# The works of Geber : the most famous Arabian prince and philosopher : of the investigation and perfection of the philosophers-stone. 1686 

Geber, active 13th century
London: Printed for William Cooper, 1686
https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/7T2QRY3KXFUIH8E
https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/mark/1.0/

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

$$
=x_{20} 262-32
$$

,


The Library
University of Wisconsin

* Thordarson Collection

Wing 555

The Moft Famous
ARABIAN PRINCE $A$ N D
PHILOSOPHER, OFTHE INVESTIGATION A ND PERFECTION OF The Philofophers-Stone. - Ait ifte Libellus: Maghus quidem non fum, fed ineft mibi maximaVirtus. noisslusig O O D DON, Printed for William Cooper at the Pelican in Little Britain. MDCLXXXVI.

## Genēral CONTENTS

In Ten Several Divifions.

1. HE Inveftigation or fearch of things corrupt: ing and perfecting Metallick Bodies, for the Stone of the Philofophers.

Page $\mathbf{1}$
II. The Summ of Perfection, or the way to make the Perfect Magiftery by Art.
p. 22
III. A Confutation of the Reafons of thofe Men which deny this Art, imitating Nature. P. P. 34 IV. Of the Natural Principles of Metallick Bodies and their effects according to the opinions of both Ancient and Modern Philofophers.
p. 65
V. Of the Artificial Principles of this Art. p. 83
VI. Of the knowledge and way of Perfection of this Art which depends on the knowledge of the Nature of Spirits and Bodies, of $c$.
p. $14^{2}$
VII. Of the Neceffity of the Perfection of the Medicine perfecting all imperfect Bodies.
VIII. Of the Probations of Perfections. $p \cdot 21^{6}$ IX. Of the Invention of the Perfection from the property of things from which the Medicine is extracted.
p. 239
X. Laftly his Book of Furnaces and the feveral Regiments of the work, with a Recapitulation of the Author's Experiments:
p. $27 \frac{1}{1}$

## THE

## TRANSLATOR

 TO THE READER胃He Eminency and Worth of this Author need no Apology, his Works fufficiently commend Him, who in his Writungs, as the prefent Book clearly fhews, ufed no Tautologies, Circumlocutions, or fruitlefs Ambages; bur (like a good Mafter, intending to inform, not to perplex the Minds of his Difciples) fo fuccinctly fpeaks of all Things, as is rarely feen in any other Author. The End, why he Writ in his Time, was as himfelf declares, not only to Teach and Direct the Ingenious, but alfo to Detect and Enervate the fallacious Defcriptions of Soplbifters, whom he pronounceth Curfed; faying, he fhould be accurfed alfo, did he not difcover their Frauds. For a like End was I incited, by a worthy Friend of mine, to this Tranflation; that the WORKS of fo Ancient and Venerar ble an Author (comprifing fo many and various moft needful Preparations) might now at length be publifhed in the Englifh Tongue; there being at this very Day fo many Perfons publickly expofing their Ch mical Preparations (as they call them) which, if fuch as they are prefented to be, or but in fome competent meafure correfpondent to the pecious Titles, with which they are infignized, would rather commend their Authors, than need to be commended by them. For Chymiftry is a rrue and real Art, and (when handled by prudent Artifts) produceth true and real Effects.

Bus

## The Tranflator

## But alas! 'tis by Experience found, Our empty Veffels give the greateft found.

And (which is more to be bewailed) Men that have fcarcely feen the Firft Entrances of Chymiftry, or at moft are but Tyro's in that moft neceffary (though much abufed) Science; account themfelves fufficiently accomplifhed, if Confident enough to boaft after the Rate of Mafters ; yea, more than good Mafters in that Art dare to do. For every confcientious Man, exercifed in Clymiftry, fees Caufe enough to lay his Hand upon his Moutb; and yet neglects not to do what Good he can, without blowing a Trumpet. He that doth othervife, may very well be fufpected: for (according to the ufual Proverb ) Good Wine needs no Bufh; and every well performed Work commends the Worker thereof. It is recorded of the famous Painter Apelles, that he, having finifhed any eminent Piece, did always expofe it to publick View, before he durft commend it (as a perfect Work) to him for whom he made the fame. His End in this, as Hiftories amply relate, was that he might, from the Mouths of others, hear himfelf praifed, or difpraifed; and thence be able (prudently conjecturing by what he heard) to correct and amend his own Errours. If Pbyjicians of our Time did, in imitation of Apelles, expofe their Works for the fame End, and would upon juft and undeniable Cenfures, endeavour to amend their Errors; their fo frequent Publications would be highly commendable; but tis otherwife. Yet Charity forbids me to impute this to Avarice, Fraud, or Ambition ( Fices abhominable in all Men, efpecially in Phyficians) but rather to other lefs injurious Caujes, as Ignorance, and want of certain Experience; in amending which, this Book may prove very ferviceable: be-

## To the Reader.

caure the Ignorant and Unexpert may poffibly be in formed thereby, and thence learn true Experiences, by which (if Indufrious) they will in Time be able to Correct their own Errours, as well as if they had ufed the Policy of Apelles. But of Covetous, Deccitful, and Ambitions Men, there is no fuch Hope. Therefore omitting thefe, I doubt not, but that to every Man ftudious of Verity, the prefent Work will be highly acceptable : becaufe herein he will find InAtructions fufficient to inform his Fudgment, in preparing Medicines truly Chymical. For this Author (herein excelling others) hath clearly and candidly, though briefly, taught the Metbods of purifying all Metals, Minerals, Salts, Allomes, छc. In which true and perfect Purification, the Vertue of each Subject (its Vice and Impurity being feparated) is rendred ten-fold more efficacious in Medicinal $U \mathcal{J}$, than the fame Subject (without fuch Preparation preceding) could have been; as Experience daily proves. But if any Man object and fay, This Autbor taught thefe Purifications only in order to the great Stone of Pbilofophers; to him I thus anfiwer: All Philofopbers (Ancient and Modern) unanimcully affirm, that Impurity tends to Corruption and Death; but Purity to Incorruption and Life. Therefore, it they, to amend imperfect Metals, viz. To heal the Difeafes of them, fo ftrictly enjoyned the Separation of Heterogeneals, and Purification of Things Homogenal; how much more, every faithful Physician ought to labour in purifying the Subjects. of Medicine for the Fumane Body (more precious than all Metals) of which thefe here fpecified are no mean Part, Ileave to the $\mathfrak{F}$ fudgment of all : And having premifed thefe, crave the Readers Patience in perual of the following:
When I had perfected this Tranffation of GEBE E R my Purpofe was to have concealed my Name; as I did in the Tranfation of Reyal and Practical ChymiA 2

## The Tranflator, \&c.

firy (which being my firft Effay in that kind of Learning , I mutt confels were not fo well performed, as I intend that Book fhall be, if a Second Impreffion thereof be made in my Time) of Beguinus bis Tyrocinium, of Helvetius bis Golden Calf, all made publick fome years fince; together with that of the Triumphant Cbariot of Antimony, with Kirkingius his Notes thereon (though not the fmall Piece of Synefius to it annexed) lately publifhed : but finding fome too ready, as the faying is, to thruft their Sickle into another Mans Harveft, I am now at length enforced here to fubjoyn my Name; being refolved henceforth fo to do, whenfoever any other of the Works (through the favour of God) by me tranflated, fhall come to be expofed to publick View. For, befides the large Volume of the Works of Ramund Lully, now ready for the Prefs (not to mention other Pieces on various Subjects, of which I have tranflated many for private Perfons) I have Engli]hed the greateft Part of the Works of Paracelfus; having compleated two of his three Volumes, and about half the Third : which I intend to finith (if GOD permit) as Time, Opportunity, or Encouragement thall be offered. Reader, I could here mention more; but confidering that no Man hath any thing that he hath not received; and timely remembring that Poetical Admonition,

## - Nullum decet effe fuperbum; Qui fic inflatur, deferit omne Bonum:

I here conclude, fubfribing my felf (as I always defire to be) your real Friend

[^0]
 ad't The Contents.
 I. 1 pereitiviciurt 10

Of the Inveftigation on Seatech of Per= fection.

0$F$ Things perfecting and corrupting Metallick Bodies Chap. . $\quad$ Page 3. Of the Stone of Philofophers, © 6.205. Of Thingshelping Preparation, and of their Cleanfing 3. 6. Of Prsparing and Mfliorating Bodies, in General 4. 9. Of the Preparation of Tin in Special $\quad 5 \cdot 25$ Of the Preparation of Saturn or Lead 6. 14. Of the Preparation of Copper $\quad$ 7. 15. Of the Preparation of Iron $\quad$ 8. 16 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Of the Preparation of Gold } & 9\} \text { 17. } \\ \text { Ofthe Preparation of Silver }\end{array}$ Of the Properties of the greater Elixir 11. 18. The Conclufion of this Book larmon 20.

## The Contents.

## 11.

Of the Sum of Perfection, Or of the Perfect Magifery. The Firft Book. The Preface, dividing this Book into Four Parts. p. 22.

## Part 1.

Of the Divisor of Impediments Of the Impediments of this Work, from the part of the Body of the Artificer 2. 26 : Of Impediments from the Part of the Artifts Soul, Of External Impediments, hindering the Work. of this Art
The Conclusion of the Fire Part, containing the Qualifications of the Artificer $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 5. } 30 .\end{array}$

## Part 2.

$\mathrm{O}^{F}$ the true Reasons of Men simply denying Art That it is not possible, \&c, that Art 34. tate Nature in all Differencies of Properties of Actions A Confutation of the Reasons Men 2:39. hying Art
Divers Opinions of thole who fuppofe the ${ }^{3} 42$. be Of the Reasons of Men denying the Art 4.49 : Sulphur

## The Contents.

Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art suppofed in Arfnick
Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppofed in Argentvive, of c.
Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art supposed. in Spirits to be fixed with Bodies, orc. 8. $55^{\circ}$ Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppofed in White Lead or Tin, or. $\quad 9.570^{\circ}$ Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppofed in Black Lead, or Saturn
Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art suppofed in the Mixtion of hard Bodies, oc. II. 60. Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppofed in the Mixtion of hard Bodies, $\mathcal{O}^{*} c$. 12.6 I . Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art Supposed in Extraction of the Soul, Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art suppofed in Glair and Gems, © ${ }^{\circ} c$.
14.62. Of the Reasons of Men denying the Art $\int$ uppofed in Middle Minerals, Vegetables, Oc. 15.63.

## Part. 3.

O the Natural Principles of Metallick Bodies, according to the Opinions, OC. 1. 65. Of the Natural Principles of Metals, according to the Opinion of Modern Philofophers, $\leftarrow$ c. 2. 66 . The Division of what are to bespoken of Sulphur, Arfnick, and Argentvive, ©゚c, of Sulphur of Arfnick
Of Argentvive, or Mercury
3.369.
4.3
5.72.
6.73. Of the Effects of the Principles of Nature, which

## The Contents.

are Metallick Bodies
Of Sol, or Gold
Of Luna or Silver
Of Saturn, or Lead
Of Jupiter, or Tin
Of Venus, or Copper
Of Mars, or Iron

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { 7. } 74 \\
\text { 8. } 75 . \\
9.77 . \\
10.78 . \\
11.79 . \\
12.80 . \\
13.81
\end{array}
$$

## Part. 4.

OF the Divifion of Things tobe/poken, with an Infinuation of Perfection, © c. 1. 83. Of Sublimation, why invented
2. 86 . What Sublimation is, and of the Degrees of Fire, 6 Of the Feces of Metallick Bodies to be added to Spirits in their Sublimation, of c. 4. 91. Of Covering the Fire in Sublimation, $5 \cdot 93$. Of Errars about the 2 uantity of Feces, and the Difpositian of the Furnace, or. 6. 95. Of what Matter and Form the Sublimatory is to be made 7. 99. Of Sublimation of Mercury; or Argentv. 8. ioz. Of Sublimation of Marchafite 9.105. Of the Veffel for fubliming Marchafite 10. 10G. Of Sublimation of Magnefia and Tut. ir, Iro, Of Defcenfion, andithe way of privifying by Paftils 12. 112. Of Diftillation, its Caufes \& Kinds, ${ }^{2} c .13$. 114 . Of Calcination of Bodies and Spirits : its Caufes, ơc. 14.120 . Of Solution and its Caule 15. 126. Of Coagulation and its Caufes; divers wayes

## The Contents.

of Coagulating Mercury. \&c.
16. 129 Of Fixation, and its Caufe, ©́c. 17.136. Of Ceration, andits Caufe 18.139.

## III.

Of the Sum of Perfection, or of the Per fect Magiftery. The Second Book.

The Preface dividing the Bookinto Three Parts. Part 1.
p. I4r.

THat the Knowledge of Perfection of this Art depends on the Knowledge of the Nature of Spirits, and Bodies, $\mathcal{G}^{2}$.
r. 142 . Of the Nature of Sulphur and Arfnick 2. r43. Of the Nature of Mercary, or Argentv. 3. 145. Of the Nature of Marchafite, © c. 4. 148. Of the Nature of Sol, or Gold $\quad 5+150^{\circ}$ Of the Nature of Luna, or Silver 6. 153. Of the Nature of Mars or Iron. Alfo of ibe Effects of Sulphur and Mercury, of $6,7.154$. Of the Nature of Venus or Copper 8.157. Of the Nature of Jupiter, or Tin 9. 16?. Of the Nature of Saturn, or Lead 10 166.

## Part 2.

THat of every imperfect Body, a Asd atrof Agentvive, the Medicine muft ne frotily be two-fold, viz. one for the White, the othet for the Red

## The Contents.

That every of the Imperfect Bodies ought to bava its peculiar Preparation
2. $174^{\circ}$ That the Defect of Imperfect Metals ought to be fupplied by Medicine, but their Superfluity removed by Preparation,
3. 176.

Of the Preparation of Saturn aird Jupiter 4. 179.
Of the Preparation of Venus
5.183.

Of the Preparation of Mars
6. 184. Of the Mundification or Cleanfing of Argentvive
7. 186.

That five different Properties of Perfection necef]arily confitute a moft perfect Medicine, ovc. 8. 187:

Of Preparations to be adbibited to the Medicine, that it may acguire the due Differencies of Properties

$$
\text { 9. } 189
$$

Of the differences of Medicines, of $c, 10$. 19 r . Of the Medicine of the Firff Order dealbating Venus
Of Medicines dealbating Mars $12,127$. Of Medicines citrinating (or colouring) Luna 13.198.

Of the difference of the Properties of Medicines of the Second Order
14. 202: Of a Medicine Lunar and Solar, for imperfect Bodies $\quad 15.204$. Of the Medicine coagulating Argentv. 16. 207. Hows Ingrefs is procured in Medicines by Artifice 17. 209. Of Medicines of the Tpird Order in General 18. 210. Of the Lunar Medicine of the Third Ord.19.212. of

## The Contents.

Of the Solar Medicine of the Third Ord. 20, 213

## Part 3.

THe Division of what follows 1. 216. Of Cineritium, why Some Bodies abide in it, others not
2. 217. Of the Tryal of the Cineritium (or Cupel) how it is to be compounded andufed 3. 220. Of Cement, why forme Bodies fuftain it more, and others lids
4. 222. Of the Examen of Cement, how it is to be compounded and exercised 5. 224.
Of Ignition
6. 226.

Of Fufion, or Melting.
7. 227.

Of the Expofition of Bodies over the Vapours
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { of Acute Things } & \text { 8. } 229 .\end{array}$
Of the Extinction of Bodies Fire-hot 9. 23 1:
Of the Admixtion of Burning Sulphur 10. 232.
Of Calcination and Reduction 11. 234. Of the eafie Sufception of Argentvive 12.? 235 . A Recapitulation of the whole Art 13: $\}^{235}$. What Order the Au hor hath observed in treating of the aforesaid
14.237.
IV.

Of the Invention of Verity, or Perfection.

$O^{F}$$F$ the fix Properties of Things from which the Medicine is extracted I. 239. of the seven Properties of the Medicine 2. 241. Of the Division of the Book into four Particles
3. 243 . The

## The Contents.

## The Firf Particle.

Of the Preparation of Middle Minerals 4: 245. The Second Particle, Of the Mundification, or Cleanjing of Spirits

Of the Preparation of Sulphur 5. 249. Of the Preparation of Arfinick Of the Preparation of Argentvive Of the Preparation of Marchafite Of the Preparation of Tutia, ơc.

The Third Particle. How Bodies ought to be prepared Of the Preparation of Saturn Of the Preparation of Jupiter Of the Preparation of Mars Of the Preparation of Venus

The Fourth Particle.
Of Medicines
16. 260 . Of White Medicines for Jupiter, ơc. 17. 26x. Of Solar Medicines for Jupiter, ©rc. 18. 263. Of White Medicines for Venus, ofc. 19. 264 . Of Red Medicines for Venus and Mars 20. 265. Of a Medicine of the Third Order, for the White 21. 266.

Of a Solar Medicine of the Third Order 22. 268. Of solutive Waters, and Incerative Oyls 23. 269.
6. 250 . 7. 25 I. 8. $25^{2}$. 9.\}253. .
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 11. } 254 . \\ \text { 12. } \\ \text { I3. } \\ \text { I4. } \\ 1555 . \\ 15\end{array}\right\}_{258}$.

## The Contents.

Of Furnaces, \&c. with a Recapitulatio $\therefore$ on of the Autbors Experiments.
The Preface, dividing the Book into Three Parts,

$$
\text { Part. 1. } \quad \text { P. } 27 \text { x. }
$$

F the Calcinatory Furnace

1. 273

Of the Sublimatory Furnace
2. 27 年

Of the Diftillatory Furnace
Of the Defcenfory
3. 4. $^{2} 275$.

Of the Melfing Furnace
Of the Diffolving Furnace
5.) 276 Of the Fixatory Furnace, or Athanor
7. $277^{\circ}$

Part. 2.
O $F$ the Preparation of Middle Mineral Spirits 8. 278 , Of the Calcination of Jupit. and Saturn 9.279. Of the Calcination of Venus and Mars 10. ? $_{280}$. Of the Calcination of Middle Minerals I I. $\int^{280 .}$ Of the Ablutions of Calxes, ơc. Of the Inceration of Calxes, 0 or. 13.2881 . Of the Reduction of Calxes I4. 282.
 Part 3.
Of the Way of Perfecting, according to the Third Order 16. 286. Of the Regimen of Jupiter and Saturn 17: 288:

## The Contents

Of the Regimen of Venus and Saturn 18. 289? Of the Regimen of Mar's Of the Regimen of Luna 19.$\}_{290}$
20.5 Of the Regimen of Mercury 21. 291. Of the Ferment of Luna for the White 22. 292. Of the Ferment of Sol for the Red
Of Ferment of Ferment upon Mercury 24.5293. $A$ Recapitulation of the Experiments of the Author Of Mercurial Sports 25.295. Of the Citrination or Colouring of Luna 27. 300 .

## GEBER,

## ( 1 ) <br> GE B ER;

The moot Experienced Arabian Prince and Philofopher, OF THE Inveftigation or Search OF $\mathcal{P} E R F E C T I O N$.

The PREFACE of the AUTHOR, Shewing the Reafons why he writ this BOOK.
WE with continued and frequent diligence of Labour, and great Study equivalent, not without mont profound and serious thoughts, \&c. expose publickly to your view, the Investigation of this moot noble Science, that the dubSequent Volumes may the better and more clearly be underftood by you; and that being underfood, searched into, and found, they may the more easily and rea$B$ dily

## (2)

dily be brought to effect. And becaule, to find out the Reafon of Art, is another thing, than to attempt and prove the fubtilties and intrigues of theje things; until by operating, fearching, and experiencing, the intended compleatment be attained: therefore, what foever we found out by things declared (I mean, of things perfecting Art) we bave bere written according to the intention of our Mind. Tet, let no man think that we compofed this Inveftigation before our Book, which is Intituled, The Sum of the Perfection of the Magiftery ; in which, what foever we faw andbandled, we have compleat ly defcribed, according to the Order of Science, with Experience and certain Knowledg, wbich we acquired by cur Scrutivy, exercifed about the Effects of Natural and Mineral Things, and the diverje Tranfmutatious apparent in the Work. And we have explazned our Science before compofed, with this Comment of Inveftigation, which we purpofely writ for that end: therefore, by right, this muft precede that, feeing by thos Book I am to make Enquiry about the Thing Perfecting.

## (3)

## C H A P. I.

Of Things Perfecting and Corrupting Metallick Bodies.

(Herefore, feeing this Science treats of the Imperfect Bodies of Minerals, and teacheth how to perfect them; we in the firft place confider two Things, viz. Imperfection and Perfection. About thefe two our Intention is occupied, and of them we purpofe to treat. We compofe this Book of Things perfecting and corrupting (according as we have found by experience) becaufe Contraries fer near each other, are the more manifeft.
The Thing which perfects in Minerals, is the fubftance of Argentuive and Sulphur proportionably commixt, by long and temperate decoction in the Bowels of clean, infpiffate, and fixed Earth (with confervation of its Radicab Humidity not corrupting) and brought to a folid fufible Subftance, with due Ignition, and rendred Malleable. By the Definition of this Nature perfecting, we may more eafily come to the Knowledge of the Thing corrupting. And this is that which is to be underfood in a contrary Senfe, viz. the pure fubfance of

$$
\mathrm{B}_{2}
$$

Sülphur

## (4)

Sulphur and Argentvive, without due Proportion commixed, or not fufficiently decocted in the Bowels of unclean, not rightly infpiffate nor fixed Earth, having a Combuftible and Corrupting Humidity, and being of a rare and porous Subftance; or having Fufion without due Ignition, or no Fufion, and not fufficiently Maileable.

The firf Definition I find intruded in thefe two Bodies, viz. in Sol and Luna, according to the Perfection of each: but the fecond in thefe four, viz. Tin, Lead, Copper and Iron, according to the Imperfection of each. And becaufe thefe Imperfect Bodies are not reducible to Sanity and Perfection, unlefs the contrary be operated in them; that is, the Manifeft be made Occult, and the Occult be made Manfeft : which Operation, or Contrariation, is made by Preparation, therefore they muft be prepared, Superfluities in them removed, and what is wanting fupplied; and fo the known Perfection inferted in them. But Perfect Bodies need not this preparation; yet they need fuch Preparation, as that, by which their Parts may be more Subtiliated, and they reduced from their Corporality to a fixed Spirituality. The intention of which is, of them to make a Spiritual fixed Body, that is, much more attenuated and fubtiliated than it was before. Of all thefe Preparations ( ačcording to our Inveftigation) we fhall fufficiently treat in their proper Place in this Book. What

## (5)

What fhall be (as is hereafter mentioned) fufficiently prepared, will be fit to make the White or great Red Elixir with.

## C H A P. II.

Of the stone of Pbilofophers, that it is one only, for the White, and for the Red, and from what Things it is eatrasted. And of the Pofibility and Way of Perfection.

WE find Modern Artifts to defcribe to us one only Stone, both for the White and for the Red; which we grant to be true: for in every Elixir, that is prepared, White or Red, there is no other Thing than $A \beta_{-}$ gentvive and Sulpbur, of which, one cannot act, nor be, without the other: Therefore it is called, by Pbilofophers, one Stone, although it is extracted from many Bodies or Things. For it would be a foolifh and vain thing to think to extract the fame from a Thing, in which it is not, as fome infatuated Men have conceited; for it never was the Intention of Pbilofophers: yet they fpeak many things by fimilitude. And becaufe all Metallick Bodies are compounded of Argentvive and Sulphur, pure or impure, by accident,

## (6)

and not innate in their firft Nature; therefore, by convenient Prepargtion, 'tis poffible to take away fuch Impurity. For the $E_{x}$ poliation of Accidepts is not impoffible : therefore, the end of Preparation is, to take away Superfluity, and fupply the Deficiency in Perfect Bodies. But Preparation is diverffified according to the Diverffy of things indigent. For experience hath taught us diverfe ways of acting, viz. Calcination, Sublimation, Defeenfon, Solution, Diftillation, Coagulation, Fixation and Inceration: All which we fufficiently declare in the Sum of the Perfection of the Magifery. For thefe are Works helpful in Preparation.

## C H A P. III.

Of Things belping the Preparation, and of their Cleanfing.

FHings helping Preparation, are thefe,viz: all kinds of Salt, Allows, Atraments; alfo Glafs, Borax, and what are of this Nas ture, and moft fharp Vinegar and Fire.

## Cleanjing of Common Salt.

Common Salt is cleanfed thus: Firft burn it, and caft it combuft into hot Water to be diffolved; filter the Solution, which congeal

## (7)

by gentle Fire. Calcine the Congelate for a Day and Night in Moderate Fire, and keep it for ufe.

## Cleansing of Salt-Alkali.

Salt-Alkali is fo cleanfed as Common-Salt. and it is Sagimen Vitri. Firft it is ground, and then the whole diffolved in Common Water hot: afterward Filtered, Congealed, and Calcined with moderate Fire.

## Cleaning of Salt-Gem.

First it is ground, and then proceeded with as with Comimon-Salt.

## Cleansing of Salarmoniac.

Grind it frt with the Preparation of Com-mon-Salt cleanfed; then let it be fublimed in an high Body and Head, until it all afcend pure. Afterward diffolve it upon a Porphyry in the open Air, if you would of it make Water; or keep the Sublimate fufficiently pure.

Cleansing of other salts:
There are divers other kinds of Salt found, which are Prepared and Cleanfed, as above is fail.

## Cleaning of Allows.

Firth of Roch-Allom: Many Things may be Prepared by it, without its Cleaning; yet it may be Cleanfed thus: Put it in an Ale-

$$
\text { B } 4 \text { bock }
$$

## (8)

beck, and extract its whole Humidity, which is of great avail in this Art. The Feces remaining in the Bottom, may be diffolved upon a Porphiry-Stone, in fome Humid Place, or in Water, which may be thence extracted, and fo referved clean.

## Cleanfing of famenous Allom.

famsenous Allom is Prepared as the former: but in this Art it is of greater vertue. There are found yet many other Alloms, all which are Prepared and Cleanfed as above is faid.

## Cleanfing of Atraments.

Firft of Black Atrament, which is thus Cleanfed: Firf, It muft be diffolved in clean Vi negar, afterward Diftilled and Coagulated. Or let it be firft Diftilled by Alembeck, and all its Humidity extracted. The Feces Calcined in this Dittillation, muft be refolved upon a Porphiry, or diffolved in their own Water, and then Coagulated. Or that Water (if the Artift fo wills) referved.

## Cleanfing of Copperas.

Copperas or Vitriol, is Cleanfed as Black Atrament; yet Black Atrament hath greater Earthinefs than the Green. There are divers Atraments, and they are found of divers $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ lour, which are all Cleanfed as the aforefaid.

## (9)

## Of Glafs and Boraces.

Glafs and Boraces, if made in a due manner, need not Preparation.

The Cleanfing of moft foarp Vinegars.
$T$ inegars, of what kind foever, acute and harfh, are Cleanfed by Subtiliation; and their Virtue, or Effect, is Meliorated by Diftillation. Of the Cleanfing and Purifying of all the aforefaid, we have now fufficiently fpoken: with which the Imperfect Bodies may be Prepared, Purified, Meliorated, and Subtiliated, by Fire always duly Mediating.

## C H A P. IV.

Of Preparation and Melioration of Bodies in General.

THEY are Prepared and Depurated by the aforefaid, according to the Intention of Fire in this manner: Thefe imperfect Bodies have fuperfluous $H$ umidities, and a combuftible Sulphureity, with Blacknefs generated in them, and corrupting them: alro they have in them an Unclean, Feculent, Combuftible, and very Grofs Earthincfs, impeding Ingrefs and Fufion. Thefe, and fuch as there, are fuperfluous in the aforefaid Bodies, which are found

## (10)

found to be in them, by our Experience, and certain and ingenious Inveftigation. and becaure there Superfluities have accers to there Bodies accidentally, and not radically; and the Supoliation of Accidentals is poffible; therefore it behoves us, with Artificial Fire, by the aforefaid cleanfed Things, to remove all Superfluous Accidents, the only Radical Subftance of Argentvive and Sulphur remaining. This is the intire Preparation, and perfect Depuration of Imperfect Bodies. The Melioration, Purification and Subtiliation of there (the pure Subftance remaining) are effected many ways, according as the Elixir requires.

Therefore, the way of Preparing and Purifying in General, is this: Firft, With Fire proportional, the whole Superfluous and Corrupt Humidity in their Effence muft be elevated; alfo their fubtil and burning Superfluity removed: and this by Calcination. Afterward, the whole Corrupt Subftance of their Superfluous burning Humidity and Blacknefs remaining in their Calx, muft be corroded with thofe aforefaid Cieanfed, Corrofive, Acute, or Harih Things, until the Calx be White or Red (or coloured according to the Nature and Property of the Body) and clean and pure from all Superfluity or Corruption. There Calxes muft be Cleanfed with thefe Corrofives, by Grinding, Imbibing and Wafhing. Afterward, the whole unclean Earthi-

## (II)

refs, and Combuftible and Grofs Feculency muft be taken away, and depofited with the aforfaid Cleanied or Pure Things, not having Metallick Fufion; they being commixed, and well ground together with the aforefaid Calx, depurated in the aforefaid manner. For thefe, in the Fufion or Reduction of the Calx, will retain with themfelves the aforefaid Grofs and Unclean Eartbinefs, the Body remaining pure, Cleanfed from all Corrupting Superfluity; and this by Defcending.

The way of Meliorating and Subtiliating the pure Subftance of thefe, is in General this: Firf, this Purged and Reduced Body is again Calcined with Fire; and this by the Mundative helps aforefaid: and then, with fuch of thefe as are solutive it muft be diffolved. For this Water is our stone, and Argentvive of $A r$ gentvive, and Sulphur of Sulphur, abftracted from the Spiritual Body, and Subtiliated or Attenuated; which may be Meliorated by comforting the Elemental Virtues in it, with other prepared Things, that are of the kind of its own Kind; and by augmenting the Colour, Fixion, Weight, Iurity, Fufon, and all other Things which appertain to a perfect Elixir. And this is the way (by us only found out) of the Preparation, Depuration, Subtiliation and Melioration of Mineral Bodies in General. Now we pafs to the Special or Particular Preparation of every Imperfect Body, with all its Methods, as alfo of the Perfect Mincral Bodies. And firlt of fupittr.

CHAP.

## (12)

## C HAP. V.

Of the Preparation of Tin in Special.
Upiter is manifoldly prepared, yet beit in this manner : Put it in an apt Veffel in a Furnace of Calcination, and under it make Fire fufficient for good Fufion of the Body; ftirring the Liquefied Body with an Iron Spatula full of holes, and drawing off the Scums that rifeth, and again ftitring the Body, in that heat of Fire equally induring, until on the Superficies be gathered together a good quantity of that Scum or Powder; which take off, and again continue ftirring until the whole Body be reduced to Powder. This Powder fift, and replace it again in the Furnace, adding Fire, not exceeding the Fire of its Fufion, and ftir it ofsen. Keep it in this Fire of Calcination for a day Natural, or thereabouts, until its whole Accidental and Superfluous $H_{u-}$ midity be abolifhed, with its Combuftible and Corrupting Sulphur. For the Fire elevates and confumes every Fugitive and inflamable Subfance: then often well wafh it with the aforefaid, viz. with Common-Salt Cleanfed, and Alom, and with Purified and Harhh Vi negar, and dry it at the Sun, or in the Air; and then again Grind, and Wafh, and Dry:

## ( 13 )

and do this time after time, until by the acuity of the Salts, Alloms, and Vinegar, its whole Humidity, Blacknefs, and Uncleannefs, fhall te confumed, corroded and done away. This being done, add Glays beaten to Powder, to there aforefaid, and when you fhall have impafted the whole together, then with fufficient Fire make it flow in a Crucible with an hole inits bottom, fet within another, and the pure and clean Body will defcend, the whole earthly and feculent Subftance remaining above with the Glafs, and Salts, or Alloms; for in that Body defcended and reduced, is an equal and perfect Proportion of clean Argentvive and whire Sulphur not burning ; becaufe Fire and the Corrofives have divided the whole Humidity, and fugitive, and inflamable, and corrupting Subfance and Blacknefs; and through that Difcenfory, by the parting with Salts, Alloms, and Glafs, the whole feculent earthy Subftance is feparated, the pure Subftance with its Proportion remaining.

Afterward calcine this pure reduced Body again, with pure and clean Salarmoniac, until it be in weight equal, or thereabout. When it fhall be well and perfectly calcined, then grind the whole well and long upon a Perpbingflone, and place it in the open Air, in a cold and bumid place; or in Glafs Vefels, in a Furnace of Solution, or in Horfe-dung, until the whole be diffolved; augmenting the Salt if need be. This Water we ought to honour, for it is what
we feek for the White. Thefe may fuffice to be poken of the Preparation of Tin.

## C HAP. VI.

## Of the Prepatration of Saturn.

LEad is thus prepared, Set it in a like Furnace of Calcination, ftirring it, while in flux, as you did the Tin, until it be converted to a moft fine Powder : Sift this, and again fet it in the Fire of its Calcination, as aforefaid, until its Fugitive and Inflamable Subftance be abolifhed. Afterwards take out your red Calx, which imbibe and grind often, with Common Salt cleanfed, and Atrament purified, and very harfh Vinegar. For the Red you muft ufe thefe, as you did for the White, with Common Salt, famenous Allom, and Vinegar : Alfo as of Tin is faid, your Matter muft be often imbibed, dryed, and ground, until by benefit of the aforefaid, this faid uncleanners be totally removed: then mix Glafs with there aforefaid, and as you did with the Tin caufe the pure Body to defcend, that defcending it may be reduced. Again? Calcine it with pure Salarmoniac (as of fupiter is faid) and moft f.rrily grind and diffolve it by the way aforefain. For that is the Water of Argentvive and Sulphur proportionally made, which we ufe in Compofition of the Red Elixir.

$$
\left(i_{5}\right)
$$

lixir. Thefe of the the Preparation of Saturn; may fuffice.

## C H A P. V I I.

## Of the Preparation of Venus.

vEnus or Copper, is this way prepared: Make a Lay of Common Salt well cleanfed in a Crusible, and upon that put a piece of Copper Plate, and over that a Lay of Salt, and then more of the Plate; and fo continually, until the Veffel be full : which being covered and firmly luted, place in a Furnace of Calcination, for one day $\mathrm{Na}_{\text {atural }}$; then take it out and feparate and fcrape off what fhall be Calcined; and again Calcine the Plates with New Salt, as before, repeating the Calcination fo often, as until all the Plates fhall be confumed, and corroded by the benefit of the Salt and Fire: for the Salt corrodes the fuperfluous $H_{n-}$ midity and Combuftible Sulpburcity, and the Fire elevates the Fugitive and Inflamable Subftance with due Proportion. Grind this calcined matter to a moft fubtile Powder, and wafh it with Vinegar; until the Water come from it free from Blacknefs. Another time imbibe it with new Salt and Vinegar, and Grind, and after Contrition (or Grinding) put it in a Calcining Furnace, in an open $\bar{V}$ effel, and let it ftand there

## (16)

there three days Natural ; then take it out and Grind it very well and fubtily, and well and long wafh it with Vinegar, until it thall be cleanfed and purged from all Uncleannefs. This being done, dry it well in the Sun, then add to it half its weight of Salarmoniac, well and long Grinding, until it be an imprlpable Subftance. Thien expofe it to the open Air, or fet it in Horle-dung to be diffolved, until whatioever is there fubtile fhall be diffolved; anew adding clean Salarmoniac, if need fhall be, until the whole be made Water. Honour thisWater, which we name the Water of fixed Sulphur, with which the Elixir is tinged to Infinity. Thefe of the Preparation of Venus.

## C H A P. V I I I.

Of the Preparation of Mars.

MArs or Iron, is beft prepared thus: Let it be Calcined as Venus, 2 with Common Salt cleanfed, and let it be wafhed with pure Vinegar; being wathed, dry it in the Sun, and when dryed, grind and imbibe it with new Salt and Vinegar, and then put it in the fame Furnace, as of Venus is faid, for three days. Honour this Solution, viz. The Water of fixed Sulphur, wonderfully augmenting the Colowr of the $E$ lixir. Thefe may fuffice to be fpoken of the Preparation of Imperfect Bodies.

CHAP.

## (17)

## CHAP. 1 X.

Of the Preparation of Sol.

Perfect Bodies need not Preparation, in relation to their further Perfection, being perfect but that they may be more fubtiliated, and attenuated, we adhibit this Preparation to them: R. Sol or Gold beaten into thin Plates, and with them and Common Salt very well prepared, make Lay upon Lay in a Veffel of Calcization, which fet into a Furnace and Calcine well for three days, until the whole be fubtily Calcined; then take it out, grind it well, wafh it with Vinegar, and dry it in the Sun, afterward grind it well with half its weight of cleanfed Sal: rmoniac; then fet it to be diffolved, until the whole (by the benefft of Common Salt and Ar moniac) be diffolved into a moft clear Water. This is the precious Ferment for the Red Elixir, and the true Body made Spiritual.

## C H A P. X.

Of the Preparation of Luna.

Wna or silver, is fubtiliated and attenuated
and reduced to spiritualsty, in manner as
above

## ( 18 )

above is faid of Sol. Therefore in all and every part of the Work, do the fame in its Subtiliation, as you did with the Gold. And this Water of Luna diffolved, is the Ferment for the White Elixir, made Spiritual.

## C. H A P. XI.

## Of the Properties of the Greater Elixir.

W ${ }^{\text {E }}$ have now fufficiently determinated the Preparation and Subtiliation of perfect Bodies, that every Difcreet Operator may be enabled to attain his Intention. Therefore let him attend to the Properties and Ways of AEtion of the Compofition of the Greater Elixir: For we endeavour to make one Subftance, yet compounded and compored of many ; fo permanently fixed, that being put upon the Fire, the Fire cannot injure ; and that it may be mixed with Metals in Flux, and flow with them, and enter with that which in them is of an ingreffible Subftance, and be permixed with that, which in them is of a permixable subftance; and be confolidated with that, which in them is of a confolidate Subfance; and be fixed with that, which in them is of a fixable Subftance; and not be burned by thofe Things which burn not Gold and Silver; and take away Confolidations and Weights with due Ignition.

Yet you mult not think all this can be effect-

## (19)

ed by Preparation at once, in a very fhort Time, as a few Dayes and Hours; but in refpect of other Modern Phyficians, and alfo in refpect of the Operation of $\$$ Nature, the Verity of the Work is fooner terminated this way. Whence the Pbilofopiber faith, It is a Medicine requiring a long fpace of time. Wherefore I tell you, you muft patiently fuftain Labour, becaufe the work will be long; and indeed Fe fination is from the Devils part: Therefore let him that hath not Patience defift from the Work, for credulity will hinder him making overmuch hafte. And every Natural Attion hath its determinate Meafure and Time, in which it is terminated, viz. in a greater or leffer fpace: For this Work Three Things are neceffary, namely, Patience, Length of Time, and Aptnefs of Inftruments; of which we fpeak to the Artificer, in the Sum of the Perfection of our Magiftery, in divers Cbapters, wherein he may find them, if he be fufficiently skilled in our Works. In which, by manifeft and open Proof we conclude, that our Stone is.no other than a Fotent (or fruitful) Spirit and Living Water, which we have named DryWater, by Natural Proportion cleanfed, and united with fuch Union, that they can never be abfent each from other. To which two muft alfo be added a third, for abbreviating the Work; that is a perfect Body attenuated.

## (20)

## The Epilogue and Conclufion of the Work.

Herefore from the above premifed, the Things are manifert in which the Verity of the Work is nigh ; and we have confidered Things perfecting this Work, by our true Inveftigation, with certain Experience, whereby we are affured, That all the Words are true, which are now (by us only) written in our Volumns, according as we found by Experiment and Reafon, related in the fame : But thofe Things which by our Experience we have operated, feen with our Eyes, and handled with our Hands, We have writ in the Sum of the Perfection of Our Magifery. Therefore, let the Sapient Artificer ftudioufly perufe Our Books, collecting Our difperfed Iatention, which We have defcribed in divers places, that We might not expofe it to Malignant and Ignorant Men; and let him prove his Collection even unto Knowledre, Srudying and Experimenting with the Inflance of Ingenious Labowr, till he come to an intire Underfanding of the whole. Let the - Artificer exercife himfelf, and find out this now (in great Love) propofed Way of Invefigation, by Our Confideration; and alfo acquire a plenary Knabledse of the Verity of the perfecting and corrupting Matter and Form. For We in Our Invefrigation, have confidered

## (21)

the Matter and Form of Perfect Bodies (from the Radix of their Commixtion, unto their Compleatment) to be pure without any fupervenient Corruption. We have alfo, in a contrary Senfe, confidered the Subftance of Bodies imperfect and perfect, to be one every where, Viz. Argentvive and Sulpbur; which are pure and clean before their Commixtion : And by this Confideration, through Our own Exercife, We found the Corruption of imperfect Bodies, accidentally to have accefs; and that thisgave a new and corrupted Form: For when We have feen imperfect Bodies by Our Experience and Ingensity, prepared and cleanfed from all fuperfluous Corruption and Fugitive Uncleannefs, deliberate and terreftrial, We found them of greater Clearnefs and Brigbtnefs, or Purity, than Bodies naturally perfect, not prepared. By which Confideration We came to the perfect and compleat end of this Scionce, which We thave perfectly defcribed in Our Books. Therefore be Studious in them, and you will find Our whole Science, which We have abbreviated out of the Books of the Ancients.

## The end of this Inveftigaticn.

# (22) <br> G E B E R; <br> The Famous Arabian Prince and Philofopher, <br> Of the Sum of <br> PERFECTION, OR, OF THE PEREECT MAGISTERY: Two Books. 

The Firf Book.

The PREFACE, Toucbing the Way of Defcribing this ART, and of thofe that are fit DI SCIPLES.

1
Ur whole Science of Chymiffry, which, with a divers Compilation, out of the Books of the Ancients, We have abbreviated in our Volumes; We here reduce into one Sum. And what in other Books written by Us is, diminifhed, that We have fufficiently

## (23)

ciently made up, in the Writing of this Our Book, and fupplied the Defect of them very briefly. And what was absconded by Us in one Part, that We have made manifeft in the fame Part, in this our Volume ; that the Compleatment of fo Excellent and Noble Part of Pbilofophy, may be apparent to the Wife.

Therefore, Moft dear Son, know, that in this Work the whole Operation of Our Art is fufficiently contained in General Heads, with an Univerfal Difcourfe, without any Diminucion. And he, who foal operate according to this Book, he, mall (through God) with Joy find, that he is come to the true end of this Art. But you muff alfo know, that he, who in himfell knows not Natural Principles, is very remote from our Art; becaufe he hath not a true Root, whereon to found his intention. And he, who knows his Natural Principles, and all Causes of Minerals, yet hath not acquired the true End and Proficiency of this Art; hath a more effie Access to the Principles of this Art, than he who is ignorant in his Intention of the Method of his Work, and is but a litthe remote from the Entrance of Art. But he who knows the Principles of all Things, and the Causes of Minerals, and the Way of Generation; which colfifts, according to the Intertion of Nature, is indeed but a very little Short of the Compleatment of the Work; without which our Science cannot be perfect: becaufe Art cannot imitate Nature in all Works,

## (24)

but imitates her as exactly as it can. There; fore moft dear Son, We difcover a Secret to you, Viz. That Artificerserre in this, namely, That they defire to imitate Nature in all Differences of the Properties of ACtion. Wherefore labour ftudioufly in Our Volumes, and endeavour to ponder them very often in your Mind, that you may acquire the true Intention of Cur Words; becaufe in them you may find whereon to eftablifh your own Mind, and by them know how to efcape Errors, and in what you may be able to imitate Nature in the Artifice of your Work.

The Divifion of this Firft Book into Four Parts.

Firf, we intend briefly to fet down all Impediments by which the Artificer is impeded in his Work, that he cannot reach to the true End: Alfo, in this Part we will fpeak of the Conditions of the Operator of this Art. \& Secondly, We will difpute againft the Ignoraint and Sopbifters, who by reafon of their own Ignorance and Unskilfulnefs in their Search sifter the Magifery, and the Proficiency of this Art, damn the Art it felf, and contend that it hath no being, or is not. But in this part We fet down all their Reafons, and afterward niof evidently confute the fame; fo that it

$$
(25)
$$

will be fufficiently evident to Wife Men, that their Sophifmes are void of Truth.

Thirdly, We intend to Difcourfe of Natsral Trinciples, that are according to the Intention of Nature; and in that Part We treat of the Way of Generation and Mixtion of them each with other, in the Work of Nature, and of their Effects, according to the Opinion of Ancient Philofophers.

Fourtbly, We will demonftrate the Principles, which are according to the Intention of this Our Work; in which We are able to imitate Nature, and the way of mixing and altering, congruous to Nature, with its Canses, to be reduced to the Intent of Our Work.

The Firft Part of this Firft Book, treating of the Impediments which hinder the Artifts from attaining to the true End of this Art.

## C H A P. I.

## The Divifion of Impediments.

He Impediments incident to this Work, are generally two; viz. Natural Impotency, and Defect of Neceffary Expence, or Occupations and

## (26)

and Labours. Yet We fay, Natural Impotency is Manifold; viz. Partly from the Organs of the Artift, and partly from his Soul. From the Organ of the Artificer, it is alfo manifold; for either the Organ is weak, or wholly corrupted. And it is manifold from the Impotencies of the Soul; either becaufe the soul is perverted in the Organ (having nothing of Rectitude, or Reafon in it felf) as the Soul of a Madinfatuate Man; or bccaufe it is Fantaftical, unduly fufceptive of the Contrary of Forms, and fuddenly extenfive from one Thing knowable, to its oppofit, and from one Will to its oppofic likewife.

