The Coptents.

- 1. The Author's Preface.
- 2. An Exposition upon Ethe Epissle to K. Edw. S
- 3. upon the Preface.
- 4.—upon the 6 Gates 3
 5. and the Experiments of the Sophick Mercury
- 6. Breviary of Alchyiny.
- 7. An Exposition upon Z. Sir G. Ripley's Vision,

Directions for the Book-binder.

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 Signat, A.B.D.E.

 6 sheets
- 19 sheets & a half, from F. to Cc.
- 2 sheets, A. B.
- 2 shects, A.B.

EXPOSITION

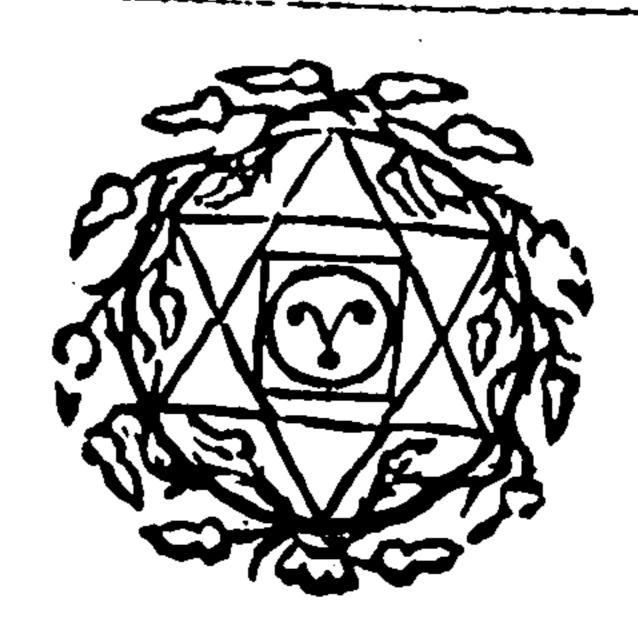
Upon

Sir George Ripley's

E P I S T I E

To King Edward IV.

Eirenæus Philalethes Anglus, Cosmopolita.



Printed for William Cooper, at the Pellican in Little Britain, 1677.

Sir GEORGE RIPLET'S

エエン 1 1 1

King Edward the Fourth, UNFOLDED.



His Epistle as it was immediately written to a King, who was in his Generation, both wise and valiant; so it doth comprize the whole and valiant; so it doth secret, both learnedly

described, and yet artificially vailed. Yet as the Author testifieth, that in this Epistle he doth plainly untie the main knot; So I can, and do testifie with him, that there is nothing desirable for the

true attaining of this Mystery, both in

the Theory and Practick of it, Which is

not in this short Epistle fully taught.

This then I intend as a Key to all my

former writings, and assure you on my

faithful word, that I shall not speak one

word doubtfully or Mystically, as I have

in all my other writings, seeming to aver

some things, which taken without a Fi-

gure, are utterly false, which we did only

to conceal this Art. This Key therefore we

intend not to make common; and shall

intreat you to keep it secret to your self,

and not to communicate it, except it be

to a sure friend, who you are confident

will not make it publick: And this re-

quest we make upon very good grounds

knowing that all our writings together,

are nothing to this, by reason of the

contradictions, which we have woven

into them, which here is not done in

the least measure. I shall therefore in this

Epistle take up a new Method, and that

different from the former, and shall first

draw up the substance of the Philosophy

couched in this Epistle, into several con-

clusions, and after elucidate the same.

The

Sir G. Ripley's Epistle.

The first Conclusion is drawn from the Ninth Stave of this Epistle, the eight first Staves being only complementall; and that is, That as all things are multiplied in their kind, so may be Metalls, which have in themselves a capacity of being transmuted, the imperfect into perfect.

The second Conclusion in the Tenth. Stave is, That the main ground for the possibility of transmutation, is the possibility of reduction of all Metalls, and such Minerals as are of metallick principles, into their first Mercurial matter.

The third Conclusion is in the Eleventh Stave, that among so many Metaline and Mineral Sulphurs, and so many Mercuries there are but two Sulphurs that are related to our work, which Sulphurs have their Mercuries essentially united to them.

The fourth Conclusion from the same A Stave is, That he who understands these AtwoSulphurs & Mercuries aright, shal find A that the one is the most pure red Sulphur A of Gold, which is Sulphur in manifesto, and Mercurius in occulto, and that other

is most pure white Mercury, which is ing dred true Quicksilver in manifesto, and Sulphur in occulto, these are our two Principles.

The fifth Conclusion from the Twelfth Stave is, That if a mans Principles be true, and his Operations regular, his Event will be certain, which Event is

no other then the true Mystery.

These Conclusions are but few in number, but of great weight or concernment; the Amplification, Illustration and Elucidation therefore of them, will make a son of Art truly glad.

STAVEIX

STAVE IX. In the Edition 1591; but in Esq; Ashmole's Theatrum it is Stave 8.

But notwithstanding for peril that may

If I dare not here plainly the knot unbind, Let in my writing I will not be so mysticall, But that by study the true Knowledge you may find

How that each thing is multiplyed in its

And how the likeness of Bodies Metalline be transmutable,

I will declare, that if you feel me in your mind,

My writing you shall find true, and no fatned Fable.

FOr the First; Forasmuch as it is not for our purpose here to invite any to the Art, only intending to lead and guide the sons of Art; We shall not prove the possibility of Alchymy, by many Arguments, having done it abundantly in another Treatise. He then that will be incredulous, let him be incredu-

4 dous;

lous; he that will cavil, let him cavil; But he whose mind is perswaded of the truth of this Art, and of its Dignity, let him attend to what is in the Illustration of these Five Conclusions discovered. and his heart shall certainly rejoyce. We shall therefore briefly Illustrate this 1st. Conclusion, and insist there more largely, where the secrets of the Art are most couched.

