

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

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THE **K**S The Moft Famous ARABIAN PRINCE Conflutation O Ne Reafons of PHILOSOPHER. OFTHE INVESTIGATION Annonic De Mak PERFECTION OF The Philosophers-Stone. -Ait ifte Libellus : Magnus quidem non sum, sed inest mibi maxima Virtus. N, D. D. N. D. J. Cospitulation o Printed for William Cooper at the Pelican in Little Britain, MDCLXXXVI.

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He Eminency and Worth of this Author need. no Apology, his Works fufficiently commend Him, who in his Writings, as the prefent Book clearly thews, uled no Tautologies, Circumlocutions, or fruitles Ambages; but (like a good Master, intending to inform, not to perplex the Minds of his Disciples) fo fuccincly speaks 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 .Descriptions of Sophisters, whom he pronounceth Curfed; faying, he should be accurfed also, did he not discover their Frauds. For a like End was I incited, by a worthy Friend of mine, to this Translation; that the WORKS of fo Ancient and Venerable an Author (comprising fo many and various most needful Preparations) might now at length be published in the English Tongue ; there being at this very Day to many Perfons publickly exposing their Chimical Preparations (as they call them) which, if fuch as they are prefented to be, or but in fome competent measure correspondent to the specious Titles, with which they are infignized, would rather commend their Authors, than need to be commended by them. For Chymistry is a true and real Art, and (when handled by prudent Artifts) produceth true and real Effects. A 2 Bur

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But alas ! 'tis by Experience found, Our empty Vessels give the greatest sound.

And (which is more to be bewailed) Men that have fearcely feen the First Entrances of Chymistry, or at most are but Tyro's in that most necessary (though much abused) Science; account themselves fufficiently accomplifhed, if Confident enough to boaft after the Rate of Masters; yea, more than good Masters in that Art dare to do. For every confcientious Man, exercifed in Chymistry, fees Cause enough to lay his Hand upon his Mouth; and yet neglects not to do what Good he can, without blowing a Trumpet. He that doth otherwife, may very well be fuspected : for (according to the usual Proverb) Good Wine needs no Bulb; and every well performed Work commends the Worker thereof. It is recorded of the famous Painter Apelles, that he, having finished any eminent Piece, did always expole it to publick View, before he durft commend it (as a perfect Work) to him for whom he made the fame. His Endin this, as Histories amply relate, was that he might, from the Mouths of others, hear himfelf praised, or dispraised; and thence be able (prudently conjecturing by what he heard) to correct and amend his own Errours. If Phyficians of our Time did, in imitation of Apelles, expose their Works for the fame End, and would upon just and undeniable Censures, 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 (Vices abhominable in all Men, especially in Physicians) but rather to other lefs injurious Causes, as Ignorance, and want of certain Experience; in amending which, this Book may prove very ferviceable : becaufe

To the Reader.

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cause the Ignorant and Unexpert may possibly be in" formed thereby, and thence learn true Experiences. by which (if Industrious) 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, Deceitful, and Ambitious Men, there is no fuch Hope. Therefore omitting these, I doubt not, but that to every Man studious of Verity, the present Work will be highly acceptable : because herein he will find Instructions sufficient to inform his Judgment, in preparing Medicines truly Chymical. For this Author (herein excelling others) hath clearly and candidly, though briefly, taught the Methods of purifying all Metals, Minerals, Salts, Allomes, &c. In which true and perfect Purification, the Vertue of each Subjest (its Vice and Impurity being separated) is rendred ten-fold more efficacious in Medicinal Use, than the fame Subject (without fuch Preparation preceding) could have been; as Experience daily proves. But if any Man object and fay, This Author taught thefe Purifications only in Order to the great Stone of Philofophers; to him I thus answer: All Philosophers (Ancient and Modern) unanimoufly affirm, that Impurity tends to Corruption and Death; but Purity to Incorruption and Life. Therefore, if they, to amend imperfect Metals, viz. To heal the Difeases of them, fo strictly enjoyned the Separation of Heterogeneals, and Purification of Things Homogenal; how much more, every faithful Phylician ought to labour in purifying the Subjects of Medicine for the Humane Body (more precious than all Metals) of which these here specified are no mean Part, I leave to the Judgment of all : And having premifed these, crave the Readers Patience in perusal of the following:

When I had perfected this Translation of GEBER, my Purpole was to have concealed my Name; as I did in the Translation of Royal and Practical Chymiftry

A 2

The Translator, &c.

ftry (which being my first Effay in that kind of Learning, I must confess were not fo well performed, as I intend that Book shall be, if a Second Impression thereof be made in my Time) of Beguinus his Tyrocinium, of Helvetius his Golden Calf, all made publick fome years fince; together with that of the Triumphant Chariot of Antimony, with Kirkringius his Notes thereon (though not the small Piece of Synefius to it annexed) lately published : but finding fome too ready, as the faying is, to thruft their Sickle into another Mans Harvest, 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 translated, shall come to be exposed 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 translated many for private Perfons) I have Englished the greatest Part of the Works of Paracelfus; having compleated two of his three Volumes, and about half the Third : which I intend to finish (if GOD permit) as Time, Opportunity, or Encouragement shall 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,

Qui fic inflatur, deferit omne Bonum:

I here conclude, subscribing my self (as I always defire to be) your real Friend

May 3d. 1678, From my Houfe at the Star in New-market in Wapping, near the Dock. Richard Ruffell.

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The PREFACE of the AU-THOR, Shewing the Reafons why he writ this BOOK.

WE with continued and frequent diligence of Labour, and great Study equivalent, not without most profound and serious thoughts, &c. expose publickly to your view, the Investigation of this most noble Science, that the subsequent Volumns may the better and more clearly be understood by you; and that being understood, searched into, and found, they may the more easily and rea-B dily dily be brought to effect. And because, to find out the Reason of Art, is another thing, than to attempt and prove the fubtilties and intrigues of these things; until by operating, fearching, and experiencing, the intended compleatment be attained: therefore, what soever we found out by things declared (I mean, of things perfecting Art) we have here written according to the intention of our Mind. Tet, let no man think that we composed this Investigation before our Book, which is Intituled, The Sum of the Perfection of the Magistery ; in which, what foever we faw and handled, we have compleatly described, according to the Order of Science, with Experience and certain Knowledg, which we acquired by cur Scrutiny, exercised about the Effects of Natural and Mineral Things, and the diverse Transmutatious apparent in the Work. And we have explained our Science before composed, with this Comment of Investigation, which we purposely writ for that end: therefore, by right, this must precede that, feeing by this Book I am to make Enquiry about the Thing Perfecting. CHAP.

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CHAP. 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 first place confider two Things, viz. Imperfection and Perfection. About these two our Intention is occupied, and of them we purpose to treat. We compose this Book of Things perfecting and corrupting (according as we have found by experience) because Con-

traries fet near each other, are the more manifeft.

The Thing which perfects in Minerals, is the fubftance of Argentvive and Sulphur proportionably commixt, by long and temperate decoction in the Bowels of clean, infpiffate, and fixed Earth (with confervation of its Radical 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 underflood in a contrary Senfe, viz. the pure fubftance of B 2 Sulphur 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 Substance; or having Fusion without due Ignition, or no Fusion, and not fufficiently Malleable.

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The first Definition I find intruded in these 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 because these Imperfect Bodies are not reducible to Sanity and Perfection, unless 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 must 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 these Preparations (according to our Investigation) we shall sufficiently treat in their proper Place in this Book. What

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

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CHAP. II.

Of the Stone of Philosophers, that it is one only, for the White, and for the Red, and from what Things it is extrasted. And of the Possibility and Way of Perfection.

X7E 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 Argentvive and Sulphur, of which, one cannot act, nor be, without the other: Therefore it is called, by Philosophers, 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 some infatuated Men have conceited; for it never was the Intention of Philosophers: yet they speak many things by fimilitude. And because all Metallick Bodies are compounded of Argentvive and Sulphur, pure or impure, by accident, B 3 and

and not innate in their first Nature; therefore, by convenient Preparation, 'tis poffible to take away fuch Impurity. For the Expoliation of Accidents is not impossible : therefore, the end of Preparation is, to take away Superfluity, and fupply the Deficiency in Perfect Bodies. But Preparation is diversified according to the Diversity of things indigent. For experience hath taught us diverse ways of acting, viz. Calcination, Sublimation, De-(cension, Solution, Distillation, Coagulation, Fixation and Inceration : All which we fufficiently declare in the Sum of the Perfection of the Magistery. For these are Works helpful in Preparation.

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CHAP. III.

Of Things helping the Preparation, and of their Cleanfing.

Hings helping Preparation, are thefe.viz. all kinds of Salt, Alloms, Atraments; alfo Glass, Borax, and what are of this Nature,' and most tharp Vinegar and Fire.

Cleanfing of Common Salt.

Common Salt is cleanfed thus: First burn it, and caft it combust into hot Water to be diffolved; filter the Solution, which congeal Million of the state of the state

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

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Cleanfing of Salt-Alkali.

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

Cleanfing of Salt-Gem.

First it is ground, and then proceeded with as with Common-salt.

Clean(ing of Salarmoniac.

Grind it first with the Preparation of Common-Salt cleansed; then let it be sublimed in an high Body and Head, until it all ascend pure. Asterward dissolve it upon a Porphiry in the open Air, if you would of it make Water; or keep the Sublimate sufficiently pure.

Cleanfing of other Salts:

There are divers other kinds of Salt found, which are Prepared and Cleanfed, as above is faid.

Cleanfing of Alloms.

First of Roch-Allom: Many Things may be Prepared by it, without its Cleansing; yet it may be Cleansed thus: Put it in an Alem-B 4 beck 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.

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Cleanfing of Jamenous Allom.

Jamenous 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.

Cleansing of Atraments.

First of Black Atrament, which is thus Cleanfed: First, It must be diffolved in clean Vinegar, afterward Distilled and Coagulated. Or let it be first Distilled by Alembeck, and all its Humidity extracted. The Feces Calcined in this Distillation, must be refolved upon a Porphiry, or disfolved in their own Water, and then Coagulated. Or that Water (if the Artist fo wills) referved.

Cleansing of Copperas.

Copperas or Vitriol, is Cleanfed as Black Atrament; yet Black Atrament hath greater Earthiness than the Green. There are divers Atraments, and they are found of divers Colour, which are all Cleansed as the aforesaid.

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Of Glass and Boraces.

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

The Cleanfing of most sharp Vinegars.

Vinegars, of what kind foever, acute and harfh, are Cleanfed by Subtiliation; and their Virtue, or Effect, is Meliorated by Diffillation. 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.

CHAP. 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 *Humidities*, and a combuftible *Sulphureity*, with *Blacknefs* generated in them, and corrupting them: also they have in them an Unclean, Feculent, Combuffible, and very Grofs *Earthinefs*, impeding *Ingrefs* and *Fusion*. Thefe, and fuch as thefe, are fuperfluous in the aforefaid Bodies, which are found found to be in them, by our Experience, and certain and ingenious Investigation. And because these Superfluities have access to these Bodies accidentally, and not radically; and the Supeliation of Accidentals is possible; therefore it behaves us, with Artificial Fire, by the aforefaid cleansed Things, to remove all Superfluous Accidents, the only Radical Substance of Argentvine and Sulphur remaining. This is the intire Preparation, and perfect Depuration of Imperfect Bodies. The Melioration, Purification and Subtiliation of these (the pure Substance remaining) are effected many ways, according as the Elixir requires.

Therefore, the way of Preparing and Purifying in General, is this : First, With Fire proportional, the whole Superfluous and Corrupt Humidity in their Effence must be elevated; also their fubtil and burning Superfluity removed : and this by Calcination. Afterward, the whole Corrupt Substance of their Superfluous burning Humidity and Blackness remaining in their Calx, must be corroded with those aforesaid Cleansed, Corrosive, Acute, or Harsh 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. These Calxes must be Cleansed with these Corrosives, by Grinding, Imbibing and Washing. Afterward, the whole unclean Earthi-

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nefs, and Combuffible and Groß Feculency must be taken away, and deposited with the aforfaid Cleansed or Pure Things, not having Metallick Fusion; they being commixed, and well ground together with the aforesaid Calx, depurated in the aforesaid manner. For these, in the Fusion or Reduction of the Calx, will retain with themselves the aforesaid Großs and Unclean Earthines, the Body remaining pure, Cleansed from all Corrupting Superfluity; and this by Descending.

The way of Meliorating and Subtiliating the pure Substance of these, is in General this: First, this Purged and Reduced Body is again Calcined with Fire ; and this by the Mundative helps aforefaid: and then, with fuch of these as are solutive it must be disfolved. For this Water is our Stone, and Argentvive of Argentvive, and sulphur of Sulphur, abstracted 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, Furity, Fusion, 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 pass to the Special or Particular Preparation of every Imperfect Body, with all its Methods, as allo of the Perfect Mineral Bodies. And first of Inpiter. CHAP.

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CHAP. V.

Of the Preparation of Tin in Special.

TUpiter is manifoldly prepared, yet best in this J manner: Put it in an apt Veffel in a Furnace of Calcination, and under it make Fire fufficient for good Fusion of the Body; ftirring the Liquefied Body with an Iron Spatula full of holes, and drawing off the Scum that rifeth, and again ftitring the Body, in that heat of Fire equally induring, until on the Superficies be gathered together a good quanrity 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 Fusion, and ftir it often. Keep it in this Fire of Calcination for a day Natural, or thereabouts, until its whole Accidental and Superfluous Humidity be abolified, with its Combuffible and Corrupting Sulphur. For the Fire elevates and confumes every Fugitive and inflamable Substance: then often well wash it with the aforefaid, viz. with Common-Salt Cleanfed, and Allom, and with Purified and Harsh Vinegar, and dry it at the Sun, or in the Air; and then again Grind, and Wash, and Dry: and

and do this time after time, until by the acuity of the Salts, Alloms, and Vinegar, its whole Humidity, Blackness, and Uncleanness, shall be confumed, corroded and done away. This being done, add Glass beaten to Powder, to thefe aforefaid, and when you shall have impasted the whole together, then with fufficient Fire make it flow in a Crucible with an hole in its bottom, fet within another, and the pure and clean Body will defcend, the whole earthly and feculent Substance remaining above with the Glass, and Salts, or Alloms; for in that Body defcended and reduced, is an equal and perfect Proportion of clean Argentvive and white Sulphur not burning ; because Fire and the Corrofives have divided the whole Humidity, and fugitive, and inflamable, and corrupting substance and Blackness; and through that Discenfory, by the pasting with Salts, Alloms, and Glass, the whole feculent earthy Substance is feparated, the pure Substance with its Proportion remaining.

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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 Porphiryftone, and place it in the open Air, in a cold and humid place; or in Glass Veffels, 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. These may suffice to be spoken of the Preparation of Tin. lein It

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CHAP. VI.

Of the Preparation of Saturn.

L Ead is thus prepared, Set it in a like Fur-nace of Calcination, fitring it, while in flux, as you did the Tin, until it be converted to a most fine Powder : Sift this, and again fet it in the Fire of its Calcination, as aforefaid, until its Fugitive and Inflamable Substance be abolifhed. Afterwards take out your red Calx, which imbibe and grind often, with Common Salt cleansed, and Atrament purified, and very harsh Vinegar. For the Red you must use these, as you did for the White, with Common Salt Jamenous Allom, and Vinegar : Alfo as of Tin is faid, your Matter must be often imbibed, dryed, and ground, until by benefit of the aforefaid, this faid uncleannefs be totally removed : then mix Gla(s with these aforesaid, and as you did with the Tin cause the pure Body to descend, that defcending it may be reduced. Again, Calcine it with pure Salarmoniac (as of Jupiter is faid) and most fibrily grind and diffolve it by the way aforefaid. For that is the Water of Argentvive and Sulphur proportionally made, which we use in Composition of the Red Elixir.

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lixir. These of the the Preparation of Saturn; may suffice.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Preparation of Venus.

TEnus or Copper, is this way prepared : V Make a Lay of Common Salt well cleanfed in a Crucible, 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 Natural; then take it out and separate and scrape off what shall be Calcined; and again Calcine the Plates with New Salt, as before, repeating the Calcination fo often, as until all the Plates shall be confumed . and corroded by the benefit of the Salt and Fire: for the Salt corrodes the fuperfluous Humidity and Combustible Sulphureity, and the Fire elevates the Fugitive and Inflamable Subftance with due Proportion. Grind this calcined matter to a most fubtile Powder, and wash it with Vinegar; until the Water come from it free from Blackness. 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 Veffel, and let it stand there
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 fhall 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 impalpable Subfrance. Then expofe it to the open Air, or fet it in Horfe-dung to be diffolved, until whatfoever is there fubtile fhall be diffolved; anew adding clean Salarmoniac, if need fhall be, until the whole be made Water. Honour this Water, which we name the Water of fixed Sulphur, with which the Elixir is tinged to Infinity. Thefe of the Preparation of Venus.

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CHAP. VIII.

of the Preparation of Mars.

MArs or Iron, is best prepared thus: Let it be Calcined as Venus, with Common Salt cleansed, and let it be washed with pure Vinegar; being washed, dry it in the Sun, and when dryed, grind and imbibe it with new Salt and Vinegar, and then put it in the same Furnace, as of Venus is said, for three days. Honour this Solution, viz. The Water of fixed Sulphur, wonderfully augmenting the Colour of the Elixir. These may suffice to be spoken of the Preparation of Imperfect Bodies. CHAP.

CHAP. 1X.

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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:

Re Sol or Gold beaten into thin Plates, and with them and Common Salt very well prepared, make Lay upon Lay in a Veffel of Calcination, which fet into a Furnace and Calcine well for three days, until the whole be fubtily Calcined; then take it out, grind it well, wash 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 benefit of Common Salt and Armoniac) be diffolved into a most clear Water; This is the precious Ferment for the Red Elixir, and the true Body made Spiritual.

CHAP. X:

Proble California Contract

Of the Preparation of Luna.

L^{Una} or Silver, is subtiliated and attenuated and reduced to Spirituality, in manner as C above 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.

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CHAP. XI.

Of the Properties of the Greater Elixir.

WE 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 Composition of the Greater Elixir : For we endeavour to make one Substance, yet compounded and composed 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 Substance, and be permixed with that, which in them is of a permixable substance; and be confolidated with that, which in them is of a consolidate Substance; and be fixed with that, which in them is of a fixable Substance; and not be burned by those Things which burn not Gold and Silver; and take away Confolidations and Weights with due Ignition.

Yet you muft not think all this can be effect-

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ed by Preparation at once, in a very fhort Time, as a few Dayes and Hours ; but in respect of other Modern Physicians, and also in respect of the Operation of Nature, the Verity of the Work is fooner terminated this way. Whence the Philosopher faith, It is a Medicine requiring a long space of time. Wherefore I tell you, you must patiently fustain Labour, becaufe the work will be long; and indeed Festination 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 Action hath its determinate Measure and Time, in which it is terminated, viz. in a greater or leffer space. For this Work Three Things are neceffary, namely, Patience, Length of Time, and Aptness of Instruments; of which we speak to the Artificer, in the Sum of the Perfection of our Magistery, in divers Chapters, wherein he may find them, if he be fufficiently skilled in our Works. In which, by manifest and open Proof we conclude, that our Stone is no other than a Fatent (or fruitful) Spirit and Living Water, which we have named Dry Water, by Natural Proportion cleansed, and united with such Union, that they can never be absent each from other. To which two must also be added a third, for abbreviating the Work ; that is a perfect Body attenuated.

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Herefore from the above premifed, the I Things are manifest in which the Verity of the Work is nigh ; and we have confidered Things perfecting this Work, by our true Investigation, 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 those 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 Magistery. Therefore, let the Sapient Artificer studiously peruse Our Books, collecting Our difperfed Intention, which We have defcribed in divers places, that We might not expose it to Malignant and Ignorant Men; and let him prove his Collection even unto Knowledge, Studying and Experimenting with the Instance of Ingenious Labour, till he come to an intire Understanding of the whole. Let the Artificer exercise himself, and find out this now (in great Love) proposed Way of Inve-Stigation, by Our Confideration; and also acquire a plenary Knowledge of the Verity of the perfecting and corrupting Matter and Form. For We in Our Investigation, have confidered the

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 allo, in a contrary Senfe, confidered the Substance 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 access; and that this gave a new and corrupted Form: For when We have feen imperfect Bodies by Our Experience and Ingennity, prepared and cleanfed from all fuperfluous Corruption and Fugitive Uncleannes, deliberate and terrestrial, We found them of greater Clearness and Brightness, or Purity, than Bodies naturally perfect, not prepared. By which Confideration We came to the perfect and compleat end of this Science, which We -have perfectly described 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.

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The First Book.

The PREFACE, Touching the Way of Defcribing this ART, and of those that are fit DISCIPLES.

Ur whole Science of Chymistry, 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 diminished, that We have sufficiently ciently made up, in the Writing of this Our Book, and fupplied the Defect of them very briefly. And what was abfconded by Us in one Part, that We have made manifest in the fame Part, in this our Volume; that the Compleatment of fo Excellent and Noble a Part of Philosophy, may be apparent to the Wife.

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Therefore, Most dear Son, know, that in this Work the whole Operation of Our Art is fufficiently contained in General Heads, with an Universal Discourse, without any Diminution. And he, who shall 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 must also know, that he, who in himfelf knows not Natural Principles, is very remote from our Art; because 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 Profisiency of this Art; hath a more easie 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 little remote from the Entrance of Art. But he who knows the Principles of all Things, and the Caufes of Minerals, and the Way of Generation; which confifts, according to the Intention of Nature, is indeed but a very little short of the Compleatment of the Work; without which our Science cannot be perfect : because Art cannot imitate Nature in all Works, buc 4

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but imitates her as exactly as it can. Therefore most dear Son, We discover a Secret to you, Viz. That Artificers erre in this, namely, That they defire to imitate Nature in all Differences of the Properties of Action. Wherefore labour studiously in Our Volumes, and endeayour to ponder them very often in your Mind, that you may acquire the true Intention of Our Words; because in them you may find whereon to establish your own Mind, and by them know how to escape Errors, and in what you may be able to imitate Nature in the Artifice of your Work.

The Division of this First Book into Four Parts.

First, We intend briefly to set down all Impediments by which the Artificer is impeded in his Work, that he cannot reach to the true End: Also, in this Part we will speak of the Conditions of the Operator of this Art. Secondly, We will dispute against the Ignorant and Sophisters, who by reason of their own Ignorance and Unskilfulness in their Search after the Magistery, 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 set down all their Reasons, and afterward most evidently confute the same; so that it will will be fufficiently evident to Wife Men, that their Sophifmes are void of Truth.

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Thirdly, We intend to Discourse of Natural Principles, 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 Philosophers.

Fourthly, We will demonstrate 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 Caufes, to be reduced to the Intent of Our Work.

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

CHAP. I.

The Division of Impediments.

The Impediments incident to this Work, are generally two, viz. Natural Impotency, and Defect of Necessary Expense, or Occupations and

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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 also manifold; for either the Organ is weak, or wholly corrupted. And it is manifold from the Impotencies of the Soul; either because the Soul is perverted in the Organ (having nothing of Restinade, or Reason in it felf) as the Soul of a Mad infatuate Man; or because it is Fantastical, unduly sufceptive of the Contrary of Forms, and suddenly extensive from one Thing knowable, to its opposit, and from one Will to its opposit likewise.

CHAP. II.

Of the Impediments of this Work, from the Part of the Body of the Artificer.

WE have already generally determined the Impediments of this Work; but now in this Chapter, We speak in a more special manner, and more plainly declare to you all those Impediments most fully, yet with brevity. Therefore We say, if any Man have not his Organs compleat, he cannot by himself come to the Compleatment of this Work; no more than if he were Blind or wanted his Limbs; because he is not helped by the Members: by meditation of which, as ministring to Nature, ture, this Art is perfected. And if the Body of the Artificer be weak, fickly, and feaverifh; or like the Bodies of Leprons perfons, whole Members 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 these Natural Impotencies of the Body.

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CHAP. III.

Of the Impediments from the part of the Artifts Soul.

TA7E 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 mostly hinder the compleatment of this Work. Therefore, we fay, he that hath not a Natural Ingenuity, and Soul, fearching and fubtily forutinizing 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 most precious Science. As there are many who have a stiff Neck, void of Ingenuity in every perfcrutation; and who can scarcely underftand Common Speech, and likewife with difficulty learn Works vulgarly Common, Befides thefe,

thefe, we also find many who have a Soul eafily opinionating every Phantafie; but what they believe they have found true, is all Phantaftick, deviating from Reason, full of Error, and remote from Natural Principles : Becaufe their Brain, repleat with many Fumofities. cannot receive the true Intention of Natural Things. There are alfo, befides thefe, others who have a scal movable, from Opinion to Opinions, and from Will to Wills; as those, 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 thefe are fo changeable, that they can fcarcely accomplish the least of that they intend; but rather leave it defective. There are likewife Others, who cannot fee any Truth in Natural Things, no more than Beafts; as if they were Witless, Mad-men and Children. There are Others also 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 most 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 interpolit the Necessary Charges. Therefore, although they approve it, and according to Reafon feek the fame, yet to the Experience of the Work they attain not through Coverousness of Money : Therefore, this Our Science comes not to them. For how can

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CHAP. IV.

Of External Impediments bindring the Work of this Act.

WE have to two Heads reduced all Impediments retarding the End of this Art, which all are from Radical Principles according to the Nature of the Artificer of this most precious Business. Therefore, it concerns Us now at length to declare the Impediments externally supervenient, and happening by Chances and Cafualties, by which, this most Glorious Work is hindered. We see some fubtil and ingenious Men, skilled in the Works of Nature, and, as far as is possible, followers of her, in her Principles and Works ; in whom also is an Investigation not Phantastick, in all Things beneath the Lunar Circle, that are regulated by the Mitions and Actions of. Nature: Yet thefe, oppressed with extream Poverty, and lying under a Difpensation of Indigency, are compelled to postpone or neglect this Excellent Magistery. There are many Others besides the abovesaid Carvous Men, detained by the various Cares and Solicitudes of this World, occupying themfelves wholly 10

in Secular Business; from whom this our precious Science withdraws her self. tomic

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Now, from the premifed Heads, 'tis fufficiently manifest what are the Impediments hindring Men from this Art.

CHAP. V.

The Conclusion of this First Part, containing the Qualifications of the Artificer.

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 Philosophy : because, 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, unless he hath by Learning, acquired Natural Philosophy. For the defect of that which is not acquired by Natural Ingennity, must be supplied by Learning. Therefore the Artificer must be helped by most deep Search, and Natural Industry. For, by reason of his Learning only, how much foever of Science he hath acquired, unless he be also helped by Natural Industry, he will not be invited to fo precious a Banquet. By his Induftry, he must amend his Errour in the point, to

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 Industry only he cannot avoid; because Art is helped by Ingenuity, and Ingenuity by Art likewife.

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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 Stone, one Medicine, in which the Magiftery confifts, to which we add not any extraneous Thing, nor remove we ought; except that in Preparation we take away Superfluities.

Alfo he must be diligent in the Work, perfifting to the final Confummation thereof, that he leave not off obruptly; because he can acquire neither Knowledge nor Profit from a diminished Work; but shall rather reap Desperation and Dammage. It is also expedient he should know the Principles and Principal Radixes of this Art, which are effential to the Work : because, he that is ignorant of the Beginnings, cannot find the End. And we fhew you all those Principles in a Discourse compleat, and fufficiently clear and manifest to wife Men, according to the exigency of this our Art. It is likewise expedient, the Artift should be temperate and flow to Anger, least he

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Likewife alfo, he must keep his Money; and not prefumptuoufly diffribute it vainly, least he happen not to find the Art, and be left in Misery, and in the Desperation of Poverty; or at least, when (by his Diligent Endeavour) he is come near to the End of his Magistery, his Money being all spent, he be forced to leave the End (miferable Man as he is) uncompleated, For they, who in the Beginning prodigally wafte their whole Treasure, when they draw nigh to the End, have not wherewith to Labour. Whence fuch Men are twofoldly overwhelmed with Grief. viz. becaufe they fpent their Money in Things unprofitable, and because they lose the most noble Science which they were in quest of. For you need not to confume your Goods, feeing you may come to the compleatment of the Magistery for a small price, if yoube not ignorant of the Principles of Art, and rightly understand what we have declared to you. Therefore, if you wafte your Money, not minding our Admonitions, plain and manifeft, written in this Little Book, inveigh not against Us; but impute what you suffer to your own Ignorance and Presumption. For this Science agrees not well with a Man poor and indigent, but is rather inimical and adverse to him.

Nor fhould the Artift endeavour to find the

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the Sophiffical end of his Work, but be intene on the true Compleatment only; because 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 711-Stice and Goodness. And perhaps, for the punishment of your Sophifical Work, he denies you the Art; and lamentably thruits you into the By-Path of Error, and from your Error into perpetual Infelicity and Mifery : becaufe he is most miserable and unhappy, to whom (after the End of his Work and Labour) GOD denies the fight of Truth. For fuch a Man is conftituted in perpetual Labour, beset with all Misfortune and Infelicity, loseth the Confolation, foy, and Delight of his whole Time, and confumes his Life in Grief without Profit. Likewife, the Artift, when he shall be in his Work, should ftudy to impress in his Mind, all Signs that appear in every Decetion, and to fearch out their Caufes.

These are the Things necessary for an Artificer fit for our Art; but if any of these We have declared be wanting in him, he should not approach to our Art.

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

A General Division of the Following.

Aving already in one Sum of this little Book comprised 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 Purpose, to dispute against Sophisters and Ignorant Men. First, setting down their Reasons, according as we promised We would do from the Beginning. Lastly, We enervate all those Reasons so, as it shall be evident to the Wise, that they contain Nothing of Truth in them.

CHAP. I.

The true Reasons of Men simply denying this Art.

There are divers who deny and annihilate this Arr. Some fimply, others only fuppofing ook:

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poling it to be. For Some, fimply affirming this Art not to be, Sophifically firengthen their Argument, thus: They fay, there are diftinct Species and Diversities of Things, because the Proportions, in Commixtion of Elements each with other, are divers and diffinct. For an As is divers in Species from a Man; because; in his Composition, he had a more divers Proportion of Elements. So alfo it is in all other Diversities of Things, therefore in Minerals. Wherefore the Proportion of Things Mixable (by which is acquired the Form and Ferfection of the Thing) being unknown, how can we know both the Mixture, and to form what is to be mixed? But we are ignorant of the true Proportion of the Elements of the Sol and Luna, therefore we must be ignorant how to form them.

In like manner, they also otherwise argue; condemning our Magistery. For fay they, although you fhould know the Proportion of Elements, yet the way of mixing them together you know not; because Nature Procreates these in Caverns, in Mines, and in hidden Places; therefore; feeing you know not the Way (or Method) of their Mixtion, you are allo ignorant how to make them. In like fort, again they argue : Although you fhould duly know this, yet in the Action of Mixtuon you understand not how to equalize the Agent Heat, by mediation of which the Thing is fo perfected. For Nature hath a certain D 2 Quantity

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Quantity of Heat, by which the brings Metals to a Being, the measure of which you know not. Even to also you know not the Differences of the Agent Causes of Nature; without which, Nature cannot truly perfect her Intent. Therefore, these being unknown, the whole Method of performing this Art, will be unknown likewise.