## C H A. P. II.

Of the Impediments of this Work, from the Part of the Body of the Artificer.
$W^{E}$ have already generally determined the Impediments of this Work; but now in this Cbapter, We fpeak in a more feecial manner, and more plainly declare to you all thofe Impediments moft fully, yet with brevity. Therefore We fay, if any Man have not his Organs compleat, he cannot by himfelf come to the Compleatment of this Work; no more than if he were Blind or wanted his Limbs; becaufe he is not helped by the Members: by meditation of which, as miniftring to Na -

## (27)

ture, this Art is perfected. And if the Body of the Artificer be weak, fickly, and feaverifh; or like the Bodies of Leprous perfons, whofe Mem* bers fail; or of Men at the laft point of Life, or worn out with decrepit old Age; he cannot attain to the Compleatment of the Art. Therefore the Artift is hindered in his Intention, by thefe Natural Impotencies of the Body.

## C H A P. III.

Of the Impediments from the part of the Artifts Soul.
WE premifed one Chapter, in which we abfolutely and manifeftly declared the Impediments depending on the part of the Body of the Artificer: It now remains, that we briefly declare the Impediments from the Part of his Soul, which moftly hinder the compleatment of this Work. Therefore, we fay, he that hath not a Natural Ingennity, and Soul, fearching and fubtily fcrutinizing Natural Principles, the Fundamentals of Nature, and Artifices which can follow Nature, in the properties of her ACtion, cannot find the true Radix of this moft precious Science. As there are many who have a ftiff Neck, void of Ingenuity in every perfcrutation; and who can fcarcely underftand Common Speech, and likewife with difficulty learn Works vulgarly Common. Befides (a) thefe,

## (28)

there, we alfo find many who have a Soul eafily opinionating every Phantafie; but what they believe they have found true, is all Pbana taftick, deviating from Reafon, full of Error, and remote from Natwal Principles: Becaufe their Brain, repleat with many Eumojities, cannot receive; the true Intention of Natural Trings. There are alfo, befides thefe, others who have a soul movable, from Opinion to Opinions, and from Will to Wills; as thofe, who fuddenly believe a Thing, and will the fame, without any Ground at all of Reafon; but a little after that, another Thing: and do likewife believe another, and will another. And there are fo changeable, that they can fcarcely accomplifh the leaft of that they intend; but rather leave it defective. There are likewife Others, who cannot fee any Truth in Na tural Things, no more than Beafts; as if they were Witlefs, Mad-men and Cbildren. There are Others alfo who contemn the Science, and think it not to be; whom in like manner this Science contemns, and repels them from the End of this moft precious Work. And there are Some, who are Slaves, loving Money, who do affirm this to be an admirable Science, but are are afraid to interpofit the Neceffary Cbarges. Therefore, although they approve it, and according to Reafon feek the fame, yet to the Experience of the Work they attain not through Coveroufnefs of Money: Therefore, this Our Science comes not to them. For how

Cor if 11 frition of

## (29)

Can he who is ignorant, or negligent in the fearch of Science, attain eafily to it?

## C H A P. IV.

Of External Impediments bindring the Work of this Ait.

WE have to two Heads reduced all $I m$ pediments retarding the End of this Art, which all are from Radical Principles according to the Natnre of the Artificer of this moft precious Bufingefs. Therefore, it concerns Us now at length to declare the $1 m$ pediments externally fupervenient, and happening by Chances and Cafualties, by which, this moft Glorious Work is hindered. We fee fome fubtil and ingenious Men, skilled in the Works of Nature, and, as far as is poffible, followers of her, in her Principles and Works; in whom alfo is an Inveftigation not Pbantaffick, in all Things beneath the Lunar Circle, that are regulated by the Mitions and ACtions of Nature: Yet thefe, oppreffed with extream Povierty, and lying under a Difpenfation of Indigency, are compelled to poftpone or neglect this Excellent Magifery. There are many Others befides the abovefaid Curoous Men, detained by the various Cares and Solicitudes of this World, occupying themfelves wholly

## (30)

in Secular Bufnefs; from whom this our pres cious Scionce withdraws her felf.

Now, from the premifed Heads, ${ }^{\text {this fuffici- }}$ ently manifeft what are the Impediments hindring Men from this Art.

50 保
© Rema
6)

Pait,
yal Lu
100.30
in, and

## C H A P. V.

The Conchufion of this Firft Part, containing the Oualfications of the Aptificer.

7 Herefore, from what is abovefaid, we conclude, that the Artificer of this Work ought to be well skilled, and perfect in the Sciences of Natural Pbilofophy: becaufe, how much Money foever he hath, and although he be endowed with a naturally profound Wit and Defire in this Artifice, yet he cannot attain his End, unlefs he hath by Learning acquired 2 Natural Philofophy. For the defect of that which is not acquired by Natural In-i genuity, muf be fupplied by Learning. Therefore the Artificer mult be helped by moft deep Search, and Natural Induftry. For, by reafon of his Learning only, how much foever of Science he hath acquired, unlefs he be alfo helped by Natural Induftry, he will not be invired to fo precious a Banquet. By his Induffry, he muft amend his Errour in the point,

## (31)

to which he will be ignorant how to apply a Remedy, if he rely only upon his Learning: fo likewife, he may remedy his Errour in the Point, from his Knowledg acquired by Natural Learning, which by Induftry only he cannot avoid; becaufe Art is helped by Ingenuity, and Ingenuity by Art likewife.

Alfo it is neceffary for him to be of a conftant Will in his Work, that he may not prefume to attempt this now, and that another time : becaufe our Art confifts not, nor is perfected in a Multitude of Things. For there is one Stome, one Medicine, in which the Magiftery confints, to which we add not any extraneous Thing, nor remove we ought ; except that in l'reparation we take away $S$ uperfluities.

Alfo he muft be diligent in the Work, perfifting to the final Confummation thereof, that he leave not off obruptly; becaufe he can acquire neither Knowledge nor Profit from a diminifhed Work; but fhall rather reap $D_{2}$ Speration and Dammage. It is alfo expedient he fhould know the Principles and Principal Radixes of this Art, which are effential to the Work: becaufe, he that is ignorant of the Beginnings, cannot find the End. And we fhew you all thofe Principles in a Difcourfe compleat, and fufficiently clear and manifeft to wife Men, according to the exigency of this our Art. It is likewife expedient, the Artiff hould be temperate and flow to Anger, leaft

## ( 32 )

he fuddenly (through the force of Rage) fpoil and deftroy his Works begun.

Likewife alfo, he muft keep his Money, and not prefumptuoufly diftribute it vainly, leaft he happen not to find the Art, and be left in Mifery, and in the Defperation of Poverty; or at leaft, when (by his Diligent Endeavour) he is come near to the End of his Magifery, his Money being all ípent, hè be forced to leave the End (miferable Man as he is) uncompleated, For they, whoin the Beginning prodigally wafte their whole Treafure, when they draw nigh to the End, have not wherewith to Labour. Whence fuch Men are twofoldy overwhelmed with Grief, viz. becaufe they fpent their Money in Things unprofitable, and becaufe they lofe the molt noble Science which they were in queft of. For you need not to confume your Goods, feeing you may come to the compleatment of the Magiftery for a fmall price, if yoube not ignorant of the Principles of Art, and rightly underftand what we have declared to you. Therefore, if you wafte your Money, not minding our Admonitions, plain and manifef, written in this Little Book, inveigh not againft Us; but impute what you fuffer to your own Ignorance and Prefumption. For this Science agrees not well with a Man poor and indigent, but is rather inimical and adverfe to him.

Nor fhould the Artigt endeavour to find

## (33)

the Sopbiftical end of his Work, but be intene on the true Compleatment only; becaufe our Art is referved in the Divine Will of God, and is given to, or with-held from, whom he will; who is Glorious, Sublime, and full of all 7 fu ftice and Goodnefs. And perhaps, for the punifhment of your Sophiftical Work, he denies you the Art, and lamentably thrults you into the By-Path of Error, and from your Error into perpetual Infelicity and Mifery: becaufe he is moft miferable and unhappy, to whom (after the End of his Work and Labour) GOD denies the fight of Truth. For fuch a Man is contituted in perpetual Labour, befet with all Misfortune and Infelicity, lofeth the Confolation, $70 \%$, and Delight of his whole Time, and confumes his Life in Grief without Profit. Likewife, the Artift, when he fhall be in his Work, fhould ftudy to imprefs in his Mind, all Signs that appear in every Decection, and to fearch out their Canfes.

Thefe are the Things neceflary for an $A r$ $t_{j f i c e r}$ fit for our Art; but if any of thefe We have declared be wanting in him, he flould not approach to our Art.

## D

The

## (34)

The Second Part of this Firft Book: in which are related the Reafons of Men denying this Art, which are afterward confuted.

## A General Divifion of the Following.

HAving arready in one Sum of this little Book comprifed all the Impediments of this Work, and given you a Doctrine fufficient for the Adherency of this Art: it is now expedient, according to the Intention of our Purpofe, to difpute againft Sophifters and Ignorant Men. Firft; fetting down their Reajons, according as we promifed We would do from the Beginning. Lafly, We enervate all thofe Reafons fo, as it fhall be evident to the Wife, that they contain Nothing of Truth in them.

## C H A P. I.

The true Reafons of Men fimply denying this Art.
THere are divers who deny and annihilate this Art. Some fimply, others only fuppofing

## (35)

pofing it to be. For Some, fimply affirming this Art not to be, Sopbift cally ftrengthen their Argument, thus: They fay, there are diftinct Species and Diverfities of Things, becaufe the Proportions, in Commixtion of Elements each with other, are divers and diftinct. For an $A / s$ is divers in Species from a Man; becaufe, in his Compofition, he had a more divers Proportion of Elements. So alfo it is in all other Diverfities of Things, therefore in Minerals. Wherefore the Proportion of Things Mixable (by which is acquired the Form and Ferfection of the Thint) being unknown, how can we know both the Mixture, and to form what is to be mixed? But we are ignorane of the true Proportion of the Elements of the Sol and Luna, therefore we muft be ignorane how to form them.
In like manner, they alfo otherwife argue; condemning our Magifery. For fay they, although you fhould know the Proportion of Elements, yet the way of mixing them together yout know not; becaufe Nature Procreates thefe in Civerns, in Mines, and in hidden Places; therefore; feeing you know not the Way (or Method) of their Mixtion, you are alfo ignorant how to make them. In like fort, again they argue: Although you fhould duly know this, yet in the ACtion of Mixtion you underftand not how to equalize the $A$ gent Heat, by mediation of which the Thing is fo perfected. For Niture hath a certain

## (36)

2 uantity of Heat, by which the brings Metals to a Biing, the meafure of which you know not. Even fo alfo you know not the Differences of the Agent Caufes of Nuture; without which, Nature cannot truly perfect her Intent. Therefore, thefe being unknown, the whole Method of performing this Art $_{j}$ will be unknown likewife.

Further, they bring you Reajon and Experience: This Science (fay they) hath been fo long fought by wife Men, that if it were poffible to attain to it any way, they would a thoufand times, before now, have been Ma fters of it. Likewife alfo, feeing Pbilofophers feem to treat of it in their Volumes, yet in them we find no Truth: "cis manifeft and probable enough by this, that this Science is not. So likewife, many Princes and Kings of this World, having infinite Treafure, and abundance of Pbilofophers, have defired to attain to this Science, yet could never reach to the Fruit of this moft precious Art. This is a fufficient Argument, that the Art is frivolous in its probation. Likewife, even in weak Mixtions of Species, we cannot follow Na ture. For we know not how to form an $A f s$, and other like Things, the Mixt.ons of which are weak, and manifef (as it were) to the Senfes. Wherefore alfo, We mutt needs be much more ignorant, how to form the Mixtion of Metals, which is moft ftrong; and which is alfo wholly hid from our Senfes and

## (39)

 and Experiences. The Sign of which is the difficulty of Refolutions of Elements from them.So alfo, We fee no Oxe transformed into a Goat, nor any one Species tranfmuted into another, or by any other Artifice fo reduced. Therefore, feeing Metals differ in themrelves, can you transform one into another, according to its Species, or of fuch a Species make fuch a Species? This feems to us fufficiently abfurd, and remote from the V'erity of Natural Principles. For, Nature perfects Metals in a thoufand rears; but how can you, in your Artifice of Trangmutation, live a thoufand years, feeing you are farely able to extend your Life to an Hundred? Yet, if to this, it be thus anfwered, What Nature cannot perfect in a very long fpace of time, that we compleat in a fhort face by ou' Artifice: For Art can in many Things fupply the Defoct of Nature. We fay again, That this alfo is impoffible, efpecially in Metals; feeing they are moft fubtil Fumes which need temperate Decoction, that the proper Humidity in them may, according to Equality, be $\operatorname{In}$ piffate (or Thickned) and not fly from them, and leave thofe $B$ odies deprived of all Humidity, by which they receive Contufon, or Compreflion and Extenfion. Therefore, if you will by your Artifice abbreviate the Time of Decottion of Nature, in Menerals and Merallick Bodies, you muft needs do this by Ex-

## ( $3^{8}$ )

cefs of Heat; which which will not adequate, but rather diffipate and deftroy the Humidity, diffolving it from their Bodies. For Temperate Heat only is Spiffative of Humidity, and Perfective of Mixtion, not Heat exceeding.

So likewife, the Being and Perfection are given from the Stars, as the firf Perficients, moving the Nature of Generation and Corruption, to the Being and not Being of Species. But this is done fuddenly, and in an inftant, when one or more Stars, by their Motions? come to a determinate Site in the Firmament, by which the Beiny of Perfection is given: for every One thing acquires to it felf a Being, in a moment, from a certain Site of the Stars. And there is not only one Site, but many, and divers each from other, as the Effects of them are divers. And We cannot know the Diverfity and Diftinetion of thefe each from other; becaufe to Us they are unknown and infinite. How then will you fupply the $D e-$ foct in your Work, being ignorant of the Diverfity of Sites of the Stars, according to the Motion of them? And admit you did know the certain Site of one or more Stars, by which Perfection is given to Metals, yet you could not perfect your Work according to your Intent. For there is no Preparation of any Work, for receiving Form by Artifice, in an inftant, but fucceffive. Therefore Form cannot be given to the Work, the Preparation peing not made in an Inftamt.

## (29)

Likewife alfo, in Things Natural, this is the Order, viz. that it is eafier to deftroy them than make them. But we can fcarcely deftroy Gold, how then can We prefume to Fabricate the fame?

Therefore, by reafon of there Sopbifical Reafons, and others le!s apparent than there, they conceit they can deftroy this Divine Art. All thefe are the Perfwafions of Sophifters, fimply denying the Art to be. But the Reajons of thofe who deny Art from Suppofition, I will fet down in the Subfequent, together with the Refutations of them. Yet hence We pais to the Refutation of the Reafons here Pofted: firft premifing our true Intention, in order to the Compleatment of the Work.

## C H A P. II.

That it is not pofible, nor ought to be fuppofed, that Art can imitate Na ture in all Differeuces of Properties of Action. And certain Inftructions touching the Principles of Metals.

THerefore We fay, the Principles, about which Nature imploys her Actions, are of a moft hard and moft ftrong Compofition: and they are Sulphur and Argentvize, as fome PbilofoD 4 phers

## (40)

phers fay. Wherefore, being of a moft hard and moft frong Compofition, they are alfo of moft difficult Refolution; but this is, that InSpifation (or Thickning) and Induration (or Hardning ) of them each with other, may be in fuch wife made, that they may fuffer Contufion and Extenfon, by Malleable Compulfion, and not be broken. By this, no other thing is meant, than that in Commixtion of them each with other, their $V$ fcous Humidity is preferved by Succeffive Decoction in the Mine. Therefore moit Dear San, We give you this General Rule, vix, that Injpifation of any $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{w}}$ midity cannot be made, unlefs firft, with the Humidity be made an Exaltation of the Parts moft fubtil; and alfo with the fame $H x$ midity, Confervation of the Parts more Grofs (if the Humid in Commixtion exceed the Dry) and a true Mixtion of the Dry and Humid; that the Humidity may be contempered by the Drynefs, and the Drynefs by the Humidi$t y$, and both become one Subftance, Homogeneal in its Parts, temperate between hard and foft, and extenfive in Contryfon. But this is not done, unlefs by Diutarnal Mixtion of the vifcous Humidity, and fubtile Earthinefs, through their leaft parts, until the Humid become the fame with the Dry, and the Dry with the Humid. And the Refolution of fuch a fubtil Vapour is not fuddenly made, but very teifurely, and in thoufands of Fears; and that therefore, becaure it is the

## ( 11 I)

Uniform Subftance of the Princlples of Nature: For if Refolution of the fuperfluous Humidity from them, fhould fuddenly be made (feeing the Humid differs not from the Dry, by reafon of the frong Mixtion, which they have) the Humaidity of the Mixtion wrould be refolved with the Drynefs, and fo the whole vanifh into Fume; nor could the Humidity be feperated from the Drynefs in Refolution, by reafon of the frong $U$ nion which they have each with other.

Of thisWe fee a manifert Experiment in Sublimation of Spirits; for when in them is made a fudden Refolution by Sublimation, the Humid is not feparated from the $D r y$, nor the $D r y$ from the Humid, being divided into all the Parts of their Mixtion; but their whole Subftance afeends, or little of the Mixture is diffolved. Therefore the fucceffive diutarnal and equal Ref lution of the fubtile fumous Humidity, is the Caufe of the Inptrfation of Metals. But this Infpifation We cannot alfo make after this manner; therefore in this We cannot follow Nature, for We cannot imitate Nature in all Differences of Properties of eiction. Wherefore Our Intention is not to follow Nature in the Principles, nor in the Proportion of mixable $E$ lements, nor in the manner of mixing them each with other; nor in the equation of infpiffating (or thiokning) Heat : all thefe Things being to us impoffible and wholly unknown. Therefore it now remains, that We fet about refuting the afore-mentioned Reafons

## (42)

of Sophifters, through Ignorance denying this moft excellent Science.

## C H A P. II I,

A. Confutation of the Reafons of Men fimply denying Art.

If they fay We kuow not the Proportion of Elements, and way of Mixing of them each with other, alfo the Equation of Heat infififating Metals; and many other Caujes and confequent Accidens of the ACtions of Nature: We grant the fame. Yet by reafon of this they do not enervate Oar Divine Sciente, becaufe they are Things We are neither willing nor able to know, any more than they can reach to Our Work, But We affume to Our felves another Principle, and another Method of Gcneration of Metals, zin which We are able to follow Matare, Bini
If they fay Pbilofophers and Princes of this World, have defired this Science and could not find it, We anfwer, They lie. For fome Princes (thoughfew ) and efpecially the $A n-$ cient and wife Men found in Our Time, have (as is manifeft) by their Induffry, found out this Ssience; but would never by Word or Writing difcover the fame to fuch Men, becaufe they are unworthy of it. Therefore They not

17f for

## (43)

not feeing any to poffers this Science, conceive an Exror in their Minds, and thence judge that none have found it.

Further, if they phantaftically argue, affirming our Impotency, that we cannot imitate $\mathrm{Na}-$ ture even in weak Mixtions, as in the Mixtion of an A/s or Oxe; therefore not in the ftrong: We anfwer, detecting their manifold Error, that there is no neceffity, from their Way of arguing, for Us to grant that our Art is not ; becaufe they ftrengthen their Error and Phan$t a f i e$, from a Like, or from a Greater to a Lefs, in which is not contained Neceffity, but Contingency; as in many things. This alfo we fhew, by another way, demonftrating, that they affign no apparent Similitude between a weak Comixtion of Animals, and the firm and ftrong Compofition of Minerals. For in Animals, and other Living Things, in which the Compofition is weak, there is not a perficient Proportion, nor Mijgibles of Proportion, nor Qualities of Mifcibles, nor a Commixtion, which follows from the Action and Paffion of thofe Things each with other, which is from the Aggregation of thofe firft 2 2ualities; but there is (according to the Opinion of Many) a Soul, which is from the Occult Receffes of Nature, as from a 2 ninteffence, or from the firt Muver. And of this alfo we fpeak, according to the Opinion of many, and know not the Secret thereof. Therefore, we cannot perform fuch Things as thefe, although in them is a weak Mixtion; becaufe we know not how

## (44)

to infure the Perfective, which is the Soul. Yet hence it follows, that the Defect in us, that we cannot compound or make an $O x e$, or a Goat, is not from the Part of the Mixtion, but through defect of Infufion of the Soul: becaufe, as we know how to make a weak and more weak Compofition, fo we alfo know how to make the ftrong and more ftrong; imitating the Way and Courre of Nature according to our Artifice. In Metals is leffer Perfection than in Animals; and the Perfection of them confifts more in Proportion and Compofition, than in any thing elfe. Therefore, feeing in them is lefs Perfection, than in the other now mentioned; we can the more freely perfeat thefe, but the other not fo. For - the moft High and Glorious GOD hath diftinguifhed Perfections each from other, in many Forme: And thofe Things, in which the Compofition (which is according to Nature) was weak, are by $G O D$ indued with greater and more noble Perfection, viz. that, which is according to the Soul: and other things, by him made, of a more firm and more ftrong Compofition, as Stones and Minsrals, are indued with a leffer and more ignoble Perfection, viz. that which is from the Way of Mixtion. Therefore, hence 'tis evident, that the Similitudz of thefe Men is not good: for we are not ignorant how to form an Oxe , or a Goat, in refpect of the Compofition, but of the Perfective Form. Becaufe Perfoition in an $O x e$, or in a Goat, is more noble and more pocult, than the Perfeetion confifting in a Metal,

## (45)

But if they otherwife argue, That Species is not changed into Species ; we again fay, They lye, as they are more accuftomed, than to fpeak truly of thefe Things : for Species is changed into Species, in thismanner, viz. when the Individual of one Species is changedinto the Individral of another. We fee a Wurm, both naturally, and by natural Artifice, to be turned into a Flye, which differs from it in Species; and a Calfe ftrangled, to be turned into Bees; Wheat into Darnel; and a Dog ftrangled, into Wormes; by the putrefaction of Ebullition. Yet we donot this, but Nature, to whom we adminiffer, doth the fame. Likewife alfo, we alter not Metals, but Nature; for whom, acording to Art, we prepare that Matter: for the by her felf acts, not we; yet we are her Adminiffrators.

And if they by another Reafon thus argue, and ftrengthen their own Sopbifficate Opinion, faying: Nature perfects Metals in thoulands of jears, but you cannot extend your Life fo leng. We fay, that Nature acting on her own Principles (according to the Opinion of Pbilofophers) perfects them in Thoufands of Years; but becaufe We cannot follow thofe Principles, therefore, whether Nature perfects thefe in a Thoufand Years, or in more or fewer, or in a moment, their Perfwafion determines not. That We cannot imitate Nature in her Principlis, We have already in the precedent Nogative Difcourfe fufficiently abbreviated, declared, and in a more compleat speech, in the Sublequent:

## (46)

Subfequent will demonftrate: Yet according to the Opinion of fome Wife and Difcerning Men, Nature fuddenly perfects her intended Work: viz. in one Day, or in a fhorter Tima. Although this fhould be true, yet We cannot imitate Nature in the Principles, as We have fufficiently proved, as a Thing moft manifeft. Therefore the remainder of this Argument We confers, granting the whole to be certainly true.

And if they fay from the Site of one or more Stars, Perfection is given to Metals, which Site We know not. To this We anfwer, We have no neceffity to know this Site, becaufe it is not a species of Things Generable and Corruptible, but ftom the Individuals of it is made Generation and Corruption of fomething, every day; whence it is evident that the Site of Stars is every day the Perfective and Corruptive of one or other species of Individuals. Therefore it is not neceffary to expect the Site of ttars, $^{2}$ yet it would be profitable; but it is fufficient for Nature only to difpofe; for the her felf being Wife, difpofeth her Work by the convenient Sites of moveable Bodies: Yea, Natare eannot perform her own Mation without the Motion and Site of Things moveable. Therefore if you difpofe the Artifice of Nature, and confider whatoever fhall fall in from the Contingents of this Magifery, the Wirk will be duly perfected by Nature, under a due sit: conwenient for it, without any previous Conjidera-

## (47)

tion thereof? For when We fee a Worm deduced to a Being from a Dog, or other putrefiable Animal, We do not immediately confider the Site of the Stars, but the Difpofitions of the furrounding Air, and other Caufes (befides that) perfective of Putrefaction. From fuch a Confideration We fufficiently know, Worms to be produced into a Being, according to Nature; for Nature finds out a Site convenient for her felf, although unknown by Us.

Alfo, If they fay Perfection is given in an Inftant, and Our Preparation is not made in an Inftant : And hence conclude, That Our Magiftery cannot be compleated by Artifice; therefore the Art is not : We fay their Heads are fatuate and void of Humane Reafon, and they themfelves more like to Beafts than Mers for they conclude from Premifes, having no Affinity with that which is related.

Therefore this way of arguing (An AJs rans, ergo, Thous art a Goat) fignifies as much as theirs. And that for this Reafon, Although Preparation be not made in an Inftant, yet that hinders not, but that the Form or Perfection may be given in an Inflant to the Matter prepared; for Preparation is not Perfection, but a difpofing to receive the Form:

Moreover, If they fay that it is eafier to deftroy Natural Things than to make them by Artifice, and that we can fcarcely deftroy Gold, and thence conclude it to be impofible to make the fame: We anfwer, That fo faying

## (48)

ing they conclude not of a neceffity, by which We are compelled to grant Gold cannot be made : For feeing it is difficultly deftroyed, and more difficultly made; but is not impoffible that it may be made (of which difficulty We affign this Reafon, viz. Becaure it hath a ftrong Compofition, it muft needs have a more difficult Refolution, and therefore is difficultly deftroyed;) yet hence they think the Conftruction or Making of it impofible, becaufe they know not its Art ficial Defruction, according to the Courfe of Nature. Perhaps they have by Tryal proved it to be of a frong: Compofition, but of how ftrong a Compofition have not tryed. Thus moft dear Son, We have prefented to you, and refuted, the Phantafies of Sopbifters.

Therefore now 'tis expedient We thould, according to Our Promife, pafs to thofe Things that are to be determined, touching the Reafons of Men denying the Art, from Tbings given, or on Suppogition. Which being duly examined, We fhall then come to determine thore Things, which are Principles of the Intention of Nature; the Efence of which We fhall more fufficiently difcourfe of in the following: But after that Determination, We thall alfo fpeak of thofe Things that are the Principles of Our Magiftery. Yet in treating of the Firft, We make an univerfal, but in the following a fingular $D \cdot d$ courre of every one of the Principles. But now for the prefent We firft betake

## (49)

betake Our Selves to the Reafons of Men denying the Art, from Things given, and their Refutations.
 fonl mi si 7 C H A P. I V.

Divers Opinions of thofe who fuppofe the Art to be.

VVE find very many Men with a diverfe Intention, fuppofing this Art. Some indeed affirm that this Art and Magifery is to be found in Spirits, but others in Bodies; fome in Salts, Allomes, Nitres, and Boraces, but others in all Veectable Things. And among all the aforefaid, fome partly well and partly ill, others altogether evil, judging of this Divine Magiftery, commit that their fuidgment to Pofterity. Yet from the multiplicities of their Errors, We have gathered the Truth, and this bath happened to Us, with difficult and laborious conjectural Warinefs, and long and tedious Experience, with the Interpofition of great Charges ; for their Error hath very often difturbed the Difpofition of Our Mind and Reafon, and almof inferred Defperation. Be they therefore blafphemed to Eternity, becaufe they have left to their Pofferity Blafpbemies and a Curfe, and by their Error brought the fame on Men Pbilofophijing, For they left not be$E$ hind

## ( 50 )

hind them after theirDeath, Verity, but a Diabo-i lick Inffigation rather; and I hall be accurfed; if I Correct not the Errors of thofe Men, and teach the Truth in this Science, which this True Art rather requires : For this Maziftery needs not a Speech occult, nor wholly manifeft. Therefore We flall treat of it in fuch Words as may not be hid from the Wife, but to Men of mean Capacity it Will be moftprofound, and Fools fhall be abfolutely debarr²d from Entrance therein. Which We intend here in one and the farme Difcourfe. But returning to Our Purpefe, We fay, That thofe who pofite this Art in Spirits are manifoldly divers. Some affirm, That the Stone of Philofophers muft neceffarily be made of Argentvive; Others of Sulphur and of Anf nick in affinity to it, others of Marcbafite s fome of Tutia and Magnefia, and not a few of Salarmoniac. And of thofe who fay it is in $B 0-$ dies, fome will have it in Lead, others in et very of the other Bodies: fo likewife fome in Glafs, fome in Gems; others in the Diverfities of Salts, Allomes, Nitres, and Boraces; and fome in every kind of Vegetables: And every one of thefe Suppofers is adverfe to the other, according to his Suppofition: and being adverfe to thefe, he believes himfelf to be fimply adverfe to the Art. And for the moft part We find cither of thefe Sects void of Reafon.

CHAP.

## (51)

## C H A P. V.

Of the Reafons of Men dewing the Art fuppofed in Sulphur.
Some fuppofing to find this Art in Sulpbir, imploy their whole Labour in Sulphur, and being ignorant of the Perfection of the Preparation, they leave the Preparation it felf uncompleat; for they conceit that Cleanjing and Purifying only will be a Preparation of Perfection. But this is done by Sublimation, therefore brought to their Intention, as they think; beCaufe they judge that Sublimation only in Sulphar is the Perfection of its Preparation ; and likewife in its Compeer, viz. Arrnick, they are induced to the like fudgment. Therefore coming to Projection, which is with Intention of Alteration, they fee that torbe burned and vanifh, and not long to abide in Bodies, and thofe Bodies to be left more unclean than they were before Projection of their Matter upon them. Now feeing this Deluffon in the Comspleatment of their Work, and that in a long time, whereas before they concluded in their Minds, that this Science was to be found in Sulpour? only ; but now having not therein found it, they argue it is impoffible to find it in an other Thing; wherefore, being not found in

$$
\text { E } 2
$$

this

## (52)

this or that, they conclude 'tis no where to be found.

## The Confutation of the precedent Reafons.

To there We briefly anfwer and fay, that in this they underfand little, and are lefs Wife; becaufe they fuppofe Sulphur only to be the Matter of Our Stone. If this their Suppofition were true, yet in the way of Preparation they are deceived; becaufe they conceit Sublimation only to be fufficient: For they are like to a Cbild, who from his firft Nativity, unto Old Age, is fhut up within an Houfe, not thinking the Latitude of the WVorld to be extended beyond the Latitude of his Houfe, or beyond what he can with his Eyes fee in the Houfe. So they, having not imployed their Labour in many Stones, could not difcern from which Our Medicine fhould be extracted, and from which not; from which alfo abftaining, they might fpare an abundant Labour of their Hands. Therefore, what Labour would be perfective, or not perfective, they are defervedly ignorant. But why was their Work defective? We fay, becaufe they left the burning Property and Flight in the Sulphur; both which do not only not perfect, but alfo difipate and deitroy.

## (53)

## C H A P. VI.

Of the Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppofed in Arfinick, and their Refutction.

BUt others judging this Stone muft neceffarily be found in the fame, and in its Compeer, Arfnick, and more profoundly intent on the Confummation of the Work, do not only by a Sublimation cleanfe the burning Sulpbureity, but alfo endeavour to remove the Terreffreity, leaving the Flight (or Volatility) in it. There in like manner, coming to Projection, find a Delufion in it; becaufe their Medicine adheres not ftably in thofe very Bodies, but fucceffively, and by little and little vanifheth, leaving fuch a Boa'y in its former Condition. Hence there alfo, condemning Art, argue like the former; and to them We anfwer, as We did to the Firt, affirming the Art, and that We know it to be, becaufe We have feen and touched the Verity thereof.

## (54)

## C.HAP. VII.

The Reafons of Men denying Art fuppo: Ced in Sulphur, Argentvive, Tutia, Magnefia, Marchafite, and Salarnioniac, with their R(efutation.

0
Ther fome more profoundly fee into the Work, and cleanfe their Subjects, taking away both Flight and Aduftion; and they make it fixt and earthy, having no good Fufion in Heat of Fire, but a vitrificatory Fufion only ; whence, in Projection it cannot mix with Bodies. Therefore they alfo argue, as the firft, and to there We anfwer, as to the firft: $\mathrm{Be}-$ caure they left theirWork imperfed, not knowing how to compleat it. For the Ingrefs, which is the Ultimate Perfective, they knew not how to fearch out.

In all other Spirits likewife, is the fame way of Preparation, except that in Argentvivs and Tutia's, we are excufed from greater Labour, than Remotion of their Aduffion; for thefe have not an aduftible and inflamable Sulphsireity, but only Volatility. But Magnefia's, and Marchafites, have every kind of Sulphureity (Marchafite more, and Magnefia lefs) yet all have Flight or Volatility, Argentvive more, and Salarmoniac lets; but Sulphar yet lefs than its Comp eer:

## (55)

Compeer: and fourthly, Marchafite lefs than it; fifthly, Magnefia lefs than that: and laftly, Tutia leaft of all. But either of thefe partaking more or lefs of $V$ olatility, fome Experimentators, by reafon of this Fligtr, have been vehemently deceived in the Operations of their Preparations, and in their Prajections likewife. Therefore thefe alfo argue and condemn the Art, as others, fuppofing it in Sulphur; and to there We anfwer, as to thofe fuppofing it in Sulphur.
$\qquad$

## C HAP, VIII.

The Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppofed in Spirits, to be fixed togetber with Bedies; and their Re. futation.

THere are Others alfo endeavouring to fix Spirits in Bodies, without any other precedent Preparation: but Delufion perplexing them, hath on them likewife brought Sadnefs and Defparation; and they are compllled thence to believe, that this Science is not; and confequently to argue againft it. For it is a Caufe of Difurbance and Incredulity in them, that in the Fufion of Bodies, they lofe their Spirits, which cannot adhere to the fame Bodies,s but flie from the Apperity E 4

## (56)

of the Fire, the Bodies only remaining therein : becaufe they cannot bear the Preffure of the Fire's Violence, by reafon of Volatility, which is not removed from them. Likewife, Delufion fometimes happens, becaufe with thofe Spirits, Bodies do alfo fly away; and this is, when the not-fixed Spirits infeparably ad-here to Bodies in their Profundity: becaufe the Sum of the Volatile overcomes the Sum of the Fixed. Whence alfo they likewire, as the firft, argue, and we to them likewife, as to the firft, anfwer. Therefore this turns wholly to their Reproach.

Sons of Learning, if you would convert Bodies, then (We fay) if it be poffible to effect this by any Matter, it muft neceffarily be done by Spirits; but it is not poffible that there Spirits not fixed thould profitably adhere to Bodies; for they fly away, and leave them unclean. Nor can there Spirits, being fixed, poffibly have Ingrefs, when they are made Earth, which flows not. And when fuch spirits included in Bodies appear fixed, yet they are not ; but either recede from them, they remaining, or both take their flight together. Therefore, feeing in a Matter more nigh, it is by no means poffible to find out this Art, in a Matter more remote it cannot be found. Ergo, fay they, 'tis no where found. To thefe our AnJwer is this, Whatfoever is knowable in this Art they do not throughly know, therefore do they not throughly find

No
Hurio
Pres
$+$

## (57)

out what is, or may be operated with it, Therefore, the following Deficiency of their Work is the effect of their own Raßonefs.

## C H A P. I X.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art fuppojed in Bodies, and firft in White Lead, that is, Tin or Jupiter, and thinser Confutation.

Some pofite the Art in Bodies, but whon they come to the Work it felf, they are deluded; judging either Lead, viz. the Livid and White (not pure in Wbitenefs) to be much Anlimilated and approximate to the Nature of Sol and Luna; the Livid is indeed much approximate to Sol, but to Luna little; and the White much to Luna, but little to Sol. Therefore fome of thefe Men conceiting Tin or 74 piter to be much like to Luna or Silver (differing only in the harfh found, foftnefs, and very fwift Liquefaction) believing it eafily melted, by reafon of the fuperfluity of its Humidity ; and foft, by reafon of the Furitive Subftance of Argentvive in it, refiding in the Parts poffeffing that harfh Sound; they Calcine the fame, keeping it in fuch a Fire as it can bear, until it be White in its Calx, which they afterward aftempting to reduce, could not; therefore

## (58)

therefore judged it impoffible to be effected: And fome of there could reduce fomewhat from it, and found the fame harm' found, fofners, and eafie Liquefaction in that, as before. Therefore they believed this impoffible by this way, and fo were induced to Incredulity; thinking the Art of hardning it, not poffible to be found out. But fome of thefe Calcined Tin, and reduced it; and again, removing the Scoria thereof, withgreater foree of Fire calcined and reduced it ; and fo by often reiterating that Work, they found their Tin hardned, and without that harfh found : But becaufe they had not wholly taken away the fwiftnefs of its Liquefaction, their Mind erred, and they judged it a thing nor porfible to attain to that. Wherefore of there, others alfo, willing to procure hardnefs to it, and a Retardation of Liquefaction, with the $\mathcal{A} d^{2}$ zainiftration of hard Bodies, have fallen into a Delufion, and believed, that it would break whatfoever hard Bodies was mixed with it; and that in this Work no Preparatien could help them. Therefore when they could neither prepare fit with hard Bodies, nor with Fire; they excufed themelves for being fo long delayed in finding out the Art; becaure they believed it impoffible: and earneftly arguing againft the Art, pofitively affirmed it not to be. Befides thefe, fome others adding many Mcdicoments, faw them making no Mutation nor agreeing with their $T_{i n}$, but rather cor-

5 MI
教P
检 rupting

## (59)

rupting the fame, and acting contrary to their Parpofe; therefore they caft away their Books, retorted their Heads, and affirmed this True and Divine Art to be frivolous. Therefore thefe Men We anfwer, with Our firft anfwer.

## C H A P. X.

The Reafons of Men denying the Art Juppuled in Black Lead or Saturn.

THe fame Delufon they alfo find in Black Lead, or Saturn; except only that it breaks not Bodies, and is fooner reduced to a Calx than fupiter. Yet itsLivid Colour they cannot remove, becaufe they are ignorantiof that; therefore they cannot whiten, with good Dealbation; nor could they ever, by their Pbanta$f y$, fo ftably affociate it with ftablo Bodies, but that it would by ftrong Expreffion of Fire, recede from the Commixtion. And indeed Lead doth exceedingly deceive them (fuppofing in the Preparation thereof much is fited, and that this Science can be found in none, but it) becaufe, after two Reductions from its Calx, it receives no further Hardning, but rather greater softrefs, than it had at firft ; and in other Differencies likewife, they fee it not amended. Therefore when they, thinking in

## ( 60 )

it to find what is more nigh and better, find it not ; they are compelled to believe and argue that the Science is no other, than a $D e-$ lufion; and therefore they offend, as the former.

## C H A P. I I.

The Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppoled in the Mixtion of Hard Bodies with Hard, and of Soft with Soft.

## ing

BUt others compound hard Bodies with hard, and foft with foft ${ }^{\hat{4}}$, by reafon of Convewiency, would have Bodies to be tranfinuted each into other, and to tranfmute; and that they could not attain to by reafon of their Ignorance. For they, permixing Sol, or Euna, with Venus, or with any other of the Metals, could not tranfmute them into Gold or Silver, with firm Tranfmutation; but they found every one of them, by the ftrong Expreffion of Fire, feparated from the Commixtion, and burnt, or reduced to its former Na ture. Yet fome of thefe Bodies dure in the Commixtion, others not; as is by us fufficiently known. Therefore, thefe Delufions, fupervenient through Ignorance, make fuch Men so defpair of the Art, and argue it is not in being.

C川H A P.

## (61)

## C H A P. XII.

The Reafons of Men denying the Art ${ }_{5}$ pofed, in the Mixtion of Hard Bodies weith Soft, and of Perfect Bodies with the Imperfect.

OThers, more intimately and profoundly fearching, have thought and been perfwaded, they could find out a way of caufing Hard Bodies inited with Soft, firmly to endure, and Imperfect Bodies united with the Perfect, to be reduced to Perfection; and that generally they would be tranfmuted each into other, and tranfmute ${ }_{4}$ with firm tranfmutation. Therefore they would find out the Affinity and Si militude of them, both by Medicizes, and by the Adminiftration of Fire, attenuating the Grofs; as Venus and Mars, and infpiffating the Subtile; as is $\frac{7}{\text { fupiter, }}$, and its like. And fome of them, believing they could compleat this Adminiftration, were deluded in the Comlmixtion of thefe Hard Bodies, with the Soft, either becaufe the one made the other altogether frangible; or elfe the Soft was not at all altered by the Hard, or the Hard in no wife altered by the Soft. Thus they, not finding out the Conviniency, did therefore deny the Art to be.

> CHAP.

## (62)

## C H A P. X III.

The Reafors of Men deniying the Art fuppofed, in Extraction of the Sout, or in the Regiment of Fire.

BUT Others, yet more intimately and more profoundly infpecting, would alter Bodies with Extraction of their Soul, and with the Extracted Soul all other things likewife. Yet the Experience of thofe Men could not reach to that, but they were deluded in their Intention; and accordingly judged the Art not poffible to be found out. And Others, endeavouring to perfect Bodies by Fire only, were deluded in their Opinion; becaufe they knew not how to attain to that. And thefe accordingly think the Art not to be. All which we anfwer, as the firf.

## C H A P. XIV.

The Reafons of Men denying the Art fuppofed, in Glays and Gems, and their Refutation.

THEY who pofite this Art in Glafs and Gems, have found, that Alteration cannot

## $(63)$

be made in Bodies, by Gems and Glafs; be= caufe, what hath not Ingrefs, alters not. Bue indeed, neither Glafs nor Gems have Ingrefs? therefore alter not. And when they endeavoured to unite the Glafs with them (which is difficult to be done) they miffed of their: Purpofe; becaufe they made their Bodies alfo Glafs: and by reafon of this, they concluded this Error to fall upon the whole Art, and fo argue that it is not. To whom we and fiwer, they operated not in due Matter ; therefore unduly determining, they cannot but condemn this Art according to their own Err rors, -irnorn sighad orls WA Juo bumof ed anjod 38


## C H A P. XV.

The Reafons of Men denying the Ant fuppofed in Middle Minerials, or Vige tables, or in the Commixtion of any other Things.

THere are Others, fuppofing the Art to be found in Salts and Alloms, Nitres and Boraces, who may indeed in there make Tryal, but (as we judg) not find it in them. Therefore, although they fhould, by their Experience, find fome fmall $V$ tility of Tramfmutation, viz, by Diffolving, Coagulating, and Concting;

## ( $6_{4}$ )

Concting; yet that doth not enervate this Divine Art, which is both neceffary and known, Neverthelefs, it is poffible, that in all there Things they may find fome Alteration; but that is very remote, and exceeding Laborious and in all other Growing Things, it is proved to be more Laborious to fuch Suppofers.

Therefore they, who poffeft this Art in all Vegetables, do indeed determine what is poffible, but not to them; who fhall frift fait in their Labour, before the Work laboured can poffibly be perfected. Wherefore, if fuch Menfind not the Art by their Labours, it mult not be argued, that the Art cannot by any Labours be found out. All the before-mentioned Erroneous Perfons determined one Matter of theirs to be the only Matter, and fuppofed there was no o her Matter befides that ; and thefe now do indeed condemn all the other.

But there are many Others, and thofe almoft infinire, who ignorantly, and without knowledg, make a Compofition of all, or of fome of there Things, in a diverfe Proportion; and their Error is extended even to Infinity, according to the Infinite Diverfaty of the Proportion of things mixable, and the Infinite Diverfly of mifcible Matters. And in bath thele Infinities they infinitely err; fometimes through Superaboundance, and fometimes through Diminution: yet in there, Correction is poffible. And we, withour prolixity, or tedioufners

## (65)

dioufnefs of Words, refolve to infift upon there Infinities, where we briefly treat of the Univerfal Science, by which they will be able evidently to amend the Infinity of their Errors and correct them. But at this time, we muft firft difculs Natural Principles according to their Caufes (as we told you before) and by a. Commemoration of them.

The Third Part of this Firft Book; Of Natural Principles, and their Effect.

## C H A P. I.

Of the Natural Principles of Metalick Bodies, according to the Opinion of the Ancients.

WE now fignifie to you, that (according to the Opinion of the Ancients, who were of our Sect, ftudious of Art) Natural Principles in the Work of Nature are, a Fetent Spirit, and Liviny Water, which is alfo named Dry Water. There We grant, and thus define the Fetent Spirit. It is white in Occulto, and Red and Black of either fide, in the Magifery of this Work; but, in Manifefto, of either fide, tending to Rednefs. Therefore, in a brief, F and

## ( 66 )

and alfo a fimply compleat, and fufficient Speech, We declare the Generation, and way of Generation of each of thefe. Yet We muft fo far enlarge and dilate our Difoourfe, as to deliver a: peculiar Cbapter of each fingular Na tural Principle. In general We now fay, that every one of there is of a moft ftrong Comspoffition, and uniform Subfance; and that, becaufe the Earthy parts in them, are through their leaft particles united with the Airy, Watery, and Firy; fo that in Refolution no one of them can be feparated, but each with all and every one is diffolved, by reafon of the ftrong Union, which they have each with other, in their leaft particles; and that leifurely, in the Mineral Bowels of the Earth, by Heat condenfed, multiplied, and (according to the due Courfe of Nature) equalized to the Exigency of their Effence, according to the $\mathbf{O}$ pinion of certain $थ$ Ancient Pbilofophers.