For this first, which concludes in effect the truth of the Art, and its validity; he that would therein be more satisfied in it, let him read the Testimony of the Philosophers: And he that will not believe the Testimony of so many men, being most of them men of renown in their own times, he will cavil also against all other Arguments.

We shall only hold to Ripley's Testimony in this our Key, who in the Fourth Stave, assures the King that at Lovain he sirst saw the greatest and most perfect secrets, namely, the two Elixirs; and in his following Verses, craved his confident credit, that he himself hath truly found the way of secret Alchymy, and promiSir G. Ripley's Epistle.

seth the discovery of it to the King, only upon condition of secrecy.

And in the Eighth Stave, though he protests never to write it by Pen, yet proffers the King at his pleasure, to shew him occularly the Red and White Elixir, and the working of them, which he promiseth will be done for easie costs in time So then, he that will doubt the truth of this Art, must account this Famous Author for a most simple mad Sophister, to write and offer such things to his Prince, unless he were able in effect to do what he promised; from which imputation, his Writings, and also the History of him, of his Fame, Gravity, and Worth, will sufficiently clear him.

STAVEX

An Exposition upon

STAVE X.

As the Philosopher in the Book of Meteors doth write,

The likeness of Bodies Metalline he not transmutable,

But after he added these words of more de-

Without they be reduced to their beginning materiable,

Wherefore such Bodies which in Nature be

Mineral & Metalline may be Mercurizate, Conceive you may this Science is not opinionable,

But very true, by Raymond and others determinate.

WE come to the second Conclusion; the substance of which is, that all Metalls, and Bodies of Metalline Princis ples, may be reduced to their first Mercurial Matter; And this is the main and chief ground for the possibility of Transmutation. On this we must insist largly and fully, for (trust me) this is the very hinge on which our secrets hang.

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First, Then know that all Metalls, and several Minerals have Mercury for their next matter, to which (for the most part, nay indeed always) there adheres, and is Con-coagulated an external Sulphur, which is not Metalline, but distinguishable from the internal Kernel of the Mer-

This Sulphur is not wanting even in common Argent Vive, by the Mediation of which, it may be precipitated into the form of a drie Powder: Yea, and by a Liquor well known to us, (though nothing helping the Art of Transmutation) it may be so sixed, that it may endure all Fires, the Test and Coppel, and this without the addition of any thing to it, but the Liquor (by virtue whereof it is fixed) coming away intire, both in its Pondus and Virtue. This Sulphur in Gold and Silver is pure, in the other Metalls less pures Therefore in Gold and Silver it is fixed, in others it is fugitive; in all the Metalls it is coagulated, in Mercury or Argent Vive, it is coagulable, in Gold, Silver and Mercury; this Sulphur is so strongly united, that the Antients did

ever judge Sulphur and Mercury, to be all one; but we by the help of a Liquor, the! Invention of which in these parts of the world we owe to Paracelsus, (though among the Moors and Arabians, it hath been, and is (at this day) commonly known to the acuter fort of Chymists.) By this I say, we know that the Sulphur which is in Mercury coagulable, and in the Metals coagulated, is external to the Internal nature of Mercury, and may may be separated in the form of a tincted. Metallick Oyl, the remaining Mercury being then void of all Sulphur, save that. which may be called its Inward or Cen-: tral Sulphur, and is now incoagulable of it self, (though by our Elixir it is to be coagulated) but of it self, it can neither: be fixt nor precipitated, nor sublimed, but remains un-altered in all corrosive was ters, and in all digestions of heat. One way then of Mercury Azating all Metals and Minerals, is by the Liquor Alchahest, which out of all such Bodies as have Mercury in their Constitution, can separate a running Argent Vive, from which Argent vive all its Sulphur is then separated, save

that

Sir G. Ripley's Epistle. that only which is Internal and Central to the Mercury, which Internal Sulphur of Mercury no corrolive can touch: Next to this way of universalReduction, there are also some other particular ways by which Saturn, Jupiter, Antimony, yea even Venus and Mars may be reduced into a running Quick-silver, by the help of Salts, which because (being corporeal) they pierce not so radically as the fore-named Liquor' doth; they therefore do not spoil the Mercury of its Sulphur, but that as niuch Sulphur as there in is Common Mercury; so much also there in is this Mercury of the Bodies, only this Mercury hath specificated qualities according to the nati ture of the Metal or Mineral, from which it was extracted; and for that reason, (as to our work which is to dillolve perfect Species of Metals,) it hath no more virtue then common Argent Vive. There is than but one only humidity, which is applicable unto our Work, which certainly is neither of Saturn nor Venus, nor is drawn from any thing, which nature hath formed, but from a substance com? Pounded by the Art of the Philosopher:

An Exposition upon

So then, if a Mercury drawn from the Bodies, have not only the same deficiency of heat and superfluity of fætes as Common Mercur, hath, but also a distinct specificated form, it must (by reason of this its form) be so much the farther remote from our Mercury, then common

Argent Vive is.

Our Art therefore is to compound two Principles, (one in which the Salt, and another in which the Sulphur of Nature doth abound,) which are not yet perfect; nor yet totally imperfect, and (by consequence) may therefore (by our Art) be changed or exalted, which that (which is totally perfect) cannot be; and then by Common Mercury to extract not the Pondw, but the Cœlestial virtue out of the compound; which virtue (being Fermental) begets in the common Mercury an Offspring more noble then it self, which is our true Hermaphrodite, which will congeal it self, and dissolve the Bodies: Observe but a gramof Corn, in which, scarce a discernable part is Sprout, and this Sprout, if it were out of the Grain, would die in a moment; the whole grain is sown, yet the sprout Sir G. Ripley's Epistle.

