PHALLICISM, CELESTIAL AND
TERRESTRIAL, HEATHEN AND CHRISTIAN,
ITS CONNEXION WITH THE
ROSICRUCIANS AND THE GNOSTICS
AND ITS FOUNDATION IN BUDDHISM,
WITH AN ESSAY ON MYSTIC ANATOMY

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Phallicism, Celestial and Terrestrial, Heathen and Christian, Its Connexion with the Rosicrucians and the Gnostics and Its Foundation in Buddhism, with an Essay on Mystic Anatomy by Hargrave Jennings

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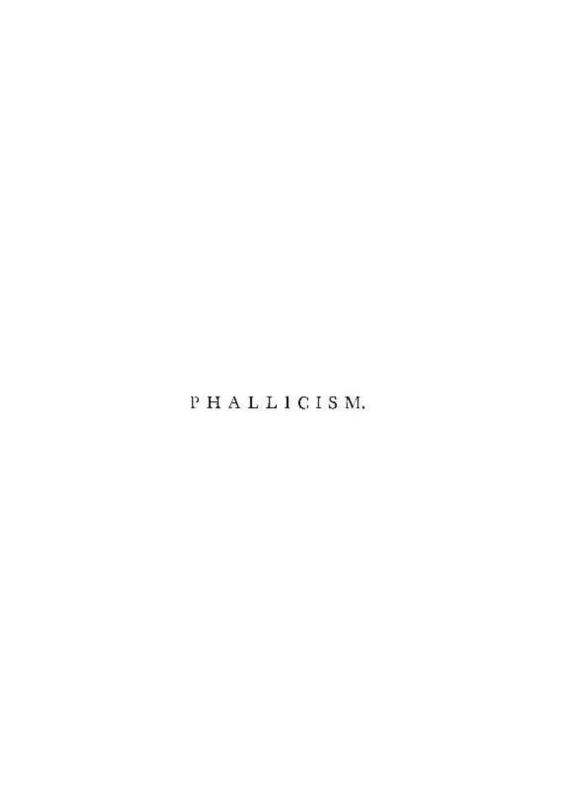
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## HARGRAVE JENNINGS

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# PHALLICISM

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HARGRAVI 11. NNINGS

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Notice.—A small series of engravings illustrative of the subject of the present work is in preparation, under the superintendence of a gentleman connected with the British Museum, and will be issued, with letterpress descriptions, in a convenient form, for presentation to subscribers.

Those who may care for this supplement will please notify their wishes to the publisher, in order that a copy may be forwarded, for which there is no charge whatever; but in no case will the illustrations be supplied through agents, or otherwise than on direct application to The Publisher.

#### INTRODUCTION.

ALL these original facts and theories, as applicable to general religion, were first brought forward by the author in a work entitled, "The Indian Religions; or, Results of the Mysterious Buddhism," published in the early part of the year 1858. Subsequently to the appearance of that book several other writers, impressed by its importance, hitherto unsuspected, took up and enlarged upon the details referring to this subject, without, however, touching, or seeming to be even aware of, the spirit and inner meaning of the matters which they so confidently and ignorantly handled, with, however, all the innocent good faith in the world. This exploration into the modern day refers to the recurrence of the introduction into history of the "PHALLIC THEORY," as supplying the necessarily mystic groundwork of ALL RELIGIONnay, furnishing altogether the reasons for religion. spicuous among these writers, subsequent in time to the production of the work above referred to, is Dr. Thomas Inman, of Liverpool, a writer of singular ingenuity, but astray in his general disbelieving conclusions, his particulars being correct, while his results are arrived at erroneously, though in full sincerity, which is deeply to be regretted, considering the display of so much indefatigable research and the expenditure of so much valuable labour. Dr. Inman is the author of two ponderous, very learned volumes, entitled, "ANCIENT FAITHS

EMBODIED IN ANCIENT NAMES." To a certain extent there is a similarity in this valuable work to that of Godfrey Higgins, which displayed wonderful penetration and power of analysis, and indomitable philosophical insight, enthusiasm, hardihood and perseverance, published under the title of "ANACALYPSIS; OR, AN ATTEMPT TO DRAW ASIDE THE VEIL OF THE SAITIC ISIS," in heavy quarto volumes, in 1833, 1834, 1836: The "Celtic DRUIDS," another important quarto of Godfrey Higgins, abounding in antiquarian truth, and beautifully illustrated, appeared in 1829; and, in 1834, an invaluable antiquarian Phallic book, "THE ROUND Towers of IRELAND," written by a very accomplished scholar, Henry O'Brien, who, of course, mainly on account of his insight, solidity, and genuineness, especially as advocatingnay, proving-unwelcome and startling antiquarian conclusions in regard to the Round Towers, encountered not much less than a storm of opposition. These books (we may aver), on account of their difficult, evading and reluctant (even obstinate) subjects for discovery, range under the same head as Dr. Inman's "ANCIENT FAITHS." They explain idolatry.

Messrs. Staniland Wake and Westropp, and Dr. Phené, a well-known and industrious antiquary, produced memoranda and books of greater or less importance and noteworthiness upon this strange but engrossingly seductive "Phallic" subject, when their attention had been led up to it;—though, in truth, the emulative attention of these scholars was first challenged by the works in which the topic was dilated upon (but only in the certain proper way) by the present writer.

The curiosity in regard to this subject spread, as was

to be expected. Efforts at the disinterment of the conclusions of the ancient mystical writers, taken up from point to point, followed on the writings of the present author. The Americans in particular, in circuitous deflections or more promising direct searching out, wrote and published in recognitive quarters. And this movement evoked sparks of re-animation to the truths of the Phallic theory in various directions back again in our own country. Through these means was incited notice to these grand philosophical problems of the real meaning of the old idolatries in which lay the expression of enthusiastic religion. The seeds, cast at hazard originally with much distrust of their reception in this present too-sharpened intellectual age, took root in the New World. The mainly forgotten puzzles among our inquisitive brethren in America found fit matrix in which to spring. And in response to this antiquarian signal, sounded across the seas, books in America made their appearance, arising principally from certain abstract (and before that time unconsidered, except by Sir William Jones, the great Indian authority,) speculations as to the groundwork of that shadowy religion-"mystery of all mysteries"—Buddhism—handled nowadays by very many and very incompetent hands. These original ideas about Buddhism were published by the present writer in his work "The Indian Religions," which contains the germ of all the new views. But all these discourses by other people, and speculative attempts to discover-this hovering for ever round and round a subject, more than general description of which is denied, and which is ever intended to be denied-even in the mental interest of the querists themselves-have been vain, because they have