# THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HELL. INCLUDING A CHAPTER ON MIRACLES AND A SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION OF THE THEORY OF ENDLESS PUNISHMENT

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The Natural History of Hell. Including a Chapter on Miracles and a Scientific Examination of the Theory of Endless Punishment by John Philipson

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# JOHN PHILIPSON

# THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HELL. INCLUDING A CHAPTER ON MIRACLES AND A SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION OF THE THEORY OF ENDLESS PUNISHMENT



# THE

# NATURAL HISTORY

OF

THE AUTHORS of this work enjoyed exceptional advantages for research, and for the attainment of information on matters social and religious in the lands of Syria, Palestine and Egypt. They were born in Jerusalem of Russian parents who took up their residence in the Holy Land, with the object of seeking for knowledge as might cast a search-light upon the conflicting dogmas and doctrines of Christian, Jewish and Mohamedan creeds, which all claim a common origin.

A FIRMAN from the Sultan of Turkey, Abd el Mejid, granted to their father. gave his family prestige, with the ruling Mohamedan families, and with the leading Oriental Christian and Moslem ecclesiastics. Two of the authors were connected with the United States Consulate in Jerusalem, and one of them with the Palestine Exploration Society in that city. In this country one is well known as a lecturer on Bible lands, and another is connected with the daily papers of New York City.

INCLUDING

A Chapter on Miracles and a Scientific Examination of the Theory of Endless Punishment.

The tenets and dogmas, precepts and doctrines of the various creeds of that age are expressed or counciated by the actors, as the condition of things and events that surround them require.

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"The truth is, that science and religion neither are nor can be two fields of knowledge with no possible communication between them. Such an hypothesis is simply absurd.

"There is undoubtedly an avenue leading from the one to the other; but this avenue is through the unseen universe, and, unfortunately, it has been walled up and ticketed with 'No road this way,' professedly alike in the name of science at the one end, and in the name of religion at the other."—"The Unseen Universe." By Professors Stewart and Tait, of Edinburgh University.

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# PREFACE.

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Hell has furnished a subject of sublime but horrible grandeur to the poets; of coarse jest and blasphemous ribaldry to men of low instincts; of soul-stirring description to the fanatic, and of deep and earnest thought to the student and the philanthropist; but I am not aware that it has ever been handled from a strictly scientific standpoint. This I have endeavored to do in the following pages.

I have no sympathy with those who, like the dean described by Pope, never call things by their common names

## "Nor ever mention hell to cars polite."

In discussing the subject, I have used the old English word, Hell, in preference to Sheel, Hades or Gehenas. Unless there is some sound reason, deeper than mere squeamiahness, it is always best to call a spayed, a spayed. Now, the use of the word hell avoids all special theories. It signifies merely the hidden place. (See Skeat's Etymological Dictionary, under the word Hell.) It is true that theories, or rather hypotheses, innumerable have clustered around the word and the ideas occuected with it, but they are mere excrescences, and have little claim to our serious attention. The revisers of the English Bible did not uncover any of the secrets of hell by changing the name to sheel.

The ideas involved in the Christian dectrines connected with hell and redemption have been ead stumbling blocks in the path of many earnest seekers after the truth. The author has some faint hopes that the side light thrown on the subject from a purely scientific standpoint may smooth some of these difficulties and straighten some of the crooked paths.

JOHN PHILIPSON.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The word here used is sometimes, in this connection, spelt spads—a form which entirely destroys the significance of the expression. It requires no courage, either moral or literary, to call a "spade" a "spade." But in regard to the term spayed it is different. At one time a certain class of women were spayed for immoral purposes, and such women were called "spayeds" by those who spoke plainty and did not employ euphemisms.

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