Sprout only produceth the Herb: So is it in our Body, the Fermental Spirit that is in it, is scarce a third part of the whole, the rest is of no value, yet all is joyned, (in the composition,) and the faculent corporeom parts of the Body comes away with the dregs of the Mercury. But beyond the example or similitude given of a grain of Corn, it may be observed that the hidden and spiritual virtue of this our Body, doth purge and purific its Matrix of water, in which it is sown; that is, it makes it cast forth a great quantity of filthy earth, and a great deal of Hydropical Saline moisture. For instance, make thy washings (for a tryal) with pure and clean Fountain water; weigh first a Pint of the same water, and take the exact weight of it, then wash thy compound 8 or 10 Lagles (or times,) save all the faces, weigh thy Body and Mercury exactly, weigh thy faces being very dry, then Distil or Sublime all that will Sublime, a very little quick Mercury will ascend, then put the residue of the faces in a Crucible, set them on the Coals, and all the fæculency of the Mercury will burn like a Coal, yet

Without

without fume; when that is all consuined, weigh the remaining faces, and thou shalt find them to be two thirds of thy Body, the other third being' in the Mercury; weigh the Mercury which thou Sublimest, and the Mercury prepared by itself, and the weight of both will not recompence thy Mercuries weight by far: So then, boyl up thy water to a skin, in which thou madest thy Lotions, for that is a thick water; and in a cool place thou shalt have Crystals, which is the Salt of Mercury Crude, and no way fit for Medicines; Yet it is a content for the Artists" to see how the Heterogeneities of Mercury are discovered, which no Art save the Liquor of Alchahest can do, and that in a destructive, not a generative way as this is; for this operation of ours is made between Male and Female, within their own kind, between which there is a Ferment which effecteth that which no other thing in the world could do. In all truth I tell you, that if you should take our imperfect compound Body, per se, and Mercury per se, and Ferment them alone, though you might bring out of the one

1

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a most pure Sulphur, and out of the other Mercury of Mercury, which is the Nut of Mercury, yet with these thou couldest effect nothing, for Fermental virtue is the wonder of the world, and it is by it, that water becomes Herbs, Trees, and Plants, Fruits, Flesh, Blood, Stones, Minerals, and every thing; seek then for it only, and rejoyce in it, as in a deservedly invaluable treasure: Now know, that Fermen-1 tation works or ferments not out of kind. 1 neither do Salts Ferment Metals. Wilt thou then know whence it is that some A fixt Alcalies do extract a Mercury out of 1 Minerals, and out of the more imperfect Metals? Consider then, that in all these A Bodies the Sulphur is not so radically mixt And united, as it is in Silver and Gold. Now Sulphur is of kin to divers Alcalies, that are extraordinarily dissolved or mel-Ated with it, and by this means the Mer-Acurial parts are disjoyned, and the Arr Agent wive is by fire separated. The Mercury thus separated, is spoiled of its Sulphur, when as indeed there needs, or is required only a depuration of the Sulphur by reparating the impure from the pure;

but these Salts having separated the Sulphur, do leave the Mercury worse; that is, more estranged from a Metallick nature than it was before; for in its Composition that Sulphur of Saturn will not burn, for though it be Sublimed, Calcined, made Sugar or Vitrisied, yet by Fire and Fluxes it still returns to the same it was in before; but its Sulphur being (as is aforesaid,) separated, will take fire if joyned with Salt-peter, even as common Sulphur doth, so that the Salts act on the Sulphur of which they rob the Mercurs, but on the Mercury they act not for want of Ferment, which is not to be found, but only amongst Homogeneal things. Therefore the Ferment of Bread Leavens not a Stone, nor doth the Ferment of any Animal or Vegetable, Fer out of Gold thou mightest obtain a Mercury by the help of the Liquor of the first Ens of Salt, yet that Mercury would never accomplish our work: whereas on the other side Mercury made out of Gold

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This Mercury I say, will (by continual Adigestion) accomplish the whole work 5 marvel not then, that our Mercury is more Apowerful, which is prepared by Mercury: For certainly the Ferment, which cometh between the compound Body and the water, causeth a death and a regenera-Ation; it doth that, which nothing in the world can do: Besides it severs from Merdeury a terrestreity which burns like a coal, Aand an Hydropical humour melting in common water, but the residue is acua-1 ted by a Spirit of Life, which is our true 1 embryonated Sulphur of our water, not Avisible, yet working visibly. We conclude then, that all operations for our Mercury, but by common Mercury, and our Body according to our Art, are erroneous, and will never produce our Mystement a Metal or Mineral. So then, though rie, although they be otherwise, Mercu-Pries never so wonderfully made. For as the Author of the New light, saith, No Mater in any Island of the Philosophers was Aroholsom, but that which was drawn out of The reigns of Sol and Luna. Wilt thou by our Mercury, though there be three know what that means, Mercury in its parts of our Mercury to one of Golds pondus and incombustibility is Gold sugi-

tive

STAVE XI.

In the imperfect Metals, and its Sulphur is as pure as the Sulphur of Sol, not that it indeed Luna, for it abides not in the fire. Ow in the composition of these three; also, Therein if it please Tour Highness for to read, of the four of these three interiors of our compound there interiors of our compound there interiors of two Mercuries joyned to them indeed, ough it be a Body, proceeds yet a specific of the doth true under the deed,

Whereby he doth true understanders lead, To the knowledge of the Principles which be only true,

Both Red, Moist, Pure, and White, as I have espied,

Which be nevertheless found but of very fem.

