consolation.

4944. They who come from the Christian world, and have led a good moral life, and have had somewhat of charity towards the neighbor, but have had little concern about spiritual things, are for the most part sent into the places beneath the feet and the soles of the feet, where they are kept until they put off the natural things in which they have been, and are imbued with spiritual and celestial things as far as they are able, according to their life; when this is effected, they are elevated thence to heavenly societies; I have seen them at times emerging, and was witness to their gladness at coming into heavenly light.

4945. In what situation the places beneath the feet are, it has not as yet been given me to know: they are very many, and most distinct among each other; in general they are called the lower earth (*terra inferiorum*).

4946. There are some who in the life of the body have been imbued with the persuasion that man ought not to concern himself about the things which are of the internal man, consequently about spiritual things, but solely about those which are of the external man, or natural things, because interior things disturb the delights of their life, and make it undelightful. They acted into the left knee, and a little above the knee on the fore part, and also into the sole of the right foot. I have spoken with them in their place of abode; they said, that in the life of the body they had been of opinion that only external things were alive, and that they did not understand what the internal was, consequently that they knew natural things, but did not know what the spiritual was; but it was given me to tell them, that thereby they shut out from themselves innumerable things which might have flowed in from the spiritual world, if they had acknowledged interior things, and thus had admitted them into the ideas of their thought. And it was further given me to tell them, that in every idea of thought there are innumerable things, which do not appear before man, especially a natural man, except as one simple thing; when yet there are indefinite things flowing in from the spiritual world, which cause higher intuition in the spiritual man, whereby he can see and also perceive whether a thing be true or not. And as they doubted concerning this, it was shown them by living experience; one idea was represented to them, which they saw as one simple idea, con-

sequently as an obscure point (such a thing is easily represented in the light of heaven); when that idea was laid open, and at the same time their interior sight opened, there was then manifested as it were a universe leading to the Lord, and they were told that so it is in every idea of good and truth, namely, that it is an image of the whole heaven, because it is from the Lord, Who is the all of heaven, or the very essential which is called heaven.

4947. Beneath the soles of the feet are also they, who in the life of the body have lived for the sake of the world and its luxuries, delighted with such things as are of the world, and who have loved to live in splendour, but only from external cupidity or that of the body, not from internal or that of the mind (mens); for they have not been proud in disposition (animus), in preferring themselves to others, although advanced to dignities; thus in so living they had acted from the body; wherefore such have not rejected the doctrinals of the church, still less have they confirmed themselves against them; in their heart they have said concerning them, that it is so, because they who study the Word know it to be so. With some of this character, the interiors are open towards heaven, into which interiors are successively inseminated heavenly things, namely, justice, probity, piety, charity, mercy; and they are afterwards elevated into heaven.

4948. But they who in the life of the body have thought and studied nothing from their interior, except what is of self and the world, have closed every way or every influe from heaven to themselves, for the love of self and of the world is the opposite to heavenly love. Of these, they who have lived at the same time in pleasures, or in a delicate life conjoined with interior cunning, are under the sole of the right foot, but at a considerable depth there, thus beneath the lower earth (terra inferiorum), where the hell of such is: in their houses there is nothing but filth, they seem also to themselves to carry filth, for filth corresponds to such life; the stench of different kinds of filth is sensibly smelt there according to the genera and species of their life. Many who in the world have been among the more celebrated, have their abodes there.

4949. There are many who have abodes under the soles of the feet, with whom I have occasionally spoken; I saw some of them attempting to ascend, and it was also given me to feel their attempt, and this even to the knees; but they fell back again: in this manner it is represented to the sense, when any are desirous of rising from their own abodes to those which are higher; as in the case of these, who were desirous of rising to the abodes of those who are in the province of the knees and thighs. I was told, that such are they who have despised others in comparison with themselves; wherefore also they wish to emerge, and not only through the foot into the thigh, but also if they were able, above

the head; yet still they fall back again. They are in a certain kind of stupidity, for such arrogance extinguishes and suffocates the light of heaven, and consequently intelligence; wherefore the sphere which encompasses them appears as gross dregs.

4950. Beneath the left foot, a little to the left, are such as have attributed all things to nature, yet still have confessed a Being of the universe from whom come all the things of nature; but exploration was made whether they believed in any Being of the universe, or supreme Deity, as having created all things, but it was perceived from their thought communicated to me, that what they believed in was as something inanimate, in which there was nothing of life; whereby it might be evident, that they did not acknowledge the Creator of the universe, but nature; they said also that they could not have an idea of a living Deity.

4951. Beneath the heel, somewhat further behind, is a hell at a great depth; the intermediate space appears as empty; in this hell are the most malicious, they clandestinely explore minds (animi) with a view to hurt, and lay snares with a view to destroy; this had been the delight of their life. I frequently observed them. They pour out the poison of their malice to those who are in the world of spirits, and stir them up by various deceits; they are interiorly malicious; they appear as it were in cloaks, and sometimes otherwise. They are often punished, and are then let down to a greater depth, and are veiled as it were with a cloud, which is the sphere of malice exhaling from them; out of that depth at times a tumult is heard as of a general carnage. They can induce others to weep, and can also strike terror; they have become imbued with this habit in the life of the body, in consequence of being with the sick and simple for the sake of obtaining wealth, whom they have constrained to weep, and thereby have moved to pity; and if they have not obtained their ends in this way, they have proceeded to strike terror. There are very many such, who in this manner have plundered many houses for the benefit of monasteries. Some were also observed in a middle distance, but these appear to themselves to sit as in a chamber, and to consult; they are also malicious, but not in the above degree.

4952. Some of those who are natural, have said that they know not what they should believe, because a lot awaits every one according to his life, and also according to his thoughts from confirmed principles; but reply was made them, that it was sufficient for them if they believed that there is a God who governs all things, and that there is a life after death; and especially if they lived not as a wild beast, but as a man, namely, in love to God, and in charity towards the neighbor, thus in truth and in good, but not contrary thereto. But they said that they did so live; but reply was again made, that in externals they appeared to do so, when nevertheless, had not the laws opposed them, they would have

incaded every one's life and property with more fury than wild beasts. They again said that they did not know what charity towards the neighbor was, nor what the internal was; but reply was made them, that they could not know those things, because the love of self and of the world, and external things, had occupied all things of their thought and of their will.

4953. The subject will be continued at the close of the following chapter.

END OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

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