# PHILADELPHIA, OR

### BROTHERLY LOVE

To the

### STUDIOUS

In the

#### HERMETICK ART.

Wherein is discovered the Principles of HERMETICK PHI-1 OSOPHY, with much Candor and Plainness.

#### WrittenbyCpzeneusiBhiloctetes

And God saidlet the Earth bring forth grass; the berb yielding seed, and the Fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind whose seed is in it self upon the Earth: and it was so, GEN, I II.

nature hath done, consider well in what, and by what it is bettered, and let it always be done in its own kind, Sendivo. Trea. I.

Printed and sold by T. Sowle at the Crooked Billet in Holy-well-lane in Shoreditch. 1694.

In making the following Tract and Letter in which it was enclosed, that precedes it, thine, thy Obligation to me will bear some proportion on with mine to my Friend that communicated them;

neither art thou excusable without a degree of acknowledgement to him at-10: for, doubtless, next to the Authors of such Tracts, our Obligations are greatest to the Publishers and Communicators. For indeed there have not been manting some ignoble minds, who, when such Tracts have fallen into their Hands, have epresumed to Censure the world not worthy the same, contrary to the sence and intent, of the Authors, and

and by this means have confined their Love and Candour, as much as in them lay, to their own private Closets: Who notwithstanding are not wanting to accuse the Philosophers of Envy, in concealing the Matter and Means of the Art, whilst they manifest their own to the Studious in that which is less. I can't reflect on the Complaint of a Modern and Candid Author, without an Indignation to the Prasice, who

who after he had written an Enchyridion of Lxper iments, together with a Diurnal of Meditations, nherein were many Philojophical Rece: ts diclaring the whole Secret, &cc. It fell into fuch hands be conceived wiuld never restoie it. No less happenned to the Comment on Sir George Ripleys Last Six Gates. This very unworthy a generous mind, and very prejudicial to the Studious, as well as Difcouraging to the Authors.

Let therefore such possess ignorance with their envy; want of Ability with their Ingratitude; whilst the Generous, grateful and abborrers of such Practices, enjoy the Benefit, and Reap the Advantage of fuch Candor and Help even to the attainment of their bearts desire.

For me to say any thing of the Author of Philadelphia, would be a Presumption, since he has chosen secresse: Nor of the Tract it self since (thou

(thou maist think) it surmounts my understanding; therefore I prefer its set to any thing of mine to proclaim its Authors praise as well as Ability and Can.lor: knowing it is too common for Publishers to presume to Comment on that they understand not; by which the Readers are abused, and their own • Ignorance and ambition discovered; if not to every Read r, yet to many, and to every Master at least.

For my Part, Rather then spend time and Paper to no more purposé eithei to my self or Reader in fuch Commentations, I should think it better Spent in Humility to Address the Sages of our Time, that they themselves would be pleased to Illustrate the obscure part of Medical Practice to the Young and Laborious Students in the Ppysial. Art. Nodoubt but some Such there are whom Nature has blessed with a crack-

cracking of the Shell, through great Labour and Study, tho Striplings, to whom a helping hand would prove acceptable, which might conduct them by the nearest way to the Center. Who would it serve, and what would it merit? If the production of their Red Lead, and Reductioon into Potability were familiarly taught, tho the first water, and its Preparation were wholly concealed. Would not the sick be helped, and the happy attain-

er of the first water be made early serviceable.

Also the Discovery of the peculiar Operation that is partly Mechanical on the universal Mercury, would make the possessor capable of spending his time and Matter to a more early advantage, and further step in Practice; Few arriving bere without a sufficient share of the loss of both to Entitle them to such a degree of help: These together with the Arbor vita, or permissible Oyle, &c.

ing the Joy and Reward of every Aleptist, and desire

of the least attainer.

No les profitable fo the attainer of Principles, Would the Practie of that highly serviceable, and much desired Liquor by the Physical and SedulousStudents, which Crown'd Paraceisus, and gave Honour to Heimont in the Cure of Disases, whose Practice is asserted, and no doubt ruly, by a knowing Mater, to be a hundred times nore difficult then the Eixir it self. What

What Reader, If I shew thee my Opinion wherein? not as one Knowing, but DESIROUSTO LEARN, and with submission to Correction, if my conception be Wrong. The Elixir is produced Naturally; and by Natural Principles; therefore the Difficulty seems to be in the attainment of Principles (rather than Practice) which are artificial to find,

But the A!kab.st is produced Artificially or Mechanically from Natural

Principles; and Art heing more intricate than Nature (for " she is true, plain, patient, constant, &c.) and the Artist more inconstant, impatient and consequently irregular, must necessarily be more subject to err, and consequently the more difficult to Eff. Et. Art in all Natural Productions, tho absolutely necessary for belp, must go Natures pace and way, or else more injurious then helpful, but in Artificials a greater Latitude is given to the Artists

to vary many ways as feems most proper to every ones Cogitations.

An Example we may find in this; Art in its help to Nature in the production of an Herb, Tree, or Flower, is obliged to Natures pace and way, without laying on of hands, only preventing accidents and extreams of Heat and Cold; but Art in the Manual or Mechanical separation, and. union of the Natural Principles, viz. Spirit, Oyle, and Salt (which indeed are in

a true sence all one, but diversished by Art, for the more Spirit the less Oyle and Salt(yea they both may be made Spirit too) so also the more Oyle the less Spirit and Salt, and the more Salt the less Spirit or Oyle; for indeed they are convertable) of that Herb or Flower is certainly left to a Wide Field of Practice and seeming Probabilities whereby the Artist is abundantly more lyable to err. In short I can find many artificial mays to destroy a Natural

Natural Life, but, but one way to manifest or Maintain it: Which is according to Natures own procedure: No other.

Thus Reuler accept my love, both in shewing my Opinion and soliciting belp for the studious. And least the sirst should be chargeable with folly, and the last with boldness, by those Iso much value, Italic leave to conceal my Name, that by that means their dipleasure may fall more general on the Studious, for whise sake

I make the attempt. Who am a real admirer of Divine and Naural Verity, a lover of Gol, my Neighbour and Enemy.