## CHAP. II.

Of the Natural Principles of Metals, according to the Opinion of Modern Pbilofophers, and of the Author.

BUt others fay otherwife, That Argentvive in its Nature was not the Principle, but altered, and converted into its Earth, and sulphur

## (67)

Sutphur likewife altered and changed into Earth. Whence they fay, that in the Intenton of Nature, the Principle was other, than a foetent Spirit, and fugitive Spirit. And the Reafon, that moved them hereunto, was this, viz. becaufe, in the Silver MSines, or in the Mines of other Metals, they found not any thing that is Argentvive in its Nature, or any thing that is Sulphur likewife; but they found each of them feparated in its proper Mine, in its own Nature. And they alfo affirm this for another Reajon, viz. becaufe there is no tranfition (as they fay) from Contrary to Contra$r y$, unlefs by a Middle Difpofition. Therefore, feeing it fo is, they are compelled to confers and believe that there is no Tranfition (or Paffing) from the Softneis of Angentvive, to the hardnefs of any Metal, unlefs by a Difpofition, which is between the Hardners and Softners of them. But in the Mines they find not any thing, in which this Middle Difpofition may be falved; therefore they are compelled hence to believe, that Argentvive and Sulphor, in their Nature, are not the Principles according to the Intention of Na ture ; but another Thing, which follows from the Alteration of their Effences, in the Root of Nature, into an Earthy Subfance. And this is the Way, by which each of them is turned into an Earthy Nature; and from thefe two Earthy Natures, a moft thin Foume is refolved, by Heat multiplied in the Bowels of the Earth;

## (68)

and this Duplicate Fume is the immediate IW atter of Metals.

1. This Frme, when it fhall be Decocted by the temperate Heat of the Mine, is converted into the Nature of a certain Earth; therefore it receives a certain Fixation, which afterward the Water (flowing through the Bowels of the Minera, and Spongiofity of the Eartb.) diffolves, and is uniformly united to it, with a natural and firm Union. Therefore, fo opining, they thus faid, That the Water flowing through the Paffages of the Eaxth, finds a Suiftance diffolvible from the Subjance of the Earth in the Bowels thereof, and diffolves the fame, and is uniformly with it united, until the Subfance alfo of the Earth in the Mines is diffolved, and the flowing diffolving Water and it become one with Na tural Union. And to fuch a Mixtion come all the Elements, according to a due natural Troportion, and are mixed through their leaft Parts, until they make an Uniform Mixtion: And this Mixtion, by fucceffive $D$ ecootion in the Mine, is thickned, hardned, and made a Metal. And indeed, thefe Men, although they be nigh the Truth, yet they do not conjecture the very Trutho.

## ( 69 )

## C H A P. III.

## The Ditifion of what are to be fooken,

 - toucheng the Thrce Principles, viz. Sulphur, Arfenick, and Argentvive.NOW, having finifhed our Univerfal Difcourfe of the Natural Principles of $\mathrm{Me}^{-}$ tals; it remains, that we here give a peculiar Chapter to each one of the Principles. Therefore, feeing they are Three, viz. Sulphur, Arfenick, and Argentvive ; the firt fhall be of Sulphur, the fecond of $A r$ fenick, and the third of Argentvive. Afterward, of every of the Metals, which are the Effects of thefe Principles, we give a peculiar Cbapter, according to what it is from the Work of Nature. This being done, we, defcending to thofe Things which are the Fundamentals of this Magifery, and to their Operations, will affign the Canfes of all thefe.

## CHAP. I V.

## Of Sulphur.

THerefore we fay, that Sulphur is a fatners. of the Earth, by temperate Decootion in the Mine of the Earth thickned, until it be F 3 hardned

## (90)

hardned and made dry; and when it is hardned, it is called Sulpbur. Indeed Sulphur hath an Homogeneal and moft ftrong Compofition, and is of an Uniform Subftance in its natural parts, becaufe it is Homogeneal. Therefore, its $O y l$ is not taken from it, as from other things having $O y l$ by Difillation. Wherefore they, who ftrive to calcine it, not lofing any thing of the Subftance of that with which it thould be cured, do labour in vain; becaufe it cannot be calcined, unlefs by great Induftry, and with lofs of much of the Subfance thereof. For of an hundred Parts, you fhall fcarcely referve three to your felf after Calcination. Likewife, it cannot be fixed, unlefs it be firft calcined; yet it may be mixed, and its flight in fome meafure retarded, and its Aduftion repreffed; and being commixed, may more eaflly be calcined. Therefore, he who endeavours to extract our Work from it, by preparing it by it felf, he fhall not obtain his end; becaufe it muft be perfected with Mixtion, and without that the Magifery would be prolonged even to Defperation. Yet with its Compeer a Tincture is made, and it gives compleat Weight to every of the Metals, and cleanfeth and illuftrates them: and it is perfected with our Magiftery, without which it performs none of thefe things, but rather corrupts and blackens. Therefore ufe it not without this Magiftery.

Alfo, he who in Preparation knows how

40012
MOTS
and 0 I
叫 178
Whati
4thit
mand
hian
明
cy 4
is, tow
is 100 s
fin wh
bane
finter
lot $b$ in
Ho 5
Flog
Kiter
Thent
tara
lam,
the
Nitu
Mater
$\min +\mathrm{f}$
thenit
labmes
itron
is rede
fulchem
can by

## (71)

to commix, and unite it amicably with Bodies, knows one of the Greateft Secrets of Nature, and one way of Perfection: for there are many Ways to one Effect, and one Intent. And whatfoever Body is calcined with it, undoubtedly receives weight; yea, Gopper from it affumes the Effigies of Sol. Alfo Mercury is affociated with it, and by Sublimation becomes Vfifar (or Cinnabar.) Laftly, All Bodies, ex cept Sol and Tupiter, are eafily calcined with it; but Sol moft difficultly. And Argentvive is not coagulated with it into Gold or Silver (in which is profit) by a mean Artifice, as fome fatuate Philofophers have thought. And further we fay, that whatfoever Bodies have lefs Humidity, they are more eafily calcined by Sulphur, than thofe which have much. Through the moft High GOD, it illuminates every Body; becaufe it is Ligbt, Allom, and Tincture. Alfo, it is mof difficultly diffolved, becaufe it hath not falfuginous, but oleginous Parts, which are not eafily diffolved into Water. But what are eafily, or difficultly diffolved into Water, we fhall plainly enough demonftrate in the Cbapter of Solution. It is indeed fublimed, becaufe it is Spirit. And if it be mixed with Venus, and united to it, it becomes a wonderful Violet Colour. With Mercury alfo it may be mixed, and of them is made by Decoetion a Celeftial and delightful Colour: Yet, let no Man think that Sulphur can by it felf compleat the Work of Alchimy.
F4 For

## ( 72 )

For it would be no lefs than Vanity to think this, as we fhall very fufficiently prove in the following. But let the Grofs and Lucid be chofen. Thefe may fuffice to be fpoken of Sulphur.

## C H A P. V.

Of Arfenick.
IT now remains that we at prefent fpeak of Arfenick. We fay it is of a fubtile Matter, and like to Sulphur; therefore it needs not be otherwife defined than Sulphur. But it is diverfified from Sulphur in this, viz. becaufe it is eafily a Tincture of Whitenefs, but of Reáness moft difficultly: and Sulphur, of Whitenefs moft difficultly: but of Rednefs eafily. Of Sulpbur and Arfenick there is a twofold Kind, viz. Citrine and Red, which are profitable to this Art; but the many other Kinds not fo. Arfenick is fixed as Sulpbur; but the Sublimation of either is beft from the Calx of Metals. Yet Sulpbur and $A$ Jenick are not the perfective Matter of this Work: for they are not compleat to Perfection; yet they may be an help to Perfeation in the Cafe. But the Lucid and scaly, and Sciffle muft be taken.

## (73)

## C H A. P. YI.

## Of Argentvive, or Mercury.

ARgentvive, which alfo is called Mercury by the Ancients, is a vifcous Water in the Bowels of the Earth, by moft temperate Heat united, in a total Union through its leaft parts, with the fubftance of white fubtile Earth, until the Irumid be contempered by the Dry, and the Dry by the Humid, equally, Therefore it eafily runs upon a plain Super 3 ficies, by reafon of its Watery Humidity; but it adheres not, although it hath a vifcous $H_{u-}$ midity, by reafon of the Drynefs of that which contemperates it, and permits it not to adhere. It is alfo (as fome fay) the Matter of Metals with $S_{\text {ulphur. And it eafily adheres to three } M i \text { - }}$ nerals, viz. to Saturn, and 7 upiter, and Sot, but to Luna more difficultly. To Venus more difficultly than to Luna; but to Mars in no wife, unlefs by Artifice. Therefore hence you may collect a very great secret. For it is amicable, and pleafing to Metals, and the Medium of conjoyning Tinctures; and nothing is fubmerged in Argentvive, unlefs it be Sol. Yet fupiter and Saturn, Luna and Venus, are diffolved by it, and mixed; and without it, none of the Metals can be gilded. It is fix * ed, and it is a Tindure of Rednefs of moft
exuberans

## ( 74 )

exuberant Refection, and fulgid Splendor; and then it recedes not from the Commixtion, until it is in its own Nature. Yet it is not our Medicine in its Nature; but it can fometimes likewife help in the Cafe.

## CHAP. VII.

Of the Effects of the Principles of Nature, which are Metallick Bodies.

WE now fpeak of Metallick Bodies, which are the Effects of there Principles of Nature. Thefe are Six in number, viz. Gold, Silver, Lead, Tin, Copper, and Iron. Therefore we fay, a Metal is a Mineral fufible Body, extenfible with all Dimenfions under the Hammer. But a Metal is (as we fayd) of a denfe Subfance, and of moft ftrong and firm Compogition. And Metals have great affinity each with other, yet the perfeat perfects not the diminifhed, by its Commixtion. For if Gold be mixed in fufion with Lead, this Lead becomes not Gold, but vanifheth from the Mixtion, and is burnt ; the Gold in the mean while ftands the Tryal. Solikewife, in inftancing the other, it falls according to the Common Courfe. But, according to our Magiftery, the Perfeef helps the Imperfect; and the Imperfect, in our Magijtery, by it felf is Perfeated, without the Adminiftration

## (75)

miniftration of any Extraneous Thing. And through $G O D$, they alter each other, and are altered; and they perfect each other, and are perfected : and one only by it felf is perfected without the help of another.

## C H A. P. VIII. Of Sol, or Gold.

WE have already given you, in a General Chapter. the Sum of the Intention of Metals; and here we now intend to make a fpecial Declaration of each one. And firf of Gold. We fay, Gold is a Metallick Body, Citrine, ponderous, mute, fulgid, equally digefted in the Bowels of the Earth, and very long wafhed with Mincral Water; under the Hammer extenfible, fufible, and fuftaining the Tryal of the Cupel, and Cement. According to this Definition, you may conclude, that nothing is true Gold, unlefs it hath all the Caufes and Differencies of the Definition of Gold. Yet, whatfoever Metal is radically Citrine, and brings to Equality, and cleanfeth, it makes Gold of every kind of Metals. Therefore, we confider by the Work of Nature, and difcern, that Copper may be changed into Gold by $A x$ tiffce. For we fee in Copper Mines, a certain Water which flows out, and carries with it

## ( 76 )

thin Scales of Copper, which (by a continual and long continued Courfe ) it wafheth and cleanfeth. But after fuch Water ceafeth to flow, we find there thin Scales with the dry Sand, in three years time to be digefted with the Heat of the Sun; and among thefe Scales the pureft Gold is found. Therefore, We judg, thofe Scales were cleanfed by the benefit of the Water, but were equally digefted by heat of the Sun, in the Drynefs of the Sand, and fo brought to Equality. Wherefore, imitating Nature, as far as we can, we likewife alter; yet in this we cannot follow Nature.

Alfo Gold is of Metals the moft precious, and it is the Tincture of Rednefs; becaufe it tingeth and transforms every Body. It is calcined and diffolved without profit, and is a Medicine rejoycing, and conferving the Body in Youth. It is moft eafily broken with Mercury, and by the Odour of Lead. There is not any Body that in act more agrees with it in Subftance than fupiter and Lwna: but in Weight, Deafenes, and Putrefcibility, Saturn, in Colour "Tenus; in Potency indeed Venus is more next Luma than 7upiter, and then Saturn: but laftly Mars. And this one of the Secrets of Nature. Likewife Spirits are commixed with it, and by it fixed, but not without very great Ingennity, which comes not to an Artificer of a ftiff neck.

## CHAP.

## (77)

## CHAP. IX.

## Of Luna, or Silver.

HAving premifed the Chapter of Sol, we come now to fpeak of Lma, by a common name called silver. Therefore, We fay, silver is a Metallick Body, White with pure Whitenefs, Clean, Hard, Sounding, very durrable in the Cupel, extenfible under the Hanmer, and fufible. And it is the Tincture of Wbitenefs, and hardens Tin by Artipice, and converts it to it felf; and it is mixed with Sot, and breaks not; but in the ExaminationititperTeveres not without Artifce. He who knows how more to fubtiliate it, and after fubtiliation, to infpiffate and fix it affociated with Gold; it remains with it in the Teff, and will in no wife forfake it, Being put over the fume of acute Things, as of Vineg ar, Salarmoniac, ơ $\varepsilon$. it will be of a wonderful Celeftine Colour. And it is a noble Body, but wants of the Nobility of Gold; and its Minera is found determinate : but it often hath a Minera confured with other Bodies, and that Silver is not fo noble. It is fikewife diffotved, and catcined with great Labom, and no Profit.

CHAP。

## (78)

## C H A P. X.

 Of Saturn, or Lead.0F Lead we likewife treat, and fay, Lead is a Metallick Body, livid, earthy, ponderous, mute, partaking of a little whiteness, with much palenefs, refufing the Cineritium and Cement, eafily in all its dimenfions with fmall Comprefion extenfible, and readily fufible, without Ignition. Yet fome foolifh Men conceit, and fay, that Lead in its own Nature is much approximated to Gold. But becaufe they are ftiff-necked, and void of all Reafon, they cannot conceive of the Truth of Things moft fubtile, as it is in it felf, but judg of them according to Senfe. And becaufe they fee it ponderous, and mute, and not to putrifie they believe it to be much nigh in Property to Sol; but this is wholly erroneous, as by the following thall be by us manifeftly proved at large. Alfo Lead hath much of an Earthy Subflance, therefore it is wafhed, and by a Lavament turned into Tin. Hence it is manifeft that $\mathcal{T}$ in is more affimilated to the Perfoct. Lead is in like manner burnt, and made Minium; and it is put over the VaT pours of Vinegar, and made Ceruss. And although it is not much approximate to Perfection,

## (79)

fection, yet of it, by our Artifice, we eafily make Silver; and it keeps not its proper weight in Tranfmutation, but is changed into a new weight: All this it acquires in our Magiftery. Lead alfo is the Tryal of Silver in the Cupel, the Caufes of which We give.

## C H A P. XI. Of Jupiter, or Tint.

THerefore, not omitting to difcourfe of 7 it piter, We fignifie to the Sons of Learning; that Tin is a Mitallick Body, white, not pure livid, and founding little, partaking of little Earthinefs; poffeffing in its Root Harfinefs, Softnefs, and fwiftners of Liquefaction, without Ignition, and not abiding the $\mathrm{Cupel}_{\text {p }}$ or $\mathrm{Ce}-$ ment, but Extenfible under the Hammer. Therefore, Iupiter, among Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, is in the Radix of its Nature of Affinity to the more Perfect, viz, to Sol and Luna; more to Luna, but le's to Sol, as thall be clearly declared in the following. Fupiter, becaufe it receives much whitenefs from the Radix of its Generation, therefore it whitens all Bodies not White; yet its vice is, that it breaks every Body, but Saturn, and moft pure sol. And fupiter adheres much to Sol and Luna, and therefore doth not eafily recede
from

## (80)

from them, by Examen (or Tryal of Cupel.) In the Magifery of this Art, it receives a Tintture of Rednefs, and that fhines in it with ineftimable Brigbtnefs. It is hardned and cleanfed more eafily than Saturn. And he who knows how to take away its Vice of breaking, will fuddenly reap the fruit of his Labour with joy. For it agrees with Sol and Luna, and will never be feparated from them.

## C H A P. X I I.

## Of Venus, or Copper.

OUR intended Difcourfe now is of Venus, or Copper. It is a Metallick Body, livid, partaking of a dusky Redrefs ignible (or fuftaining Ignition) fufible, extenfible under the Hammer, but refufing the Cupel, and Cement. Therefore Venus (as is declared) in the profundity of its Subftance, pretefds' to the $\mathrm{CO}-$ lour and Efence of Gold, and it is hammered being heat red hot, as silver and Gold is: Therefore, hence you may learn a Secret : for it is the Medium of Sol and Luna, and eafily comes to convert its Nature to either; and it is of god Converfion, and of little Labour. It agrees very well with Tutia, which citrinizeth (or Colours) it with good Yellownefs; and hence you may reap profit. For

Wer 6
derion
ievefore
Brike, in
in the $G$
foring 法
reciera In
tings, anc
but a prof

BuI the
tme; kecidt
afitle crot,
futraining
under the :
mach But
radoriof the
fit be made
of in lise
and not fepar
hafor:tux
Iof fopratato
Chat Five
lithertis 0
Thatret it
but drow
Ionionntivis

## (81)

we are excufed by it, from the Labour of $\operatorname{In}$ duration (or Hardning) and Ignition of it. Therefore take it, before all other Imperfect Bodies, in the Leffer and Middle Work, but not in the Greater. Yet this hath a Vice beyond Iupiter, viz, that it eafily waxeth Livid, and receives Infection from tharp and acute things; and to eradicate that, is not an eafie, but a profound Art.

## C H A P. XIII. Of Mars, or Iron.

BUT the Declaration of Mars, and the whole Secret thereof, is from the Work of Na ture; becaufe it is a Metallick Body; very livid, a little red, pertaking of Whitenefs, not pure, fuftaining Ignition, fufible with no right fufion, under the Hammer extenfible, and founding much. But Mars is hard to be handled, by reafon of the Impotency of its fufion, which if it, be made to flow by a Medicine changing its Nature, is conjoyned to Sol and Luna, and not feparated by Examen, without great Induftry: but if prepared, it is conjoyned, and not feparated by any Artifice, if the Nature of that Fixation be not changed by it, the Uncleannefs only of the Mardeing removed. Therefore it is a Tincture of Redrefs eafily; but difficultly of Whitemefs. And when it is conjoyned, it is not altered, nor doth it change

## (82)

the Colour of the Commixtion, but augments it in 2 uantity.

Therefore, among all Bodies, fupiter is more fplendidly and more clearly, more brightly and more perfectly transformed into a Solar, or Lunar Body. But the Work of it is of long Labour, though eafie to be handled. Next to 7 upiter is Venus chofen, of more difficule handling, but of fhorter Labour than $7 x p i t e r$. Next after Venus, Saturn hath a diminifhed Perfection in Tranfmutation, is eafie to be handled, but of moft tedious labour. Yet Mars, among all the Bodies, is of leaft Perfection in Tranfmutation, to be handled mof difficult, and of exceeding long Labour. Therefore, whatfoever, Bodies are more remote from fwiftnefs of Liquefaction, they are found ofmore difficult handling in the Work of Transmutation. Of this kind are Venus and Mars; but what more, more ; and what are moft remote, moft. Alro thofe Bodies which partake of greater Livid$n e / s$ and Infection of the Earsh, are likewife found to be of greater Labour, and lefs Perfection.
But whatfoever Diverjities of Perfections were a little before determined by Us , are found in the Artifice of the Leffer, or Middle Work; yet in the Greater Work all Bodies are of one Perfuetion, but not all of one handling or labour. It remains yeto be known, what Facility and Dificulty of handling, and what Brevity and Length of Labour, are found radically in the Nature of Bodies. Therefore have We here

## $(83)$

here in a true Difourre defcribed the Vaturat Principles of thole Bodies, which are according to the Intention of Nature ; and have likewife in feveral Chapters truly expounded what We determined of thole Bodies; and that, according to the Opinion of thole Men, who could difcern the Occult Things of Nature ; and according to our own Jugmont alfo, who attained to the Knowledg thereof by inceffant Labour. But now, according as We promifed, it is expedient to fupply the defect of this Art in fetting down all the Principles of this Magifery, in the lat Part of this our First Book; and to demonftrate the Perfecton we have feen, with its Cafes, according to the Exigency thereof.
$\qquad$
The Fourth Part of this Fir Book, touching the Artificial Principles of this Art.

## CH A P. I.

The Divifon of Things to be spoken of in this $P$ art, with an Insinuation of Perfection to be treated of in the Second Book.

THere are two Things that are to be determined, viz. the Principles of this Magifery, and the Perfection of the fame. The

G 2 Principles

## (84)

Principles of this Art are the Ways or Methods of its Operations, to which the Artift applies thimfelf in the Work of this Magifery. Thefe Ways are indeed divers in themrelves. For one Way is Sublimation, and Defcenfon another; and Difillation is alfo one Way, Calcination another, Solution another, and Coagulation another: but the feventh Way is Fixation, and the eighth Ceration. Of all which We purpofe to give fingular Declarations.

Perfection confifts of thofe Things, and from the Confiderations of thofe by which it is attained; and from the Confderation of things helping; and from the Confderation of that thing which laftly perfects; and that by which it is known, whether the Magifery was in Perfection or not. The Confideration of thofe Things, by which We come to the Comple tment of the Work, is the Confideration of the Subftance manifeft, and of manifent Colours, and of the Weight in every of thofe Bodies to be changed, and of thofe Lodies that are not changed from the Radix of their Nature, without that Artifice; and the Confideration of thofe likewife, in the Radix of the: Nature, with the Artifice; and the Conjderation of the Principles of Bodies, according to their Irofound, Occult, and Manifeft; and accogding to their Nature without Avtifice, and likewife with Artifice. For, if Bodies, and their Principles, be not known in the Fr found and Manifef of their Nature, with Antifice, and without, what is fuperfluous, and what

## ( 85 )

what is diminifhed in them cannot be known ; and our not knowing thefe would of neceffity hinder us from ever attaining to the Perfection of their Tranfmutation.

The Confideration of Things helping Porf.ction, is the Confideration of the Natures of thofe Things, which we fee adhere to Bodies without Artifice, and to make mutation. And thefe are Marchajite, Magncia, Tutia, Antimony, and Lapis Lazuli (or the Lazure Stone.) And the Confideration of thofe, which without 'adherency cleanfe Bodies, and they are Salt, and Aloms, Nitres and Boraces, and which are of their Nature: and the Confideration of Vitrification, cleanfing by a like Nature. But the Confideration of the Thing that perfects, is the Confideration of Choofing the pure Subftance of Argentvive; and it is the Matter, which from the Matter of that took beginning, and of that was created. This Matter is not Arsentvive in its Nature, nor in its whole Subftance, but it is part of it: nor is it now, but when the Stone is made. For that illuftrates and conferves from Aduftion, which is a fignification of Perfection.

Laftly, The Confideration of the Thing, by which it is known, whether the Magiftry be in Perfection, or not; in the Confideration of the Cupel, Cement, Ignition, of expofing it upon the Vapours of acute Things, Exiinction, Commixtion of Sulpbur burning Bodies, of Reduction after Culcination, and Sizception of Ar-

## ( 86 ).

Sentvive. All which, with the former, we fhall here following declare, with their Causes, and with eafie Experiences; by which you may manifeftly know, that our Difourfes have not erred. And there Experiments will be well known to you.

## C H A P. II.

## Of Sublimation, why zuvented. -

THerefore, profecuting our purpofe, We fpeak of Sublimation. The Caufe of the Invention of which, was, becaufe our Anceftors could not, nor can We, nor fhall they who come after $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$, find any thing that can be u nited with Bodies, but Spirits only; or any Thing, that can contain in it felf the Nature of Body and Spirit ; and We fee thefe, caft upon Bodies (without Mundation, or cleanfing of them ) either not to give perfect Colours, or totally to corrupt, burn, blacken, and defile. And this, according to the Diverfity of the fame Spirits. For fome are burning, as Sulphur and Arjenick, and Marchafite; and thefe indeed totally corrupt. Others burn not, as every kind of Tutia; yet thefe give imperfect Colours, and that they do for a twofold Caufe. One is, becaufe the aduftive unctuofity of Sulphur (of the property of which it

## ( 87 )

is ) which is eafily inflamed, and by Inflamation blackned, and confequently blackens, is not removed or taken away from them. But the other Caufe is Earthinefs, which likewife is not reparated from them. For in there, in which a perfect Colour is not given, Eartbinefs is a Caufe making it livid. Alfo Aduftion may create a livid Colour.

Therefore, We were conftrained to cleanfe thefe from their burning Vnctuofity, and from the Earthy. Superfluity, which they all have. And this We could effect by no Magifery, but by Sublimation only. For, when the Fire elevates, it always elevates the more fubtile parts s therefore it ftirs not the more Grofs. Hence it is manifeft, that spirits are cleanfed from their Earthinefs by Sublimation; which Terreftriety impeded Ingrefs, and alfo gave an impure Colowr. But being fublimed, as Experience makes fufficiently manifeft to your Sight, they are freed from that Impurity. For you fee them more fplendid, and more pervious, and more eafily to enter and penetrate the Denfty of Bodies, and not to imprefs a foul Colour, as before. Alfo that Adusfion may be taken away by Sublimation, is manifeft by Experiment: for Arfnick, which before its Sublimation was evil, and prone to Aduftion, after its Sublimation fuffers not it felf to be inflamed, but only recedes without Inflamation; and the fame you may find in Sulphur, if you will make Tryal. And becaufe, in no other Things, than in Spi-

## ( 88 )

rits, We faw Adberency to Bodies with Altera? tion, We could have no other Caufe to be excufed from them, but were neceffarily conftrained to prepare the fame, for their purification, which is made by Sublimation. Therefore there was a neceffary Caufe of the Invention of this Sublimation; the whole Order of which We purpofe to declare without Dimi-3 nution.

## C H A P. III.

What Sublimation is, and of the Dee grees of Fire in it to be objerved.

VVHerefore We fay, Sublimation is the $E$ levation of a dry Thing by Fire, with adherency to its Veffel. But Sublimation is diverfly made, according to the Diverfity of Spirits to be fublimed. For the Sublimation of fome is made with ftrong Ignition, of others with moderate, and of fome with a remifs heat of Fire. Therefore, when Arfnick or Sulphur are to be fublimed, their Sublimation muft neceffarily be made by remifs Fire: becaure they having their moft fubtile parts uniformly conjoyned with the Grofs, their whole Subfance would afcend without any Purification; yea, blackned and combuft. Therefore, that the Avtificer may feperate the unclean Earthy

## ( 89 )

Ssbftance, he hath a neceffity to find out the Difpofitions of two Kinds, viz. the Proportion of the Fire, and Mundification with commixtion of the Feces: becaufe Commixtion with the Feces, comprehends the Grofs Parts, and holds them depreffed in the bottom of the Sublimatory, noi fuffering them to afcend.

Whence alfo it is neceffary, that the Artificer fhould apply to his sublimation a threefold Degree of Fire: One proportionate in fuch wife, that by it may afcend only the Altered, and more Clean, and more Lucid; until by this he manifefly fee, that they are cleanfed from their Earthy Feculency. The other Degree is, that what is of the pure Effence of them remaining in the Feces, may be fublimed with greater force of Fire, viz. with Ignition of the Bottom of the $\mathrm{Ve} \int \mathrm{Jel}$, and of the Feces therein, which may be feen with the Eye. The third Degree of Fire is, that unto the Sublumate without the Feces, a moft weak Fire be adminiitred, fo that fcarcely any thing of it may afcend, but that only which is the moft fubtile part thereof, and which in our Work is of no value; becaufe it is a thing, by Mediation of which, Aduftion is made in Sulphurs.

Therefore, the whole Intention of Sublimation is, that the Earthinefs of the Sublimate being removed by a due adminiftration of Fire, and likewife the mof fubtile and fumous part of it, which brings Aduftion, with Cor-

## (90)

suption; being caft away, to Us may be left that Part, which confifts in Equality, which makes fimple fufion upon the Fire, and without any Aduffion flying from the Fire, without Inflimation thereof. That what is moft fubtile is Adufive, is proved by moft evident Arguments. For Fire converts to its own $N_{6}$ twre, every of thofe things, which is of affinity to it; becaufe it is of affinity to every aduftible Thing, and to the fubtile aduntible, it is of greater affinity; and yet more of affini-. ty to what is more fubtile: therefore alfo moft of affinity to what is moft fubsile. Likewife, the fame is proved by Experience, becaufe Sulpbur or Arfenick not fublimed, is moft fififtly inflamed; but of the two, Sulphur more eafily. Yet either, being fublimed, is not directly inflamed, but flies away, and is extenuated without inflamation; yet with a precedent Fufion. By thefe therefore it is manifeft that our Difoomere is moft true.

## (91)

## C H A P. IV.

Of the Feces of Metallick Bodies, to be added to Sperits in their Sublimatio tion; and of the Quantity and Quality of them.

BUT the Probation of the Adminijfration of Feces, with their Proportion, is, that fuch Matter be chofen, with which the spirits to be fublimed may beft agree, and wherewith they may the more profoundly be mixed: becaufe that Matter, with which they are more united, is more potent in Retenfion of the Feces of Spirits to be fublimed, than that, with which they are not fo united. The Probation of this, is rational enough, and manifeft. But the Probation, that the Addition of Feces is neceffary, is, becaufe Sulphur, or Arynick to be fublimed, if they be not conjoyned with the Feces of fome fixed Thing, would neceffarily afcend with their whole Subfance, not cleanfed. And they, who are exercifed in Sublimation, do by Experience know, We fay true. Alfo the Probation, that the Adminiftration of fuch Feces is neceffary (with which Things to be fublimed may agree, and be united intimately) is, becaufe, if the Feces be not permitted with them through their leaft
parts,

## (92)

parts, then the fame happens, as if they had not Feces, viz. their whole Effence afcends without any Cleanfing, as they afcend with their whole Subfance, without Feces: therefore the fame muft likewife happen, in things fublimed from Feces, with which they are not united.

He that hath feen and known this, knows it to be true by Experience; becaufe, when he fublimed from a Thing extraneous to the Na ture of Bodies, he fublimed in vain; fo that he found them in no wife purified after their Afcenfian, But when he fublimed with the Calx of any Body, then he fublimed well, and could with facility perfectly cleanfe. Therefore, the Intention of Feces is, that they be adminiftred of the Calxes of Metals; for in them the Work of Sublimation, is eafie, but in other Things moft difficulc. Therefore, there is not any thing, that may be fubftituted in their ftead. Yet we fay not, that Sublimation is impoffible without the Calxes of Bodies; but that it is moft difficult, and of long tedious Labour, and delay even to Defperation. Neverthelefs, in this there is fome benefir; becaufe, what is fublimed without Feces, or without the Calxes of Bodies, is of greater 2uantity, but with Feces of leffer. And further, what is calcined with the Calxes of Bodies, is of leait 2 nantity, but of eafieft and moft fpeedy Labour. But that which much excufeth $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$ from ufing the Fices, of Bodies, is every kind of Salt prepa:ed, and of things like to it in Natyre. And

## (93)

to Us it is alfo poffible to make Sublimation with them of a great 2 nantity; becaufe Se peration of things to be fublimed, from the Feces, is eafily made by Solution of the Salts; which tappens not in other Things.

But the Proportion of Feces is, that it be equal to the 2uantizy of Things to be fublimed. For in this, even a rude Artificor cannot err. But an Artift of mean skill may put of Feces half the weight of Things to be fublimed, and that will be fufficient for him, if careful, not to err in his Work: becaure to him that is well exercifed and expert, the leaft part of Feces is fufficient. For the lefs the 2 uantity of Feces is, of fo much the more and greater Exubiration, the Sublimate muft needs be; provided, that according to the Subftraction of Feces, a Subftraction of Fire proportional thereunto be made. Becaufe in a fmall 2uantity a fimall Fire ferves for Perfection, in a great, a great; and in a greater 2 2uantity, a greater Fire is required.

## C H A P. V.

## Of Governing the Fire in Sublimation.

1 UT becaure Fire is not a Thing which can Errot is often committed in it, when the Ope-

## (94)

rator is not well skilled; as well by reafon of the Diverfity of Furnaces, and of Woods to be burned, as of Veffels, and the Coaptation (or well joyning ) of them : about all which, 'tis expedient the Artift fhould be intently folicitous. Wherefore we give you a Common Rule: Firft, it is expedient to remove, from things to be fublimed, the Waterinefs only, with a very fmall Fire; which being removed, if any thing afcend by it, then in the beginning this Fire muft not be augmented, that the moft fubtile part may (by this moft weak Fire) be reperated, and put afide, which is the Caufe of Aduftion. But when little or nothing fhall afcend (which you may prove by putting a little Cotton-weik into the hole on the top of the Alembeck) augment the Fire under it: and of how great vigour your Fire thould be, the Cotton-weik will thew. For if little of the Sublimate come forth with it, or it be clean; it argues your fire is fmall, therefore muft be encreafed: but if much and unclean, then it is too great, and muft be made lefs. Therefore, when you find the Sublimate to come forth with the Weik clean, and much, the Proportion of your Fire is then found. And whether your Sublimate arife clean, or unclean, is known by the aforefaid Sign. For according to the 2 uantity of Cleannefs, or Uncleannefs of the Sublimate, which the Artiff fhall difcern to adhere to his Cotton, he may conclude of the neceffary proportion

## (95)

of his Fire in the whole Sublimation. And by this means he will find out the Rectufication of the Fire, without any Fallacy.

Yet the way of Feces is better, viz. to ta he Scales of Iran, or Copper calcined. And there indeed, by reafon of the Privation of evil Humidity, do eafily imbibe Sulphur, or Arfnick, and unite them with themfelves. But the Miethod of this, the well experienced only know.

## C H A P. VI.

Of Errors about the Quantity of Feces, and the Dippofition of the Furnace 2 zis fubliming Sulphur and Arfnick, alfo of building the Furnace, and of cboofing Woods.

THerefore it is expedient We fhould rectifie the 7 rudgment of the Artificer in all Things, wherein he may happen to Erre through IIgnorance, in Sublimation of thefe two spirits. In order to which, We firft fay, that if he put in many Feces, and doth not proportionally augment the Fire, nothing of the Matter to be fublimed will afcend. But how he fhould know that, is already fufficiently declared. And if he put in a fmall 2 uantity of Feces, or none of the Calx of Bodies, then (if he find not his Proportion of Fire) what is fublimed will afcend.

## ( 96 )

afcend with its whole Subfance. Of knowing this likewife I thewed a fufficient way.

So in like manner, by reafon of the Furnace he may happen to Erre. For a great Furnace gives a great Heat of Fire, and a fmall Furnace fnall; if the Woods for Fcwel, and Ventboles for Air, be alfo proportionate. Therefore if he put a great Quantity of Matter to be fublimed in a fmall Furnace, he fhall not be able to give fufficient Fire of Elvation: and if a fmall शuantity in a great Furnace, he will exterminate the Sublimation by excels of Heat. Solikewife, a thick Eurnace gives a condenfate and ftrong Fire; but a thin Furnace, a rare and weak Fire: in both which he may likewife Erre. So alfo, a Furnace with large Ventholes, gives both a clear and ftrong Fire; but with narrow and fmall $V$ chtholes, a weak Fire. So if the diftance of face, between the Furnace and Veffel fet in, be large, the Furnace then gives a great Fire; but if fmall, a lefs. In all which the Artift may exceedingly Erre.

Therefore, the Rectification of thefe Errors is, that the Artijt build his Furnace, according to the Intention of fuch a Fire, as he fhould have, Viz. Thick, with free Ventboles, and with a good diftance of the $V e \int f e l$ from the fides of the Furnace, if he intend to have a great Fire: but if a mean Fire, in all there Tnings he muft find a mean Proportion; and if. a weak Fire, the fame Proportion in them. All thefe Proportions, We will teach you to find,

## (97)

with the true Preparation, and determinate Experience. Therefore, if you would elevate a great Quantity of Matter to be Sublimed; firft be provided with a Sublimatory of fuch a Capacity, that it may contain jour Matter to be elevated the height of one hands breadth above the Bottom. To this, fit your Furnace 10, as the Aludel (or Sublimatory) may bereceived into it, with the diftance of two Fingers, round about the Walls, or fides of the Furnace ; which being made, to it alfo make ten Ventholes in one Froportion, equally diftant, that there may be one Equality of Fire to all Parts thereof. Then fet a Bar of Iron intn the Furnace tranfverfe, and faitned at each end to the fides of the Furnace; which Bar muft be diftant from the Bottom of the Furnace, as far as to the Extenfion of one Hand with its Thumb, and about the thicknes of one Fimger above it, muft the Sublimatory be firmly placed; and inclofed round about to the Furnace, which she following Defcription demonftrates. But then confider wherher your Furnace can well and freely difcharge it felf of the Fumofities, and the Flame can freely pafs through the whole Furnace, in the Circuit of the Aludel; if fo, it is well proportionate; if not, it is not fo. Then you muft open its Venthales, and if by that means it be mended, it is well indeed: if not, then it mult neceffarily be altered; becaure the diftance of the $V$ effel from the fides of the Furnace, is too fmall. Therefore pare

## (98)

off the fides of the Walls, and enlarge the dit ftance, and then try it. And fo continue reiterating (if need be) the enlarging of the Vent boles, and paring the Sides, until it can freely quit it felf of the Smoak, and the Flame be Lucid round about the Aludel, and the Smoak very freely pafs out by the Vents.
This is an Experiment (fufficient for any Quantity to be Sublimed) of the Invention of Magnitude of the Furnace, and of Dilating the $V$ entboles thereof, and of the Diftance of the $V$ effel from the Walls of the fame. But the $I n-$ vention of Thickness of the Furnace is (if you intend a great Fire) that the fame be equal to the extenfion of one hands breadth, with its Thumb; but if a moderate Fire be intended, then the Thicknef muft be to one hands breadth; and if a lefler Fire, it muft be formed to the Thicknefs of two Fingers.

Likewife Proportion is to be taken from Woods, for folid Woods give a ftrong Fire, fpongious a weak, and Dry Woods give a great Fire, and foon terminable. Green Woods give a little and long lafting Fire, and Solid Woods likewife a very durable Fire; but Spongy Woods a Fire eafily terminable. Therefore with Confideration of the Diftance of the Aludel, and of the 'Magnitule and Smallnefs of the Ventboles, and Thicknefs and Thinnefs of the Furnace, and Diverfity of woods premifed, the Diverfities of all Fires come to be found out, with their true Experience. But from the greater or leffer

## (99)

Clofure of the Ventholes, or of the Door of the Furnace, by which the Woods are put in, and by the Addition and Subftraction of them; the determinate fpace of Time of Duration of the Fire comes to be found out, viz. So that (as by a determinate Science) it is known how long the Fire of each, in its degree, can dure in $E$ quality. This Inveftigation is very profitable and neceffary for you; becaufe by it you will be eafed of much of your Laboir. Therefore exercife your felf therein, and in all Things by Us here now lately mentioned; for he who exercifeth himfelf herein, learns; but he that doth not fo , learns not.

## CHAP. VII.

Of what Matter, and in what Form the Veffel Aludel (or Sublimatory) is to be made.
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {Ut }}$ the Intention of the Veffel Aludel is, that that it be made of thick Glafs; for other Matter is not fufficient, unlefs it be thick; and of like Subftance with Glafs. Becaufe Glafs only, and its like (wanting Pores) is able to retain Spirits from Flight, and that they be not exterminated by the Fire; but no other Matter is fit: becaufe through the Pores of them the Spirits are gradually diminifhed, and

$$
\mathrm{H}_{2} \quad \text { vanify }
$$

## ( 100 )

vanifh. Nor are Metals ferviceable in this Caje, becaufe Spirits (by reafon of their $A$ mity and Convenience) penetrate them, and are united therewith; wherefore, paffing through them they vanifh, as is manifertly proved, by what are determined by Us. And it is found neceffarily, and by Experience, that this We have faid is true. Thercfore We are not by any Thing excured, from taking Glafs in the Compofition of the Aludel. In order to which,

Let a round Glafs Teffel, or Concha, be made, with a flat round Bottom, and in the middle of the Sides thereof a Zone, or
This Defcription Girdle of Gla's furrounding is bard to be the fame; and above that underflood. Gurdle caufe a round Wall to be made, equidiftant from the Wall of the Concha, to the Groffitude of the Cover of the faid Concba; fo that in this Diftance the Wall of the Cover may freely fall without preffure. But the Heizht of this Wall (above the Girdle) muft be according to the Meafure of the Height of the Wall of the Concha, or little more or lefs. This being done, let two Covers (or Heads) be made equal to the Meafure of this Concavity of the two Walls; the length of both Covers mutt be equal and of one Span, and the Fizure of them one alfo; viz. Pramidal; in the fuperior part of which Ciuss, two equal Holes, one in the one, and another in the other, thould be made fo, as

## 101 )

that an Hens Feather may commodioufly be put in ; as a little after will be more clearly exprefled. Therefore the Intention of this Veffol Concha, is, that its Cover may be moved at the pleafure of the Artift, and that the functure might be Ingenious, fo that through it (with-? out any Luting) no Egrefs might be made for the spirits. But he that can better contrive this $V^{\prime}$ ef $f l$, may fo do, notwithftanding our Defoription.

Yet in this We have a fpecial Intention, viz? That the interior Concba, with its Sides, fhould enter half way within its Cover. For feeing it is the Property of Fumes to Afcend, not to Defcend, by this We find the spirits not to have Exit for Confumption; and by reafon of this, it excels the other Wayes, which by Our Intention We acquired. And by tryal of this, the Artift will fee that We have given a true Efimate hereof. Alfo, the Intention is, that the Head of the Aludsl fhould be ofecn emptied, leaft part of what is Sublimed (the Quantity elevated being overmuch) fall down again to the Bottom, and fo the Time of Sub liming, by this reiteration, be prolonged. Likewife, another Intention is, that what $A$ Scends up in the form of Powder nigh the Hole of the Head of the Aludel, be always kept apart, from that which is found to have afcended fufed and denfe in fmall Lumps; porous and clear at the Bottom thereof, with adberency to the Sides of the Veffel; becaufe this

## ( 102 )

is known to have lefs of Aduftion, than what is found to afcend nigh to the Hole of the Head. $T_{\text {his is by the Superior proved manifeftly, by }}$ Reafon and Experience. But the Probation of the Goodness and Perfection of Sublimation, is already declared, viz. That it be found clear, and lucid, and not burnt with Inflamation.

Therefore this is the Perfection of the Intentions of Subliming Sulphur, and Arrnick. And if it be not fo found, the Work muit be repeated, with Conjideration of all its Intentions, till the Sublimate be found Perfect, as is faid.

## CHAP. VIII.

Of the Sublimation of Mercury and Argentvive.

N
Ow We will determine the whole Intention of sublimation of Argentvive. This Work is compleated, when its Terreftreity is highly purified, and its Aquofity wholly removed. For We are excured from the labour of removing its Adufion, becaufe it hath none. Therefore We fay, that the Ingenuity of feperating its fuperfluous Earth, is to mix it with Things wherewith it hath not affinity, and often to reiterate the Sublimation of it from them. Of this kind, is Talk, and the Calx of Egg-foells, and of White Marble. Likewife

## (103)

affo olafs mof fubtily beaten, and every kind of Salt prepared. Forby thefe it is cleanfed, but by other Things, having affinity with is (unlefs they be Badies of Perfection) it is rather corrupted; becaure all fuch Things have a Sulphureity, which, afcending with it in Sublimation, corrupt it. And this you find true by Experience, becaufe, when you fublime it from Tin or Lead, you find it (after Sublimation) infected with Blacknefs. Therefore its Subtimation is better made by thofe Things, which agree not with it ; but it would be better, by Things, with which it doth agree, if they had not Sulphureity. Wherefore, this Sublimation is better made from Calx than from all other Things; becaüfe that agrees little with it, and hath not sulphureity.
But the way of removing its fuperfluous $A$ quofity, is, that when it is mixed with Calxes, from whlch it is to be fublimed, it be well groind and commixed with them by Imbibition, untill nothing of it appear, and afterward the Waterinefs of Imbibition nemoved by a moft gentle heat of Fire; which receding, the Aquofity of Argentvive recedes with it Yet the Fire muft be fo very gentle, as that by it the whole Subfance of Argentvive afcend not. Therefore from the manifold Reiteration of Imbibition, with Contrition and gentle Affation, its greater Aquofity is abolifhed; the refidue of which is Femoved by repeating the sublimation often. And when you fee it moft White excelling

## (104)

snow in its Whitenefs, and to adhere (as itwere: dead) to the Sides of the I $I$ ef $l$; then again reiterate its sublimation, without the Feces; becaufe part of it adheres fixed with the Febes, and can never by any kind of Ingenity befe= parated from them. Or afterward, fix part of it; as fhall exprefly be taught you in the following: And when you have fixed it, then reiterate Sublimation of the Part remaining, that it may be likewife fixed. - Being fixed, referve it ; buti firft prove it upon Fire. If it flow well, thenyou have addminifted fofficient Sublimation, but if not, add to it fome finall part of Angentuive fublimed; and reiterate the Sroblimation, still your end be anfwered; for if it hath a lucid and moft white Colour, and be porous, than you have well fublimed it, if nof, nots: Therefore in the Preparation of it made by Sublimation be not negligent, ${ }^{3}$ becaufe firch as its iMundation (or cleanfing) thall be, fuch wiltbects Forfuction? in projection of it upon any of the imperfect $B 0-$ dies, and uponies own Body unprepared. Yet here note, that Some have by it formed Iron, others Lead ; fome Copper, and others Tin. Which happenied to them, through negligence of Preparation; fometimes of it alone, fometimes of Shlphur, or of its Compeer, mixt with it. But if you fhall by Subliming directiy cleanfe and perfea this Subject, lit will be a firm and perfect Tindure of Whitenefs, the like of which is not.