Further, they bring you Reason and Expevience : This Science (fay they) hath been fo long fought by wife Mon, that if it were possible to attain to it any way, they would a thousand times, before now, have been Masters of it. Likewife alfo, feeing Philosophers feem to treat of it in their Volumes, yet in them we find no Truth: 'tis manifest and probable enough by this, that this Science is not. So likewife, many Princes and Kings of this World, having infinite Treasure, and abundance of Philosophers, have defired to attain to this Science, yet could never reach to the Fruit of this most 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 Nature. For we know not how to form an Als, and other like Things, the Mixtions of which are weak, and manifest (as it were) to the Senfes. Wherefore alfo, We must needs be much more ignorant, how to form the Mixtion of Metals, which is most ftrong ; and which is also wholly hid from our Senfes and

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So alfo, We see no Oxe transformed into a Goat, nor any one Species transmuted into another, or by any other Artifice fo reduced. Therefore, seeing Metals differ in themfelves, 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 Verity of Natural Principles. For, Nature perfects Metals in a thousand Tears; but how can you, in your Artifice of Transmutation, live a thoufand years, feeing you are fearely able to extend your Life to an Hundred? Yet, if to this, it be thus answered, What Nature cannot perfect in a very long space of time, that we compleat in a fhort space by our Artifice : For Art can in many Things supply the Defect of Nature. We fay again, That this alfo is impossible, especially in Metals; seeing they are most subtil Fumes which need temperate Decoction, that the proper Humidity in them may, according to Equality, be Inspissate (or Thickned) and not fly from them, and leave those Bodies deprived of all Humidity, by which they receive Contusion, or Compression and Extension. Therefore, if you will by your Artifice abbreviate the Time of Decostion of Nature, in Minerals and Mesallick Bodies, you must needs do this by Ex-3 cels

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 first 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 Being 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 Diversity and Distinction of these each from other; because to Us they are unknown and infinite. How then will you supply the Defect in your Work, being ignorant of the Diversity 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 being not made in an Instant,

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

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Therefore, by reafon of these Sophistical Reafons, and others less apparent than these, they conceit they can destroy this Divine Art. All these are the Perswassions of Sophisters, simply denying the Art to be. But the Reafons of those who deny Art from Supposition, I will set down in the Subsequent, together with the Refutations of them. Yet hence We pass to the Refutation of the Reafons here Posited: first premising our true Intention, in order to the Compleatment of the Work.

CHAP. II.

That it is not possible, nor ought to be supposed, that Art can imitate Nature in all Differences of Properties of Action. And certain Instructions touching the Principles of Metals.

THerefore We fay, the Principles, about which Nature imploys her Actions, are of a most hard and most strong Composition: and they are Sulphur and Argentwive, as some Philoso-D 4 phere

phers fay. Wherefore, being of a most hard and most strong Composition, they are also of most difficult Refolution; but this is, that In-(piffation (or Thickning) and Induration (or Hardning) of them each with other, may be in fuch wife made, that they may fuffer Contusion and Extension, by Malleable Compulsion. 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 Decottion in the Mine. Therefore most Dear Son, We give you this General Rule, viz. that Inspissation of any Humidity cannot be made, unless first, with the Humidity be made an Exaltation of the Parts most fubtil; and also with the fame Hnmidity, Confervation of the Parts more Grofs (if the Humidin Commistion 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 Humidity, and both become one Substance, Homogeneal in its Parts, temperate between hard and foft, and extensive in Contusion. But this is not done, unless by Dinturnal Mixtion of the viscous Humidity, and subtile Earthines. through their least 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 leifurely, and in thousands of Years; and that therefore, because it is the Fill, and live of Co Uniform

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Uniform Substance of the Principles 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 firong Mixtion, which they have) the Humidity of the Mixtion would be refolved with the Drynefs, and to the whole vanish into Fume, nor could the Humidity be separated from the Drynefs in Refolution, by reason of the firong Union which they have each with other.

Of thisWe fee a manifelt Experiment in Sublimation of Spirits; for when in them is made a fudden Refolution by Sublimation, the Humid is not separated from the Dry, nor the Dry from the Humid, being divided into all the Parts of their Mixtion; but their whole Substance ascends, or little of the Mixture is diffolved. Therefore the fucceffive diutornal and equal Res lution of the fubtile fumous Humidity, is the Caufe of the Inspissation of Metals : But this Inspissation We cannot also make after this manner; therefore in this We cannot follow Nature, for We cannot imitate Nature in all Differences of Properties of Action. Wherefore Our Intention is not to follow Nature in the Principles, nor in the Proportion of mixable Elements, nor in the manner of mixing them each with other; nor in the equation of infpiffating (or thickning) Heat : all thefe Things being to Us impossible and wholly unknown. Therefore it now remains, that We fet about refuting the afore-mentioned Reasons of

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CHAP. III,

A Confutation of the Reafons of Men fimply denying Art.

If they fay We know not the Proportion of Elements, and way of Mixing of them each with other, also the Equation of Heat inspissting Metals; and many other Causes and confequent Accidents of the Actions of Nature 2 We grant the same. Yet by reason of this they do not enervate Our Divine Science, because 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 Gemeration of Metals, in which We are able to follow Nature,

If they fay Philosophers and Princes of this World, have defined this Science and could not find it, We answer, They lie. For some Princes (though few) and especially the Ancient and wife Men sound in Our Time, have (as is manifest) by their Industry, sound out this Science; but would never by Word or Writing discover the same to such Men, because they are unworthy of it. Therefore They not not feeing any to poffes this Science, conceive an Error in their Minds, and thence judge that none have found it.

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Further, if they phantaftically argue, affirming our Impotency, that we cannot imitate Nature even in weak Mixtions, as in the Mixtion of an A(s or Oxe; therefore not in the ftrong: We answer, detecting their manifold Error, that there is no neceffity, from their Way of arguing, for Us to grant that our Art is not ; because they strengthen their Error and Phantalie, from a Like, or from a Greater to a Lefs, in which is not contained Necessity, but Contingency; as in many things. This also we shew, by another way, demonstrating, that they affign no apparent Similitude between a weak Comixtion of Animals, and the firm and ftrong Compolition of Minerals. For in Animals, and other Living Things, in which the Composition is weak. there is not a perficient Proportion, nor Miscibles of Proportion, nor Qualities of Miscibles, nor a Commixtion, which follows from the Action and Paffion of those Things each with other, which is from the Aggregation of those first Qualities; but there is (according to the Opinion of Many) a Soul, which is from the Occult Recesses of Nature, as from a Quintessence, or from the first Mover. And of this also we speak, 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; because we know not how

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en

to infuse the Perfective, which is the Soul. Yet hence it follows, that the Defect in us, that we cannot compound or make an Oxe, or a Goat, is not from the Part of the Mixtion, but through defect of Infusion of the Soul: because, as we know how to make a weak and more weak Composition, fo we also know how to make the ftrong and more ftrong ; imitating the Way and Course of Nature according to our Artifice. In Metals is leffer Perfection than in Animals ; and the Perfection of them confifts more in Proportion and Composition, than in any thing elfe. Therefore, seeing in them is less Perfection, than in the other now mentioned; we can the more freely perfect these, but the other not so. For the most High and Glorious GOD hath diftinguished Perfections each from other, in many Forms. And those Things, in which the Compofition (which is according to Nature) was weak, are by GOD 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 firong Composition, as Stones and Minerals, are indued with a leffer and more ignoble Perfection, viz. that which is from the Way of Mixtion. Therefore, hence 'tis evident, that the Similitude of these Men is not good: for we are not ignorant how to form an Oxe, or a Goat, in respect of the Composition, but of the Perfective Form. Because Perfection in an Oxe, or in a Goat, is more noble and more occult, than the Perfection confifting in a Metal. But

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But if they otherwife argue, That Species is not changed into Species ; we again fay, They lye, as they are more accustomed, than to fpeak truly of these Things : for Species is changed into Species, in this manner, viz. when the Individual of one Species is changed into the Individual of another. We see a Worm, both naturally, and by natural Artifice, to be turned into a Flye, which differs from it in Species; and a Calfe strangled, to be turned into Bees; Wheat into Darnel; and a Dog strangled, into Wormes; by the putrefaction of Ebullition. Yet we do not this, but Nature, to whom we administer, doth the fame. Likewise alfo, we alter not Metals, but Nature; for whom, acording to Art, we prepare that Matter : for fhe by her felfacts, not we ; yet we are her Administrators.

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And if they by another Reafon thus argue, and ftrengthen their own Sophisticate Opinion, faying : Nature perfects Metals in thoulands of years, but you cannot extend your Life fo long. We fay, that Nature acting on her own Principles (according to the Opinion of Philosophers) perfects them in Thousands of Tears ; but because We cannot follow those Principles, therefore, whether Nature perfects thefe in a Thousand Years, or in more or fewer, or in a moment, their Perswasion determines not. That We cannot imitate Nature in her Principles, We have already in the precedent Negative Discourse sufficiently abbreviated, declared, and in a more compleat Speech, in the Sublequent Subfequent will demonstrate: Yet according to the Opinion of some Wise and Discerning Men, Nature suddenly perfects her intended Work; viz. in one Day, or in a shorter Time. Although this should be true, yet We cannot 1mitate Nature in the Principles, as We have sufficiently proved, as a Thing most manifest. Therefore the remainder of this Argument We confess, granting the whole to be certainly true.

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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 answer, We have no neceffity to know this Site, becaufe it is not a Species of Things Generable and Corruptible, but from 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 Stars, yet it would be profitable; but it is fufficient for Nature only to dispose; for the her felf being Wife, disposeth her Work by the convenient Sites of moveable Bodies : Yea, Nature cannot perform her own Motion without the Motion and Site of Things moveable. Therefore if you dispose the Artifice of Nature, and confider what soever shall fall in from the Contingents of this Magistery, the Wirk will be duly perfected by Nature, under a due Site convenient for it, without any previous Confideration

tion thereof.³ 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 Difpositions of the furrounding 'Air, and other Causes (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.

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Alfo, If they fay Perfection is given in an Instant, and Our Preparation is not made in an Instant: And hence conclude, That Our Magistery cannot be compleated by Artifice; therefore the Art is not: We fay their Heads are fatuate and void of Humane Reason, and they themselves more like to Beasts than Men; for they conclude from Premises, having no Affinity with that which is related.

Therefore this way of arguing (An Als runs, ergo, Thom art a Goat) fignifies as much as theirs. And that for this Reafon, Although Preparation be not made in an Instant, yet that hinders not, but that the Form or Perfections may be given in an Instant to the Matter prepared; for Preparation is not Perfection, but a cifpofing to receive the Form.

Moreover, If they fay that it is easier to deftroy Natural Things than to make them by Artifice, and that we can fcarcely deftroy Gold, and thence conclude it to be impossible to make the fame: We answer, That fo faying 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 Reason, viz. Because it hath a ftrong Composition, it must needs have a more difficult Refolution, and therefore is difficultly deftroyed;) yet hence they think the Construction or Making of it impossible . because they know not its Artificial Defruction, according to the Course of Nature. Perhaps they have by Tryal proved it to be of a ftrong Composition, but of how strong a Composition have not tryed. Thus most dear Son, We have prefented to you, and refuted, the Phantafies of Sophisters.

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Therefore now 'tis expedient We fhould, according to Our Promife, pass to those Things that are to be determined, touching the Reafons of Men denying the Art, from Things given, or on Supposition. Which being duly examined, We shall then come to determine those Things, which are Principles of the Intention of Nature; the Effence of which We fhall more fufficiently difcourse of in the following : But after that Determination, We shall also speak of those Things that are the Principles of Our Magistery. Yet in treating of the First, We make an universal, but in the following a fingular Discourse of every one of the Principles. But now for the present We first betake

betake Our Selves to the Reasons of Men denying the Art, from Things given; and their Refutations.

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Divers Opinions of those who suppose the Art to be.

VVE find very many Men with a diverse Intention, fuppofing this Art. Some indeed affirm that this Art and Magistery is to be found in Spirits, but others in Bodies; fome in Salts, Allomes, Nitres, and Boraces, but others in all Veretable Things. And among all the aforefaid, fome partly well and partly ill, others altogether evil, judging of this Divine Magistery, commit that their Judgment to Posterity. Yet from the multiplicities of their Errors, We have gathered the Truth, and this hath happened to Us, with difficult and laborious conjectural Warinefs, and long and tedious Experience, with the Interpolition of great Charges; for their Error hath very often disturbed the Disposition of Our Mind and Rea-Jon, and almost inferred Desperation. Be they therefore blasphemed to Eternity, because they have left to their Posterity Blasphemies and a Curfe, and by their Error brought the fame on Men Philosophifing. For they left not be-E hind

hind them after their Death, Verity, but a Diabolick Infligation rather; and I shall be accurfed if I Correct not the Errors of those Men, and teach the Truth in this Science, which this True Art rather requires : For this Magistery needs not a Speech occult, nor wholly manifest. Therefore We shall treat of it in such Words as may not be hid from the Wise, but to Men of mean Capacity it Will be most profound, and Fools shall be absolutely debarr'd from Entrance therein. Which We intend here in one and the same Discourse.

But returning to Our Purpose, We fay, That those who posite this Art in Spirits are manifoldly divers. Some affirm, That the Stone of Philosophers must necessarily be made of Argentvive; others of Sulphur and of Arfnick in affinity to it, others of Marchasite ; fome of Tutia and Magnesia, and not a few of Salarmoniac. And of those who say it is in Bodies, some will have it in Lead, others in every of the other Bodies: fo likewife fome in Glass, some in Gems; others in the Diversities of Salts, Allomes, Nitres, and Boraces; and fome in every kind of Vegetables: And every one of these Supposers is adverse to the other, according to his Supposition: and being adverse to these, he believes himself to be simply adverse to the Art. And for the most part We find either of these Sects void of Reason.

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CHAP. V.

Of the Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Sulphur.

Some supposing to find this Art in Sulphur; 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 Cleanfing and Purifying only will be a Preparation of Perfection. But this is done by Sublimation, therefore brought to their Intention, as they think ; because they judge that Sublimation only in Sulphur is the Perfection of its Preparation ; and likewife in its Compeer, viz. Arfnick, they are induced to the like Judgment. Therefore coming to Projection, which is with Intention of Alteration, they fee that to be burned and vanish, and not long to abide in Bodies, and those Bodies to be left more unclean than they were before Projection of their Matter upon them. Now feeing this Delusion in the Compleatment of their Work, and that in a long time, whereas before they concluded in their Minds; that this Science was to be found in Salphur 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 E 2 this
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this or that, they conclude 'tis no where to be found.

The Confutation of the precedent Reasons.

To these We briefly answer and fay, that in this they understand little, and are less Wife; because they suppose Sulphur only to be the Matter of Our Stone. If this their Supposition were true, yet in the way of Preparation they are deceived; because they conceit Sublimation only to be fufficient : For they are like to a Child, who from his first Nativity, unto Old Age, is thut up within an House, not thinking the Latitude of the World to be extended beyond the Latitude of his House, or beyond what he can with his Eyes fee in the House. So they, having not imployed their Labour in many Stones, could not difcern from which Our Medicine should be extracted, and from which not; from which also abstaining, they might spare 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, because they left the burning Property and Flight in the Sulphur; both which do not only not perfect, but also diffipate and dethroy.

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CHAP. VI.

Of the Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Arsnick, and their Refutation.

But others judging this Stone must necessariani-ly 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 cleanse the burning Sulphureity, but also endeavour to remove the Terrestreity, leaving the Flight (or Volatility) in it. Thefe in like manner, coming to Projection, find a Delusion in it; because their Medicine adheres not stably in those very Bodies, but successively, and by little and little vanisheth, leaving such a Body in its former Condition. Hence these alfo, condemning Art, argue like the former; and to them We answer, as We did to the First, affirming the Art, and that We know it to be, because We have seen and touched the Verity thereof.

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CHAP. VII.

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The Reasons of Men denying Art suppofed in Sulphur, Argentvive, Tutia, Magnesia, Marchassite, and Salarmoniac, with their Restation.

O Ther fome more profoundly fee into the Work, and cleanfe their Subjetts, taking away both Flight and Adustion; and they make it fixt and earthy, having no good Fusion in Heat of Fire, but a vitrificatory Fusion only; whence, in Projection it cannot mix with Bodies. Therefore they also argue, as the first, and to these We answer, as to the first: Because they left their Work imperfect, not knowing how to compleat it. For the Ingress, 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 Argentuive and Tutia's, We are excufed from greater Labour, than Remotion of their Adustion; for these have not an adustible and inflamable Sulphureity, but only Volatility. But Magnesia's, and Marchassites, have every kind of Sulphureity (Marchassite more, and Magnesia lefs) yet all have Flight or Volatility, Argentuive more, and Salarimoniac les; but Sulphur yet les than its Comp cer: -

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Competer: and fourthly, Marchafite lefs than it; fifthly, Magnefia lefs than that: and laftly, Tutia leaft of all. But either of these partaking more or lefs of Volatility, fome Experimentators, by reason of this Flight, have been vehemently deceived in the Operations of their Preparations, and in their Projections likewise. Therefore these also argue and condemn the Art, as others, supposing it in Sulphur; and to these We answer, as to those supposing it in Sulphur.

CHAP. VIII.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Spirits, to be fixed together with Bodies; and their Refutation,

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There are Others also endeavouring to fix Spirits in Bodies, without any other precedent Preparation: but Delasion perplexing them, hath on them likewise brought Sadness and Desparation; and they are compelled thence to believe, that this Science is not; and confequently to argue against it. For it is a Cause of Disturbance and Incredulity in them, that in the Fasion of Bodies, they lose their Spirits, which cannot adhere to the fame Bodies, but flie from the Asperity E_4 of of the Fire, the Bodies only remaining therein ; because they cannot bear the Pressure of the Fire's Violence, by reason of Volatility, which is not removed from them. Likewise, Delusion sometimes happens, because with those Spirits, Bodies do also fly away; and this is, when the not-fixed Spirits inseparably adhere to Bodies in their Profundity : because the Sum of the Volatile overcomes the Sum of the Fixed. Whence also they likewise, as the first, argue, and we to them likewise, as to the first, answer. Therefore this turns wholly to their Reproach.

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Sons of Learning, if you would convert Bodies, then (We fay) if it be possible to effect this by any Matter, it must necessarily be done by Spirits; but it is not poffible that these Spirits not fixed should profitably adhere to Bodies; for they fly away, and leave them unclean. Nor can these Spirits, being fixed, poffibly have Ingress, 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 these our Answer is this, Whatsoever is knowable in this Art they do not throughly know, therefore do they not throughly find out out what is, or may be operated with it, Therefore, the following *Deficiency* of their *Work* is the effect of their own *Rafpnefs*.

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CHAP. IX.

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The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Bodies, and first in White Lead, that is, Tin or Jupiter, and their Consutation.

Come posite the Art in Bodies, but when they come to the Work it felf, they are deluded; judging either Lead, viz. the Livid and White (not pure in Whiteness) to be much assimilated 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 some of these Men conceiting Tin or fupiter to be much like to Luna or Silver (differing only in the harfh found, foffnefs, and very swift Liquefaction) believing it easily melted, by reason of the superfluity of its Humidity; and foft, by reason of the Fugitive Substance 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 attempting to reduce, could not; therefore

therefore judged it impossible to be effected: And fome of these could reduce fomewhat from it, and found the fame harfh found, foftness, and easie Liquefaction in that, as be-Therefore they believed this impoffible fore. 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, with greater force of Fire calcined and reduced it; and fo by often reiterating that Work, they found their Tin hardned, and without that harfh found : But because they had not wholly taken away the fwiftness of its Lignefastion, their Mind erred, and they judged it a thing not poffible to attain to that. Wherefore of thefe, others alfo, willing to procure hardness to it, and a Retardation of Liquefaction, with the Administration of hard Bodies, have fallen into a Delusion, and believed, that it would break whatfoever hard Bodies was mixed with it : and that in this Work no Preparation could help them. Therefore when they could neither prepare lit with hard Bodies, nor with Fire; they excufed themfelves for being fo long delayed in finding out the Art; because they believed it impoffible: and earneftly arguing against the Art, positively affirmed it not to be. Befides thefe, fome others adding many Medicaments, faw them making no Mutation nor agreeing with their Tin, but rather corrupting

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rupting the fame, and acting contrary to their Parpole; therefore they cast away their Books, retorted their Heads, and affirmed this True and Divine Art to be frivolous. Therefore these Men We answer, with Our first answer.

CHAP. X.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Black Lead or Saturn.

THe fame Delufion they also find in Black Lead, or Saturn; except only that it breaks not Bodies, and is fooner reduced to a Calx than Jupiter. Yet its Livid Colour they cannot remove, because they are ignorantiof that; therefore they cannot whiten, with good Dealbation; nor could they ever, by their Phantafy, fo stably affociate it with stably Bodies, but that it would by strong Expression of Fire, recede from the Commixtion. And indeed Lead doth exceedingly deceive them (fuppoling in the Preparation thereof much is fited, and that this Science can be found in none, but it) because, after two Reductions from its Calx, it receives no further Hardning, but rather greater Softness, than it had at first; and in other Lifferencies likewife, they see it not amended. Therefore when they, thinking in 10

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 De-Infion; and therefore they offend, as the former.

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CHAP. II.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed 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, by reafon of Conveniency, would have Bodies to be transinuted each into other, and to transmute; and that they could not attain to by reason of their Ignorance. For they, permixing Sol, or Luna, with Venus, or with any other of the Metals, could not transmute them into Gold or Silver, with firm Transmutation; but they found every one of them, by the itrong Expreffion of Fire, separated from the Commixtion, and burnt, or reduced to its former Nature. Yet some of these Bodies dure in the Commixtion, others not; as is by us fufficiently known. Therefore, these Delusions, supervenient through Ignorance, make fuch Men to defpair of the Art, and argue it is not in being.

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The Reasons of Men denying the Art Supposed, in the Mixtion of Hard Bodies with Soft, and of Perfect Bodies with the Imperfect.

Thers, more intimately and profoundly fearching, have thought and been perfwaded, they could find out a way of caufing Hard Bodies united with Soft, firmly to endure, and Imperfect Bodies united with the Perfect, to be reduced to Perfection; and that generally they would be transmuted each into other, and transinute with firm transmutation. Therefore they would find out the Affinity and Similitude of them, both by Medicines, and by the Administration of Fire, attenuating the Grofs; as Venus and Mars, and inspiffating the Subtile; as is Jupiter, and its like. And some of them, believing they could compleat this Administration, were deluded in the Commixtion of these 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 Conveniency, did therefore deny the Art to be, CHAP.

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CHAP. XIII.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed, in Extraction of the Soul, or unthe 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 those Men could not reach to that, but they were deluded in their Intention; and accordingly judged the Art not possible to be found out. And Others, endeavouring to perfect Bodies by Fire only, were deluded in their Opinion; because they knew not how to attain to that. And these accordingly think the Art not to be. All which we answer, as the first.

CHAP. XIV.

The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed, in Glass and Gems, and their Refutation.

THEY who posite this Art in Glass and Gems, have found, that Alteration cannot be be made in Bodies, by Gems and Glafs; becaufe, what hath not Ingrefs, alters not. But 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 anfwer, they operated not in due Matter; therefore unduly determining, they cannot but condemn this Art according to their own Errors.

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The Reasons of Men denying the Art supposed in Middle Minerals, or Vegetables, 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 these make Tryal, but (as we judg) not find it in them. Therefore, although they should, by their Experience, find some small Utility of Transmutation, viz. by Diffolving, Coagulating, and Coacting; Coacting; yet that doth not enervate this Divine Art, which is both neceffary and known. Nevertheles, it is possible, that in all these 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.

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Therefore they, who posses this Art in all Wegetables, do indeed determine what is possible, but not to them; who shall first fail in their Labour, before the Work laboured can possibly be perfected. Wherefore, if such Menfind not the Art by their Labours, it must not be argued, that the Art cannot by any Labours be found out. All the before-mentioned Erroneous Persons determined one Matter of theirs to be the only Matter, and supposed there was no o her Matter besides that; and these now do indeed condemn all the other.

But there are many Others, and those almost infinite, who ignorantly, and without knowledg, make a Composition of all, or of fome of these Things, in a diverse Proportion; and their Error is extended even to Infinity, according to the Infinite Diversity of the Proportion of things mixable, and the Infinite Diversity of missible Matters. And in both these Infinities they infinitely err; fometimes through Superaboundance, and fometimes through Diminution : yet in these, Correction is possible. And we, without prolixity, or tediousness dioufnels of Words, refolve to infift upon these 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 mult first discuss Natural Principles according to their Caufes (as we told you before) and by a Commemoration of them.

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

CHAP. 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, fludious of Art) Natural Principles in the Work of Nature are, a Fetent Spirit, and Living Water, which is alfo named Dry Water. These We grant, and thus define the Fetent Spirit. It is white in Occulto, and Red and Black of either fide, in the Magisfery of this Work; but, in Manifesto, of either fide, tending to Redness. Therefore, in a brief, F and 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 Discourse, as to deliver a: peculiar Chapter of each fingular Natural Principle. In general We now fay, that every one of these is of a most strong Composition, and uniform Substance; and that, because the Earthy parts in them, are through their least 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 least particles; and that leifurely, in the Mineral Bowels of the Earth, by Heat condenfed, multiplied, and (according to the due Course of Nature) equalized to the Exigency of their Effence, according to the Opinion of certain Ancient Philosophers.

CHAP. II.

Of the Natural Principles of Metals, according to the Opinion of Modern Philosophers, 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 論

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Sulphur likewife altered and changed into Whence they fay, that in the Intenti-Earth. on of Wature, the Principle was other, than a foetent Spirit, and fugitive Spirit. And the Reafon, that moved them hereunto, was this, viz. because, in the Silver Mines, 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 separated in its proper Mine, in its own Nature. And they also affirm this for another Reason, viz. because there is no tranfition (as they fay) from Contrary to Contrary, unless by a Middle Disposition. Therefore, feeing it fo is, they are compelled to confeis and believe that there is no Transition (or Paffing) from the Softness of Argentvive, to the hardness of any Metal, unless by a Disposition, which is between the Hardnefs and Softnefs of them. But in the Mines they find not any thing, in which this Middle Disposition may be falved ; therefore they are compelled hence to believe, that Argentvive and Sulphur, in their Nature, are not the Principles according to the Intention of Nature : but another Thing, which follows from the Alteration of their Effences, in the Root of Nature, into an Earthy Substance. And this is the Way, by which each of them is turned into an Earthy Nature; and from these two Earthy Natures, a most thin Fame is refolved, by Heat multiplied in the Bowels of the Earth; Fz and

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and this Duplicate Fume is the immediate Matter of Metals.

This Fume, when it shall 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 Spongiosity of the Earth) 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 Earth, finds a Substance diffolvible from the Substance of the Earth in the Bowels thereof, and diffolves the fame, and is uniformly with it united, until the Substance also of the Earth in the Mines is diffolved, and the flowing diffolving Water and it become one with Natural Union. And to fuch a Mixtion come all the Elements, according to a due natural Froportion, and are mixed through their leaft Parts, until they make an Uniform Mixtion: And this Mixtion, by fucceffive Decostion in the Mine, is thickned, hardned, and made a Metal. And indeed, these Men, although they be nigh the Truth, yet they do not conjed Aure the very Truth,

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CHAP. III.

The Division of what are to be spoken, touching the Three Principles, viz. Sulphur, Arsenick, and Argentvive.

NOW, having finished our Universal Difcourse of the Natural Principles of Metals; it remains, that we here give a peculiar Chapter to each one of the Principles. Therefore, seeing they are Three, viz. Sulphur, Arsenick, and Argentvive; the first shall be of Sulphur, the second of Arsenick, and the third of Argentvive. Afterward, of every of the Metals, which are the Effects of these Principles, we give a peculiar Chapter, according to what it is from the Work of Nature. This being done, we, descending to those Things which are the Fundamentals of this Magistery, and to their Operations; will affign the Causes of all these.

CHAP. IV.

Of Sulphur.

Therefore we fay, that Sulphur is a fatnefs of the Earth, by temperate Decotion in the Mine of the Earth thickned, until it be F 3 hardned

hardned and made dry; and when it is hardned, it is called Sulpbur. Indeed Sulphur hath an Homogeneal and most strong Composition, and is of an Uniform Substance in its natural parts, because it is Homogeneal. Therefore, its Oyl is not taken from it, as from other things having Oyl by Distillation. Wherefore they, who strive to calcine it, not lofing any thing of the Substance of that with which it should be cured, do labour in vain ; becaufe it cannot be calcined, unless by great Industry, and with lofs of much of the Substance thereof. For of an hundred Parts, you shall scarcely referve three to your felf after Calcination. Likewife, it cannot be fixed, unless it be first calcined; yet it may be mixed, and its flight in fome measure retarded, and its Adultion repreffed; and being commixed, may more eafily be calcined. Therefore, he who endeavours to extract our Work from it, by preparing it by it felf, he shall not obtain his end; because it must be perfected with Mixtion, and without that the Magistery would be prolonged even to Desperation. Yet with its Compeer a Tincture is made, and it gives compleat Weight to every of the Metals, and cleanfeth and illustrates them : and it is perfected with our Magistery, without which it performs none of these things, but rather corrupts and blackens. Therefore use it not without this Magistery.

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to commix, and unite it amicably with Bodies, knows one of the Greatest 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, Copper from it affumes the Effigies of Sol. Alfo Mercury is affociated with it, and by Sublimation becomes Ofifar (or Cinnabar.) Lastly, All Bodies, except sol and fupiter, are eafily calcined with it; but Sol most difficultly. And Argentvive is not coagulated with it into Gold or Silver (in which is profit) by a mean Artifice, as some fatuate Philosophers have thought. And further we fay, that whatfoever Bodies have lefs Humidity, they are more eafily calcined by Sulphur, than those which have much. Through the most High GOD, it illuminates every Body; because it is Light, Allom, and Tincture. Alfo, it is most difficultly diffolved, because it hath not falfuginous, but oleginous Parts, which are not eafily diffolved into Water. But what are eafily, or difficultly diffolved into Water, we shall plainly enough demonstrate in the Chapter of Solution. It is indeed fublimed, because it is Spirit. And if it be mixed with Venus, and united to it, it becomes a wonderful Violet Colour, With Mercury allo it may be mixed, and of them is made by Decoction a Celeftial and delightful Colour: Yet, let no Man think that Sulphur can by it felf compleat the Work of Alchimy. F For

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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.

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CHAP. V.

Of Arsenick,

IT now remains that we at prefent speak of Arsenick. We fay it is of a fubtile Matter, and like to Sulphur; therefore it needs not be otherwise defined than Sulphur. But it is diversified from Sulphur in this, viz. because it is eafily a Tincture of Whitenels, but of Reanels most difficultly: and Sulphur, of Whiteness most difficultly : but of Redness eafily. Of Sulphur 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 Sulphur; but the Sublimation of either is best from the Calx of Metals. Yet Sulphur and Arfenick are not the perfective Matter of this Work : for they are not compleat to Perfection; yet they may be an help to Perfe-Gion in the Cafe. But the Lucid and Scaly, and Sciffile must be taken.

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CHAP. VI. Of Argentvive, or Mercury.

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A Rgentvive, which also is called Mercury H by the Ancients, is a viscous Water in the Bowels of the Earth, by most temperate Heat united, in a total Union through its least parts, with the substance of white subtile Earth, until the Humid be contempered by the Dry, and the Dry by the Humid, equally, Therefore it eafily runs upon a plain Superficies, by reason of its Watery Humidity; but it adheres not, although it hath a vifcous Humidity, by reason of the Dryness of that which contemperates it, and permits it not to adhere. It is also (as some fay) the Matter of Metals with Sulphur. And it eafily adheres to three Minerals, viz. to Saturn, and Jupiter, and Sol, but to Luna more difficultly. To Venus more difficultly than to Luna; but to Mars in no wife, unless 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 submerged in Argentvive, unless it be Sol. Yet Jupiter and Saturn, Luna and Venus, are diffolved by it, and mixed; and without it, none of the Metals can be gilded. It is hxed, and it is a Tintture of Redness of most exuberant

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CHAP. VII.

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

A7E now speak of Metallick Bodies, which are the Effects of these Principles of Nature. These 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 Dimensions under the Hammer. But a Metallis (as we fayd) of a denfe Subfance, and of most strong and firm Composition. And Metals have great affinity each with other, yet the perfect perfects not the diminished, by its Commixtion. For if Gold be mixed in fusion with Lead, this Lead becomes not Gold, but vanisheth from the Mixtion, and is burnt ; the Gold in the mean while stands the Tryal. So likewife, in inftancing the other, it falls according to the Common Courfe. But, according to our Magistery, the Perfect helps the Imperfect; and the Imperfect, in our Magiltery, by it felf is Perfected, without the Administration

ministration of any *Extraneous Thing*. And through *GOD*, 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.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of Sol, or Gold.

