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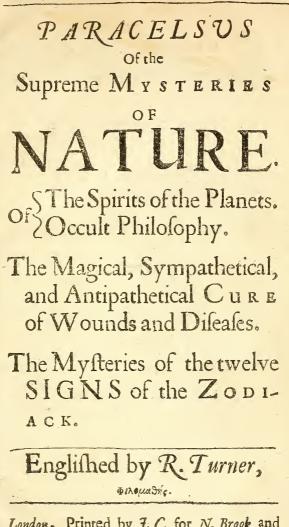
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Peracelano

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London, Printed by J. C. for N. Brook and J. Harifon; and are to be fold at their shops at the Angel in Cornhil, and the holy Lamb neer the East-end of Pauls. 1856.

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To the READER.

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Courteous Reader.

N this last Iron age, ignorance bath so much pre-vailed, that many have, and yet do plead for it, and strsve to uphold it, crying down all Arts, and endeavouring to hood-wink knowledge; fo that nothing but the feces and dreggs of Art feems to remain : fo that they feem but shadows, if compared with that priftine learning of the Ancients. What golden Legends formerly flourished among the Hebrews, and Egyptians, and are now even almost all lost in Oblivion? But because Babels confission is one great realizes of the decay of Sciences, which are not in every Mathertongue understood, and the disposition of most people of our times is to breed their children up better fed. then taught, their conditions are rather to pour into the earth, Unde effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum; then to lock Heavenwards with that Os fuolime where with they were created : which the Poet tells of. Ovid mer.

Os homini sublime dedit cœlumque videri jusfit, Oc.

Whereas all beaffs look down with Groveling eye, To man God gave looks mixt with Majefry, And will'd him wi h bold face to view thesky. And

A A

To the Reader.

And therefore I present the ingenious Reader with a part of the Workes of the renowned Paracelfus of the fecrets of Alchymy, Occult Philosophy, and the wonderfull operation of the Celestial bodyes, in curing difeafes by figils and characters, made and applyed in fit elected times and seasons, and under their proper constellations, as the Author bath directed. I must expect the fortish Malignant censures of Zoylus and Momus, and such fools: but the Austhor himfelf in his Prologue in the enfuing discourse, sufficiently cleares all objections, and therefore I shall save that labour; onely I would have such men not be so wilfully ignorant, as alsogether to forget, that the Heavens declare the glory of God, and the Firmament (heweth his handy-worke. Indeed Machanicks and Empiricks do abuse all Arts : One Mountebank railes in verse against Astrology, and impudently calls the professors thereof cheaters, (Sed feipfum intueri oportet) and gives this to be his onely reason, that a fools bolt is from (hot; and that he endeavoured to vilifie that Art, because he was altogether ignorant of it himself, and would gladly learn it; but he knew not how nor which way to begin: another (and too many (uch render the Art vile) Poetizes upon the Art of Astrologie, and pretends to cure all diseases and know all things by it, and indeed knows nothing: fuch are a great Scandal to the excellency of such Sciences : Sed non loquor stultis. This translations is rendered rather Grammatically then Sententially, according to the Authors own phrase: shortly expett (Deo volence) the other parts hereof, and fome comments on this and them, together with the famous art of Steganography, Authore Tritemio, to Speakour OW BS

To the Reader.

own Language; and perhaps the Occult Philosophy of Agrippa digested into a plainer method: this should have been now inlarged, but prefens Status noster is the reason, and the excuse the same as Ovid's: Nubila sunt subicis tempora nostra malis.

