A DEFENCE OF FREE-THINKING IN MATHEMATICS. IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET OF PHILALETHES CANTABRIGIENSIS, INTITULED, GEOMETRY NO FRIEND TO INFIDELITY, OR A DEFENCE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON, AND THE BRITISH MATHEMATICIANS Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

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GEORGE BERKELEY

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DEFENCE of FREE-THINKING IN

MATHEMATICS, Se.



HEN I read your Defence of the Britifh Mathematicians, I could not, Sir, but admire your Courage in afferting with fuch undoubting Affurance

things fo eafily difproved. This to me feemed unaccountable, till I reflected on what you fay (p. 32.) when upon my having appealed to every thinking Reader, whether it be poffible to frame any clear Conception of Fluxions, you express yourfelf in the following manner, "Pray, Sir, " who are those thinking Readers you ap-A 2 peal

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" peal to? Are they Geometricians, or * Perfons wholly ignorant of Geometry ? " If the former, I leave it to them: If the " latter, I ask how well are they qualified " to judge of the Method of Fluxions"? It must be acknowledged you seem by this Dilemma fecure in the favour of one Part of your Readers, and the ignorance of the other. I am neverthelefs perfuaded there are fair and candid Men among the Mathematicians. And for those who are not Mathematicians, I shall endeavour fo to unveil this Myftery, and put the Controverfy between us in fuch a Light, as that every Reader of ordinary Senfe and Reflection may be a competent Judge thereof.

II. "YOU express an extreme Surprize "and Concern, that I should take fo "much Pains to depreciate one of the no-"bleft Sciences, to disparage and traduce a Set of learned Men, whose Labours fo greatly conduce to the Honour of this Island, (p. 5.) to lessen the Reputation and Authority of Sir Island Newton and his Followers, by shewing that they are not such Masters of Reason as they are generally presumed to be; and to depreciate the Science they profess, by demonstrating to the World, that it is

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" is not of that Clearness and Certainty as " is commonly imagined. All which, you " infift, appears very ftrange to you and " the reft of that famous University, who " plainly fee of how great Ufe Mathema-" tical Learning is to Mankind." Hence you take occasion to declaim on the Ufefulnels of Mathematics in the feveral Branches, and then to redouble your Surprize and Amazement (p. 19. and 20.). To all which Declamation I reply, that it is quite befide the Purpofe. For I allow. and always have allowed, its full claim of Merit to whatever is uleful and true in the Mathematics: But that which is not fo, the lefs it employs Men's time and thoughts, the better. And after all you have faid or can fay, I believe the unprejudiced Reader will think with me, that things obscure are not therefore facred; and that it is no more a Crime to canvals and detect unfound Principles or falle Reafonings in Mathematics, than in any other Parc of Learning.

III. YOU are, it feems, much at a lofs to underftand the Usefulness or Tendency or Prudence of my Attempt. I thought I had sufficiently explained this in the Analyst. But for your further Satisfaction shall here tell you, it is very well known, that A 3 feveral

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feveral Perfons who deride Faith and Myfteries in Religion, admit the Doctrine of Fluxions for true and certain. Now if it be fhewn that Fluxions are really most incomprehenfible Mysteries, and that those, who believe them to be clear and fcientific, do entertain an implicite Faith in the Author of that Method; will not this furnish a fair Argumentum ad Hominem against Men, who reject that very thing in Religion which they admit in human Learning? And is it not a proper Way to abate the Pride, and diferedit the Pretentions of those, who infift upon clear Ideas in Points of Faith, if it be thewn that they do without them even in Science?

IV. AS to my timeing this Charge; why now and not before, fince I had published Hints thereof many Years ago? Surely I am obliged to give no Account of this: If what hath been faid in the Analyst be not fufficient; fuppose that I had not Leisure, or that I did not think it expedient, or that I had no Mind to it. When a Man thinks fit to publish any Thing, either in Mathematics, or in any other Part of Learning; what avails it, or indeed what Right hath any one to ask, why at this or that Time; in this or that Manner; upon this or that Motive? Let the Reader judge, if it fuffice not,

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not, that what I publish is true, and that I have a Right to publish such Truths, when and how I please, in a free Country.

V. I DO not fay, that Mathematicians, as fuch, are Infidels; or that Geometry is a Friend to Infidelity; which you untruly infinuate, as you do many other Things; whence you raife Topics for invective: But I fay there are certain Mathematicians, who are known to be fo; and that there are others, who are not Mathematicians, who are influenced by a Regard for their Authority. Some, perhaps, who live in the Univerfity, may not be apprifed of this; but the intelligent and observing Reader, who lives in the World, and is acquainted with the Humour of the Times, and the Characters of Men, is well aware, there are too many that deride Mysteries, and yet admire Fluxions; who yield that Faith to a mere Mortal, which they deny to Yelus Chrift, whole Religion they make it their Study and Bufiness to diferedit. The owning this is not to own, that Men who reason well, are Enemies to Religion, as you would reprefent it: On the contrary, I endeavour to fhew, that fuch Men are defective in Point of Reafon and Judgment, and that they do the very Thing they would feem to defpife.

VI. THERE

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VI. THERE are, I make no doubt, among the Mathematicians many fincere Believers in Jefus Christ; I know feveral fuch my felf; but I addreffed my Analyft to an Infidel; and on very good Grounds, I fuppofed that befides him, there were other Deriders of Faith, who had neverthele's a profound Veneration for Fluxions; and I was willing to fet forth the Inconfiftence of fuch Men. If there be no fuch Thing as Infidels, who pretend to Knowledge in the modern Analyfis, I own my felf mifinformed, and shall gladly be found in a Miftake; but even in that Cafe, my Remarks upon Fluxions are not the lefs true; nor will it follow, that I have no Right to examine them on the Foot of humane Science, even though Religion were quite unconcerned, and though I had no End to ferve but Truth. But you are very angry (P. 12 and 14.) that I should enter the Lists with reafoning Infidels, and attack them upon their Pretenfions to Science : And hence you take Occafion to fhew your Spleen againft the Clergy. I will not take upon me to fay, that I know you to be a Minute Philosopher your felf: But I know, the Minute Philosophers make just fuch Compliments as you do to our Church, and are just as angry, as you can be, at any who undertake to defend Religion by Reafon. If we /