CHAP,

## (105)

## C H A P. IX.

## Of Sublimation of Marchafite.

7 Herefore, the fum of the Intention of Sublimation of Argentvive, being fufficiently declared, We now come to the Sublimation of Marchafite, of which there are two ways. One is performed without Inition, the other with Ignition; and that is, becaufe it hath a twofold Subftance: viz. One Sulphur, pure in its nature ; the other Argentvive, mortified. The firt is profitable, as Sulphur; the fecond profitable, as Argentrive mortified, and moderately prepared Therefore We take this laft, becaufe by it We are excufed from the former Argentrive, and the labour of mortifying it.

The intire Way of Sublimation of this Subject is, that it be ground to Powder, and put into an Aludel, and its Sulpbur Sublimed without Innition; always, and that very of ten, removing what is Sublimed, for the aforefaid Reafon; and afterward augmenting the force of Fire, unto Ignition of the Aludel. And the firft Sublimation of Marchafite muft be made in a Teefel of Sublimation, and fo long continued, as until the Sulphur be feparated; the Procefs being fucceflively, and orderly continued, until it is manifeft, that what was

## ( 106 )

 in it of sulphur, be all paffed out. Which may be proved by thefe manifeft Experiments. For when its whole Sulphur fhall be elevated, you will fee the Colour thereof changed into moift White, mixt with a very clear, pleafant, and Cceleftine Colour : Alfo you will otherwife prove this, becaufe what fhall be of the Nature of Sulphur will-burn and give a Flame, as Sulphur. But what fhall be fecondly sublimed, after that Swblimate, will neither be inflamed, nor fhew any Properties of Sulpbur, but of $A x-$ gentrive mortified in the Reiteration of sublimation.
## C H A P. X.

Of the Veffet, in wobich Marchafite may rightly be Sublimed.

THerefore We collect that, by its way of Sublimation, which is thus : A moft folid and well cocted Earthen Veffel, muft be made to the length of half the stature of a Man, but in breadth Diametrically, no more than that the Hand may commodioufly enter. The Bottom of this Weffel (which mult be made $\mathrm{FO}_{\text {, }}$ as it may be feparated and conjoyned) muft be made after the fimilitude of a plain Dißh or Porrenger very deep; viz. from the fuperior Qrifice to the Bottom, the depth of one Hands
length,

## (107)

length, with its Fingers. And from that Place, or moveable Bottom to the Head., the Veffel muft be very accurately Glazed within, with very thick Vitrification. And upon the Head of the Veffel mult be fitted an Alembeck with a wide nofe or beak; For in fuch a Veffel That is beft fublimed. Therefore the Bottom muft be conjoyned with its $V$ Vefel, with very firm and tenacious Luting, and the Marchafite (pread upon (or within) that Bottom; and then the Alembeck fet upon the Superior Part: and fo placed in a Furnace, of which the property is to give a ftrong Fire, viz, of Fuforo of silver, or Copper, which in the Sum of our Work, where we thall declare the Diverfities of all Infruments, We fufficiently defcribe to you. And this being done, you muft furround the top of your Furnace with an Hoop or Ring of Iron flat, having a hole in its middle, proportionate to the Marnitude of the $V e f e l$; that the Veffel may ftand faft within it. Then lute the functures in the Circuit of the Veffel and the Furnace, leaft the Fire paffing out there, be an hindrance to the adherency of your sublimation, leaving only four fmall Windows, or Doors, that may be opened and thut in the Flat-Ring or Hoop aforefaid, through which Coals may be put in round about the Sides of the Furnace. Likewife four other holes muft be left under them, and between their Spaces, for the putting in of Coals; and fix or eight leffer holes, proportionate to the Magnitude

## ( 108 )

of the little Finger, which maft never be fhut; that by them the Fire may commodioufly free it felf from Fumofities, Let thefe laft Holes be in the functure of the Furnace, with the afore-faid Hoop.

But that Furnace is of great Ignition, the Sides of which are to the height of two Cubits; and in the midft yrhereof is a round Grate or Wheel bored full of very many fmall holes clofe together, and ftrongly annexed to the Furnace with Luting. The Superior part of there holes muft be clofer, or fmaller above, but wider or more open beneath, that Ahes or Coals may the more freely fall from them, and the Grate be left continually open for the more free Reception of the Air. FOS the free and ample admiffion of the Air through the Inferior Holes, is one Caufe of great $I_{5}$ nition by the Furnace. Therefore be exercifed therein, and you will find out the Secret. But the Gaufe of fo great Long th of the Veffl , is, that a great part of it may ftand up, and be extended beyond the Fire, and bekeptcool, that the Eumes of the Sublimate afcending may find a place of cooling, and adhere a and not find a, way of Flight, and be extert minated. This he well knows, who hath fublimed in fhort Sublimatories, wherein he found nothing of the Sublimate, sbecaule, by reafon of the Shortness of his Vefel, the Fire was et qual in heat through the whole of the fame. Therefore, the Matter to be fublimed, always ftood

## (ro9)

frood converted into the Subfance of Fume, and could not any where adhere, but gradually vanifh through the Pores of the Teffel.

Wherefore, in fubliming all Things, the Veffel muft the greater part of it be extended high above the Fire, that the fame extended Part may ferve for a Refrigeratory. But the Caufe of Vitrification, of Glazing the Veffel, is, that the afcending Fumts, in the place of their Afcenfon, may not find the Sides of the Aludel porous, and penetrating them, take their Flight. Therefore the Place of their Afcenfon is vitrified, that the Way of their Flight may be ftopped. But the Bottom of the Veffel is not Glazed, becaufe it ftands in the Fire, which would melt its Vitrification; and that melting, both the Bottom it felf, and Matter to be fublimed, would alfo be melted, and turned into Glafs. For the Property of Glass is to overcome all Things, and convert them to it felf. Therefore, all thefe Things, and their Caufes, being confidered, Let your Fire be continued under the $V e \int f e l$, until you be affured by infallible Experience, the whole is afcended. The Experiment of this is, the putting in a Rod of Earth well burned (having a fmall hole in the end, reaching almoft to the middle theredf, and anfwering to the quantity of the little Finger) nigh the Matter of which the sublimation is made. And if any thing afcending adhere to the hole, the Whole is not fublimed; but if not, then the Sublimation is ended.

## (110)

ended: By this fame Exercire, in all Things to be fublimed, you may be affured of the End of your Work.

## C H A P. XI.

Of the Sublimation of Magnefia and Tutia : Alfo of Imperfect Bodies, and of the Addition of Matter elevating them.

IHe Intention of the Sublimation of Magnefia and Tutia, is the fame with the Intention of the laft Sublimation of Marchafite. For all there cannot be fublimed without Ignition. Therefore they all have one Intention, with the fame Carfes, and the fame Experiences; and that hath one General Order. Becaufe it neceffarily happens, that whatfoever are fublimed with Ignition, muft be fublimed without Feces; for in themfelves they have enough, yea, too much Feces: the fign of which is the difficulty of their Sublimation.

Likewife all Bodies diminifhed from PerfeEtion, are fublimed in the fame Order, and no difference of diverfity is, unlefs that in Bodies the Fire of Sublimation muft be more vehement, than in Magnefia, Marchafite, and Tutia. And fo likewife, Bodies, in their Sube bimations, are not diverffified, except that fome need.

## (iii)

need the adjunction of fomething elfe to $e=$ levate them; others not. But there is one fpecial Confideration, by Experience found good in the Sublimation of Bodies; and that is, that no great 2uantity of the Body to be fublimed, be at once put into the Bottom of the Vefjel; becaufe a great abundance of Matter impedes Sublimation. Alfo the Bottom of the Sublimatory fhould be flat, not concave; that the Body equally and thinly fpread upon the Battom, may equally and much be elevated in all its Parts.

Bodies needing the Admixtion of Matters elevating, are Venus and Mars, by reafon of the flownefs of their Fufion. Therefore Venus needs Tutia, and Mars Arfnick; and with thefe they are eafily elevated, becaufe they moftly agree with them. Wherefore after Confideration of them, let Sublimation be made as in Tutia, and in things like to it in Sublimaj tion; and let their Sublimation be difpofed in the Came Order, with its Causes and Experiinces.
$3 i$ che.j20त1

## (412)

## C HAP XII.

Of Defcenfion, and the way of Purifying by Paftills.

THe Intentions of Sublimation, with all their Caufes, being already declared, it remains, that We now fhew the way of Defcenfion, with its Caufes, and determinate and compleat Order likewife. For there was a threefold Cawfer its Invention. One, that when any Matter is included in that Veffel, which is called a Chymical Defcenfory, after its Furion it may defcend through the Hole thereof , and by its Defcent We beraffured that it hath admitted Fluxing. Another Cinue, that weak Bodies may by it be preferved from Combuftion, after Reduction from their Calxes. For when We attempt to reduce weakBodies from their Calxes, We cannot reduce all their whole Subftance at one time. Therefore, if that Part, which is firt reduced into Body, thould expect the Reduction of the whole, a great 2 nantity of it would vanifh by the Fire. Wherefore it was neceffarily devifed, that one part, fo foon as reduced, might be taken trom the Fire. And this is done by a Defaenfory. The third Caufo of the Invention of it, was the Depuration of Bodies from every thing extraneous:

## ( 113 )

extraneous. For the Body defcends in Flux clean, and leaves every thing that is extraneous in the Concavity thereof.

Therefore Defcenfion being invented for thefe three neceffary Caufes, We will now determine the Metbod of it, with its Inflrument firft denoted with its Caufes. In order to which, Wefay, that the Form of it muft be fuch, asits Bottom may be pointed, and the Sides of it without Roughriess, equally terminating into the aforefaid Acuity, or Point o the Bottom; and its Cover (ifit need any) muf be made in the likenefs of a plain or flat $L i / b$ and well fitted to it; and the $V$ effel with it Cover muft be made of good and firm Earth not eafily cracking in the Fire. Then put ii the Matter, which you would have to de fcend, upon round Rods made of like Earth and fo placed as they may be more nigh thi Top than Bottom of the Veffel. Then coverin: the Veffel and luting the functure, fet it withi a Fire of Coals, and blow it until the who! Matter defcend into a fubjacent Veffil. Yc (if the Matter be of difficult Fufion) i may be put upon a Table plain, or of fmal Concavity, from which it may cafily defcend, by inclining the Head of the Defcenfory, when it is in Flux. For by this Bodies are purified.

But they are better purified by Paftills, which way of Purification is the fame with the way of Purifying of the Defcensory. Therefore by it We are excufed from that: For it holds the

Feces of Bodies, as a Defcenfory and better; therefore We declare the Way of it. We take a Body, of which the Intention is to becleanfed, and that We reduce to moft fine Grains, or Filings, or into a Calx (which is more perfect) and mix with it fome other Calx, of which the Intention is not to be melted; and then We make the Body flow. For We by that, often repeated, find Bodies to be cleanfed, but not with perfect Mundification, which We know to be Perfection; yet with a profitable Mundification, that Bodies capable of Perfection, may the better and more perfectly be by it transformed: For there is to be an $A d m i-$ niftration preceding that Transformation ; but every Adminiftration fhall fufficienly be declared to you in the following. Here We only give you a Defcription of the Defcenfory.

## C H A P. XIII.

Of Diftillation and its Caufes, and of Three kinds of the came, viz, by Alembeck, by a Defcenfory, and by Filter.

7 Herefore, following Our Turpofe, 'tis convenient We fhould fpeak of Diftillation, withits Caufes; Diftillation is an Elevation of aqueous Vapours in their Veffel. And Difilla-
tron

## (115)

tion is diverfinied. For fome Diftillations are by Fire, and fome without Fire. Thofe made by Fire are of two kinds; one, which is by Elevation into the Alembeck; and the other by Cbymical Defcenfory, by mediation of which the Oyl of Ve etables is extracted.

The Cause why Diftullation was invented, and the general Caufe of the Invention of every Difillation, is the Purification of Liquid Matter from its turbulent Feces, and Confervation of it from Putrefaction. For We fee a Thing Diftilled (by what kind foever of Diffillation) to be rendred more Pure, and to be better preferved from Putrefaction. But the fpecial Caufe of that Diffillation, which is made by afcent into the Alembeck, is the defire of acquiring Water Pure without Earth. The Experience of which is, that We fee Water fo Difilled, to have no Feculency. The Canfe of the Invention of Pure Water, was the Imbibition of Spirits, and of clean Medicines. As for Example, WhenWe need Imbibition, We muft have pure Water, which leaves no Feces after its Refolution; by which Feculency, Our Medicines and cleanfed Spirits might be infected and corrupted. But the Canfe of that Invention, which is made by $D \dot{e}-$ Scent, was the Extraction of Oyl pure in its Nature ; becaufe by Afcent, Oyl cannot be had in its Combuftible Nature. And fuch an Inquifition alfo was, that the Colour which is permixed with its subfance, might be had; for this may be helpful in the Cafe. But Diffillati-

## (116)

on, which is made by Filter, is performed without Fire; and the Caule of its Invention was Clearnefs of the Water only.

Now We will fhew you the Wiethods of $D_{i-}$ fillations, with their Caufes. Therefore of that which is made by Ajcent, there is a twofold Way or Method. For one is performed in an Earthen Pan full of AJbes; but the other with Water in its Veffel, with Hay or Wool, orderly fo difpofed, that the Cucurbit, or Diftillatory Alembeck, may not be broken before the Work be brought to Perfection. That which is made by $A$ bois, is performed with a greater, ftronger, and more acute Fire; but what is made by Water, with mild and equal Fire. For Water admits not the Acuity of Ignition, as AJbes doth. Therefore, by that Diftillation, which is made in Afbes, Colours, and the more grofs Parts of the Earth, are wont to be elevated; but by that which is made in Water, the Parts more fubtile, and without Colowr, and more approaching to the Nature of fimple Waterine $s_{2}$. are ufally elevated. Therefore more fubtile Separation is made by Diffillation in Water, than by Diftilling in Afoes. This he knows to be true, who when he had $D$ iftilled $O y l$ by $A$ bes, received his $\mathrm{Oy} l$ fcarcely altered into the $\mathrm{Re}-$ cipient; but willing to feparate the Parts thereof, was by neceffity forced to Diftill it by Water. And then by reiterating that Labour, he feparated the Oyl into its Elemental Parts; fo that froma moft red $\mathrm{Oy} l$, he extracted a moft white

## ( 117 )

white and moft ferene Water, the whole Rednefs thereof remaining in the Bottom of the $V$ effel.

Therefore by this Magifery, We muft neceffarily come to the determinate Separation of all the Elements, of every Vegetable Thing, and of that which from the Vegetable proceeds to a Being, and of every like Thint : but by that, which is made by Defcent, We may attain the $O y l$ of every Thing determinately, viz. of all Vegetables, and of their Like : and by that, which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearnefs of every Liquorous Thing. Yet all thefe Things are known, even to Men knowing little or nothing; but if any Man knoweth them not, he knows nothing of this Maijfery. Therefore let him practice in the Excrofe and he will find it out.

The Difpofition of that which is made by Ahbes, is, that a ftrong Eartben-Pan be taken and fitted to the Furnace, like to the aforefaid Furnace of Sublimation, with the fame Diftance from the Sides of the Furnace, and with like Ventholes; upon the Bottom of which Pan fifted $A$ bes muft be put to the thickners of one Finger, and upon the ABbes the Veffed of Diftillation fet, and covered round about with the fame, almoft as high as to the Neek, of the Alembeck. This being done, put in the Matter, which you intend thall be Difilled; Laflly, Cover the Veffel with its Alembeck, the Neck of which mufe inclore the Neck of

## ( 118 )

the inferior Cucurbit, even up to the curved Cbannel of the Alembeck, leaft what is to be Diftilled fhould flic away; and lute the Alembeck firmly with its Cucurbit, and give Fire to it, until it begin to $D_{\text {fill. }}$. But the Alembeck and its Cucurbit, muft be both of Glajs. And the Fire mut be increafed according to the Exigency of the Diffillation, until it befound, by urging the Fire, that all which fhould be Diftilled is Diftilled off.

The Dijpofition of the fecond Intention of $D_{i}$ fillation, which is made by Water, is like to this, in the Keflel and Alembeck: yet it differs in this, viz. That in this, muft be taken an Iron or Brafs-Pan, and that fitted to the Furnace, as is faid. Afterwards, upon the Bottom of the Pan, within muft be laid a Bed of Hay, or Wooll, or other fuch like Matter, to the thicknefs of three Fingers, that the $C u$ curbit may not be broken; and with the fame Hay, or like Things, the Cucurbit muft be covered round about, almoft as high as to the Neck of the Alembeck; and upon them many fmall Sprigs, or Sticks pread, and upon the Sticks weighty Stones laid, which with their weight may depress the Hay, or other like Matter, with the Cucurbit and Alembeck, and firmly and fteddily hold them deprefled upon the Bottom of the Pan, that they be not moved, or raifed by the Water; and that Stirring be the Cawfe of breaking the Glafs, and Deftruction of the Matter to be Diftilled. Afterwards,
terwards, upon the Hay and Sticks depreffed with the Stones, pour Water until the Pan be full. This being done, put Fire under and Dift $l l$, until all be Diftilled off,

The Difpofition of that, which is made by Defcent, is, that a Glafs. Defcenfory be made, with its Cover, and that put in which is to be Difilled, and then the Cover luted on; and Fire made upon the Top, or over it : for its Difillation defcends.

The Dispofition of that, which is made by Filter, is, that the Liquor to be Difilled be put into a Stone Conicha, and the wider part of the Filter put into the faid Liquor, even to the Bottom of the Concha, bue the narrower part of it hang out over the Orifice of the faid $V$ effel. And under that end of the Filter muft be fet another $V$ effel for receiving the Diftillation. Therefore, when the Filter begins to Difill, the Water with which it was moiftned will firt Diftill off; which ceafing, the Liquor to be Diffilled fucceeds. Which Liguor if it be not as yet ferene, it muft fo often be put into the Concha again, and re-diftilled, as until it be Difilled mof ferene,

But all thefe Operations, which are eafie, need no great Probation; therefore I am willing to pass that over in Silence. This is the Defoription of all the Veffels of every Diftillation, here now compleated by Us.

## ( 120 )

## C H A P. XIV.

Of Calcination, as reell of. Bodies as of Spirits, with its Caufes and Methods.

AFter the Narration of Difillation, We proceed to Difcourfe of Calcination. Calcination is the Pulverization of a Thing by Fire, through Privation of the Humidity confolidating the Parts. The Caufe of the Invention of it is, that the aduftive, corrupting and defiling Sulphareity, may be abolifhed by Fire. Yet it is diverfified, according to the Diverfity of Things to be Calcined. For Bodies are Calcined, and Spirits are Calcined; yea, other Things alfo extraneous from the nature of there; yet with a diverfe Intentian. And feeing there are imperfect Bodies of two kinds; viz. Hard, as Venus and Mars, and Soff, as 7 w piter and Satzrn; all which are Calcined: there was a neceffity of Calcining them with a divers Intention, viz. Gencral and Special. They are all Calcined with one general Intention; which is, that their corrupting and defiling Sulphuretty may be abolifhed by Fire. For fo every aduftive Sulphureity, which could not be removed without Calcination, is burnt away from every thing whatfoever. And becaure the Body it felf is folid, ${ }_{2}$ and by rearon

## ( $\mathrm{ir1}$ )

of that folidity, the occult Sulpbureity concealed within the Continnity of the Subftano of Argentvive, is defended from Aduftion: therefore it was neceffary to feparate the Continuity thereof, that the Fire freely comeing to every of its leaft Parts, might burn the Sulphureity from it, and the Continuity of Argentvive in the Body, not defend it.

Likewife, the common Intention in it, is Depuration of the Earthiness: For it is found, that Bodies are cleanfed by reiterated Calcination and Reduction; as We fhall fhew in the following.

Special Calcination is of foft Bodies, and with thefe two Intentions, that through it there may be an Intention of hardning and firing; which is attained to by an Ignitious Ingerious Repetition of Calcination upon them; of which it is expedient We fhould Difcourfe, in the foll wing Treatie. For We find that they are manifeftly hardned by that Ingenuity.

But the Canfe of the Invention of the Calcination of Spirits, is, that they may the better be fixed, and be the more eafily diffolved into Water. Becaufe every kind of Things Calcined is more fixed than the not Calcined, and of eafier Solution; and becaufe the Parts of the Calcinate more fubtiliated by Fire, are more eafily mixed with Waters, and turned into Water. And this you will find fo to be, if you be experienced. The Calcination of other Things, is fubfervient to the Exis

## (122, )

gency of the Preparation of Spirits and Bodies; of which Preparation We fhall fpeak more at large in the following. Butany of there Things, or fuch as thefe, is not of Perfecti in.

Therefore the way or Method of Calcination is diverfe, by reafon of the Diverfity of things to be calcined. For Bodies are otherwife calcined, than Spirits, or other Things. And Bodies diverfe each from other, are likewife divemly calcined. For foft Bodies have one General way, according to the Intention of Calcination, viz. that both may be calcined by Fire only; and by the Acuity of Salt prepared or not prepared, both likewife. Therefore, the firf Calcination by Fire only, is thus prepared: You muft have a Veffel of Fron or Earth, formed after the fimilitude of whenta a Porringer, the ftructure of which muft be very firm, and fitted to the Furnace of Catcination, in fuch wife, that under it the Coals may be caft in and blowed. Thefe being thus ordered, you muft caft in Lead or Tin into your Veffel, which mutt be firmly fet upon a Trivet of Irsn, or on three Stone-Columes, and likewife furely faftned to the Walls of Tits Furnace, with three or four Stones fet in fiff between the Furnace-fides and the $V_{e f f e l}$, that it may not be ftirred. The Figure of the Furnace muft be the fame with the Form of the Furnace of great Ignition, of which mention is made above, and fhall more fully be declared in the Folliwing. Therefore in that Fur-

## (123)

nace kindle Five under your Fiffel of Sublimation, fufficient for Fufion of the Body to be calcined. And when the Body fhall, by heat of Fire, contract a Block skin upon it, gather that off from it by a Slice, or other fit Inftrument of Iron or Stone, that will not permit it felf to be burnt to the Infectian of the Calx. This drawing off, or taking off the Skin, muit fo long be conitinued, as until the whole : Body be converted to Powder If it be Saturn, a greater Fire muf be adminifred, until the Calx be changed into a Colour moft yellow or red. If it be fupiter, is muft likewife be expofed and continued in the Fure, until the Calx be changed into compleat Whitenefs.

Yet in this We would have the Artificer to be well advifed, that Saturm is eafily reduced from its Calx; but fupiter mof difficultlye Therefore, ler him be careful, that he err not in expofing Satwn, after its firf Pulverization to too great a Fire, and fo reduce the Calx into Body, before it is perfected. For he needs Temperance of fire, and that leifurely augmented by degrees, with Caution, until it be confirmed in its Calx; proving not fo eafily reducible, that a greater Fire may be adminiftred to it, for compleatly perfecting its Calx. Likewife, he mut be careful, that he err not in fupiter, by reafon of its difficult Reduction; fo, that when he intends to reduce its Galx, he find it not reduced, but in its former

## (124)

former condition, or turned into Glafs; and thence he conclude its Reduction impoffible. For We fay, if a great Fire be not adminiftred, in the Reduction of Tin, it reduceth not; and if a great Fire be adminiftred, it doth not neceffarily happen, that it fhall be reduced; but "tis poffible it may be converted to Glafs. And that is, becaufe fupiter, in the profundity of its Nature, hath the fugitive Subfance of Argentvive included: which, if kept long in Fire, flies away, and leaves the Body deprived of Humidity; fo that it is found more apt for Vitrification, than to be converted to the Fufion of a Metallick Body. For every Thing deprived of its proper Humidity, gives no other than a Vitrificatory Fufion. Whence it neceffarily follows, that the Artijt muft haften to reduce it fwiftly, with the fpeedy force of a violent Fire: for otherwife it is not reduced. Therefore let him practice therein, and he will come to the Knowledg thereof,

The way of Calcination of thefe two Bodies, which is performed by the Acuity of Salt, is, that 2uantity after 2uantity of Salt be very often caft upon them in their Fufion, and permixed by much agitation with a Rod of Iron over the Fire, until by mixtion of the Salt they be turned into Afbes. And afterward, by the fame way of Perfection, the Calxes of them are perfected, with their Confiderations. But in this alfo there is difference in the Calination of thefe two Bodies. For Leead, with

## ( 125 )

the firft labours of Calcinatitn, is more eafily converted to Powder than Tin; yet the Calx of it is not more eafily perfected, than the Calx of Tin. The Cawfe of this Diverfity is, becaufe Saturn hath a more fixed Humidity than Iupiter. Of Venus and Mars, the way of Calcination is one ; yet diverfe from the former, by reafon of the difficulty of their Liquefaction: And it is this, either of thefe Bodies reduced into Plates, muft be heat red hot, but not melted. For, by reafon of the great 2 uantity of Earthinefs in them, and the large Meafure they have of aduftive and flying Sulphsreity, they are eafily this way deduced into Calx. And that therefore is, becaufe by reafon of much Earthiness, mixt with the Subftance of Argentvive, the due continuation of Argentvive is difturbed. Therefore Porofity is caufed in them, through which the Sulphosreity paffing may fly away; and the Fire, by that Means having accefs to it, burn and elevate the fame. Whence it comes to pafs that the Parts are made morerare, and through Difcontinuity of the Rarity converted into Aßpes. The Experience of this is manifeft, becaufe Plates of Copper expofed to Ignition? yield a Sulpbureous Flame, and caufe pulverizable Scates in their Superficies. And that therefore is, becaufe from the Parts morenigh, a more eafie combuftion of Sulphur muft neceffarily be made.

But the Form of the Furnace of this Calci-

## (120)

nation, is the fame with the Form of the Furnace of Diftillation, only that this muft have one great hole left in the Crown of it, whence it may free it felf from Fhmofities. And the Site of Things to be calcined, muft be in the midtt of the Furnace, that the Fire may have free access to them round about. But the Veffel muft be of Earth, made in the form of a Porring or deep Difb.

The way of Calcination of Spirits, is, that to them approaching to Fixation be adminiftred Fire, gradually, and very leifurely increaled, that they fly not, until they be able to fuftain the greatef Fire. Their Veffol mult be round, every way clofed, and their Furnace the fame with this laftly mentioned. With a like Furnace, and like Veffel, every Thing is likewife calcined. Yet We are excufed from greater Labour, than what muft be imployed in preventing their Flight: becaufe other Things (unlefs Sparits, and what is nigh to the Nature of Spirits) fly not.

## C H A P. XV.

## Of Solution, and its Caufe.

NOW We intend to ppeak of Solution. Solution is the Reduction of a Dry Thing into Water. Therefore, We fay, that every

## (127)

Perfection of Solution is compleated with fubtile Waters, and efpecially the acute, and tharp, and faline Waters, having no Feces; as is Difilled Vinegar, Sowre Grapes, Pears of very great Tharpnefs, Pomegranets, and the like of thefe diftilled.

The Caufe of the Invention of this, was the Subtiliation of thofe Things, which neither have Fuffon nor Ingrefs; by which was loft the great Utility of fixed Spirits; and of thofe Things which are of their Nature. For every Thing which is diffolved, muft neceffarily have the Nature of Salt, or of Allom, or of their like. And the Nature of them is, that they give Fufion before their Vitrification. Therefore Spirits diffolved will likervife give like Fufon. And fince they in their own Nature, agree with Bodies, and each with other, Fufion being acquired, they mult by that neceffarily penetrate Bodies, and penetrating tranfmute the fame. But they neither penetrate, nor tranfmute, without our Magiftery, which is this, viz, that after Solution and Coagulation of the Body, to it be adminiftred fome one of the Spirits purified, not fixed; and that fo often fublimed from it, as until it remain with it, and give to it a more fwitt Fufion, and conferve the fame in Fufion from Vitrification. For the Nature of Spirits is, not to be vitrified, and to preferve the Mixture from Vitrification, as long as they are in it. Therefore the Spirit, which more retains the

Nature

## ( 128 )

Nature of Spirits, more defends from Vitrification. But a Spirit only purified, more preferves than a spirit purified, calcined, and diffolved: therefore there is a neceflity of mixing fuch a Spirit with the Body. For from thefe refults good $F_{u f \text { fon, }}$ and Ingrefs, and firm Fixation.

But We are able to prove, by the Works of Nature, that Things only holding the Nature of Salts, Alloms, and the like, are Soluble. For confidering, We find in all her Works no other things to be diffolved, but them. Therefore, whatfoever are diffolved, they muft neceffarily be diffolved by their Nature. Yet, becaufe We fee all Things truly calcined, to be diffolved, by Reiteration of Calcination, and Solution; therefore, We by that prove, that all Calcinates approach to the Nature of Salts, and Alloms, therefore muft neceffarily be themfelyes attended with thofe properties. But the way of solution is twofold, viz, by hot Dung, and by boyling or hot Water. Of both which there is one Intention, and one Effect.

The Way of Difolving by Dung, is, that the Calcinate be put into a Glafs Veffel, and upon the fame poured of diftilled Vinegar, or the like, double its weight, and the Mouth of the $V$ effel well clofed, that nothing may refpire; and then this Matter, with its Veffels, fet in $H_{0 t}$ Dung to be diffolved, and the Solution afterwards by Filter feperated. But the not diffolved muft be again calcined, and after

Calcination

## (129)

Calcination again in like manner diffolved, until by repeating the Labour, the whole be diffolvedThe Way of Diffolving by boyling Water, is more fwift, and it is thus: The calcinate muft in like manner be put into its Ve f fe , with Vinegar poured on it as before, and the Orifice well clofed, that nothing expire ; then the Veffel muft be fet, buryed in Straw, into a Pan full of Water, as in the Way of Diftillation by Water, We before appointed; and afterward Fire kindled under it, until the Water boyl for an hour. This being done, the Solution muft be filtred, and kept apart. But the not diffolved, again calcined, and again in the fame manner diffolved; until by repeating the Labour, the whole be diffolved.


## C HAP. XVI.

Of Coagulation, and its Ciupes, and of diverfe ways of corgulating Mercury ; and of difolved Medicines.

Coarulation is the Reduction of a Thing $L_{i-}$ quid, to a Solid Subftance, by Privation of the Humidity. But there is a twofold Caufe of its Invention: one is, the Induration, or Hardning of Avgentvive ; the other Cause of Invention is, the freeing of Medicines diffolved, from the Waterinefs with themadmixed. There -

K
fore

## （130）

fore it is diverfified，according to the Multi－ plicity of things to be coagulated，For Ar－ gentvive needs one Coagulation，but diffolved Medicines another．Yet there is a twofold Coagulation of A．rgentwive．One，by wafhing away its whole innate $H_{u m i d i t y ~ f r o m ~ i t: ~ t h e ~}^{\text {a }}$ other，by Infpiffat ion（or thickning ）of its Humidity，untilit be hardned．Yet it is a moft difficult and laborious Work to congeal it，even with the profoundnefs of clear fighted Indu－ ftry．Therefore We will declare the whole In－ genuity of lits Coagrulation．

Some thought the Ingennity of its Coayu－ Dation was to keep io long in a temperate Fire： who when they fuppofed they had coagulated it，after removal of it from the Fire，found the fame to flow，as before．By which they were driven to amazement and wonder，ftrenuoufly arguing，that this was not poffible to be effected： But Others，from Natural Principles，fuppofing that every Humidity muft neceffarily by heat of Fire be converted into Drynefs，endeavoured with Inftancy of Per $\int$ ever ance to continue the Con－ fervation of it in Fire；and by this Continwati－ on，they at laft came to this，viz，that fome of there Men converted it into a White－Stone， Others into a Red，and others into a Citrine or yellow Stome，which neither had Fufon，nor Ingrefs：and the Caufe of thefe Diverfities they could not judg of，therefore caft it away．

Others endeavoured to coagulate it with Midicines，and this they effected not；but it proved

## (131)

proved a Dietation to them; either becaufe they coagulated it not, or becaufe it was infenfibly extenuated; or their Coagalation was not in the form of any Body, And the Caufe of the Liverfity of there Things, they knew not. Otherst, compounding Artificial Medicikes, coagulated it in Projection; but their Cougulation was not profitable, becaufe they converted it to an imperfect Body: and the Caufe of this likewife could not fee. Therefore "ris expedient We fhould declare the Cavefes of thefe Things, that the Artificer may come to the Magifery of its Codgulation.

Wherefore, as is already fufficiently declared by Us, the Subfance of Artentvive is uniform; wherefore it is not poffible, in fhort fpace of time, by keeping it in a conftantly continued Fire, to remove the Aquofity thereof. Therefore too much hafte was the Caule of the frit Error. And being of a fubtile Subfrance, it recedes from the Fire; therefore exceifitue Fire is the Cauffe of the Error of thofe Men from whom it flies. It is eafily mixed with Sulphur, Arfrick, and Marchafite, by redron of Community in their Nature. There* fore it appears to be eoagulated by them; not into the form of a Body, but of Argentvive mised with Lead. For thefe, being fugitive, cannot retain it in the conteft of Fire, until it can attain to the Nature of a Body: but through the Impreffion of Firc, they fly with it, therefore that is the Caufe of the Error of

$$
\mathrm{K}_{2} \text { thofe }
$$

## (132)

thofe who fo coagulate. Likewife, Argent-7 vive hath much Humidity united to it felf, which cannot poffibly be feparated from it, unlefs by Violence of Fire warily adhibited, with Confervation of it it in its own Fire. And they, by augmenting this its own Fire, as far as it can bear, take away the Humidity of Argentvive, leaving no part fufficient for Metallick Fufion; which being taken away, it cannot be melted. And this is the Canfes of their Error, who coagulate it into a Stone not fufible.

In like manner, Argentvive hath Sulphureous Paris naturally mixt with it; yet fome $A r$ gentvive hath more, others lefs, which to remove by Artifice is impoffible. Therefore, feeing it is the property of Sulpbur, with $A r-i$ gentvive, to create a red or citrine Colour (according to its Meafure ) the ablation, or removal of that being made, the property of Argentvive is by Fire to give a white Colour. This is therefore the Caufe of the variety of Colours after its Coadulation into a Stoxe. Likewife it hath the Earthinefs of Sulphur mixt with it, by which all its Coagulations muft neceffarily be infected. And this is the Caufe of the Error of thofe, who coagulate it into a perfect Body. Therefore it happens, from the Diverfity of the Medicines of its Coagulation, that diverfe Bodies are creaated in its Coagulation; and from the diverfity of that likewife, what is to be coagulated.

## ( 133 )

ted. For, if either the Medicine, or that, have a Sulpher not fixed, the Body created of it muft needs be foft. But if fixed, the Body muft neceffarily be hard. Alfo, if White, white ; and if Red, red. And if the Sulphur be remifs from White, or Red, the Body likewife muit needs be remifs; and if Earth, the Body is imperfect, if not, not fo. Alfo every not fixed Sulphur creates a livid Body ; but the fixed, as much as in it lies, not. And the pure Subftance of it creates a pure Body, the not pure, not fo.

Alfo the fame Diverfity doth in like manner happen in Argentvive alone, without the Commixtion of Sulphur, by reafon of the Diverfity of Mundification, and Preparations of it in Medicines. Therefore an Illufion happens from the part of the Diverfity of the Medicines; fo that fometimes in the Coarulation of it, it is made Lead, fometimes Tin, fometimes Copper, and fometimes Iron: which happens by reafon of Impurity. And fometimes Gold or Silver is made thence; which muft needs proceed from Purity, with Confideration of the Colours.

But Argentvive is coagulated by the frequent Precipitation of it with violence the forcible Heat of ftrong Fire. For the A/perity of Fire eafily removes it Aquofity. And this work is beft done by a Veffel of a great length, in the fides of which it may find place to cool and adhere, and (by reafon of the length of $\mathrm{K}_{3}$ the

## (134)

the $V$ effel) to abide, and not flye, until it can be again precipitated to the Fisry Bottom of the fame; which muft always fand very hot, with great Ignition: and the fame Precipitation be continued, till it be totally fixed. It is alfo coagulated with long and conftant Retention in Fire, in a Glafs $V$ effel with a.yery long Neck and round Belly; the Orifice of the $N e c k$ being kept open, that the Humidity may vanifh thereby. Alfo it is coagulated by Medicing convenient for it : and that we will declare to you more plainly in the following. And here likewife, that we may declare our compleat Intention relating to it, according as We have found by Experience, We fay, that the Nficine of it is that, which moft nearly adheres to it in its profindity; and before its flight is commixed with it throughcut its leaft parts. Therefore there is a neceffity of collecting that from Things convonient to it, or agreeing with the fame. Of this kind are all Bodies, and Sulphour and Arfnick.

But, becaufe We fee not any of the Bod es in its $N$ ature to coagulate it, but it to fly from them, of how great conveniency foever they be; We have therefore confidered, that no Body adheres to it in its inmoft parts. Wherefore, that Medicine muft needs be of a more Iubtile Subfance, and more liquid Fufion, than Mitals themiclves are. Alfo, by Spirits, remaining in their Nature, We fee not a Coagu-

## ( 135 )

- Iation of it to be made, that is firm and itable; but fugitive and of much Infection. Which indeed happens, by reafon of the flight of Spirits; but the other, from the Commixtion of the adutible and earthy Subfance of them. Therefore, hence it is manifently evident, that from whatfoever Thing the Medicine thereof is extrafted, that muft neceffarily be of a moft fubtile and moft pure Subfance, of its own Nature adhering to it, and of Liquefaction moft eafie, and thin as Water; and alfo be fixed againft the violence of Fire. For this will coagulate it, and convert the fame either into a Solar or Limnar Nature.

Thus we have fhewed you the Properties of the Medicine, by which you may attain to it ; and this we have determined in a very proper Speech. Therefore ftudioufly exercife your felf thereabout, and you will find it. But that you may not blame $\mathrm{us}_{\mathrm{s}}$ as if We had not fufficiently fpoken thereof We fay, that this Medicine is extracted from Merallick Bodies themfelves, with their Sulphur, or Arfnick prepared: likewife from Sulphur alone, or $A r f$ nick prepared; and it may be extracted from Bodies only. But from Argentwive alone it is more eafily, and more nearly, and more perfectly found; becaufe Nature more amicably embracech its proper Nature, and in it more rejoyceth, than in an extraneous Nature. And in it is facility of Extraction of the Subftance thereof, feeing it already hath a Subftance fub-

$$
\mathrm{K}_{4} \quad \text { rile }
$$

## (136)

tile in AEt. But the Ways of acquiring this Medicine are by Sublimation, as is by us fufficiently declared. And the way of fixing it, is likewife fhewed in its Chapter. But the way of coagulating Things diffolved, is by a Glafs. placed in Aßoes up to its Neck, and temperate Fire adminiftred thereunto, until their Aquofity vanifh.

## C H A P. XVII.

Of Fixation, and its Caufes, and of the diverfe ways of fixing Bodies and Spirits.

FIxation is the convenient difpofing a $F u$ gitive Thing, to abide and fuftain the Fire. The Caufe of the Invention of this Fixiation, is, that every Tincture, and every Alteration, may be perpetuated in the Thing altered, and not changed. But it alfo is diverfified according to the Diverfity of Things to be fixed; which are certain Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, as Saturn, Fupiter, Mars, and Venus: and according to the Diverfity of Spirits alfo, which are Sulphur and Arfnick in one Degree, and Argentvive in another ; but Marchafite, Mag$n$ gin, Tutia, and the like of thefe, in the third.
Therefore thefe Bodies diminifhed from Per-
fection

## (137)

fection, are fixed by their Calcination; becaure thereby they are freed from their Volatile and corrupting Sulphureity. And this We have fufficiently declared in the Chapter of Calci-3 nation. But Sulphur and Arfrick are fixed two ways, viz. by Reiteration of their Sublimation in the Veffel Aludel, until they remain fixed. Therefore, according to this, the Intention of haftening the Fixation of them, is, that the Invention of repeating a manifold Sublimation in a fhort time, be obferved therein; which Reiteration is made by two Aludels, with their two Heads or Covers, in the following Order, that you may never ceafe from the Work of Sublimation, until you have fixed them. Therefore, fo foon as they have afcended in one $V$ effel, put them into the other; and fo do continually, never fuffering them long to abide adhering to the fides of either $V e f f l$; but conftantly keep them in the Elivation of Fire, until the Elevation of them ceafeth. For, the fooner you can multiply the manifold Repetitions of Sublimation, the more fwiftly and better will you abbreviate the time of its Fixation. For this Caufe, there was a fecond way of Fixion found out, which is by precipitating of it fublimed into Heat, that it may conftantly abide therein, until it be fixed. And this is done by a long Glafs Veffel, the Bottom of which (made of Earth, not of Glafs, becaufe that would crack) muft be artificially connexed with good Lating;
and

## (138)

and the afcending Matter, when it adheres to the Sides of the Vaffel, with a Spatula of Irons or Stome, thruft down to the Heat of the Bottom, and this Precipitation repeated, till the whole be fixed.

The way of fixing Argentvive, is the fame with the way of Fixation of Sulphur and Arfnick; and thefe ways differ not, unlefs that Sulphur and Arfnick cannot be fixed, if their moft thin inflamable Parts, be not feparated from them, with the fubtile Artifice of Disifion, by this ultimate way of Fixation. But Argentvive hath not this Confideration, therefore, in this Method, they need a more temperate Heat than Argentvive, In like manner they are diverfified, becaufe thefe mult be elevated higher, by reafon of their flownefs, than Argentuive; and alfo becaufe they are fixed in longer time thanit. Therefore they require a longer Veffel for their Fixation than Argentvive.

The Fixation of Marchafite, Marnefia, and Tutia, is, that after che firft sublimation of them is finifhed, cafting away their Feces, We reiterate their Sublimation, fo often returning what afcends upward, to that which remains below, of either of them, until they be fixed. The Defoription of the Veffils of there, is already given.

CHAP.

## (139)

## C H A P. XVII,

## Of Ceration, and ats Caufe.

CEration is the mollification of an hard Thing, not fufible unto Liquefaftion. Hence it is manifeft, that the Caufe of the Invention of this;, was, that the Matter which had not Ingrefsinto the Body for Alteration, by reafon of Privation of its Liquefaction, might be mollified fo as to flow, and have Ingrefs; therefore fome thought Ceration was to be made with Liquid Oyls and Waters : but that is erroneous, and wholly remote from the Principles of this Natural Magijfery, and reproved by the manifeft $V$ Vorks of Nature. For We find not in thofe Metallick Bodies, that Nature hath pofited an Humidity foon terminable; but rather long durable, for the neceflity of their Fufon and Mollification; becaufe, if the had infited in them an Humidity foon terminable, it would neceffarily follow, that the Bodies munt be totally deprived of it, in one only Ignition. Whence alfo it would follow, that every Body could neither be hammered nor melted, after one Ignizion.

Wherefore, imitating the Warks of Nature as much as We can, We muft neceffarily folJow her Way in Cerating. She Cerates in the Radix of fufible Things, with an Humidity, which

## (140)

which is above all Humidities, able to fuftain the Heat of Fire : therefore it is neceffarily expedient for Us alfo, to cerate with like Humidity: But this Cerative Humidity is no thing better, more poffibly, and more neararty found, than in thefe, viz. in Sulphoir, and in Arfnick, nearly; but more nearly in Argentvive. Therefore We fee not the Humidity of there to leave their Earth, by reafon of the ftrong Union, which they have in the Work of the Mixtion of Nature. But in all other Things having Humidity, by Experience you will find, that the fame is reparated in Refolution from their Earthy Subftance; and after Separation thereof, that they are deprived of all Humidity. Yet in the Spirits aforefaid, it is not fo. Therefore, there is no other Thing, by which We may be excufed from taking them in the Work of Ceration.

The way of Ceration by them is, that the sublimation of them be fo often multiplied upon the Thing to be Cerated, until remaining with their Humidity in it, they give good Fufion. Yet this cannot be effected, before the perfect cleanfing of them, from every corrupting Thing. But it feems better to me, that the Oyls of thefe fhould be firft fixed, by: Ojl of Tartar, and every Ceration, competent and neceffary for this Art, be made with them.

The end of the Firf Book of GEBER of the Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfect Magiftery.

## (141)

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { The Second Book } \\
\text { Of the Sum of } \\
\text { P ER F ECT IO X, } \\
\text { OR OF THE } \\
\text { PEREC MAGISTERX. }
\end{gathered}
$$

## The AUTHOR'S PREFACE,

Dividing this Second Book into Three Parts.