Philomathes.

TO

#### TO HIS

Respected and Worthy

## FRIEND,

Hy early Love to Hermetick Philofophy, sincere Respects to the Masters of it, and long perseverance in the Study were sufficient motives to Communicate what might fall into my hands that was rare and valuable, tho the

Obligations of Friendship were less numerous.

The Enclosed Manuscript I bive bid by me for some time, but sor some Reasons could not communicate it so such as my respects to thy self and it, would bave prompt me. I have not leen, nor beard of many Copies, therefore for its Novelty may prelume, and for its worth speak what I think, That it is a compendious and plain Theory of the Principles of Nature in general, and of Hermetick

metick Practice in particular: Not Phantastically talked of, but fundamen tally evinced from the necessity thereof, and Authority of the Ancient Philoso phers: Fully manisesting the impossibility of the contrary through the uniformity and Regularity of Natures Actions in the Production of the several Species of Natural and perfect Bodies.

nor presume to give any judgement since he is pleased to conceal his Name

and

and Circumstances, Othere. by lye obscure (the pra-Etice of Hermetick Writers) But this we may learn, that bis Candor and Brotherly Love to the Studious and Religious stile, Entitles him toChristianity as well as his. Matter and Method doth to Knowledge and Practice in the School of Hermes and Nature; whether he be old or young, Native or Stran' ger. And since he has teen thus solicitous and even studious to prevent Errors in all, and to direct the feet of

the worthy in the way of Truth, we must reasonably believe he hath taken the best method to effect it, which is to inculcate the knowledge of true Principles and possibility of Nature. And. indeed l'have long consei. ved the Multitude of Errors in Practice, that have happened to the searchers of Art, has been most owing to the Ignorance in Principles, and the want of a Previous understanding in the Law of Nature.

Nature no doubt, has a (c) Law

Lawshe cannot transgress, let us therefore study to know that, and we shall not attempt it neither; Art or Accidents may frustrate her end and cause Abortion, but neither carry her to or beyond ber usual Perfection, but in her own way.

This small Tract, worthy Friend, Concisely teaches what the Fire and water, or Agent and Patient, that are active or living are; how they are said to be living; what their life; and how un. derstood: and indeed the Nature

ture and Reason of the Hermetick Art very much

Illustrated thereby.

Neither is it barren of so much Divinity, and some peculiar Hints, (that may af. ford pleasure and prosit to one so intent thereon) as becomes so deep Philosophy; which doubtless is the shadow of Divinity, or Younger Sister.

And indeed I could wish the contemplation of Gods Works in Nature were less. omitted by the Christian professof our Age, and the

Lucre of Gain more; seing it tends to the honour of God, good of our Neighbour, and satisfaction of our selves every may, except our satisfaction be in much Riches an l Honour, pur. chased with our most precious time, and possessed with Ignorance and Folly; which is very short of the Nobility of our Intulect and end of Creation; and: for which we must surely eive an Acount.

Is not the Christian enabled to ascribe the Attributes

butes of Wisdom and Pow. er to God, in the Consideration and Contemplation of the Number and Magnitude, Order and Beauty of the Works of Creation, as he is those of his goodness and Mercy, which is over all his Works, in manifesting the same word by which. they were made, to redeem and restore them; the last absolutely necessary, the first altogether becoming and adorning a virtuous and Pious mind, and Christian Profession.

Doubt-

Doubtless the Natural and Mechanick knowledge acquired by Solomon, no may unfitted but qualified him for a Divine: Who when he had erected that glorious Edifice, and beautified it with the choicest Products' of Nature and Art, as a Naturalist and Mechanick, Dedicated the same in great wisdom as a Divine. We have Reason to believe the Psalmist no less filles with the consideration of the Attributes that are Manifest in the Creation, which even

even compelled him to celebrate the same almost continually. And indeed nothing less is to be thought than that a mind thus possessed with admiration should continually fear so great, love/ogood, and adore so glorious a Being, incomprehensible Power and Majesty: Neither has indeed the Holy Apostles and followers of Christ fallen short but rather excelled. in this. And truly, respected Friend, the Characters of Nature are preferable to thole

those of Men, since they are Gods, and such our Lord himself chose to shew forth the greatest Mysteries by. Therefore if ignorant of them bow shall me understand his Sermons and Doctrine aright. Much might be said, but in as much, worthy Friend, there is no need of Arguments to covince, tho this may incourage one so fully satisfied of its Utility, innocency and profit, to ry prosecute the same with diligence D'Judgement, and to prefer it to the Mean and to another Opportunity more unbeco

unbecoming practices of our Age, that solicite nothing but Gain or Greatness, and miserably live in this world without the knowledge of Gods greatuess and Wisdom, love and Mercy, made manifest in his Creation and its Redemption.

But least Ishould Transgress my intended Limits, and detain too long from the Inclosed, I shall refer what might otherwise have been here offered in Relation to the Secret Art of Hermes. conveni,

convenient, and in the mean while continue to desire thy Prosperity and happiness every way, as I have hither- Philadelphia, to done who am thy Friend: in Sincerity and Affection. BROTHERLY LOVE

PHILETÆROS.

Phila-

Studious in the Hermetick ART.

T is real matter of Lamentation to see so many pressing after Knowledge, and so few taking the right Path; or making a true Estimation thereof. I could indeed make known my Zeal on this occasion with pleasure, did I not know by Experience, that most that are Studious in this Science

(2)

Science pass over such lines with impatience and great neglect; for their minds be solicitous only about the practice of Alchymy, they reject almost every Line that treats not thereof.

