HAYY IBN YAQZAN (12th century) THE HISTORY OF

31

Now when he perceiv'd that his Hand supplied all these defects very well, and that none of all the various kinds of Wild Beasts durst stand against him, but ran away from him and were too Nimble for him, he began to contrive how to be even with them, and thought there would be no way so proper as to chuse out some of the swiftest Beasts of the Island, and Bring 'em up tame, and feed them with proper Food, till they would let him back and then and then he might pursue the other kinds of Wild Beasts. There were in that Island both Wild Horses and Asses; he chose of both sorts such as seem'd fittest for his purpose, and by Training he made them wholly obedient to his Wishes. And when he made out of the Strips of Skin and the Hides of Beasts such things as serv'd him competently well in the Room of Bridles and Saddles, he could very easily overtake such Beasts as he could scarce ever have been able to have catch'd any other manner of way. He made all these discoveries whilst he was employed in the Study of Anatomy, and the searching out of the Properties peculiar to each Part, and the difference between them; and all this before the End of that time I speak of, viz. of the Age of 21 Years.

<u>32</u>

He then proceeded further to examine the nature of Bodies in this world of Generation and Corruption, *viz.* the different kinds of Animals, Plants, Minerals, and the several sorts of Stones, and Earth, Water, Vapour, Ice, Snow, Hail, Smoak, Flame, and glowing Heat; in which he observ'd many Qualities and different Actions, and that their Motions agreed in some respects and differ'd in others. And considering these things with great Application, he perceiv'd that their Qualities also agreed in some things, and differ'd in others; and that so far as they agreed, they we *One*; but when consider'd with Relation to their differ-

ences, a great many: so that when he came to consider the Properties of things by which they were distinguish'd one from another, he found that they were innumerable and Existence seem'd to multiply itself beyond his Comprehension. Nay, when he consider'd the difference of his own Organs, which he perceiv'd were all distinct from one another by some Property of Action peculiar to each, it seem'd to him that there was a *Plurality* in himself. And when he regarded any one Organ, he found that it might be divided into a great many parts, from whence he concluded, that there must needs be a Plurality not only in himself but in every other Thing also.

33

Then viewing the Matter from another Side, he perceiv'd that tho' his Organs were many, yet they were Conjoyned and Compacted together so as to make one Whole, and that what difference there was between them consisted only in the difference of their Actions, which diversity proceeded from the Power of that Animal Spirit, the Nature of which he had before search'd into and found out. Now he remember'd that the Spirit was One in Essence, and the true Essence, and that all the Organs serve that Spirit as Instruments; and so, viewing the Matter from this side, he perceiv'd himself to be *One*.

<u>34</u>

He proceeded from hence to the consideration of all the Species of Animals and found that every Individual of them was *One*. Next he consider'd them with regard to their different Species, *viz.*, as Roes, Horses, Asses and all sorts of Birds according to the kinds, and he perceiv'd that all the Individuals of every Species were exactly like one another in the shape of their Organs, both within and without, that their Apprehensions, Motions, and Inclinations were alike, and that those little differences which were visible among them were inconsiderable in respect of these many things in which they agreed. From whence he concluded that the Spirit which actuated any Species was one and the Same, only distribution used among so many Hearts as there were Individuals in the Species; so that if it were possible for all that Spirit which is so divided among so many Hearts to be Collected into one Receptacle,

it would be all the same thing, just as if any one Liquor should be poured out into several Dishes and afterwards put all back together again in one Vessel, this Liquor would still be the *same*, as well when it was divided as when it was all together, only in respect of that division it may be said in some sort to be Multiplied. By this way of Contemplation he perceiv'd that a whole Species was One and the same thing, and that the Multiplicity of Individuals in the same Species is like the Multiplicity of Parts in the same Person, which indeed is not real Multiplicity.

monochroming (vellow)

Silent choosing of a letter whose now bolding presence at the head of a word spells that word as "yellow". Alternate the cipher by reader Thus, vertigoing at monochrome

flowers

By conjoining skulls, bloom a sleepspace for garden voices.

Reading out loud and untogetherly.

strobe

ext withdraws (coyly). Reading out loud and together.

With contesting dilation and quiverpupils.

back to back

Sitting back against back (not neccesarily solitude) and read-

ing in one's head; in the strange thick of reading by one's

self. Please, please, leave as you please.

ins reader has been gamered by SLOW ARADING CAG

nof. edition of 80.