$\square$ He Difcourfe of the Principles of this Magiftery being compleated, We muft neceffaraly (according to Our Promife ) exactly profecute the Intent of this Art, in a Speech conve nient and proper thereunto. Which intent is, a Confideration of every Thing, by which the Perfection of this Work may more manifefly be fereed. And it is a Confideration of tbe neceffity of Perfection of the Medicine, viz. Hozes it may be underfoodfrom what thing oiluon, that

## ( 142 )

that may beft and more nearly be exo tracted, for the intire Perfection of the Imperfect. And it is likeroife a Confideration of the Artifices, by which We may know, whether the Perfection be compleat, or not. Therefore thefe Three being delivered, the rethole Knowledge of Perfection will be defcribed, accors ding to the Exigeney of Oar Art.

The Firf Part of this Second Book, Of - the Knoweledge of Things, whereby the poffibility and way of Perfection may be underftood.

## C HAP. I.

That the Knowledge of Perfection of this Art, depends on the Knowledge of the Nature of Spirits and Bodies, E6,
T is not poffible to know the Tranfmutations of Bodies, or of Argentrive, unlefs the Knowledge of the Nature of them according to their Radixes, be well imprefled in the Mind of the Artift. Therefore We will firft notific

## (143)

notifie the Principles of Bodies, viz: What they are according to their Caufes, and what Good or Evil they contain in themfelves. But afterward We will thew the Natures of all thofe Bodies, with all their Properties, viz. What are the Caufes of the Corruption of them; proving the fame by their Experiences.

## CHAP. II.

Of the Nature of Sulphur and Arfnick.

THerefore firf, inferring the Natwre of Spirits, which are the Pringiples of thofe Bodies; We fay, that Sulphur and Arfnick are a Fatnefs of the Earth, as above is declared; the Experience and manifeft Probation of which you may gather, from its eafie Inflamation, and the eafie Ligucfaction thereof by Heat. For nothing is inflamed, but what is oleaginous, or melts eafily by Heat, unlefs it hath the Nature thereof. Therefore Sulphur, and its Compeer, have an inflamable Subftance, and Earthy Feculency, the Caufe of their Corruption. But they have a perfecting middle Caufe, viz. between this and that. Earthynefs in it is the Caufe of Corruption, becaufe it neither hath Fufion, nor Ingrefs: and the Inflamable Subftance likewife; becaufe it neither fands in Fire, nor makes to fland; and becaule
from

## ( 144 )

from every kind of it, it yields Blacknefs: Therefore their middle Subftance is the Cauje of Perfection in them ; becaule by its Earthynefs it is not hindred from Ingrefs, which is perfected by good Fufion, and by the Subtility; of it, its Impreffion is not eafily removed for Flight. Yet the Middle Subftance of them is not the Cause of Perfection of Bodies, or of Argentvive, unlefs it be fixed. Which being not fixed, although its Impriffion is not eafily removed, yet it is not fably perpetuated. Hence it is manifeft, that the Artift muft neceffarily divide the Middle Subftance thereof. But fome have thought it impoffible to divide the fame, by reafon of its ftrong Mixtion. And indeed they oppofed their own manifent Works.

For they calcined Sulpbur, although not much, fo that it had neither Fufion nor Inflot mation. But that muft neceffarily happen byt Divijion; becaufe Sulphur remaining in its ${ }^{3}$ Natural Commixtion muft unavoidably be inflamed and burned. Therefore by the Divifion of divers Subfances in it, "tis apparent, that (in the fame Artifice) the more inflamable part) of it, is repardted from the Parts not inflamable. For if it be poffible, by Calcination, to come to the Removal of all Influmable Parts in it, they muft neceffarily confefs, from their own Natural Works, that every Divifion of Parts is poffible to be attained. But be-? caufe this depends on moft fubtile Artifice, they thought it to be impoffible.

There-

## ( 145 )

Therefore, from the above premifed, it is evident, that Sulphur is not of the Verity of Our Art, but a part thereof. And We have now brought you to the Knowledge of the Artifice, by which it is poffible to come to the Divifion thereof. But in Arrnick, becaufe in the Radix of its Minera, by the Action of Nature, many inflamable parts of it are refolved, therefore the Artifice of its Separation is cafie. Yet that is the Tincture of Whitenefs, but Sulphur of Rednefs. Therefore it is needful, that great Cantion fhould be ufed in the Divijion of Sulpbur.

## C H A P. Ifi.

Of the Nature of Mercury, or Argent ${ }^{2}$ vive.

IN Argentvive likewife, there is a neceffity of removing superfluities, Forit hath Caufes of Corruption, viz. An Earthy Subfance, and Aduftible Waterinels without Inflamation. Yet fome have thought it not to have any fuperfluous Earth, and Uncleannes; but whac is thought by them is vain. For We fee it to confift of much Lividness, and not of Whitenefs. And We likewire fee the Black and $F e$ conlent Earth to be feparated from it with eaGie Artifice, by a Lavation, the Method of L. which

## ( 146 )

which We will fhew. But becaufe We are by that to acquire a twofold Perfection, viz. To make a Medicine, and toperfect it; therefore We muft neceffarily prepare the fame by the Degree of a twofold Mundation; for two Cleanfings of Mercury are neceffary. One, by Sublimation for the Medicine, and this is here Thewed ; and the other, by a Lavament for Coagulation ; and that alfo fhall be Thewed. For, if We would create Medicine of it, then there is a neceffity to cleanfe it from the Feculency of its Earthinefs by Sublimation; leaft it create a Livid Colour in Projection: and alfo to remove its Fugitive Waterinefs, leaft it make the whole Medicine Fug it ive in Projection; and to keep fafe the middle Subffance thereof, for Medicine : Of which the property is not to be burned, and to defend from Combuftion, and not to fle it felf; and alfo to make fixed. Therefore We prove that to be a Perfective, by many Experiences. For We fee Argentvive more nearly to adhere to Argentvive, and to be more belozed by the fame; but next to it is Gold, and after that Silver.

Wherefore, hence it follows, that Argentvive is more friendly to its own Nature: but We fee other Bodies not to have fo great Conformity to it, and therefore We in very deed find them lefs to partake of the Nature thereof. And whatroever Bodies We fee more to defend from Aduftion, thofe We confider to poffers more the Nature of it. Therefore tis manifeft

## (147)

 manifeft, that Argentvive is the Perfective and Salvative of Adufion, which is the Ultimate of Perfection.But the Second Degree of Mundation, is for its Coagulation. And the wafhing away of its Earthinefs for one Day only, is fufficient for it. The Method of which Waßhing is this : Take an Earthen Dijh, and into it put your Argentvive, upon which pour only fo much of moft ftrong Vinegar, or any other like Thine, as will be fufficient to cover it. Then fet the Difoover a gentle Fire, that the whole may be warm and not too hot ; and ftir it continually with your Fingers on the Bottom of the Dif, that the Argentrive may be divided in the likenefs of a fubtile white Powder, until the whole Vinegar be evaporated, and the Mercury revived. After you fee the Vinegar to come off feculent and black, caft that away, and wafh the Mercury with frefh $V$ inegar; repeating this Wafbing, until you fee the Colour of its Earthinefs to be perfectly changed into a clear Colour, mixt with a white and cœeleftine Colour, which is a fign of perfect Wafing. Therefore when it comes to that, project upon it the Medicine of Coagulation, and it will be Coagulated into a SoLifick, or Lunifick, according as the Medicine was prepared; the Narration of which We fet down in the following. From what is now mentioned, "tis manifeft, that Argentvive is not Perfective in its Nature; but that is, which

## 148 )

is produced of it by Our Artifice. And fo likewife is it in Sulphur and its Compeer. Therefore in there it is not poffible Naturally to follow Nature, but by Our Natural Artifice.

## C H A P. IV.

## Of the Nature of Marchafite, Magnefia, and Tutia.

BUt there is a neceffity We fhould alfo treat of other Spirits, viz. Marchafite, Magnefia, and Tutia, making great Impreffion in Bodies. Therefore, what they are, with their Probations, We fhall fhew in the prefent Chap. Marchafite hath in its Creation a two fold Subfrance, viz. of Argentrive mortified and apptoaching to Fixation, and of, burning Sulphur: That it hath Sulphureity We find by manifeft Experience: for when it is Sublimed, a manifeft burning fulphureous Subfance proceeds from it, and the Sulphureity of it is likewife found without Sublimation. For if it be put into the Fire, it is no fooner red hot, but it is inflamed with a Sulpherroous Flame, and Burns. Alfo, it is fenfibly manifefted, that it hath the Subfrance of Argentvive; for it gives to Venus the Whitenefs of pure Silver, as alfo to Argentsive; arid Wefee it, in its Sublimation to yield

## ( 149 )

a Coeleftine Colour, and to have a manifeft Metallick Lucidity. All which make the Artift certainly to know, that it contains in its Radix thefe Subftances.

Alfo, you may manifertly prove by the fame Experiences, that Magnefia hath a more turbid Sulphur, and an Argentvive more earthy and feculent; and that the fame Sulphur is likewife more fixed, and lefs inflamable: and it is more approximate to the 2 Vature of Mars. But Tutia is the fume of White Bodies; and this is evidenced by manifeft Probation. For the Fume of the Mixtion of fupiter and Venus, adhereing to the Sides of the Forges, or Furnaces of Artificers Working in thofe Metals, makes the fame Impreflion as it. And what a Metallick Fume doth not, without the Admxtion of fome Body, the fame this likewife effects not. Therefore, feeing this Fume is of White Bodies, the White cannot Citrinate or Colour Bodies, but the Red. For Citrinity or Cellownefs, is no ot ther, than a determinate Proportion of White and Red. Therefore it, by reafon of its Subtility, more penetrates the Profurdity of the Body : and confequently more alters, than its own Body; and more adheres in the Examen with fmall Artifice, as is now declared to to you. Wherefore, what Bodies foever are altered by the Vertue of Argentvive, or of Sulphur, or of the like of thefe, muft neceffarily be altered: becaufe thefe only communicate in Nature to thofe Bodies.

$$
\text { L. } 3 \text { CHAP: }
$$

## 150 )

## C H A P. V.

Of the Nature of Sol, or Gold.

NOw of Bodies, We will more amply declaré the intimate Nature of them, And firft of Sol, but afterward of Luna, and then of all the other, according as fhall be thought expedient, with their Probations, which are acquired by Experiment.

Sol is created of the moft fubtile Subfance of Argentvive, and of moft clear Fixture; and of a fmall Subfance of Sulptour clean, and of pure Rednefs, fixed, clear, and changed from its own Nature, tinging that. And becaufe there happens a Diverfity in the Colurs of that Sulphur, the Citrinity (or Yellownefs) of Gold mult needs have a like Diverfity. For fome is more intenfe, other lefs in rellownefs. That Gold is of the moft fubtile Subfance of Argentvive is moft evident, becaufe Argentvive eafily retains it. For Argentvive retains not any Thing, that is not of its own Nature. And that it hath the clear and clean Subftance of that, is manifeft by its flendid and radiant Brightnefs, manifefting it felf not only in the Day, but alfo in the Night. And that it hath a fixed Subftance void of all burning Sulpíureity, is evident by every Operation of it in Fire:

## (151)

for it is neither diminifhed nor inflamed. And that it is tinging Sulphur, is manifeft by this, viz. that being mixt with Argentvive, it transforms the fame into a Red Colour; and being fublimed with frong Ignition from Bodies, fo that the Subfance of them afcends, with that it creates a moft rellow Colour. Therefore, 'tis apparent, that when its Subfance is pure, it creates a pure Colour; but when not pure, an impure Colour. But he who requires a fign of the Probation of its Yellownefs, wants bis Senfe; becaufe that is difcerned by fight.

Therefore the mof fubtile Subftance of $\mathrm{Ar}_{-}$ gentvive brought to Fixation, and the purity of the fame, and the moft fubtile Matter of Sulpbur, fixed and not burning, is the whole Efential Matter of Gold. But in it is found a greater 2wantity of Argentvive, than of Sulphur; wherefore Argentwive hath greater Ingrefs into it. For this caufe, whatfoever Bo dies you would alter, alter them according to this Exemplar; that you may deduce them to the Equality thereof. The way to effect which, We have now given, For Gold having fubtile and fixed Parts, thofe Parts could in its Creation be much condenfed: and this was the Caufe of its great Weigbt. But, by great Decotion made by Nature, a leifurely and graduate Refolution of it was made, together with good Infpiffation, and its ultimate Mixtion, that it might melt in the Fire.

From the fore-going tis evident, that a large L 4

Quantity

## (152)

2 unatity of Argentvive is Caufe of Perfection? but much of Sulpbur is Cause of Corruption. And Uniformity in subftance, which through the Mixtion is made in Natural Decoction, is Cause of Perfection; but Diverfity in Subftance is Caufe of Corruption. And Induration (or Hardning) and Infpifation, which is made by long and temperate Decoction, is Cause of Perfection; but the contrary of Corruption. Therefore, if Sulphur fhall not duly fall upon that Argentvive, diverfe Corruptions muft neceffarily be inferred, according to the Diverfity of it. For the Sulphur, which falls upon it fixed, may not be all aduftible, or all aduftible and flying, in the Nature of Sulphur; or flying, and not in the Nature of Sulphur; or hold part of the flying, and part of the fixed; or in part hold the Nature of sulphur, and in part not; or be all clean, or half unclean; or be of much or little 2nansity: of much excelling in the Mixture, or of little 2nantity excelled in it; or neither overcoming, nor overcome; or white, or red, or between both. Therefore, from all thefe Diverfities, there was a neceffity that diverfe Bodies, and the like of thefe, fhould be created in Nature. All which Diverfties We intend to fpeak of with manifeft Probations.

## (153)

## C H A P. VI.

## Of the Nature of Luna, or Silver.

THerefore, 'tis now clear from the precedent, that if clean, fixed, red, and clear Sulphur fall upon the pure Subftance of Argentvive (being it felf not excelling, but of frall 2uantity, and excelled) of it is created pure Gold. But if the Sulphur be clean, fixed, white and clear, which falls upon the Subftance of Argentvive, pure silver is made, if in 2uantity it exceed not : yet this hath a Purity fhort of the Purity of Gold, and a more grofs In-〔piffation than Gold hath. The Sign of which, is, that its Parts are not fo condenfed, as that it can be equal in Weight to Gold; nor hath it fo fixed a Subftance as that: the Sign of this is, its Diminution in Fire, and the Sulphur of it; which is neither fixed, nor incombuftible, is the Caufe of that Diminution. Bur it is not impoffible, or improbable, to give Judgment of the fame, as fixed and not fixed, in refpect of one Body, or another. For Luna's Sulphureity, compared with the Sulphrsreity of Sol, is not fixed and burning; but in refpect of the Sulpbur of other Bodies, it is fixed, and not burning.

CHAP:

## 154)

## C H A P. VII.

Of the Nature of Mars, or Iron. Aifa of the Effects of Sulphur and Mer_ cury ; and of the Caufes of Corruption and Perfection.

BUT if fixed earthy sulpbur be commixt with fixed earthy Argentvive, and both there be not pure, but of a livid Whitenefs, the 2 unantity of the Superancy of which, is Sulphur highly fixed, of thefe Iron is made: becaufe the Superancy of fixed Sulpbur prohibits Fufion. Therefore, hence stis manifeft, that Sulphur, by the work of Fixation, more fwiftly deftroys the eafmers, of Liquefaction, than Argentvive. But We fee Sulpbur not fixed, fooner to melt than Argentvive. By thefe is manifefted the Cause of Swiftnefs and Slownefs of Fufon in every Body. For what hath more of fixed Sulphur, more flowly admits of Fuffon, than what partakes of burning Sulpbur, which more eafily and fooner flows: and this is clearly enough already declared by Us. But that the fixed Sulphur makes flower Fufon, is evident by this, viz. that it is never fixed, unlefs it be calcined, and no Calcinate gives Fufion: therefore in all Things it muft impede the fame. That it is not fixed, un-

## (155)

less it be calcined, is manifeft by the Experiment of him, who would have fixed the fame not calcined: becaufe he always found it to fly, until it was turned into Earth, the Similitude of which is of the Nature of Calx.

Yet this happens not in Argentvive; becaufe that may be fixed, without being turned into Earth, and likewife fixed with Converfion of it into Earth. For by hafning to its Fixation, which is made by Precipitation, it is fixed, and turned into Earth. Alfo, by the fucceffive Sublimation of it often repeated, it is fixed likewife, and not changed into Earth, but gives Metallick Fufon. This is manifert to, and proved by Him, who hath experienced both Fixations thereof, even to the Confummation of the Work; by hafty Precipitation, and alfo by the flow, with continually repeated Sublimations. For he faw, and found it fo, as he faw it written by Us. And this therefore is, becaufe it hath a vifcious and denfe Subftance: the Sign of which is, the Grinding of it, by imbibition and mixtion, with other Things. For $V / \iint_{0}$ fity is manifeftly perceived in it, by the much adherency thereof. That it hath a denfe Subftance, he that hath but one eye may manifeftly fee by its afpect, and by poyfing the immenfe weight thereof. For it, whilft it is in its own Nature, excels Gold in weight; and it is of a moft ftrong Compofition, as is declared. Therefore, hence it is manifeft, that it may be fixed

## (156)

without Confumption of its Humidity, and withour Converfion of it into Earth. For, by reafon of the good adherency of Parts, and the fortitude of its Mixtion, if the parts of it be in any wife infpiffate by Fire, it permits it felf no further to be corrupted, nor fuffers it felf (by the ingrefs of a furious Flame into it) to be elevated into Fume: becaufe it admits not rarefaction of it felf, by reafon of itsDenfity, and want of Aduftion; which is made by combuftible Sulpbureity, which it hath not.

Thercfore, by what is mentioned, is found (with an indubitate Invention) the wonderful double Kind of two Secrets, viz. one, the Caufes of Corruption of every of the Metals by Fire; one of which is the Inclufion of a burning Sulphureity in the profundity of their Subftance, diminifhing them by Inflamation, and exterminating alfo into Fume, with extream Confumption, whatfoever Argentvive in them is of good Fixation. But the other is a multiplication upon them of an exterior Flame penetrating, and refolving them with it felf into Fume, of how great Fixation foever that in them is. A third Caufe of Corruption is rarcfaction of them by Calcination: for then the Flame, or Fire, can penetrate into, and exterminate them. Therefore, if all Canjes of Corruption concur, fuch Bodies muft needs be exceedingly corrupted, But if not all, the fwiftnefs of Corraption of every Body is remitted, aecording to the Remiffion of them.

## (157)

The fecond Kind is Goodnefs, which by it is confidered in Bodies. For feeing Argentvive, for no Caufes of Extermination permits it felf to be divided into parts in its Compofition (becaufe it either with its whole Subftance recedes from the Fire, or with its whole remains permanent in it) in it is neceffarily obferved a Caufe of Perfection. Therefore praifed be the glorious and bleffed Mof High $G O D$, who created it, and gave to the fame a Subfance, and the Properities of a Subftance, which are given to none of the Things in Nature to poffers; that this Perfection might be found in it, by a certain Artifice, as We have found therein with near potency. For it is that which overcomes Fire, and by Fire is not overcome; but in it amicably refts, rejoycing therein.

## C H A P. VIII.

## Of the Natzre of Venus, or Copper.

WHerefore, returning to our purpofe, We fay, that if the Sulplour be unclean, grofs, and fixed, as to its greater part ; but as to its leffer part not fixed, red, and livid; in relation to the whole, not overcoming, nor overcome; and this fall upon grofs Argentvive, Copper muft neceffarily be created thereof;

## ( 158 )

of. The Probation of all there is eafie, by things given from the Nature of them. For, when Copper is expofed to Ignition, you may difcern a Sulphureous Flame to arife from it, which is a Sign of Sulphur not fixed. And the lofs of the 2uantity of it by Exhalation, through the frequent Combuftion thereof, fignifies that it hath fixed Sulpbur. For from that is caufed the flownefs of its Frifon, and Induration (or Hardnefs) of its Subftance, which are Signs of the Multitude of its fixed Sulphur. And that there is Sulphur red and unclean, conjoyned with unclean Argentvive, is known by Senfe; therefore it needs no other Probation. Therefore, by Experiment, you may attain to the whole Secret.

For you fee every Thing, by the Action of Heat changed into Earth, with eafe to be diffolved, and reduced to the Nature of Water. This happens by Reafon of the Subtiliation of the parts by Fire. Therefore a Thing more fubtile in its proper Nature, reduced to this Earthy Nature, is more fubtiliated thereby; becaufe it is more diffolved; fo that, what are of a moft fubtile Nature, are moft and beft diffolved and fubtiliated. Hence the Caufe of the Corruption and Infection of thefe two Bodies, viz. of Mars and Venus, is apparent: for it is by Sulphur of much 2 uantity fixed; and by not fixed Sulphur, of fmall Quantity in Verus, but of leffe Quantity in Mars. Therefore, when the fixed Sulphur

## (159)

comes to Fixation by Heat of Fire, its parts are fubtiliated; but that part, which is in the Aptitude of Solution of its Subitance, is diffolved. The Sige of which is the Expofition of thefe two Bodics to the Vapour of Vinegar: for by that, the Aluminofity of their Sulphur (created in it by fubtiliative Heat) flowereth in the Superficies of them. And if you put thefe two Bodies into a Saline Liquor, many parts of them are eafily diffolved by Ebullition. And if you look into the Minera's of there two, you will find a manifeft Subfance of Aluminofity, to diftill diffolved from them, and in them to adhere: which Alumimonfnefs, by the Saline Waterinefs, and eafie Solution, is changed into Water. For nothing is found Watery and eafily foluble, except Allom, and what is of its Nature.
But the Blacknefs in either of thefe two Bodies, created by Fire, is by reafon of the Sul. phur not fixed, which is concluded in them: much indeed in Venus, but little in Mars, and it approacheth nigh to the Nat ure of fixed Sulphur. Therefore, tis not poffible, that fuch an Impreffion fhould be eafily removed from Mars. Hence it is now evident, that $F_{u}$ fon is made from Sulphur not fixed, and alfo Furion is helped thereby; but Fufion is not made from fixed Sulphur, being rather impeded by the fame. There is no neceffity to think, that Fufon is not made, and that Fufion is impeded by fixed Argentvive. This he knows to be
certainly

## 160 )

certainly true, who, by no Art of Fufion could make Sulphur to flow, after its Fixation: but having fixed Argentvive; by frequently repeating the Sublimation thereof, found it apt to admit good Eufion.

Hence therefore it is manifeft; that thofe Bodies are of greater Perfection, which contain more of Argentvive; but what contain lefs, of less Perfection. Therefore ftudy in all your Works, that Argentvive may excel in the Commixtion. And if you can perfect by Argentvize only, you will be the Searcher out of a moft precious Perfection; and of the Perfection of that, which overcomes the Work of Nature. For you may cleane it moft inwardly, to which Mundification $\mathrm{Na}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ture cannot reach. But the Probation of this, viz. that thofe Bodies, which contain a greater 2wantity of Argentvive, are of greater Perfection, is their eafie Reception of Argentvive. For We fee Bodies of Perfection amicably to embrace Argentvive.

Therefore from the precedent. Difcourfe 'tis evident, that in Bodies there is a twofold Sulphureity: One indeed included in the Profundity of Argentvive, in the beginning of their Mixtion; but the other is fupervenient. One of which is removed with Labour, but the other cannot be poffibly taken away by any Ar tifice performed by Fire, to which our Operation can congruoully and profitably come; it being fo firmly and radically united therein.

## $(161)$

And this is proved by Experiment: for We ree the aduftible Sulphureity to be abolifhed by Fire, but the fixed Sulphureity not fo. Therefore, when We fay, Bodiesare cleanfed by Calcination, you muft underitand that to be meant of the Earthy Subfance, which is not united in the Radix of their Nature. For it is not poffible, by the Art of Fire to cleanfe what is united; unles the Medicine of Argentvive (hiding and contempering that, or feparating it from the Mixture) have accefs.

Separation of an Earthy Sibbfance from its Compound, which in the root of Nature is united to a Metal, is thus: Either it is made by Elevation, with things elevating the Subftance of Argentvive, and leaving the Sulphinreity, by reafon of its conveniency with them, as is Tutia and Marchafite; becaufe they are Fumes, part of which is a greater 2 nantity of Argentvive than of Sulphur. The Experience of this you may fee, when you thall joyn thefe with Bodies in a ftrong and fudden Fufiom; for thefe Spirits in their Flight carry up the Bodies with them: Therefore you may elevate with them. Or elfe, by a Lavation with Commixtion with Argentvive, as We have told you. For Argentvive holds what is of its own Na ture, but cafts out what is alien.

## (162)

## C H AP. IX.

## Of the Nature of Jupiter, or Tin.

THis Invsfigation being propofed, following our purpofe, We fay, That if Sulphur in the Radix of the Commixtion, Thall be participating of fmall Fixation, White with Wbitencfs not pure, not overcoming, but overcome, conmixed with Argentvive partly fixed, and partly not fixed, white and impurc ; from that Mixtion Tin muft needs follow. The Probation of thefe you will find by Preparation. For, when you calcine Tin, you find a Sulphureous ftink to arife from ir; which is a fign of sulpbur not fixed. And although it yield no Flame, you muft not therefore think it fixed. For it gives no Flame, not by reafon of Fixation, but by reafon of the Superancy of Argentvive in the Commixtion, preferving from Combuftion. Therefore, in Tin is proved a twofo'd $\delta$ sulphurcity, and alfo a twofold Subfance of Argentvive. One Sulphurcity is lefs fixed, becaufe in calcining it cafts out a ftink as Sulphur. The Experience of the Mixture is proved by the Firft. The other is proved to be more fixed, by the continuation of it in its Calx, in the Fire which it hath, and yet it finks not. That there is al-

## ( $1 \sigma_{3}$ )

 fo a twofold subfance of Argentvive in it, whereof one is not fixed, and the other fix$\mathrm{ed}_{3}$ is proved; becaure it makes a crafhing noife before its Calcination, but after it hath been thrice calcined, that crafhing is not; the reafon of this, is, becaufe the fugitive Subfance of its Argentvive, making that crafhing, is flown away. That the fugitive Subftance of Argentvive is a Caufe making that Stridor, or crafhing, is proved by wafhing Lead with Argentvive. For if Lead be wafhed with Argentvive, and after its wafhing melted in Fire not exceeding the Fire of its Fufion, with it will remain part of the Argentvive, which gives this Stridor to the Lead, and turns it into Tin. But on the contrary you may confider that alfo, by the Mutation of Tin inta Lead: For by a manifold Repetition of its Calcination, and the Adminiftration of Fire convenient for its Reduction, it is turned into Lead: but efpecially, when by fubftraction ot its Scoria it is calcined with great Fire.Touching the Diverfities of thefe Subftances you may be afcertained, by the Knowledg of Confervation of them in proper Infrrmments, and in the Meafure of Fire dividing them: to which we have attained with Inftance of Labour, and have feen with certain Affurance, that We judged of the Tru:b by the fame. But feeing it is expedient, We fhould inform you what that is, which remains after the removal from fupiter, of there

## (164)

two Subfiances, viz. of Sulphur and Argentvive, that you may compleatly know the Compofition of Tin, We fay, it is livid, and ponderous as Lead, yet partaking of greater Whitene $\int 5$, than Lead: therefore it is moft pure Lead. And in it is the Equality of Fixation of the two Things compounding, viz. of Ar gentvive and Sulphur; but not Equality of शrantity; becaule in the Commixtion, the Argentvive overcomes. The fign of which is the Eafinefs of Ingress of Argentvive in its Nature into it. Therefore, if in it were not a greater 2uantity of Argentvive, the fame (taken in its Nature ) would not eafily adhere to it. Wherefore it adheres not to Mars, unlefs with moft fubtile Ingenuity; nor unto Venus, by reafon of the paucity of Argentvive in it, in its Commixtion. And this is evident, becaufe it adheres to Mars moft difficultly, but to Venus more eafily ; becaufe that hath a greater abundance of Mercury, than Mars. The fign of this, is the eafie Fwfon of one, but moft difficult Fufion of the other.

But the Fixion of thefe two Subfances remaining, approacheth nigh to firm Fixation; yet it is not therefore perpetually fixed. And the Probation of this, is the Calcination of its Body; and after Calcination, the expofing of the fame to moft ftrong Fire. For by that, Divifion is not made ; but the whole Subfance afcends: yet more purified. Therefore We fee the burning Sulphur in Tin to be more eafily

## 165 )

eafily feparated, than the fame in Lead. And an Experiment of this you fee by the eafie Induration (or hardning) of Tin, its Calcination, and the Melioration of its Brightnefs. Whence We have confidered, that there corrupting Properties were not in the Radix of it, but had accets to it afterward. And, becaufe they were not much conjoyned to it in the firft Commixtion, therefore they may eafily be feparated. For this Cause, the Alterations in it are of a fwift Work, viz. its Mundification, Induration, and Fixation. And you may manifeftly confider the Caufes of thefe, by what are aboye delivered. And becaufe, after thefe Operations, viz. Calcination and Reduction, We confidered in its Fume a Citrinity (or Cellownefs) which We faw to arife by great Elevetion, and Exprefion of Fire; by which, being of the Property of Sulphur calcined, We judged with a true Eftimation, in which We were affured, that it contained in it felf much of the Nature of fixed Sulphur.

Therefore they, who would fee the Truth in this our Science, let them ftudy the Inveftigation of all thefe Things, with diligence of Labour, until by the fame they find out the Irinciples of Bodies and Properties of Spirits, with a certain (not conjectural) Invention; which in this our $V$ olume We have fufficientIy treated of, according to the Exigency of Art.

## (166)

## C H A P. X.

## Of the Nature of Saturn, or Lead.

1T now remains, that We come to the DeScription of Saturn; of which We fay it differ not from $T i n$, after repeating its Calcination, to the Reduction thereof; except that it hath a more unclean Subftance, commixed of the two more grofs Subftances, viz. of Sulphur and Argentvive ; and that the Sulphur in it is burning, and more adhefive to the Subftance of its own Argentvive; and that it hath more of the Subftance of fixed Sulphur to its Compofition, than 7 upiter hath. The Probations of thefe We infer by manifeft Experiences.

That it is of greater Earthy Feculency than Zupiter, is manifefted by the Sigbt, and by the Wafbing of it with Argentvive, in this, $v z$. That more Feculency comes from it in the Wafhing than from 7 upiter; and that it takes the firlt Degree of Calcination more eafily than Fin, which is a Sign of much Earthinefs. For We find Bodies of more Earthinefs, of more eafie Calcination; and of lefs Earthiness of more difficult Calornation. The Probation of this is, the moft difficult Calcinati n of Goidd compleatly. And becaure its Fowlnefs is not rectified, as in 7 upiter, by repeated Calcinations, that

## (167)

is a fign of greater Impurity in its Principles; in its own Nature, than in Tin, in its Nature.

And that the Quantity of its Combustible Sulphur, is more adhefive ro the Substance of Argentvive in it, than in Tin; is manifeft by this, viz. That the faid 2mantity is not feperated from it in Eume, but it is of a Citrine Colour of much Yellowness, the like of which is remaining below with what is in the Bottom; which muft neceffarily be a fign of one of thefe three Things: either that it hath none, or a very fmall Quantity of Combuftible Sulphur in it ; or that it hath much conjoyned in the nearnefs of its Principles, to the Radix of its Commixtion, But We are affured by the Odour thereof, that it hath fome Quantity; and not a little, but much: becaufe that Odour of Sulphureity is not removed from it in a fhort time. Therefore We have confidered with a confideration, by which We are affured that burning Sulphur, approaching to the Nature of fixed not burning Sulphur, is uniformly commixt in the Substance of Argentvive. Therefore, when the Fume of it afcends, it mult neceffarily afcend with the Sulphur not burning, of the Property of which it is, viz, to create Citrinity.

But that the Quantity of Sulphur not burning is greater in it, than in Tin, is affirmed by Us moft truly; becaufe We ree the whole Colour of it tobe changed into Citrine, but of Tin into White, in their Calcinations. Therefore

## (168)

in this, to us is open the Way of finding out the Caufe of this Work, by which fupiter (in Calcination) is more eafily changed into an hard Body than Saturn; but not fooner into flowness of Liquefaction than Saturn. And that therefore is, becaufe the Cause of the Hardnefs of $N$ ature is Sulpbur and Argentvive fixed: but the Caufe of Liquefaction is twofold, viz. Argentrive and combuitible Sulphur. One of which, as to Perfection of Fufion, is fufficient in each Degree thereof; namely, Argentrive, with Ignition, and without Ignition. Therefore, feeing in Fupiter is a large Quantity of Argentvive not truly fixed, a ready fwiftnes of Liquefation remains in it, and is not eafily feperated there-from. The Caufe of Mollification is alfo twofold, viz. Argentvive, and Combuftible Sulpbur. And becaufe the burning Sulphureity is more eafily removed from fupitor, than from Saturn; therefore, one of the Canjes of Softnefs being removed from it, it muft neceffarify be hardned, being calcined. But Saturn, becaufe it hath both the CauSes of Softnefs ftrongly conjoyned, is not eafily hardened.

1. Yet there is a Diverfity in Softne/s by Argentvive, and in Softnefs by Sulphur: becaufe SoftHefs by Sulpbur is Ceffive, but Softnefs by Argentvive is Extenfive. And this muft neceflarily be proved by Sight; reeing We fee Bodies of much Argentvive, to be of much Extenjon: blit Bodies of little, of little. Therefore 7upi-

## ( 169 )

ter is more eafily and more fubtily extended, than Saturn; Saturn more eafily than Venus; Venus, than Mars; Luna more fubtily than Jupiter; but Sol more fubtily than Luna. Therefore, 'is manifeft, that the Cause of Induraion (or Harding) is fixed Argentvive, or fixed Sulphur. But the Cause of Softness is oppofite. The Cause of Fufion is twofold, viz. Sulphur e not fixed, and Argentvive of whatfoever kind it is. Sulphur not fixed is neceffarily a Caufe of Fusion, without Ignition. And you manifefly fee the Experience of this, by Projection of Arfnick upon Bodies difficultly fufible; for it makes them of eafie Fusion, without Ignition. And the Cause of eafie Fur on is likewife Argentvive: but the Cause of Fusion with 1 gnition, is fixed Argentvive. Therefore the Cause of Ampediment of every Fusion, is fixed Sulphur.

From what is now mentioned, you may collector very great Secret: Namely, That freeing Bodies of greateft Perfection are found to contain the greateft Quantity of Argentvive; Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, holding more of the Quantity of Argentvive, mut needs be more approximate to the Perfect. Therefore it aldo follows, that Bodies of much Subphureity, are Bodies of much Corruption. Wherefore, from the above-alleadged, it is now evident, that $\begin{aligned} & \text { upiter is monty approximated }\end{aligned}$ to the Perfect, freeing ir precipitates more of Perfection, but Saturn less; and Venus yet less, and Mars least of that, on which Perfection depends.

## 170)

depends. And otherwife they differ in themrelves, as to Medicine, compleating and fupplying the Defect, and perfectly attenuating the fpiffitude of Bodies to their Profundity, and covering the Clondinefs of the fame, under a Subftance of fplendent Brightnefs. For the moft perfective of Medicine is Venus; but Mars lefs; fupiter yet less; and Saturn leaft of all. From there therefore, by the Truth-telling Search of Labour, accord!ng to the Diverfity of Bodies, divers Medicines are found out, by Preparation. For the hard Body, that can endure Ignition, requires one Medicine; but the foft, that abides not Ignition, another. That one may be mollified, and attenuated in its Profundity, and in its Subftance equalized; but the other hardned, and its occult Parts infpiffated,

Therefore it concerns Us now, to pafs from thefe to Medicines, with manifeft Experiences, fetting down the Canfes of divers Medicines; and what they leave diminifhed, and what they deduce to compleatment.

## (171)

The Second Part of this Second Book, Of Medicine.s.in general, and of the neceffity of Perfection of the Medzcine perfecting all imperfect Bodies; and from what Thing it may beft, and more nearly be exttacted.

## C H A P. I.

That of every imperfect Body, and alto of Argentvive, the Medicine muft neciflirily be treofold, viz. One for the White, and the other for the Red: yet that We are exculed from the fe, by one only moft perfect Medicine.
$\mathrm{W}^{\mathrm{E}}$ prove, that Spirits are more affimilated to Bodies, than any other Thing in Nature, by this, viz. Becaufe they are more united, and more friendly to Bodies, than all other Things. Therefore, We accordingly affirm, that thefe Alterations of Bodies, in the firft Invention, are their true Medscine. And We have exercifed our felves in every kind of Ingensity, that thereby We might transform every of the imperfect Bodies, with firm $M u$ tation,

## ( 172 )

tation, into a perfect Lunar and Solar Body. Wherefore, We find that Medicine for them muft neceffarily be created Divers, according to the divers Intention of Bodies to be altered. And fince Metals to bealtered are of a twofold kind, viz. Argentvive coagulable in Perfection, and Bodies diminifhed from Perfection; and thefe again manifold, fome being hard, fuftaining Ignition, but others foft not abiding the fame (the hard are Mars and Venus, the foft Saturn and 7 upiter) the Medicine perfective muft likewife be manifold neceffarily. For although Mars and Venus be of one kind, yet they differ in a certain fpecial Property : the one being not fufible, but the other fufible. Therefore Mars is perfected with one Medicine, and Venus with another: and indeed the firft is totally unclean, but the other not. Alfo this partakes of a certain dull Whitenefs, but that of Rednefs and Greennefs: which do likewife impore a neceffity of Diverfity in the Medicine.
Alfofoft Bodies of the other kind, viz $7 u$ piter, and Saturn, feeing they no lefs differ, do neceffarily need a divers Medicine likewife. For this, viz. Jupiter is clean; but that not. And indeed all thefe are rendred more mutable, now made Lunar, than SolarBodies; therefore the $M$ Medicine of each of them muft be twofold. One Citrine, changing into a Citrine Solar Body; the other White, changing likewife into a White Lanar Body. Therefore, fince in every

## (173)

of the imperfect Bodies is found a twofold Matter, viz. Solar and Lunar; the Medicines perfecting all Bodies, will in the Sum be Eight. So alfo Argentvive is perfected into a Solar and Lunar Body; therefore of the Medicine altering it, there is a twofold Difference. Wherefore all the Medicines, which We have invented, with their Totality, for the compleat Alteration of every imperfea Body, will be Ten.

But We were defirous, with conftant and continued Labour, and the induftry of great Indagation, to be excufed from the Labour of there ten Medicincs, by the benefit of one only Medicine; and with Our long and very laborous Search, We found, and with certain $E x$ perience, made one Medicine, by which the hard was foftned, the foft Body hardned, the fugitive fixed, and the foul illuftrated with fplendor ineffable, and beyond Nature. Neverthelefs 'tis here expedient we fhould particularly fpeak of all thefe Medicmes, with their their Causes, and the manifert Experiences of their Probations. Therefore firf We will declare the Series of the ten Medicines, and accordingly of all Bodies, then of Argentvive, and laftly proceed to the Medicine of the Ma giftery perfecting all Bodies, yet with the Preparation imperfect Bodies need. And leaft We fhould be carped at by the Envious, as delivering an infufficient Ireatife of Art, We firft of all here prefent a Declaration of the Preparations of all the imperfect Bodies, affigning the

## 174)

the Caufes of the Neceffity of their Inventions, by which (in our Artifice) they are rendred apt to receive the Medicine of Perfection, in every Degree of Wbitene/s and Rednefs, and to be perfected by the fame. But after thefe fhall be added a fufficient and congruous Narration of all the Medicines be-fore-mentioned.

## C H A P. II.

That every of the imperfect Bodies ought to have its peculiar Preparation.

F Rom what We have already difcourled, "tis apparent that what Nature left Superfuous, or Deficient in every of thofe Bodies, that are imperfect, hath been in part declared; but here We intend in a more fufficient Difcourfe to compleat what We above omitted relating hereunto. Therefore, fince it happens, that the mutable Bodies of Imper fection are of a twofold kind, viz. Soft and Ignible (or burnable by Fire) as Saturn and fupiter; and Hard, and not Fufible, or Fufible with Ignition, as Mars and Venus; the firit indeed not Fujble, but the other Fufible with Ignition: Nature hath taught us, neceffarily informing, that according to the $D i$ verfity

Eierfity of their E/fences; in the Radix of their? Natwre, divers Preparations, according to their Indigency, muft be adminitred to them. There are two Bodies of Imperfection of one kind, that need to be transformed, viz. Lead, which is called Black, and by Art Saturn ; and Crafhing Leat, which is called White, and in the Sentence of Art, fupiter; which from the innate Root of their $V$ vature, are divers each from other, in the Profundity of their occult Parts, and likewife in their Manifeff. For Saturn is cloudy, livid, ponderous, and black, without Stridor (or Crafbing) totally mute; but fupiter white, a little livid, but crafhing much, and of moderate Sound, yielding Brightnefs. The Differences of which in their Profurdity, with their neceffary Caufes, We intend to fhew you with manifeft Experiences.

From which Caufes of $I$ ifferense, according to more and lefs, the well difpofed Artift collects the Order of Ireparations. We therefore, according to Order, firft declare the Prep rations of Bodies; but afterward of Argentvive coagulable. Yet firf of one kind, viz. Of Softnefs; and after this, of the other. And accordingly, the Preparation of Saturn and Fupiter, of the firft kind of Bodies, fhall be defcribed firft ; afterward, the Preparation of the other fhall follow according to their determinate Order. For in the Preparation of Bodies, nothing of Superfluity is to be remored
from

## (176)

from their profound Part, but rather from the manifent.

## CHAP. III.

That the Defect of imperfect Metals ought to be fupplied by Medicine, but their Superfluity removed by Preparation.

Amanifold Preparation may be adhibited to the Effence of Saturn, and of 7 upiter likewife, according to the Degree of their manifold Approximation to Perfeition, or Elongation from it. Therefore, fince of things indeed corrupting in their Profundity, there is one Thing advenient from the innate Radix of their Nature, and that is the Earthiness of Sulpbureity, and the Impurity of the Earth of Argentvive, commixed with the effential Na ture of them, in the Beginning of their Creation; and an other Thing fupervenient; after the firf Mixtion of them inferring Corruption, and this is a burning Sulpbureity of the firft kind, and the Impurity thereof, and a foul Subftance of Argentvive; therefore there are the Thins corrupting the Subftance of Perfection of Saturs and fupiter. One of thefe it is impoffible to remove, by the Medicine

## ( 177 )

of any Induftry, it being of the firft Order : but the other may be removed with a little help. The firft indeed feems impoffible to be extirpated; becaufe in the Principles of the proper Nature of Bodies of this kind, the aforefaid were mixt into a true Effence, and made one true Effence. Therefore, feeing it is not poffible to remove the true $E \int_{\text {ence }}$ of any Thing in Nature, the Thing it felf remaining; it is impoffible to feperate thefe Corrupting Things from them.

For this Caufe, fome Pbilofopbers have thought the Art not poffible to be attained to by This: and We, and indeed other Searchers of this Science, in Our time, have come to this very State, viz. That We likewife, could by no way of Ingenious Preparation illuftrate Bodies, with compleatment of their Brightnefs, but happened, that they were totally infected, and blackned rather. By reafon of this; We alfo, as well as they, were driven to $A$ mazement, and for a long face of tine lay under the Shade of Defperation. Yet returning to Our Selves, and being perplexed with the immenfe Trouble of infinite Thoughts and Meditations, We confidered Bodres diminifhed from Perfection, to be foul in the Profundity of their Nature, and nothing fulgid (or purely clean) to be found in them; becaufe it was not in them according to Natrre. For that $1 s$ not found in a Thing, which is not in it. Therefore, feeing nothing of Perfection is

## 178)

found in them, therefore neceffarily alfo, in the fame nothing Superfluous remains to be found, in Seperation of the divers Subfances in them, and in the Profundityof their Nature. Wherefore, by this We found fomewhat to be diminifhed in them, which muft neceffarily be compleated, by Matter convenient for it, and compleating the Defect.
Diminution in them is, the Parcity of $A r-$ gentvive, and not right Spiffation of the fame. Therefore Compleatment in them will be MuLtiplication of Angentvive, good Inspifation, and permanent Eixion. But this is performed by a Medicine created of that. For this Medicine, when deduced into an $E f f_{e}$ from $A r-$ gentvive, by the benefic of its Lucidity and Splendor, hides and covers their Cloudinefs, draws forth thein Splendor, and converts the fame into Brightnefs. And when Argentvive, prepared into a Medicine, is cleanfed by Our Artifice, reduced to a moft pure, and moft bright Subftance, and projected upon Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, it will illuftrate, and by its Fixion perfect them. This Medicine, We will declare in its due time and place.

Now from the fore-going, it neceffarily follows, that a twofold Invention of Perfection will be neceffary ; one indeed by the Mater, which feperates the foul Subftance from the Mixture; but the other by a Medicine, which may cover it with the Splendor of its Brightnefs, and illuftrating adorn the fame. Therefore, fince

## (1791)

fince it happens, that nothing fuperfluous; but rather diminifhed, is fouud in the Profundity of Bodiss; and if it be expedient, that what is Superfiwous fhould abfolutely be removed; that, fupervenient from the manifeft part of its Nature, muft neceffarily be both taken away, and removed, with divers Preparations; which in the following $i$ ifour $\sqrt{6}$ We think fit to declare: firff feaking of $7 u p i-$ ter and Saturn, and afterward, of the other, according to Order.