It is the General opinion of most ignorant peoples to count all things that are above their Vulgar apprekensions, to be diabolically and meerly brought to pass by the works of the Devil: and under that notion they conclude all the fecret and Magnetick operations of nature, and thereby rob God the creator of all things, of that glory that is due unto him onely, and attribute the fame to the Devil, the enemy to God and all the world: I shall therefore here take occasion to tell such people (because their Priests, that should teach them knowledge, either carnot or else will not) what the Devilis. As in the Microcommes or little world Man, the Soul is the best part, and the excrements the worst; fo in the great world, as the Universal creating (pirit is the best part, fo is the Devil the excrement of that Universal Sperit, and the abject and Caput moreuum of the world; and the poorest and most wretched of all created beings: And that worketh a great Antipathy between him and us, and the bleffed holy Angels, who are our Governors and Protectors, and continual guardians, and are continually employed about us, according to their orders and ministeries appointed them by the most High: although the Devil alwayes endeavoureth to imitate and counterfeit the good Angels, and thereby deceiveth many whole wickednels and malice fuits with his nature, and at which the good Angel being grieved, leaves them; and many times for the wickedness of some Person or Family, the good

To the Reader.

good Angel curfes fuch a perfon and family, or house; then the wicked Spirit haunts such houses, affrighting the people with many fearful apparitions; neither canthat house be quiet, nor any such person; neither (hall any of the Generation of any such family prosper untill that curse be explated, and the angry Angel appeafed; as this Author will tell you, and woful experience daily (hews : how frequently, and familiarly did those blessed Angels visibly communicate with the holy men and Magicians of old ! though now (uch is the wickedness of our age, that they have almost quite for faken us: although they are alwayes present about us, though invisible, administring to us according to the orders given unto them from the fecond Hierarchy, who receive the same from the first Hierarchy, who always attend before the Throne of the divine Majesty offering up the prayers of the Saints, &c. If any one account this superstition, I hope I shall never be of the Number of those who for fear of being superstations, have reformed themselves and hunted Religion till they have lost the sent of it, into meer Atheism and profaness. But left I should digreffe Ultra Crepidam, and make a gate bigger then the City, I will here conclude my felf, Effe idem qui fum,

A Studio Divinæ Contemplationis, August, 1655.

Robertus Turner.



In Commendation of his Friend's Tranflation.

Thrice-welcomeParacellus, most renown'd Hermetick and Philosopher by fire, Now in an English garb thou comest crown'd, What need we for our Chymistry soar higher? Since then reveal if with thy Prophetick Pen, All's needful to be known by th' Sons of Men. And thou, my noble Friend, who thus hast drest Him in our English Fashion, dost deserve, With Laurel to be crowned with the rest Of those who dayly do Utania serve. (fret, Let wry-moushed Cynicks, prate, preach, soam, and Hermes true Sons will not thy love forget. Fare ever well, so ever wishes he Who is more yours, then he can seem to be.

W. F.

Astrophilus.

An



An Encomium upon his Friend the Translator's elaborate pains.

Fly Galen hence, Hippocrates be gone; I will preferve my choice : this is that One, Whofe true Elixir doth preferve the frame Of Man's frail Nature, vivifies the fame; By heavenly constellated Medicine, Which vulgars count but Drofs, I count Divine. Let Zoil's and Momus's intoxicated brains Diffraife the Author's works; Translator's pains I'll foster, cherish with undaunted part This true fublime Spagyrick noble Art. Proceed then, Friend, make all speak English: why Shonld we be barr'd our Native Liberty.?

W. Ryves,

Philomedicus.

The

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To be fold by N.Brook at the Angel in Cornhil, A Romance called The Imperious Brosher, and The Illustrious Skepherdes. Wit and Drollery : with other Jovial

Poems.



The Prologue.



Aving first invocated the Name of the Lord Jefus Christ our Saviour, we will enterprize this Work; wherein we shall not only teach how to change any inferiour Metal into bet-

ter, as Iron into Copper, this into Silver, and that into Gold, &c. but allo to help all infirmities, whole cure to the opinionated and prelumptuous Phyfitians, doth feem impoffible: But that which is greater, to preferve, and keep mortal men to a long, found, and perfect Age. This AR T was by our Lord God the Supream Greator, ingraven as it were in a book in the body of Metals, from the beginning of the Creation, that we might diligently learn from them. Therefore when any B The Prologue.