WTE have already given you, in a General Chapter. the Sum of the Intention of Metals; and here we now intend to make a special Declaration of each one. And first 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 Mineral Water; under the Hammer extensible, fusible, and fustaining 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 Artifice. For we see in Copper Mines, a certain Water which flows out, and carries with it thin

thin Scales of Copper, which (by a continual and long continued Courfe) it washeth and cleanseth. But after such Water ceaseth to flow, we find these thin Scales with the dry Sand, in three years time to be digested with the Heat of the Sun; and among these Scales the purest Gold is found. Therefore, We judg, those Scales were cleansed 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 most precious, and it is the Tinsture of Rednefs; because 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 most easily broken with Mercury, and by the Odour of Lead. There is not any Body that in act more agrees with it in Substance than Jupiter and Luna : but in Weight, Deafenels, and Putrescibility, Saturn, in Colour Venus; in Potenty indeed Venus is more next Luna than Inpiter, 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 Ingenuity, which comes not to an Artificer of a ftiff neck.

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Of Luna, or Silver.

Aving premifed the Chapter of Sol, We mon name called Silver. Therefore, We fay, Silver is a Metallick Body, White with pure Whitenefs, Clean, Hard, Sounding, very durable in the Cupel, extensible under the Hansmer, and fusible. And it is the Tinsture of Whitenels, and hardens Tin by Artifice, and converts it to it felf; and it is mixed with Sol, and breaks not; but in the Examination it perseveres not without Artifice. He who knows how more to fubtiliate it, and after fubtiliation, to inspiffate and fix it affociated with Gold; it remains with it in the Teft, and will in no wife forfake it. Being put over the fume of acute Things, as of Vinegar, Salarmoniac, O.c. it will be of a wonderful Celestine 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 confused with other Bodies, and that Silver is not fo noble. It is likewife diffolved, and calcined with great Labour, and no Profit.

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Of Saturn, or Lead.

OF 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 dimensions with small Compression extensible, and readily fusible, without Ignition. Yet fome foolifh Men conceit, and fay, that Lead in its own Nature is much approximated to Gold. But because they are fliff-necked, and void of all Reafon, they cannot conceive of the Truth of Things most fubtile, as it is in it felf, but judg of them according to Senfe. And because they see 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 shall be by us manifestly proved at large. Alfo Lead hath much of an Earthy Substance, therefore it is washed, and by a Lavament turned into Tin. Hence it is manifest that Tin is more affimilated to the Perfett. Lead is in like manner burnt, and made Minium; and it is put over the Vapours of Vinegar, and made Ceruss. And although it is not much approximate to Perfection,

fection, yet of it, by our Artifice, we eafly make Silver; and it keeps not its proper weight in Transmutation, but is changed into a new weight: All this it acquires in our Magistery. Lead also is the Tryal of Silver in the Capel, the Canfes of which We give.

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CHAP. XI.

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Of Jupiter, or Tin.

Herefore, not omitting to discourse of 9#piter, We fignifie to the Sons of Learnings that Tin is a Metallick Body, white, not pure, livid, and founding little, partaking of little Earthines; possessing in its Root Harshness Softness, and swiftness of Liquefaction, without Ignition, and not abiding the Cupel, or Cement, but Extensible under the Hammer. Therefore, Jupiter, among Bodies diminished from Perfection, is in the Radix of its Nature of Affinity to the more Perfect, viz. to Sol and Luna; more to Luna, but lefs to Sol, as shall be clearly declared in the following. Jupiter, because it receives much Whiteness 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 most pure sol. And Jupiter adheres much to Sol and Luna, and therefore doth not eafily recede trom

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from them, by Examen (or Tryal of Cupel.) In the Magiftery of this Art, it receives a Tintture of Rednefs, and that fhines in it with ineftimable Brightnefs. 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.

CHAP. XII.

Of Venus, or Copper.

UR intended Discourse now is of Venus. Or Copper. It is a Metallick Body, livid, partaking of a dusky Redness ignible (or fuffaining Ignition) fufible, extensible under the Hammer, but refufing the Cupel, and Cement. Therefore Venus (as is declared) in the profundity of its Substance, pretends to the Colour and Effence 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 good Conversion, 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 we

we are excufed by it, from the Labour of Induration (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 fupiter, viz. that it eafily waxeth Livid, and receives Infection from fharp and acute things; and to eradicate that, is not an eafie; but a profound Art.

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CHAP. XIII. Of Mars, or Iron.

RUT the Declaration of Mars, and the whole Secret thereof, is from the Work of Nature; becaufe it is a Metallick Body; very livid; a little red, pertaking of Whitenels, not pure, fustaining Ignition, fusible with no right fusion, under the Hammer extensible, and founding much. But Mars is hard to be handled, by reason of the Impotency of its fusion, which if it be made to flow, by a Medicine changing its Nature, is conjoyned to Sol and Luna, and not separated by Examen, without great Industry : but if prepared, it is conjoyned, and not separated by any Artifice, if the Nature of that Fixation be not changed by it, the Uncleanness only of the Marsbeing removed. Therefore it is a Tineture of Redness eafily, but difficultly of Whiteness. And when it is conjoyned, it is not altered, nor doth it change the

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Therefore, among all Bodies, Impiter is more fplendidly and more clearly, more brightly and more perfectly transformed into a Solar, or Lanar Body. But the Work of it is of long Labour, though easie to be handled. Next to Inpiter is Venus chosen, of more difficult handling, but of fhorter Labour than Jupiter. Next after Venus, Saturn hath a diminished Perfection in Transmutation, is cafie to be handled, but of most tedious labour. Yet Mars, among all the Bodies, is of least Perfection in Transmutation, to be handled most difficult, and of exceeding long Labour. Therefore, whatfoever, Bodies are more remote from fwiftness of Liquefaction, they are found of more difficult handling in the Work of Transmutation. Of this kind are Venus and Mars; but what more, more; and what are most remote, most. Alfo those Bodies which partake of greater Lividness and Infection of the Earth, are likewise found to be of greater Labour, and lefs Perfection.

But whatfoever Diversities of Perfettions 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 Perfettion, but not all of one handling or labour. It remains yet to be known, what Facility and Difficulty of handling, and what Brevity and Length of Labour, are found radically in the Nature of Bodies. Therefore have We here gments

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here in a true Discourse described the Natural Principles of those Bodies, which are according to the Intention of Nature ; and have likewise in several Chapters truly expounded what We determined of those Bodies; and that, according to the Opinion of those Men, who could difcern the Occult Things of Nature; and according to our own Judgment 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 Magistery, in the last Part of this our First Book; and to demonstrate the Perfection we have feen, with its Caufes, according to the Exigency thereof.

The Fourth Part of this First Book, touching the Artificial Principles of this Art.

CHAP. I.

The Division of Things to be spoken of in this Part, with an Instinuation of Perfection to be treated of in the Socond Book.

There are two Things that are to be determined, viz. the Principles of this Magiftery, and the Perfection of the fame. The G 2 Frinciples

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Principles of this Art are the Ways of Methods of its Operations, to which the Artift applies himfelf in the Work of this Magiftery. Thefe Ways are indeed divers in themfelves. For one Way is Sublimation, and Defcenfion another; and Diftillation is also 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 those Things, and from the Confiderations of those by which it is attained; and from the Confideration of things helping ; and from the Confideration of that thing which laftly perfects; and that by which it is known, whether the Magistery was in Perfection or not. The Confideration of those Things, by which We come to the Comple tment of the Work, is the Confideration of the Substance manifest, and of manifest Colours, and of the Weight in every of those Bodies to be changed, and of those Bodies that are not changed from the Radix of their Nature, without that Artifice; and the Confideration of those likewife, in the Radix of their Nature, with the Artifice ; and the Confideration of the Principles of Bodies, according to their Irofound, Occult, and Manifest; and according to their Nature without Artifice, and likewise with Artifice. For, if Bedies, and their Principles, be not known in the Frefound and Manifest of their Nature, with Artifice, and without, what is fuperfluous, and what

what is diminished in them cannot be known; and our not knowing these would of necessity hinder us from ever attaining to the Perfection of their Transmutation.

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The Confideration of Things helping Perfection, is the Confideration of the Natures of those Things, which we see adhere to Bodies without Artifice, and to make mutation. And these are Marchasite, Magnesia, Tutia, Antimony, and Lapis Lazuli (or the Lazure Stone.) And the Consideration of those, which without adherency cleanse Bedies, and they are Salt, and Aloms, Nitres and Boraces, and which are of their Nature: and the Consideration of Vitrification, cleansing 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 *Argentvive* 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 illustrates and conferves from *Aduftion*, which is a fignification of *Perfection*.

Lastly, The Confideration of the Thing, by which it is known, whether the Magistery be in Perfection, or not; in the Confideration of the Cupel, Cement, Ignition, of exposing it upon the Vapours of acute Things, Extinction, Commixtion of Sulphur burning Bodies, of Reduction after Calcination, and Susception of Ar-G 3 gentvive.

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Sentvive. All which, with the former, we shall here following declare, with their *Causes*, and with easie *Experiences*; by which you may manifestly know, that our *Discourses* have not erred. And these *Experiments* will be well known to you.

CHAP. II.

Of Sublimation, why invented.

Herefore, profecuting our purpofe, We speak of Sublimation. The Caufe of the Invention of which, was, because our Ancestors could not, nor can We, nor fhall they who come after Us, find any thing that can be united 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 Arfenick, and Marchafite; and these 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 1S)

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

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Therefore, We were constrained to cleanse these from their burning Unstruosity, and from the Earthy Superfluity, which they all have. And this We could effect by no Magistery, but by Sublimation only. For, when the Fire elevates, it always elevates the more fubtile parts ; therefore it ftirs not the more Grofs. Hence it is manifest, that Spirits are cleansed from their Earthiness by Sublimation; which Terrestriety impeded Ingress, and also gave an impure Colour, But being fublimed, as Experience makes sufficiently manifest 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 Denfity of Bodies, and not to impress a foul Colour, as Also that Adustion may be taken abefore. way by Sublimation, is manifest by Experiment : for Arfnick, which before its Sublimation was evil, and prone to Adustion, 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 because, in no other Things, than in Spi-G 4 Tit sa
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rits, We faw Adherency to Bodies with Alteration, We could have no other Canfe to be excufed from them, but were neceffarily confirained 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 purpose to declare without Diminution.

CHAP. III.

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What Sublimation is, and of the Degrees of Fire in it to be observed.

VVHerefore We fay, Sublimation is the Elevation 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 must neceffarily be made by remifs Fire: becaufe they having their most subtile parts uniformly conjoyned with the Gross, their whole Substance would ascend without any Purification ; yea, blackned and combust. Therefore, that the Artificer may seperate the unclean Earthy substance, there ?

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Substance, he hath a neceffity to find out the Dispositions of two Kinds, viz. the Proportion of the Fire, and Mundification with commixtion of the Feces: because Commixtion with the Feces, comprehends the Gross Parts, and holds them depressed in the bottom of the Sublimatory, not fuffering them to ascend.

Whence alfo it is neceffary, that the Artificer should 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 manifestly see, that they are cleansed 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 Veffel, and of the Feces therein, which may be feen with the Eye. The third Degree of Fire is, that unto the Sublimate without the Feces, a most weak Fire be administred, fo that fcarcely any thing of it may afcend, but that only which is the most subtile part thereof, and which in our Work is of no value; because it is a thing, by Mediation of which, Adustion is made in Sulphurs.

Therefore, the whole Intention of Sublimation is, that the Earthinefs of the Sublimate. being removed by a due administration of Fire, and likewife the most fubtile and fumous part of it, which brings Adustion, with Corruption,

ruption, being caft away, to Us may be left that Part, which confifts in Equality, which makes fimple fusion upon the Fire, and without any Adustion flying from the Fire, without Inflamation thereof. That what is most fubtile is Adustive, is proved by most evident Arguments. For Fire converts to its own Nature, every of those things, which is of affinity toit; because it is of affinity to every aduffible Thing, and to the fubtile aduffible, it is of greater affinity; and yet more of affinity to what is more fubtile: therefore alfo most of affinity to what is most fubtile. Likewife, the fame is proved by Experience, because Sulphur or Arsenick not sublimed, is most fwiftly 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 Fusion. By these therefore it is manifest that our Discourse is most true.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Feces of Metallick Bodies, to be added to Spirits in their Sublimatition; and of the Quantity and Quality of them.

BUT the Probation of the Administration of Feces, with their Proportion, is, that fuch Matter be chosen, 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 Retension 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 manifest. But the Probation, that the Addition of Feces is neceffary, is, because Sulphur, or Arfnick to be fublimed, if they be not conjoyned with the Feces of fome fixed Thing, would neceffarily afcend with their whole Substance, not cleansed. And they, who are exercised in Sublimation, do by Experience know, We fay Alfo the Probation, that the Administratrue. tion of fuch Feces is neceffary (with which Things to be fublimed may agree, and be united intimately) is, because, if the Feces be not permitted with them through their leaft parts, 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 Substance, without Feces: therefore the fame must likewife happen, in things fublimed from Feces, with which they are not united.

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He that hath seen and known this, knows it to be true by Experience; because, when he fublimed from a Thing extraneous to the Nature of Bodies, he fublimed in vain; fo that he found them in no wife purified after their Alcension. 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 administred of the Calxes of Metals: for in them the Work of Sublimation, is eafie, but in other Things most difficult. Therefore, there is not any thing, that may be fubfituted in their ftead. Yet we fay not, that Sublimation is impoffible without the Calxes of Bodies; but that it is most difficult, and of long tedious Labour, and delay even to Desperation. Nevertheles, in this there is fome benefit; because, what is fublimed without Feces, or without the Calxes of Bodies, is of greater Quantity, but with Feces of leffer. And further, what is calcined with the Calxes of Bodies, is of least Quantity, but of easieft and most speedy Labour. But that which much excufeth Us from using the Frees of Bodies, is every kind of Salt prepared, and of things like to it in Nature. And

to Us it is also possible to make Sublimation with them of a great Quantity; because Seperation of things to be fublimed, from the Feces, is easily made by Solution of the Salts; which happens not in other Things.

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But the Proportion of Feces is, that it be equal to the Quantity of Things to be fublimed. For in this, even a rude Artificer 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 : because to him that is well exercifed and expert, the leaft part of Feces is fufficient. For the lefs the Quantity of Feces is, of fo much the more and greater Exaberation, the Sublimate must needs be; provided, that according to the Substraction of Feces, a Substraction of Fire proportional thereunto be made. Becaufe in a fmall Quantity a small Fire serves for Perfection, in a great, a great; and in a greater Quantity. a greater Fire is required.

CHAP.V.

male left. Therefore, when you a

Of Governing the Fire in Sublimation.

B be meafured, therefore it happens, that Error is often committed in it, when the Operator

rator is not well skilled; as well by reafon of the Diversity 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 should be intently folicitous. Wherefore we give you a Common Rule: First, it is expedient to remove, from things to be fublimed, the Wateriness only, with a very fmall Fire; which being removed, if any thing afcend by it, then in the beginning this Fire must not be augmented, that the most subtile part may (by this most weak Fire) be seperated, and put aside, which is the Caufe of Adustion. But when little or nothing shall ascend (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 should be, the Cotton-weik will shew. For if little of the Sublimate come forth with it, or it be clean; it argues your fire is fmall, therefore must be encreased: but if much and unclean, then it is too great, and must 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 Quantity of Cleannefs, or Uncleannefs of the Sublimate, which the Artift shall difcern to adhere to his Cotton , he may conclude of the neceffary proportion of

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

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Yet the way of Feces is better, viz. to take Scales of Iron, or Copper calcined. And these indeed, by reason of the Privation of evil Humidity, do easily imbibe Sulphur, or Arfnick, and unite them with themselves. But the Method of this, the well experienced only know.

CHAP. VI.

Of Errors about the Quantity of Feces, and the Disposition of the Furnace in subliming Sulphur and Arsnick, also of building the Furnace, and of choosing Woods.

Therefore it is expedient We fhould rectifie the *Indgment* of the Artificer in all Things, wherein he may happen to Erre through Ignorance, in Sublimation of these two Spirits. In order to which, We first fay, that if he put in many Feces, and doth not proportionally augment the Fire, nothing of the Matter to be fublimed will ascend. But how he should know that, is already sufficiently declared. And if he put in a small Quantity of Feces, or none of the Calx of Bodies, then (if he find not his Proportion of Fire) what is fublimed will ascend ascend with its whole *Substance*. Of knowing this likewise I shewed a sufficient way.

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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 small Furnase fmall; if the Woods for Fewel, and Ventholes for Air, be also 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 Elevation : and if a small Quantity in a great Furnace, he will exterminate the Sublimation by excels of Heat. So likewife, a thick Furnace gives a condenfate and strong 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 small Ventholes, a weak Fire. So if the diftance of space, between the Furnace and Vessel set 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 these Errors is, that the Artist build his Furnace, according to the Intention of fuch a Fire, as he should have, Viz. Thick, with free Ventholes, and with a good distance of the Vessel from the fides of the Furnace, if he intend to have a great Fire: but if a mean Fire, in all these Toings he muss find a mean Proportion; and if a weak Fire, the fame Proportion in them. All these Proportions, We will teach you to find, with

with the true Freparation , and determinate Experience. Therefore, if you would elevate a great Quantity of Matter to be Sublimed; first be provided with a Sublimatory of fuch a Capacity, that it may contain your Matter to be elevated the height of one hands breadth above the Bottom. To this, fit your Furnace fo, as the Aludel (or Sublimatory) may be received into it, with the diffance of two Fingers round about the Walls, or fides of the Furnace ; which being made, to it also make ten Ventholes in one Froportion, equally distant, that there may be one Equality of Fire to all Parts thereof. Then fet a Bar of Iron into the Furnace transverse, and fastned at each end to the fides of the Furnace; which Bar must be distant from the Bottom of the Furnace, as far as to the Extension of one Hand with its Thumb, and about the thickness of one Finger above it, must the Sublimatory be firmly placed; and inclosed round about to the Furnace, which the following Description demonstrates. But then confider whether your Furnace can well and freely discharge it self of the Fumofities, and the Flame can freely pais through the whole Furnace, in the Circuit of the Aludel; if fo, it is well proportionate; if not, it is not fo. Then you must open its Venthales, and if by that means it be mended, it is well indeed : if not, then it mult neceffarily be altered; because the distance of the Veffel from the fides of the Furnace, is too finall. Therefore pare Ciofeira H off

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off the fides of the Walls, and enlarge the diftance, and then try it. And fo continue reiterating (if need be) the enlarging of the Ventholes, 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 pais 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 Ventholes thereof, and of the Distance of the Vessel from the Walls of the fame. But the Invention of Thickness of the Furnace is (if you intend a great Fire) that the same be equal to the extension of one hands breadth, with its Thumb; but if a moderate Fire be intended, then the Thickness must be to one hands breadth; and if a leffer Fire, it must be formed to the Thickness 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 Magnitude and Smallnefs of the Ventholes, and Thicknefs and Thinnefs of the Furnace, and Diwerfity of Woods premifed, the Diversities of all Fires come to be found out, with their true Experience. But from the greater or leffer Clofure ledi-

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orieller Chilins Clofure of the Ventholes, or of the Door of the Furnace, by which the Woods are put in, and by the Addition and Subfraction of them, the determinate space 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 Equality. This Investigation is very profitable and neceffary for you; because by it you will be eased of much of your Labour. Therefore exercise your felf therein, and in all Things by Us here now lately mentioned; for he who exerciseth himself 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.

But 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 Subfance 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 H 2 vanish

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vanish. Nor are Metals serviceable in this Cafe, because Spirits (by reason of their Amity and Convenience) penetrate them, and are united therewith ; wherefore , paffing through them they vanish, as is manifestly proved, by what are determined by Us. And it is found necessarily, and by Experience, that this We have faid is true. Therefore We are not by any Thing excused, from taking Glass in the Composition of the Aludel. In order to which.

Let a round Glass Veffel, or Concha, be made, with a flat round Bottom, and in the middle of

the Sides thereof a Zone, or This Description Girdle of Glass furrounding is hard to be the fame; and above that understood. Girdle cause a round Wall to be made, equidistant from Conc

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the Wall of the Concha, to the Groffitude of the Cover of the faid Concha; fo that in this Diftance the Wall of the Cover may freely fall without preffure. But the Height of this Wall (above the Girdle) must be according to the Measure of the Height of the Wall of the Concha, or little more or less. 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 must be equal and of one Span, and the Figure of them one alfo; viz. Pyramidal; in the superior part of which Civers, two equal Holes, one in the one, and another in the other, should be made fo, as that 51 12

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that an Hens Feather may commodioufly be put in; as a little after will be more clearly expreffed. Therefore the Intention of this Veffel Concha, is, that its Cover may be moved at the pleasure of the Artist, and that the Juncture might be Ingenious, fo that through it (without any Luting) no Egress might be made for the Spirits. But he that can better contrive this Veffel, may fo do, notwithstanding our Description of the second of the second of the

Yet in this We have a special Intention, viz. That the interior Concha, with its Sides, fhould enter half way within its Cover. For feeing it is the Property of Fumes to Ascend, not to Defcend, by this We find the Spirits not to have Exit for Confumption; and by reason 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 Estimate hereof. Alfo, the Intention is, that the Head of the Aludel flould be often emptied, least part of what is Sublimed (the Quantity elevated being overmuch) fall down again to the Boitom, and fo the Time of Subliming, by this reiteration, be prolonged. Likewife, another Intention is, that what Ascends 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 fused and dense in small Lumps, porous and clear at the Bottom thereof, with adherency to the Sides of the Veffel; becaufe this 15

is known to have lefs of Adustion, than what is found to ascendnigh to the Hole of the Head. This is by the Superior proved manifestly, by Reason 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.

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Therefore this is the Perfection of the Intentions of Subliming Sulphur, and Arfnick. And if it be not fo found, the Work must be repeated, with Confideration 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 excufed from the labour of removing its Adustion, because it hath none. Therefore We say, that the Ingenuity of seperating its superfluous 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-shells, and of White Marble. Likewise also (103) alfo Glass most fubtily beaten, and every kind of Salt prepared. For by these it is cleansed, but by other Things, having affinity with it (unless they be Badies of Perfection) it is rather corrupted; because all such Things have a Sulphuneity, which, ascending with it in Sublimation, corrupt it. And this you find true by Experience, because, when you sublime it from Tin or Lead, you find it (aster Sublimation) infected with Blackness. Therefore its Sublimation is better made by those Things,

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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; because that agrees little with it, and hath not Sulphureity.

But the way of removing its fuperfluous Aquosity, is, that when it is mixed with Calxes, from which it is to be fublimed, it be well ground and commixed with them by Imbibition, until nothing of it appear, and afterward the Waterinefs of Imbibition removed by a most gentle heat of Fire; which receding, the Aquosity of Argentvive recedes with it. Yet the Fire must be fovery gentle, as that by it the whole Subfrance of Argentvive ascend not. Therefore from the manifold Reiteration of Imbibition, with Contrition and gentle Affation, its greater Aquasity is abolished; the refidue of which is removed by repeating the sublimation often. And when you fee it most White, excelling, H Snew 4

Snow in its Whitenefs, and to adhere (as it were dead) to the Sides of the Veffd; then again reiterate its sublimation, without the Feces; becaufe part of it adheres fixed with the Feces; and can never by any kind of Ingenuity be feparated from them. Or afterward, fix part of it; as shall expressly 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, referveit; but first prove it upon Fire. If it flow well, then you have administred fufficient Sublimation, but if not, add to it fome small part of Argentuive fublimed, and reiterate the Sublimation, till your end be answered; for if it hath a lucid and most white Colour, and be porous, than you have well fublimed it, if not, not. Therefore in the Preparation of it made by Sublimation be not negligent ; becaufe fich as its Mundation (or cleanfing) fhall be, fuch will be its Perfection ; in projection of it upon any of the imperfect Bodies, and upon its own Body unprepared. Yet here note, that Some have by it formed Iron , others Lead ; fome Copper, and others Tin. Which happened to them, through negligence of Preparation; fometimes of it alone, fometimes of Sulphur, or of its Compeer, mixt with it. But if you fhall by Subliming directly cleanfe and perfe this Subject, it will be a firm and perfect Tinance of Whitenefs, the like of which

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CHAP. IX.

CART PARTY

Of Sublimation of Marchafite.

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Therefore, the fum of the Intention of Sublimation of Argentvive, being infliciently declared, We now come to the Sublimation of Marchafite; of which there are two ways. One is performed without Ignition, the other with Ignition; and that is, becaufe it hath a twofold Subfrance: viz. One Sulphur, pure in its nature; the other Argentvive, mortified. The first is profitable, as Sulphur; the second profitable, as Argentvive mortified, and moderately prepared Therefore We take this last, because by it We are excused from the former Argentvive, and the labour of mortifying it.

The intire Way of Sublimation of this Subjett is, that it be ground to Powder, and put into an Aludel, and its Sulphur Sublimed without Ignition; always, and that very often, removing what is Sublimed, for the aforefaid Reafon; and afterward augmenting the force of Fire, unto Ignition of the Aludel. And the first Sublimation of Marchafite must be made in a Veffel of Sublimation, and so long continued, as until the Sulphur be separated; the Process being successively, and orderly continued, until it is manifest, that what was in

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init of Sulphur, be all paffed out. Which may be proved by these manifest Experiments. For when its whole Sulphur shall be elevated, you will see the Colour thereof changed into most White, mixt with a very clear, pleasant, and Cælestine Colour : Also you will otherwise prove this, because what shall be of the Nature of Sulphur will burn and give a Flame, as Sulphur. But what shall be secondly Sublimed, after that Sublimate, will neither be inflamed, nor shew any Properties of Sulphur, but of Argentroive mortified in the Reiteration of Sublimation.

CHAP. X.

Of the Veffel, in which Marchafite may rightly be Sublimed.

Therefore We collect that, by its way of Sublimation, which is thus: A most folid and well cocted Earthen Vessel, must be made to the length of half the stature of a Man, but in breadth Diametrically, no more than that the Hand may commodiously enter. The Bottom of this Vessel (which must be made fo, as it may be separated and conjoyned) must be made after the similitude of a plain Dish or Porrenger very deep; viz. from the superior Orifice to the Bottom, the depth of one Hands length, length, with its Fingers. And from that Place, or moveable Bottom to the Head., the Veffel must be very accurately Glazed within, with very thick Vitrification. And upon the Head of the Veffel must be fitted an Alembeck with a wide note or beak ; For in fuch a Veffel That is best fublimed. Therefore the Bottom must be conjoyned with its Veffel, with very firm and tenacious Luting, and the Marchasite fpread 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 strong Fire, viz. of Fusion of Silver, or Copper, which in the Sum of our Work, where we shall declare the Diversities of all Instruments, We fufficiently describe to you. And this being done, you must furround the top of your Furnace with an Hoop or Ring of Iron flat, having a hole in its middle, proportionate to the Magnitude of the Veffel; that the Vessel may stand fast within it. Then lute the functures in the Circuit of the Veffel and the Furnace, least the Fire passing out there, be an hindrance to the adherency of your Sublimation, leaving only four finall 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 1013 of

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of the little Finger, which must never be fhut; that by them the Fire may commodiously free it felf from Fumosities. Let these last Holes be in the functure of the Furnace, with the aforefaid Hoop.

But that Furnace is of great Ignition, the. Sides of which are to the height of two Cubits; and in the midit whereof is a round Grate or Wheel bored full of very many fmall, holes clofe together, and ftrongly annexed tothe Furnace with Luting. The Superior part of these holes must be closer, or smaller above, but wider or more open beneath, that Ashes or Coals may the more freely fall from them, and the Grate be left continually open . for the more free Reception of the Air. For, the free and, ample admission of the Air, through the Inferior Holes, is one Caufe of great Inition by the Furnace. Therefore be exercifed therein, and you will find out the Secret. But the Canfe of 10 great Length of the Veffel. is, that a great part of it may stand up, and be extended beyond the Fire, and be kept cool, that the Fumes of the Sublimate afcending may find a Place of cooling, and adhere ; and not find a way of Flight, and be exterminated. This he well knows, who hath fublimed in fhort Sublimatories, wherein he found nothing of the Sublimate; because, by reason of the Shortnels of his Veffel, the Fire was et qual in heat through the whole of the fame. Therefore, the Matter to be fublimed, always ftood

ftood converted into the Subfrance of Fume, and could not any where adhere, but gradually vanish through the Pores of the Veffel.

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Wherefore, in fubliming all Things, the Veffel must 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, or Glazing the Veffel, is, that the afcending Fumes, in the place of their Ascension, may not find the Sides of the Aludel porous, and penetrating them, take their Flight. Therefore the Place of their Ascension is vitrified, that the Way of their Flight may be ftopped. But the Bottom of the Veffel is not Glazed because it stands in the Fire, which would melt its Vitrification; and that melting, both the Bottom it felf, and Matter to be fublimed, would also be melted, and turned into Glass. For the Property of Glass is to overcome all Things, and convert them to it felf. Therefore, all these Things, and their Canfes, being confidered, Let your Fire be continued under the Vessel, 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 almost to the middle thereof, and answering 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.

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

CHAP. XI.

Of the Sublimation of Magnelia and Tutia : Also of Impersect Bodies, and of the Addition of Matter elevating them.

The Intention of the Sublimation of Magnefia and Tutia, is the fame with the Intention of the laft Sublimation of Marchafite. For all these cannot be sublimed without Ignition. Therefore they all have one Intention, with the fame Causes, and the fame Experiences; and that hath one General Order. Because it neceffarily happens, that what foever are sublimed with Ignition, must be sublimed without Feces; for in themselves they have enough, yea, too much Feces: the sign of which is the difficulty of their Sublimation.

Likewise all Bodies diminished from Perfe-Etion, are sublimed in the same Order, and no difference of diversity is, unless that in Bodies the Fire of Sublimation must be more vehement, than in Magnesia, Marchassite, and Tutia. And so likewise, Bodies, in their Sublimations, are not diversified, except that some need all Things

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need the adjunction of fomething elfe to elevate them; others not. But there is one fpecial Confideration, by Experience found good in the Sublimation of Bodies; and that is, that no great Quantity of the Body to be fublimed, be at once put into the Bottom of the Veffel ; because 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 Battem, may equally and much be elevated in all its Parts.

Bodies needing the Admixtion of Matters elevating, are Venus and Mars, by reason of the flowness of their Fusion. Therefore Venus needs Tutia, and Mars Armick; and with these they are easily elevated, because they mostly agree with them. Wherefore after Confideration of them, let Sublimation be made as in Tutia, and in things like to it in Sublimas tion; and let their Sublimation be disposed in the fame Order, with its Canfes and Experitheir Calers . We cannot reduce all . 29245

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CHAP. XII.

Of Descension, and the way of Purifying by Pastills. The these

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THe Intentions of Sublimation, with all their Caufes, being already declared, it remains, that We now fhew the way of Defcenfion, with its Causes, and determinate and compleat Order likewife. For there was a threefold Caufe of its Invention. One, that when any Matter is included in that Veffel, which is called a Chymical Descensory ; after its Fusion it may defcend through the Hole thereof and by its Descent We be affured that it hath admitted Fluxing. Another Caufe, that weak Bodies may by it be preferved from Combustion, after Reduction from their Calxes. For when We attempt to reduce weak Bodies from their Calxes, We cannot reduce all their whole Substance at one time. Therefore, if that Part, which is first reduced into Body, fhould expect the Reduction of the whole, a great Quantity of it would vanish by the Fire. Wherefore it was necessarily devised, that one part, so soon as reduced, might be taken from the Fire. And this is done by a Defcenfory. The third Caufe of the Invention of it, was the Depuration of Bodies from every thing extraneous :

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

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Therefore Descension being invented for these three necessary Causes, We will now determine the Method of it, with its Instrument first denoted with its Caufes. In order to which, We fay, that the Form of it must be fuch, as its Bottom may be pointed, and the Sides of it without Roughness, equally terminating into the aforefaid Acuity, or Point of the Bottom; and its Cover (if it need any) mul be made in the likeness of a plain or flat Lifb and well fitted to it; and the Veffel with it Cover must be made of good and firm Earth not eafily cracking in the Fire. Then put in 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 the Top than Bottom of the Veffel. Then covering the Veffel and luting the Juncture, fet it withi a Fire of Coals, and blow it until the who! Matter descend into a subjacent Vessel. Ye (if the Matter be of difficult Fusion) i may be put upon a Table plain, or of small Concavity, from which it may cafily defcend, by inclining the Head of the Descensory, when it is in Flux. For by this Bodies are purified.