## C HAP. IV.

Of the Preparation of Saturn and Jupiter.
SAturn and 7 upiter are prepared, with manifold Preparations, according to the necerfity of greater Approximation to Perfition: viz. By a common and fpecial way of Preparation. The Common is by manifold Degrees of Approximation to Perfection. For, there is one Degree of Approximation, viz. Brightne/s from the Subftance clean. A fecond is Hardnefs, with Ignition of its Fufon. And a third, is Fixation, by removal of its fugitive subftance. Therefore they are cleanfed and made bright threefoldy: either by things mundifying, or by the way of Calcination and Re-

## (180)

duction, or by Solution. So by things purifying; they are cleanfed two ways; either reduced into Galx, or in the Nature of Bodies. Reduced into Calx they are purified in this manner ; either by Salts, or by Allomes, or by Glafs: and the way is thus : When the Body is calcined, then upon its Calx is poured the Water of Alloms, or of Salts, or Glafs is mixed with it, and it reduced to a Body. Therefore this muff fo often be reiterated upon there Bodies, as until they thew themfelves compleatly clean. For feeing Salts, and Allomes, and Glafs, are fufed with another Fu fion, than Budies; therefore they are feparated from them, and retain with themfelves the Earthy Subfance, the Purity of Bodies being only left. Another way of purifying thefe, is thus:

Let thefe two Bodies be very fubtily filed; and with thefe Filings, Alloms, Salts, and Glafs mixed, and then reduced into Body. And this Labour repeated fo often, as until they be well cleanfed. Alfo, they are cleanfed by a Lavament with Argentuive, the Way of which We have given. Likewife, there Bodes are cleanfed, by reiteration of their Calcination and Reduction, with fufficient Fire, until they appear more clean. For, by this Mundification, thefe Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, are freed from a twofold corrupting Subfance; one being inflamable and fugitive, but the other an earthy Feculency. And that therefore

## (181)

is ; becaufe the Fire elevates and confumes every fugitive Subftance: and the fame Fire likewife, in the way of Riduction, divides every Subftance of Earth, with its I roportion. This Proportion We have made mention of in Our other Volume (Intituled Of tie Invefigation of Perfection) which according to Order precedes this Book. For in that, We writ whatfoever We had fearched out, according to the Reafon of Our own M.nd; but here, what We have feen and handled, We have compleatly determined, according to the Order of Science.

Alfo, thefe Bodies are cleanfed by Solution of their Subftance (the way of which We have already declared) and by Reduction of that likewife, which is diffolved from them. For that Solution reduced, is found more clean and more perfect, in this fame way of Preparation, than in any other kind of Preparation whatfoever. And no way is comparable to this, except that, which is made by Swblimation; and therefore this is equivalent to that. There is likewife a Preparation of them, which is the Induration (or hardning) of their foft Subftance, with Ignition in their Fuffon. And it is this: With them the fixed Subftance of Argentvive, or of Sulphur fixed, or of its Compeer, muft be mixed in their Profwadity; or they muft be mixed with hard and not fufible Things, as is the Calx of Marchafite and Tutin. For thefe are united with, and embraced by

## (182)

them, and harden them fo, as they flow not, until they are red hot.

This fame is likewife compleated by Mredicine perfecting; the Narration of which We intend to give. And another way of Preparation likewife is, by removal of their fugitive Subftance; and this is effected by Confervation of them, after the firft Degree of Calcination, in Fire proportional to them. And becaufe Order is neceffarily required in the ways of Preparations; therefore We here fet down the compleat Order of preparing them. Firft therefore, all their fugitive and corrupting Aduftrve Subftance, muft be cleanfed from them ; then their Earthy Superfinity taken away. Afterward they muft be diffolved and reduced, or compleatly wafhed with a Lavement of Argentvive. This Order is profitable and neceffary.
Yet the fpecial Preparation of there Bodies. and firt of 7 upiter, is manifold. One is by Calcination; and by this its Subfance is more hardned: which happens not to Saturn. Alfo by Alloms, for thefe properly harden 7 upiter. Another Preparation is, by Confervation of it in the Fire of its Calcination. For by this it lofeth its Stridor (or Crafbing) and Fraction of Bodies likewife; which in the like manner happens not to Saturn : becaule that hath no Stridor; nor doth it break Bodies. And by Reiteration of Calcination, with the Acnity of Salt, it alfolofeth its stridor. But fecondarily,

## ( 183 )

the fpecial Proparation of Satures; is by Calco:nation with the Acruity of Salts for by this it is hardned, and by Talk erpeciallyit is dealbated, and by Marchafireand Tutia likewife: All the ways of thefe Preparations We have more compleatly determined, in Our aforefaid Book, intituled, of the Inveftigation of Perfection; for here in this We have abbreviated the Summaries of them.

## C H A P. V.

## Of the Preparation of Venus.

THerefore, imitating the Order of the premifed, We declare the Preparetions of two Bodies likewife: But firft of ternis, after= ward of Mars The way of the Mrepaxation of Venus is manifold. One way is by Elevation; but another is compleatedwithout Elevation. The way by Elevation is? that Iutia be taken, with which Venus well agrees, and that itbe ingenioufly united with it. Then it muft be put in its $V_{i e f f}$ ch of Sublimation tabe fublimed, and by a moft excelling degree of Fire its more fubtile part elevated; which will be found of moft bright Splendar. Or it may be mixed with sulpbur, and then elevated by its now mentioned way of Elevations But without Sublimation, it is prepared, either by clean-4 fing Things, in its Calx, or in its Body; as $\mathrm{N} / 4 \mathrm{~cm}$

## (184)

by Tutia, Salt, and Allomes, or by a Lavai-1 ment of Argentvive, the way of which We have given: or elfe by Calcination and Reduction of that, which is diffolved into the Nature. of Body; or (as We faid) it is cleanfed by a Lavament of Argentvive, as all other Bodies diminifhed from Perfection are.

## C H A P. VI.

## Of the Preparation of Mars.

THe Preparations of Mars are likewife manifold. For fome are compleated by Sublimation, and fome without Sublimation. That which is made by Sublimation, is with Arfnick, and that in this manner: We endeavour to unite with it Arfnick not fixed, as profoundly as We can; that in Fufonit may melt with the fame. But afterward it is fublimed in a proper Veffel of Sublimation. And this Preparation, among all other, is found the beft and moft perfect: There is alfo another Preparation of Mars, by Arfnick fublimed often times from it, until fome 2 uantity of the Arfnick it felf remain, For if this be reduced, it will flow out white, clean, fufible, and well prepared. There is likewife a third way of Preparation of the fame, by Fufion of it with Lead and Tutia. For from thefe it flows clean and white.

## (185)

But becaure We feem not to have fpoken fufficiently, having before promifed We would determinately fpeak of the Ingenious Mollfication of Hard Bodies, and of the Induration (or Hardening) of the Soft, by way of Calcination ; therefore We muft not omit that, but will firft fpeak of the Soft, and afterward of the Hard. The way is thus:-Argentvive precipitated muft be diffolved, and the calcined Body (which you have intention to harden) diffolved likewife. Both there Solations muft be mixed together, and the calcined Body mixed with them by frequent Imbibitions, \&c. continually grinding, imbibing, calcining, and reducing, until it be made hard and fufible with Ignition. The very fame may alfo compleatly be effected, with the Calx of Bodies, and Tutia and Marchafite, calcined, diffolved, and imbibed. And indeed, the more clean there are, fo much the more perfectly do they change.

Even fo, hard Bodies are made foft with like Ingenuity; the way is this: They muft be conjoyned and fublimed often with Arfnick, and after fublimation of the Arfnick affated (or calcined) with their due Proportion of Fire; the meafure of which We have declared in our Book of Furnaces. And laftly, they are reduced with the force of their proper Fire (mentioned in its place) until in Finfon they wax foft, according to the Exigency of the hardnefs of the Body. And indeed all thefe

## (186)

thefe Alterations are of the firt Order, without which our Magifery is not perfected.

## CHAP. VII.

## Of the Mundification of Argentvive.

THerefore, "tis now neceffary compleatly to declare the Mundification of Argentvive. In order to which, We fay, Argentvive is cleanfed two ways; either by Sublimation, of which We fhewed the way already; or by a Lavament, of which the way is this: Pour Argentrive into an Eartben or Stome Difh, and upon it pour as much Vinegar as is fufficient to cover it. Then fet it over a gentle Fire, and let it heat fo far, as you may well hold your. fingers in it, and not nore. This being done, Itir it about with your Fingers, untilit be divis ded into moft finall particles, in the fimilitude of Powder ; and continue ftirring it until all the Vinegar you put in be wholly confumed; Then wafh the Eartbinefs remaining with Vines gar, and caft that away: repeating the fame warhing fo often, as until the Earthinefs of the Mercury be changed into a moft perfect CogT Leftine Colou, which is a fign it is perfectly wathed. From there, We mult now pals to Medicines.

CHAP.

## (187)

## C HAP. VIII.

That five different Properties of Perfectzon neceffarily confitute a moft perJect Medicine: whence it may be conjectured, from weibat Things this Medicine is to be taken.

TXE firt offer an Univerfal Difoomrfe, touching Medicines, with their Caufes, and manifeft Experiences. We thereforeaffirm, that unlefs every Thing fuperfluous(either by Medis cine or by the way of Preparation) be taken away from imperfect Bodies; that is to fay, if from them be not removed every fiperfluous sulpbureity, and every unclean Earthine $f_{s}$, they cannot be purified, viz. Co, as that in Fufion they be not feparated from the Commixtion, after projection of the Midicine atieving them. When you have found this, you have lfound one of the five Differencies of Perfection. Likewife, if the Medicine do not illuftrate and alter into a Whitc or Citrine Colonr (according to what your intent is) which infers a fplent dent Brightnefs, and pleafant Lucidity, Bodics. diminifhed from Perfection are not perfected in an intire Compleatment. Moreover, if to it. yougive not Linar, or Solar Fufon, determinate-1

## (188)

ly , the Body is not alterable in Compleatment ; becaufe it abides not in the Tryals: but is altogether feparated, and recedes from the Commixtion. But this, more amply determined by us, is demonftrated in the following, in the Cbapter of Cineritium. Fourthly, if the Medicine be not perpetuated with firm Alteration of Imprefion, the Mutation of it avails not, becaufe it is not permanent, but the Impreflion vanifheth. Laftly, If it give not Weights of Perfection, it changeth not with a firm and true Compleatment of Nature, in which no fraud may be admitted through the Error of Credulity. For the Weight of Nature is one of the figns of Perfection.

Therefore, feeing the Differencies of Perfection are five, it is manifeft, that there is a neceffity, the Medicine of our Magiftery fhould exhibit there Differencies in Projection. By this, it is apparent, from what Things our Medicine fhould be extrated. For it muft be prepared of thofe Things, which nearly adjoyned to Bodies, readily alter, and amicable adr ere to them in their profundity. Where fore, We, fearching into all ather Things, by our Inveffigation found not any other Thing more friendly to the Natures of Bodies, than Argentvive, prepared by this our Work; We clearly difcerned it to be the true Medicine of Alterables in Compleatment, with a true and not moderately peculiar Alteration.

CHAP.

## ( 189 )

## CHAP. IX.

Of Preparations to be adbibited to the Medocine, that it may acquire the dace Differencies of Properties.

NTOW it remains, that We determinately defcribe the Subftance thereof, and the Differencies of the Properties of the Subftance. And feeing We found it not to change, without the Adminiftration of Alteration of its Na ture, We alfo found that it ought neceffarily to be prepared; becaufe it cannot be mixed in the profundity of Bodies, without the Method of its Preparation. Which is, that the Subftance of it be made fuch, as it may be permixed in the profundity, even to the profundity of the Body alterable, without Separation for ever. But this cannot be effected, unlefs it be very much fubtiliated, with certain and determinate Preparation mentioned in the Chapter of Sublimation. Likewife, its Imprefion cannot be permanent, unlefs it be fixed; nor can it illuftrate, unlefs its moft fplendid Subftance be extracted from it, with the -Ingenuity of its Method, and Way of Operation, by congruous Fire. Alfo this Medicine cannot have perfect $F u$ fion, unlefs great Caution be ufed in its Fixation, that it may fof-
ten hard Bodies, and harden the foft. For it is only fuch, when a fufficiency of its $H_{w}$ midity is preferved, proportionate to the Exigency of that Fuffon which is fought.

Therefore, by the fore-going, 'tis evident, that fuch a Preparation fhould be adminifted to it, as by which, of it may be created a moft fulgent and purely clean Subftance. Then it muft be fixed, but with very great Cantion, viz. the Artificer muft be fo well skilled in the Adminiftration of Fire, in the Way of its Fixation, that he may only fo far remove the Humidity, as fhall be fufficient for compleating perfect Fufion. The way of effecting this, is thus: If you would by this Medicine mollifie Bodies hard of Fuffon, in the beginning of its Creation, a gentle Fire muft be adhibited. For gentle Fire is Confervative of Humidity, and Perfective of Fufion. But if you would have it harden foft Bodies, its Fire muft be vehement. For fuch Fire is Confumptive of Humidity, and hindring Fufion. And indeed, it is expedient for every well minded Artificer, to confider all there Rules. Alfo, there is a neceffity of many other Confiderations of the Weight, with their Caufes, and congruous Order. For the Caufe of great Weight is the Subtilety of the Subfance of Bodies, and Uniformity in the Efpence. And by this, the parts of them may be fo condenfate, as nothing can come between; and the Denfation of Parts is the encreafe of Weigbt, and the Perfection thereof.

CHAP.

## $191)$

## C H A P. X.

Of the Differencies of Medicines, viz. that fome are of the firl Order, fome of the fecond, and others of the third.

THerefore it is evident, that subtility is neceffarily required, as well in the Preparation of Bodies, as in the Way of perfecting the Me dicine by the Artifices of the Work: becaufe of how much the greater Weight Bodies to be tranfmuted are, of fo much and greater perfection they are found in our Inveftigation by Art. Wherefore, our Difcourfe of Medis cines will be rendred profitable, if We declare the Differencies of all Medicines. In order to which, We fay, there is neceffarily a threefold Difference of Medicines. One is of the firft Order, another of the fecond, and another of the third.

A Medicine of the firt Order, I call every Preparation of Minerals, which projected uporz Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, impreffeth Alteration: which infers not a fufficient Compleatment, but the altered Body happens to be changed and corrupted, with the total Evaporation of the Impreffion of the Medicine thereof: As is every Sublimation dealbative

## (192)

of Venus, or Mars, which receives not Fixation. And of this kind is every Additament of the Colour of Sol, and Luna, or of Venus commixed, and fet in a Furnace of Cementation, as Ziniar, and the like. For this changeth with a Mutation not durable, but rather diminifhing it felf by Exbalatoon.

A Medicine of the fecond Order, I call every Ireparation, which, when it is projected upon Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, alters them, to fome Difference of Compleatment, altogether leaving the other Differencies of Corruption; as is the Calcination of Bodies, by which all that is fugitive is burnt away. And of this kind is a Medicine colouring Luna perpetually yellow, or perpetually dealbating Venus, leaving other Differencies of Corruption in them.

A Medicine of the third Order I call every Preparation, which, when it comes to Bodies, with its projection, takes away all Corruption, and perfects them with the Difference of all Compleatment. But this is one only. And therefore, by it, We are excufed from the Labours of the Invention of ten Medicines of the fecond Ordsr.

Therefore the Work of the firf Order is called the Leffer, ; the Work of the fecond, the Middle; but of the third, the Greater Work. And this Diffirence of all Medicines is fufficient.

## (193)

## C H A P. XI.

Of the Medicine of the firft Order, dedibating Venus.

ACcording to our Promife, We intend to declare the Differencies of all Medicines of a determinate Order (feeing there is one Medicine of Bodies, and another of Argentvive: and of Bodies, one is of the firf Order, another of the fecond, and another of the third; and fo of Argentvive likewife ) firt, of the firft s then of the fecond; and latty; of the third Order. And We will in a compleat feech, and congruous Order, firft peak of the Medicine of Bodies, but afterward of Argentvive. Therefore, touching the Medicine of Bodies, of the firt Order, We fay, there is one of hard Bodies, another of the foft. Of hard Bodies, one is of Venus, another of Mars, another of Luna: That of Verus and Mars is the pure Dealbation of their Subftance; but Luna, the Rubification of it, with Citrinity of a pleafing Brightnefs. For Rubification with apparent Brightnefs is not given to Verus and Mars, by Medicize of the firt Order; becaufe they being totally unclean, are unapt to receive the fplendor of Redrefs, before they have been prepared with a Freparation inducing Brightnefs.

Therefore

$$
194,
$$

Therefore We will firf fpeak of all the Medicines of Venus, and äfterward of Mars, which are comprifed in the firlt Order. There is one Medicine whitening Venus, by Argentvive, and another by Arfnick. By Argentvive, the Medicine dealbating it is thus compleated. Firt Argentvive precipitated is diffolved, then calcined Venus diffolved likewife. Both thefe Solutions are mixed in one, and projected upon the Body of Venus, after they are coagulated. This Medicine whitens and eleanfeth Vonus. Again otherwife: Argentvive and $L_{i-}$ thargiry are diffolved apart, and the Solutions joyned together; then a Calcination of the Body, which is intended to be whitened, is diffolved likewife, and that Solution joyned with the former, and then coagulated together: this Coagulate is projected upon the $\mathrm{B} o d y$, and that is dealbated thereby: Otherwife, a 2 untity of Argentvive is fublimed often from its Body, until part thereof remain with it, with compleat Ignition. Then this Mixture is very often imbibed and ground with diftilled Vinegar, that it may the better be mixed in the profundity thereof, then it is affated (or moderately calcined) and laftly frefh Argentuive is in like manner fublimed from it, and the remaining Matter again imbibed, and moderately calcined as before. And this Work is fo often repeated, as until 2 large 2udntitg of the Argentuive refide in it with compleat Ignirion. This is a good


## (195)

Doalbation of the firf Order: Otherwifen: Argentvive in its proper Nature, is fo often fublimed from Argentvive precipitated, until in it the fame is fixed, and admits good Fufion. This fulfed Matter is projected upon the Subftance of $\bar{K}$ enus, and that is peculiarly whitened. Otherwife Lungs and Lithargiry are diffolved apart, and the Solutions conjoyned; and with them the Subftance of $Y$ enus dealbated. But indeed, Vemus is better whitened, if Argentvive be perpetuated in all the Medit. cines.

It is whitened by Arnick fublimed, thus: the Calcinate of $V$ enus is taken, and upon that is repeated the Sublimation of Arfnick, until it remain therewith, and whiten it. But if you be not well skilled in the ways of Sublimation, Arfnick will not perfevere in it with any Alteration. Therefore, after the firft $D_{C-}$ gree of Sublimation, fecondarily repeat the Work, after the fame manner, as we taught in the sublimation of Marchafite. Alfo Venes is otherwife Whitened: for if you project Arfnick fublimed upon Luna, and then the whole upon Venus, it dealbates that peculiarly. Or firft mix Lithargiry, or burnt Ledd diffolved, with Luna, and upon thefeicaft Arfnick and project the whole upon Venus, and fo it will be Whitened. And this is a good Dealbation of the firft Orden. Or, upon Lithargiry alone diffolved and reduced, project Arjnick fublimed, and the whole of this upon Venus in

> ЧAHO

02 flux:

## (196)

flux: for it whitens the fame with a curious Apper.

Or let Luna and $V$ enus be commixed, and tipon them project either of thefe above dealbative Medicines: For Luna is more friendly to Arnick, than to any one of the Bodies, and therefore takes away Fraction from it: but Saturn fecondarily, and therefore We mix it with thens. But otherwife, We melt Arfnic fublimed, that it may be all in a lump; which being broken, We project piece after piece upon Venus. We command it to be projected in piéces, rather than in Powder; becaufe Pow der is more eafily inflamed, than a lump; and therefore more eafily vanifheth, than it, and is confumed before it can fall fiery hot upon the Body.

In like manner the Rednefs is taken away from Venus, and it is whitened with Tutia. But becaufe the Dealbation of Tutia fufficeth. not, therefore it only gives a Citrine Colour. Yet every Citrination is of affinity to Whiteneds. The way of this is thus: every kind of Tutia is calcined and diffolved, and Venus likewife; then both thefe Solutions are conjoyned, and with them the Subfance of Venus is citrinated. If you be well skilled in working with Tutia, you will find profic. But it is whitened with Marchajite fublimed, as with Sublimate Argentvive, and the way is the fame.

## (197)



## C H A P. XII.

## Of Medicines dealdating Mars.

FT remains now, that We declare the Dealbations of Mars, by Medicines proper to it; which are, as to its Efence, of the firit Order, according to which it hath not right Fufion. Therefore 'tis expedient We fhould dealbate it with a Medicine making it to flow. Every dealbative Medicine of Venus and Mars likewife, is with its preparation of the fame Order. But the fpecial fufive of it, is Arfnick of every kind. Therefore, with which foever it is dealbated and fufed, it is convenient it fhould be conjoyned, and wafhed with Argentvive, until all its Impurity be removed, and it be Wbite, and tufible: or elfe let it be red hot with vehement Ignition, and upon is Arfnick projected; and when it fhall be in flux, caft a Quantity of Luna thereon. For when that is united with it; it is not feparated there-from by any eafie Artifice.

Or elfe, let Mars be calcined, and all its Saluble Aluminofity, inferring Corruption, wafhed from it, by the way of Solution now mentioned. But afterward, caufe cleanfed $A r f$ nick to be fublimed from it, and reiterate that Sublimation many times, until fome part

## (198)

of the Arsuick be fixed therewith. Then, with a Solution of Lithargiry mix, imbibe, grind, and moderately calcine, feveral times; and laftly reduce it with the Fire We taught in the Reduction of fupiter from its Calx. For from this it will go forth white, clean and fufible. Or only with fublimed Arfnick, in its Calx, let it be reduced, and it will flow out white, clean, and fufible. But tis expedient the Axtificer fhould here obferve the fame Cantion We gave above of Venus, in Reiteration of Sublimation of Arfnick (fixing it felf in its profundity) from it. Mars is Hikewife whitened by Marchafite and Tutia, with the fame Insenuity and Induftry We have declared. Yet the Dealbation, or Cleanfing of there is not fufficient.

## C H: A P. XLH. <br> Of Medicines citrinating (or cobouring) Luna.

7 Herefore profecuting the Order of the Premifes, We with certain verity declare the Medicine (citrinating the Subfance of Lus na) in the Order of the firft kind. This Medicine is that which adheres to the fame in its profundity, and adhering colours, either by its proper Nature, or by the Artifice of this

## (199)

this Magiftery. Therefore, We declare that Medicine, which, arifing from its own root, adheres to it. But there are Artifices; by which We make a Thing of every kind to adhere, with firm Ingrefs. Yet this Medicine We extract either from Sulphur, or from $A r$ gentvive, or from a Commixtion of both: by Sulphur more diminifhedly, but by Argentvive more perfectly. Alfo this Medicine is made of certain Mineral Things, which are not of this kind; as is Vitriol and Copperas, which alfo is called Gum of Copper, and Stillacidy (or Diftilation) of the fame. Therefore firit We will mention all the Methods of Medicines, which arife from Argentvive; then, thofe that are from Sulphur, or from a Commixtion of both; and laftly that Medicine, which is from the Gum of Copper, or the like.

The Method of that, which is made by $A x$ gentvive, is this: Take Argentvive precipitate, viz. mortified and fixed by Precipitation? then put it in a Furnace of great Ignition, after the manner of Confervat ion of Calxes, which We have alpeady taught, until it be red as Ugfur. But if it be not red, take a part of Argentvive not mortified, and with Sulphur reiterate the sublimation thereof. Yet the sulphur mult be cleanfed from all Impurity, and the Argentvive likewife. And after you have twenty times repeated the Sublimation of it upon the Precipitate, diffolve that with the diffolving fharpnefs of Waters, and again cal-, 04 cine

## (200)

cine and diffolve it, until it be exuberantly fufficient. After this, diffolve a part of $L_{\text {una }}$ and when diflolved, mix the Solutions, and Coargulate them, and project the Coagulate upon Luna in flux. For it will colour it much with a peculiar Citrinity. But if Argentvive in its precipitation be red, the aforefaid AdminiAtration, without Commixtion of any Thing tinging it, is fufficient for the perfection of its projection.

By Sulphur, Luna is alfo rubified, but its Rubification is difficule, and immenfly laborious. Luna is likewife citrinated with a Solution of Mars: but the neceffity of this Work induceth us firft to calcine it, and then to fix, which is an abundance of Labour. Afterward We adminifter it with the fame Preparation, and the fame Projection, pouring it upon the Subftance of Luna. And yet thence refults not a fplendid bright Colour, but dull and livid; with a mortiferous Citrinity.
But the way of colouring it, which is made by Vitriol, or Copperas, is thus: Rx of either of them a certain $2 n$ nitity, and fublime as much thereof, as can be fublimed, until with great expreffion of Fire it be fublimed. After this again fublime this Sublimate with Fire appropriate to it, that of it part after part may be fixed, until its greater part is fixed. But afterward, it muft be warily calcined, that a greater Fire may be adminiftred for its Perfection. This being done, it is diffolved into a moft Red

## (201)

Water, that hath not its Peer. Then fo operate, as you may give it Ingrefs into the Lunar Body. Thefe Proceffes are fufficiently demonftrated to you, if you be a true Searcher of the perfect Work, as We have defcribed it. For We, feeing things of this kind profoundly and amicably to adhere to Lisna, have confidered (and it is certain) that thefe are from its own Radix; and thence it is, that Luna is altered by them. There Medicines, which We have here inferred, are all of the firft Order. Yet there may be manifold other Methods of there Medicines, falving the Efence of Pizmental Things, in the Variety of Mothods, For the Medicine of Argentvive is not in this firft Order, feeing it is not a Medicine altering Luna with one only Difference, but altogether in total Compleatment. Others have invented many Medicines, yet one of thefe two neceffarily happens, viz. either they are conftrained to create the Medicine of the fame Things, or of Things having the fame Nature; or elfe they compound a Medicine, which with its Alteration is equivalent to that, which it is not, and which neither confers to the Clean, nor to the Parts of the Clean, until the $\mathrm{Mo}_{-}$ ver, in the fublime Mobile of Nature, refts uncorrupt.

## CHAP.

## (302)

## C H A P, XIV.

Of the Difference of Properties of $\mathrm{Me}=$ dicines of the fecond Order.

NOW it is time We fhould pafs on to Medicines of the fecond Order, with a Difcourfe truly fufficient according to their $E_{x}$ grency, and manifelt Probations, with true Experience. Therefore, feeing the Medicme of Bodies to be cleanfed is one, but of Argentvive perfectly coagulable another; We will firft of all compleatly declare the Medicines of Bodies, and afterward the Medicine of the fame Argentvive coagulable into a true Solifick, and Lunifick, or Solar and Lunar Body.

A Medicine of the fecond Order is that, which doth indeed compleat imperfect Bodies ; but with one only difference of Perfection. Yet feeing there are many Caules of Corruption in every of the imperfect Bodies, viz. in Saturn, a volatile Sulphareity, flight of its Argentvive (by both which Corruption muft neceffarily be induced) and its Terreffreity; therefore the Medicine is made fo, as it can indeed totally remove one of them, or covering it adorn the fame; only leaving all other Caufes of Imperfection. Therefore, forafmuch as in Bo-

## (203)

dies there is fomewhat impermutable, which is innate in their Radix, and which cannot be taken away by Medicine of the fecond Order; that Medicine, which totally removes that from the Mixtion, is not called Medicine of the fecond, but of the third and greater Order. And, becaure We found Superfuities of things volatile to be removed by the way of Calctnation, and the Eartbinefs not innate abolifhed by reiteration of Reduction; therefore, there was a neceffity of inventing a Medicine of the fecond Order, which might indeed palliate (or cover) the innate, and mollifie the hard, and harden the foft, viz. in hard and foft Bodies, according to Compleatment, not fophiftical; but perfealy conftitute a true solifick, or Lusifick, of imperfect Bodies.

Therefore, feeing it is manifeft, that in Bodies only foft, the fwiftnefs of Liquefaction cannot be taken away by the ingenious $A r-$ tifices of this Work, nor the Impurity innate in the Radix of their Principles removed; the invention of a Medicine neceffarily happened, that in projection could infpiffate the Tenvity of them, and infpiffating harden the fame to a Sufficiency of $I$ nition with their Liquefafaction; and likewife in hard Bodies, attenuate their Spiffitude, and attenuating deduce them to fufficient $V$ elocity of Liquefaction, with their own property of Ignition; and palliating adorn the Clowdiness of Bodies of either Kind; and transform the one into White, and the other into Red, molt perfect.

## (204)

This Medicine is not diverfified from a $M e-1$ dicine of the third Order, unlefs by the Imperfection of leffer Preparation. And that it is, not diverfified from it felf, is manifeft, in the Projection of diverfe Bodies, and its Acceptation of Pigments; but in the way of Preparation only. For the Medicine infpiffating the Tenuity of foft Bodies, needs one induftry of Preparation; but, attenuating the Spifitude of hard Bodies, another. Thefe indeed need the Method of Confumptive Fire; but thofe, the Adminiftration of Confervation of their $\mathrm{H}_{4}$ midity.

## C H A P. XV.

Of a Medicine Lunar and Solar, for imperfect Bodies.

WE now intend to compleat our Univerfal Difcourfe of the Medicine of this fecond Order, with a certain and true determination. And firf We will defcribe the Lwnar Medicines of all imperfect Bodies, with the Differencies of their Preparations: afterward the Solar, with their proper Differencies likewife. We have already proved in our Difcourfe, that sulphur is Corruptive of every kind of Perfection. But Argentvive is Perfective in the Works of Nature, with compleat Regimens.

Therefore

## (205)

Therefore We alfo, not changing, but imitating Nature, in what Works it is poffible for Us to follow her; do likewife affume Argentvive in the Majifery of this Work, for a Medicine of each kind of Perfection, viz, Lunar and Solar, as well of imperfect Bodies, as of Argentvive Coagulable. But feeing, accordingto what We above-mentioned, We have faid, that there is a twofold Difference of Medicine; one of Bodies, but the other of Argentvive truly coagulable; We are hence induced to give a certain Narration of Bodies firlt, and afterwards of Argentvive.

The Matter, per $\int e$, of this Medicine of every kind, is one only; and it is what is already fufficiently known. Therefore take that, and if you would work according to the $\mathrm{Ius}^{\text {- }}$ nar Order, We promifed to thew, learn to be expert in Operating, and prepare That, with the known Ways of this Mariftery. The intention of which is, that you fhould divide the pure Subfance from it, and fix pare thereof; but leave a part for Cerating ; and fo pro... ceeding through the whole Majiffery, until you compleat its defired Fufion. If it fuddenly flow in hard Bodies, it is perfect; but in foft Bodies, the contrary. For this Medicine projected upon any of the imperfect Bodies, changeth it into a perfect Lunar Body, if the known Preparations have been firft adhibited to this Medicine ; but if not, it leaves the fame diminifhed, yet inone only difference

## (206)

of Perfection, it perfects, as much as depends on the Adminiftration of the Order of a Medicine of this kind. But according to the third Order, a certain due Adminiftration not preceding, it perfeds in Projection only.

A Solar Medicine (of this fecond Order) of every of the imperfect Bodies, is the fame Matter, and participates of the fame Regimen of Preparation. Yet in this it differs, viz. that in the greater Subtiliation of Parts, by proper Ways of Digeftion, and in the Commixtion of fubtile Sulphur (with the Regimen of Preparation adminiftred) with addition of the Matter now known. The Regimen of it, is the Fixation of pure Sulphur, and the Solution thereof, as is known. For with this the Medicine is tinged, and with it projected upon every of the Bodies diminifhed from Perfection, it compleates the fame in a Solar Compleatment, as much as depends an the Preparation of a Medicine of this fecond Order. the known and certain Adminiftration of the Body diminifhed preceding. Allo the fame -projected upon Lyma, perfects it much, in a peculiar Solar compleatment.

## (207.)

0r3s =00 maito C H:A P, XVI.

Of the Medicine Caagulating Angentvive.


ACcording to the Order of the Premies, it concernsus, for Compleatment of the Work, to proceed to the Narration of the Medicine coagulating Argentvive. Therefore We fay it is taken, from fuch Matter, as the Matter of it felf is, viz. according as is fpecified in many Cbapters of this Work. And that is, becaufe Argentvive, feeing it is eafily fugitive, without any Inflamation, may fuddenly adhere to it, in its profundity, and be conjoyned with it through iss leaft parts, and likewife infpiflate, and conferve it in Fire by its own Fixation; until it be better able to furtain the force of Fire, confuming its Humidity ; and convert it, by the benefit of this in a Moment, into true Solfick and $L_{n-}$ nifick, according to that, for which the Medicine was prepared.
But feeing We find not any Thing more to agree with it, than That, which is of its own Nature ; therefore, by reafon of this We judged, that with that the Mcdicine thereof might be compleated; and We endeavoured by Ingenuity to make the Form of the Medicine

## (208)

Medicine agreeable to the fame. That is to fay, it mult be prepared, in the Method and Way now mentioned, with the inftance of long continued Labour; by which all the fubtile, and moft pure Subftance of it may be rendered perfectly white in Luna, but intenfly Citcine in Sol. Yet this cannot be compleated fo, as to create a Citrine Colowt, without the Mixtion of a Thing tinging it, which is of its own Nature. But, with this moft pure Subfance of Argentrive the Medicine is perfected, by the Ingenuities of the Work of this Magifery, which moft nearly adheres to Argentvive, and is moft eafily fluxed, and coagulates it. For it converts it into a true Solifick, and Lunifick, with preparation of that always preceding.

The grand Quefion is, from what Things this subfance of Argentvive may beft be ex, tracted. To which, We anfwering fay, $\mathrm{It}_{1}$ muft be taken from thofe Things, in which it is. But, according to Nature, it is as well in Bodics, as in Argentvive it felf, feeing they are found to be of one Nature. In Bodies more difficultly, in Argentvive more nigh, but not more perfectly. Therefore, of what kind foever the Medicine is to be, the Medicine of the precious Stone muft be as well fought in Bedies, as in the subftance of Argentvive:

CHAP.

## (209)

## CHAP. XVII.

How Ingrels is procured in Medicines by Axtzfice.

BUt, becaufe it happens, that a Medicine is fometimes mixed, fometimes not; therefore will declare the way of permixing, viz, how every Thing, or each peculiar Medicine not entring, may moft profoundly acquire Ingrefs into a Body. The Way is, by Diffolution of that which enters; and by Difolution of that which enters not, and by Commixtion of both Solutions. For it makes levery Thing to be ingreffive, of what kind foever it be, that is through its leaft parts conjoyned with it. Yet this is compleated by Solution; and Fivfon, in things not fufible, is compleated by the fame; therefore; they are the more apt to have Ingrefs, and to alter. This is the Caufe, why We catcine fome things, which are not of the Nature of thefe, viz. that they may the better be diffolved; and they are diffolved, that Bodies may the better receive Imprefion from them, and from them likewire, by thefe, be prepared and cleanfed: Or We give Ingrefs to there, which are not permitted to enter by reafon of their $S p i f_{j}$ tudey with manifold reiteration of the Subli-

## (210)

mation, of Spirits not inflamable upon them, viz. of Arnnick, and Argentvive not f13d; or with manifold Repetition of the Solution of that which hath not Ingrefs.

Yet, a good Caution for giving Ingrefs to Things impermixable, is that the Body be diffolved, which you would have to be changed and altered, by thefe; and the Things likewife diffolved, which you would have both to enter and to alter. Neverthelefs, Solution cannot be made of all Parts, but of fome ; with which this or that Body, not another, muft be imbibed time after time. For by this benefit it hath Ingrefs only into this, or that neceffarily; but this doth not neceffarily happen in any other Body. Therefore every Thing munt needs have Ingrefs. by thefe Ways, by the benefit whereof it depends on the Nature of that, to have ingrefs (as We faid) and to alver, with Commixtion found out. By this precedent $\operatorname{Dif}$ courfe is compleated the Number of ten Medicines, with a fufficient Tractation of them,

## CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Medicimes of the third Order in General.

THerefore now We proceed to the Medicime of the third Order. Of this Order there

## (21I)

there is a twofold Medicine, viz. Solar and Lunar. Yet in Effence it is one, and in one Way of acting; and therefore by our Ancefors, whofe Writings We have read, it is called One only.Medicine. Neverthelefs there is an additament of a Citrine Colour, made of the moft clean Subftance of Fixed Sulphur, which conftitutes the Difference between this and that, viz. the Lunar and Solar Medicine; this containing that Colour in it felf, but the other not. This Order is called the third Order of the greater Work: and that; becaufe greater Sagacity of Induftry is required in the Adimisijtration thereof, and in the preparation of its, Perfection; alfo it needs longer labour for Compleatment of the Verity of the fame.

Therefore the Medicine of this Order is not diverfe in $E \int$ ence from the Medicine of the fecond Order, unlefs by the moft fubtile Degrees of Preparation in Creation of it, and by the long continued Inftance of Labour. All there Degrees We intend to declare with compleatment of speech, and exactly fhew the Way of Preparation, with its Causes and manifeft Experiences; and the many Degrees alfo of Ways of Preparation of this third Order. For the Solar Medicine needs one Way, in compleat Prepsration of Pigments; but the Lunar another. The firf indeed, with the Adminiftration of sulphur tinging it; but the fecond, not.

## P 2 <br> CHAP

## (212)

## C H A P. XIX.

## Of the Lunar Medicine of the tbird

 Order.Firft, We will declare the way of Adminithus: RX the known Stone of it, and by the Way of Separation divide its moft pure Subftance, and keep it apart. Then fix fome of that Part, which is moft pure, leaving the $R e-$ mainder. And when it thall be fixed, diffolve what is foluble of it; but what is not folla ble, put to be calcined; and again diffolve the Calcinate, until again what is foluble of it be altogether diffolved. Continue this Procefs, until the greater 2uantity be diffolved. Then mix all the Solutions together, and coagulate them. This being done, gently cocting, keep the Coagulate in a Temperate Fire, until greater Fire may commodioufly be adminiftred for its Perfection. Therefore reiterate all thefe Orders of Preparation upon it four times, and laftly calcine it by its own way: for fo adminiftring you have fufficiently governed the moft precious Earth of the Stone. Then by the fubtile Way of Ingenuity, conjoyn a 2 uantity of the part above referved, with part of this prepared Earth,

## (213)

Earth, through its leaft particles. This being done, with Intention of Elevation, fublime it by the aforefaid way of Sublimation, until the fixed with the not fixed, be totally elevated.

- Which if you fee not, agdin add a 2uantity of the not fixed Part, until enough be added for Elevation thereof. Therefore, when it fhall be once all elevated, repeat its Sublimation, until by repetition of this Operation, it be totally fixed. When it thall be fixed, again imbibe it with 2 uantity after 2uantity of the not fixed, by the way to you known, until the whole fhall again be elevated. Then aagain fix it, until it have eafie Fufion, with its Ignition. For this is the Medicine, which transforms every Body diminifhed from Perfeetion, and every Argentvive of what kind foever, into a moft perfect Lunar Body.


## CHAP. XX.

Of the Solar Medicine of the third Order.

THE Preparation of this Solar Medicine, is made with the Additament of Sulphur not burning, by Way of Fixation, and Calcization, perfectly adminiftred with fubtile Induftry ; and by manifold repetition of solution, until it be rendred Clean. For by the perfect AdP 3 miniftration

## (214)

miniftration of thefe preceding, its cleanfing by Sublimation will be compleated. The Way of this Additament, is thus:

Reiterate the Sublimation of the not fixed part of the Stone, with this faid Sulphur, ingenioufly conjoyning them, until they be firft elevated together, and then fixed fo , as toabide in the Heat of Fire without afcenfion. The oftner this Order of compleating the Exuberancy, fhall be repeated, the more will the Exuberancy of this Medicine be multiplied , and the more its Goodme/s augmented, and the Aurmentation of the Perfection thereof highly multiplied alfo, We will here indeed, in a brief, compleat, and known Speech (to ftop the envious Clamours of the Impious) declare the whole Compleatment of this Ma giftery; which thus take:

The Intention of it is, that by way of Sublimation, the Stone and its Additament may moft perfectly be cleanfed; and accordingly by the Way of Ingenuity, the fugitive fixed in them. Afterward, the Fixed made Volatile, and the Volatile again fixed. And in this Order is compleated the moft Precious Arcanum, which is above every Secret of the Sciences of this World, and is a Treafure ineftimable. Do you difpore your felf by Exercife to it, with very great Inftance of Labour, and with continuance of immenfe Meditation. Forby thefe you will find it, but without them not. And indeed, in Preparation of the Stone, the

## (215)

Reiteration of the Goodnefs of Adminifltation upon this Medicine, may with Induftrious Warine/s be fo far available, as to enable it to change Argentvive into an infinite true Solifick, and Lruifick, and not need any thing. more, than its Multiplication.

Now let the High GOD of Nature, bleffed and glorious, be praifed, who hath revealed to Us the Series of all Medicines, with the Experience of them, which by the goodnefs of his Inftigation, and by our own inceffant Labour, We have fearched out; and have feen with our Eyes, and handled with our Hands, the Compleatment thereof fought in our Magiftery. But if We have concealed this, let not the son of Learning wonder. For We have not concealed it from him, buthave delivered it in fuch a Speech, as it muft neceffarily be hid from the evil, and unjuft, and the unwife cannot difcern it. Therefore, Sons of Doctrine, fearch ye, and ye will find this moft excellent Gift of GOD referved for you only. Ye Sons of Folly, Wickednefs, and evil Manners, fly far away from this Science; becaufe it is inimical and adverfe to you, and will precipit you into the miferable State of Poverty: For this Gift of GOD is abrolutely, by the Fudgment of Divine Previdence hid from you, and denyed you for ever.

Therefore, having inquired into the Ways of all Medicines, We, profecuting our intended Purpofe, muft pafs hence to thofe Things, P 4 which

## (216)

which make known the Perfection of this: Magiftery, with the Canfes of its Probations.

The Third and Laft Part of this Second Book: Of the Probations of Perfection.

## C H A P. I.

## The Divifion of what follows.

0Mitting manifeft Experiences, of which We make no mention, reeing they are known and certain to all, viz. of the Weight, Colour and Extenfion under the Hammer, which are difcerned, without any Sagacity of Indufry; We with Warinefs make Tryal by the Experiences of Artificers, Whether Projection of the Adminiftration of this Art, be a Compleatment with Verity, inferring the fame; which are Cineritium (or the Teft called a Cupel) Cement, Ignition, Fufion; Expofition over acute Vapour, Probation of Burning Sulpbur by Mixtion; Extinction, Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction, and the eafie or difficult Sufception of Argentvive. Therefore We fhall firft fpeak of there according to Order; and afterward, keeping the fame Order, proceed to other things,

## (217)

things, which we intend (according to promife) to declare with the known Caufes of them.


## C H A P. II.

Of Cineritium, why fome Bodies abide in it, but others not.

WE come firt to fpeak of Cineritium, with all its manifeft Caufes, and of the Way of its Confection. The Solar and Lunar Subftance, is only permament in the Tryal of Cineritium. Thereore fearching out the true Differencies of the subftance of there Perfect Bodies, and likewife the Caufes of the Cinerition, We will make Tryal, which of the imperfect Bodies more, and which lefs abide in the Examen of this Magiftery. Yet by $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{s}}$ is already fufficiently declared the Secret of thefe two Bodies, in the Profundity of their Subftance. And it is this, viz. that their firft Radix. was a large Quantity of Argentvive, and the pureft Subfance of it ; at firft moft fubtile, but afterward infpiffare, until it could admit Eufon with Ignition. Therefore, whatfoever Bodies diminithed from Perfection, have more of Earthine/s, they lefs abide in this Examen; but what have lefs, more. Becaufe thefe do indeed more adhere, by reafon of the fubtilety

## (218)

of their Parts, clofely permixing and uniting them. So likewife, Bodies that are of greater Tennity; of on the contrary, of greater Spifitude, than thore which confift in Perfeetion; muft neceffarily be altogether feperated from the Commixtion. For being not of the fame Fufion, therefore they are feparated, And indeed, Bodies, which partake of a leffer 2 untity of Argentvive, are more eafily feparated from the Commixtion.

Therefore, ${ }^{\text {otis evident, that feeing Saturn }}$ is of much Earthinefs, and contains a fmall 2uantity of Angentvive, and of an eafie Temuity of Eiquefaction, which are moftly oppofite to the Perfection of a Cineritious Examen; therefore of all the Bodies, by the Artifice of the Cineritium, it indures leaft in the Commixtion; yea, it is feparated, and vanifheth moft fpeedily. Wherefore, feeing of all Bodies diminifhed from Perfection it moft gives way and recedes; by that it is more proper for the Examen of our Magifery; and the reafon is, becaufe it fooner takes it flight, and fooner draws every of the imperfect Bodies with it felf from the Mixture. Alfo, by reafon of this, the greater 2santity of the perfect Body is preferved from the ftrong Combuftion of the Fire of the Examen; and therefore, by the Tryal of Lead it is lefs burnt, and more eafily purified.