I must indeed Confess that the Arcanum of this Art is not only defirable but truly Excellent; and also that thereby Divine Truths are adumbrated, yet also do affirm it gives not the possession thereof, which is alone Entailed upon that Divine excellency that never faileth; Charity. For surely whether there be Prophesies they shall fail; or, Tongues they shall Cease; or Knowledge it shall vanish away

away; but the word of the Lord (which is Christ the Charity or gift of God to the World) abideth for ever. Therefore let me admonish the Studious to pursue knowledge in the Path thereof; who then will make a true Estimation, and will perceive that it is not the ultimate Attainment but only a Link of the i)ivine Chain: And as there are steps to knowledge, solikewise there aresteps beyond it; as the Holy Man Divinely sets forth and admonisheth, that Faith and Virtue precede Knowledge; then to add to Knowledge Temperance; to Temperance Patience; to Patience God-

Godliness; to Godliness Brotherly Kindness, and to Brotherly Kindness Charity. O happy Attainment! O Divine Chain of Perfection! Therefore we must say with the Inspired Apostle, That altho we should under stand all Mysteries and all Knowledge and had not Charity, it would availe nothing. Farr hence, therefore ye ungodly; ye prophane and Covetous, for neither these Divine nor Natural Mysteries are your Portion.

But for the Virtuous, Prudent and well Accomplished Students and Lovers of Chymical Philosophy, I have written this short Tract in Brotherly Love: not indeed by way

way of Invitation to the Art, (tho' its truth and excellency would warrant it ) there being roo many rashly Concerned therein already, but to Instruct those rightly seeking; and also if possible to prevent all from attempting to effect our Magestery by fruitless and vainOperations, by which they not only bring Disgrace to the Art, but Poverty to themselves.

And I may assure the Ingenious, that it is the very desire of those that have obtained a reward of their Labour and study, to be helpful. But I hope such are not ignorant of the Difficulty of the Task; for as nothing Gratifies us more

more then being understood in our own Philosophical Sence, so nothing is more regretting then the thoughts of Introducing wicked and blockish Men.

Hence is required a peculiar Method in Writing that we may Instruct the one, and conceal from the other; and indeed many weighty Reas sons perswades us to perform the Latter with what skill we can: Yet considering that we necessarily must, for the In-Aruction of Tyroes, Candidly Write the Truth, and that every Treatise when published, is lyable to be perused by all; we conclude therefore on good Grounds, that the Event

(7) D

is more owing to Providence then our Cunning. But indeed the Writings of the Envious, together with those of the Ignorant (which are not a sew) have proved a sufficient Bulwark against the rash and confident Approachers; and they have also yielded an occasion and opportunity to the more Candid and Knowing, to Write the more plain and Familiar. And indeed the first Care of a Tyro ought to be the Distinguishing of Writers; that he may not only shun the false, but envious, and Converse with those only that are knowing. and Candid.

And therefore for the Instructi-

struction of those that are not capable to make a true distin-Ction betweenthe true & false! Writings, it being indeed difficult for Tyroes, for they have Written equal in their Promiles both of their Candor and the Readers Reward, or rather the latter have excelled, Ishall recommend the more Candid as well as knowing Masters in this Science, with advice to the Studious, they need not doubt their Sufficiency to Instruct them in all things necessary without consulting any others, tho' true ones, by which they may not " only shun the false, but envious Writings. I dare affirm there is nothing more tenasto

to bring the Searchers of this Art to the knowledge thereof, then only to read Candid and knowing Authors; nor nothing more confounding than the reading true and false Books with equal Credit.

I shall therefore recommend the Writings of Hermes, Artesius, Flammel, Riply, Trevesan, Sendivogius, the Author of the Hermetick Secrets, which are all Candid Authors, and to shorten the reckoning, all others that are quoted by these: But above. any I must recommend one of our Moderns, who stiles himself Eironaus Philalethes Cosmopolita, whose Writings are the best Piece of

Chymical Philosophy extant, and indeed has performed that for the Lovers of Art, that Challenges the Garland of Praise from all others; for whereas he, with many more, were fain to acquire the knowledge of the Secret of. the Philosophers Magnes from one; of their Magical Chalibs from another; the use of Diana's Doves from a third; the Air or rather Chamelian of the Philosophers from another; the gross Preparation of their Menstruum in another; the number of Eagles in another; all which, together with Internal Fires and Proportions; secret and Manual quired before they conclude operation with their Circum- they are understood. For it stan

stances; he has Philosophically and Methodically taught, with more Candor and freedom then those before him.

Let Tyroes therefore rely upon this, the Authors mentioned are abundantly sufficient; others may be read to confirm the studious, but such that cannot conceive the truth from these; would never from all others they can read, reap the Knowledge of our Secrets. And for the Instruction of the Studious I will Inform them what is requisite to be known in the reading these Authors mentioned, and what must be ac-

is not sufficient if a word or two in one and anöther seem to harmonize, and all the rest seem superfluous, and of no value; no, have no such mean thoughts of the knowing Adepts, as tho' either their Subjects were so mean, or they so Barren: I can assure you their Writings abound with requisite Matter, and Concurring Truths; and unless they are so read and understood, as an Egg is eaten, viz. throwing away only the shell (which is a small proportion) they are not comprehended nor understood aright, notwithstanding any Conceit to the Contrary. Therefore, till they are thus understood, go 110t

( I 3 )

not to practice any Theory with expectation of Success. In order therefore to a right understanding, I shall lay a sound Foundation for the studious Tyroes, and whosever Builds thereon according to Art, shall find it sure and the foundation of all Philosophers.

Nature therefore forbidding all Generation and Multiplication of Species out of kind, let none foolishly endeavour to effect it; for as in it self it is impossible, so also it is against that unanimous admonition of all Philosophers; apply all things to the possibility of Nature.

Know therefore the Genez ration and Multiplication of

all things is effected no other way than by their own Seeds and proper Matters, not from the Commixtion of four Elements, as some fondly Imagine. The Seed of Animals Resteth in their Reins; the Seeds of Vegitables are produced into the Air; the Seed of Metals resteth in their Profundity, but is only to be found in the Perfect: for untill any thing bearing Seed be come to a degree of Persection, it cannot emit its Seed; as is seen in an Aple or Pear, if pluckt from the Tree before its time, it cannot yield Seed; likewise the same is known in Humane Youth; no more can imperfect or unripe Metalls, tho'

tho' as in the other, the potentiality truly exist. How foolish then do many act who not only forsake the perfect, (which alone can yield seed) but even seek a Metaline seed from an Animal or Vegitable? O Gross Ignorance exceeding the Vulgar, who never expect Wheat without the Seed of Wheat, nor a Horse but by a Horse! Leave off therefore you foolish and vain Operators, seeing the meanest Capacity is able to Arraign your Philosophy, and charge it with absurdity.