But they are better purified by *Pastills*, which way of *Purification* is the fame with the way of *Purifying* of the *Defcenfory*. Therefore by it. We are excused from that: For it holds the I Frees

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Feces of Bodies, as a Descembery and better: therefore We declare the Way of it. We take a Body, of which the Intention is to be cleanfed, and that We reduce to most 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 to 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 Perfettion, may the better and more perfectly be by it transformed : For there is to be an Administration preceding that Transformation ; but every Administration thall fufficienly be declared to you in the following. Here We only give you a Description of the Descensory.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Diftillation and its Causes, and of Three kinds of the same, viz, by Alembeck, by a Descensory, and by Filter.

Therefore, following Our Furpose, 'tis convenient We should speak of Distillation, with its Causes; Distillation is an Elevation of aqueous Vapours in their Vessel. And Distillation d better;

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tion is diversified. For fome Diftillations are by Fire, and fome without Fire. Those made by Fire are of two kinds; one, which is by Elevation into the Alemberk; and the other by Chymical Descensory, by mediation of which the Oyl of Vegetables is extracted.

The Caufe why Distillation was invented, and the general Canfe of the Invention of every Distillation, is the Purification of Liquid Matter from its turbulent Feces, and Confervation of it from Putrefaction. For We fee a Thing Distilled (by what kind foever of Distillation) to be rendred more Pure, and to be better preferved from Putrefaction. But the special Cause of that Distillation, 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 Diftilled , to have no Feculency. The Caufe of the Invention of Pure Water, was the Imbibition of Spirits, and of clean Medicines. As for Example, When We need Imbibition, We must have pure Water, which leaves no Feces after its Refolution; by which Feculency, Our Medicines and cleansed Spirits might be infected and corrupted. But the Canfe of that Invention, which is made by Descent, was the Extraction of Oyl pure in its Nature ; because by Ascent, Oyl cannot be had in its Combustible Nature. And fuch an Inquisition alfo was, that the Colour which is permixed with its Substance, might be had; for this may be helpful in the Cafe. But Distillati-

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

Now We will fhew you the Methods of Distillations, with their Caufes. Therefore of that which is made by Afcent, there is a twofold Way or Method. For one is performed in an Earthen Pan full of Ashes; but the other with Water in its Veffel, with Hay or Wool, orderly fo disposed, that the Cucurbit, or Distillatory Alembeck, may not be broken before the Work be brought to Perfection. That which is made by Ashes, is performed with a greater, ftronger, and more acute Fire; but what is made by Water, with a mild and equal Fire. For Water admits not the Acuity of Ignition, as Afbes doth. Therefore, by that Distillation, which is made in Ashes, Colours, and the more groß Parts of the Earth, are wont to be elevated; but by that which is made in Water, the Parts more fubtile, and without Colour, and more. approaching to the Nature of fimple Waterine(s, are ufally elevated. Therefore more fubtile Separation is made by Distillation in Water, than by Diftilling in Afbes. This he knows to be true, who when he had Distilled Oyl by Ashes, received his Oyl fcarcely altered into the Recipient; but willing to separate 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 from a most red Oyl, he extracted a most white

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how of Diore of that a twofold Diffillatory fttonger, made by For Water as Ales , which ore grols elevated; the Parts ind more actine is e fubtile 7, than s to be N Albes, the Retithere-Water, , hele

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white and most ferene Water, the whole Rednefs thereof remaining in the Bottom of the Veffel.

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Therefore by this Magistery, We must 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 Thing: but by that, which is made by Descent, We may attain the Oyl of every Thing determinately, viz. of all Vegetables, and of their Like : and by that, which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every Liquorous Thing. Yet all these Things are known, even to Men knowing little or nothing; but if any Man knoweth them not, he knows nothing of this Magistery. Therefore let him practice in the Exercise and he will find it out.

The Disposition of that which is made by Ashes, is, that a strong Earthen-Pan be taken and fitted to the Furnace, like to the aforefaid Furnace of Sublimation, with the fame Distance from the Sides of the Furnace, and with like Ventholes; upon the Bottom of which Pan fifted Ashes must be put to the thickness of one Finger, and upon the Ashes the Veffel of Distillation fet, and covered round about with the fame, almost as high as to the Neek of the Alembeck. This being done, put in the Matter, which you intend shall be Distilled. Lastly, Cover the Vessel with its Alembeck, the Neck of which must inclose the Neck of the 2

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the inferior Cucurbit, even up to the curved Channel of the Alembeck, leaft what is to be Diffilled fhould flie away; and lute the Alembeck firmly with its Cucurbit, and give Fire to it, until it begin to Diffill. But the Alembeck and its Cucurbit, must be both of Glass. And the Fire must be increased according to the Exigency of the Diffillation, until it befound, by urging the Fire, that all which fhould be Diffilled is Diffilled off.

The Disposition of the second Intention of Distillation, which is made by Water, is like to this , in the Veffel and Alembeck : yet it differs in this, viz. That in this, must be taken an Iron or Brass-Pan, and that fitted to the Furnace, as is faid. Afterwards, upon the Bottom of the Pan, within must be laid a Bed of Hay, or Wooll, or other fuch like Matter, to the thickness of three Fingers, that the Cucurbit may not be broken; and with the fame Hay, or like Things, the Cucurbit must be covered round about, almost as high as to the Neck of the Alembeck ; and upon them many finall Sprigs, or Sticks foread, 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 deprefied upon the Bottom of the Pan, that they be not moved, or raifed by the Water; and that stirring be the Caufe of breaking the Glass, and Destruction of the Matter to be Distilled. Afterwards,

terwards, upon the Hay and Sticks depressed with the Stones, pour Water until the Pan be full. This being done, put Fire under and Diftil, until all be Distilled off.

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Gladiand Hilld, Afterwards, The Difposition of that, which is made by Defcent, is, that a Glass Defcenfory be made, with its Cover, and that put in which is to be Diftilled, and then the Cover luted on; and Fire made upon the Top, or over it : for its Diftillation defcends.

The Disposition of that, which is made by Filter, is, that the Liquor to be Distilled be put into a Stone Concha, and the wider part of the Filter put into the faid Liquor, even to the Bottom of the Concha, but the narrower part of it hang out over the Orifice of the faid Vessel. And under that end of the Filter must be fet another Vessel for receiving the Distillation. Therefore, when the Filter begins to Distill, the Water with which it was moistned will first Distill off; which ceasing, the Liquor to be Distilled fucceeds. Which Liquor if it be not as yet ferene, it must fo often be put into the Concha again, and re-distilled, as until it be Distilled most ferene.

But all these Operations, which are easily, need no great Probation; therefore I am willing to pass that over in Silence. This is the Description of all the Vessel's of every Distillation, here now compleated by Us.

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CHAP.XIV.

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

A Fter the Narration of Distillation, We A proceed to Discourse 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 adultive, corrupting and defiling Sulphureity, may be abolifhed by Fire. Yet it is diversified, according to the Diverfity of Things to be Calcined. For Bodies are Calcined, and Spirits are Calcined; yea, other Things also extraneous from the nature of these; yet with a diverse Intention. And seeing there are imperfect Bodies of two kinds; viz. Hard, as Venus and Mars, and Soft, as fupiter and Saturn; all which are Calcined : there was a neceffity of Calcining them with a divers Intention, viz. General and Special. They are all Calcined with one general Intention; which is, that their corrupting and defiling Sulphureity may be abolished by Fire. For so every aduftive Sulphureity, which could not be removed without Calcination, is burnt away from every thing whatfoever. And because the Body it self is solid, and by reason of

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of that folidity, the occult Sulphureity concealed within the Continuity of the Substance of Argentwive, is defended from Adustion: therefore it was necessary to separate the Continuity thereof, that the Fire freely comeing to every of its least Parts, might burn the Sulphureity from it, and the Continuity of Argentvive in the Body, not defend it.

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Likewise, the common Intention in it, is Depuration of the Earthines: For it is found, that Bodues are cleanfed by reiterated Calcination and Reduction; as We shall shew in the following.

Special Calcination is of foft Bodies, and with these two Intentions, that through it there may be an Intention of hardning and firing; which is attained to by an Ignitions Increases Repetition of Calcination upon them; of which it is expedient We should Discourse, in the following Treatife. For We find that they are manifestly hardned by that Ingennity.

But the Caufe 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 Calcinatien of other Things, is fubfervient to the Exigence.

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gency of the Preparation of Spirits and Bodies; of which Preparation We shall speak more at large in the following. But any of these Things, or fuch as these, is not of Perfecti n.

Therefore the way or Method of Calcination is diverse, by reason of the Diversity of things to be calcined. For Bodies are otherwife calcined, than Spirits, or other Things. And Bodies diverse each from other, are likewife diverfly 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 Acnity of Salt prepared or not prepared, both likewife. Therefore, the first Calcination by Fire only, is thus prepared: You must have a Veffel of Iron or Earth, formed after the fimilitude of a Forringer, the ftructure of which must be very firm, and fitted to the Furnace of Calcination, in fuch wife, that under it the Coals may be caff in and blowed. These being thus ordered, you must cast in Lead or Tin into your Veffel, which must be firmly fet upon a Trivet of Iron, or on three Stone-Columes, and likewife furely faitned to the Walls of its Furnace, with three or four Stones fet in fliff between the Furnace-fides and the Veffel, that it may not be stirred. The Figure of the Furnace must 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 Following. Therefore in that Furnace kindle Fire under your Veffel of Sublimation, sufficient for Fusion of the Body to be calcined. And when the Body shall, by heat of Fire, contract a Black skin upon it, gather that off from it by a Slice, or other fit Instrument of Iron or Stone, that will not permit it self to be burnt to the Infection of the Calx. This drawing off, or taking off the Skin, mult fo long be continued, as until the whole Body be converted to Powder. If it be Saturn, a greater Fire must be adminiftred, until the Calx be changed into a Colour most yellow or red. If it be fupiter, it must likewife be exposed and continued in the Fire, until the Calx be changed into compleat Whitenels. gives no other than a Kursheatery

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Yet in this We would have the Artificer to be well advised, that Saturn is eafily reduced from its Calx; but Jupiter most difficultly. Therefore, let him be careful, that he err not in exposing Saturn, after its first 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 administred to it, for compleatly perfecting its Calx. Likewife, he must be careful, that he err not in Inpiter, by reason of its difficult Reduction; fo, that when he intends to reduce its Calx, he find it not reduced, but in its former
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former condition, or turned into Glas; and thence he conclude its Reduction impoffible. For We fay, if a great Fire be not administred, in the Reduction of Tin, it reduceth not; and if a great Fire be administred. it doth not neceffarily happen, that it fhall be reduced; but 'tis poffible it may be converted. to Glass. And that is, because Jupiter, in the profundity of its Nature, hath the fugitive Substance 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 Fusion of a Metallick Body. For every Thing deprived of its proper Humidity, gives no other than a Vitrificatory Fusion. Whence it neceffarily follows, that the Artift must hasten to reduce it swiftly, with the speedy 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 these two Bodies, which is performed by the Acuity of Salt, is, that Quantity after Quantity of Salt be very often cass upon them in their Fusion, and permixed by much agitation with a Rod of Iron over the Fire, until by mixtion of the Salt they be turned into Ass. And asterward, by the same way of Perfection, the Calxes of them are perfected, with their Considerations. But in this also there is difference in the Calsination of these two Bodies. For Lead, with the the first labours of Calcination, is more eafily converted to Powder than Tin; yet the Calx of it is not more eafily perfected, than the Calx of Tin. The Caufe of this Diversity is, because Saturn hath a more fixed Humidity than Inpiter.

Of Venus and Mars, the way of Calcination is one; yet diverse from the former, by reafon of the difficulty of their Liquefaction. And it is this, either of these Bodies reduced into Plates, must be heat red hot, but not melted. For, by reafon of the great Quantity of Earthinefs in them, and the large Meafure they have of adultive and flying Sulphureity, they are eafily this way deduced into Calx. And that therefore is, because by reafon of much Earthine(s, mixt with the Substance of Argentvive, the due continuation of Argentvive is disturbed. Therefore Porofity is caused in them, through which the Sulphareity paffing may fly away; and the Fire, by that Means having access to it, burn and elevate the fame. Whence it comes to pafs, that the Parts are made more rare, and through Difcontinuity of the Rarity converted into The Experience of this is manifest, Albes. because Plates of Copper exposed to Ignition, yield a Sulphureous Flame, and caufe pulverizable Scales in their Superficies. And that therefore is, because from the Parts more nigh. a more easie combustion of Sulphur must neceffarily be made.

But the Form of the Furnace of this Calcination,

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

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The way of Calcination of Spirits, is, that to them approaching to Fixation be administred Fire, gradually, and very leifurely increased, that they fly not, until they be able to fustain the greatest Fire. Their Veffel must be round, every way closed, and their Furnace the fame with this lastly mentioned. With a like Furnace, and like Veffel, every Thing is likewife calcined. Yet We are excused from greater Labour, than what must be imployed in preventing their Flight: because other Things (unless Spirits, and what is nigh to the Nature of Spirits) fly not.

CHAP. XV.

Of Solution, and its Caufe.

NOW We intend to fpeak of Solution. Solution is the Reduction of a Dry Thing into Water. Therefore, We fay, that every Perfection Perfection of Solution is compleated with fubtile Waters, and effectially the acute, and fharp, and faline Waters, having no Feces; as is Diftilled Vinegar, Sowre Grapes, Pears of very great fharpnefs, Pomegranets, and the like of thefe diffilled.

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The Canle of the Invention of this, was the Subtiliation of those Things, which neither have Fusion nor Ingres; by which was lost the great Utility of fixed Spirits, and of those Things which are of their Nature. For every Thing which is diffolved, must necessarily have the Nature of Salt, or of Allom, or of their like. And the Nature of them is, that they give Fusion before their Vitrification. Therefore Spirits diffolved will likewife give like Fusion. And fince they in their own Nature, agree with Bodies, and each with other, Fusion being acquired, they must by that necellarily penetrate Bodies, and penetrating transmute the fame. But they neither penetrate, nor transmute, without our Magistery, which is this, viz. that after Solution and Coagulation of the Body, to it be administred 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 fivilt Fusion, and conferve the fame in Fusion 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

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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 neceffity of mixing fuch a Spirit with the Body. For from these refults good Fusion, and Ingress, and firm Fixation.

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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 must neceffarily be diffolved by their Nature. Yet, because We see 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 must necessarily be themfelves attended with those 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 Diffelving by Dung, is, that the Calcinate be put into a Glass Veffel, and upon the fame poured of diftilled Vinegar, or the like, double its weight, and the Mouth of the Veffel well clofed, that nothing may refpire; and then this Matter, with its Veffels, fet in Hot Dung to be diffelved, and the Solution afterwards by Filter feperated. But the not diffelved must be again calcined, and after Calcination

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Calcination again in like manner diffolved, until by repeating the Labour, the whole be diffolved.

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The Way of Diffolving by boyling Water, is more fwift, and it is thus: The calcinate muft in like manner be put into its Veffel, with Vinegar poured on it as before, and the Orifice well closed, that nothing expire; then the Vessel must be set, buryed in Straw, into a Pan full of Water, as in the Way of Distillation by Water, We before appointed; and afterward Fire kindled under it, until the Water boyl for an hour. This being done, the Solution must 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, levouron aprile the fame to flow, as before. By which they we

CHAP. XVI.

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Of Coagulation, and its Caufes, and of diverse ways of coagulating Mercury; and of diffolved Medicines.

Congulation is the Reduction of a Thing Lis quid, to a solid Substance, by Privation of the Humidity. But there is a twofold Caufe of its Invention : one is, the Induration, or Hardning of Argentvive; the other Canfe of Invention is, the freeing of Medicines diffolved, from the Wateriness with them admixed. Therefore

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fore it is diversified, according to the Multiplicity of things to be coagulated. For Argentvive needs one Coagulation, but diffolved Medicines another. Yet there is a twofold Coagulation of Argentvive. One, by washing away its whole innate Humidity from it: the other, by Inspission (or thickning) of its Humidity, until it be hardned. Yet it is a most difficult and laborious Work to congeal it, even with the profoundness of clear fighted Industry. Therefore We will declare the whole Ingenuity of its Coagulation.

Some thought the Ingennity of its Coasulation was to keep it long in a temperate Fire : who when they supposed 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, Supposing that every Humidity must necessarily by heat of Fire be converted into Drynes, endeavoured with Instancy of Perfeverance to continue the Confervation of it in Fire; and by this Continuation, they at last came to this, viz. that some of these Men converted it into a White-Stone, Others into a Red, and others into a Citrine or yellow Stone, which neither had Fusion, nor Ingress: and the Caule of these Diversities they could not judg of, therefore cast it away.

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

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proved a Delafion to them; either becaufe they coagulated it not, or becaufe it was infentibly extenuated; or their Coagulation was not in the form of any Body. And the Caufe of the Liverfity of thefe Things, they knew not. Otherst, compounding Artificial Medicines, coagulated it in Projection; but their Coagulation was not profitable, becaufe they converted it to an imperfect Body: and the Caufe of this likewife could not fee. Therefore 'tis expedient We fhould declare the Canfes of thefe Things, that the Artificer may come to the Magiftery of its Coagulation.

Wherefore, as is already fufficiently declared by Us, the Substance of Argentvive is uniform; wherefore it is not poffible, in fhort fpace of time, by keeping it in a constantly continued Fire, to remove the Aquosity thereof. Therefore too much hafte was the Caule of the first Error. And being of a fubtile Substance, it recedes from the Fire; therefore exceffive Fire is the Caufe of the Error of those Men from whom it flies. It is eafily mixed with Sulphur, Arfnick, and Marchafite, by reason of Community in their Nature. Therefore it appears to be coagulated by them; not into the form of a Body, but of Argentvive mixed with Lead. For these, being fugitive, cannot retain it in the contoft of Fire, until it can attain to the Nature of a Body: but through the Impression of Fire, they fly with it, therefore that is the Caufe of the Error of K 2 those

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those who so coagulate. Likewise, Argentvive hath much Humidity united to it self, which cannot possibly be separated from it, unless 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 sufficient for Metallick Fusion; which being taken away, it cannot be melted. And this is the Cause of their Error, who coagulate it into a Stone not fusible.

In like manner, Argentvive hath Sulphureous Paris naturally mixt with it; yet fome Argentvive hath more, others lefs, which to remove by Artifice is impossible. Therefore, feeing it is the property of Sulphur, with Argentvive, to create a red or citrine Colour (according to its Measure) 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 Congulation into a Stone. Likewife it hath the Earthine's of Sulphur mixt with it, by which all its Coagulations must necessarily be infected. And this is the Canfe of the Error of those, who coagulate it into a perfect Body. Therefore it happens, from the Diversity of the Medicines of its Coagulation, that diverse Bodies are creaated in its Coagulation ; and from the diversity of that likewife, what is to be coagulated.

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ted. For, if either the Medicine, or that, have a Sulphur not fixed, the Body created of it must needs be fost. But if fixed, the Body must necessarily be hard. Also, if White, white; and if Red, red. And if the Sulphur be remifs from White, or Red, the Body likewife mult 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 reason of the Diverfity of Mundification, and Preparations of it in Medicines. Therefore an Illusion happens from the part of the Diversity of the Medicines; fo that fometimes in the Coagulation of it, it is made Lead, fometimes Tin, fometimes Copper, and fometimes Iron : which happens by reason of Impurity. And sometimes Gold or Silver is made thence; which must needs proceed from Purity, with Confideration of the Colours.

But Argentvive is coagulated by the frequent Precipitation of it with violence to the forcible Heat of ftrong Fire. For the Afperity of Fire eafily removes it Aquosity. And this work is best 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 the

the Veffel) to abide, and not flye, until it can be again precipitated to the Fiery Bottom of the fame; which must always stand very hot, with great Ignition : and the fame Precipitation be continued, till it be totally fixed. It is also coagulated with long and constant Retention in Fire, in a Glafs Veffel with a very long Neck and round Belly; the Orifice of the Neck being kept open, that the Humidity may vanish thereby. Also it is coagulated by Medicine 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 Medicine of it is that, which most nearly adheres to it in its profundity; and before its flight is commixed with it throughout its least parts. Therefore there is a neceffity of collecting that from Things convenient to it, or agreeing with the fame. Of this kind are all Bodies, and Sulphur and Arfnick.

But, because We see not any of the Bad es in its Nature to coagulate it, but it to fly from them, of how great conveniency soever they be; We have therefore considered, that no Body adheres to it in its inmost parts. Wherefore, that Medicine must needs be of a more subtile Substance, and more liquid Fusion, than Metals themselves are. Also, by Spirits, remaining in their Nature, We see not a Coagulation 1/1/15 0

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. lation 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 aduftible and earthy Substance of them. Therefore, hence it is manifeftly evident, that from whatfoever Thing the Medicine thereof is extracted, that must necessarily be of a most subtile and most pure Substance, of its own Nature adhering to it, and of Liquefaction most easie; and thin as Water; and also be fixed against the violence of Fire. For this will coagulate it, and convert the fame either into a Solar or Lunar Nature.

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Thus we have shewed you the Properties of the Medicine, by which you may attain to it; and this we have determined in a very proper Speech. Therefore studiously exercise your felf thereabout, and you will find it. But that you may not blame Us, as if We had not fufficiently spoken thereof, We fay, that this Medicine is extracted from Metallick Bodies themselves, with their Sulphur, or Arsnick prepared: likewise from Sulphur alone, or Arfnick prepared; and it may be extracted from Bodies only. But from Argentvive alone it is more cafily, and more nearly, and more perfectly found ; because Nature more amicably embraceth its proper Nature, and in it more rejoyceth, than in an extraneous Nature. And init is facility of Extraction of the Substance thereof, feeing it already hath a Substance fubtilo

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tile in Alt. But the Ways of acquiring this Medicine are by Sublimation, as is by us fufficiently declared. And the way of fixing it, is likewise thewed in its Chapter. But the way of coagulating Things diffolved, is by a Glass placed in Ashes up to its Neck, and temperate Fire administred thereunto, until their Aquosity vanish. 話朗

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CHAP. XVII.

Of Fixation, and its Causes, and of the diverse ways of fixing Bodies and Spirits.

F Ixation is the convenient disposing a Fugitive Thing, to abide and fuitain the Fire. The Cause of the Invention of this Fixation, is, that every Tincture, and every Alteration, may be perpetuated in the Thing altered, and not changed. But it also is diversified according to the Diversity of Things to be fixed; which are certain Bodies diminished from Perfection, as Saturn, Supter, Mars, and Venus: and according to the Diversity of Spirits also, which are Sulphur and Arsnick in one Degree, and Argenvive in another; but Marchassite, Magnussia, Tutia, and the like of these, in the third.

Therefore these Bodies diminished from Perfection

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fection, are fixed by their Calcination ; because thereby they are freed from their Volatile and corrupting Sulphureity. And this We have fufficiently declared in the Chapter of Calci-But Sulphur and Arfnick are fixed nation. two ways, viz. by Reiteration of their Sublimation in the Veffel Aludel, until they remain Therefore, according to this, the Infixed. tention of hastening the Fixation of them, is, that the Invention of repeating a manifold Sublimation in a fhort time, be observed therein; which Reiteration is made by two Aludels, with their two Heads or Covers, in the following Order, that you may never cease from the Work of Sublimation, until you have fixed them. Therefore, fo foon as they have ascended in one Vessel, put them into the other ; and fo do continually, never fuffering them long to abide adhering to the fides of either Veffel; but constantly keep them in the Elevation 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 constantly abide therein, until it be fixed. And this is done by a long Glass Veffel, the Bottom of which (made of Earth, not of Glass, because that would crack) must be artificially connexed with good Lating; and

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and the afcending Matter, when it adheres to the Sides of the Veffel, with a Spatula of Iron or Stone, thrust 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 Ar(nick; and these ways differ not, unless that Sulphur and Arfnick cannot be fixed, if their most thin inflamable Parts, be not separated from them, with the fubtile Artifice of Divifion, by this ultimate way of Fixation. But Argentuive hath not this Confideration . therefore, in this Method, they need a more temperate Heat than Argentvive. In like manner they are diversified, because these mult be elevated higher, by reason of their flowness, than Argentvive; and also because they are fixed in longer time than it. Therefore they require a longer Veffel for their Fixation than Argentvive.

The Fixation of Marchasite, Magnesia, and Tutia, is, that after the first Sublimation of them is finished, cashing away their Feees, We reiterate their Sublimation, so often returning what ascends upward, to that which remains below, of either of them, until they be fixed. The Description of the Vessels of these, is already given.

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CHAP. XVIII,

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Feration is the mollification of an hard Thing, not fusible unto Liquefaction. Hence it is manifest, that the Caufe of the Invention of this, was, that the Matter which had not Ingressinto the Body for Alteration, by reason of Privation of its Liquefaction, might be mollified fo as to flow, and have Ingress; 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 Magiftery, and reproved by the manifest Works of Nature. For We find not in those Metallick Bodies, that Nature hath pofited an Humidity foon terminable; but rather long durable, for the necessity of their Fusion and Mollification ; because, if the had infited in them an Humidity foon terminable, it would necessarily follow, that the Bodies must 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 Ignition.

Wherefore, imitating the Works of Nature as much as We can, We must necessfarily follow her Way in Cerating. She Cerates in the Radix of fusible Things, with an Humidity, which

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which is above all Humidities, able to fustain the Heat of Fire :? therefore it is necessarily expedient for Us alfo, to cerate with like Humidity: But this Cerative Humidity is no thing better, more poffibly, and more nearty found, than in these, viz. in Sulphur, and in Arfnick, nearly; but more nearly in Argentvive. Therefore We fee not the Humidity of these to leave their Earth, by reason 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 separated in Resolution from their Earthy Substance; 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 excused from taking them in the Work of Ceration.

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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 Fusion. 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 these should be first fixed, by Oyl of Tartar, and every Ceration, competent and neceffary for this Art, be made with them.

The end of the First Book of GEBER of the Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfect Magistery.

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The Second Book Of the Sum of PERFECTION, OR OF THE PERFECT MAGISTERY.

The AUTHOR'S PREFACE, Dividing this Second Book into Three Parts.

The Discourse of the Principles of this Magistery being compleated, We must necessary (according to Our Promise) exactly prosecute the Intent of this Art, in a Speech convenient and proper thereunto. Which Intent is, a Consideration of every Thing, by which the Perfection of this Work may more manifestly be shewed. And it is a Consideration of the necessity of Perfection of the Medicine, viz. How it may be understood from what thing that

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that may best and more nearly be extracted, for the intire Perfection of the Imperfect. And it is likewise a Confideration of the Attifices, by which We may know, whether the Perfection be compleat, or not. Therefore these Three being delivered, the whole Knowledge of Perfection will be described, accord ding to the Exigency of Our Art.

The First Part of this Second Book, Of the Knowledge of Things, whereby the possibility and way of Perfection may be understood.

THAT SHORE PREF.

THE Defcourf of the Frinc

CHAP. I.

this Magult 19 being compleated.

That the Knowledge of Perfection of this Art, depends on the Knowledge of the Nature of Spirits and Bodies, Sc.

T is not possible to know the Transmutations of Bodies, or of Argentwive, unless the Knowledge of the Nature of them according to their Radixes, be well impressed in the Mind of the Artist. Therefore We will first notifie

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

CHAP. II.

Of the Nature of Sulphur and Arsnick.

THerefore first, inferring the Nature of Spirits, which are the Principles of those Bodies; We fay, that Sulphur and Arfnick are a Fatnels of the Earth, as above is declared; the Experience and manifest Probation of which you may gather, from its easie Inflamation. and the easie Liquefaction 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 Substance, and Earthy Feculency, the Caufe of their Corruption. But they have a perfecting middle Caule, viz. between this and that. Earthyness in it. is the Canfe of Corruption, because it neither hath Fusion, nor Ingress: and the Inflamable. Substance likewise; because it neither stands in Fire, nor makes to ftand; and because from, in the inequality from, -onoril

from every kind of it, it yields Blacknefs." Therefore their middle Substance is the Cause of Perfection in them; because by its Earthynels it is not hindred from Ingress, which is perfected by good Fusion; and by the Subtility of it, its Impression is not eafily removed for Flight. Yet the Middle Substance of them is not the Cause of Persection of Bodies, or of Argentvive, unlefs it be fixed. Which being not fixed, although its Imprefion is not eafily removed, yet it is not stably perpetuated. Hence it is manifest, that the Artist must neceffarily divide the Middle Substance thereof. But fome have thought it impossible to divide the fame, by reafon of its ftrong Mixtion. And indeed they opposed their own manifest Rodges Works.

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For they calcined Sulphur, although not much, fo that it had neither Fusion nor Inflamation. But that must necessarily happen by Division; because Sulphur remaining in its Natural Commixtion must unavoidably be inflamed and burned. Therefore by the Division of divers Substances in it, 'tis apparent, that-(in the fame Artifice) the more inflamable part of it, is separated from the Parts not inflamable. For if it be poffible, by Calcination, to come to the Removal of all Inflamable Parts in it, they must necessarily confess, from their own Natural Works, that every Division of Parts is poffible to be attained. But be-, cause this depends on most subtile Artifice , they thought it to be impoffible. ThereBlackne(s)

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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 Division thereof. But in Arsnick, because 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 Whitenels, but Sulphur of Redness. Therefore it is needful, that great Cantion should be used in the Division of Sulphur. Create a Livid Colour

to remove as Pagitale Schermels. Se foit Tor Manuel State of the A P. The state of the tot

to remove as Facilia.

Of the Nature of Mercury, or Argentvive. Cherefore We prove that to be a

IN Argentvive likewife, there is a necessity of removing Superfluities, For it hath Caufes of Corruption, viz. An Earthy Substance, and Adustible Wateriness without Inflamation. Yet fome have thought it not to have any fuperfluous Earth , and Uncleanness; but what is thought by them is vain. For We fee it to confift of much Lividness, and not of Whitenefs. And We likewife fee the Black and Fecalent Earth to be separated from it with eahe Artifice, by a Lavation, the Method of L which

which We will fhew. But because We are by that to acquire a twofold Perfection, viz. To make a Medicine, and to perfect it; therefore We must necessarily prepare the same by the Degree of a twofold Mundation; for two Cleanfings of Mercury are necessary. One, by Sublimation for the Medicine, and this is here fhewed; and the other, by a Lavament for Coagulation ; and that alfo fhall be fnewed. For, if We would create Medicine of it, then there is a neceffity to cleanfe it from the Feculency of its Earthine's by Sublimation; least it create a Livid Colour in Projection : and alfo to remove its Fugitive Waterines, least it make the whole Medicine Fugitive in Projection ; and to keep fafe the middle Subfrance thereof, for Medicine : Of which the property is not to be burned, and to defend from Combustion, and not to flie it felf; and also 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 beloved by the fame; but next to it is Gold, and after that Silver.

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Wherefore, hence it follows, that Argentvive is more friendly to its own Nature: but We fee other Bodies not to have fo great Comformity to it, and therefore We in very deed find them lefs to partake of the Nature thereof. And whatfoever Bodies We fee more to defend from Aduftion, those We confider to possibles more the Nature of it. Therefore 'tis manifest We are by

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manifest, that Argentvive is the Perfective and Salvative of Adustion , which is the the Ultimate of Perfection.

But the Second Degree of Mundation, is for its Coagulation. And the washing away of its Earthiness for one Day only, is sufficient for The Method of which Washing is this : it. Take an Earthen Difb, and into it put your Argentvive, upon which pour only fo much of most firong Vinegar, or any other like Thing, as will be fufficient to cover it. Then fet the Difb over 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 Difh, that the Argentvive may be divided in the likeness 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 wash the Mercury with fresh Vinegar; repeating this Washing, until you fee the Colour of its Earthiness to be perfectly changed into a clear Colour, mixt with a white and coeleftine Colour, which is a fign of perfect Washing. 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 Narratisn of which We fet down in the following. From what is now mentioned, 'tis manifest, that Argentvive is not Perfective in its Nature; but that is, which L 2

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

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Nature of Marchasite, Magnesia, and Tutia.