man defireth throughly and perfectly to learn this Art from its true foundation, it will be neceffary that he learn the fame from the Master thereof, to wir, from God, who hath created all things, and onely knoweth what Nature and Propriety he himfelf hath placed in every Crea-Wherefore he isable to teach eture. very one certainly and perfectly : and from him we may learn abfolutely, as he hath fpoken, faying, Of meye shall learn all things : for there is nothing found in Heaven nor in Earth fo fecret, whofe properties he perceiveth not, and moft exactly knoweth and feeth, who hath created all things. We will therefore take him to be our Master, Operator, and Leader into this most true Art. We will therefore imitate him alone, and through him learn and attain to the knowledge of that Nature, which he himfelf with his own finger hath engraven and inferibed in the bodies of these Metals. Hereby it will come to pals, that the most high Lord God shall bless all the Creatures unto us, and shall fanctifie all our Wayes ; fo that in this Work we may be able to bring our Beginning to its defired End, and the Confequence thereof

to

The Prologue.

to produce exceeding great Joy and Love in our Hearts.

But if any one shall follow his own onely Opinion, he will not onely greatly deceive himfelf; but also all others who cleave and adhere thereunto; and shall bring them unto loss. For mankinde is certainly born in ignorance, fo that he can neither know nor understand any thing of himfelf; but onely that which he receiveth from God, and understandeth from Nature. He which learneth nothing from these, is like the Heathen Masters and Philosophers, who follow the Subtilties and Crafts of their own Inventions and Opinions, fuch as are Aristosle, Hippocrates, Avicenna, Gallen, &c. who grounded all their ARTS upon their own Opinions onely. And if at any time they learged any thing from Nature, they destroyed it as gain with their own Phantafies, Dreams, or Inventions, before they came to the end thereof; fo that by them and their Followers there is nothing perfect at all to be found.

This therefore hath moved and induced us hereunto, to write a peculiar book of Alchymy, founded not upon men, but B 2 upon

The Prologue.

upon Nature it felf, and upon those Vertues and Powers, which GOD with his own Finger hath impreffed in Metals. Of this impression Mercurius Trismegistus was an Imitator, who is not undefervedly called the Father of all Wife-men, and of all those that followed this ART with love, and with earnest defire ; and that man demonstrateth and teacheth, that God alone is the onely author, caufe and Original of all creatures in this A R T. But he doth not attribute the power and virtue of God, to the creatures or visible things, as the faid heathen, and fuch-like did. Now feeing all A R T ought to be learned from the Trinity; that is, from God the Father, from God the Son of God, our Saviour Jefus Chrift, and from God the holy Ghoft, three diftinct perfons, but one God : We will therefore divide this our Alchymistical worke into three parts, or Treatifessin the first whereof, we will lay down what the A R T containeth in it felf; And what is the propriety and nature of every Metal: Secondly, by what means a man may worke and bring the like powers and ftrength of Metals to effect. And thirdly, what Tindures are to be produced from the Sun and Moone. PA-



Paracellus

Of the Secrets of ALCHYMY: Discovered, in the Nature of the PLANETS.

CHAP. I.

Of fimple Fire.



N the first place, we shall endeavour and undertake to declare, what this Art comprehendeth, and what is the fubje& thereof; and what are its proprieties. The prime and chief

fubje& to this Art belonging, is fire; which always liveth in one and the fame propriety and o-B 2 pera-

Paracelfus of the

peration; neither can it receive life from any thing elfe. Wherefore it hath a condition and power, as all fires that lie hid in fecret things, have, of vivification, no otherwife then the Sun is appointed of God, which heateth all the things of the world, both fecrer, apparent & manifest; as the Spheres of Mars, Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, and Luna, which can give no other light but what they borrow from the Sun, for they are dead of themselves. Nevertheless, when they are kindled, as above is spoken, they worke and operate ac-cording to their properties. But the Sun himself receiveth his light from no other but from God himself, who ruleth him by himself, so that he burneth and shineth in him. It is no otherwise in this art. The fire in the furnace is compared to the Sun, which heateth the furnace and the vessels, as the Sun in the great world; for even as nothing can be brought forth in the world without the Sun, fo likewife in this Art nothing can be produced without this Simple fire; no operation can be made without it: it is the greatest secret of this Art; comprehending all things which are comprehended therein, neither can it be comprehended in any elfe; for it abideth by it felf: it lacketh nothing; but other things which want that, do injoy it, and have life from ic; wherefore we have in the first place undertooke to declare it. Ball - a string

at it in

Chap.