So then as every thing to be Generated must have its own Seed, somust also every Seed have its proper Matter;

(16)

for the first Matter of things is not their Seeds, but that by which the Seed and Species is Multiplyed. The first Matter of Vegitables is water, without a sufficient quantity! of which, no Vegitable can increase; nor out of one Load of Corn sowed could ten be reaped: So also, if we had never so much Matter and not Seed, the Generation is impossible. The like also may be observed in the Generation of Man; for altho' the Seed may be plentifully.cast into its proper Matrix and that Matrix barren of matter, viz. Menstruum, n. Generation follows: So on the contrary in those Matrix's where is plenty

\*(I7)

plenty of matter and not Seed, the hopes of Generation ceases.

All this is applicable to Metals, the first matter of which isMercuryasalso of allMinerals that are of Metallick imposi-'tion; for untill it be Mercury it is not the first matter of Metals, but may be otherways disposed, but when once Mercury, it tends only to Metals in a generative way. hence may be learned the folly & Ignorance of those that seek after, or brag of the first matter of Mercury, yea of alt things, which admit they had. the very matter of which Nature makes Mercurythey could by no art effect it, and consequently avail them nothing,

as being neither seed nor matter. Leave off therefore such vain attempts, and follow simple Nature, whose daily Operations would better Instruct were they Contemplated rightly; and learn to multiply a Metallick Species, with a Metallick Seed and matter; for certainly it is possible by no other means to effect it.

And that I may evince to all, for the prevention of Erroneous Attempts, that Crude Mercury is the matter of all Metals, Learn and understand. First, that all may be reduced into Mercury and according to the purity or impurity of the Metals is the quantity thereof; Gold and Silver, are whole

(19)

wholly reduced, others abounding with the Heterogeneous Superfluities not: Hence is learned the purity and impus rity of these Bodies: This should teach all they proceeded from this Mercurial Root. Also it being certain that our Crysopoetick Arcanum, is Capable of making Gold of no other matter in the World; for so much as any Metal has of Mersurial matter, so much only is transmutable into Gold; neither doth it differ in ! quality, when effected, though projected upon one, two, or more of them, but only quantity:hence it comesto passthat a greater quantity of Mercury. is transmuted then any other ım.

imperfect Metal, it being joyned with less extraneous matter, tho' not wholly without.
Also, from hence may be gathered what the matter of our
Arcanum must of necessity be;
for those curious in their Inspections know, that between
things assimilated by Transmutation, there must intercede precedent likeness, or no
industry can cause a Union.

And now if what have been laid, be not sufficient to Establish a Tyro, reclaim the rash, and inform the Ignorant, I know not what would. Tho' indeed it is no more then has been said by many Philosophers, whose sayings would better Instruct their Readers,

Readers, and would prevent those absurdities they run into, were they better observed. How often has this truth been inculcated (tho' heeded by few) that no dissolvent ought to differ from the dissolvend in matter but Proportion and Digestion: also, that no Water Dissolves Bodies in a Generative way, but that which is of the same Species, and can be Inspissated in them: what can be better spoken, or in so few words comprehends more?

But notwithstanding what is said, I expect many will persevere in vain Attempts, For when I have Discoursed the Reason and possibility of the

Art to some with all the skill and plainness I was able, they could not conceive it, being preposses dwith a Conceited knowledge of true Principles: Hence the studious may learn that the Ignorance of the ignorant is more owing to their own folly then the remoteness of truth. And truly when we see so many wise men, capable of effecting any thing that falls within the bounds of Wit and Learning, Confounded in an Art so Natural, easie and true; so fully treated of, and so desirably sought after, cannot but ad. mire the protection thereof: which among others is one Reason the Philosophers have nuani,

(23)

unanimously declared it to be the Gift of God: Therefore, seeing it is thus, with what shame ought those Sophisters to be Cloathed who pretend to dispense the knowledge thereof at their Pleasure; of such beware, and with all diligence shun, and seek it alone at the Hand of the true Giver, to whom be praise alone.

Now therefore, let me further admonish the studious, that they wittily understand the Philosophers, not carelesly pass over those things that not only would prevent Errors, but introduce knowledge: and in the first place learn the effects of our dissolution wing Water, by which a true

estimation may be made thereof, and of the Dissolvents of the vulgar. Gold is dissolved in our Humidity, like Ice in warm Water; observe the example, and consider the Identity of matter between Ice and Water, and apply it to our Principles: Ice is Water congealed, therefore Naturally resolves into Water, and when mixed with Water becomes one inseperably with it: therefore such an humidity which distolves Gold like the Example, must be that out of which Gold is produced by Nature, otherways the union will be impossible, and the Reduction not Natural. The Author of the New Light has,

lias candidly written the same thing. "Seek (saith he) such " an humidity or moisture which " doth dissolve Gold without "noise or Violence, yea so sweet-"ly and naturally as Ice doth "melt in warm water; if you "find out this, you have that "thing out of which Gold is pro-" duced by nature. Again, "Our Argent Vive doth dis-"solve Gold or Silverso, that "it sannot be separated from "them; but is as water mixed " with water. And truly let me add (to shew you fully) our Humidity can by an easie art be actually made into Gold or Silver, whence may be learned its Pondus, which at once throws off all that are short of MeMetalick weight, yea it exceeds somewhat that of Common Argent Vive; therefore let all beware of seeking any other for our intent.

And now, if any be ignorant of the Matter, or arrogantly oppose what hath been said, their ingratitude on the one hand, and ignorance on the other will exclude them the Kings Palace, and we must leave them groping for the Door, whilst the true Artists Triumphs in their Victory, and are splendidly Entertained therein.