To Ut there is a neceffity We should also treat D of other Spirits, viz. Marchasite, Magnefia, and Tutia, making great Impreffion in Bodies. Therefore, what they are, with their Probations, We shall shew in the present Chap. Marchasite hath in its Creation a two fold Substance, viz. of Argentvive mortified and apptoaching to Fixation, and of burning Sulphur: That it hath Sulphureity We find by manifest Experience : for when it is Sublimed, a manifest burning fulphureous Substance proceeds from it, and the Sulphureity of it is likewife found without Sublimation. For if it be put into the Fire, it is no sooner red hot, but it is inflamed with a Sulphureous Flame, and Burns. Alfo, it is fenfibly manifested, that it hath the Substance of Argentvive ; for it gives to Venus the Whitenefs of pure Silver, as also to Argenteive; and We fee it, in its Sublimation to yield

a Caleftine Colour, and to have a manifest Metallick Lucidity. All which make the Artist certainly to know, that it contains in its Radix these Substances.

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Alfo, you may manifeftly 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 Nature of Mars. But Tutia is the fume of White Bodies; and this is evidenced by manifest Probation. For the Fume of the Mixtion of Jupiter and Venus, adhereing to the Sides of the Forges, or Furnaces of Artificers Working in those Metals, makes the fame Impression as it. And what a Metallick Fume doth not, without the Admation 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 Yellowness, is no or ther, than a determinate Proportion of White and Red. Therefore it, by reason of its Subtility, more penetrates the Profundity of the Body : and confequently more alters, than its own Body; and more adheres in the Examen with small Artifice, as is now declared to Wherefore, what Bodies foever are to you. altered by the Vertue of Argentvive, or of Sulphur, or of the like of these, must necessarily be altered : because these only communicate in Nature to those Bodies.

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CHAP. V.

Of the Nature of Sol, or Gold.

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

Sol is created of the most fubtile Substance of Argentvive, and of most clear Fixture; and of a small Substance of Sulphur clean, and of pure Redness, fixed, clear, and changed from its own Nature, tinging that. And because there happens a Diversity in the Colurs of that Sulphur, the Citrinity (or Yellowne(s) of Gold must needs have a like Diversity. For fome is more intense, other less in Tellownes. That Gold is of the most substance of Argentvive is most evident, because 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 Substance of that, is manifest by its splendid and radiant Brightness, manifesting it felf not only in the Day, but alfo in the Night. And that it hath a fixed Substance void of all burning Sulphureity, is evident by every Operation of it in Fire : for

for it is neither diminished nor inflamed. And that it is tinging Sulphur, is manifest by this, viz.. that being mixt with Argentvive, it transforms the fame into a Red Colour; and being sublimed with strong Ignition from Bodies, so that the Substance of them ascends, with that it creates a most Yellow Colour. Therefore, 'tis apparent, that when its Substance 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 Yellowness, wants his Sense; because that is differed by fight.

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Therefore the most substile Substance of Argentvive brought to Fixation, and the purity of the fame, and the most subtile Matter of Sulphur, fixed and not burning, is the whole Effential Matter of Gold. But in it is found a greater Quantity of Argentvive, than of Sulphur; wherefore Argentvive hath greater Ingress into it. For this cause, whatsoever Bodies 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, those Parts could in its Creation be much condenfed : and this was the Caufe of its great Weight. But, by great Decottion made by Nature, a leifurely and graduate Refolution of it was made, together with good Inspissation, and its ultimate Mixtion, that it might melt in the Fire.

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

Quantity of Argentvive is Caule of Perfection, but much of Sulphur is Caufe of Corruption. And Uniformity in Substance, which through the Mixtion is made in Natural Decoction, is Caufe of Perfection; but Diversity in Substance is Caufe of Corruption. And Induration (or Hardning) and Inspissation, which is made by long and temperate Decoction, is Canfe of Perfection; but the contrary of Corruption. Therefore, if Sulphur shall not duly fall upon that Argentvive, diverse Corruptions must necessarily 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 Quantity : of much excelling in the Mixture, or of little Quantity excelled in it; or neither overcoming, nor overcome; or white, or red, or between both. Therefore, from all these Diversities, there was a necessity that diverse Bodies, and the like of these, should be created in Nature. All which Diversities We intend to speak of with manifest Probations.

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CHAP. VI.

Of the Nature of Luna, or Silver.

Herefore, 'tis now clear from the precedent, that if clean, fixed, red, and clear Sulphur fall upon the pure Substance of Argentvive (being it felf not excelling, but of small Quantity, and excelled) of it is created pure Gold. But if the Sulphur be clean, fixed, white and clear, which falls upon the Substance of Argentvive, pure Silver is made, if in Quantity it exceed not : yet this hath a Purity flort of the Purity of Gold, and a more gross 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 so fixed a Substance 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. But it is not impossible, or improbable, to give Judgment of the fame, as fixed and not fixed, in respect of one Body, or another. For Luna's Sulphureity, compared with the Sulphureity of Sol, is not fixed and burning ; but in refpect of the Sulphur of other Bodies, it is fixed, and not burning.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the Nature of Mars, or Iron. Alfo of the Effects of Sulphur and Mercury; and of the Caufes of Corruption and Perfection.

But if fixed earthy sulphur be commixt with fixed earthy Argentvive, and both these be not pure, but of a livid Whitenes, the Quantity of the Superancy of which, is Sulphur highly fixed, of thefe Iron is made: becaufe the Superancy of fixed Sulphur prohibits Fusion. Therefore, hence 'tis manifest, that Sulphur, by the work of Fixation, more swiftly destroys the easiness of Liquefaction, than Argentvive. But We fee Sulphur not fixed, fooner to melt than Argentvive. By these is manifested the Cause of Swiftness and Slownefs of Fusion in every Body. For what hath more of fixed Sulphur, more flowly admits of Fusion, than what partakes of burning Sulphur, which more eafily and fooner flows : and this is clearly enough already declared by Us. But that the fixed Sulphur makes flower Fufion, is evident by this, viz. that it is never fixed, unless it be calcined, and no Calcinate gives Fusion: therefore in all Things it must impede the fame. That it is not fixed, unlefs

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

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Yet this happens not in Argentvive; because that may be fixed, without being turned into Earth, and likewife fixed with Conversion of it into Earth. For by hastning 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 Fusion. This is manifest 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, because it hath a viscious and dense Substance: the Sign of which is, the Grinding of it, by imbibition and mixtion, with other Things. For Viscolity is manifestly perceived in it, by the much adherency thereof. That it hath a dense Substance, he that hath but one eye may manifestly fee by its afpect, and by poyfing the immense weight thereof. For it, whilst it is in its own Nature, excels Gold in weight; and it is of a most strong Composition, as is declared. Therefore, hence it is manifest, that it may be fixed without

without Confumption of its Humidity, and without Conversion of it into Earth. For, by reason of the good adherency of Parts, and the fortitude of its Mixtion, if the parts of it be in any wife inspissed by Fire, it permits it felf no further to be corrupted, nor suffers it felf (by the ingress of a furious Flame into it) to be elevated into Fume: because it admits not rarefaction of it felf, by reason of its Denfity, and want of Adustion; which is made by combustible Sulphureity, which it hath not.

Therefore, by what is mentioned, is found (with an indubitate Invention) the wonderful double Kind of two Secrets, viz. one, the Causes of Corruption of every of the Metals by Fire; one of which is the Inclusion of a burning Sulphareity in the profundity of their Substance, diminishing 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 rarefaction of them by Calcination: for then the Flame, or Fire, can penetrate into, and exterminate them. Therefore, if all Caufes of Corruption concur, fuch Bodies must needs be exceedingly corrupted. But if not all, the swiftness of Corraption of every Body is remitted, according to the Remiffion of them. The

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The second Kind is Goodness, which by it is confidered in Bodies. For seeing Argentvive, for no Caules of Extermination permits it self to be divided into parts in its Composition (because it either with its whole Substance 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 Most High GOD, who created it, and gave to the fame a Substance, and the Properties of a Substance, which are given to none of the Things in Nature to poffefs; 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,

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CHAP. VIII.

Of the Nature of Venus, or Copper.

W Herefore, returning to our purpofe, We fay, that if the Sulphur be unclean, groß, 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 groß Argentvive, Copper must neceffarily be created thereof:

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of. The Probation of all these is easie, by things given from the Nature of them. For, when Copper is exposed to Ignition, you may discern a Sulphureous Flame to arise from it, which is a Sign of Sulphur not fixed. And the loss of the Quantity of it by Exhalation, through the frequent Combustion thereof, fignifies that it hath fixed Sulphur. For from that is caufed the flowners of its Fusion, and Induration (or Hardness) of its Substance, 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 ease to be diffolved, and reduced to the Nature of Water. This happens by Reason 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; because it is more diffolved; so that, what are of a most subtile Nature, are most and best diffolved and fubtiliated. Hence the Canfe of the Corruption and Infection of these two Bodies, viz. of Mars and Venus, is apparent : for it is by Sulphur of much Quantity fixed; and by not fixed Sulphur, of finall Quantity in Venus, but of leffe Quantity in Mars. Therefore, when the fixed Sulphur comes

comes to Fixation by Heat of Fire, its parts are fubtiliated ; but that part, which is in the Aptitude of Solution of its Substance, is diffolved. The Sign of which is the Exposition of these two Bodies to the Vapour of Vinegar : for by that, the Aluminosity of their Sulphur (created in it by fubtiliative Heat) flowereth in the Superficies of them. And if you put these two Bodies into a Saline Liquor, many parts of them are eafily diffolved by Ebullition. And if you look into the Minera's of these two, you will find a manifest Substance of Aluminosity, to distill disfolved from them, and in them to adhere: which Aluminousness, by the Saline Waterines, and easie So-Intion, is changed into Water. For nothing is found Watery and eafily foluble, except Allom, and what is of its Nature.

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But the Blackness in either of these two Bodies, created by Fire, is by reason of the Sulphur not fixed, which is concluded in them: much indeed in Venus, but little in Mars, and it approacheth nigh to the Nature of fixed Sulphur. Therefore, 'tis not possible, that fuch an Impression should be easily removed from Mars. Hence it is now evident, that Fusion is made from Sulphur not fixed, and also Fusion is helped thereby; but Fusion is not made from fixed Sulphur, being rather impeded by the same. There is no necessity to think, that Fusion is not made, and that Fusion is impeded by fixed Argentwive. This he knows to be certainly
certainly true, who, by no Art of Fusion could make Sulphur to flow, after its Fination : but having fixed Argentvive, by frequently repeating the Sublimation thereof, found it apt to admit good Fusion.

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Hence therefore it is manifest; that those Bodies are of greater Perfection, which contain more of Argentvive; but what contain lefs, of lefs Perfection. Therefore ftudy in all your Works, that Argentvive may excel in the Commixtion. And if you can perfect by Argentvive only, you will be the Searcher out of a most precious Perfection; and of the Perfection of that, which overcomes the Work of Nature. For you may cleanfe it most inwardly, to which Mundification Nature cannot reach. But the Probation of this, viz. that those Bodies, which contain a greater Quantity of Argentvive, are of greater Perfection, is their easie Reception of Argentvive. For We see Bodies of Perfection amicably to embrace Argentvive.

Therefore from the precedent Discourse '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 supervenient. One of which is removed with Labour, but the other cannot be possibly taken away by any Artifice performed by Fire, to which our Operation can congruously and profitably come; it being fo firmly and radically united therein. And

And this is proved by Experiment : for We fee the aduffible Sulphureity to be abolished by Fire, but the fixed Sulphureity not fo. Therefore, when We fay, Bodies are cleanfed by Calcination, you must understand that to be meant of the Earthy Substance, 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; unless the Medicine of Argentvive (hiding and contempering that, or feparating it from the Mixture) have access.

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Separation of an Earthy Substance 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 Sub-Stance of Argentvive, and leaving the Sulphireity, by reason of its conveniency with them, as is Tutia and Marchafite; because they are Fumes, part of which is a greater Quantity of Argentvive than of Sulphur. The Experience of this you may fee, when you fhall joyn thefe with Bodies in a ftrong and fudden Fusion; for these 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 Nature, but casts out what is alien.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Nature of Jupiter, or Tin.

His Investigation being proposed, following our purpose, We fay, That if Sulphur in the Radix of the Commixtion, shall be participating of small Fixation, White with Whiteness not pure, not overcoming, but overcome, commixed with Argentvive partly fixed, and partly not fixed, white and impure ; from that Mixtion Tin muft needs follow. The Prebation of these you will find by Preparation. For, when you calcine Tin, you find a Sulphureous flink to arife from it; which is a fign of Sulphur not fixed. And although it yield no Flame, you must 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 Combustion. Therefore, in Tin is proved a twofo'd Sulphureity, and alfo a twofold Substance of Argentvive. One Sulphureity is less fixed, because in calcining it casts out a ftink as Sulphur. The Experience of the Mixture is proved by the First. 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 ftinks not. That there is al-

so a twofold Substance of Argentvive in it, whereof one is not fixed, and the other fixed, is proved ; because it makes a crashing noise before its Calcination, but after it hath been thrice calcined, that crafhing is not; the reason of this, is, because the fugitive Substance of its Argentvive, making that crashing, is flown away. That the fugitive Substance of Argentvive is a Caufe making that Stridor, or crashing, is proved by washing Lead with Argentvive. For if Lead be walked with Argentvive, and after its washing melted in Fire not exceeding the Fire of its Fusion, 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 into Lead: For by a manifold Repetition of its Calcination, and the Administration of Fire convenient for its Reduction, it is turned into Lead: but efpecially, when by fubstraction of its Scoria it is calcined with great Fire.

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Touching the Diversities of these Substances you may be ascertained, by the Knowledg of Confervation of them in proper Infrumments, and in the Measure of Fire dividing them: to which we have attained with Inftance of Labour, and have seen with certain Assure, that We judged of the Truth by the same. But seeing it is expedient, We should inform you what that is, which remains after the removal from Superior, of these M 2

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two Substances, viz. of Sulphur and Argentvive, that you may compleatly know the Composition of Tin, We fay, it is livid, and ponderous as Lead, yet partaking of greater Whitenefs, than Lead : therefore it is most pure Lead. And in it is the Equality of Fixation of the two Things compounding, viz. of Argentvive and Sulphur; but not Equality of Quantity ; because in the Commixtion, the Argentuive overcomes. The fign of which is the Easiness of Ingress of Argentvive in its Nature into it. Therefore, if in it were not a greater Quantity of Argentvive, the fame (taken in its Nature) would not eafily adhere to it. Wherefore it adheres not to Mars, unlefs with most subtile Ingenuity; nor unto Venus, by reafon of the paucity of Argentvive in it, in its Commiztion. And this is evident, becaufe it adheres to Mars most difficultly, but to Venus more eafily; becaufe that hath a greater abundance of Mercury, than Mars. The fign of this, is the easie Fusion of one, but most difficult Fusion of the other.

But the Fixion of thefe two Subfrances 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 exposing of the fame to most strong Fire. For by that, Division is not made; but the whole Subfrance ascends: yet more purified. Therefore We fee the burning Sulphur in Tin to be more easily

eafily separated, than the same in Lead. And an Experiment of this you fee by the eafie Induration (or hardning) of Tin, its Calcination, and the Melioration of its Brightness. Whence We have confidered, that these corrupting Properties were not in the Radix of it, but had access to it afterward. And, because they were not much conjoyned to it in the first Commixtion, therefore they may eafily be feparated. For this Caufe, the Alterations in it are of a swift Work, viz. its Mundification, Induration, and Fixation. And you may manifeftly confider the Caules of thefe, by what are above delivered. And because, after these Operations, viz. Calcination and Reduction, We confidered in its Fume a Citrinity (or Yellowne(s) which We faw to arife by great Elevation, and Expression of Fire; by which, being of the Property of Sulphur calcined, We judged with a true Estimation, in which We were affured, that it contained in it felf much of the Nature of fixed Sulphur.

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Therefore they, who would fee the Truth in this our Science, let them fludy the Inveftigatian of all thefe Things, with diligence of Labour, until by the fame they find out the Frinciples of Bodies and Properties of Spirits, with a certain (not conjectural) Invention; which in this our Volume We have fufficiently treated of, according to the Exigency of Art.

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CHAP. X.

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Of the Nature of Saturn, or Lead.

T now remains, that We come to the Defeription of Saturn; of which We fay it differ not from Tin, after repeating its Calcination, to the Reduction thereof; except that it hath a more unclean Substance, commixed of the two more groß Substances, viz. of Sulphur and Argentvive; and that the Sulphur in it is burning, and more adhesive to the Substance of its own Argentvive; and that it hath more of the Substance of fixed Sulphur to its Composition, than Impiter hath. The Probations of these We infer by manifest Experiences.

That it is of greater Earthy Feculiency than Jupiter, is manifested by the Sight, and by the Washing of it with Argentvive, in this, v z. That more Feculency comes from it in the Washing than from Jupiter; and that it takes the first Degree of Calcination more easily than Tin, which is a Sign of much Earthines. For We find Bodies of more Earthines, of more easie Calcination; and of less Earthines of more difficult Calcination. The Probation of this is, the most difficult Calcinati n of Gold compleat-Iy. And because its Foulnes is not rectified, as in Jupiter, by repeated Calcinations, that is is a fign of greater Impurity in its Principles; inits own Nature, than in Tin, in its Nature.

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And that the Quantity of its Combustible Sulphur, is more adhesive ro the Substance of Argentvive in it, than in Tin; is manifest by this, viz. That the faid Quantity is not feperated from it in Fume, but it is of a Citrine Colour of much Tellowness, the like of which is remaining below with what is in the Boftom ; which must necessarily be a fign of one of these three Things: either that it hath none, or a very finall Quantity of Combustible Sulphur in it; or that it hath much conjoyned in the nearness of its Principles, to the Radix of its Commistion, 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 ascends, it must necessarily 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 most truly; because We see the whole Colour of it tobe changed into Citrine, but of Tin into White, in their Calcinations. Therefore 111

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in this, to us is open the Way of finding out the Caufe of this Work, by which Jupiter (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, because the Cause of the Hardnels of Nature is Sulphur and Argentvive fixed : but the Caufe of Liquefaction is twofold, viz. Argentvive and combustible Sulphur. One of which, as to Perfection of Fusion, is fufficient in each Degree thereof ; namely , Argentvive , with Ignition, and without Ignition. Therefore, feeing in Jupiter is a large Quantity of Argentvive not truly fixed, a ready swiftness of Liquefaction remains in it, and is not eafily feperated there-from. The Caule of Mollification is also twofold, viz. Argentvive, and Combustible Sulphur. And because the burning Sulphureity is more eafily removed from Jupiter, than from Saturn; therefore, one of the Causes of Softness being removed from it, it mult neceffarily be hardned, being calcined. But Saturn, becaufe it hath both the Caufes of Softmels frongly conjoyned , is not eafily hardened.

Yet there is a Diversity in Softness by Argentvive, and in Softness by Sulphur: because Softnels by Sulphur is Ceffive, but Softness by Argentvive is Extensive. And this must necessarily be proved by Sight; feeing We fee Bodies of much Argentvive, to be of much Extension; but Bodies of little, of little. Therefore Jupi-The of the state of the

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ter is more easily 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, 'tis manifest, that the Cause of Induration (or Hardning) is fixed Argentvive, or fixed Sulphur. But the Caufe of Softness is opposite. The Caufe of Fusion is twofold, viz. sulphur not fixed, and Argentvive of whatfoever kind it is. sulphur not fixed is necessarily a Caule of Fusion, without Ignition. And you manifestly fee the Experience of this, by Projection of Ar(nick upon Bodies difficultly fusible; for it makes them of easie Fusion, without Ignition. And the Caufe of eafie Fusion is likewise Argentvive : but the Caufe of Fusion with Ignition, is fixed Argentvive. Therefore the Caufe of Impediment of every Fusion, is fixed Sulphur,

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From what is now mentioned, you may collecta very great Secret : Namely, That feeing Bodies of greatest Perfection are found to contain the greatest Quantity of Argentvive; Bodies diminished from Perfection, holding more of the Quantity of Argentvive, must needs be more approximate to the Perfect. Therefore it also follows, that Bodies of much Sulphureity, are Bodies of much Corruption. Wherefore, from the above-alleadged, it is now evident, that fupiter is mostly approximated to the Perfect, seeing ir precipitates more of Perfection, but Saturn lefs; and Venus yet lefs, and Mars least of that, on which Perfection depends.

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depends. And otherwife they differ in them. felves, as to Medicine, compleating and fupplying the Defect, and perfectly attenuating the spissitude of Bodies to their Profundity, and covering the Cloudiness of the fame, under a Substance of splendent Brightness. For the most perfective of Medicine is Venus; but Mars lefs: Jupitor yet lefs; and Saturn leaft of all. From these therefore, by the Truth-telling Search of Labour, according to the Diversity 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 Substance equalized; but the other hardned, and its occult Parts infpiffated,

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Therefore it concerns Us now, to pass from these to Medicines, with manifest Experiences, setting down the Canses of divers Medicines; and what they leave diminished, and what they deduce to compleatment.

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

CHAP. I.

That of every imperfect Body, and alfo of Argentvive, the Medicine must necefficiely betwofold, viz. One for the White, and the other for the Red: yet that We are excused from these, by one only most perfect Medicine.

WE prove, that Spirits are more affimilated to Bodies, than any other Thing in Nature, by this, viz. Because they are more united, and more friendly to Bodies, than all other Things. Therefore, We accordingly affirm, that these Alterations of Bodies, in the first Invention, are their true Medicine. And We have exercised our felves in every kind of Ingennity, that thereby We might transform every of the imperfect Bodies, with firm Mutation,

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tation, into a perfect Lunar and Solar Body. Wherefore, We find that Medicine for them must necessarily be created Divers, according to the divers Intention of Bodies to be altered. And fince Metals to be altered are of a twofold kind, viz. Argentvive coagulable in Perfection , and Bodies diminished 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 Jupiter) the Medicine perfective must likewise be manifold necessarily. For although Mars and Venus be of one kind, yet they differ in a certain special Property : the one being not fufible, but the other fufible. Therefore Mars is perfected with one Medicine, and Venus with another: and indeed the first is totally unclean, but the other not. Alfo this partakes of a certain dull Whitenefs, but that of Rednefs and Greennefs : which do likewife impose a necessity of Diversity in the Medicine.

Alfo foft Bodies of the other kind, viz. Jupiter, and Saturn, seeing they no less differ, do necessfarily need a divers Medicine likewise. For this, viz. Jupiter is clean; but that not. And indeed all these are rendred more mutable, now made Lunar, than Solar Bodies; therefore the Medicine of each of them must be twofold. One Citrine, changing into a Citrine Solar Body; the other White, changing likewise into a White Lunar Body. Therefore, fince in every

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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 imperfect Body, will be Ten.

But We were defirous, with conftant and continued Labour, and the industry of great Indagation, to be excused from the Labour of these ten Medicines, by the benefit of one only Medicine; and with Our long and very laborous Search, We found, and with certain Experience, made one Medicine, by which the hard was foftned, the foft Body hardned, the fugitive fixed, and the foul illustrated with splendor ineffable, and beyond Nature. Neverthelefs 'tis here expedient we should particularly speak of all these Medicines, with their their Causes, and the manifest Experiences of their Frobations. Therefore first We will declare the Series of the ten Medicines, and accordingly of all Bodies, then of Argentvive, and lastly proceed to the Medicine of the Magiftery perfecting all Bodies, yet with the Preparation imperfect Bodies need. And least We fhould be carped at by the Envious, as delivering an infufficient Treattle of Art, We first of all here prefent a Declaration of the Preparations of all the imperfect Bodies, affigning the

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the Canfes 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 Whitenels and Rednels, and to be perfected by the fame. But after these shall be added a sufficient and congruous Narration of all the Medicines before-mentioned.

CHAP. II.

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

Rom what We have already difcourfed, 'tis apparent that what Nature left Superfluous, or Deficient in every of those Bodies. that are imperfect, hath been in part declared ; but here We intend in a more fufficient Discourse to compleat what We above omitted relating hereunto. Therefore, fince it happens, that the mutable Bodies of Imperfection are of a twofold kind, viz. Soft and Ignible (or burnable by Fire) as Saturn and Jupiter; and Hard, and not Fusible, or Fusible with Ignition, as Mars and Venus; the first indeed not Fusible, but the other Fusible with Ignition : Nature hath taught us, neceffarily informing, that according to the Diversity r Inventi-

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versity of their Essences; in the Radix of their Nature, divers Preparations, according to their Indigency, must be administred 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 Crashing Lead, which is called White, and in the Sentence of Art, Jupiter; which from the innate Root of their Nature, are divers each from other, in the Profundity of their occult Parts, and likewise in their Manifest. For Saturn is cloudy, livid, ponderous, and black, without Stridor (or Crashing) totally mute ; but fupiter white, a little livid, but crashing much, and of moderate Sound, yielding Brightness. The Differences of which in their Profundity, with their necessary Causes, We intend to fhew you with manifest Experiences.

From which Caufes of Lifference, according to more and lefs, the well disposed Artiff collects the Order of Freparations. We there fore, according to Order, first declare the Preparations of Bodies; but afterward of Argenivive coagulable. Yet first of one kind, viz. Of Softness; and after this, of the other. And accordingly, the Preparation of Saturn and Jupiter, of the first kind of Bodies, shall be defcribed first; afterward, the Preparation of the other shall follow according to their determinate Order. For in the Preparation of Bodies, nothing of Superfluity is to be removed from from their profound Part, but rather from the manifest.

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CHAP. III.

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

manifold Preparation may be adhibited fl to the Effence of Saturn, and of Jupiter likewife, according to the Degree of their manifold Approximation to Perfection, 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 Earthine's of Sulphureity, and the Impurity of the Earth of Argentvive, commixed with the effential Nature of them, in the Beginning of their Creation ; and an other Thing fupervenient ; after the first Mixtion of them inferring Corruption, and this is a burning Sulphureity of the first kind, and the Impurity thereof, and a foul Substance of Argentvive; therefore these are the Things corrupting the Substance of Perfection of Saturn and Jupiter. One of these it is impossible to remove, by the Medicine of

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of any Industry, it being of the first Order : but the other may be removed with a little help. The first indeed seems impossible to be extirpated; because in the Principles of the proper Nature of Bodies of this kind, the aforesaid were mixt into a true Essence, and made one true Essence. Therefore, seeing it is not possible to remove the true Essence of any Thing in Nature, the Thing it fell remaining; it is impossible to separate these Corrupting Things from them.

For this Cause, some Philosophers have thought the Art not possible 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 illustrate 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 Amazement, and for a long fpace of time lay under the Shade of Desperation. Yet returning to Our Selves, and being perplexed with the immense Trouble of infinite Thoughts and Med tations, We confidered Bodies diminished from Perfection, to be foul in the Profundisy of their Nature, and nothing fulgid (or purely clean) to be found in them; because it was not in them according to Nature. For that is not found in a Thing, which is not in it. Therefore, seeing nothing of Perfection is N found

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found in them, therefore neceffarily alfo, in the fame nothing Superfluous remains to be found, in Seperation of the divers Subfrances in them, and in the Profundity of their Nature. Wherefore, by this We found fomewhat to be diminished in them, which must neceffarily be compleated, by Matter convenient for it, and compleating the Defect.

Diminution in them is, the Paucity of Argentvive, and not right Spiffation of the fame. Therefore Compleatment in them will be Multiplication of Argentvive, good Inspissation, and permanent Fixion. But this is performed by a Medicine created of that. For this Medicine, when deduced into an Effe from Argentvive, by the benefit of its Lucidity and Splendor, hides and covers their Cloudines, draws forth their Splendor, and converts the fame into Brightnefs. And when Argentvive, prepared into a Medicine, is cleansed by Our Artifice, reduced to a most pure, and most bright Substance, and projected upon Bodies diminished from Perfection, it will illustrate, 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 Matter, which feperates the foul Subfrance from the Mixture; but the other by a Medicine, which may cover it with the Splendor of its Brightnefs, and illustrating adorn the fame. Therefore, fince fince it happens, that nothing fuperfluous, but rather diminished, is found in the Profundity of Bodies; and if it be expedient, that what is Superfluous should absolutely be removed; that, supervenient from the manifest part of its Nature, must necessfarily be both taken away, and removed, with divers Preparations; which in the tollowing *iscourfe* We think fit to declare: first speaking of *fupi*ter and Saturn, and afterward, of the other, according to Order.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Preparation of Saturn and Jupiter.

Saturn and Inpiter are prepared, with manifold Preparations, according to the neceffity of greater Approximation to Perfection : 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. Brightness from the Substance clean. A second is Hardness, with Ignition of its Fusion. And a third, is Fixation, by removal of its fugitive substance. Therefore they are cleansed and made bright threefoldy : either by things mundifying, or by the way of Calcination and Re-N 2

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duction, or by Solution. So by things purifying, they are cleanfed two ways; either reduced into Calx, or in the Nature of Bodies. Reduced into Calx they are purified in this manner; either by Salts, or by Allomes, or by Glas: and the way is thus : When the Body is calcined, then upon its Calx is poured the Water of Alloms, or of Salts, or Glassis mixed with it, and it reduced to a Body. Therefore this must fo often be reiterated upon these Bodies, as until they shew themselves compleatly clean. For feeing Salts, and Allomes, and Glass, are fused with another Fufion, than Bodies; therefore they are separated from them, and retain with themselves the Earthy Substance, the Purity of Bodies being only left. Another way of purifying thefe, is thus:

Let these two Bodies be very subtily filed; and with these Filings, Alloms, Salts, and Glass mixed, and then reduced into Body. And this Labour repeated so often, as until they be well cleansed. Also, they are cleansed by a Lavament with Argentvive, the Way of which We have given. Likewise, these Bod es are cleansed, by reiteration of their Calcination and Reduction, with sufficient Fire, until they appear more clean. For, by this Mundification, these Bodies diminished from Perfection, are freed from a twofold corrupting Substance; one being inflamable and fugitive, but the other an earthy Feculency. And that therefore is,

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is, because the Fire elevates and confumes every fugitive Substance: and the fame Fire likewife, in the way of Reduction, divides every Substance of Earth, with its Proportion. This Proportion We have made mention of in Our other Volume (Intituled Of the Investigation of Perfection) which according to Order precedes this Book. For in that, We writ what so we have feen and handled, we have compleatly determined, according to the Order of Science.

Alfo, these Bodies are cleansed by Solution of their Substance (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 Sublimation; and therefore this is equivalent to that. There is likewife a Preparation of them, which is the Induration (or hardning) of their foft Substance, with Ignition in their Fusion. And it is this: With them the fixed Substance of Argentuive, or of Salphur fixed, or of its Compeer, must be mixed in their Profundity; or they must be mixed with hard and not fusible Things, as is the Calx of Marchasite and Tutia. For these are united with, and embraced by N 3 them,

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This fame is likewife compleated by Medicine perfecting; the Narration of which We intend to give. And another way of Preparation likewife is, by removal of their fugitive Substance ; and this is effected by Confervation of them, after the first Degree of Calcination, in Fire proportional to them. And because Order is necessarily required in the ways of Preparations; therefore We here fet down the compleat Order of preparing them. First therefore, all their fugitive and corrupting Adustive Substance, must be cleansed from them ; then their Earthy Superfluity taken away. Afterward they must be diffolved and reduced, or compleatly washed with a Lavament of Argentvive. This Order is profitable and neceffary.

Yet the special Preparation of these Bodies, and first of fupiter, is manifold. One is by Calcination; and by this its Substance is more hardned: which happens not to Saturn. Also by Alloms, for these properly harden fupiter. Another Preparation is, by Confervation of it in the Fire of its Calcination. For by this it loseth its Stridor (or Crashing) and Fraction of Bodies likewise; which in the like manner happens not to Saturn: because that hath no Stridor; nor doth it break Bodies. And by Reiteration of Calcination, with the Acuity of Salt, it also loseth its Stridor. But secondarily, the the special Proparation of Saturn, is by Calcination with the Acaity of Salt: for by this it is hardned, and by Talk especially it is dealbated, and by Marchafire and Tatia likewife. All the ways of these Preparations We have more compleatly determined, in Our aforefaid Book, intituled, Of the Investigation of Perfection; for here in this We have abbreviated the Summaries of them.