Secrets of Alchymy.

CHAP.II. de des des pro-

The solution of the solution o

Of the multiplicity of fire, from which varieties of Metalls do arife. I the tree a set to sad up

WE have first written of simple fire which liveth and fubfifteth of it felf : now we come to speake of a manifold spirit or fire, which is the caule of variety and diversity of creatures, for that there cannot one be found right like anors ther, and the fame in every part; as it may be feen in Metals, of which there is none which hath another like it felf : the Sun produceth his gold; the Moon produceth another Meral far different, to wit, filver; Mars another, that is to fay, Iron; Jupiter produceth another kind of Metal, to wit, Tin; Venus another, which is Copper; and Saturn another kind, that is to fay, Lead : fo that they are all unlike, and feveral one from another : the fame appeareth to be as well amongst men as all other creatures, the cause whereof is the multiplicity of fire. As by some heat is produced a mean generation by the corruption thereof; the walking of the Sea another, Alhes another, Sand another, Flame of fire another, and another of Coales, &c. This variety of creatures is not made of the first fimple fire, but of the regiment of elements, which is various; not from the Sun, but from the course of the feven Planets, And this is the reason that the world

Paracellus of the

world containeth nothing of fimilitude in its individuals : for as the heat is altered and changed every hour and minute; so also all other things are varyed : for the transmutation of the fire is made in the elements, in which bodies it is imprinted by this fire. Where there is no great mixture of the elements, the Sun bringeth forth; where it is a little more thicke, the Moon; where more grofs, Venus : and thus according to the diversity of mixtures, are produced divers Metals; fo that no Metal appeareth in the fame mine like another. It is therefore to be known, that this variety of Metals is made of the mixture of the Elements, because that their spirits are alfo found divers and without fimilitude ; which if they were brought forth from the simple fire, they would be fo like, that one could not be known from another: but the manifold variety of forms interceding, hath introduced the fame among che creatures. From this it may eafily be gather-ed, why fo many and fo various forms of Metals are found, and wherefore there is none like unto another.

CHAP. III.

Of the Spirit or tinsture of O.

Now we come to the fpirits of the Planets or Metals. The fpirit or tincture of the Sum taketh its beginning from a pure, fubril, and perfect fire; whereby it cometh to pais, that it far excelleth

Secrets of Alchymy.

celleth all other spirits and tinctures of Metals: for it remaineth constantly fixed in the fire, out of which it flyeth not ; neither is it confumed thereby, much less burnt, but rather appeareth more cleere, faire and pure by it; also no heat nor cold can hurt it, nor no other accident, as in the other spirits or tinctures of Metals: and for this caule, the body which it once putteth on, it defendeth from all accidents and difeafes, that it may be able to fustain the fire without detriment. This body hath not this power and virtue in it self, but from the spirit of the Sun which is included therein : for we know that the Sun is the body of Mercury, and that this body cannot sultain nor suffer this fire, but flyeth from it; when as it doth not fly from the fire when it is in the Sun, but remaineth constant and fixed therein. This affordeth unto us a most certain Indgement, that it receiveth fuch a conftancy from his spirit or rincture: wherefore if that spirit can be in this Mercury, every one may judge that it may worke the fame in the bodies of men, when it is received of them; as we have sufficiently spoken in our Magna Chirurgia, of the tinsture of the Sun, that it will not onely reftore and preferve them that use it, from infirmities, but also preferve them to found and long life. In like manner, the ftrength & virtues of all other Merals are to be known from true experience, not from the wildom of men and of the world, which is foolighness with God & his truth; and all those who do build upon that wildom, and repose their hope thereupon are miferably deceived. Chap.