But to as many as conceive I will add this, that if the part of an Artist be performed, to make the water that is cold, warm, (27)

warm; they shall perform our Solution according to the Ex-

ample.

And that I may prevent a Common Error, Viz. The Counfounding our natural dissolvent with our Circulated Salt, or Alkahest. some Ignorant Boasters, that neither knew the one nor the other, having taught that they are both the same, shall so far shew their Difference, that no Tyro but may effectually distinguish them in his Theory. Know therefore, and note well this mort Distinction; there is no Affinity between them either in Matter or Operation; they Disfer in Matter as much as one Species doth from another, the

the one being Metalline, the other Saline: They Differ in their Operations, as much as Love and Wrath, the one in Love preserving, the other in Wrath destroying, Life and Motion.

I cannot but admire, notwithstanding the real Care and great Labour of many knowing and candid Philosophers to prevent Errors in admonishing the Studious to beware of Subtilty, Sequestring the Art from the many Sophisms, and Calling their Principles by their proper Names, to see men studious in this Art so foolish in their Conclusions and operations; some proposing to make our Secret and great Elixir

(29)

Elixir, which is a Fire-abiding Purity, and perfect Tinsture from impure and Combustible Matters as Ordure, Wine, Vrine, Nitre, Blood, Dew, Rain-water, Earth, Vitriol, and many others too tedious to reckon, being led thereto by their own sordid Hancy, or having read perhaps thereof in the Writings of the wise men(for they have by Analogie called their matters almost every thing) hence no Sophister no Ignorant Worker, but pretends to Iustifie his Proceedings, tho upon these fordid Subjects, from their Writings, but their End will he Disappointment, if not Disgrace and Poverty. These indeed go on in Errors with

with this Comfort, that many of the Adepts do say they erred oft, and one particularly two hundred times, but tho' they kould erre the same Number, yet not being sup. ported by a true Theory, nor understanding the nature of the thing desired, are Chusing as many Matters almost as Operations, and so find the possibility of the Multiplication of Errors, ad infinitum, tho' not of Tinckure truely perfect and Permanent; Oh miserable Blindness! Oinextricable Laborinth! whose miserable state take from Geber (subtile witted indeed enough but of his Candor be jealous! "most mi-"serable and unhappy is he who "after

" after the eina of his Work God "denies to see the Truth, for he " ends his Life in Error: who be-"ing surrounded with all manner of misfortune and infelicity, " constituted in perpetual labour, "looseth all the comfort and joy " of this World, and spends his "life in sorrow without any be-"nesit or reward. I will add my own Opinion, their reward is just, who provoke God, endeavour to force Nature, abuse the Adepts, and abound in ignorance and folly.

Therefore as many as expect better fare, let them seek
rightly; first call upon God and
know your hearts to be purged from Impurity, and Faith
to have possession, by which
you

you may attain to Virtue then pursue Knowledge; also be sure to attempt nothing contrary to Nature, and with great respect acknowledge the Love and Care of the Adept Brothers that have communicated their Experience and hinted the way; then pursue our Diana with great Industry, whose Beauty is singular and qualitys excellent; she is more fair, more grave, and yet lively and more fit for Generation then any other; Marry her to the Sun, and their Off-Spring shall be your Reward.

know, and note it well, that our water or Mercury is a Compound-Simple, Compound in

respect to quality, simple in respect to Matter and Homogeneity: The Matter is Watry, the Quality Fiery, which are reconciled by Air(according to the Doctrine of Elements) but according to the Principles thus, the Matter is Mercurial, the Quality Sulphureous, Reconciled by Salt; which also may be, and sometimes are, called the Water, the Spirit, and the Blood, or Body, Soul and Spirit; take it either way, but be sure to understand them Scientificially or Practically, the necessity of which learn from this following Discove. ry. Salt prepares Sulphur, Salt and Sulphur prepares Mer. cury, Mercury preserves them: 50

(34)

So that without Salt, Sulphur cannot be prepared orset at liberry from his Prison, it being the only Key thereto; without Salt and Sulphur Mereury cannot be qualified, and without Mercury, Salt and Sulphur can effect nothing, it being their proper Vessel or Matrix: But be sure all be Homo. geneal, or the Mercurial simplicity will be impossible; therefore make the latter Judge of the two former, for all Metaline things are tryed in a Mercurial Ballance. First learn these things Theoretically, and se the same confirmed by many Philosophers before you enter upon Practice, this is safe and delightful: And then, altho.

tho Errors should happen (which expect) yet being supported by a true Theory, they will Instruct, but till then confound and Distract. Believe me and take this candid Advice.

Therefore, as many as sets about this Work, let them first know what they seek, and what they would effect. It is no small thing to be capable to inform matter, and that in an instant; consider who it imitates; did not our Lord effect this at the Marriage in Canaan on the Water, which was the matter of Wine. Think not therefore it is attained without a Blessing, from him, profound Meditation, Herculean Labour and Colt.

(36)

Diligently therefore attend, and note well what I say. Matter is informed by Light; of which matter and form all created Coucrets confists, Light being the form in all Concretes and life of all Beings, which Light is ineffable & not known abstract from matter, as wesec in the most beautiful Creature either humane or other, as also in the curious Flowers of the Earth, how through the withdrawing of an invisible fire or Spirit they become dead, Opake and sit only for Corruption, that Nature may again react and communicate form; such are her viscissitudes; but she also has her Darling and last perfection, wherein the has firm.

firmly united form with pure matter, yea so firmly that without the help of Art she can hardly alter the same; and seeing the perfection of matter is Form, why should any studious in *Philosophy* neglect to Contemplate the perfection of Gold, which is thus perfected by Nature. And truly if its

Permanancy and Beauty be not sufficient to Captivate his Thoughts and Hands from working on things impure and sading, I must tell him his offspring will not be long lived, for such as the Tree is, such is the Fruit, such as the Father is,

This Form is called Sulphur by the Author of the new Light,

such is the Son.

and

(38)

and inhis Dialogue thereof thus Writes, "He is the Maker of a "thousand things; he knows how to make Metals better, and "Correct Minerals; and is the "heart of all things, he teacheth 66 Animals under standing, knows 66 how to make all kinds of Flow-"ers in Herbs and Trees, and is "Chief over them, Corrupts the "Air which he amends again; 66 he is maker of all Odours, and "Painter of all Colours. Again, "Know that Sulphur is the Vir-"tue of all things.