WE now come to the Third Conclusion, which is, that among all Metalline and Mineral Sulphurs there are only Two that belong to our Work; which Two have their Mercuries essentially united with them: This is the truth of our secrets, though we (to seduce the unwary) do seem to aver the contrary; for do not think that (because we do insinuate two ways, therefore) we really mean

tive, our Body in its purity is called the Philosophers Luna, being far more pure than the imperfect Metals, and its Sulphur also as pure asthe Sulphur of Sol, not that it is indeed Luna, for it abides not in the fire. Now in the composition of these three; First, our common Mercury, and the two Principles of our compound there intercedes the Ferment of Luna, out of which though it be a Body, proceeds yet a specificated odour: yea, and oft the Pondus of it is diminished: If the Compound be much washt, after it is sufficiently clean. So then, the Ferment of Sol and Luna intercedes in our composition, which Ferment begets an off-spring more 'noble then it self a thousand fold; whereas shouldst thou work on our compound body by a violent way of Salts, thou shouldst have the Mercury, by far less noble then the Body, the Sulphur of the Body being separated, and not exalted by such a progress.

STAVE XI.

as we say, for verily (as witnesseth Rip: ley,) There is no true Principle but one, nor have we but one matter, nor but one. way of working upon that matter, nor but one regimen of heat, and one linear

way of proceeding.

These two Sulphurs as they are Principles of our Work, they ought to be Homogeneal, for it is only Gold Spiritual that we seek; First White, then Red, which Gold is no other then that which the vulgarsee, but they know not the hidden Spirit that is in it. This Principle wants nothing but composition, and this composition must be made with our other crude white Sulphur, which is nothing but Mercury vulgar, by frequent cohobation of it upon our Hermaphroditical body, so long till it become a fiery water.

Know therefore, that Mercury hath in it self a Sulphur, which being un-active, our Art is to multiply in it a living active Sulphur, which comes out of the loins of our Hermaphroditieal body, whose Father is a Metal, and his Mother a Mineral; Take then the most beloved Daughter of Saturn, whose Arms are a Circle And

gents.

gent, and on it a Sable Cross on a Black Field, which is the signal note of the great world, espouse her to the most warlike God, who dwells in the house of Aries, and thou shalt find the Salt of Nature, with this Salt acuate thy water, as thou best knowest, and thou shalt have the Lunary bath in which the Sun will

be amended.

And in all truth I assure thee, that although thou hadst our Body Mercurialized (without the addition of Mercury, or of the Mercury of any of the Metals). made per se, that is, without the addition of Mercury, it would not be in the least profitable unto thee, for it is our Mercury only, which hath a Celestial form and power, which it receives, not only, nor so much from the Compound Body or Principles, as from the Fermental virtue which proceeds from the composition of both the Body and the Mercury, by which is produced a wonderful Creature: So then let all thy care be to marry Sulphur, with Sulphur, that is our Mercury which is impregnated, which Sulphur must be espoused with our Sol, then hast thou two Sulphurs

Sulphurs mairied, and two Mercuries of one off-spring, whose Father is the Sun, and Moon the Mother.

The Fourth Conclusion makes all perfectly plain which hath been said before; namely, that these two Sulphurs are, the one most pure Red Sulphur of Gold, and the other of most pure clean White Mercury.

These are our two Sulphurs; the one appears a coagulated Body, & yet carries its Mercury in its belly: the other is in all its proportions true Mercury, yet very clean, and carries its Sulphur Within its self, though hidden under the form and

fluxibility of Mercury.

Sophisters are (here) in a Labyrinth, for because they are not acquainted with Metalline love, they work in things altogether heterogeneal,; or if they work upon Metalline Bodies, they yet either joyn Males with Males, or else Females with Females, or else they work on each alone; or else they take Males which are charged with natural inabilities, and Females whose Matrix is vitiated. Thus by their own inconsideration they frustrate their

their own hopes, and then cast the blame upon the Art, when as indeed it is only to be imputed to their own folly, in not

understanding the Philosophers.

I know many pitiful Sophisters do dote on many Stones, Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral; and some to those add the fiery Angelical, Paradaical Stone, which they call a Wonder-working Essence; and because the mark they aim at is so great, . the ways also by which they would attain their scope, they make also agreeable, that is a double way; One way they call Via Humida, the other they call Via Sicca, (to use their languages:) The latter way is the Labyrinthian path, which is fit only for the great ones of the earth to tread in; the other the Dadalean Path, an easie way of small cost for the poor of the world to enterprize.

But this I know, and can testifie, that there is but one way, and but only one Regimen, no more colours than ours; and what we say or write otherwise, is M/3 but to deceive the unwary: For if every thing in the world ought to have its proper causes, there cannot be any one end which

which is produced from two wayes of

working on distinct Principles.