Paracelfus of the

CHAP. IV.

Of the tinsture and Spirit of the D.

Aving now spoken of the tincture of theSun, it remaineth that we come now to speak of the tindure of the Moon, and of the white tin-Aure, which is also created of a perfect spirit, but less perfect then the spirit of the Sum, Neverthelels it excelleth the tinctures of all other Metals following, both in purity & fubtilty; which is very well known to all that treat of the Moon, and also to Rusticks: for it suffereth not rust, neitheir is it confumed by the fire; as all other Metals, as Saturn, which fly from the fire ; but this doth not: from whence it may be gathered, that this tincture is far more excellent then the other following, for it preferveth its body that it affumeth constantly in the fire, without any accident or detriment : and from hence it is fufficiently manifest, if this in his own corruptible body by himself maketh Mercury, what will it be able to effect, being extracted from it felf into another body ? will not that also fave and defend from infirmities and accidents after the fame manner? Yes furely, if it make this Mercury in its own body, it will do the fame in the bodies of men : neither doth it onely preferve health, but caufeth long life, and cureth difeafes and infirmities, even in those who subsist beyond the

Secrets of Alchymy.

the ordinary course of nature : for the more high, subtile and perfect the medicine is, fo much the better and more perfectly it cureth ; wherefore they are Ignorant Phylitians, who practice their Art onely upon vegetables, as herbs and fuch-like things, which are eafily corrupted: and by these, they endeaour to effect & bring to pais fuch workes as are firme and stable ; but in vainwhenas they occupy the Aire. But wherefore fhould we speake much concerning these? They never learned any better things in their Univerfities : therefore if they have been compelled fo to learn and fludy from their beginning, they think it a great difgrace to them to do otherwife for the future : whereby it comes to pais, that they fill continue in their old Ignorance.

CHAP. V.

Of the spirit of 2.

WE have even now made mention of a white fpirit, or candid tincure: now we come to speake of a Red spirit, which is derived out of a Gross Elementary mixture of the superiours, to which also it is joyned, & is of a more perfect subflance, then the spirits and tincures of the other subsequent Metals, because it endureth the fire longer then the other, and is not so foon melted or diffolved as the other spirits which follow. Also the ayre, and the humidity of the fire, are not

Paracellus of the

not so nocent unto it, as unto Mars; by reason whereof, it doth the longer endure the fire. This power and property hath Venus, that is his body, from the spirit that is infused into it. Now the fame effect that it worketh in its own body, that is, in Venus, the fame effects it also producth in the bodies of men, fo far forth as nature hath granted unto it; for it preferveth wounds in fuch manner, so that no accident can invade them, nor the Air or water hurt them; and expelleth all fuch diseases as are under the degree thereof. This spirit also breaketh the bodies of Metals, so that they will endure the hammer; and also in the bodies of men, when it is taken of them with whom it agreeth not, it effecteth things not con-venient. Wherefore it is very necessary, that the Phyfitian that defires to make use of these spirits, be very expert in the knowledge of Metals, Therefore it is far better to use the more perfect fpirits, which may be taken without any fuch feare of danger: neverthelels, seeing the spirits of the Sun and Moon are dear and precious, fo that every one is not able to accomplish them, to perform cures with , therefore every one mult take according to his ability, what he is able to attain unto: also every one is not fo wealthy, that he can be able to prepare these medicines; therefore he is forced to take fuch as he can have. Every one may from hence eafily gather, that the Metallike medicines do far exceed vegetables and Animals in Arength and power of curing and healing. And thus-much of the spirit of Venus.

Chap.

Secrets of Alchymy.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Spirit of 8.

