OCCULT SCIENCE IN INDIA AND AMONG THE ANCIENTS, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR MYSTIC INITIATIONS, AND THE HISTORY OF SPIRITISM

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Occult Science in India and among the Ancients, with an Account of Their Mystic Initiations, and the History of Spiritism by Louis Jacolliot & Willard L. Felt

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LOUIS JACOLLIOT & WILLARD L. FELT

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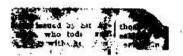
LOUIS JACOLLIOT. Older Justice of Chandenague (French Bast Indice), and of Tabill (Occarios)

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PREFACE.

We will lay aside, for the present, our inquiries into the general subject of the primitive civilizations of the far East, and the people who have sprung from the Brahminio stock in the old world, in order to publish the result of such researches as we have been able to make, during our long residence in India, into the subject of occult science, and the practices of those who have been initiated into the sect of the Pitria, which is Sanscrit for spirits or ancestral shades.

This is neither a doctrinal book nor a work of criticism. We are not called upon to decide, either for or against, the belief in spirits, either mediating or inspiring, which was held by all who had been initiated in the temples of antiquity, which is to-day the keystone of the philosophical and religious instruction of the Brahmins, and to which many of our Western thinkers and scientists seem inclined to assent.

Being neither an advocate of this belief, nor the opposite, we are, on that account, better able to write its history.

An ardent partisan would have been too credulous, and would have taken everything upon trust. A rabid opponent would have made it his business to disparage and discredit it.

We shall give the words themselves, and set forth things

as they actually were; we shall interpret and explain the Agrouchada-parikchai, which is the philosophical compendium of the Hindu spiritists; we shall tell what we saw with our own eyes, and shall faithfully record such explanations as we received from the Brahmins.

We shall pay particular attention to the phenomena which the Fakirs produce at will, which some regard as the manifestations of a superior intervention, and others look upon as the result of a shrewd charlatanism.

Upon this point we have but a word to say.

The facts which are simply magnetic are indisputable, extraordinary as they may seem.

As to the facts which are purely spiritual, we were only able to explain those in which we participated, either as actor or spectator, upon the hypothesis that we were the victims of hallucination—unless we are willing to admit that there was an occult intervention.

We shall describe things just as we new them, without taking sides in the dispute.

These doctrines were known to the Egyptians, to the Jewish Cabalists, to the people of Finland, to the school of Alexandria, to Philo and his disciples, to the Gauls and to the early Christians, and, as in the case of the Hindus, they set them apart for the use of those who had been initiated. As for the ancient Chaldeans, the practice of popular magic and sorcery seems to have been the utmost limit of their attainments in this direction.

They have also given birth to a peculiar system of moral philosophy, whose place in the general scale of the metaphysical speculations of mankind we shall take occasion to point out. On the evening before the funeral staddha is to take place, or on the day itself, he who gives the staddha should, with all due respect, invite at least three Brahmins, such as those which have been already mentioned.

The Brahmin who has been invited to the graddha of the spirit of the deceased should be entire master of his senses. He should not read the sacred Scriptures, but only recite, in a low tone, the invocations which it is his office to utter, as he should do, likewise, by whom the ceremony is performed.

The ancestral epirits, in the invisible state, accompany the Brahmine who have been invited; they go with them, under an adrial form, and occupy a place by their side when they sit down.—(MANO, book iii., sloces 187–188–189.)

For a long time previous to their laying saids their mortal envelope, the souls which have practised virtue, like those which inhabit the bedies of Sanyassis and Vanasprathas—Anchorites and Conobites—acquire the family of conversing with souls that have gone before to the moorpo; that is a sign that the series of their transmigrations upon earth is ended.—(The words of the ancient Bagaratia, quoted in the Prom of the Agrouchade-Particulas).

FIRST PART.

THE DOOTRINE OF THE PITRIS AND THE OCCULT SCIENCES IN INDIA.