Therefore we protest, and must again. admonish the Reader, that (in our former writings) we have concealed much. by reason of the two ways we have insinuated, which we will briefly touch; There is one Work of ours, which is the Play of Children, and the Work of Women, , and that is Decoction by the Fire; and we protest that the lowest degree of this our work, is, that the matter be stirred up, and may hourly circulate without fear of breaking of the Vessel, which for this reason ought to be very strong; but our lineal Decoction is an Internal Work, which advances every day & hour, and is distinct from that of outward heat, and therefore is both invisible and insensible. In this our work, our Diana is our body when it is mixed with the water, for then all is called the Moon; for Laton is whitened, and the Woman bears rule: our Diana hath a wood, for in the first days of the Stone, our Body after it is whitened grows vegetably. In this wood arq at the last found two Doves; for about

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the end of three weeks the Soul of the Mercury ascends with the Soul of the disfolved Gold; these are infolded in the everlasting Arms of Venus, for in this seas son the confections are all tincted with a pure green colour; These Doves are circulated seaven times, for in seaven is perfection, and they are left dead, for they then rise and move no more; our Body is then black like to a Crows Bill for in this operation all is turned to Powder, blacker than the blackest. Such passages as these we do oftentimes use when we speak of the Preparation of our Mercury; and this we do to deceive the simple, and it is also for no other end that we confound our operations, speaking of one, when we ought to speak of another; For if this Art were but plainly set down, our operations would be contemptible even to the foolish. Therefore believe me in this, that because our works are truly natural, we therefore do take the liberty to confound the Philosophers work with that which is purely Natures work, that so we might keep the simple in ignorance coneerning

cerning our true Vinegre, which being unknown, their labour is wholly lost.

Let me then (for a close) say only thus much; Take our Body which is Gold. and our Mercury which is seven times acuated by the marriage of it with our Hermaphroditical body which is a Chaos. and it is the splendor of the Soul of the God Mars, in the Earth and water of Saturn; mix these two in such a Pondus as Nature doth require: in this mixture you have our invisible Fires, for in the Water, or in the Mercury is an active Sulphur or Mineral Fire, and in the Gold a dead, passive, but yet actual Sulphur; Now when that Sulphur of the Gold is stirred up and quickned, there is made between the Fire of Nature which is in the Gold and the Fire against Nature, which is in the Mercury, a Fire partly of the one, and partly of the other, for. it partakes of both; and by these two Fires thus united into one, is caused both Corruption (which is Humiliation) and Generation, (which is Glorification and Persection.) Now know that God only governs this way of the Internal

Fire, Man being ignorant of the progress thereof, only by his Reason beholding its operations, he is able to discern that it is hot; that is, that it doth perform the actions of heat, which is Decoction. In this Fire there is no Sublimation, for Sublimation is an Exaltation; But this Fire is such an Exaltation, that it is Perfection it self, and that beyond it is no pro-

gress.

Fire,

All our Work then is only to multiply this Fire, that is, to circulate the Body, so long until the Virtue of the Sulphur be augmented. Again, this Fire is an invisible Spirit, and therefore not having Dimensions as neither above nor below. but every where in the Sphere of the activity of our Matter in the Vessel; So that though the material visible substance do sublime and ascend by the action of the Elemental heat, yet this Spiritual Virtue is always as well in that which subsides in the bottom, as in that which is in the upper part of the Vessel. For it is as the Soul în the Body of Man, which is every where at the same time, and yet bounded or terminated in none. This

This is the Ground of one Sophism of ours, (viz.) when we say, that in this true Philosophical Fire there is no Sublimation; for the Fire is the Life, and the Life is a Soul, which is not at all subject to the dimensions of Bodies: Hence also it is, that the opening of the Glass, or cooling of the same during the time of Working, kills the Life or Fire that is in this secret Sulphur, and yet not one Grain of the matter is lost. The Elemental Fire then is that which any Child knows how to kindle and govern, but it is the Philosopher only that is able to discern the true inward Fire, for it is a wonderful thing which acts in the Body, yet is no part of the Body. Therefore the Fire is " a Cœlestial Virtue, it is uniformed; that is, it is always the same until the period of its Operation is come: and then being come to perfection, it acts no more, for every Agent, when the end of its action is come, then rests.

Remember then, that when we speak of our Fire which sublimes not, that thou do not mistake, and think that the moisture of the Compound which is within

the Glass, ought not to Sublime, for that it must do uncessantly; but the Fire that sublimes not is the Metalline love, which is above, and below, and in all places alike. Now then for a close to all that hath been said, learn, and be well advised what matter you take in hand, for an evil Crow lays an evil Egg, as the Proverb hath it; Let thy Seed be pure, and thy Matrix also pure, then shalt thou see a Noble Off-spring: Let the Fire without be such, as in which our Confections may play to and fro uncessantly, and this (in a few days) will produce that which thoù most longest for, the Crows Bill. Continue then thy Decoction, and in an hundred and thirty days thou shalt see the White Dove, and in ninety days more the Sparkling Cheru-

STAVE XII. -

And these Two things be best, he addeth

For him that worketh the Alchymy to take: Our Gold and our Silver therewith to make

Wherefore I say, who will our Pearl and Ruby make,

The said Principles look that he not for-

For at the beginning, if the Principles be

And if so be by craft he can them also take; In th'end truly his work he shall not rue,

Hus come we to the last Conclusion, which is, that if a Mans Operations be Regular, and his Principles true, his end will be certain, (viz.) the Mastery.

O Fools and Blind that do not const der how each thing in the world hath his proper Cause and Progress in Operation; Think you, if a Seaman should with a gallant Coach, intend to Sail to any place beyond Sea, he would not find his attempt

Sir G. Ripley's Epistle. tempt to be fooliss; Or if with a Ship Pallantly furnished, he should Row at Random, he may not söoner skumble on an infortunate Rock, then arrive at the golden Coast: Such fools are they who seek our secret in trivial matters, and yet hope to find the Gold of Ophir.

For the more exact Guiding of your Pra-Elice, take notice of these Inenty Rules sollowing.

Whatever any Sophister may suggest unto you, or you may read in any Sophistical Author; yet let none take you from this ground, (viz.) That as the end you look for is Gold: so let Gold be the subject on which you work, and none other.

Rule II.

Let none deceive you with telling you, that our Gold is not common, but Philosophical; for common Gold is dead, which is true: But as we order it, there is made a quickening of it, as a grain of Corn in the Earth is quickened.