Here let the studious in Alchymy open their Eyes and behold what Reason we have to Proclaim our Principles or Subjects universal, viz. Matter and Form, and to be in all places, but understand such as seek

Sul-

39

Sulphur for our Intent, must conceive that it is nearer in somethings then in others, and without they apply themselves to those Palaces where Sulphur gives Audience to the Philosopers, they may for ever seek but not find him.

Arise therefore you sons of Hermes, & contemplate on the Light, the Corporification of which is the utmost bound of Nature, yea what is it else but the Sun it self? who that goes about to seek it in things fading and impure finds it, tho truly there? but of too swift soot for the nimblest pursuers, and seeing it is invisible in the Concretes, and known only by effect; & can in no wise be at-

tained

(40)

tained abstract srom matter, and consequently matter must enter into the work, what man would be so foolish to expect a Fire abiding purity from impure Matters, neither a strict union of the form therewith. Therefore seeing the matter to which the form is intimately united, must necessarily excel in purity and permanency, and also that the form in such a matter is Corporified, and doth abound, where should an Artist seek for form but in such a matter, now Gold being such is found to be the only subject capable of answering the desires of the Artist; who begins where Nature left, & through her assistance, and an Homoge(4T)

neous Agent, proceeds to let loose the form in a Natural way; which form reacting on the matter enobles it, & brings it nearer its own Nature: so that every time the form is thus set at Liberty, or stirred up to action, it goes on to its end,viz, to inform matter, and when the end of its Action is come resteth; thus it is reiterated till the matier be swallowed up in the sorm, which then becomes corporified form, and according to its perfection informs more or less marter on which it is projected. Hence also may be learned how it hecomes universal, seeing it passeth from specification thirlier; and the nearer the maiter is brought

ne-

brought to the form, the farther off specification, yea so far therefrom may it pass, that it will not be applicable to Metals in respect to Transmutation, but will perpetually shine and excell the Nature of tangible Bodies. This is our whole Philosophy, comprehended in this short Theory.

But in order to set the form at Liberty, that it may thus react upon the matter, the Body must be reduced into its sirit matter, or water Homogeneal, in a natural way, whereby the Species is preserved; and secing this can be done by no or ther means then by the first matter thereof, let none be either so rash or foolish to attempt it.

(43.

I have abundantly shown al= ready the difference of first matters, and that they differ so sar in each Species, that the first matter of an Animal, or Vegitable, is heterogeneous to a Metal, and so on the contrary; and consequently can neither Generate nor encrease a Metal, which is Generated or multipled by no other matter. then its own, as I have Philosophically and plainly shown; which is also attested by all Philosophers. The noble Polonian speaking of the Gold found between the Teeth of a dead man, takes occasion thus to express himself, That unless Mis neral Mercury (which is the matter of Gold) had been brought

in thither, there could never have been Gold produced. We may say with him, many the like accidents fall out, which being not well considered by the Writer, occasions the Reas der to err. But the honest searcher must apply all things to the Possibility of Nature, if they agree not with her, they must be let alone, who Genes rates and multiplys all things by their own Sceds and proper matters.

A further proof of the difference of the first matters of each Species islearned from theactis on of our noble Circulated Salt or Alkahest upon them, by which they are reduced into their first matters, and in their res duction

duction give certain testimony of their diversity, as Metals into Sulphur, and Mercury, Pearls, &c. into a milky juice. So that the vanity of endeavouring to Generate or multiply one Species by the secdand matter of another, is deservedly rewarded with the loss both of money and time: but that it may be prevented for the future, I have candidly shown the studious the Law of Nature and Art, which strictly forbids, and most certainly punisheth such absurd Practices.

Also I would admonish such that presume they understand, us, not to be too gross, nor to apply this our plain Writings to this or the other subtile device

vice, that perhaps we never thought of; for I have often known the feolishness of many on this wife, who having read often that Mercury is the matter of Metals, presently conclude it to be the subject of our Work, and with great confis dence and equal allurance of their success go to work, and perhaps endeavour to dissolve it into water, because the Philosophers say their matter must be dissolved, or to impregnate it with Air, because they say it must be impregnated with Air, or to Calcine it, they having so read, others to sublime, Distil, putrifie, separate the Elements, and many other foolish endeavours, not in the least agree(47)

agreeable, but destructive to Nature. Yet seem to justifie their proceedings by our Wri-

tings.

Being therefore moved with respect to truth and Love to the sons of Hermetick Learning; as also with indignation of Error, I will shew you wherein vou erre, and where you miss the way by thus conceiving. You foolishly and Blindly apply these Natural Operations of our Work to the preparation of our matters (of which many Philosophers have Writ but little, making the first the subject of their Discourse, for their Excellency, as indeed they have been those of their admiration) and also inconsiderat-

ly apprehending the one for the other err most grosly. For if any attempt that manually which can only be performed Naturally, no wonder if they miss of their designed end. Behold I have faithfully shewed you the Truth: and let me assure you, till this one skill be performed, that is, to distinguish between our natural and manual Operations, you will be confounded in the writings ofthe Adepts do what you can. It is this alone that can enable aTyro to go on in the pursuit of Diana with courage and delight, yea it is the very shroud that covers her and hinders the eyes of the vulgar from behole ding her Doves (which are so anxi-

anxiously sought) and her beauty that allures the Sun. And truly we cannot but admire the Confidence of some boasting Sophisters, who know not Nature in the least of her Operations, yet presume to be conversant in the knowledge of this secret Pair; and do imagine to themselves, and confidently affirm to others they are this or the other thing, and thus prepared. But remember what the Philosophersaid, who speaks as fully concerning them as any, "That no eye but a true "Philosophers ever saw them, but when seen and known this is the effect, according to the same Philosopher, "This one skill per-"forms the Mastery of Theory, "enobles a Philosopher, and unfolds