But becaure the subftance of fupiter contains more of Argenivive, and partakes of a leffer

## (219)

leffer Quantity of Earthinefs, and of greater Purity, and of a more fubtile Subftance of it, therefore it is more fafe in the Mixtion, than Saturn and Venus ; becaufe it more adheres in the Profundity thereof. And this is the Caufe, why a larger 2uantity of the perfect Body is abfumed, before 7 upiter conjoyned can be feparated from the Commixtion. Yet Venus gives Fufion with Ignition; butbecaufe its Fufion is flower, than of a perfect Body, therefore it is feparated from the Commixtion, yet more flowly than Saturn, by reafon of the Ignition of its fufible Subftance. But becaufe it contains lefs of the 2nantity of Argentvive, and is of greater Earthinefs, and of a more thick subftance, therefore it is more eafily feparated from the Mixtion, than 7 upiter; becaufe fupiter more adheres in the Profundity, than Venus.

Mars hath not Fufion, and therefore is not permixed ; which happens, by reafon of $D e$ privation of Humidity. But if it chance that it is permixed by Vehemency of Fire; then, becaufe it hath not Humidity, by imbibing the Humidity of Sol or Luna, it is united thereunto through its leaft parts: therefore, although it hath much Earth, and little Ar gentvive, and wants Fufion, yet it can by no flight Artifice be feparated from them. There, fore by this the Induftry of the Artificer is dilated, unto the true Rectification of every Body, if he rightly know the Efficacy of That, which

## (220)

which We have writ. But if he phantaftically underftand, he knows nothing of the Truth thereof. There are two Bodies of Perfection abiding this Tryal, viz. Sol and Luna, by reafon of their good Compofition, which refults from their good Mixtion, and the pure Subfrance of them.

## C HAP. III.

Of the Tiral of the Cineritium, (or Cupel ) bowe is is to be compounded, and ufed.

N
JOW We fpeak of the Way of making it, which is thus : Take fifted Ahbes, or Calx, or Powder of the Bones of Animals burnt, or a commixtion of all, or of fome of them ; moiften thefe with Water, and make the Mixture firm and folid with your hand, and in the midit of it, wroughtinto a round flatifh Lump, make a round and fmooth Hollowne/s, and upon the bottom of it ftrew a fmall Quantity of Glafs beaten to Powder. Then permit it to be dryed. When dry, put that Metal into the Hollownefs thereof, which you intend to try by this Examen, and put Coals of Fire upon it, and then with Bellows blow upon the Surface of the Examinable Body, until it flows. Upon which being in flux caft part after part

## (221)

of Lead, and blow with a flame of frong Ignition. Whilf you fee it agitated with the Motion of ftrong Concufion, it is not pure. Therefore wait, until all the Lead be exhaled. If that be vanifhed, and yet the Motion ceare not, it is not pure. Therefore again caft Lead upon it, and blow as before, until the Lead vanifh. If it do not yet reft, repeat the cafting in of more Lead, and blowing upon it, until it be ftill, or quiet, and you fee it clean and clear in its Superficies. This being feen, open the Coats, and diffipate the Fire, and then pour Water upon the Surface thereof. For you will find it perfectly examined. If whilft you are blowing this Examen, you caft in Glafs, the Body will be the better and more perfectly purified; becaufe that takes away the Impurities, and feparates them. Yet inftead of Glafs, Sal, Borax, or a little Allom, may be caft in. In like manner this Examen of $\mathrm{Cis}_{3}$ neritium may be made in a Cruicible of Earth, if the Fire round about io be blowed, and upon the Surface allo of the Crucible, that the Bot dy to be examined may the fooner flow, and be perfected.

Thefe being fufficiently declared, We now pafs to the Examen of Cement, with its Cant fes, and manifeft and known Experiences.

## (222)

## CHAP. IV.

Of Cement, weby fome Badies fuftain it more, and others lefs.

WE have faid, that fome Bodies more, and others lefs, are burned by the Calcinat tion of Fire, viz, they which contain a greater 2uantity of burning Sulphur, more; but they that contain lefs, lefs. Therefore, feeing Sol hath a lefs 2uantity of Sulphur, than other Metallick Bodies, it is not (in the midft of all Mineral Bodies) burnt by Inflammation of Fire. And Luna, next to Sol, partakes of a lefs 2uantity of Sulphur, than the other four Bodies, yet more than Sol. Therefore, according to this, it can lefs bear the Ignition of Inflammation for a long face of time, than Sol; and by confequence lefs bear Things burning by a like Nature, but Venus lefs than it; becaufe it confifts of more Sulphur, and of greater Earthinefs, than Luna; therefore can lefs bear the Inflammation of Fire. Fupiter lefs alfo than Sol or Luna, becaufe it partakes of greater Sulphureity and Earthinefs, than either of them; yet it is lefs burnt by Inflammation, than Venus, but more than Sol and Luna. Saturn in its Commixtion by Nature, holds more of Eartbinefs and Sulpbsreity, than any

## (223)

of there now mentioned Bodies; therefore ic is fooner and more eafily inflamed, than all the faid Bodies; and by inflamation it is more fwiftly burnt, becaufe it hath Sulphureity more nearly conjoyned, and more fixed than 7 w piter.

Mars is not burnt by it felf, but by Accident. For when it is mixed with Bodies of much Humidity, it imbibes that Humidity, by reafon of its own Want of the fame; and therefore being conjoyned, it is neither inflamed nor burned, if the Bodies, with which it is United, be neither inflamable, nor combuttible. But if combuttible Bodies be mixed with it, it neceffarily happens (according to the Nature of their Combufion) that Mars is burnt and inflamed. Therefore, feeing Cement is conftituted of inflamable Things, the neceffary Caufe of its Invention is manifeft; and it was, that all combuftible Things might be buried. And fince there is one only Body incombut ftible, that alone, or what is prepared according to the Nature of that, is kept fafe in $C_{e}$ ment. Yet fome abide more, others lefs, in Cement: But which abide more, and which lefs, are known with their faid Caufes. Therefore Luna abides Cement more, but Mars lefs, fupsiter lefs than Mars, and Venus lefs than Fuspiter; but Saturn leaft of all!

## CHAP.

## $(224)$

## C H A P. V.

The Examen of Cement, bow it is to be compounded and exercijed.

NOW We will declare the Way of Cementing. Seeing it is known to Us , that Cement is very neceflary, in the Examen of Perfection, We fay it is compounded of inflamable Things. Of this kind are all blackening, flying, penetrating, and burning Things; as is Vithiol, Salarmoniac, Flos e Eris, and the ancient Fittile Stome, and a very fmall 2 uiantity (or nothing) of Sulphur, and Mans-Urine, with like acute, and penetrating Things. All thefe are impafted with Kirile Urine, and fpread upon thin Plates of that Body, which you intend fhall be examined by fhis way of Probation. Then the faidoplates mult be laid upon a Grate of Iron included in an Earthen Weffel; yet fo, as one touch not the other, that the vertic of the Fire may have free and equal Accefs to them. Thus the whole muft be kept in Fire, in a frong Earthen Vef$\mathrm{fel}_{3}$, for the face of three days. But here, great Caution is required, that the Plates may be kept fire-hot, but not melt. After the third Day, you will find the Plates cleanfed from all Impurity, if the Body of them was perfect:

## (225)

perfect: if not, they will be wholly corrupted, and burnt in the Calcination.
Some expofe Plates of Mctal to Calcination, without a compofition of Cement, and they are purified in like manner, if the Body be of Perfection: if not, they are totally confumed. Yet in this laft Examen they need a longer fpace of time, that are thuis purified by the only inflamation of Fire, than thofe that are examined by the Judgment of Cement.
And feeing the Nature of Luna differs not much from the Nature of Sol, therefore by a certain neceffary way of $A d n i$ nitration, it refts with it in the Tryal of Cement. And there is no Separation of Bodies each from other, in there two kinds of Tryal, unlefs that be occafioned by reafon of the Diverfity of Compofition of their Subffances: becaufe thence refuilts $D i-$ verfity of Fufion, and Spifitude anid Rarity. Which are indeed the Caufes of Separation becaure, by reafon of the ffrong Compopoftion of fome, their Subftance is not corrupted by the Subfance of the Extraneous Body, fecing a Mixtion of them could not be made through their leaft parts. Therefore, in fuch a Commixtion, they muft neceffarily be feparated each from other, without thè total Corruption of the Effence of them. Wherefore, the compleat Adminiffration of imperfect Bodies, is difcerned, when they are by Ingenuity of Preparation found to be of the fame Fufion, Ignition, and Solidity.

CHAP.

## (226)

## C H A P. VI.

## Of Ignition.

IT remains now, that We treat of Ignition. Having declared, that Bodies of greateft Pirfection, with determinate Ignition, are found to receive the Fire, before Fufion of them; therefore we here fay, if our Aim be to find out the compleat Alteration of them, there is a neceflity to bring fuch Bodies to their $\mathrm{Fu}^{-}$ fion. And before thele Bodies of Perfection be fufed, to fee them admit Ignition, with inflamation of a pleafing Celeftine Colour, and this, before their Ignition comes to the Whitenefs of Fire, which the Eye can in no wife difcern.
*Therefore, 'tis manifeft, that the perfect $I g-$ nition of them is (before Fufion) with intenfe Rednefs, and not with Whitenefs, which the Eye cannot behold. For if the adminiftred Bodies be melted, before they arered hot with Fire, they are not in Compleatment. And if they be made Fire hot with labour, and ftrong Expreffon of Fire, their Adminifration is not true: and this indeed, if it happen in fofe Bodies. Becaufe, the fame is only found in Mars. For Ignible Bedies do not cafily in the way of Ireparation, admit Ignition; nor fufible Bodies,

## (127)

Bodios, the right Fufon, which.We find in Bodies perfect according to Nature, If Bodies adminiftred, in their Ignition yield not Flame of a pleafing Celeftine Colour, their AdminiJration is not compleat. And if any part of the Weight, Citopir, Beaity, Ignition, and the like, be found diminifhed, by reafon of the Differencies of the Goodne/s of Preparation, the Indagation of the Artift was not fufficient. Therefore let him make a new Search, until he find his Error no with Ways of Operating correfponding to Durine Goodnefs.
-oiz bas zuoinadsl djiv
rtidy xartogovis sedemin - CHA P. VIL. orls Of Fufzon, or Melting.

IN the Narration of Fufon, We fhall fufticiently difcourfe, according to the Examen of all Bodies by the certain Ignition of them. Therefore We fay, that Fufion with Ignition, is the only Argument of Perfection; yet not with every kind of Ignition, but with Ignition, in which the Body waxeth not altogether White; and with Ignition, in which is not made a dull palenefs of Fire, and in which the Body is not fuddenly melted, or flows not immediately after Innition. For when a Body flows with very finall preflure of a weak Fire, Q 2 either

## (228)

either without $\operatorname{Ig}$ nition, or with a palid $\operatorname{Igniti} \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{c}}$ on; a Body of this Preparation muft needs be a Body of Imperfection: fome one of the ins perfect Bodies, in diminifhed Artifice. - And if a Body after Fufon be not fuffered prefentlys to cool, and its Innition be füderly turned altögether into placknefs, and by reafon of that, lofethitsignition before it waxeth hard, it is not a Body in Compledtment, of what kind foever it be. But this is to be impuied to foferefs, afld that it is one of the kinds of imperfect Bodics.

And if the Ignition of a" Body, before Full on thereof, be made with laborious and violent Exprefion of ftrong Fire, and with a Ray of Brightnefs ineftimable, altogether White and fhining; it is not a Body of Perfection, but a Body of Hardne/s altered. Alfo, if after Fujion thereof, and when taken from the Fire, it be fiddenly hardned, that it flow not, the fulgent Ignition thereof remaining, it is not a Body of Lunar, or Solar Perfection, of what kind and preparation foever the Body adminifired wast bit comes under the Nattre of the Diff rencies of Mars.
Therefore, by the abovefia ris evident, that in fufible Bodies, by the Experiment of them may be found a threefold Ignition, before Liquefaction of their Subftances, viz. one, Ralid; the other, Red and Clear ; and the third moft White, fhiming with a Ray. The firft is of foft Bodies; the fecond, of perfect Bodies; but the

## (229)

the third, of hard Boties; as is proved by Reajon, and Experience. He that defires to fearch out the Degree of all thefe Ignitions, that he may compleatlall fufible Bodies, let him conffder of the fufficiency compleat for the Perfection of Fufroin, and by confidering, recollect the differefice of all the figns of the Degree of Fufion, and fo indeed he will find; otherwire not? This is offered to you for an Exemplar, in all manners of Examination by us determined, and to be determined. And this may fuffice to be foken of Fufion,
mat lmo H A P. VII.
Of themExpofition of Bodies oven the Vapairs af acute Tisinge.

THerefore, profecuting our intended I if${ }^{0}$ courfe, We now declare the Expofition of Bodies over the Vapours of Acute Things, viz. of Things sharp, Saline, and Sower. We fee Bodies of Perfection, expofed over the Vapours of the faid Acute Things, either little or nothing at all to flower, or to emit a moft pleafant Celi.fine Flos. But the pureft Gold flowreth not. Yet Luna, or Sol, not pure, We find to flower, when expofed over the Vapours of Acute Things, and to yield a mort pleafant Celeftine Flos; yet that of Sol is more delightful, than that of Luna. We therefore,

## ( 130 )

by reafon of this, imitating Nature, do in like manner create a Celeftine Colour in prepared Bodies; which Colour is perfected by the Goodress of Argentvive, as is fufficiently declared by us in the precedent:

Therefore, whatfoever prepared Bodies fhall be fee over the Vapours of Acute Things, and not create a Celeftine pleafant Colour, they exif not in the total compleatment of Preparation. There are fome Bodies, which in the Examen of Saline Things, flower in their $\$ u_{-}$ perficies, with a dull red, or dull citrine Colour mixt with Greennefs; of this kind is Mars. Some flower with a dull Greennefs, mixt with a turbid Celeftine Colour; of this kind is Ke nus. Some are found to yield a dull Wbite, and of this kind is Satwrn. And fome a clear White, of which kind 7upiter is. Therefore, the moft perfect Body flowers leaft, or nothing at all; and if it yield any Flos, it is in a long face of time. And indeed, among Bodies wanting the compleatment of Perfection, 7 upiter moff flowly flowreth its Gummofity. Thence, by the Examen of this Magifery, We confider 7 upiter, in the Work of the Greater Order, moft nearly approximate to Perfeetion. And by this Examen it may be known, in what kind of Temperament, the Body confffs; if you rightly confider the Order of thefe Things, which we have declared in this Cbapter: but if you know not this, impute that to the folly of your owniRafhnefs.

CHAP,

## (131)

## CHAP. IX.

## Of the Extinition of Bodies Fire-bot,

$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{E}}$ now fpeak intirely of the Exdmen of Extinction: of which there is a manifold Experience, whereby it is known, whether the Majifery confít in Perfection or not. Therefore, firt if the Body ignited (or reat rod-hot) be extinguifhed in Liquor, and the Lunar yield not a White Colour, and the Solar a Bright Citrine, but is changed into an Alien Colour ; the Alteration is not in compleatment of this Marifery. And if in repeating its Ignition and Extinction, in the Waters of Sa'ts or Allomes, by whatfoever kind of Adminiftration created, it yield a Scoria of affinity to Blacknefs in its Superficies; or if in the Extinction of it in Sulpburs, and from the Extindtion, with often repeated $I_{g n i t i o n, ~}^{\text {, }}$ it vanifh, or infect it felf with a foul Blacknefs; or by compulfion of the Hammer breaks it felf to pieces; the Axtifice of the Work is fallacious. Or if it, with Cementation of the Mixture of Salarmoniack, Verdegreafe, and Boys-Urine, or of Things like in Nature, be expofed to the Fire, and affer the Ignition, and Extinction of it (whether Lunar or Solar) it totally lofe its proper Colour, or create a Scoria, it is manifeft, that the Body doth yet remain in Sophiffick Corruption. Yet We give

$$
(232)
$$

you one certain General Rule, and that as well in thefe plefënt, as in the Examens following ; if among the differencies of PerfeEtion the altered Body fhall change any thing of its Weigkt, or Colour, the Artif hath not rightly, but phantaftically proceeded in his Work: which is a Thing not profitable, but deftructive rather.

## C H A P. X.

Of the Admixtion of burning Sulphur.

LIkewife, by the Mixition of Sulphur is proved, Whether the Majifery confift in Perfection, or not. For by our Experience We find, that Sulphur commixed with Bodies, burns fome more, others lefs:- and by pur Axtifice We have difcerned, that fome retire from its combuftion, and fome not. And hence may be noted the difference between thofe Bodies, diminifhed from Perfection, prepared in a Sophifical compleatment. Therefore, among all Bodies, of whatfoever kind, We find Sol not to be burned by Sulphur. The next to this, leaft burned, isfupiter; then Luna; and after that Saturn; bur Venus more eafily, than all there; and Mars, by reafon of the Oleaginy of Sulphur, is moft eafily burned. Hence 'tis obrervable, that that Body is more burnt, which is lefs nigh to the Nature of the Perfect.

## (233)

Alfo by the Diverfity of Colosirs, after combuftion of Bodies, it may be known, in what kind the altered Body, from the Radix of its own Nature, confifts; becaufe, after the Commixtion of Sulphur, Sol gives an intenfe Citrine, or clear Red Colour; Luna, a black mixt with Celeffine; fupiter, a black Colowr mixt with a fmall Tincture of Rednefs; Saturn a dull black, mixt with much Rednefs, and a livid Colour ; Venus, from the Commixtion of Sulphur, yields a black mixt with livid, if much combuftion of Sulphur hath preceded; but if little combuftion was pre-exiftent, it fhews a moft clean and pleafant Violet Co lour; but Mars, in every kind of combuftion, creates a moit black dull Colour.

Likewife, in Bodies is obferved a Diverfity, after their Reduction from the combuftion of Sulphur. Some do indeed return; but others, by the expreffion of Fire, with the Sulphur recede from the Reduction, either totally, or the greater Quantity of them: fome into Bodies of their own Nature; others return, from the combuftion, into Bodies other than of their own Nature. Sol and Luna return, from the combution of Sulphur, into the Nature of their proper Body; but fupiter and Saturn recede. Jupiter recedes totally, or its greater part ; Saturn not totally ; yet fometimes a greater, fometimes a leffer part of it, is deftroyed. The Diverfity of thefe is, by reaton of the Nature of Things and Bodies, and by

## (234)

reafon of the different Adminiftration of them in the Work of Preparation. For it happens, that fupiter is deftroyed, by the fudden force of Fire in Reductian; but both fupitir and Sa-, rurn are preferved by fucceflive and gentle Reduction. Yet the Reduction of them rather tends to the Nature of an alien, than of the proper Body. That is to fay, the Reduction of Fupiter is converted into clear Antimony; but of Satwrn, into a dull coloured Antimony, as We have found by proper Experience. Venus is diminifhed, in the Impreffion of Fire of Reduction; and this happens more to Mars, than to Venus. Venus in its Reduction is ponderous, of a dull Citrine Colour, and foft, partaking of Blacknefs, with Aurgmentation of the Weight of its Body. Therefore, by thefe, may be found out the Nature of all Bodies, that are altered.

## C HAP. XI.

## Of Calcination, and Reduction.

O
F the Examen of the Reiteration of Caicination and Reduction We are now to speak. Therefore We fay, that Bodies are found to be of Perfection, in the Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction, by their differencies of Goodnefs, if they lofe nothing of their Colour, Weight, Quantity, or Brightnefs;

## (235)

(of which great care is to be taken) how much foever the Multiplicity of thofe Operations fhall be reiterated upon them. Accordingly, if by repeating the Calcination, and Redaction from the Galxes, of altered Metals of every kind, they lore any Thing in their differencies of Goodnefs; it is to be fuppofed, that the edxtif hath fophiftically followed his Inveftigation. Wherefore habituate your relf to there Works, that you may know them.
$\therefore 2$ git briC H P. XII.
Of the eafie Sufception of Argentvive. IT is now undeniably manifeft to you, that Bodies containing the greateft Quantity of Argentvive, and Bodies of Perfection. Wherefore, it is to be fuppofed, that thofe Bodies are more nigh to Perfection, which more amicably imbibe Argentvive. The fign of this is, the eafie Sufception of Argentvive by a Solar or Lunar Body of Perfection. For this fame Reafon, if a Body altered do not eafily receive Argentvive into its Subfance, it muft needs be very remote from the Compleatment of Perfection.

## C H A P. XIII.

A Recapitulation of the whole Art. EAving handled the Experiences of the Caufes of the fufficiency of this Madiftery, according
cording to the Exizency of our propored Difconife, it remains, that We fhonld now in one Cbapter come to the Compleatment of this whole Divine Work; and briefly fpeaking, contrack the difperfed Wadiftery into one sum, in general Heads. Therefore we fay, the Sum of the whole Intention of the Work is no other, than that the stone (khown in its Chapters) fhould be taken, and with inftance of Labrur, Sublimation of the firt Degree, repeated upon it: for by this it will be cleanfed from corrupting. Impurity. And the Perfection of Sublimation is, the Subtiliation of the Stone by it, until it can come to the ultimate purity of Subtilety, and lafly be made Volatile, This being done, by the Way of Eivation it muft be fixed, until it can reft in the Afperity of Fire. Hercin confits the Meafure of the Secand Degrec of Prepariation. The Stone is likewive adminiftred in the third, which confifts in the ultimate Compleatment of Frepal vation; and that is this: You muft make the now fixed Stone, by the ways of Sublimation Wolatile, and theVolatile fixed; and the Fixed, Difolued; and the Diffolved again Volatile, and the Volatile again Fixed, until it flow and alter $_{2}$ into Solifick, and Lunifick, with certain Compleatment.

From the Reiteration of Ireparation of this third Degree, refult's the Multiplication of the Goodnes of Alteration of the Medicine. Therefore, from the Diverfity of the Work repeated Upon the Stone, in its Digrees, refults the Di-

## (237)

## (238)

Therefore, let not the son of Learning de= pair: for if he feek it, he may find the fame, with the Inveftigation of the Motion of his proper Nature, not of Doctrine. Becaufe, he that feeks by the goodnefs of his Indigftry finds the fame; but he, who feeks the fanse following Books only, will very flowIy attain to this mof pecious Art. For We publifhed this Art found by Us only, for our felves only, not for others, although it be moft true, and altogether certain. Therefore, We invite to this Art the Prudent only, and (by Ingenvities taught by Us) expofe to them the way of Inveftigation. For We writ down the fame being found, together with the Way of its. Inviention, and the Ingemuities of Mertbods, for none, but our felves. Wherefore let the well-minded Artificer exercife himfelf by thofe Precepts, which We have delivered; and he will greatly rejoyce when he hath found the Gift of the MogF High God. Thefe may fuffice to be fpoken, touching the Difquifition of this fublime Art.

The End of the Second Book of Geber, Of the Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfect Magiftery.

## GEBER

## (239)

## GEBER ,

The Arabian Prince and Philolopher,

His Book, Of the INVENTION of VERIT', OR,

PERFECTION,

## C H A P. I.

Of the $\sqrt{2} x$ Properties of Things, from which the Medicine is extracted.

WE have in our Volumes confidered, not only by the Secret Properties of Natural Principles, but alfo by proper Experience, and the truly certain Inveftigation of our Invention, that thofe Things, from which our Medicine is extracted, have in themfelves thefe Froperties of உualities, in tranfmuting Bodies. Firft, they have in themfelves an Earth moft fubtile and incombuftible, altogether fixed with its own proper

## (240)

proper radical Humidity, and apt for fixing. Secondly, they have an Airy and Fiery $H_{u}$ midity, fo uniformly conjoyned to that Earth, that if one be volatile, fo is the refidue; and the fame Humidity abides the Fire beyond all Humidities, even to the compleat Termination of its own Infpifation, according to the Indizency of its Compleatment, with Permanency (infeparable from the Earth annexed to it) without Evaporation. Thirdly, The Difpofition of their Natural Humidity is fuch, that by the benefit of its own Oleaginy, in all differencies of its Properties, it fo unctuoufly contemperates the Earth annexed to it, with Converfion of one into the other homogeneally and equally, with fuch an $V_{n i o n}$ and Bond of Conjunction of infeparability, that after the Degree of final Ireparation, it gives good Fufion.

Fourtbly, This Oleaginy is of fo great purity of Effence, and fo Artificially cleanfed from every combuftible, or burning Thing, that it burns not all Bodies, with which it is conjoyned through their leaft parts; but preferves them Ifrom Combuftion. Fifthly, It hath a Tincture in it felf fo clear and fplended, white or red, clean and incombuftible, ftable and fixed, that the Fire cannot prevail againft it to change if, nor fulphureous aduftive, or acute corroding Bodies, corrupt and defile the fame. Sixtbly, The whole Compouid, incerated with its final Compleatment, is of fo

## (241)

great Subtilety and Tenuity of Matter; that after the final Termination of its Decoction, it remains in Projection, of moft thin Fujon like Water; and is of profound Penetration, unto the ultimate Compleatment of the Body permutable, of how great Fixation foever it be. And with its Vicinity, or Afinity, it adheres to its own like, naturally, with infeparable Consolidation againft the Impreffion of Fire; in that very Hour, with its own Spirituality, reducing Bodies to Volatility.

## C HAP. XVI.

## Of the Seven Properties of the Medicine!

THere being confidered, We find by Our Inveffigation feveral Properties of Things neceflary and opportune in our Stone; and they are thefe: Oleaginy, Tenuity of Matter, Affinity, Radical Humidity, Glearne/s of Purity, a fixing Earth, and Tincture.

The firt Property of $D$ ferencies of the Medicine is Oleaginy, in Projection giving UniverSal Fufon, and Afpertion of the Matter. For, the firft thing which is neceffary after Project $i$ on of the Medicine, is the fildden and convenient Fufion of the Medicine it felf, which is perfected and rendred vifoous with Mineral Oleaginy.

R
The

## (242)

The fecond Property, is, Tennity of the Matter, or the Spirittual Subftance thereof, flowing very thin in its Fufion, like Water penetrating to the profundity of the Body alterable; becaufe immediately after $E$ ufion, the Ingreffion thereof is neceffary.

The third Property, is Afinity (or Vicinity) between the Elixir, and the Body to be tranfmuted, giving adherency in the Obviation and Retention of its like; becaufe immediately after Ingrefs of the Medicine, Adberency is convenient and neceffary.

The fourth Property, is Radical Humidity. fiery, congealing, and confolidating the Parts retained, with Adberency of its own like, with the $V_{\text {nion }}$ of all Co-like Parts infeperably for ever; becaufe, after Adberency, Confolidation of the Parts, with their Radical, vifcous, and neceffary Humidity, is opportune.

The fifth, is a Mundificative Clearnefs of $P u$ rity, giving evident Splendor, in the Combuftion exiftent, not burning. For, after Confolidation of the purified Parts, it is left to the Aitual Fire, to have power of burning all extraneous Superflizities, not confolidated. Wherefore Purification follows, and is neceffary.

The fixth Property, is a Fixing Earth, temperate, thin, fubtile, fixed, and incombuftible, giving permanency of Fixation in the Solution of the Body adhering with it, ftanding and perfevering againtt the force of Fire: for

## (243.)

for immediately after Purification, Fixation is neceffary, and opportunesi

The fexenth Property, is Tinct ure giving as fplendid and perfect Colose White; or intenfly: Gitrine, and bunification, Or Solifecut ion of Baro dies to be tranfmuted; becaule after Fixation en a fplendid 1 tincture, and Gotann tinging ianan ther Body, or a Tincture colouring the Masz ten Convertible into true Siluer, or Gotd (yith all its certain and known differencies, is abots



 The Divifion of this Book info gollf
 - Coording to the Exigeticy of Anton We have difputed againft Men denying $A x t_{s}$ and have difcourfed of XVatseal Principles, which are according to the Intention of 2 Ne ture, in the Procreation of Metals; and of Bodies, and their Procreations, and Preparations; and laftly of the Medicines, and Examinations of the fame Bodies tranfmuted, whether the Compleatment of them ftands in PerfeEtion; all which hath been done by Us , in our Book intituled, The Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfect Magiftery. And there We have written the Way of the Invention of Art, and our In$\mathrm{R}_{2}$ genious

## (244)

gevious Works, which We have feen, and touch: ed: But here, in this Book, We will treat of the Fivention of Perfection, and in a fpecial manner declate thofe Things, which are neceflary in this our Magiftery; and the Way of Preparing the fame, with their weight and meafure, and Probation certain, not conjectus rall.
OHe Intention is to divide this little Book into Four Particles; and in the Firft fufficiently to treat of Middle Minerals, and their Preparations; that they may be aptly difpofed in the Extraction of Spirits, and imperfect Bodies: in the Second, of the Mundifications of Spirits, and intire Preparations of the fame: in the Third, of the diverfe Preparations of imperfect Bodies, according to the Exigency of the Compleatment of the Work: and in the Fourth of all Medicines efpecially, for tranfforming every Bodj into Sol and Luna, with Projection, Weight, and Meafure, according to the Exigency of Neceffity for Compleatmens of the Work.
$\qquad$ 3*以CR2723

## (245)

## The Firf Particle.



Of the spreparation of Middle Minerals.

COmmson Salt is diffolved in clear Fountain Water, and diftilled through a Filter, and afterwards congealed in an Earthen Veffel, or in a Veffel of Lead, or other Metal. SalePeter is diffolved in Fountain Water, diftilled through a Filter, and congealed in a Veffel of Glafs, that it may there be cryftalized. Salt-nitre is fo prepared, viz. it is diffolvedin clear Fountain Water, filtred, ơc. Salt-Gem is diffolved, ecc. as before, and congealed in an Earthen-glazed Veffel. True Salt-Alkali is made of Zoza (or Soda) diffolved, filtred, and the Solution boyled away to one third part, and then the Salt, in a fhort time fettles to the Bottom in Cryftals; and fo it is prepared. Some do alfo make Salt-Alkali, thus: They take li6. 5. of Ahbes of Heartscafe, and lib. 1. of 2nicklime, and by boyling in Water they make a Lixivium, which they filter and congeal; this labour they reiterate once, and it is prepared. Salammoniac is made of five parts of Mans Urime, and one part R 3

## (746)

of his Sweat, one part of Common-Salt, and half a part of the Soot of Woods, thefe being boyled together into Confumption of the Hu midity, from the remainder fublime a true and profitable Salammoniac: this again diffolve into Sweat, and fublime it from Common-Salt once; then it is prepared. Salt of Tartar is made of the calcined Feces of Wine diftilled, the Tartar being diffolved from them, and congealed : fo it is prepared. Salt of Vrine is likewife made of the calcined Feces of $V$ rime diftilled, and this is again diffolved in its own Water, and congealed, fo it is prepared; and is of great Emoliment and Use.

Many men diverAy treat of the Preparations of Salts ; but We, by our Invention, have found, that thefe preparations of salts are more fhort, more fubtile, and more profitable for our purpofe; feeing from all Things truly calcined, Salts are extracted by Solution, which by the above-alleadged Wey muft be prepared: Therefore it fufficeth Us to pafs them by, there being more ufeful Glafly or Roch-Allom hath a twa-fold way of Preparation: one for wafhing calcined Bodies, and the other for fubliming Spirits. Afterthe firt Wayp it is thus prepared: Diffolve it in clear FountainWater, diftill, it through a Filter, and boyl it to a third part; this Part put in Glazed Difhes; and it will fertle round about the Sides of the Veffels, and in the Bottom: fo you will have prepared Cryfatline Allom. The fécond

## (247)

Way is this: Boyl the Allom in an Eavtbem $V$ effel, until the Humidity vanifh, and you find it Spongious, white and light; then is it prent: pared for Sublimations, and other diverfe Opers rations. Plumous Allom is diffolved and cont gealed as the former; and fo it is prepared,

Now, it is expedient to feak of the Preparations of Atraments, feeing that is a Thing very neceffary; becaufe We find a neceffary $V_{S}$ of them in Tinctures, and Ligaments of Spirits, and other Things, which appertain to the Work. Black-Atrament is diffolved in boyl ing Water, diftilled through a Filter, and congealed then it is prepared. Copperas is diffolved in diftilled Vinegar, clarified by filtring, and congealed: fo it is clean. Romian. Vitrof. needs notany other Preparation, than only (in fome cales) to be held in a moderate Fire, and rubified,

Morever, it is certain, that diverfe Things neceffary for Us are extracted from imperfect Bodies; which need Preparation, and are helpful in the Cafe: and there are, firf Ceruse of Lead, which is thus prepared: Cerufe of Lead muft be wafhed in diftilled Vinegar, then purged from its more grofs parts; and that which flows out thence as Milk, muft be congealed in the sun, and it is prepared. The Preparation of Spanis White, Tin, and Minium, is after the fame manner: For they muft be wathed in diftilled Orine, and pre-R 4
pared

## (248)

pared as Ceruffe; then they are fit for ufe. Verdegreece is dilfolved in diftilled Vinegar, and rubified, being exactly congealed with moft gentle Heat of Fire; and then it is prepared and fit for the Work. Crocus of Iron is diffolved in diftilled Vinegar, and clarified by Filter: this Red Water being congealed, yields you a Crocus fit for your purpofe, 压s iftum (or Copper calcined) ground to powder, and wafhed with diftilled Vinegar, after the fame manner as We taught in the Preparation of Cernfs; will be of ufe to you. Lithargiry diffolved in diftilled Vinegar, muft be clarified and congealed; for $f 0$ it is well prepared; Yet you may again diffolve it as other Things above-noted. Alfo you may ufe them diffolved and congealed: and in this is a profound Inveftigation. Antimony is calcined, diffolved, clarified, congealed, and ground to powder; fo it is prepared. Lapis Lazuli (or the Lazure Stone) is calcined, and when ground to Powder wafhed, and it is purified The Stone $H_{\text {amatitis, }}$ is heat red hot, and often extingufhed in Bulls-Gall. Bolearmenac is ground and diffolved as Ceruffe, and then congealed. Cinaber muft be fublimed once from CommonSalt, and foit is prepared. Tystia is diffolved in diftilled Vinegar, having been firft calcined, and fo it is well prepared.

## (249)

## The Second Particle.

## C H A P. V.

Of the Mundifications, or Cleanjing of Spirits.

IN the firft Particle We fufficiently treated of thofe things, which (in our certain Invention) feemed unto Us neceffary for the Preparation of spirits and Bodies. Here We now intend to inlarge our Difcourfe, touching the Sublimation, or Preparation of Spirits of every Species, according to the Indigeney of the Compleatment of our Magiftery. But do not you deviate from this Doctrine of our Invention, which, in profound Meditation, and in Works, We fee very neceffary for $\mathrm{us}_{\mathrm{s}}$, and moft certain. Here We fearch out the Weights, and the fecial Way of preparing and fubliming them, with Experience altogether certain: and firft begin with the Preparation of Sulphur, and its Compeer; and fo of others in their Order.

## (250)

## C H A P. VI.

## Of the Preparation of Sulphur.

GRind clear and gummofe sulphurvive to a moft fubtile Powder, which boyl in a Eixivium made of Afhes of Hearteafe, and Quick-kime, gathering from off the fuperficies its oleaginous Combuftibility, until it be dife cerned to be clear. This being done, fite the whole with a ftick, and then warily take off that, which paffeth out with the Lixiviw, leaving the more grofs parts in the bot-i tom. Permit that Extratt to cool a little, and upon it pour a fourth part of its own 2uantity of diftilled Vinegar, and then will the whole fuddenly be congealed as Milk, Remove as much of the clear Lixizium as you can; but dry the refidue with gentle Fire, and keep it.

In adminitration of the Feces, obferve this Method. For every one pound of this prepared Sulphur, take of Scales of Iron well calcined to rednefs, lib. I. of Roch-Allom alla well calcined, lib. r. and of Common-Salt prepared, half a pound. Incorporate all there well, by grinding together with Vinegar, that the whole may be liquid; which then boyl, firring it, until it be all very black. Then

## (251)

dry, and grind it to a fine Powder, which put into an Aludel with a large Cover, and let the Covir of the Alembeck have a large and great Zone (or Girdle) for Confervation of the Spirits elevated: the Aludel it felf muif be of the height of one Foot and half, that the Hrat may not touch the Zone of the Alembeck. This being done, fublime as We taught you in our Book, of the sum of Perfection, \&c. But gather what thall be denfe (or clofe compact) in the Zone; and calt away the light pulverizable Flos, which afcends above it, and adheres to the fides of the $A$ lembeck: for it is combuftible, defiled, and defiling. Keep the denfe Matter fublimed, by it felf, in a Phial, and coct it upon A/bes fo long, as until its combuftive Humidity be gradually exterminated. Then preferve it clean for it is perfectly cleanfed.

## C H A P. VII.

## Of the Preparation of Arfnick.

AFter its Compeer Arfnick is beaten to Powder, it muft be boyled in Vinegar, and all its combuftible Fatnefs extracted, and it then dryed. Then Rx. of Copper, calcined, lib. I. Of Allom calcined $\frac{2}{2}$ a pound, and of Common-Salt prepared as much as of the Allom.

## (252)

lom. Mix thefe with your Arfrick prepared. and having ground all well together, moytten the Mixture with diffilled Vinegar (that it may be liquid) and boyl the fame, as you did in Sulphur; and then fublime it in an Aludel (without an Alembeck) of the height of one Foot. Gather what afcends white, denfe, clear, and lucid, and keep it; becaufe it is fufficiently prepared for the Work.

## C H A P. VIII. <br> Of the Preparation of Argentvive:

Sublime Arsentvive thus: R. Of it lib. i. of $V_{\text {itriol }}$ rubified, lib. ij. Of Roab-Allom calcined, lib, $j$. of Common. Sal, lib. is. and of Salt-Peter one fourth part. Incorporate alt together, and fublime : and gather the Wbite, Denje, and Ponderous, which fhall be found about the Sides of the $V_{\text {effel }}$, and keep it, as We have appointed of other Things. But if, in the firft Sublimation, you fhall find it turbid, or unclean (which may happen, by reafon of your own Negligence) again fublime it with the fame Feces, and referve it for ufe.

CHAP.

## (253)

## CHAP. IX.

## Of the Preparation of Marchafite.

SPread Marchafite ground to Powder, a fingers thicknefs over the Bottom of a large Aludel, and collect the Sulphur firft with gentie Fire. When that is afcended, take off the Head (or Alembeck) and having applyed another, augment the Fire; then, that which obtains the Place of Argentuive, afcends, as We have fully defrribed in our Sum of Pcrs fection.

## С H A P. X 。

## Of the Preparation of Tutia, of.

PuT pulverized Tutia into an Aludel, and with the Adminiftration of great Ignition fublime it, and it is prepared.

Salammoniac is fublimed from Common- Salt, as in the Praxis of Salts We have declared ₹o you.

- Argentvive is prepared moft red, thus: -Rx. of Mercury, lib. j. of Vitrial rubified, lib.ij, - and Salt-peter, lib, j. Mortifie the Mercury with q月. there,

$$
(254)
$$

thefe, and then fublime it from Roch-Allom, and Salt-Peter, in equal weights. This is a great Secret of our Invention, which is not to be omitted.

But the Confideration of Feces is to beobferved in Sublimation of Sulphur, and its Compeer: for Sulphur fublimed from the Calx of Copper is more whitened, than when fublimed from the calx of Iron. The like is to be judged of Arfnick: for it is fublimed more red from Iron. Thefe may allo be fublimed from Vitriol and Allom calcined, and permixed with Common-Sale, and Salt-Peter. Thus have We fufficiently treated of the Artifical, hot meen Preparations of Spirits.

## The Third Particle of this Book.



## C H A P. XI.

 How Bodies ougbt to be prepared. OUR Third Patricle declares the compleat Preparation of irriperfect Bodies. For We have found out the Way how they fould be prepared, fo as to be perfeated (as to the Compleatment of the firft or fecond Order ) by themfloes, without Medicine. This We intend to frew; and fecondly the Proparation of them for receiving Modicine, white or red.CHAP.

## (255)

## CHAP. XII.

## Of the Preparation of Saturr.

CAlcine Satarn fluxed with Common-Salt prepared, ftirring it continually with an Iron Spatula, until it be turned to ASpes. Co ot it for one Day natural, and let it be a little fi-ery-hot, but not much : then compleatly walh it with Sweet Water; afterward calcine it for three Days, until it be red within and without. If you would have it be prepared for the White, imbibe it with the Witter of white Allom, and reduce it with Oyt of Tarter, or its Salt. But if for the Red, imbibe it with Water of Crocus of Iron, and of Verdegreece aforefaid ; and reduce it with Salt of Tartar as before. Reiterate this Labour, as often as thall be needful.

$$
\quad \mathrm{CHAP} \text { XIII. }
$$

## Of the Preparation of Jupiter.

CAlcine Fupiter as Saturn, and whiten its Calx for three Days, as in Saturn We faid. But fee you err not in its Rediction: becaufe that

## (256)

that is difficult, unlefs it be made in their Furnace, who reduce by Cineritiums, or Cements; then "tis done with eafe.

Know you, O Scarcher of this our Art, that We have plenarily defcribed in this Book the Preparations of Reductible Feces: for this whole Book is practical, compiled with certain Invefitgation. But in our Sum of Perfection We obferved another fyle more philofophical; that being Theorical, We, here Theorically defcribed the whole Art, but in this, that is meerIy Practical, We have fet down the Praxis of the fame compleatly.

But that the Artif may not err, let him joyn that Body, which he would reduce, in equal parts, with that by which he would make Reduction, and co-unite the divided Calx. Yet in Tinctures there is another Conjideration. For the Matter tinging muft be multiplied upon the Matter to be tinged, until the Tincture appear, which you thall confider in the Body, or Medicine.

After you fhall have reduced thefe two Leads, and found their Colour, splendour, and allother things according to your own Wi/h, perhaps they will want Ignition ; therefore, that you may attain your Intentention in that alfo, begin thus: Diffolve Tutia calcined, and Tin calcined; mix both Solutions, and with that Water imbibe the Calx of Tin, time after time, until the Calx hath imbibed an eighth part of the Tutia; then reduce it into body, and you

## (257)

will find it to have Ignition, and that well indeed: if not, reiterate the fame Labour; until due Ignition be acquired.

We will fet down all Waters diffolutive of Spirits and Bodres, in the End of this Book; and every one of thefe according to its own kind : and wonder not, that We have difperfed the fecial Things pertinent to this Praxis, in diverfe Volumes, feeing We endeavour to hide the Art from evil Men. With Talk, or Mercsry precipitated (or more profitably) with pure Luna, dednced to this by calcining and diffolving, We acquire the compleat 1 gnition and Hardnefs of thefe two Bodies, with unutterable flendour. Yet you Thould here know, that Speculation only, which is very available in our Sum of Perfection, profits little in this prefent Invention: but to grind, to affate, to inhumate, to calcine, to make to flow, to deftroy, to conftruct, and to cleanfe Bodies, are effectual Works; for with there Keys, you may open the occult Inclofures of our Arcanum, and without them you fhall never be called to the Banquets of this kind of Rarieties. Deftroy without Anger, and you thall compleat your Workwith foy:

## $(258)$

## C HAP. XIV. <br> Of the Preparation of Mars.

PRepare Mars thus: Grind one pound of the Filings thereof, with half a pound of Arfinck fablimed. Imbibe the Mixture wixture with the Water of Salt-Peter, and Salt-Alkali, reiterating this Imbibition thrice; then make it flow with violent Fire, and you will have your Iron white. Repeat this $\mathrm{La}-$ bour, until it flow fufficiently, with peculian Dealbation.

## C H A P. XV.

> Of the Preparation of Venus.

THE Purgation of Venus is twofold, one for the White, and the other for the Red, For the White it is thus: Calcine Venus with Fire only, as We fhewed in our Sum of Perfection. R. Venus thus calcined, grind, I. lib. of it with four Ounces of Arynick fublimed, and imbibe the Mixture three or four times with the Water of Lithargiry, and reduce the whole with Salt-Peter, and Oyl of Tartar; and

## (259)

and you wil find the Body of Venus white and fplendid, fit for receiving its Medicine.

For the Red, the Preparation of it is thus: Grind one pound of the Filings of Venus, with four ounces of Sulphur; or Cement Plates of Copper with Sulphur, and fo calcine; and wafh the Calcinate with the Water of Salt and ALlom, and then (with Things reducing) reduce into a clean Body apt for the Red TinEture.

There is alfo a third Preparation of it. Calcine it with Fire only, and then diffolve a pare thereof, and likewife diffolve as much of Tutia calcined; joyn both Solutions, and with the fame imbibe the remaining part of the Calx of Venus four or five times. Or you may make this Imbibition with Tutia alone diffolved; provided that more of the Tutia ( than half of the Calx is ) be imbibed in the faid Calx. This being done, reduce with Things reducing, and you will have the Body of $V_{V-}$ nus clean and fplendid; which with a little help may be brought to an higher State, if you be a true Searcher of the Truts.

There is likewife a fourth Preparation therea of, and that is thus: Of it, by it felf calcined, I mean with Fire only, you may make an Intenfe Greennefs, which is called the Flos of Copper. Diffolve this Greennefs with diftilled Finegar, and then congeal it; afterward, with Things reducing reduce the Congelate, which when reduced will be apt for many Things, if

## (260)

Your Inveffigation in like Works given by Us, hath not been too remifs. For We compofed this Book, that it might be Introductory to Our Sum of Perfection; or in the abfence of that, be a final Conclufion of the Whole, for the Compleatment of either Medicine. Becaufe here We pofit the the Practice gradatim, but there the Theory of our Speculation, difpofed of in a way more General, withmanifeft Demonftrations.

The fourth Particle of this Book.