The state of the s

So then in our work, after six Weeks, Gold that was dead, becomes quick, 'living, and spermatical; and in our composition, it may be called Our Gold, because it is joyn'd with an Agent that will certainly quicken it: So a Condemned Man, is called a Dead Man, though at present living.

Besides Gold, which is the Body or Male, you must have another Sperm, which is the Spirit and Soul; or Female, and this is Mercury, in Flux and Form like to common Argent Vive, yet more clean and pure.

There are many, who instead of Mercury, will have strange Waters or Liquors, which they stile by the name of Philosophical Mercury; Be not deceived by them, for what a Man sows, that he must look to reap: If thou shalt sow thy Body in any Earth, but that which is Metalline and Homogeneal to it; thou shalt instead of a Metalline Elixir, reap an unprofitable Calx, which will be of no value.

Rule IV.

Sir G. Ripley's Epistle.

Our Mercury is in substance one with common Argent Vive, but far different in Form; For it hath a Form Cœlestial, Fiery, and of excellent Virtue: and this is the Nature which it receives by our Artisicial Preparation.

The whole Secret of our Preparation, is, that thou take that Mineral which is next of kin to Gold, and to Mercury; Impregnate this with Volatile Gold, which is found in the reins of Mars, with this purisse your Mercury until seaven times are past, then it is sitted for the Kings Bath.

Rule VI.

Yet know, that from seaven times to ten, the Mercury is made better and better, and is more active, being by each Preparation acuated by our true Sulphurs which if it exceed in number of Preparations, becomes too fiery; which instead of dissolving the Body, will Coagulate it self.

Rule VII.

Sir G. Ripfey's Epistle.

Rule VII.

This Mercury thus acuated, is after to be distilled in a Glass retort twice or thrice; and that for this reason, because some Atoms of the Body may be in it, which were insensibly left in the Preparation of the Mercury, afterwards it is to be cleansed well with Vinegar and Sal-armoniack, then is it fit for the work.

Rule VIII.

Chuse your Gold for this work pure and clean from any mixture: if it be not so when you buy it, make it so by Purgation; then let it be made fine, either by Filing, Malleating, Calcining with Corrosives, or any other way, by which it may be made most subtile.

Rule IX.

Now come to your mixture, in which take of the aforesaid Body so chosen and prepared, one Ounce of Mercury, as is above taught animated, two Ounces or three at the most, mix them in a Marble which may be warmed so hot as water will heat it; grind both together till they be well incorporated, then wash the mixture

ture with Vinegar and Salt till it be very pure; And lastly, Dulcisie it with warm water, and dry it carefully.

Rule X.

Know now, that whatever we say out of Envy, our way is none other, and we protest, and will protest, that neither We, nor any of the Antients knew any other way; for it is impossible that our secret can be wrought by any other Principles, or any other disposition then this. Our Sophism lies only in the two kinds of Fire in our work: the Internal secret Fire, which is Gods Instrument, hath no qualities perceptible to man, of that Fire we speak often, and seem yet to speak of the External heat; and hence arise among the unwary many Errours. This is our Fire which is graduated, for the External heat, is almost linear all the work, to the white work, it is one without alteration, save that in the seaven first days we keep the heat a little slack for certainty and security sake, which an experienced Philosopher need not do.

But the Internal governing heat is insensibly.

sensibly graduated hourly, and by how much that is daily vigorated by the contiminance of Decoction, the Colours are altered, and the Compound maturated: I have unfolded a main knot unto you, take heed of being insnared here again.

Rule XI.

Then you must provide a Glass Tun, in which you may perfect your work, without which you could never do any thing; Let it be either Oval or Spheri-, cal, so big in reference to your Compound, that it may hold about twelve times the quantity of it within its Sphere, let your Glass be thick and strong, clear, and free of flaws, with a neck about a Span or Foot long; In this Egg put your matter, sealing the neck carefully, without Haw, or crack, or hole, for the lealt vent will let out the subtile Spirit, and destroy the work.

You may know the exact Sealing of your Glass thus, when it is cold, put the neck where it is sealed, into your mouth, and suck strongly; if there be the least vent, you will draw out the Air, that is

Sir G. Ripley's Epistle. in the Vial, into your mouth, which when you take the Glass from your mouth, is again suckt into the Glass with a hissing, so that your ear may perceive the noise; this is an undoubted tryal.

Rule XII.

You must then provide your self with a Furnace, by wise men called an Athanor, in which you may accomplish your work; nor will any one serve in your first work; But such a one in which you may give a heat obscurely red at your pleasure, or lesser, and that in its highest degree of heat, it may endure twelve hours at the least.

This if you would obtain; Observe, First, that your nest be no bigger then to contain your dish with about an Inch vacancy at the side where the Vent-hole of your Athanor, is for the Fire to play.

Secondly, Let your Dish be no bigger then to hold one Glass with about an inch thickness of Ashes between the Glass and side, remembring the word of the Philosopher, One Glass, One Thing, One Furnace; for such a Dish standing with

the bottom level to the vent-hole, which in such a Furnace ought to be but one, about three Inches Diameter, sloping upwards, will with the stream of Flame, which is always playing to the top of the Vessel, and round about the bottom, be kept always in a glowing heat.

Thirdly, If your Dish be bigger, your Furnace vent must be within a third part, or a fourth as big as your Platter is Diameter, else it cannot be exactly, nor continually heated.

Fourthly, If your Tower be above six Inches square at the Fire-place, you are out of proportion, and can never do rightly as to the point of heat; For if you cause it (if above that proportion) to stream with flame, the heat will be too big: And if it stream not, it will not be big enough, or very hardly.