(50)

"folds to the knower all our Secrets. By which all may know whether they conceive aright, for all pretences or Conceits of the knowledge thereof, that has not this effect is certainly of 110 value. And indeed the secret Doves of our secret Dyana are truly remote from every vulgar eye, her Fountain and Wood must first be known where they ascend and descend before you attempt to catch them. Seek then wisely, & when their nest is found, enclose them with a transparent Wall, so high and close that they cannot escape by flight, then stirr them up, but at first expect only the female who is more watchful then her Mate, but she will return and bring him also. But know also that

that as Art imitates Nature, so do Manual and preparatory work bear great Analogy with natural and perfect Operations; but that which is effected in the one Mechanically is lively Acted in the other naturally, even to the astonishment of the Artist. Therefore once more let me alsure the Ingenious that Philosophers have so jointly spoken of these, which alone covers our Secrets, that a distinction cannot be made without profound Meditation and segacious Wit: which no somer is performed but the Mastery of Theory is acquired; but till this be attain: ed all Practice is uncertain and to be shunned; for nothing is more easie then to misinterpret and consequently misapply our

(52)

fayings. And altho' we do fay, and that truly & properly, Difil, Sublime. Calcine, Putrifie, Separate and Reconjoyn the Elements, &c. yet also admonish that our Operations are not vulgar, but secret and truly Natural, and prrformed in one only Vessel. Therefore let none persuade themselves, or be persuaded by Roguish Sophisters, (which abounds) contrary to this.

And truly as our Operations are secret, so are our Agents by which they are carried on without intermission to their End.

Hor as was said by a knowing Master, "Our Instrument that "bringeth the matter into motion in the first, second and third work,

"mork, is not the fire of a Bath,
"nor Dung nor Ashes, &c.

And therefore, as there are in our Work three Periods or terminations, which are three Calcinations or Fixations; so likewise every one of them is effected by its proper Agent, every Termination or Fixation terminating the Action of its Agent, having performed its Work, as one to kill, another to make alive, &c. Also these works differ in their Perfections; the first producing imperfect Saturn, black and foul; the second perfect Luna, white and pure; the third Ripe Sol, red and permanent.

These things being premised presume I may speak somewhat of our Operations themselves,

without

(54)

without yielding an occasion to any foolishly to endeavour the same by any vulgar means.

As many therefore as would attain the mastery of our universal Mercury, that doth possess the Virtues of Superiour and Inferiour, which is the one only Subject of our Secrets, let

them thus proceed.

R. The Venerable matter of Philosophers, called by many Names, Adapt a fir Vessel, Furnace and Fire according to its necessity; then proceed to Calcination, which opens the Pores of the Body, being essected by a moist Fire, or Bath, and story preserves, but increases radical or natural Moisture, by which means the Calx is made unctuous, and sit for discourse the columns of the proceed to Calv.

(55)

solution; (hence may be learned the difference between the Operations of the vulgar and ours; for which of them that vulgarly Operate makes Calcination with a moist Fire, or reduceth the Body or Calx into Attoms as it were impalpable, abounding with humidity, and therefore easily flowing. We exclude from hence all Corrosive Waters, and strange Humidities, which the ignorant call moist Fires, being altogether forraigne to our intent) putrifie this Calx in a Fire of wet Asses for fourty dayes and nights, but let the fire be such. that nothing sublime; then Distill it gently, and according to Hermes separate the subtile from the gross, the Water from the

the Earth with great discretion, and thou shalt obtain a water of great force and value, which we call Virgins Milk and Whitening Spirit, and in the bottom will reside a black earth Which is called the Earth that remains; Cohabate this water so often till Leton is washed, and also dissolved and become one inseparable with the water, then is the whole compound turned into Purity without any manual Separation, according to the Philosopher. "He that separates any thing from the subject thinking it to be neces-Sary knows nothing in Philosophy: For that which is superlent, in sum the whole substance of the subject is perfected into a

usist spiritual body; and this the u wise Men never revealed, there-'fore few cometh to the Art, think. uing that to be some such superfluis ous & unslean thing. Another also thus Writes, "Wash away ethe blackness from Leton, not with thy hand, but with the « stone or sire,&c. for this separaction of the pure from the imo pure is not made with hands "but nature her self alone, by working it circularly to perfecti-6 on brings it to pass. This Opes ration is not only called Separation, but also Conversion of Elements, whereby the Quadrangle is made a Circle, and all truly conjoyned, which m deed is our so much concealed Conjunction, and subject of Wonders, which now hath attained

tained the Superior and Inferior Virtues, of which says Pontanus Hermes, speak obscurely. Hence forward the work is more easie and delightful, and the Reward bountiful, if according to Hermes it be made compleat, for, vis ejus est integrasi versa suerit in terram. But this Operation of Congealation is also Natural which is effected without any imposition of hands: Therefore let all beware of any other pretence or Endeavour Contrary to this.