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CHAP. V.

Of the Preparation of Venus.

Trile Proparations of Mars are likewife mani-Herefore, imitating the Order of the pre-I miled, We declare the Breparations of two Bodies likewife. But first of Venus, afterward of Mars. The way of the Preparation of Venus is manifold. One way is by Elevation, but another is compleated without Elevation. The way by Elevation is, that Tutia be taken, with which Venus well agrees, and that it be ingeniously united with it. Then it must be put in its Veffel of Sublimation to be fublimed . and by a most excelling degree of Fire its more fubtile part elevated; which will be found of most bright Splendor. Or it may be mixed with Sulphur, and then elevated by its now mentioned way of Elevation. But without Sublimation, it is prepared, either by cleanfing Things, in its Calx, or in its Body; as N 4ns nuble by

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by Tutia, Salt, and Allomes, or by a Lavament 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 diminisched from Perfection are.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Preparation of Mars.

He Preparations of Mars are likewife manifold. For fome are compleated by Sublimation, and some without Sublimation. That which is made by Sublimation, is with Arfnick, and that in this manner: We endeayour to unite with it Ar(nick not fixed, as profoundly as We can; that in Fusion it 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 best and most perfect. There is also another Preparation of Mars, by Arfnick fublimed often times from it, until some Quantity 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 Fusion of it with Lead and Tutia. For from these it flows clean and white. But

But because We seem not to have spoken fufficiently, having before promifed We would determinately speak of the Ingenious Mollification of Hard Bodies, and of the Induration (or Hardening) of the Soft, by way of Calcination ; therefore We must not omit that, but will first speak of the Soft, and afterward of the Hard. The way is thus : Argentvive precipitated must be diffolved, and the calcined Body (which you have intention to harden) diffolved likewife. Both these So-Intions must 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 fulible with Ignition. The very fame may also compleatly be effected, with the Calx of Bodies, and Tutia and Marchasste, calcined, diffolved, and imbibed. And indeed, the more clean these are, so much the more perfectly do they change.

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Even fo, hard Bodies are made foft with like Ingennity; 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 measure of which We have declared in our Book of Furnaces. And lastly, they are reduced with the force of their proper Fire (mentioned in its place) until in Fnsion they wax foft, according to the Exigency of the hardness of the Body. And indeed all these

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these Alterations are of the first Order, without which our Magistery is not perfected.

CHAP. VII.

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CHAP.

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 Argentvive into an Earthen or Stone Difb, and upon it pour as much Vinegar as is sufficient 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 more. This being done, ftir it about with your Fingers, until it be divided into most small particles, in the similitude of Powder; and continue ftirring it, until all the Vinegar you put in be wholly confumed, Then wash the Earthines remaining with Vinegar, and caft that away: repeating the fame washing so often, as until the Earthine's of the Mercury be changed into a most perfect Caleftine Colour, which is a fign it is perfectly washed. From these, We must now pass to Medicines. fall, according to the

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CHAP. VIII.

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That five different Properties of Perfe-Etion necessarily constitute a most perfect Medicine : whence it may be conjectured, from what Things this Medicine is to be taken.

TATE first offer an Universal Discourse, touch-A.A. ing Medicines, with their Caufes, and manifest Experiences. We therefore affirm, that unlefs every Thing fuperfluous (either by Media cine or by the way of Preparation) be taken away from imperfect Bodies; that is to fay, if from them be not removed every fuperfluous Sulphureity, and every unclean Earthine(s, they cannot be purified, viz. fo, as that in Fusion they be not feparated from the Commixtion, after projection of the Medicine altering them. When you have found this, you have found one of the five Differencies of Perfection. Likewife, if the Medicine do not illustrate and alter into a White or Citrine Colour (according to what your intent is) which infers a fplendent Brightness, and pleasant Lucidity, Bodies diminished from Perfection are not perfected in an intire Compleatment. Moreover, if toit you give not Lunar, or Solar Fufion, determinately,

ly, the Body is not alterable in Compleatment; because it abides not in the Tryals: but is altogether separated, and recedes from the Commixtion. But this, more amply determined by us, is demonstrated in the following, in the Chapter of Cineritium. Fourthly, if the Medicine be not perpetuated with firm Alteration of Impression, the Mutation of it avails not, because it is not permanent, but the Impression vanisheth. Lastly, 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 manifest, that there is a necessity, the Medicine of our Magistery should exhibit these Differencies in Projection. By this, it is apparent, from what Things our Medicine should be extracted. For it must be prepared of those Things, which nearly adjoyned to Bodies, readily alter, and amicable adhere to them in their profundity. Wherefore, We, fearching into all other Things, by our Investigation 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.

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CHAP. IX.

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CHAP.

Of Preparations to be adhibited to the Medicine, that it may acquire the due Differencies of Properties.

OW it remains, that We determinately defcribe the Substance thereof, and the Differencies of the Properties of the Substance. And feeing We found it not to change, without the Administration of Alteration of its Nature, We also found that it ought necessarily to be prepared; becaufe it cannot be mixed in the profundity of Bedies, without the Methed of its Preparation. Which is, that the Substance 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 Impreffion cannot be permanent, unless it be fixed; nor can it illustrate, unless its most splendid Substance be extracted from it, with the Ingenuity of its Method, and Way of Operation, by congruous Fire. Alfo this Medicine cannot have perfect Fusion, unless great Cantion be used in its Fixation, that it may foften

ten hard Bodies, and harden the foft. For it is only fuch, when a fufficiency of its Humidity is preferved, proportionate to the Exigency of that Fusion which is fought.

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Therefore, by the fore-going, 'tis evident, that fuch a Preparation should be administred. to it, as by which, of it may be created a most fulgent and purely clean Substance Then it must be fixed, but with very great Cantion, viz. the Artificer must be fo well skilled in the Administration of Fire, in the Way of its Fixation, that he may only fo far remove the Humidity, as shall be fufficient for compleating perfect Fnfion. The way of effecting this, is thus: If you would by this Medicine mollifie Bodies hard of Fusion, in the beginning of its Creation, a gentle Fire must be adhibited. For gentle Fire is Confervative. of Humidity, and Perfective of Fusion. But if you would have it harden foft Bodies, its Fire must be vehement. For fuch Fire is Confumptive of Hamidity, and hindring Fusion. And indeed, it is expedient for every well minded Artificer, to confider all these Rules. Alfo, there is a neceffity of many other Confiderations of the Weight, with their Caufes, and congruous Order. For the Camfe of great Weight is the Subtilety of the Substance of Bodies, and Uniformity in the Effence. And by this, the parts of them may be fo condenfate, as nothing can come between; and the Denfation of Parts is the encrease of Weight, and the Perfection thereof. CHAP.

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CHAP. X.

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Of the Differencies of Medicines, viz. that some are of the first Order, some of the second, 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 Medicine by the Artifices of the Work: becaufe of how much the greater Weight Bodies to be transmuted are, of so much and greater perfection they are found in our Investigation by Art. Wherefore, our Discourse of Medicines will be readred profitable, if We declare the Differencies of all Medicines. In order to which, We say, there is neceffarily a threefold Difference of Medicines. One is of the first Order, another of the second, and another of the third.

A Medicine of the first Order, I call every Preparation of Minerals, which projected upon Bodies diminished from Perfection, impresent Alteration: which infers not a fufficient Compleatment, but the altered Body happens to be changed and corrupted, with the total Evaporation of the Impression of the Medicine thereof: As is every Sublimation dealbative of 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 Exhalation.

A Medicine of the fecond Order, I call every Freparation, which, when it is projected upon Bodies diminished from Perfection, alters them, to some 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 Med cine 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 Order.

Therefore the Work of the first Order is called the Leffer, ; the Work of the second, the Middle; but of the third, the Greater Work. And this Difference of all Medicines is fufficient.

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CHAP. XI.

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Of the Medicine of the first Order, dealbating Venus.

A Ccording to our Promise, We intend to A 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 first Order, another of the second, and another of the third; and fo of Argentvive likewife) first, of the first; then of the second; and lastly; of the third Order. And We will in a compleat speech, and congruous Order, first speak of the Medicine of Bodies, but afterward of Argentvive. Therefore, touching the Medicine of Bodies, of the first 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 Venus and Mars is the pure Dealbation of their Substance; but Luna, the Rubification of it, with Citrinity of a pleafing Brightness. For Rubification with apparent Brightness is not given to Venus and Mars, by Medicine of the first Order; because they being totally unclean, are unapt to receive the splendor of Redness, before they have been prepared with a Freparation inducing Brightnes. Therefore 0

Therefore We will first speak of all the Medicines of Venus, and afterward of Mars, which are comprised in the first Order. There is one Medicine whitening Venus, by Argent. vive, and another by Arfnick. By Argentvive, the Medicine dealbating it is thus compleated. First Argentvive precipitated is disfolved, 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 cleanfeth Venus. Again otherwife: Argentvive and Lithargiry 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 Body, and that is dealbated thereby. Otherwife, a Quantity of Argentvive is sublimed often from its Body, until part thereof remain with it, with compleat Ignition. Then this Mixture is very often imbibed and ground with diffilled Vinegar, that it may the better be mixed in the profundity thereof; then it is affated (or moderately calcined) and laftly fresh Argentvive 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 a large Quantity of the Argentvive refide in it with compleat Ignition. This is a good Dealbation Therefore

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Dealbation of the first Order. Otherwise: Argentvive in its proper Nature, is so often sublimed from Argentvive precipitated, until in it the same is fixed, and admits good Fafion. This fused Matter is projected upon the Substance of Venus, and that is peculiarly whitened. Otherwise Luna, and Lithargiry are diffolved apart, and the Solutions conjoyned; and with them the Substance of Venus dealbated. But indeed, Venus is better whitened, if Argentvive be perpetuated in all the Medicines.

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It is whitened by Arfnick fublimed, thus: the Calcinate of Venns 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 first Degree of Sublimation, fecondarily repeat the Work, after the fame manner, as we taught in the Sublimation of Marchafite. Alfo Venns is otherwise Whitened : for if you project Arfnick fublimed upon Luna, and then the whole upon Venus, it dealbates that peculiarly. Or first mix Lithargiry, or burnt Lead diffolved, with Luna, and upon these cast Arfnick, and project the whole upon Venus, and fo it will be Whitened. And this is a good Dealbation of the first Order. Or, upon Lithargiry alone diffolved and reduced, project Arfnick fublimed, and the whole of this upon Venus in CHAP. 2 flux :
flux: for it whitens the fame with a curious Afpect.

Or let Luna and Venus be commixed, and upon them project either of these above dealbative Medicines: For Luna is more friendly to Arfnick, than to any one of the Bodies, and therefore takes away Fraction from it: but Saturn secondarily, and therefore We mix it with them. But otherwise, We melt Arfnick 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 pieces, rather than in Powder; because Powder is more easily inflamed, than a lump; and therefore more easily vanisheth, 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 because the Dealbation of Tutia sufficient not, therefore it only gives a Citrine Colour. Yet every Citrination is of affinity to Whitenes. The way of this is thus: every kind of Tutia is calcined and diffolved, and Venus likewise; then both these Solutions are conjoyned, and with them the Substance of Venus is citrinated. If you be well skilled in working with Tutia, you will find prost. But it is whitened with Marchassite substance, as with Sublimate Argentvive, and the way is the same.

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ÇHAP., XII.

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CHAP

Of Medicines dealbating Mars.

TT remains now, that We declare the Deal-L bations of Mars, by Medicines proper to it; which are, as to its Esfence, of the first Order, according to which it hath not right Fusion. Therefore 'tis expedient We should 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 special fusive of it, is Arfnick of every kind. Therefore, with which foever it is dealbated and fused, it is convenient it should be conjoyned, and washed with Argentvive, until all its Impurity be removed, and it be White, and tufible: or else let it be red hot with vehement Ignition, and upon it Arfnick projected; and when it shall be in flux, caft a Quantity of Luna thereon. For when that is united with it, it is not feparated there-from by any easie Artifice.

Or elfe, let Mars be calcined, and all its Soluble Aluminosity, inferring Corruption, wafhed from it, by the way of Solution now mentioned. But afterward, cause cleansed Arsnick to be sublimed from it, and reiterate that Sublimation many times, until some part

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of the Arfnick be fixed therewith. Then, with a Solution of Lithargiry mix, imbibe, grind, and moderately calcine, feveral times; and lastly reduce it with the Fire We taught in the Reduction of Jupiter 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 fusible. But 'tis expedient the Artificer should here observe the fame Caution We gave above of Venus, in Reiteration of Sublimation of Arfnick (fixing it felf in its profundity) from it. Mars is likewise whitened by Marchasite and Tutia, with the fame Ingenuity and Industry We have declared. Yet the Dealbation, or Cleansing of these is not fufficient.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Medicines citrinating (or colouring) Luna.

Therefore profecuting the Order of the Premifes, We with certain verity declare the Medicine (citrinating the Subfrance of Luna) in the Order of the first kind. This Medicine is that which adheres to the fame in its profundity, and adhering colours, either by its proper Nature, or by the Arrifice of this hên, wich

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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 Ingress. Yet this Medicine We extract either from Sulphur, or from Argentvive, or from a Commistion of both : by Sulphur more diminishedly, 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 also is called Gum of Copper, and Stillacidy (or Distillation) of the fame. Therefore first We will mention all the Methods of Medicines, which arife from Argentvive; then, those that are from Sulphur, or from a Commistion of both; and laftly that Medicine, which is from the Gum of Copper, or the like.

The Method of that, which is made by Argentvive, is this: Take Argentvive precipitate, viz. mortified and fixed by Precipitation; then put it in a Furnace of great Ignition, after the manner of Confervation of Calxes, which We have already taught, until it be red as Ulifur. But if it be not red, take a part of Argentvive not mortified, and with Sulphur reiterate the Sublimation thereof. Yet the Sulphur must be cleansed from all Impurity, and the Argentvive likewise. And after you have twenty times repeated the Sublimation of it upon the Precipitate, diffolve that with the diffolving sharpness of Waters, and again cal-, 04 cine cine and diffolve it, until it be exuberantly fufficient. After this, diffolve a part of Luna, and when diffolved, mix the Solutions, and Coagulate 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 Adminiftration, without Commixtion of any Thing tinging it, is fufficient for the perfection of its projection.

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By Sulphur, Luna is alfo rubified, but its Rubification is difficult, and immenfly laborious. Luna is likewife citrinated with a Solution of Mars: but the neceffity of this Work induceth us first to calcine it, and then to fix, which is an abundance of Labour. Afterward We administer it with the fame Preparation, and the fame Projection, pouring it upon the Substance 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: R of either of them a certain Quantity, and fublime as much thereof, as can be fublimed, until with great expression 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 must be warily calcined, that a greater Fire may be administred for its Perfection. This being done, it is diffolved into a most Red Water, Tuberant/y

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Water, that hath not its Peer. Then fo operate, as you may give it Ingress into the Lunar Body. These Processes are sufficiently demonstrated 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 Luna, have confidered (and it is certain) that these are from its own Radix; and thence it is, that Luna is altered by them. These Medicines, which We have here inferred, are all of the first Order. Yet there may be manifold other Methods of these Medicines, falving the Estence of Pizmental Things, in the Variety of Methods. For the Medicine of Argentvive is not in this first Order, seeing it is not a Medicine altering Luna with one only Difference, but altogether in total Compleatment. Others have invented many Medicines, yet one of these two neceffarily happens, viz. either they are constrained to create the Medicine of the same 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 Mover, in the fublime Mobile of Nature, refts uncorrupt.

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CHAP, XIV.

Of the Difference of Properties of Medicines of the fecond Order.

Now it is time We fhould pass on to Medicines of the second Order, with a Difcourse truly sufficient according to their Exigency, and manifest Probations, with true Experience. Therefore, seeing the Medicine of Bodies to be cleansed is one, but of Argentvive perfectly coagulable another; We will first of all compleatly declare the Medicines of Bodies, and asterward the Medicine of the same 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 Caufes of Corruption in every of the imperfect Bodies, viz. in Saturn, a volatile Sulphareity, flight of its Argentvive (by both which Corruption must neceflarily be induced) and its Terreftreity; 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 Bodies

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, because We found Superfluities of things volatile to be removed by the way of Calcination, and the Earthiness not innate abolished by reiteration of Reduction ; therefore, there was a necessity 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 sophiftical; but perfectly constitute a true solifick, or Lunifick, of imperfect Bodies.

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Therefore, feeing it is manifest, that in Bodies only fost, the swiftness of Liquefaction cannot be taken away by the ingenious Artifices of this Work , nor the Impurity innate in the Radix of their Principles removed; the invention of a Medicine necessarily happened, that in projection could infpiffate the Tennity of them, and infpiffating harden the fame to a Sufficiency of Inition with their Liquefafaction; and likewife in hard Bodies, attenuate their Spissinde, and attenuating deduce them to fufficient Velocity of Liquefaction, with their own property of Ignition; and palliating adorn the Clowdine's of Bodies of either Kind; and transform the one into White, and the other into Red, most perfect. This

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This Medicine is not diversified from a Medicine of the third Order, unless by the Imperfection of lesser Preparation. And that it is not diversified from it felf, is manifest, in the Projection of diverse Bodies, and its Acceptation of Pigments; but in the way of Preparation only. For the Medicine inspission the Tennity of soft Bodies, needs one industry of Preparation; but, attenuating the Spissing the Method of Confumptive Fire; but those, the Administration of Confervation of their Humidity.

CHAP. XV.

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Of a Medicine Lunar and Solar, for imperfect Bodies.

WE now intend to compleat our Univerfal Discourse of the Medicine of this second Order, with a certain and true determination. And first We will describe the Lunar Medicines of all imperfect Bodies, with the Differencies of their Preparations: afterward the Solar, with their proper Differencies likewise. We have already proved in our Difcourse, that Sulphur is Corruptive of every kind of Perfection. But Argentwive is Perfective in the Works of Nature, with compleat Regimens. Therefore Therefore We alfo, not changing, but imitating Nature, in what Works it is possible for Us to follow her; do likewise assume Argentvive in the Magistery 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 seeing, according to 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 first, and asterwards of Argentvive.

The Matter, per se, 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 Lunar Order. We promifed to shew, learn to be expert in Operating, and prepare That, with the known Ways of this Magistery. The intention of which is, that you thould divide the pure Substance from it, and fix part thereof; but leave a part for Cerating; and fo proceeding through the whole Magistery, until you compleat its defired Fusion. 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 first adhibited to this Medicine; but if not, it leaves the fame diminished, yet in one only difference of

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of Perfection, it perfects, as much as depends on the Administration of the Order of a Medicine of this kind. But according to the third Order, a certain due Administration not preceding, it perfects 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 Digestion, and in the Commixtion of subtile Sulphur (with the Regimen of Preparation administred) 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 diminished from Perfection, it compleates the fame in a Solar Compleatment, as much as depends on the Preparation of a Medicine of this fecond Order ; the known and certain Administration of the. Body diminished preceding. Also the fame, projected upon Luna, perfects it much, in a, peculiar Solar compleatment. YOU CONTRICT

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CHAP. XVI.

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Of the Medicine Coagulating Argentvive.

A Coording to the Order of the Premises, TY 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 Chapters of this Work. And that is, because Argentvive, seeing it is easily fugitive, without any Inflamation, may fuddenly adhere to it; in its profundity, and be conjoyned with it through its leaft parts, and likewife infpiffate, and conferve it in Fire by its own Fixation; until it be better able. to fustain the force of Fire, confuming its Humidity; and convert it, by the benefit of this in a Moment, into true Solifick and Lnnifick, 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 *Ingennity* to make the *Form* of the Medicine Medicine agreeable to the fame. That is to fay, it must be prepared, in the Method and Way now mentioned, with the inftance of long continued Labour; by which all the fubtile, and most pure Substance of it may be rendered perfectly White in Luna, but intenfly Citrine in Sol. Yet this cannot be compleated fo, as to create a Citrine Colour, without the Mixtion of a Thing tinging it, which is of its own Nature. But, with this most pure Substance of Argentvive the Medicine is perfected, by the Ingennities of the Work of this Magistery, which most nearly adheres to Argentvive, and is most easily fluxed, and coagulates it. For it converts it into a true Solifick, and Lunifick, with preparation of that always preceding.

The grand Queftion is, from what Things this Subfance of Argentvive may beft be extracted. To which, We answering fay, It must be taken from those Things, in which it is. But, according to Nature, it is as well in Bodies, 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 must be as well fought in Bedies, as in the Subfance of Argentvive.

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How Ingress is procured in Medicines bo by Artzfice in bloow nov doinw and attend by thele ; and the Things likewife

Dut, because it happens, that a Medicine D is fometimes mixed, fometimes not; therefore We will declare the Way of permixing, viz. how every Thing, or each peculiar Medicine not entring, may most profoundly acquire Ingress into a Body. The Way is, by Diffolution of that which enters, and by Diffolution of that which enters not, and by Commixtion of both Solutions. For it makes every Thing to be ingreffive, of what kind foever it be, that is through its least parts conjoyned with it. Yet this is compleated by Solution; and Fusion, in things not fulible, is compleated by the fame; therefore, they are the more apt to have Ingres, and to alter. This is the Canfe, why We calcine fome things, which are not of the Nature of these, viz. that they may the better be diffolved; and they are diffolved, that Bodies may the better receive Impression from them, and from them likewife, by thefe, be prepared and cleanfed. Or We give Ingress to these, which are not permitted to enter by reafon of their Spiffitude; with manifold reiteration of the Subli-P

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mation, of Spirits not inflamable upon them, viz. of Arfnick, and Argentvive not find; or with manifold Repetition of the Solution of that which hath not Ingress.

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Yet, a good Caution for giving Ingress to Things impermixable, is that the Body be diffolved, which you would have to be changed and altered, by these; and the Things likewise 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, must be imbibed time after time. For by this benefit it hath Ingress only into this, or that necesfarily; but this doth not neceffarily happen in any other Body. Therefore every Thing muft needs have Ingress by these Ways, by the benefit whereof it depends on the Nature of that, to have ingress (as We faid) and to alter, with Commistion found out. By this precedent Discourse is compleated the Number of ten Medicines, with a fufficient Tractation of them.

CHAP. XVIII.

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Of the Medicines of the third Order with in General.

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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 Ancestors, whose Writings We have read, it is called One only Medicine. Nevertheless there is an additament of a Citrine Colour, made of the most clean Substance of Fixed Sulphur, which confitutes 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; because greater Sagacity of Industry is required in the Administration thereof, and in the preparation of its, Perfection ; also it needs longer labour for Compleatment of the Verity of the fame.

Therefore the Medicine of this Order is not diverse in Essence from the Medicine of the second Order, unless by the most subtile Degrees of Preparation in Creation of it, and by the long continued Instance of Labour. All these Degrees We intend to declare with compleatment of Speech, and exactly shew the Way of Preparation, with its Causes and manifest Experiences; and the many Degrees also of Ways of Preparation of this third Order. For the Solar Medicine needs one Way, in compleat Preparation of Pigments; but the Lunar another. The first indeed, with the Administration of Sulphur tinging it; but the second, not.

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CHAP. XIX.

Of the Lunar Medicine of the third Order.

FIrst, We will declare the way of Admini-stration of the Lunar Medicine, which is thus: R the known Stone of it, and by the Way of Separation divide its most pure Substance, and keep it apart. Then fix some of that Part, which is most pure, leaving the Remainder. And when it shall be fixed, diffolve what is foluble of it; but what is not foluble, 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 Quantity 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 administred for its Perfection. Therefore reiterate all these Orders of Preparation upon it four times, and laftly calcine it by its own way: for fo administring you have fufficiently governed the most precious Earth of the Stone. Then by the fubtile Way of Ingenuity, conjoyn a Quantity of the part above referved, with part of this prepared Earth.

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Earth, through its least particles. This being done, with Intention of Elevation, sublime it by the aforefaid way of Sublimation, until the fixed with the not fixed, be totally elevated. - Which if you fee not, again add a Quantity of the not fixed Part, until enough be added for Elevation thereof. Therefore, when it shall be once all elevated, repeat its Sublimation, until by repetition of this Operation, it be totally fixed. When it shall be fixed, again imbibe it with Quantity after Quantity of the not fixed, by the Way to you known, until the whole shall again be elevated. Then aagain fix it, until it have easie Fusion, with its Ignition. For this is the Medicine, which transforms every Body diminished from Perfeetion, and every Argentvive of what kind foever, into a most perfect Lunar Body.

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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 Calcination, perfectly administred with subtile Industry; and by manifold repetition of Solation, until it be rendred Clean. For by the perfect Ad-P 3 ministration

ministration of these preceding, its cleansing by Sublimation will be compleated. The Way of this Additament, is thus:

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Reiterate the Sublimation of the not fixed part of the Stone, with this faid Sulphur, ingenioully conjoyning them, until they be first elevated together, and then fixed fo, as to abide in the Heat of Fire without afcention. 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 Goodnefs augmented, and the Augmentation 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 Magiftery; 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 most Precious Arcanum, which is above every Secret of the Sciences of this World, and is a Treasure ineftimable. Do you dispose your felf by Exercise to it, with very great Instance of Labour, and with continuance of immense Meditation. For by these you will find it, but without them not. And indeed, in Preparation of the Stone, the Reiteration s cleanling The Way

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Reiteration of the Goodness of Administration upon this Medicine, may with Industrious Wariness be so far available, as to enable it to change Argentvive into an infinite true Solifick, and Lunifick, 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 Instigation, 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 Magistery. But if We have concealed this, let not the son of Learning wonder. For We have not concealed it from him, but have delivered it in fuch a Speech, as it must neceffarily be hid from the evil, and unjust, and the unwife cannot difcern it. Therefore, Sons of Doctrine, fearch ye, and ye will find this most excellent Gift of GOD referved for you only. Ye Sons of Folly, Wickednefs, and evil Manners, fly far away from this Science; because it is inimical and adverse to you, and will precipit you into the miferable State of Poverty: For this Gift of GOD is abfolutely, by the Judgment of Divine Previdence hid from you, and denyed you for ever.

Therefore, having inquired into the Ways of all Medicines, We, profecuting our intended Purpose, must pass hence to those Things, which

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which make known the Perfection of this Magistery, with the Causes of its Probations.

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

CHAP. I. did to som

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The Division of what follows.

Mitting manifest Experiences, of which We make no mention, feeing they are known and certain to all, viz. of the Weight, Colour and Extension under the Hammer, which are difcerned, without any Sagacity of Induftry; We with Warinels make Tryal by the Experiences of Artificers, Whether Projection of the Administration of this Art, be a Compleatment with Verity, inferring the fame ; which are Cineritium (or the Teft called a Cupel) Cement, Ignition, Fusion; Exposition over acute Vapour, Probation of Burning Sulphur by Mixtion; Extinction, Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction, and the easie or difficult Susception of Argentvive. Therefore We shall first speak of these according to Order; and afterward, keeping the fame Order, proceed to other things,

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

CHAP. II.

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

WE come first to speak of Cineritium, with all its manifest Causes, and of the Way of its Confection. The Solar and Lunar Substance, is only permament in the Tryal of Cineritium. Therefore fearching out the true Differencies of the Substance of these 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 Magistery. Yet by Us is already fufficiently declared the Secret of thefe two Bodies, in the Profundity of their Substance. And it is this, viz. that their first Radix was a large Quantity of Argentvive, and the pureft Substance of it; at first most subtile, but afterward inspissate, until it could admit Fusion with Ignition. Therefore, whatfoever Bodies diminished from Perfection, have more of Earthinefs, they lefs abide in this Examen; but what have lefs, more. Becaufe thefe do indeed more adhere, by reafon of the fubtilety of

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of their Parts, clofely permixing and uniting them. So likewife, Bodies that are of greater Tennity; of on the contrary, of greater Spiffitude, than those which confist in Perfetion; must necessfarily be altogether separated from the Commixtion. For being not of the same Fusion, therefore they are separated. And indeed, Bodies, which partake of a lesser Quantity of Argentvive, are more easily separated from the Commixtion.

Therefore, 'tis evident, that feeing Saturn is of much Earthiness, and contains a small Quantity of Argentvive, and of an easie Tenuity of Liquefaction, which are mostly 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 vanisheth most speedily. Wherefore, seeing of all Bodies diminished from Perfection it most gives way and recedes; by that it is more proper for the Examen of our Magistery; and the reason is, because it sooner takes it flight, and sooner draws every of the imperfect Bodies with it felf from the Mixture. Alfo, by reason of this, the greater Quantity of the perfect Body is preferved from the ftrong Combustion of the Fire of the Examen; and therefore, by the Tryal of Lead it is lefs burnt, and more eafily purified.

But because the Substance of Jupiter contains more of Argentvive, and partakes of a leffer

leffer Quantity of Earthiness, and of greater Purity, and of a more fubtile Substance of it, therefore it is more fafe in the Mixtion, than Saturn and Venus; because it more adheres in the Profundity thereof. And this is the Cause, why a larger Quantity of the perfect Body is abfumed, before Jupiter conjoyned can be separated from the Commixtion. Yet Venus gives Fusion with Ignition; but because its Fusion is flower, than of a perfect Body, therefore it is separated from the Commixtion, yet more flowly than Saturn, by reafon of the Ignition of its fufible Substance. But because it contains less of the Quantity of Argentvive, and is of greater Earthiness, and of a more thick Substance, therefore it is more eafily separated from the Mixtion, than Jupiter; because Impiter more adheres in the Profundity, than Venus.

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kes of a lefter Mars hath not Fusion, and therefore is not permixed; which happens, by reason of Deprivation of Humidity. But if it chance that it is permixed by Vehemency of Fire; then, because it hath not Humidity, by imbibing the Humidity of Sol or Luna, it is united thereunto through its least parts: therefore, although it hath much Earth, and little Argentvive, and wants Fusion, yet it can by no flight Artifice be separated from them. Therefore by this the Industry of the Artificer is dilated, unto the true Restification of every Body, if he rightly know the Efficacy of That, which

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which We have writ. But if he phantaftically understand, 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 Composition, which refults from their good Mixtion, and the pure Subfrance of them.

CHAP. III.

Of the Tryal of the Cineritium, (or Cupel) how it is to be compounded, and used.

NOW We fpeak of the Way of making it. which is thus : Take fifted Afbes, 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 midft of it, wrought into a round flatifh Lump, make a round and fmooth Hollownels, and upon the bottom of it strew a small Quantity of Glass beaten to Powder. Then permit it to be dryed. When dry, put that Metal into the Hollownels 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 cast part after part of

of Lead, and blow with a flame of ftrong Ignition. Whilft you fee it agitated with the Motion of ftrong Concussion, it is not pure. Therefore wait, until all the Lead be exhaled. If that be vanished, and yet the Motion cease not, it is not pure. Therefore again caft Lead upon it, and blow as before, until the Lead vanish. If it do not yet rest, repeat the casting in of more Lead, and blowing upon it, until it be still, 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 Glass, the Body will be the better and more perfectly purified; because that takes away the Impurities, and separates them. Yet instead of Glass, Sal, Borax, or a little Allom, may be caft in. In like manner this Examen of Cineritium may be made in a Crucible of Earth, if the Fire round about it be blowed, and upon the Surface also of the Crucible, that the Body to be examined may the fooner flow, and of greater Earthings, than Luna : . botharaq of

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These being sufficiently declared, We now pass to the Examen of Cement, with its Canfes, and manifest and known Experiences.

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CHAP. IV.

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Of Cement, why some Bodies sustain it more, and others less.