С Н A P. XVI.
Of Medicines.

ACcording to the Order of the Premifes, We will (in this our fourth Particle) again practically fpeak of the Way of Inveftigation, compounding every Medicine, viz. White and Red, according to the Nature and Property of the Body to be tranfmuted, or of Mercury it felf, with all its pertinencies occult and manifeit. And this, in the Second, or Third Order. For this our Book, being it felf intituled, Of the Invention of Verity, contains nothing that is Sophiftical. Wherefore We will begin to fpeak firf of White Elixirs.

CHAP:

## (26í)

## - C HA P. XVII.

Of White Medicines for Jupiter, and Saturn.

AWhite Medicine for 7 upiter prepared: Rx of mof pure Luna, lib. I. of Living Mercury, lib. 8. Amalgamate thefe rogether; then wafh the Amalgama with diftilled Vinegar, and Common-Salt prepared, until it acquire a Celeftine or Lazure Colour. Which being done, extract as much of the Mercury as you can, by ftrongly expreffing the Mixture through a thick Cloath. Then add of Sublimate Mercury double the Weight of your Luna, and grind them well together; afterward coct the Mixture in a Phial firmly clofed for one Day and Night, then take out the Matter, grind it, and again Coct the fame; then break the Veffel, and reparate that which is fublimed from the Inferiour Reddifo Powder. But take heed of giving too great Fire, for that would caufe the whole to flow into one black Mass. Put the Powder upon a Parphery Stone, and adjoyn to it two parts of Am moniac prepared, and one part of Mercuxy fublimed, grind all very well together, and imbibe the Mixture with the Water of SaltAlkali, or the Water of salt-Peter (if you

## (262)

find not $Z o z a^{*}$, or $Z$ oda) and

* Salt-Alkali when imbibed, put it to be made of Zoda, diftilled with gentle Fire, by which Extract the whole Water, fo that what remains in the Bottom may be as melted Pitch: then revert the fame Water upon it; and this do thrice, repeating the fame labour. This being done, take out the Matter, grind it upon a Stone, and dry it very well. Afterward ?mbibe it with rectified or dryed Oyl of Eggs; or with Oyl of Salt-Alkali, or Peter, or Tartar, until it flow with ingrefs; and project one part upon five of Tin prepared, and it will be Luna perfect in the fecond Order, without Error.

Alfo another Medicine upon 7 upiter. $\mathrm{F}_{x}$. Talk calcined and grind it with as much as it felf is of Salammoniac, and fublime it three or four times; and diffolve into Water, wherewith imbibe Luna calcined (as you did in the firft Medicine) fo often, as until it hath drunk in as much as its own Weight is; and give ingrefs to it with the Oyls aforefaid, and project one part upon ten Parts of 7 upiter prepared, and you will fee your Intent compleatly anfwered.

A third Nedicine of fupiter is made with one part of Luna diffolved in its own Water (viz. of the Sitlicidy of Copper, and SaltPeter) as in the End is declared; with which muft be adjoyned two parts of Talk diffolved or of Iutia calcined and diffolved: then re
ceiving

## (263)

ceiving the Wrater off by Diffillation three or four times, congeal, and incerate with $A r f-$ nick fublimed, until it flow and have ingrefs. Of this project one part upon eight parts of Tupiter prepared. If you would project there Medicines upon saturn prepared for the White, diminifh sativrn in its three Days, and do as you did in fupiter.

## CH A P. XVIII.

Of Solar Medicines for Jupiter and Saturn.

HE firf Solar Medicine is thus made. Mercury, and as in Luna exprefs the Mercuvy through a Cloath; then grind it with twice fo much as it felf is of Common-Salt prepared and fet the whole over a gentle Fire, that the remaining Mercury may recede. Extract the Salt with fweet Water, and dry the Calx, from which fublime as much of Salammoniac, reverting the fublimed Salt upon it four times; then. diffolve it in the Water of Vitriol, and Peter, and famenous Allom, as is taught in the end of this Book. Likewife diffolve Crocus made of Iron by Calcination, or Copper calcined Red. Joyn there Waters in equal parts draw off the water by Diffillation, and revert

## (264)

it upon it four times. Lafly, Dry the Matter, and imbibe it with Oyl of Tartar redified (as in the end of this Book) untilit flow as wax, and tinge four parts into Gold Obrizon.

The fecond is made with Sol diffolved (as in the firf) and a like quantity of Greennefs. made of Copper calcined, and diffolved, being both mixed, and incerated; by diftilling and reiterating, and in the end incerating with Sulpher prepared, until it flow as wax, and tinge eight parts of Saturn Pplendidly.

The third is made of Gold diffolved, and Sulphur diffolved, and of the aforefaid Greennefs diffolved, and thefe mixt and prepared ( as in the fecond) and laftly incerated with the Oyl of Hairs prepared, or of Eggs, for the way is one; and one part of this falls upon ten of Saturn. There Medicines may alro be projected upan 7 upiter prepared for the Red, and fo it will be a moft fplendid perfevering Matter, as the finef work, according to its Degree. For thefe Medicines alter. in the fecond Order, as We faid.

## C H A P. XIX.

Of Wbite Medicines for Venus and Mars.
NOW We come to the Medicines of $\mathbb{V}_{e}$ nus and Mars; and firft We thall fpeak

0 ith
of filas
gind tif
pared,
andin.
Litkry
thithat
ot it the
in othe
coreman
pratel,
A feo
and des
mixis, $d$
tityof
fons 1
ATh
andof
Withit
tity of
thice
theie B

## (265)

Of the Medicines of thefe for the White. Re of Silver as above calcined, one part, and grind the fame with two parts of Arfnick prepared, and one part of Mercury precipitate; and imbibe the whole with Water of Salt-peter, Lithargiry, and Ammoniac, in equal parts, until it hath drunk in its own Weight of thatWater; then dry and incerate with White Oyl, as in others you have done, until it flow, and one part fall upon four of Venus or Mars prepared.

A fecond Medicine is made of Luna calcined, and as much of Tupiter calcined and diffolved; mix, dry, and incerate with double their quantity of Arrnick fublimed, until the Medicine flows well.

A Third is made of Luna calcined, as above, and of $A r$ rick and Sulphur fublimed and ground with it, and then fublimed with a likequantity of Salammoniac. This Sublimation repeat thrice, and then project one part upon fix of there Bodies prepared.

## C H A P. XX.

## Of Red Medicines for Venus and Mars.

A Solar Medicine is thus made. Bx of Tutia, lib. 1. Calcine and diffolve it in the Water of Vitriol and Peter ; then, with that Waterimbibe the Calx of Sol, that it may drink in double

## (266)

double its own Weight of the fame Water. Afcerward by diftillation receive the Water from it, and revert it upon the Calx four times. Laftly, incerate with the Oyl of Hairs, or of Bulls-Gall, and Verdigreefe prepared, and it will be excellent, pure and laudable. But do you direct your Hands according to our Sayings, otherwife you Study in vain; and in you Heart receive dur Intention (expreffed in our Wolumes (for fo doing you will difcern, that we have made a true fearch.

## 

 an A P. XXI.Of a Medicine of the tbird Order, for the White.

HEnce We arcend to the degree of the third Order, FirftWe will treat of the Lunare Medicine, as well for perfecting imperfect Bob dies, as for Coagulating Mercury it felf inta true Luma. Therefore diffolve Luna calcined, in folutive water, as before; which being done, coct it in a Pbial with a long Neck, the orifice of which muft be left unftopt, for one day only, until a third part of the Water be confumed! This being effected, fetit with its Veffel in a coldiplace, and then it converts to finall fufible Stones, like Cryfall. This is Silver reduced to our Mercury, fixed and fu-
fible;

## (267)

fible ; of which Rx four Ounces; of White Arfnick prepared, 6 Ounces, and of Sulphur prepared 2 Ounces. Mix all together, well grinding them with Salt-peter, and Ammoniac. Then put the Mixture into a Phial with a long Neok, keeping the fame in Heat for a Weck, and in that time the Matter will be hard as Pitch. This take out, and again incerate the third time, and within three days you will find it an Oylin Flux. When the Veffel is cold break it, and take what you find therein, which will be in a Lump fixed, and flowing as Wax. This is the firt Degree. Again, Take as much as before of New Matter, and joyn the fame with this Ferment, and do as before, and confequently a third and fourth time. Thus doing, you will find a Medicine, which is great and excellent in Goodnefs: for one part of it falls upon ten of every Body, or of Mercury, and convertsit into true Luna. Keep this Stone, and confiderately ruminate of what We havetaught in our Summe of Perfection, and you will attain to higher Things, For our purpofe was not in one only Volume to demonftrate all Things; but that Book thould declare Book, and expound the fame

## (268)

## CHAP. XXII.

Of a Solar Medicine of the Third Order.
He Solar Medicine is of Sol diffolved and prepared after the manner of Luna's Treparation, to which you muft add of Sulpbur diffolved three Parts, and of Arfick one part (as in the end is fhewed) through all Things doing, as in the Lunar Chapter; and it will be a Medicine tinging every Body, and Mercury it felf, into true Sol, or better, according to the way now fhewed.

Read and perufe our Summe of Perfection, and you will find the Method of the Regimen there prefcribed, by which you may tinge to Infinity, if you poffers a fharp and good Wit, and be not mored this way and that way with the divers ambiguous Sayings of Philofopbers. For they all tend to the one Perfection, by Us fufficiently defribed to you. You may make Tryal, if you be able; if not forbear ; becaufe you will fuftain Lofs and reap nothing but Emptinefs.

## (269)

## C H A P. XXIII.

## Of Solutive Waters and Incerative Oyls.

SOn of Doctrine, fearch out Experiments, and ceafe not ; becaufe in them you may find Fruit a Thoufand-fold. For We writ this Book only for you, which We are willing to compleat with certain waters and $\mathrm{Oy} l_{\text {s }}$, very neceflary in Our Magifery: With thefe We fhall conclude our Book of the Invention of Perfection. And firf We fhall begin with Our Difolutive Water, of which We made Mention in Our Summe of Perfection, when We fpeak of Diffolution with the Acuity of VVaters.

Firft Rx of Vitriol of Cyprus, lib 1 . of Saltpeter, lib. B. and of famenous Allom one fourth part; extract the VVater with Rednefs of the Alembeck (for it is very Solutive) and ufe it in the before alleadged Chapters. This is alfo made much more acute, if in it you fhall diffolve a fourth part of Salammoniac ; becaufe that diffolves Gold, Sulphur, and Silver.

Our other Philofophical Cerative VVater, is this: Rx Oyl diftilled from the VVhites of Eggs, grind it with half fo much of Salt-peter, and of Salammoniac, equal parts, and it will be very good. Or mix it with Salt-Alcaly, and diftill as before. And the more you reiterate
this

## (270)

this Labour, the better it incerates. Or, conls joyn the aforefaid $O y l$, with $O y l$ of Tartar, and thence diftill a VVbite Incerative $\mathrm{Oy} l$.

A Red Incerative Oyl is thus made: Px Oylof the Yolks of Eggs, or of Humane-Hairs, to which adjoyn as much of Salammoniac, and diftill the Muxture; repeat this Difillation three times, and it will be a moft red Incerative oyl.

Oyl of Verdigreefe is made, when Verdigreefe is diffolved in Water of Salammoniac, and when with the fame congealed, the Oyl of Eggs is mixed, the Mixture diftilled, and the Difillation thrice repeated. For fo operating, you will have the Oyl of Verdigreefe apt and profitable for Incerating.

Oyl of Gall is made, by extracting an Oyl from Gall, as from Humane Hairs ; through all Things doing as in the other.

I do not fay, that thefe can give a Mineral Radical Humidity, as We proved in Sulphur and Arfnick: but they preferve the Tincture from Combuftion, until it enters, and afterward they flie in augmentation of the Fire, as is elfewhere declared by Us. Whatfoever Artift Thall perfectly and ftudioufly operate, according to Our Sayings contained in this Our Book; he, after Compleatment of his Work, will: find, that We have truly Searched. And in this, Our Book is terminated, which is intituled, Of the Invention of Verity, or Perf ction.
THE END.
(271)

## GEBER,

 The Famous Arabian
## Prince and Philofopher,

 His BOOK, of
# FURNACES 

## The PREFACE, dividing this BOOK into Three Parts.

TTT E bave confidered with a Conjideration not phantafick, That in Our Volumes We bave amply treated of the whole Art. Yet, that We may not be obnoxious to the Cenfure of the Envious, We bave Writ this Book of Furnaces, in wobich We foall deliver the Manual Practice, in Preparations both of Spirits and of Bodies; that Artificers may ibe better attain to the Compleatment of the Work.

Therefore, peeing the ultimate Confideration confifts in the Knowledge of Things

## (272)

Things more nigh, and in the way of Operating ; and Things may be extractedfrom Things, by the Regimen of Fire: and for as mucb as We cannot attain to this, unlefs by Separating Superfluities from the defired Subject, viz. The Combuftibilities, and Terreftreities of Sulphur, defiling every Body; hence it is, that We intend Firft to treat of all the vVayes of Operating; as namely, what the Furnace is, werth its Inftruments, which bathrespect to every Thing to be prepared, even unto Compleatment of the $\checkmark$ Vork, with the Regimen of Fire appropriate to it; and what Veffels are fir for the purpofe, that the Artift may with them compleat bis Operation. Secondly, We will Bew, what Things are to be prepared; that be muy be able, of Things simple or Commixt, to generate Sol, or Luna, with fplendour. Thirdly, We worll declare thofe Things, which may be perfected with Alteratives, and whach are naturally altered with Total Compleatment : and the way of Permixing with aue Proportion, and with Medicines by a long time prepared thereunto.

## (273)

But at the End and towards the Clope of this Book, We will fet down a Recapitulation of all Our Experiments, by which We attained to the Knowledge of this Verity.

## The Firft Part of this Book, Of the Wayes of Operating.



## ( C H A P.

## Of the Calcinatory Furnace.

LEt the Calcinatory Furnace be made quare, in length four foot, and three foot in breadth, and let the thicknefs of the Walls be half a foot; after this manner: Lisna, Venus, Mars, or other Things to be calcined, muft be put into Dijhes or Pans of moft ftrong Clay, fuch as of which Crucibles are made, that they may perfift in the Afperity of Fire, even to the total Combuftion of the Thing to be calcined. Calcination is the Treafure of a Thing; be not youweary of Calcination; but Atudy what We have faird in Our Volumes. For Imperfect Bodies are cleanfed by Calcination, and T by

## (274)

by Reduction of the Calcinate into a Solid Body, or Mass. Then is Our Medicine projected upon them, and caufe given to you of $70 \%$.

## C H A P. .I I.

## Of the Sublimatory Furnace.

LEt your Sublimatory Furkace be made after the manner, as is before compleatly taught, in Our Summe of Perfection, touching the Sublimation of Spirits; according to this Form.

In Sublimation of Sulphur, the Cover of the Sublimatory muft be made with a great and large Concavity within, after the manner of an Alembeck without a $N$ ofe : for otherwife the whole Sublimate may defcend to the Bottom of the $V$ effel, through too great Heat. Becaufe in the end of the Sublimation, the Sulphur afcends not, unlefs with force of Fire, even to Ignition of the Aludel; and if the Sulobar be not retained in the Concavity above, feeing it eafily flows, it will defcend again, by the Sides of the Veffel, to the very Bottom, and fo nothing will be found fublimed; as is known to the Expert.

CHAP,

## (275)

## C HAP. III.

## Of the Difillatory Furnace.

THe Diftillatory Furnace is the fame with the Sublimatory. But Fire muft be adminiftred according to the Exigency of Things to be $D_{i-}$ filled. The way of Dijfilling, as well of Minerals, as of Veqetables, We haverufficiently defribed in Our Sum of Perfection.

## CHAP。 IV:

## Of the Defcenfory Furnace.

THe Defcenfory Furnace is made as before defcribed, and it is wonderfully ureful to Us, and to the Melters of Metals by Cineritiums and Cements. For all Calcined, Combuft, Diffolved, and Coagulated Bodies, are reduced by this Furnace into a Solid Majs. Yea, Cineritisms and Cements, and Tefts, or Crucibles, into which Siluer is often Melted, are put into this Furnace, for recovering the Metal imbibed,

$$
\text { T } \leq \quad C H A
$$

## (276)

## C H A P. V?

## Of the Fufory, or Melting Furnace.

THe Fufory Furnace is that, in which all Bodies are eafily melted by themfelvés; and it is al Furnace much in ufe among Melters of Metals for Coining Money : atro Aurichalcum is melted in there Furnaces, and tinged with Tutia, or Calaminaris; as is known to the experienced.

## CHAP. VI.

Of the Solutory, or Difolving Furnace.
THe Diffolutory, or Diffolving Furnace, Is made with a Pan full of Water, with Iron Inftruments, in which other Inftruments are Artificially retained, that they Fall rot: thefe are the Veffels, in which every Diffolution is made. And this is the Form of the Furnace, and Veffels. to i ravtiz (o)

CHAP,

## (277)

## C H A P. VII.

## Of the Fixatory Furnace, or Athanor.

He Fixatory Furnace muft be made after the manner of the Furnace of Calcination; and in it muft be fet a deep Pan full of fifted Aboes. But the Veffel, with the Matter to be fixed, being firft firmly fealed, muft be placed in the midft of the Abos, fo that the thicknes of the Abes underneath, and above in the Circuit of the Velfel, may be anfwering to the thickness of four Fingers; or according to that, which you defire to fix: becaufe in fixing one, a greater Fire is required, than in fixing another. By this Furnace, and by this Way the Ancient Philofophers attained to the Work of the Mayjtery: which, Men truly Pbilofopbizing, is known to be fufficiently demonftrated in Our Books; and by thofe efpecially, who are true Searchers of Verity.

This is the Figure of the Athanor. Yet if any One can more ingenioufly invent the like, let not Our Invention retard him from fo doing.

## (278)

## The Second Part of this Book, Of Things to be prepared.

## C HAP. VIIL

Of the Preparations of Middle-Mine: ral Spirits, and Allomes.

1N this Chapter I will declare the Preparations of Spirits, and firft of Mercury: which if you would perfectly fublime, you mult add to every pound of it two pounds and an half of Common Salt, and half a pound of Salt-peter. Mortifie the Mercury. wholly, grinding all together with Vinegar, until nothing of the Mercury appear living in the Mixture; and fublime it, as you know: becaure it is profitable.

Red Mercury is thus fublimed, viz. One pound of it is mixed, and perfectly well ground together, with one pound of Saltpeter, and one pound of Vitriol, and from them it is fublimed Red and Splendid. But Arfinck is fublimed thus, viz. From one pound of the Filings of Verus, hatf a pound of Common Salt, and one quarter of a pound of Allom calcined. Firft mortifie thefe with

## (279)

Vinegar, firing them over a Fire, until the whole be blackned; and again, imbibe and dry, firing as before, and do this the third time : then futlime the * Azymum, and it is Matter. profitable.

Sulphur boiled in a Lixivium and dryed, is fublimed with the fame Feces, as Arfrick; except that, inftead of the Filings of Venus, into the aforesaid. Weffel is put Filings of Mars, or the Scales thereof beaten to Powder. Salammaniac is fublimed from Common Salt, of $a$. Thtia and Marchafite are fublimed, as is declared in Our Some of Perfection. But Salts, Allames, Boraxes, and Vitriols, are prepared as We have fufficiently Writ in Our Book of Inveftigationg

## C HAP. IX.

## Of the Calcination of Jupiter and Saturn.

$\int_{T \text { peter is specially calcined thus: Let a great }}^{T}$ Toft (or calcining Pan) be placed in a Furmace, and Fin put into it, with as much of Common Salt prepared, and Roche Allow calcined. When the Metal is in flux, let it be always ftirrred with an Iron Spatula full of Holes, until the whole be turned to Abbes; which firft Sift, and then fer them in Fire again, keeping them constantly Fire-bot, until they be

## (280)

very well whitened; then keep the fame for ure:
Saturn is calcined after the fame manner as Fupiter; but its Calx muft berubified, as Minium, and fo kept.

## C H A P. X.

## Of the Calcination of Venus and Mars.

 $\mathrm{V}^{\text {Enus }}$ is thus calcined: In the aforefaid Furnace is put either the Filings of Copper, or it by it felf, or with Arfnick pulverized, or with Sulphur, being anointed with Common Oyl, and fo it is calcined in three or four Days, with moft ftrong Fire. Strike what is calcined, that it may fall off from the Plates, which again calcine: alfo, when the Calcinate is beaten, re-calcineit, until it be very well rubified; and fo keep it.Mars being filed is calcined in the aforefaid Furnace, until 'tis very well rubified, and become a Powder impalpable, without touch. And it is called Crocus Martis.

## C H A P. XI.

## Of the Calcunation of middle Minerals.

A
LL Atraments, Salts, Allomes, and the kinds of Tutia, are calcined in the faid Calcinatory Furnace, with Tartar and other

## (281)

Things; with Fire moderate or ftrong, according to the Exigency of Things to be calcined ; asis evident in Our Book, Of the Inveftigation of the Perfect Magittery; but all Bodies are calcined, as in Our Teftament.

## CHAP. XII.

Of the Ablutions of the Calxes of Combuft Bodies.
THe Ablution of all Bodies combuft and calcined, is thus made : Firft you muft have a large Earthen Veffel, full of hot fweet Water. With this wafh any Calx of a Body calcined, ftirring it often, that all the Salt and Allom may be diffolved; then when it hath fetled, evacuate the Water warily, that none of the Body pafs out with the Lotion. Put the Calcinate again into Hot Water, and repeat the Labour, as before, until it be perfealy well wafhed; then keep it.

## CH A P. XII.

## Of the Incerations of Calxes walbed.

INcerations of Calxes wafhed, are thus made:
Dry the wafhed Calx; afterwards diffolve in diftilled Vinegar lib. 2. Of Common Salt, Roch

## (282)

Roch Allom, Salt Gemme, of each two Ounces. With this Water imbibe Four Ounces of the aforefaid wafhed, and dryed Calx, until it hath drunk in all the faid Water, then dry it, and referve the fame for ufe.

## C HAP. XIV.

Of the Reduction of Calxes into a Solid Mafs.

REduction of that wafthed and incerated Calx, is thus made: Wafh the incerated Calx with diftilled Urine, until you have extracted all the Salts and Allomes, with the Filth of the calcined Body; which, being dryed, imbibe with Oyl of Tartar, in which diffolve to one pound of the Oyl, Two Ounces of Sallammaniac, and One Ounce of Saltpeter. But of the Galxe there muft be Four Pound; and fuch Imbibition muft be made at feveral times, drying and imbibing. Then laftly dry it, and caufe it to defcend in a great Defcenfory, and reduce into a folid Mass, the Body purged from Combuftible Sulphureity, by virtue of the Fire calcining; and from foul Ferreftreity, which in Reduction retain with themfelves the Feculency of the Earth; the Bady being purified from accidental Impurities, which had accefs to it in its Minera.

## (283)

But its Foulnefs innate in the Radix of itsGez neration, muft be palliated (or illuftrated) with a Medicine, the greater part of which contains in it felf the fubftance of Argentvive, according to the Exigency of Art, as is by Us often demonittrated in Our summe of Perfertion.

## CHAP. XV.

Of' the Solutions of Bodies prepared, and of certain Conjunctions of them, with certain Proportion, that they may appear with better Brightnels after their Reduction.

BOdies are twofoldly reduced to Perfection, either by the way of Preparation, and by Commixtion of Perfect Bodies with the Imperfet; or by Medicine prepared for the putpore. But here We fhall declare, why the Perfect perfects the Imperfect ; and alfo, that the Imperfect is reduced to Perfection, with Proparations by Us generally demonfrated : and thefe Preparations in this Chapter We purpofe fufficiently, and in a more fpecial manner to treat of,

Firft We declare, that the Bady cleanfed (as is aforefaid) by the way of Calcination and

## (284)

and Reduction, munt either be filed, or divided into fmall Graines, as is known: For after $F u$ foon, it is by us poured out upon a Table bored full of fmall Holes, over cold Water; the Water being ftrongly ftirred while this is deing. This is Our way of Granulating. This Granulate Body diffolve in Our Diffolutive:Water, which is made of Salt-peter and Vitriol, as to the one half thereof; or diffolve Fi lings of the fame Body into a Limpid Water then add to it of Ferment prepated, to a third part of its own weight : Extract the Water, and revert it this do feven times. After it is "reduced into Body, prove it by its Examen, and you will reioyce in this, . that you have generated.

But becaufe We have treated of the perfect Adminiftration of Imperfect Bodies, We will now give the fpecial, true, and certain Rales of every Body: and begining firt with supiter, We fay, After you have prepared qupiter, and reduced it, diffolve the fame in the Acuity of Waters, and to nine parts of this (diffolved as We faid) adjoyn one part of Talk calcined and diffolved, mixing the clear Waters. This Witer rectifie by Alembock, feven times extracting and reverting: After the laft Rectification is made, give to it of the Water of Salt-peter, imbibing and drying, and reduce it into a clean Body, fultaining Ignition, and the Cineritum. For if you conjoyn Argentuive, precipitated and diffol-
ved,

## (285)

ved, as We faid, after Reduction you will find a noble Body, under the afore-mentioned $\mathrm{Fr} \boldsymbol{\theta}^{-}$ portion.

The Regimen of Saturn is compleated, it being prepared and diffolved, with a third part of its red Ferment alfo diffolved; which being prepared as before, you mith reloyce to find it fo fair a Body.
We, more fecially handling the Redime of Venus, have declared, that you ought feven times, or oftner, to rectifieit, wl en prepared and diffolved; diffilling off the Water, and reverting them thereori, each time, Which being coagulate, thence make moft noble Greennefs with Salammoniac diffolved in dittilled Vinegar. That Greennefs rubifie in a Veffel of Mars, and again diffolve it; to which Solution adjoyn a third part of prepared and diffolved Luna; afterward extracting and reverting the Water of Ferment feven times. Then reduce this into Body, and you will rejoyce.

The Regimen of Mars is as of Venus, but by reafon of its very great Foklnefs, you can expect no good from it.

The Regimen of Luna is thus; Diffolve and coagulate it feven times, or at leaft four times. And to it diffolved, adjoyn the fixed rubifying Waters, which We have declared, and you will find the Body aptly Solar : for it agrees with Sol, and remains quietly with it. In this, Venus, admirably well purged and b3025: - diffolved

## (286)

diffolved, may be a great help to you; becaufe a moft clean, tinging, and fixed Sulphur may be extracted from it. And I tell you, that Mercury purified and fixed, hath power to palliate (or illuftrate) the Foulnefs of Imperfect Bodies; and fixed Sulphur extraded pure from Bodies, to colour them with Splendor. Hence you may collect a great Secret, viz. That Mercury and Sulphur may be extracted, as well from imperfea Bodies duely prepared, as from the perfect. For purified Spirits, and middle Minerals, are an Hetp, and very peculiar, for deducing the Work to Perfection.

The Third Part, Of Bodzes to be perfected, and of Alterative Medicines.

## C H A P. XVI.

Of the way of Perfecting, according to the Third Order.

HAving above fufficiently treated of all the ways of perfecting Imperfect Bodies, in the Second Ordir, We mult now pafs on to the Bounds of the Third Order. But what the Medicines are, and of what kind, both of the fecond

## (287)

fecond and third Order, is plainly enough demonftrated in Our Book of the Perfect Magiftery; where we have with a competent and true Demonftration, fhewed, that Our Stone is procreated of the Subfance of Argentvive : and this We did fufficiently, as in a fpeculative Theorical Book. Therefore We intend here manifeftly to unlock the Clofure of Art, and it is thus: You muft ftudy to refolve Luma, or Sol, into itsown Dry VVater, which the Vulgar call Mergury: and this fo, as a Dwodenary Proportion (of the Solutive VVater)may contain only a part of the perfect Body. For if with gentle Fire, you well govern there, you will find (in the face of forty Days) that Body converted into meer VVater. And the fign of its perfec Diffolution, is Blackness appearing on its Superficies.

But if you endeavour to perfect both Works, the White, and the Red, diffolve each of the Ferments by it felf, and keep it. This is Our Argentvive extracted from Argentuive, which We intend for Ferment. But the Pafte to be fermented, We extra\&, in the ufual manner, from imperfect Bodies. And of this We give you a general Rule; which is, that the White Pafte is extracted from Hupiter, and $\mathrm{S}_{a}$ turn; but the Red from Venus and Saturn. Yet every Body muft be diffolved by it felf in the Ferment.

## (288)

## С HAP. XVII.

## Of the Regimen of Jupiter and Saturn.

Becaure We intend in this Cbapter to demonftrate the Reviment of fupiter and Saturn; We firft fignifie, that this Chapter is for the White, and the way is thus: Re lib. $\mathbf{x}$. of moft clean Tin, and melt it, to which being in $F l u x$, add twelve pounds of well cleanfed Mercury, firring the whole, that they may be mixed. This Mixture put into a Pbiat having a Neck of a foot in length; which Phial place in an Athanor, and likewife another Pbial with Saturn fo prepared; adminiftring a gentle Fire to them for a Weck. In which time you will have a Pafte diffolved, fit to be fermented with the $V$ Vbite Ferment, according to the Proportion, which We fhall here following fhew. Let there be four parts of the Pafte of Fupiter, three parts of Saturn, and one part of the $V$ V'bite Ferment. There, being diffolved, as We faid, muft be mixed through their leaft parts, and fet in Putrefuction (after the manner of Our Difolution of moderate Fire) for feven Days: this time expired, let them be taken our, well mixed, and their more liquid Parts expreffed through a Cloth. What remains thick, put into a well realed Glafs, which place in the Athanor,
zitere,
thrice,
in the se

Wact 2
$0 \mathrm{Cl} / \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{T}$
fond that
Ththout

7ndillt
Sing per
1ating in
stines
ITMith
46 fln

Ofthe

## (289)

as before, for the time aforefaid; and fo do thrice, until it hath imbibed al! the Humidity. Then put your Vefjel with its Matter, in the Furnace of Fixation for twelve Days; which being expired, take it our, and reduce it with Things reducing. And you will find that, which our Anceftors found not without very great Study, v. $亡$ The Generate generating. The fame you may joyn with Lead in the Cineritium, and you will find the Body perfect in Whitene/s, perpetually generating its like. The Expofition of which, to gether with what We have Written thereof, I (with all my Anceftors) leave to my Succeffors:

## C H A P. XVIII.

## Of the Regimen of Venus and Saturn.

OF the Pafte of Venus let there be three pounds, of Saturn two, and of Ferment one. Of thefe perfectly diffolved, make Commixtion through their leaft Parts, which keep in Heat, as in the White is faid. Extract the Water, and what remains in the Cloth, put into a well fealed Glafs, for three Weeks. Then take it out, and render to it a third part of its own referved Water, and coit, as in the precedent Chapter; and this do thrice.

## (290)

But when it hath imbibed all its Water, put: it in its proper $V$ effel, and Furnace to be fixed. When fixed, with Things reducing, reduce it into Body ready to be augmented and tinged.

## C H A P. XIX.

## Of the Regimen of Mars.

Eeing the Solution of Mars is found very difficult, We fhall in the End of this Book, treat of many Ways, and alfo fet down diverfe other Experiments made by us. Therefore, of the Pafte of Mars let there be lib.2. of Venus lib 4, and of Saturn alfo lib. 4. Mix there without Ferment, and coct the Mixture for feven Days, and you will find the whole Dry. Fix it, and putit, together with half its weight of Lithargiry beaten to Powder, into a Reductory, and you will find a Mineral Body very profitable, if you be wife, of which We have often made mention.

## C H A P. XX. Of the Regimen of Luna.

$T$ He Regimen of Luna is the reducing it from its Minera, to a more noble State: and this is thus done : Diffolve Lyna, and of

## (291)

it take lib. 3, of Venus diffolved, lib. 4 , of Ferment diffolved lib. 1. Conjoyn the Waters, cott them for feven Days with gentle Fire in a fealed Glafs, as in Mars, with their whole Water; then augment the Fire leifurely for other feven Days; and let it be as Fire of Sub Limation. But for other feven Days give it Fire romewhat more frong, that the whole Water may be fixed with it. This Powder reduce in a fmall 2uantity: and if it retain with it felf part of the Mercury (which you will eafily perceive, if you know how to calcine) it is well indeed; but if not, again put it to be fixed, until it be fufficiently fixt. This muft be reduced with Red reducing Things; and then you will find your Luna coloured; tranfmuted and fixed, which highly efteem. For if you well Study in Our Volumes, you will find by, Our Confideration, upon what Subjects, the true Searcher ought to ground his Altion.

## C H A P. XXI.

Of the Regimen of Mercury.

THe Regimen of Mercury is compleated two ways, Firf, You muft amalgamate it, well wafhed and purified, in the certain Froportion by Us under-written. In the fecond Way, you muft diftillit, and thence make an

## (292)

Aquavite. For the firlt Way the Proportion is this: Of Mercury 48 ounces, of Sol 1 ounce ; of Luna I ounce, of Venus 1 ounce, and of Saturn 1 ounce. Melt thefe Bodies; firt the Venus and Lund; fecondly, the Sol, thirdly, Saturn. Take all out of the Fire, having melted them in a large Crucible, and your Mercury in readinefs made hot in another ; and when the faid Metals begin to harden, pour in the Mercury leifurely, ftirring the Mixture with a Stick, fetting it again on the Fire, and taking it off, until they be all amalgamated with the whole Mercury. This Amalgama, put to be diffolved for feven Dayes, extract the Water with a Cloth, make the Refidue volatile, adminiftring Fire of $I g-$ nition. This again imbibe with its whole VVater, and put it to be generated; and again to be dryed for forty Dayes, and you will find a Stone; which put to be fixed, and you will have a Stone augmentable to Infinity. Therefore keep this Book, even from thy own Son; becaufe it expounds all Things, which We have Written in divers Books.

## C H A P. XXII.

Of the Ferment of Luna, for the White. 7 He Ferment of Luna for the VVbite is made, when Luna is diffolved in its own Corrofive

## (293)

five Water, and this Water boiled away to a third part, and that expofed to the Air, or fet in B. M. or in Dung, for certain Dayes. For then it will be OJl of Luna, and Ferment, which keep for the White.

## C H A P. XXIII.

## Of the Ferment of Sol, for the Red.

$T$ He Ferment of Sol is made, when Gold is diffolved in its awn Water, and decocted and prepared according to the aforefaid Chapter of the Ferment of Luna. For fo, it will be the Ferment of Sol, for the Red, which keep.

## C H A P, XXIV.

Of Ferment of Ferment upon Mercury, as well for the White, as for the Red.

THe Compofition of Our Medicine, which is called Ferment of Ferment upon Mercury, is made for the White, after this manner : Take the Ferment of Luna, whicb is its Oyl, and add to it twice fo much of Arfnick fublimed and diffolved in Watcr; then to both there

$$
\mathrm{V}_{3} \text { add }
$$ Arnick. Mix the Waters, and fet them over a Fire for one Day to be incorporated. Afterward, extract the Water by Alembeck, and revert it ; this do fifteen times, fo incerating, and it will be fluid, as fufibleWax. Then add to it as much Virgins Wax melted, commix them, and project the Mixture upon Mercury wafhed, according as fhall feem expedient to you. For that refolved is augmented in vertue and weight.

But if this Ferment of Ferment be made for the Red: Diffolve Sol in its own water (all the Compofitions of thofe Waters, and of other Things, are fufficiently treated of in Our Book, Of the Invention of Perfection; wherefore We have here omitted them) to one part of that Gold diffoived, add two parts of Sulphur diffolved in the fame Water together with it, and three parts of Mercury diffolved. Let all thefe be truly diffolved into moft clear Waters, which being mixt coct for one Day, that they may be fermented; then extract the Water fifteen times, each time reverting it. Incerate with yellow Virgins Wax; that is, with half its weight of Oylot Blood, or Oyl of Eggs : then project upon crude Mercu$y$, according as fhall feem expedient to you.
Here note, that if you perfeet this Medicine, according to the Method We have taught (in the Third Order of Our Sum of Perfection)
of the Cor
will find
Sbtilitut
finite Pos
more row

## (295)

MOr as much as I intended in this Volzme to declare all dubious Things, I will conclude my Book with all the true Experiments, which have been proved and tryed by me. By thefe true Operations, the new Searcher may perceive the Verity, or Falfity of divers Sophiftical Receipts, and to not fpend his time unprofitably; and likewife difcern what is good, in the Receipts of falle Operators. And firft of Spirits only, and afterwards confequently of others, as well of Bodies, as of Spirits, with their Metbods We intend to fpeak. But this Cbapter is divided into two Parts : Firft We declare the Experiences of the Ancients proved by Us: Secondly, the Rectifications of them all. Yet, as We have begun, We muft firft infift upon thofe Works which are of Whitenefs.

$$
V_{4} \quad A
$$

## (296)

A good Dealbation Re of Realgar 3 I, of "Argentvive fiblimed, ₹3, B. of Tartar calcined, ${ }^{2}$ I. grind and incorporate, and put them in a Pbial with a Neck of a foot in length, and its orifice fo wide, as two Fingers may enter : let it be luted, and fet over a Fire, covered with a Cloth. Firft make a gentle Fire for a quarter of an hour, afterward augment the Fire underneath, and round about, until the Furnace be very hot with Ignition. When all is cold, break the Weffel, and take out what you find Metalline; and make of this a great 2uantity. For I will now fhew you the way, how this Medicine may be profitably rectified.

An Artificial Dealbation, Upon Tutia, fublime one part of fublimate Mercury, and two parts of Arfnick fublimed, until it fhall have $12 r$ refs. This clearly, and very feccioufly whitens Venus.

Another Dealbation, Imbibe three parts of Mercury fublimed, and two parts of Arfaick fublimed, with Lithargiry diffolved, until they become eight parts. To thefe eight adjoyn other eight parts of Arfrick fublimed; grind them together, and flux them with Oy $l$ or Tartar, and you will whiten prepared Venus, at pleafure.

Alro another, Grind Mctalline Arfnick, with as much of the Calx of Luna, and imbibe the Mixture with the Water of Salarmoniac, and dry and grind; afterward diffolve

## (297)

diffolve Salt of Tartar in the Water of Saltm peter, with which Oyl imbibe the Medicine, dry it. Repeat this thrice, incerating and drying, and you will rejoyce for this, which We have now related.

Another of Ours, Imbibe fupiter calcined, wathed and dryed, fo often with Metalline Arfnick, with half fo much of fublimed Mercury, as until it flows, and enters Venus: for it whitens the fame (if firf prepared) fplendidly.

Alfo, upon Tutia calcined, diffolved and coagulated, fublime white Arrnick (fo that of the Arfrick be three parts, but of the Tutia one part) reiterating the Sublimation upon it four times; for it hath ingrefs: with them adjoyn half as much as the whole is, of Sublimate Mercury; grinding and incerating four times with the Water of Salammoniac, Feter, and Tartar, of each alike. With this, when coagulated, cement prepared Plates of Venus, and melt, and you will have a very beautiful Thing.
Alfo Another, Grind Venus calcined and incerated; to this add Arfrick fublimed, and half a part of Mercury fublimed; with which being well ground and mixed, adjoyn a little of the Water of Ammoniac, incerating upon a Marble; afterward dry and fublime. Revert the Sublimate upon the Feces, again imbibing, and fo do thrice: the fourth time imbibe with the Water of Peter, and fublime

## (298)

what can be fublimed. Reiterate this LaBour, until it remain fluid in the Bottom. This, in Copper prepared, will be refplendent with Brightnefs.

Alfo, Upon the prepared Calx of Venus, fo often fublime Sublimate Arfuick, as until fome part of the Arrnick remain with it in the Asperity of Fire. That, imbibed with the Water of Poter, and laftly incerated with the Water of Luna; and Mercury precipitate, and in the end with Oyl of Tartar rectified, until it flows, wonderfully whitens Venus and enters the fecond Order, if you have wifely walked in the Valleys of this Art. For I have elfewhere faid, that if you obtain any part of Mercury precipitated, in the Mixture; you will walk more fplendidly; efpeclally, if the White Ferment, diffolved with the Mercury diffolved, after a certain Fixation of it, be adjayned by the Medium of Inceration, you will find, that you have walked nigh the way it felf.

But, becaufe We have proved, that $7 u$ piter, howfoever prepared, in the whole firf Order, is totally unprofitable, what Magiftery foever is followed in its Preparation; alfo Saturn and Mers; therefore, in Our Sums of Perfection, VVe affigned to it a Medicine of the Third Order ; becaufe there, it is molt excellently adorned, as is often proved in Our faid Sum of Perfection, and We have How proved and experienced de facto, infinite wayes

## (299)

thatedis $1 /$
10 the $\begin{aligned} & \text { ititum } \\ & \text { an }\end{aligned}$ bercifictient

## CHAP. XXVI.

## Mercurial Sports.

NOw I begin to feak of Mercurial Plapes or (sports) make a Coment of Lithargiry of Silver, and Salt Alkaly of Zoza (or Soda) put the Cemsent firft into a Crucible the Thicknefs of one Finger, upon that put a Globe of the Amalgamation of Mercury, and Luna, and put on the remainder of the $\mathrm{Ce}_{e}$ ment, that the Globe may be in the midft of the Cement. Dry, Lute, and fet the Cruci$b l e$ in a gentle Fire for half a Day, leifurely augmenting the Fire; and fo continue its leifurely Increaje, from the Evening, unto the Dawning of the Day, with moderate Ignition at laft. Then take it out, prove it by Cineritium, and it will be Lunain weight, and Surdity, and much better in Fixation.

Alfo, Amalgamate Luna with Mercury, to which adjoyn as much of Saturn, as there is of the Lnna. Putit into fuch a Crucible, as that three fourths of it may be empty, pour on it Oyl of Sulphur, and coct it unto Confumption of the $O y b$ : afterwards keep it for two Hours in a moderate Fire, and there

## (300)

there will be generated a Stone Black, with a little Rednefs. This Stone prove by Cineritivm, and you will find your Luna augmented in Weight, Surdity, and Fixation.

Alfo another, worthy to be thought on, Grind Luna amalgamated with Mercury, with twice fo much Metalline Axfnick; to which adjoyn a ten-fold Proprtion of Amalyamated Venus, viz. of Luna (I fuppofe Venus) and Arinick. Grind the whole, and fix, and reduce into Body, and it fhall be well with you.

## C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Citrination, or Colouring of Luna.

Having guided you to the Knowledre of thofe Dealbations with the Magiftery, We now come to Speak of the Citrination of Lisna more fpecially, than We did in Our Sum of Perfection. Diffolve Our Pbilofophick Zyniar, deduced from Venus prepared, in the Water of the Diffolution of Luna; to which adjoyn half fo much, as it felf is, of Mercury rubified by Sublivitation, and in fome forr fixed, and diffolved; to thefe, add as much of Luna diffolved, as the Zyniar it felf is: from which, fermented for one day,

## (301)

extrat the Water by Diftillation, and revert it ; do this ten times. In the end coagulate, and reduce into Body, and you will rejoyce for this Invention.

Otherwife, Diffolve Zyniar and our Cros cus prepared with the Sublimation of Mercury, until it wax Red; adjoyn as much Salammoniac, and fublime it thrice from that Crocus, which diffolve. The Crocus and $Z y$ niar muft be equal, to which adjoyn as much of Luna diffolved, as there is of both. Do as you did in the precedent, incerating and reducing : for it is eafie.

Alfo, We will fhew you another way more eafie; Rx of Crocus and Zyniar diffolved, of each a like 2 uantity, adjoyn to them as much Gold diffolved. Incerate as before, in the End coagulate, and give to the Coagulate a fourth part of its own weight of the Oyl of Salt-peter; and project upon fo much Luna, and it will be a Tincture with a Citrine Afpect.

Otherwife and beft, Make a Water of Our Zyniar, and of Our faid Crocus, and imbibe the Calxes of Sol and Luna (equal parts ) therewith, until they have druak in their own weight of it. In the end, incerate with the Oyl of Ammoniac, and reter, and reduce into a noble Eody.

Alfo,

## (302)

Alfo, Sublime Anmoniac from Our Greennefs, to which then adjoyn Crocus and $Z y$ niar; from which well commixed fublime the Ammoniac extracted from the aforefaid, twice or thrice: and in the End diffolve the whole, to which add a third part of Gold diffolved. Incerate as before, and congeal; then project upon Sol and Luna, fo that of Luna there be two parts? and of Sol one; and it will be good.


## 

## $E R R A T A S$.

WAge 10. line 5 , read Spoliation, p. 13.1. 27. r. Porphiry; p.16.1.7. r. impalpable, p. 54.1. 5. r. Refutation; p. 59.1. 17. r. Stable ; P. 60.1. 1. add and;1.10. r. compounding; p. 64.1. I, r. coeting; p.99.1. S. r. take; p. 120.r.Chap. 14. p. 12r.1.17. r. Ingenions; p. I 33 . 1. 27.r. by ; p. 140.1.4. add in; p. 147.1.2. dele the ; p. 169.1.30.r. participates; p. 177. 1. 19. add it; p. 241 . r. Chap. 2. p. ibid.1. 23.r. Apertion; p. 246.1. 3. r. unto :1. 6. dele to ; p. 2 56.1, 10, ro there; p. 28 5.1.13. r.it.

$$
2 x^{2}+2+12 \pi 8
$$




[^0]:    May 3 d. 1678 , Frommy
    Houle at the Star in
    New-market in Wapping, near the Dock.