Having taken sufficient care already, and provided against size understanding these things grossy, need say no more, a word to the wise being sufficient: yet for the further instruction of a Tyro, let me admonish, that they

(59)

they seek not to gather Grapes off Thorns, nor Figgs from Thistles, but employ their whole Study to understand these things Radically. For most certain it is, every Effect has its Cause, which Cause being unknown, the consequence will be the means to bring to pass such an effect will be unknown, tho' the Effect should be actually seen. For what would any be the wiser should they see the Esfect of our Arcanum upon impersect Metals, and not apprehend the Cause, they were nomore able to effect it then before. Hence the necessity understanding the Generation of this Secret and powerful Agent in the Radix of its Nativity."Having therefore a desire

The state of the s

to benefit the Studious (having already shewed above, that all Generation is, and indeed must be effected by an Homogeneous Agent and Patient, Seed and Matter, betwixt which a fer: ment is begot through a special appetite in them, and through this ferment an offspring is produced according to the nature of the Seed, &c.) Mall for a conclusion descend to the prime principles of our work. Which Principles indeed are no other then those that constitute, and every way compleat a Metaline Body, viz. Sulphur and Argent Vive, in both which is a speci-Appetite. For a pure Mercury greedily coveteth a pure Sulphur, and a pure Sulphur the Mercury, for the perfection of Mir(6r)

Mercury is Sulphur, and the Rest of Sulphur is in Mercury. But be not ignorant that such a Mercury is only fit for our work, which is really female (void of Sulphur) otherways the Appetite will be wanting, which / let me perswade sis the very foundation of our Art. But this appetite is wanting in Common Mercury, as having a sufficient proportion of Metaline Sulphur, tho' unactive, by reason of its being pluct from its Root, and thereby become dead, and therefore not sit for the stirring up this first Ferment, tho when the Ferment is once stirred up, it is... then capable of being fermented. Also our Sulphur is a pure active Sulphur (when a pure Mercury is the subject of its acti-

on) Capable to effect what is desired by Mercury. And truly where things are thus qualified, their imbraces are effectual, and their Union easie and speedy. Butbeware of common Sulphur, which in no wise is fit for our intent, being an Enemy to Metaline love; capable indeed of viciating, but not really marrying a Virgin Mercury; but being ambitious and powerful enough to compel, usurpes the Throne, and truly possesseth the same in peace, till the right Heir comes. which is stronger then he, who dispossesse and casts him out, nd takes possession himself. Let thy first work therefore in pra-Étice be to assist the right Heir, who when he possesseth his Throne

(93)

Throne will recompence thee with the gift of Harmonia.

Hence with ease and advantage may be learned, not only how our subjects are said to be living, but how they become so, and also what good reason Philosophers have so to call them:not that they are matters taken from any Animal (as some grossly think much to their own, and those they perswades damage) but are become such through the Ferment their appetite have produced and Created. No other life is found in Metals, Minerals and Vegitables; Neither is it possible to communicate the Life or Ferment of one to the other, by reason, as is shewed above, of their difference in matter, all true Ferments requiring

an Homogeneity between Agent and Patient. Wholoever therefore shall Meditate well on these, and see their Harmony with true mens Writings, shall certainly gain this, viz. be preserved from the absurd and chargeable Experiments daily practiced by the foolish and inconsiderate Operators; and also from being imposed en by ignorant and deceitful men; who. propose to make this our so highly prized Arcanum from almost every thing, yea luch things that have no unity with Metals, yet nothing less then a verfect Metaline Tincture is to be produced. O deep ignorance!
O vain attempts! justly rewarded by nature with scorne, and by her sons detested with the highest

(65)

highest Derision. Could they but remember by whom it was said, such as men Sow, such usust they Reap: and as God will not be mocked, so neither will Nature. Wherefore if thy intention be to exalt a Metal in virtue beyond what nature hath done, thou must take a Metaline nature, both in male and female, or thy endeavour will be vain, and the end Fruitless. Seek therefore with all thy Industry, this secret fermental Virtue, which is begot between our secret active sulphur (which is ourFire) & cur Air, yea our congealed Air, which is the cover-us? ing of this secret spirit, which is better then all the Earth; this is our green Lyon and Sal Armo-. niack, which alone is able to

Warm

warm, purge, and enliven tlie: Water of our Balneum.

How this doth accord with the ()perations of Nature may easily be learned, if we take an Observation of her procedure therein. Doth not the heavenly influences impregnate the Air with a secret Spirit of Life, which then is communicated tothe Water which brings them to the Earth, by which the secret Life of Seeds, contained in the Matrix thereof through Putrifaction are set at Liberty, and by their fermental Firtue Coagulates the Water nto its own Nature multiply" ing its Species thereby, it being its proper matter. This is our whole Work, this our whole: Philosophy, which furnisheth. the

the Possessor with health and Riches.

But the Wise men make not these things (though truly excellent) the bound of their search, but with Solomon say, how much better it is to get wisdom then Gold, and understand. ing rather then fine silver. For what would it profit in the end it a man should obtain the knowledge of the Vein for Silver, and know also the place where they fine Gold; and that out of the Earth cometh bread, and under it is turned up, as it were fire; and that the stones of it are as Saphire, and that it hath dust of Gold; together with all the misteries thereof, and yet not know the place of understanding; and remain ignorant

norant of the Wisdom of God, surely the same dumbness that possessed Job, (after he had gone thus farr) would fall upon that Tongue when God shall plead; and when the great Creator of every thing, and knower of every secret Corner shall Reason?

Therefore above all get unsers derstanding, and wisdom purse sue with all thy power: But the beart is not capable to possess wisdom, nor the breast to Treasure up understanding, till the Cup of Water colloured with Fire be received from the hand of God. My heart truly is moved with these things, and my spirit beats in my Breast with which I magnific the great Creator; Yea let all the people

people Praise him, and all the Host of Heaven magnisse his holy strength; year praise ye him, Sun, Moon and Stars, Fire, Hail and Snow; for his Mercy endureth for ever, and is over all his works; who was, is, and is to come.

And now let me take my leave of the studious sons of Hermes, having shewed my Brotherly love in thus Candidly Writing; which will be justifi. ed by the knowing, and services able to the honest and ingenuous, but to the foolish whe will apply our plain Discourse to their own whimsies and foolist conceprions, un profitable. If any inquire who I am, be thus Answered I am too publick to be known, too private to be inquired

quired after and too quick footed to be pursued: Yet also so near as to behold, with pitty as well as admiration, the soolish endeavours & conceited knowledge of many; for whose Instruction and Information I have written this short and candid Piece; and thus held forth my Brotherly hand of help.

As many therefore, as expect a Reward of their Labour and study in this Science, I shall Recommend to the Teachings of the great Master, and strict I worn at ure; without which to approaching this Mystery.

Farewel.

## EYRENÆUS PHILOCTETES.

Written in the Year 1691.