WE have faid, that fome Bodies more, and others lefs, are burned by the Calcination of Fire, viz. they which contain a greater Quantity of burning Sulphur, more; but they that contain lefs, lefs. Therefore, feeing Sol hath a less Quantity 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 Quantity 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 space of time, than Sol; and by confequence lefs bear Things burning by a like Nature, but Venus less than it; because it confists of more Sulphur, and of greater Earthinefs, than Luna; therefore can less bear the Inflammation of Fire. Jupiter lefs alfo than Sol or Luna, because 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 Commistion by Nature, holds more of Earthine's and Sulphureity, than any of

of these now mentioned Bodies; therefore it is somer and more easily inflamed, than all the faid Bodies; and by inflamation it is more fwistly burnt, because it hath Sulphureity more nearly conjoyned, and more fixed than fupiter.

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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 reason of its own Want of the same; and therefore being conjoyned, it is neither inflamed nor burned, if the Bodies, with which it is United, be neither inflamable, nor combustible. But if combustible Bodies be mixed with it, it neceffarily happens (according to the Nature of their Combustion) that Mars is burnt and inflamed. Therefore, feeing Cement is conftituted of inflamable Things, the neceffary Caufe of its Invention is manifest; and it was, that all combustible Things might be burned. And fince there is one only Body incombuftible, that alone, or what is prepared according to the Nature of that, is kept fafe in Cement. Yet some abide more, others les, in Cement? But which abide more, and which lefs, are known with their faid Caufes. Therefore Luna abides Cement more, but Mars lefs, Jupiter lefs than Mars, and Venns lefs than fupiter ; but Saturn leaft of all, manuel aning

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CHAP. V.

The Examen of Cement, how it is to be compounded and exercised.

NOW We will declare the Way of Cementing. Seeing it is known to Us, that Cement is very necessary, 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 Vitriol, Salarmoniac, Flos Aris, and the ancient Fiftile Stone, and a very finall Quantity (or nothing) of Sulphur, and Mans-Urine, with like acute, and penetrating Things. All these are impasted with Kirile Urine, and spread upon thin Plates of that Body, which you intend shall be examined by this way of Probation. Then the faid Plates must be laid upon a Grate of Iron included in an Earthen Veffel; yet fo, as one touch not the other, that the vertue of the Fire may have free and equal Accels to them. Thus the whole must be kept in Fire, in a strong Earthen Veffel, for the space 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 :

perfect: if not, they will be wholly corrupted, and burnt in the Calcination.

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Some expose Plates of Metal to Calcination; without a composition of Cement, and they are purified in like manner, if the Body be of Perfection : if not, they are totally confumed. Yet in this last Examen they need a longer space of time, that are thus purified by the only inflamation of Fire, than those that are examined by the Judgment of Cement.

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And feeing the Nature of Luna differs not much from the Nature of Sol, therefore by a certain neceffary way of Adm nistration, it refts with it in the Tryal of Cement. And there is no Separation of Bodies each from other, in these two kinds of Tryal, unless that be occafioned by reason of the Diversity of Composition of their Substances : because thence refults Diversity of Fusion, and Spissitude and Rarity. Which are indeed the Causes of Separation because, by reason of the strong Composition of some, their Substance is not corrupted by the Substance of the Extraneous Body, feeing a Mixtion of them could not be made through their least parts. Therefore, in fuch a Commixtion, they must necessarily be separated each from other, without the total Corruption of the Effence of them. Wherefore, the compleat Administration of imperfect Bodies, is difcerned, when they are by Ingenuity of Preparation found to be of the fame Fusion, Ignition, and Solidity.

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CHAP.

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CHAP. VI. Of Ignition.

T remains now, that We treat of Ignition. Having declared, that Bodies of greateft Perfection, with determinate Ignition, are found to receive the Fire, before Fusion of them; therefore we here fay, if our Aim be to find out the compleat Alteration of them, there is a neceffity to bring fuch Bodies to their Fufion. And before these Bodies of Perfection be fused, to see them admit Ignition, with inflamation of a pleasing Celession to the Whiteness of Fire, which the Eye can in no wife discent.

Therefore, 'tis manifest, that the perfect Ignition of them is (before Fusion) with intense Redness, and not with Whiteness, which the Eye cannot behold. For if the administred Bodies be melted, before they are red hot with Fire, they are not in Compleatment. And if they be made Fire-hot with labour, and strong Expression of Fire, their Administration is not true : and this indeed, if it happen in fost Bodies. Because, the fame is only found in Mars. For Ignible Bedies do not casily in the way of Preparation, admit Ignition; nor fulfible Bodies. Bodies, the right Fusion, which We find in Bodies perfect according to Nature. If Bodies administred, in their Ignition yield not Flame of a pleasing Celestine Colour, their Administration is not compleat. And if any part of the Weight, Colour, Beauty, Ignition, and the like, be found diministhed, by reason of the Differencies of the Goodness of Preparation, the Indagation of the Artist was not sufficient. Therefore let him make a new Search, until he find his Error, with Ways of Operating corresponding to Draine Goodness.

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of Fusion, or Melting.

IN the Narration of Fusion; We shall sufficiently discourse, according to the Examen of all Bodies by the certain Ignition of them. Therefore We say, that Fusion 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 paleness of Fire, and in which the Body is not suddenly melted, or flows not immediately after Ignition. For when a Body flows with very small preffure of a weak Fire, Q 2 either either without Ignition, or with a palid Ignition; a Body of this Preparation muft needs be a Body of Imperfection: fome one of the imperfect Bodies, in diminished Artifice. And if a Body after Fusion be not fuffered prefently to cool, and its Ignition be suddenly turned altogether into Blackness, and by reason of that, loseth its Ignition before it watch hard, it is not a Body in Complearment, of what kind soever it be. But this is to be imputed to softmess, and that it is one of the kinds of imperfect Bodies.

And if the Ignition of a Body, before Fußon thereof, be made with laborious and violent Expression of strong Fire, and with a Ray of Brightness inestimable, altogether White and shining; it is not a Body of Persection, but a Body of Hardness altered. Also, is after Fusion thereof, and when taken from the Fire, it be fuddenly hardned, that it flow not, the fulgent Ignition thereof remaining, it is not a Body of Lunar, or Solar Persection, of what kind and preparation solver the Body administred was; but comes under the Nature of the Differencies of Mars.

Therefore, by the abovefaid its evident, that in fufible Bodies, by the Experiment of them may be found a threefold Ignition, before Liquefaction of their Subfrances, viz. one, Ralid, the other, Red and Clear; and the third most White, finning with a Ray. The first is of fost Bodies; the second, of perfect Bodies; but the

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the third, of hard Bodies; as is proved by Reafon, and Experience. He that defires to fearch out the Degree of all these Ignitions, that he may compleat all fulfible Bodies, let him confider of the fufficiency compleat for the Perfection of Fufion, and by confidering, recollect the difference of all the figns of the Degree of Fusion, and fo indeed he will find; otherwise 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 spoken of Fusion.

Of the Exposition of Bodies over the Vapours of acute Toings.

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THerefore, profecuting our intended Lif-Do courle, We now declare the Exposition of Bodies over the Vapours of Acute Things, viz. of Things Sharp, Saline, and Sower. We fee Bodies of Perfection, exposed over the Vapours of the faid Acnte Things, either little or nothing at all to flower, or to emit a most pleasant Celestine Flos. But the pureft Gold flowreth not. Yet Luna, or Sol, not pure, We find to flower, when exposed over the Vapours of Acute Things, and to yield a most pleafant Celestine Flos; yet that of sol is more delightful, than that of Luna. We therefore, AHD Q3 by

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

Therefore, whatfoever prepared Badies shall be fee over the Vapours of Acute Things, and not create a Celestine pleasant Colour, they exift not in the total compleatment of Freparation. There are fome Bodies, which in the Examen of Saline Things, flower in their Superficies, with a dull red, or dull citrine Colowr mixt with Greennes; of this kind is Mars. Some flower with a dull Greennefs, mixt with a turbid Celestine Colour; of this kind is Venus. Some are found to yield a dull White, and of this kind is Saturn. And fome a clear White, of which kind Jupiter is. Therefore, the most perfect Body flowers least, or nothing at all; and if it yield any Flos, it is in a long fpace of time. And indeed, among Bodies wanting the compleatment of Perfection, Jupiter most flowly flowreth its Gummosity. Thence, by the Examen of this Magistery, We confider Jupiter, in the Work of the Greater Order, most nearly approximate to Perfection. And by this Examen it may be known, in what kind of Temperament, the Body confifts; if you rightly confider the Order of these Things, which we have declared in this Chapter : but if you know not this, impute that to the folly of your own Rafomels.

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CHAP. IX.

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Of the Extinction of Bodies Fire-hot.

WE now speak intirely of the Examen of Extinction : of which there is a manifold Experience, whereby it is known, whether the Mazistery confist in Perfection or not. Therefore, first if the Body ignited (or heat rod-hot) be extinguished 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 Magistery. And if in repeating its Ignition and Extinction, in the Waters of Salts or Allomes, by whatfoever kind of Administration created, it yield a Scoria of affinity to Blackness in its Superficies; or if in the Extinction of it in Sulphurs, and from the Extinction, with often repeated Ignition, it vanish, or infect it self with a foul Blacknels; or by compulsion of the Hammer breaks it felf to pieces; the Artifice 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 exposed to the Fire, and after the Ignition, and Extinction of it (whether Lunar or Solar) it totally lofe its proper Colour, or create a Scoria, it is manifest, that the Body doth ver remain in Sophiftick Corruption. Yet We give 24 VCU
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you one certain General Rule, and that as well in these present, as in the Examens following; if among the differencies of Perfetion the altered Body shall change any thing of its Weight, or Colour, the Artist hath not rightly, but phantastically proceeded in his Work: which is a Thing not profitable, but destructive rather.

CHAP. X.

Of the Admixtion of burning Sulphur.

I Ikewise, by the Mixtion of Sulphuris proved, Whether the Magistery confist in Perfettion, or not. For by our Experience We find, that Sulphur commixed with Bodies, burns fome more, others less: and by our Artifice We have difcerned, that fome retire from its combuftion, and fome not. And hence may be noted the difference between those Bodies, diminished 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, is fupiter ; then Luna ; and after that Saturn ; but Venus more eafily, than all thefe ; and Mars, by reason of the Oleaginy of Sul-phur, is most easily burned. Hence 'tis obfervable, that that Body is more burnt, which is lefs nigh to the Nature of the Perfect. Allo

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Also by the Diversity of Colours, after combuftion of Bodies, it may be known, in what kind the altered Body, from the Radix of its own Nature, confists; because, after the Communtion of Sulphur, Sol gives an intense Citrine, or clear Red Colour; Luna, a black mixt with Celestine; Inpiter, a black Colour mixt with a small Tincture of Redness; 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 combustion of Sulphur hath preceded; but if little combustion was pre-existent, it fhews a most clean and pleafant Violet Colour; but Mars, in every kind of combustion, creates a most black dull Colour.

Likewife, in Bodies is observed a Diversity, after their Reduction from the combustion of Sulphur. Some do indeed return; but others, by the expression 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 combustion, into Bodies other than of their own Nature. Sol and Luna return, from the combustion 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, sometimes a lesser part of it, is destroyed. The Diversity of these is, by reason of the Nature of Things and Bodies, and by rea-

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reason of the different Administration of them in the Work of Preparation. For it happens, that Jupiter is destroyed, by the fudden force of Fire in Reduction; but both Jupiter and Sarurn are preferved by fucceffive 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 Inpiter is converted into clear Antimony; but of Saturn, into a dull coloured Antimony, as We have found by proper Experience. Venus is diminished, in the Impression 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 Blackness, with Augmentation of the Weight of its Body. Therefore, by these, may be found out the Nature of all Bodies, that are altered.

CHAP. XI.

Of Calcination, and Reduction.

OF the Examen of the Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction We are now to speak. Therefore We say, that Bodies are found to be of Perfection, in the Reiteration of Calcination and Reduction, by their differencies of Goodness, if they lose nothing of their Colour, Weight, Quantity, or Brightness, of (of which great care is to be taken) how much foever the Multiplicity of those Operations shall be reiterated upon them. Accordingly, if by repeating the Calcination, and Redaction from the Calxes, of altered Metals of every kind, they lose any Thing in their differencies of Goodness, it is to be supposed, that the Artist hath sophistically followed his Investigation. Wherefore habituate your felf to these Works, that you may know them.

Of the eafle Susception of Argentvive. IT is now undeniably manifest to you, that Bodies containing the greatest Quantity of Argentvive, and Bodies of Perfection. Wherefore, it is to be supposed, that those Bodies are more nigh to Perfection, which more amicably imbibe Argentvive. The sign of this is, the easie Susception of Argentvive by a Solar or Lunar Body of Perfection. For this fame Reason, if a Body altered do not easily receive Argentvive into its Substance, it must needs be very remote from the Compleatment of Perfection.

CHAP. XIII.

A Recapitulation of the whole Art. Having handled the Experiences of the Caufes of the fufficiency of this Magistery, according

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cording to the Exigency of our propoled Difcourfe, it remains, that We fhould now in one Chapter come to the Compleatment of this whole Divine Work ; and briefly fpeaking, contract the difperfed Magiltery 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 (known in its Chapters) thould be taken, and with inftance of Labour, Sublimation of the first 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 laftly be made Volatile. This being done, by the Way of Fixation it must be fixed, until it can reft in the Aperity of Fire. Herein confifts the Measure of the Second Degree of Preparation. The Stone is likewife administred in the third, which confifts in the ultimate Compleatment of Freparation; and that is this : You must make the now fixed stone, by the ways of Sublimation Volatile, and the Volatile fixed; and the Fixed, Diffolved; and the Diffolved again Volatile, and the Volatile again Fixed, until it flow and alter, into Solifick, and Lumfick, with certain Compleatment.

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From the Reiteration of Freparation of this third Degree, refults the Multiplication of the Geodus's of Alteration of the Medicine. Therefore, from the Diversity of the Work repeated upon the Stone, in its Degrees, refults the Diversity

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versity of Multiplication of the Goodness of Alteration; Io that among Medicines, some transmute into a true Solgick and Langick Kedy of Perfection, an hundred fold as much as their own weight is, some two hundred-fold; some three hundred fold; some a thousand-fold, and some to Infinity. Therefore hence it may be known, whether the Magisfery confists in Perfection.

What Order the Author hath observed oun treating of the aforefaid.

chem i Bur, that the Envious may not calumniata us, We declare, that We have not treated of our Science with a continued feries of Difcourfe, but have dispersed it in divers Chapters. And this was done; becaufe, if it had been delivered in a continued Series of Speech, the just Man, as well as him that is evil, might have usurped it unworthily. Therefore We have concealed it in places, where We more openly speak; yet not under an Anigma, but in a plain discourse to the Artift: and indeed We have deferibed it in fuch a way of fpeaking, as is agreeable to the Will of the Most High, bleffed, fublime, and Glorious God, and our own Mind, who writ the fame, as it happened to be recolleded, or was infused by the Grace of his divine Goodnels, who gives it to, and withholds it from, whom he will,

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Therefore, let not the Son of Learning defpair : for if he feek it, he may find the fame, with the Investigation of the Motion of his proper Nature, not of Doctrine. Because, he that feeks by the goodness of his Industry finds the fame; but he, who feeks the fame following Books only, will very flowly attain to this most pecious Art. For We published this Art found by Us only, for our felves only, not for others, although it be most true, and altogether certain. Therefore, We invite to this Art the Prudent only, and (by Ingenuities taught by Us) expose to them the way of Investigation. For We writ down the fame being found, together with the Way of its Invention, and the Ingenuities of Methods, for none, but our felves. Wherefore let the well-minded Artificer exercise himfelf by those Frecepts, which We have delivered; and he will greatly rejoyce when he hath found the Gift of the Most High God. These may suffice to be spoken, touching the Difquisition of this sublime Art.

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

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CHAP. I.

Of the fix Properties of Things, from which the Medicine is extracted.

E have in our Volumes confidered, not only by the Secret Properties of Natural Principles, but also by proper Experience, and the truly certain Investigation of our Invention, that those Things, from which our Medicine is extracted, have in themselves these Properties of Qualities, in transmuting Bodies. First, they have in themselves an Earth most fubtile and incombustible, altogether fixed with its own proper

proper radical Humidity, and apt for fixing. Secondly, they have an Airy and Fiery Humidity, 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 Infpiffation, according to the Indigency of its Compleatment, with Permanency (inseparable from the Earth annexed to it) without Evaporation. Thirdly, The Disposition of their Natural Humidity is fuch, that by the benefit of its own Oleaginy, in all differencies of its Properties, it fo uncluoufly contemperates the Earth annexed to it, with Conversion of one into the other homogeneally and equally, with fuch an Union and Bond of Conjunction of inseparability, that after the Degree of final Ireparation, it gives good Fusion.

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Fourthly, This Oleasiny is of fo great purity of Effence, and fo Artificially cleanfed from every combustible, or burning Thing, that it burns not all Bodies, with which it is conjoyned through their least parts; but preferves them from Combustion. Fifthly, It bath a Tinsture in it felf fo clear and fplended, white or red, clean and incombustible, stable and fixed, that the Fire cannot prevail against it to change it, nor fulphureous adustive, or acute corroding Bodies, corrupt and defile the fame. Sixtbly, The whole Compound, incerated with its final Compleatment, is of fo great for fixing.

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great Subtilety and Tennity of Matter, that after the final Termination of its Decocition, it remains in Projection, of most thin Fusion like Water; and is of profound Penetration, unto the ultimate Compleatment of the Body permutable, of how great Fixation soever it be. And with its Vicinity, or Affinity, it adheres to its own like, naturally, with infeparable Confolidation against the Impression of Fire; in that very Hour, with its own Spirituality, reducing Bodies to Volatility.

CHÁP. XVI.

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Of the Seven Properties of the Medicine.

These being considered, We find by Our Investigation several Properties of Things necessary and opportune in our Stone; and they are these: Oleaginy, Tennity of Matter, Affinity, Radical Humidity, Clearness of Purity, a fixing Earth, and Tinsture.

The first Property of D fferencies of the Medicine is Oleaginy, in Projection giving Univerfal Fusion, and Aspertion of the Matter. For, the first thing which is necessary after Projection of the Medicine, is the sudden and convenient Fusion of the Medicine it self, which is perfected and rendred viscous with Mineral Oleaginy. R The The fecond Property, is, Tennity of the Matter, or the Spiritnal Subfrance thereof, flowing very thin in its Fusion, like Water penetrating to the profundity of the Body alterable; because immediately after Fusion, the Ingression thereof is necessary. fil

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

The fourth Property, is Radical Humidity. fiery, congealing, and confolidating the Parts retained, with Adherency of its own like, with the Union of all Co-like Parts infeperably for ever; becaufe, after Adherency, Confolidation of the Parts, with their Radical, vifcous, and neceffary Humidity, is opportune.

The fifth, is a Mundificative Clearnefs of Purity, giving evident Splendor, in the Combustion existent, not burning. For, after Confolidation of the purified Parts, it is left to the Actual Fire, to have power of burning all extraneous Superfluities, not confolidated. Wherefore Purification follows, and is neceffary.

The fixth *Property*, is a *Fixing Earth*, temperate, thin, fubtile, fixed, and incombustible, giving permanency of *Fixation* in the So-*Intion* of the *Body* adhering with it, standing and perfevering against the force of *Fire*:

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for immediately after Purification, Fixation is necessary, and opportune in grant tug :be

The feventh Property, is Tincture, giving a, fplendid and perfect Colour, White, or intently Citrine, and Lunification, or Solification of Bodies to be transmuted; because after Fization, a splendid Tincture, and Colour tinging 3007 ther Body, or a Tincture colouring the Mainter convertible into true Silver, or Gold (with all its certain and known differencies) is about folutely necessary.

the Extraction of Spirits and imperfect Sciences and in the Second, of Alth Andrew of the fame: Spirits, and infile Properties of the fame: Mole of Midde Book Sidt fo moil will of a she imperies Books, Sidt fo moil will of a she of the Compleatment of the Westerner ine South of all Medicines effectally, for tranf-

A Ccording to the Exigency of Art, We have differed against Men denying Art; and have differentiated of Natural Principles, which are according to the Intention of Nature, in the Procreation of Metals; and of Bodies, and their Procreations, and Preparations; and lastly of the Medicines, and Examinations of the fame Bodies transmuted, whether the Compleatment of them stands in Perfestion; all which hath been done by Us, in our Book intituled, The Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfect Magistery. And there We have written the Way of the Invention of Art, and our In-R 2 genious

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genion's Works, which We have feen, and touched: But here, in this Book, We will treat of the Invention of Perfettion, and in a special manner declare those Things, which are neceffary in this our Magistery; and the Way of Preparing the same, with their weight and measure, and Probation certain, not conjectural.

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Our Intention is to divide this little Book into Four Particles ; and in the First fufficiently to treat of Middle Minerals, and their Preparations; that they may be aptly difposed 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 diverse Preparations of imperfect Bodies, according to the Exigency of the Compleatment of the Work: and in the Fourth of all Medicines especially, for transforming every Body into sol and Luna, with Projection, Weight, and Measure, according to the Exigency of Necessity for Compleatment of the Work and the to the Lord Which are according to the line will be the work of the wo ture, in the Proceedies of Matals ; and of Ro-

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The First Particle.

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once; then it is prepared. Salt of Tartar is Of the Preparation of Middle Mine-rals. congealed : Io it is prepared. Sair of O

Ommon Salt is diffolved in clear Fountain Water, and diffilled through a Filter, and afterwards congealed in an Earthen Veffel, or in a Veffel of Lead, or other Metal. Sale-Peter is diffolved in Fountain Water, distilled through a Filter, and congealed in a Veffel of Glass, that it may there be crystalized. Salt-nitre is fo prepared, viz. it is diffolved in clear Fountain Water, filtred, Oc. Salt-Gem is diffolved, &c. 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 Crystals; and so it is prepared, Some do alfo make Salt-Alkali, thus: They take lib. 5. of Ashes of Heartseafe, and lib. 1. of Quicklime, 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 Urine, and one part of

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of his Sweat, one part of Common-Salt, and half a part of the Soot of Woods, these being boyled together into Confumption of the Humidity, from the remainder sublime a true and profitable Salammonias: this again diffolve into Sweat, and sublime it from Common-Salt once; then it is prepared. Salt of Tartar is made of the calcined Feees of Wine diffilled, the Tartar being diffolved from them, and congealed: so it is prepared. Salt of Urine is likewise made of the calcined Feees of Urine diffilled, and this is again diffolved in its own Water, and congealed, so it is prepared; and is of great Emolament and Use.

Many men diverfly treat of the Preparations of Salts; but We, by our Invention, have found, that these Preparations of Salts are more thort, more fubrile, and more profitable for our purpofe; feeing from all Things truly calcined, Salts are extracted by Solution, which by the above-alleadged Way must be prepared. Therefore it fufficeth Us to pais them by, these being more useful. Glassy or Roch-Allom hath a two-fold way of Preparation: one for washing calcined Bodies, and the other for fubliming Spirits. After the first Way, it is thus prepared : Diffolve it in clear Fountain Water, distill it through a Filter, and boyl it to a third part: this Fart put in Glazed Difbes, and it will fettle round about the Sides of the Veffels, and in the Bottom ; fo you will have prepared Crystalline Allom. The fecond Way

Way is this: Boyl the Allom in an Earthen Veffel, until the Humidity vanish, and you find it spongious, white and light; then is it prepared for Sublimations, and other diverse Operations. Flumous Allom is dissolved and congealed as the former; and so it is prepared,

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Now, it is expedient to speak of the Preparations of Atraments, seeing that is a Thing very necessary; because We find a necessary Use of them in Tinstures, and Ligaments of Spirits, and other Things, which appertain to the Work. Black-Atrament is diffolved in boyling Water, distilled through a Fister, and congealed; then it is prepared. Copperas is diffolved in distilled Vinegar, clarified by filtring, and congealed: so it is clean. Roman Vitros needs not any other Preparation, than only (in fome cases) to be held in a moderate Fire, and rubified,

Morever, it is certain, that diverse Things necessary for Us are extracted from imperfect Badies; which need Preparation, and are helpful in the Cafe: and these are, first Ceruse of Lead, which is thus prepared; Cerusse of Lead must be washed in distilled Vinegar, then purged from its more gross parts; and that which flows out thence as Milk, must be congealed in the Sun, and it is prepared. The Preparation of Spanish White, Tin, and Minium, is after the same manner: For they must be washed in distilled Urine, and pre-R 4

pared as Ceruffe; then they are fit for ufe. Verdegreece is dilfolved in distilled Vinegar, and rubified, being exactly congealed with most gentle Heat of Fire; and then it is prepared and fit for the Work. Crocus of Iron is diffolved in diffilled Vinegar, and clarified by Filter : this Red Water being congealed, yields you a Crocus fit for your purpose, As ustum. (or Copper calcined) ground to powder, and washed with distilled Vinegar, after the fame manner as We taught in the Preparation of Cerus; will be of use to you. Lithargiry diffolved in diffilled Vinegar, must be clarified and congealed; for fo it is well prepared: Yet you may again diffolve it as other Things above-noted. Alfo you may use them diffolved and congealed : and in this is a profound Investigation. 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 washed, and it is purified. The Stone Hamatutis, is heat red hor, and often extingushed in Bulls-Gall. Bolearmenac is ground and diffolved as Ceruffe, and then congealed. Cinaber must be fublimed once from Common-Salt, and fo it is prepared. Tutia is diffolved in diffilled Vinegar, having been first calcined, and fo it is well prepared.

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The Second Particle.

CHAP. V.

Of the Mundifications, or Cleanfing of Spirits.

TN the first Particle We fufficiently treated I of those things, which (in our certain Invention) seemed unto Us necessary for the Preparation of Spirits and Bodies. Here We now intend to inlarge our Discourse, touching the Sublimation, or Preparation of Spirits of every Species, according to the Indigeney of the Compleatment of our Magistery. But do not you deviate from this Doctrine of our Invention, which, in profound Meditation, and in Works, We fee very necessary for Us, and most certain. Here We fearch out the Weights, and the fpecial Way of preparing and fubliming them, with Experience altogether certain: and first begin with the Preparation of Sulphur, and its Compeer; and fo of others in their Order.

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CHAP. VI.

Of the Preparation of Sulphur.

Rind clear and gummofe Sulphurvive to a most subtile Powder, which boyl in a Lixivium made of Ashes of Heartfeafe, and Quick-lime, gathering from off the fuperficies its oleaginous Combustibility, until it be difcerned to be clear. This being done, fire the whole with a flick, and then warily take off that, which paffeth out with the Lixiviuna, leaving the more groß parts in the bottom. Permit that Extract to cool a little, and upon it pour a fourth part of its own Quantity of distilled Vinegar, and then will the whole fuddenly be congealed as Milk. Remove as much of the clear Lixivium as you can; but dry the refidue with gentle Fire, and keep it.

In administration of the Feces, observe this Method. For every one pound of this prepared Sulphur, take of Scales of Iron well calcined to redness, lib. 1. of Roch-Allom alfo well calcined, lib. 1. and of Common-Salt prepared, half a pound. Incorporate all these well, by grinding together with Vinegar, that the whole may be liquid; which then boyl, furring it, until it be all very black. Then dry

dry, and grind it to a fine Powder, which put into an Aludel with a large Cover, and let the Cover of the Alembeck have a large and great Zone (or Girdle) for Confervation of the Spirits elevated : the Aludel it felf must be of the height of one Foot and half, that the Heat 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 shall be dense (or close compact) in the Zone; and cast away the light pulverizable Flos, which afcends above it, and adheres to the fides of the Alembeck : for it is combustible, defiled, and defiling. Keep the denfe Matter fublimed, by it felf, in a Phial, and coct it upon Afhes fo long, as until its combustive Humidity be gradually exterminated. Then preferve it clean; for it is perfectly cleansed.

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CHAP. VII.

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Of the Preparation of Arsnick.

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A Fter its Competer Arfnick is beaten to Powder, it must be boyled in Vinegar, and all its combustible Fatnefs extracted, and it then dryed. Then R. of Copper, calcined, lib. 1. Of Allom calcined $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, and of Common-Salt prepared as much as of the Allom. lom. Mix thefe with your Arfnick prepared, and having ground all well together, moythen 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 alcends white, denfe, clear, and lucid, and keep it; becaufe it is fufficiently prepared for the Work.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Preparation of Argentvive.

Sublime Argentoive thus: R. Of it lib. j. of Vitriol rubified, lib. ij. Of Roch-Allom calcined, lib. j. of Common Sal, lib. B. and of Salt-Peter one fourth part. Incorporate all together, and fublime: and gather the White, Denfe, and Ponderons, which shall be found about the Sides of the Veffel, and keep it, as We have appointed of other Things. But if, in the first Sublimation, you shall find it turbid, or unclean (which may happen, by reason of your own Negligence) again sublime it with the same Feces, and referve it for use.

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CHAP. IX.

and Sate-Petery in equal weights.

Of the Preparation of Marchasite.

SPread Marchasite ground to Powder, a fingers thickness over the Bottom of a large Aludel, and collect the Sulphur first with gentle Fire. When that is ascended, take off the Head (or Alembeck) and having applyed another, augment the Fire; then, that which obtains the Place of Argentwive, ascends, as We have fully described in our Sum of Perfection.

CHAP. X.

Of the Preparation of Tutia, &c.

PUT pulverized *Tutia* into an Aludel, and with the Administration of great Ignition fublime it, and it is prepared.

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

Argentvive is prepared most red, thus: - R. of Mercury, lib. j. of Vitriel rubified, lib. ij. and Salt-peter, lib. j. Mortifie the Mercury with these,

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

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But the Confideration of Feces is to be obferved 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 also be fublimed from Vitriol and Allom calcined, and permixed with Common-Salt, and Salt-Peter. Thus have We fufficiently treated of the Artifical, not mean Preparations of Spirits.

The Third Particle of this Book.

CHAP. XI.

How Bodies ought to be prepared.

OUR Third Particle declares the complete Preparation of imperfect Bodies. For We have found out the Way how they fhould be prepared, fo as to be perfected (as to the Compleatment of the first or second Order) by themselves, without Medicine. This We intend to shew; and secondly the Preparation of them for receiving Medicine, white or red. CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

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Of the Preparation of Saturr. and man

CAlcine Saturn fluxed with Common-Salt prepared, ftirring it continually with an Iron Sparala, until it be turned to Ashes. Cost it for one Day natural, and let it be a little fiery-hot, but not much: then compleatly walk 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 Water of white Allom, and reduce it with Oyl 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 shall be needful.

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Of the Preparation of Jupiter. anth that

Alcine Inpiter as Saturn, and whiten its Calx for three Days, as in Saturn We faid. But see you err not in its Reduction: because that

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Know you, O Searcher 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 Invefligation. But in our Sum of Perfection We obferved another flyle more philosophical; that being Theorical, We, here Theorically defcribed the whole Art, but in this, that is meerly Practical, We have set down the Praxis of the fame compleatly.

But that the Artift 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 Confideration. For the Matter tinging must be multiplied upon the Matter to be tinged, until the Tincture appear, which you shall confider in the Body, or Medicine.

After you fhall have reduced these two Leads, and found their Colour, Splendour, and all other things according to your own Wish, perhaps they will want Ignition; therefore, that you may attain your Intentention in that also, begin thus: Dissolve 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 Eody, and you will will find it to have Ignition, and that well indeed: if not, reiterate the fame Labour, until due Ignition be acquired.

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We will fet down all Waters diffolutive of Spirits and Bodies, in the End of this Book ; and every one of these according to its own kind : and wonder not , that We have difperfed the fpecial Things pertinent to this Praxis, in diverse Volumes, seeing We endeavour to hide the Art from evil Men. With Talk, or Mercury precipitated (or more profitably) with pure Luna, deduced to this by calcining and diffolving, We acquire the compleat Ignition and Hardness of these two Bodies, with unutterable splendour. Yet you thould here know, that Speculation only, which is very available in our Sum of Perfection, profits little in this present Invention : but to grind, to affate, to inhumate, to calcine, to make to flow, to deftroy, to conftruct, and to cleanse Bodies, are effectual Works; for with these Keys, you may open the occult Inclosures of our Arcanum, and without them you shall never be called to the Banquets of this kind of Rarieties. Deftroy without Anger, and you shall compleat your Work with 90%

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CHAP. XIV.

Of the Preparation of Mars.