Fifthly, Let the top of your Furnace be closed to an hole which may but just ferve for casting in of Coals about three Inches Diameter or Square, which will keep down the heat powerfully.

Rule XIII.

Sir G. Ripley's Epistle.

Rule XIII.

These things thus ordered, set in your Glass with your matter, and give Fire as Nature requires, easie, not too violent; beginning there where Nature left. Now know, that Nature hath left your Materials in the Mineral Kingdom; therefore though we take comparison from Vegetables and Animals; Yet you must understand a Parallel in the Kingdom, in which the Subject you would handle is placed: As for Instance, if I should Analogize, between the Generation of a Man, and the Vegetation of a Vegetable, you must not understand, as though the heat for one, were to be measured by the other; for we know, that in the ground Vegetables will grow, which is not without heat, which they in the Earth feel, even in the beginning of the Spring; yet would not an Egg be hatched in that heat, nor could a man feel any warmth, but rather to him a numbing cold.

Since then you know that your work appertains all to the Mineral Kingdom, you must know what heat is fit for Mineral Bodies, and may be called a gentle

heat.

Sir G. Ripley's Epistle.

Rule XIV.

Know, that all your progress in this Work is to ascend in Bus & Nuhi, from the Moon up to the Sun; that is in Nubibus, or in Clouds: Therefore I charge thee to sublime in a continual vapour, that the Stone may take Air, and live.

Rule XV.

Nor is this enough, but for to attain our permanent Tincture, the water of our Lake must be boyled with the Ashes of Fermes Tree; I charge thee then to boyl night and day without ceasing, that in the troubles of the stormy Sea, the Heavenly Nature may ascend, and the Earthly descend.

For verily, if we did not Boyl, we would never name our work Decoction, but Digestion; For where the Spirits only Circulate silently, and the Compound below moves not by an Ebullition, that is only properly to be named Digestion.

Rule XVI.

heat, and what violent; First, now consider, where Nature leaves you, not only in the Mineral Kingdom, but in it to work on Gold and Mercury, which are both incombustible: Yet Mercury being tender, will break all Vessels, if the Fire be over extreme; Therefore though it be incombustible, and so no Fire can hurt it, yet also it must be kept with the Male Sperm in one Glass, which if the Fire be too big, cannot be, and by consequence the work cannot be accomplished. So then from the degree of heat that will keep Lead or Tin constantly molten, and higher, so high as the Glass will endure without danger of breaking, is a temperate heat; and so you begin your degrees of heat according to the Kingdom in which Nature hath left you.

As then the highest degree of heat which the root of a Tree feels in the bowels of the Earth; is not by far comparable to the lowest degree of heat an Animal hath; So the highest degree of heat a Vegetable will endure without burning, is too low for the first degree

of Mineral heat as to our Work.

Rule

Rule XVI.

Be not over hasty, expecting Harvest too soon, or the end soon after the beginning: For if thou be patiently supported, in the space of sifty days at the farthest, thou shalt see the Crows Bill.

Many (saith the Philosophers) do imagine our Solution to be an easie work; But how hard it is, they can only tell, who have tryed and made Experience: Seest thou not a Grain of Corn, sow it, and after three days thou shalt only see it swell'd; which being dry'd, is the Corn it was before: Yet thou canst not say it was not cast into its due Matrix; for the Earth is its true place, but only it wanted its due time to Vegetate.

But things of an harder Kernel lie in the ground a far longer time, as Nuts and Plumb-Itones, for each thing hath its season; And this is a true sign of a natural Operation, that it stays its season, and is not Precipitate: Dost think then, that Gold the most solid Body in the world? will change its Form in a short time; Nay, thou must wait and wait unsir G. Ripley's Episte. 43 til about the 40th day utter blackness begins to appear; when thou seest that, then conclude thy Body is destroy'd, that is, made a living Soul, and thy Spirit is dead, that is Coagulated with the Body; But till this sign of Blackness, both the Gold and the Mercury retain their Forms and Natures.

Rule XVII.

Beware that thy Fire go not out, no not for a moment, so as to let thy Matter be cold, for so Ruine of the Work will certainly follow...

By what has been said, thou mayst gather, that all our work is nothing else but an uncessant boyling of thy Compound in the sirst degree of liquifying heat, which is found in the Metalline Kingdom, in which the Internal Vapours shall go round about thy matter, in which sume it shall both die, and be revived.

Rule XVIII.

Know, that when the White appears, which will be about the end of Five Months, that then the accomplishment

of the White Stone approacheth; Rejoyce then, for now the King hath overcome Death, and is rising in the East with great Glory.

Rule XIX.

Then continue your Fire until the Colours appear again, then at last you shall see the fair Vermillion, the Red Poppy; Glorisie God then, and be thankful.

Rule XX..

Lastly, you must boyl this Stone in the same water, in the same proportion, with the same Regimen, (only your Fire shall then be a little slacker) and so you shall increase Quantity and Goodness at your pleasure.

Now the only God the Father of light, bring you to see this Regeneration of the light, and make us to rejoyce with him for ever hereaster in light. Amen.