T Hat we may now come to speake of the Spi-rit of Mars, that is of a more Gross and combustible mixture of Elements, then the other spirits going before; but the Spirit of Mars is endued with a greater hardness then the other Mecals; fo that it doth not fo eafily melt and diffolve in the fire, as the other following. But it fuffers much hurt both by the water and the Aire, fo that it is confumed by them, and is burnt with the fire, as experience makes appeare : Wherefore the Spirit thereof is more imperfed then any of the superiour spirits: but in hardness and dryness it exceedeth all other Metals, both superiour and inferiour : for it doth not onely retain a perfect substance, and resist the hammer, as the Sun and Moon, but also as those which are within it felf, as Jupiter and Saturn, and the like. Whereas therefore it thus worketh in Metals, it sheweth that it hath the fame effect in the bodies of men. that is, it produceth reluctancy; especially where it is taken for a disease not convenient, it grievously afflicteth the members with pain. Nevertheless, when it is taken and applyed for wounds, fuch as do not exceed its own degree, it cleanfeth and mundifieth them, &c. Wherefore this spirit is not much lefs in power and virtue then one of the superiours, in those things for which it was by God and Nature ordained. Chap.

Paracelfus of the

TO

CHAP. VII.

Of the Spirit of 4.

OF the spirit of Jupiter, we are to know, that it is derived of a white and pale substance of fire; but it is of a frangible and brittle nature, not enduring the hammer, to as Mars: wherefore it is a brittle Metal : an example thereof appears, if it be mixed with the Moon, it can hardly be wrought to its first malleation, without great labour : the same effect it hath in all other Metals, except in Saturn onely. And the fame operation which it hath in the bodies of metals, it also produceth the fame effects in humane bodies; but burneth & corrodeth the members, hindring them from their own perfect operations, thereby difabling them form performing the work which nature requires, & necefficates them unto. Neverthelefs, this fpirit hath in it this virture, that it taketh away the ulcers of cancers, fiftula's and fuch like, especially such as exceed not the degree of its nature which God and Nature have given unto it.

Chap?

Secrets of Alchymy.

CHAP.VIII.

Of the Spirit of h.

The Spirit of Saturn is formed and created of a dry, cold and blacke mixture of the Elements; whereby it comes to pais, that amongit all other Metals, it endureth least in the fire : Whereas the Sun and Moon are proved to be durable : if Saturn be added to them, it clearly refineth them; nevertheless the nature thereof is to diminish their hardness. The same operation it hath in the bodies of men, but with great pain and dolour, as Jupiter and Mars, by realon of the mixture that it hath with the cold, wherefore it cannot fo mildly operate. But it hath great power and vertue in the cures of filtula's, cancers and ulcers, which are under the degree and nature thereof: it expelleth outward difeafes, and the outward impurities of the Moon. Nevertheless if it be not carefully applyed, it doth more huit then good; wherefore he that would rightly ufe it, ought neceffarily to know the nature thereof, and what difeases it cureth, and may be applyed unto: which being necessarily confidered. no hurt will follow thereby.

Chap.

TT

Paracelfus of the

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Gross Spirit of Q.

He Spirit of Mercury, which is onely fubjected to the other fuperiour Spirits, hath no certain determinate form or fubstance in it felf : hereby it comes to pass that it admitteth every other Metal: even as wax receiveth the impression of all forms of Seales, fo this Elementary Spirit cometh to be compared to the other Spirits of Metals : for if it receive into it self the Spirit of the Sun, this shall be made out of it felf; if the Moon, the is made out of it felf: the same effect this Spirit worketh with all the other Metals with whom itagreeth, and receiveth their properties into it felf: for this caule, according to its body, it is appropriated to the other Spirits above written, even as the Male to the Feinale: for the Sun is the body of Mercury, except onely that the Sun fastneth and fixeth the Mercury; but the common Mercury is inconftant and volatile : nevertheless it is subject to all the Spirits aforefaid, and generateth again, not onely the metallicke Spirits and tinctures afore spoken of, but the Metal it felf, by which the aforenamed tinctures do come into their operation : But if the mean be not observed, it will be inpossible ever to bring those kind of tinctures to perfection: for if the fire be too high which fhculd