PRepare Mars thus: Grind one pound of the Filings thereof, with half a pound of Arfnick fublimed. 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 Labour, until it flow fufficiently, with peculiar Dealbation.

CHAP. 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 shewed in our Sum of Perfection. R. Venus thus calcined, grind, I. lib. of it with four Ounces of Arfnick sublimed, and imbibe the Mixture three or four times with the Water of Lithargiry, and reduce the whole with Salt-Peter, and Oyl of Tartar 5 and and you wil find the Body of Venus white and iplendid, 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 Tin-Eture.

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f Tartas; and There is also a third Preparation of it: Calcine it with Fire only, and then diffolve a part 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 Venus clean and fplendid; which with a little help may be brought to an higher State, if you be a true Searcher of the Truth.

There is likewise a fourth Preparation thereof, and that is thus: Of it, by it felf calcined, I mean with Fire only, you may make an Intense Greenness, which is called the Flos of Copper. Dissolve this Greenness with distilled Vinegar, and then congeal it; afterward, with Things reducing reduce the Congelate, which when reduced will be apt for many Things, if S 2 your Your Investigation 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 absence of that, be a final Conclusion of the Whole, for the Compleatment of either Medicine. Because here We posit the the Practice gradatim, but there the Theory of our Speculation, disposed of in a way more General, with manifest Demonstrations.

The fourth Particle of this Book.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Medicines.

A Ccording to the Order of the Premifes, We will (in this our fourth Particle) again practically speak of the Way of Investigation, compounding every Medicine, viz. White and Red, according to the Nature and Property of the Body to be transmuted, or of Mercury it felf, with all its pertinencies occult and manifest. 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 Sophistical. Wherefore We will begin to speak first of White Elixirs.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of White Medicines for Jupiter, and Saturn.

White Medicine for Jupiter prepared : R of most pure Luna, lib. 1. of Living Mercury, lib. 8. Amalgamate these together; then wash the Amalgama with distilled Vinegar, and Common-Salt prepared, until it acquire a Celestine 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 closed for one Day and Night, then take out the Matter, grind it, and again Coot the fame ; then break the Veffel, and separate that which is fublimed from the Inferiour Reddifh 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 Porphery Stone, and adjoyn to it two parts of Ammoniac prepared, and one part of Mercury fublimed, grind all very well together, and imbibe the Mixture with the Water of Salt-Alkali, or the Water of Salt-Peter (if you S 3 find

find not Zoza*, or Zoda) and * Salt-Alkali when imbibed, put it to be made of Zoda, distilled with gentle Fire, by which Extract the whole ceiving

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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 imbibe it with rectified or dryed Oyl of Eggs; or with Oyl of Salt-Alkali, or Peter, or Tartar, until it flow with ingress; 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 Jupiter. R. 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 first Medicine) so 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 Jupiter prepared, and you will fee your Intent compleatly answered.

A third Medicine of Jupiter is made with one part of Luna diffolved in its own Water (viz. of the Stillicity of Copper, and Salt-Peter) as in the End is declared; with which must be adjoyned two parts of Talk disolved or of Tutia calcined and diffolyed: then re ceiving-

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ceiving the Water off by Distillation three or four times, congeal, and incerate with Arfnick sublimed, until it flow and have ingress. Of this project one part upon eight parts of fupiter prepared. If you would project these Medicines upon Saturn prepared for the White, diminish Saturn in its three Days, and do as you did in fupiter.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Solar Medicines for Jupiter and Saturn.

"HE first Solar Medicine is thus made. L Calcine Sol, amalgamating first with Mercury, and as in Luna express the Mercury 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 Calz, 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 Jamenous Allom, as is taught in the end of this Book. Likewife diffolve Crocus made of Iron by Calcination, or Copper calcined Red. Joyn these Waters in equal parts ; draw off the water by Distillation, and revert 10

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it upon it four times. Laftly, Dry the Matter, and imbibe it with Oyl of Tartar rectified (as in the end of this Book) until it flow as wrax, and tinge four parts into Gold Obrizon.

The fecond is made with Sol diffolved (as in the first) and a like quantity of Greenness made of Copper calcined, and diffolved, being both mixed, and incerated; by diffilling and reiterating, and in the end incerating with Sulphur prepared, until it flow as wax, and tinge eight parts of Saturn splendidly.

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. Thefe Medicines may alfo be projected upon fupiter prepared for the Red, and fo it will be a most fplendid perfevering Matter, as the finest work, according to its Degree. For these Medicines alter in the fecond Order, as We faid.

CHAP. XIX.

Of White Medicines for Venus and Mars.

NOW We come to the Medicines of Venus and Mars; and first We shall speak of On the Mats

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of the Medicines of these for the White. Re of Silver as above calcined, one part, and grind the same with two parts of Arsnick 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 that Water; 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 Inpiter calcined and diffolved; mix, dry, and incerate with double their quantity of Arfnick fublimed, until the Medicine flows well.

A Third is made of *Luna* calcined, as above, and of *Arfnick* and *Sulphur* fublimed and ground withit, and then fublimed with a like quantity of *Salammoniac*. This *Sublimation* repeat thrice, and then project one part upon fix of these Bodies prepared.

CHAP. XX.

Of Red Medicines for Venus and Mars.

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

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double its own Weight of the fame Water. Afterward by diffillation 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 your Heart receive our Intentian (expressed in our Volumes (for fo doing you will discern, that we have made a true fearch.

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Of a Medicine of the third Order, for the White.

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Hence We afcend to the degree of the third Order, First We will treat of the Lunar Medicine, as well for perfecting imperfect Bodies, as for Coagulating Mercury it felf into true Luna. Therefore diffolve Luna calcined, in folutive water, as before; which being done, coct it in a Phial with a long Neck, the orifice of which must be left unftopt, for one day only, until a third part of the Water be confumed. This being effected, fet it with its Veffel in a cold place, and then it converts to finall fufible Stones, like Crystall. This is Silver reduced to our Mercury, fixed and fufible; mellitr. Af-

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fible; of which R four Ounces; of White Ar(nick prepared, 6 Ounces, and of Sulphur prepared 2 Ounces. Mix all together, well grinding them with Salt-peter, and Ammomac. Then put the Mixture into a Phial with a long Neck, keeping the fame in Heat for a Week, 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 Oyl in Flux. When the Veffelis cold. break it, and take what you find therein, which will be in a Lump fixed, and flowing as Wax. This is the first 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 converts it into true Luna. Keep this Stone, and confiderately ruminate of what We have taught in our Summe of Perfection, and you will attain to higher Things, For our purpose was not in one only Volume to demonstrate all Things; but that Book fhould declare Book, and expound the fame,

CHAP.
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CHAP. XXII.

Of a Solar Medicine of the Third Order.

The Solar Medicine is of Sol diffolved and prepared after the manner of Luna's Preparation, to which you must add of Sulphur diffolved three Parts, and of Arsnick one part (as in the end is shewed) through all Things doing, as in the Lunar Chapter; and it will be a Medicine tinging every Body, and Mercury it solf, into true Sol, or better, according to the way now shewed.

Read and peruse our Summe of Persection, and you will find the Method of the Regimen there preferibed, by which you may tinge to Infinity, if you posses a sharp and good Wir, and be not moved this way and that way with the divers ambiguous Sayings of Philosophers. For they all tend to the one Persection, by Us sufficiently described to you. You may make Tryal, if you be able; if not forbear; because you will sufficient Lofs and reap nothing but Emptines.

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Of Solutive Waters and Incerative Oyls?

Son of Dottrine, 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 Oyls, very neceffary in Our Magistery: With these We shall conclude our Book of the Invention of Perfection. And first We shall begin with Our Disfolutive Water, of which We made Mention in Our Summe of Perfection, when We speak of Disfolution with the Acuity of VV aters.

First R of Vitriol of Cyprus, lib 1. of Saltpeter, lib. B. and of famenous Allom one fourth part; extract the VV ater with Rednefs of the Alembeck (for it is very Solutive) and use it in the before alleadged Chapters. This is also made much more acute, if in it you shall diffolve a fourth part of Salammoniac; because that diffolves Gold, Sulphur, and Silver.

Our other Philosophical Cerative VV ater, is this: R Oyl diffilled from the VV hites 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 diffill as before. And the more you reiterate this this Labour, the better it incerates. Or, conjoyn the aforefaid Oyl, with Oyl of Tartar, and thence diftill a VV bite Incerative Oyl.

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A Red Incerative Oyl is thus made: R Oyl of the Tolks of Eggs, or of Humane-Hairs, to which adjoyn as much of Salammoniac, and diffill the Muxture; repeat this Diffillation three times, and it will be a most red Incerative Oyl.

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

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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 these can give a Mineral Radical Humidity, as We proved in Sulphur and Arfnick: but they preserve the Tincture from Combustion, until it enters, and afterward they flie in augmentation of the Fire, as is elsewhere declared by Us. Whatsoever Artist shall perfectly and studiously 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 Perfection.

THE END.

GEBER, The Famous Arabian Prince and Philosopher, His BOOK, Of FURNACES

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The PREFACE, dividing this BOOK into Three Parts.

WW E have confidered with a Confideration not phantaflick, That in Our Volumes We have amply treated of the whole Art. Yet, that We may not be obnoxious to the Cenfure of the Envious, We have Writ this Book of Furnaces, in which We shall deliver the Manual Practice, in Preparations both of Spirits and of Bodies; that Artificers may the better attain to the Compleatment of the Work.

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

Things more nigh, and in the way of Operating ; and Things may be extracted from Things, by the Regimen of Fire : and for as much as We cannot attain to this, unless by separating Superfluities from the desired Subject, viz. The Combustibilities, and Terrestreities of Sulphur, defiling every Body; hence it is, that We intend First to treat of all the VVayes of Operating; as namely, what the Furnace is, with its Instruments, which hath respect to every Thing to be prepared, even unto Compleatment of the Work, with the Regimen of Fire appropriate to it; and what Veffels are fit for the purpose, that the Artist may with them compleat his Operation. Secondiy, We will shew, what Things are to be prepared; that he may be able; of Things Simple or Commixt, to generate Sol, or Luna, with plendour. Thirdly, We will declare those Things, which may be perfected with Alteratives, and which are naturally altered with Total Compleatment : and the way of Permixing with aue Proportion, and with Medicines by a long time prepared thereunto.

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

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The First Part of this Book, Of the Wayes of Operating.

alu Secheration of A H Oc Cover of the

Of the Calcinatory Furnace.

L Et the Calcinatory Furnace be made fquare; in length four foot, and three foot in breadth, and let the thicknefs of the Walls be half a foot; after this manner : Luna, Venus, Mars, or other Things to be calcined, muft be put into Diffees 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 you weary of Calcination; but fludy what We have faid in Our Volumes. For Imperfect Bodies are cleanfed by Calcination, and T

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by Reduction of the Calcinate into a Solid Body, or Mafs. Then is Our Medicine projected upon them, and caufe given to you of *foy*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Sublimatory Furnace.

L Et your Sublimatory Furnace 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 must be made with a great and large Concavity within, after the manner of an Alembeck without a Nose: for otherwise the whole Sublimate may defeend to the Bottom of the Vessel, through too great Heat. Because in the end of the Sublimation, the Sulphur ascends not, unless with force of Fire, even to Ignition of the Aludel; and if the Sulphur be not retained in the Concavity above, seeing it easily flows, it will defeend again, by the Sides of the Vessel, to the very Bottom, and so nothing will be found fublimed; as is known to the Expert.

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CHAP. III.

Of the Distillatory Furnace.

The Distillatory Furnace is the same with the Sublimatory. But Fire must be administred according to the Exigency of Things to be Distilled. The way of Distilling, as well of Minerals, as of Vegetables, We have sufficiently described in Our Sum of Perfection.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Descensory Furnace.

The Descensory Furnace is made as before described, and it is wonderfully useful to Us; and to the Melters of Metals by Cineritiums and Cements. For all Calcined, Combust, Diffolved, and Coagulated Bodies, are reduced by this Furnace into a Solid Mass. Yea, Cineritiums and Cements, and Tests, or Crucibles, into which Silver is often Melted, are put into this Furnace; for recovering the Metal imbibed,

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CHAP. V.

Of the Fusory, or Melting Furnace.

The Fusory Furnace is that, in which all Bodies are easily melted by themselves; and it is a Furnace much in use among Melters of Metals for Coining Money: also Aurichalcum is melted in these Furnaces, and tinged with Tutia, or Calaminaris; as is known to the experienced.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Solutory, or Diffolving 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 not: thefe are the Veffels, in which every Diffolution is made. And this is the Form of the Furnace, and Veffels.

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Of the Fixatory Furnace, or Athanor.

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THe Fixatory Furnace must be made after the manner of the Furnace of Calcination; and in it must be fet a deep Pan full of fifted Ashes. But the Veffel, with the Matter to be fixed, being first firmly sealed, must be placed in the midft of the Ashes, to that the thickness of the Ashes underneath, and above in the Circuit of the Veffel, may be answering to the thickness of four Fingers; or according to that, which you defire to fix : because in fixing one, a greater Fire is required, than in fixing another. By this Furnace, and by this Way the Ancient Philo-Sophers attained to the Work of the Maziltery ; which, Men truly Philosophizing, is known to be fufficiently demonstrated in Our Books; and by those especially, who are true Searchers of Verity.

This is the Figure of the Athanor. Yet if any One can more ingeniously invent the like, let not Our Invention retard him from fo doing at a man to could one to band

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

CHAP. VIIL

Of the Preparations of Middle-Mineral Spirits, and Allomes.

IN this Chapter I will declare the Preparations of Spirits, and first of Mercury: which if you would perfectly sublime, you must 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: because 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 Arfnick is fublimed thus, viz. From one pound of the Filings of Venus, half a pound of Common Salt, and one quarter of a pound of Allom calcined. First mortifie these with Vinegar, Vinegar, ftirring them over a Fire, until the whole be blackned; and again, imbibe and dry, ftirring as before; and do this the third time: then fublime the * Azymum, and it is Matter. profitable.

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Sulphur boiled in a Lixivium and dryed, is fublimed with the fame Feces, as Arfnick; except that, inftead of the Filings of Venus, into the aforefaid Veffel is put Filings of Mars, or the Scales thereof beaten to Powder. Salammoniae is fublimed from Common Salt, & c. Tutia and Marchafite are fublimed, as is declared in Our Summe of Perfection. But Salts, Allomes, Boraxes, and Vitriols, are prepared as We have fufficiently Writ in Our Book of Inveffigation,

CHAP. IX.

Of the Calcination of Jupiter and Saturn.

JUpiter is specially calcined thus: Let a great Teft (or calcining Pan) be placed in a Furmace, and Tin put into it, with as much of Common Salt prepared, and Roch Allom calcined. When the Metal is in flux, let it be always firrred with an Iron Spatula full of Holes, until the whole be turned to Albes: which first Sift, and then fet them in Fure again, keeping them constantly Fire-bos, until they be T 4 very

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wery well whitened; then keep the fame for use. Saturn is calcined after the fame manner as Jupiter; but its Calx must be rubified, as Minium, and so kept. Tanth N

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Of the Calcination of Venus and Mars. V_{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 most strong Fire. Strike what is calcined, that it may fall off from the Plates, which again calcine: also, when the Calcinate is beaten, re-calcineit, until it be very well rubified; and so 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.

CHAP. XI.

14 (CARCELET AND FROM A THE

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 Things;

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Things; with Fire moderate or firong, according to the Exigency of Things to be calcined; as is evident in Our Book, Of the Investigation of the Perfect Magistery; but all Bodies are calcined, as in Our Testament.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Ablutions of the Calxes of Combust Bodies.

The Ablation of all Bodies combust and calcined, is thus made: First you must have a large Earthen Vessel, full of hot sweet Water. With this wash any Calx of a Body calcined, stirring it often, that all the Salt and Allom may be diffolved; then when it hath setled, evacuate the Water warily, that none of the Body pass out with the Lotion. Put the Calcinate again into Hot Water, and repeat the Labour, as before, until it be perfectly well washed; then keep it.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Incerations of Calxes washed.

I Ncerations of Calxes washed, are thus made: Dry the washed Calx; afterwards diffolve in diffilled Vinegar lib. 2. Of Common Salt, Roch

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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.

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CHAP. XIV.

Of the Reduction of Calxes into a Solid Mais.

R Eduction of that washed and incerated Calx, is thus made: Wash the incerated Calx with distilled 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 dif-folve to one pound of the Oyl, Two Ounces of Sallammoniac, and One Ounce of Saltpeter. But of the Galx there must be Four Pound; and fuch Imbibition must be made at feveral times, drying and imbibing. Then lastly dry it, and cause it to descend in a great Descensory, and reduce into a folid Mass, the Body purged from Combustible Sulphureity, by virtue of the Fire calcining; and from foul Terrestreity, which in Reduction retain with themfelves the Feculency of the Earth; the Bady being purified from accidental Impurities, which had access to it in its Minera. But

annoom. But its Foulness innate in the Radix of its Generation, must be palliated (or illustrated) Id Cdr. unit with a Medicine, the greater part of which Hun, ten Contains in it felf the fubitance of Argentvive according to the Exigency of Art, as is by Us often demonstrated in Our Summe of Perfection.

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CHAP. XV.

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

Bodies are twofoldly reduced to Perfection, either by the way of Preparation, and by Commixtion of Perfect Bodies with the Imperfect; or by Medicine prepared for the purpofe. But here We shall declare, why the Perfect perfects the Imperfect; and also, that the Imperfect is reduced to Perfection, with Preparations by Us generally demonstrated : and these Preparations in this Chapter We purpose sufficiently, and in a more special manner to treat of.

First We declare, that the Body cleanfed (as is aforefaid) by the way of Calcination and.

and Reduction, must either be filed, or divided into finall Graines, as is known : For protection after Fufon, it is by us poured out upon a Table in print. bored full of fmall Holes, over cold Water; The the Water being ftrongly ftirred while this is being no doing. This is Our way of Granulating. This and Granulate Body diffolve in Our Diffolutive Water, which is made of Salt-peter and Vitriol, which as to the one half thereof; or diffolve Fire We, lings of the fame Body into a Limpid Water ; dian then add to it of Ferment prepared, to a third i kithin part of its own weight : Extract the Water, prepared and revert it; this do feven times. After it to, and is reduced into Body, prove it by its Examen, Which and you will rejoyce in this, that you have w noble 6 generated.

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But because We have treated of the per- to Mildely fect Administration of Imperfect Bodies, We will now give the special, true, and certain Rules of every Body : and begining first with Jupiter, We fay, After you have prepared: Jupiter, 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 Water rectifie by Alembeck, feven times extracting and reverting: After the last Restification is made, give to it of the Water of Salt-peter, imbibing and drying, and reduce it into a clean Body, fuftaining Ignition, and the Cineritum. For if you conjoyn Argentvive, precipitated and diffolved,

ved, as We faid, after Reduction you will find a noble Body, under the afore-mentioned Froportion.

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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 will rejoyce to find it fo fair a Body.

We, more specially handling the Regimen of Venns, have declared, that you ought seven times, or offner, to rectifie it, wilen prepared and diffolved; diffilling off the Water, and reverting them thereon, each time. Which being coagulate, thence make a most noble Greenness with Salammoniae diffolved in diffilled Vinegar. That Greenness 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 Foulness, 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 diffolved

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diffolved, may be a great help to you; becaufe a most clean, tinging, and fixed Sulphur may be extracted from it. And I tell you, that Mercury purified and fixed; hath power to palliate (or illustrate) the Foulness of Imperfett Bodies; and fixed Sulphur extracted 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 imperfect Bodies duely prepared, as from the perfect. For purified Spirits, and middle Minerals, are an Help, and very peculiar, for deducing the Work to Perfection.

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

CHAP. 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 Order, We mult now pass on to the Bounds of the Third Order. But what the Medicines are, and of what kind, both of the fecond fecond and third Order, is plainly enough demonstrated in Our Book of the Perfect Magiftery ; where we have with a competent and true Demonstration, shewed, that Our Stone is procreated of the Substance of Argentvive : and this We did fufficiently, as in a fpeculative Theorical Book. Therefore We intend here manifestly to unlock the Closure of Art, and it is thus: You must study to refolve Luna, or Sol, into its own Dry VVater, which the Vulgar call Mercury: and this fo, as a Duodenary Proportion (of the Solutive VV ater) may contain only a part of the perfect Body. For if with gentle Fire, you well govern thefe, you will find (in the space of forty Days) that Body converted into meer VVater. And the fign of its perfe & 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 Argentvive, which We intend for Ferment. But the Pafte to be fermented, We extract, 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 fupiter, and Saturn; but the Red from Venus and Saturn. Yet every Body must be diffolved by it felf in the Ferment.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of the Regimen of Jupiter and Saturn.

BEcause We intend in this Chapter to demonstrate the Regiment of Inpiter and Sa-turn; We first signifie, that this Chapter is for the White, and the way is thus : Re lib. 1. of most clean Tin, and melt it, to which being in Flux, add twelve pounds of well cleanfed Mercury, ftirring the whole, that they may be mixed. This Mixture put into a Phial having a Neck of a foot in length ; which Phial place in an Athanor, and likewife another Phial with Saturn fo prepared; administring a gentle Fire to them for a Week. In which time you will have a Paste diffolved, fit to be fermented with the VV bite Ferment, according to the Proportion, which We shall here following fhew. Let there be four parts of the Paste of Jupiter, three parts of Saturn, and one part of the VVbite Ferment. Thefe, being diffolved, as We faid, must be mixed through their least parts, and set in Putrefaction (after the manner of Our Diffolution of moderate Fire) for feven Days : this time expired, let them be taken out, well mixed, and their more liquid Parts expressed through a Cloth. What remains thick, put into a well sealed Glass, which place in the Athanor, 25

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ie Athanti 25 as before, for the time aforefaid; and fo do thrice, until it hath imbibed all the Humidity. Then put your Veffel 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.z. The Generate generating. The fame you may joyn with Lead in the Cineritium, and you will find the Body perfect in Whitenefs, perpetually generating its like. The Exposition of which, together with what We have Written thereof, I (with all my Anceftors) leave to my Succeffors.

CHAP. XVIII.

the state of the second state of the

Of the Regimen of Venus and Saturn.

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

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But when it hath imbibed all its Water, put it in its proper Veffel, and Furnace to be fixed. When fixed, with Things reducing, reduce it into Body ready to be augmented and tinged. which heavy expired , rake it out, and

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ritiat and Of the Regimen of Mars.

CEeing the Solution of Mars is found very. I difficult, We shall in the End of this Book, treat of many Ways, and alfo fet down diverse other Experiments made by us. Therefore, of the Paste of Mars let there be lib. 2. of Venus lib 4, and of Saturn alfo lib. 4. Mix these without Ferment, and coct the Mixture for feven Days, and you will find the whole Dry. Fix it, and put it, 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.

CHAP. XX. Of the Regimen of Luna.

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

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it take lib. 3, of Venus diffolved, lib. 4, of Ferment diffolved lib. 1. Conjoyn the Waters, co& them for feven Days with gentle Fire in a fealed Glass, as in Mars, with their whole Water; then augment the Fire leifurely for other feven Days, and let it be as Fire of Sublimation. But for other feven Days give it Fire fomewhat more ftrong, that the whole Water may be fixed with it. This Powder reduce in a finall Quantity : 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 must be reduced with Red reducing Things; and then you will find your Luna coloured; tranfmuted and fixed, which highly effeem. For if you well Study in Our Volumes, you will find by Our Confideration, upon what Subjetts, the true Searcher ought to ground his you will have a Steel all mentable to . noith

CHAP. XXIII of domin

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OWN Son : becaule it exponises all whings,

Of the Regimen of Mercury.

The Regimen of Mercury is compleated two ways, First, You must amalgamate it, well washed and purified, in the certain Proportion by Us under-written. In the second way, you must distill it, and thence make an V 2 Aquavita. Aquavite. For the first Way the Proportion is this: Of Mercury 48 ounces, of Sol 1 ounce; of Luna I ounce, of Venus I ounce, and of Saturn I ounce. Melt these Bodies; first the Venus and Luna; fecondly, the Sol, thirdly, Saturn. Take all out of the Fire, having melted them in a large Crucible, and your Mercury in readiness made hot in another; and when the faid Metals begin to harden, pour in the Mercury leifurely, ftirring the Mixture with a Stick, setting 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 Residue volatile, administring Fire of Ignition. 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; because it expounds all Things, which We have Written in divers Books.

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CHAP. XXII.

Of the Ferment of Luna, for the White.

THe Ferment of Luna for the VV bite is made, when Luna is diffolved in its own Corrofive

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

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CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Ferment of Sol, for the Red.

The Ferment of Sol is made, when Gold is diffolved in its own 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.

CHAP, XXIV.

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

The Composition of Our Medicine, which is called Ferment of Ferment upon Mercury, is made for the White, after this manner: Take the Ferment of Luna, which is its Oyl, and add to it twice fo much of Arsnick fublimed and diffolved in Water; then to both these V 3 add

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add of Mercury diffolved, as much as of the Arfnick. 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 fufible Wax. Then add to it as much Virgins Wax melted, commix them, and project the Mixture upon Mercury washed, according as shall 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 Compositions of those 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 diffolved, add two parts of Sulphur diffolved in the fame Water together with it, and three parts of Mercury diffolved. Let all these be truly diffolved into most clear Waters, which being mixt coch 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 Oyl of Blood, or Oyl of Eggs : then project upon crude Mercury, according as shall seem expedient to you.

Here note, that if you perfect this Medicine, according to the Method We have taught (in the Third Order of Our Sum of Perfection) of

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of the Congelative Medicine of Mercury, you will find by Reiteration of the Work, and by Subtiliation thereof, that one Part tingeth infinite Parts of Mercury into most high Sol, more noble than any natural Gold.

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CHAP. XXV.

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A Recapitulation of the Experiments of the Author.

COr as much as I intended in this Volume I to declare all dubious Things, I will conclude my Book with all the true Experiments, which have been proved and tryed by me. By these true Operations, the new Searcher may perceive the Verity, or Falfity of divers Sophistical Receipts, and so not spend his time unprofitably; and likewife difeern what is good, in the Receipts of falle Operators. And first of Spirits only, and afterwards confequently of others, as well of Bodies, as of Spirits, with their Methods We intend. to speak. But this Chapter is divided into two Parts : First We declare the Experiences of the Ancients proved by Us : Secondly, the Rectifications of them all. Yet, as We have begun, We must first infist upon those Works which are of Whitenefs.

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A good Dealbation R of Realgar z_1 , of Argentoive fublimed, z_3 , 6. of Tartar calcined, z_1 . grind and incorporate, and put them in a Phial 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. First make a gentle Fire for a quarter of an hour, afterward augment the Fire underneath, and round about, until the Farnace 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 Quantity. For I will now shew you the way, how this Medicine may be profitably redified.

An Artificial Dealbation, Upon Tutia, fublime one part of fublimate Mercury, and two parts of Arfnick fublimed, until it fhall have Increfs. This clearly, and very fpecioully whitens Venus.

Another Dealbation, Imbibe three parts of Mercury fublimed, and two parts of Arfnick fublimed, with Lithargiry diffolved, until they become eight parts. To these eight adjoyn other eight parts of Arfnick fublimed; grind them together, and flux them with Oyl of Tartar, and you will whiten prepared Venus, at pleasure.

Alfo another, Grind Metalline Arfnick, with as much of the Calx of Luna, and imbibe the Mixture with the Water of Salarmoniac, and dry and grind; afterward diffolve diffolve Salt of Tartar in the Water of Saltpeter, 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.

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Another of Ours, Imbibe Jupiter calcined, washed and dryed, so often with Metalline Arsnick, with half so much of sublimed Mercury, as until it flows, and enters Venus: for it whitens the same (if first prepared) splendidly.

Alfo, upon Tutia calcined, diffolved and coagulated, fublime white Arfnick (fo that of the Arfnick 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, Peter, 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 Arfnick 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. what what can be fublimed. Reiterate this Labour, until it remain fluid in the Bottom. This, in Copper prepared, will be refplendent with Brightnefs. wayes. Ye

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Alfo, Upon the prepared Calx of Venus, so often sublime Sublimate Arsnick, as until fome part of the Arfnick remain with it in the Asperity of Fire. That, imbibed with the Water of Peter, and lastly 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 elsewhere faid, that if you obtain any part of Mercury precipitated, in the Mixture, you will walk more splendidly; especially, if the White Ferment, diffolved with the Mercury diffolved, after a certain Fixation of it, be adjoyned by the Medium of Inceration, you will find, that you have walked nigh the way it felf.

But, becaufe We have proved, that fupiter, howfoever prepared, in the whole first Order, is totally unprofitable, what Magistery foever is followed in its Preparation; allo Saturn and Mars; therefore, in Our Sum of Perfection, VVe affigned to it a Medicine of the Third Order; becaufe there, it is most excellently adorned, as is often proved in Our faid Sum of Perfection, and We have now proved and experienced de facto, infinite wayes wayes, Yet We have Written more apt Things, touching the Dealbation of Venus.

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CHAP. XXVI.

Mercurial Sports.

m precipitate, NOW I begin to speak of Mercurial Playes or (Sports) make a Cement of Lithargiry with 1 of Silver, and Salt Alkaly of Zoza (or il yu have [Soda) put the Cement first into a Crucible the that In Thicknefs of one Finger, upon that put a you obtain a globe of the Amalgamation of Mercury, and in the Mars. Luna, and put on the remainder of the Ceid; the ment, that the Globe may be in the midst of dilord ma it the Cement. Dry, Lute, and fet the CruciactinEne ble in a gentle Fire for half a Day, leifurely a thin a sugmenting the Fire; and fo continue its in you lave al leifurely Increase, from the Evening, unto the Dawning of the Day, with moderate Ignition at last. Then take it out, prove it the wholeful a by Cineritium, and it will be Luna in 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. Put it 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 Oyl: afterwards keep it for two Hours in a moderate Fire, and there

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

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

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Citrination, or Colouring of Luna.

Having guided you to the Knowledge of those Dealbations with the Magistery, We now come to speak of the Cirrination of Luna more specially, than We did in Our Sum of Perfection. Disfolve Our Philosophick Zyniar, deduced from Venus prepared, in the Water of the Disfolution of Luna; to which adjoyn half so much, as it self is, of Mercury rubified by Sublimation, and in some fort fixed, and dissolved; to these, add as much of Luna dissolved, as the Zyniar it self is: from which, fermented for one day, extract

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putty but a extract the Water by Distillation, and revert Jour Low age is it; do this ten times. In the end coaguand Firsting, 1 late, and reduce into Body, and you will be thought on n rejoyce for this Invention.

Otherwise, Diffolve Zyniar and our Croa Andunated cus prepared with the Sublimation of Merole Venn) and cury, until it wax Red; adjoyn as much in fix an r. Salammoniac , and fublime it thrice from that e well with you Crocus, which diffolve. The Crocus and Zyniar must 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 shew you another way more easie; R of Crocus and Zyniar diffolved, of each a like Quantity, 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 Alpett.

Otherwise and best, 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 drunk in their own weight of it. In the end, incerate with the Oyl of Ammoniac, and Teter, and reduce into a noble I ody.

Alfo,

Alfo, Sublime Ammoniac from Our Greennefs, to which then adjoyn Crocus and Zyniar; 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.

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from Our Guen-Crocus and Zipdived fublime the the aforefaid, End diffolve the ind part of Gul and congel Lana, fo tat of and of Soloce;

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Age 10. line 5, read Spoliation, p. 13. l. 27. r. Porphiry; p. 16. l. 7. r. impalpable, p. 54. l. 5. r. Refutation; p. 59. l. 17. r. Stable; p. 60. l. 1. add and; l. 10. r. compounding; p. 64. l. 1. r. costing; p. 95. l. 5. r. take; p. 120. r. Chap. 14. p. 121. l. 17. r. Ingenious; p. 133. l. 27. r. by; p. 140. l. 4. add in; p. 147. l. 2. dele the; p. 169. l. 30. r. participates; p. 177. l. 19. add it; p. 241. r. Chap. 2. p. ibid. l. 23. r. Apertion; p. 246. l. 3. r. unto : l. 6. dele to; p. 256. l. 10. r. there; p. 285. l. 13. r. it.