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

This Author having wrote many Excellent Pieces on this Subject, not so much to manifest himself an Adept (as many have done) as to benefit the World by his Writings, himself professing, that although

Advertisement.

although the rest of his Adept Brethren Thad (as we may say enviously) sworn secrecie (contrary to their received Maxim of doing all the good they may with this Alarge Talent so long as they live, and Alonger if it might be,) yet had not he so Iworn, though they supposed it; for he shad as himself confesseth, an extraor-Idinary impulse of mind, to be helpful to all sincere searchers of this secret Art, (touse This own words) and to stretch out his hand Ato such as are behind. Seeing therefore, Ithat it was the Authors own desire to benefit the World by his Labours, and Ithat he gave his consent to Mr. Starkey for Printing his Pieces, as appears in his Tre-Aface to the Marrow of Alchimy; I know no reason wherefore his Writings should lie conceal'd any longer: And great pity it was that Mr. Starkey did separate this Author's Commentarie upon Sir George Ripley's 12 Gates, which he did as I was informed by one unto whom he gave the very Book from which he confessed he had cut the last Six Gates; the Person demanding the reason wherefore he cut them in sunder: he answered, that the

Advertisement.

World was unworthy of them; which ne vertheless he promis'd to give that Person a-Transcript of, but did not, which is the reason that they cannot yet be found; the loss of which is very much lamented. Wherefore if any Gentleman hath them by him, or any other piece of this Author, It is humbly desired that they will send them to the Pellican in Little Britain, London, that they may be Printed with the sirst Six Gates, which are now in the Press: And that I may not be wanting to contribute what I can for the discovery of this Author's Works, I here make bold to present the Reader with a Catalogue of such Pieces as are noted to be writ by this Author under the disguised name of Ayraneus Philalethes, part whereof are set down by Mr. Starkey in his Preface aforenamed, and part are mentioned by the Author himself, with several others, which he wrote (as he saith) for his own recreation, and afterwards burn'd; which Author is acknowledged by all handsto, be an English-man, and an Adept & supposed to be yet living, and travelling, and about the age of 55 years, but his Name is not certainly known. Thele

These Books in this Catalogue were written by Eireneus Philalethes, whereof these 15. following are Printed:

1. I Ntroitus apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium,
Amst. 1667. This is Re-printed in Germany, with the Collection of Books called Mnseum Hermeticum of the Edition 1677. in 40

2. — Idem in English, called Secrets Reveal'd, Printed at London 1669, in 80, being much more persect than the Latine Editions.

3. The Marrow of Alchymy, in two Poems or Parts, in English Verse, Lond. 1654. & 1655.

4. Ars Metallorum Metamorphosews, Amst. 1668. 5. Brevis manuductio ad Rubinum (in 80. These Calestem. Care likewise

6. Fons Chymica Philosophia, Jin the aforesaid Edition of the Museum Hermeticum.

7. Methodica Enarratio trium Gebri Medicinarum,

8. Vade-Mecum Philosophicum, sive Lond: 1678; breve manuductorium ad Cam- in 80. pum Sophie.

9. Experimenta de præparatione Mercurii Sophici.

10. A Commentary or Exposition upon Sir G. Ripley's Epistle to Edw. IV. King of England,

11. — Idem upon Sir G. Ripley's Preface to his Compound of Alchymy,

Lond. 1678, in 80.

of his Compound of Alchymy,

of his Compound of Alchymy,

of his Compound of Alchymy,

London 1678: in 8

14. — Idemupon his Vision, 15. Experiments for the Preparation of the Sophick Mercury,

These 13. following he wrote, but we cannot as yet find where the Copies are.

1. A Comment. or Exposition upon the last six Gates of Sir G. Ripley's Compound of Alchymy.

2. — Idem upon Sir G. Ripley's Erroneous Experiments.

3. — Idem upon Sir G. Ripley's Wheels

4. Idem upon Arnold's Vltimum Testamentum.

5. Opus Elixeris Aurifici & Argentifici.

6. Brevis via ad vitam longam, or Alchymy Tri-

7. Cabala Sapientum, or an Exposition upon the Hieroglyphicks of the Magi.

8. Elenchus Errorum in Arte Chymica deviantium:

9. Elenchus Authorum potissimorum in Arte Chymica.

with a Diurnal of Meditations, in which were many Philosophical Receipts, declaring the whole Secret; with an Anigma at the end.

Analysis Operis.

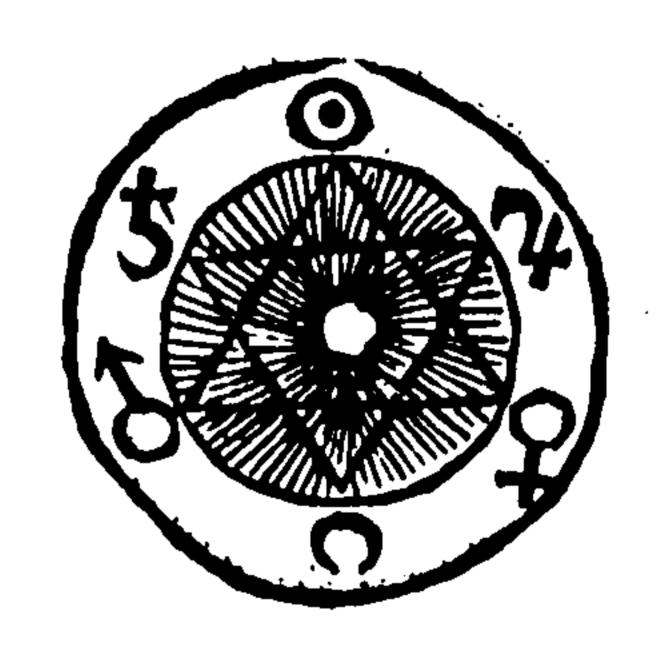
12. A Clavis to his Works.

Artephius, and Sendivogius. But these three are rather Quæried, then affirmed to be wrote by this Author.

EXPOSITION

Sir GEORGE RIPLEY'S
PREFACE.

Written by
Eyrenæus Philalethes, ANGLUS,
COSMOPOLITA:



LONDON;

rinted for William Cooper at the Pellican in Little Britain. MDCLXXVII.