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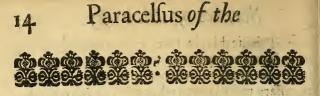
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fhould vivifie this tin sture, it doth extinguish it, that it cannot operate; and the same effect is, if it be too weake : wherefore in this place it is neceffary to be known what medium is to be obferved in this Art, and what are the strength and properties thereof; and also after what manner it is to be ordered, and how the tin stures are to be coloured, and to bring them to a perfect worke, that they may germinate and appeare. Thus briefly do we conclude and end our first Treatife.

The end of the first Treatile.

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The fecond Treatife, of the Philosophers Mercury, and the medium of Tinctures.

In the first Treatife we have written of the Spirits and Tinctures of Metals, 800. Declaring all their properties and natures, and what every Metal generateth. In this second, we shall treat of the medium of Tinctures, that is of the Philosophers Mercury; whereby are made the Tinctures and Leaven of Metals, in seven Chapters following.

CHAP.I.

Of what the Tinstures and Leavens are made.

Hofoever defireth to have the tincture of Metals, he ought to take the Philofophers Mercury, & let him caft the fame into its ownend, that is, into quick Mercury, from whence it proceedeth; & hereby it wil come to pafs, that the Philofophers Mercury fhall be diffolved in the quick Mercury, and fhall receive its firength : fo that the Mercury of the Philofophers killeth the quick Mercury, & maketh it remain fixed in the fire of the fame existence with it felf : for there is the like concordancy between the female, man Secrets of Alchymy.

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man and wife; for they are both derived of the groß fpirits of metals, except that the body of Sal remaineth firm & fixed in the fire: but the quicke Mercury is not fixed; neverthelefs they may be appropriated one to another, as graine of corn or feed are to the earth; which we will demonftrate by an example, after this manner: If any one fowe barley, the fame he fhall reape; if Wheat or Rye, or any other grain, the fame he fhall gather, &c.even fo it is in this art; if any one fowe the Gold of Sol, the fame he reapeth; & of the Moon, he fhall gather; and fo alfo of all other Metals. For this reafon we fay in this place, that the Tinctures do fpring out of Mettals, that is, out of the Philosophers Mercury, and not from the quicke Mercury; but this produceth the Seed which firft conceiveth.

CHAP. II.

Of the Conjunction of Male and Female, of man and woman.

IT is first of all neceffary to be known, that the Mercury of the Philolophers, and the quicke Mercury, are both to be conjoyned and firmly united and fixed together; how-much thereof is to be taken: neither more nor lefs then equal, is to be taken, left it hindreth, or altogether destroyeth the whole worke; For the leed is suffocated with superfluity, that it cannot live so long until it be joyned and fixed to the C 2 Phi-

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Philosophers Mercury. But if there be too little, that it cannot be diffolved into a body, it is also destroyed, that it cannot be able to bring forth any fruit: wherefore the Artificer ought certainly to know how much of the one, and the other ought to be taken, if he would bring this worketo its perfect end; the Receipt thereof is this: Take one part to two, or three to four, and thou canst not erre, but shalt attain to thy defired end.

CHAP. III.

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Of the form of the Instruments of Glass.

The Materials being thus rightly and duly prepared and mixt together, then you mult have Glafs-veffels, of due proportion, and even fitnels and capacity; neither too great nor too little, but fit: For if the veffels be too big, the Female, that is, the flegme, is difperfed and loft; whereby it comes to pais that the feed cannot bring forth : where the veffels are too little, the growth is fuffocated that it cannot come to fruit, no otherwise but as if feed fhould be fowne under trees or under thornes, fo that it cannot bud and fpring up, but perisheth without any fruit; therefore no little error may happen by the veffels; which being once committed, cannot be any more mended in the fame worke: neither can that worke be perfected or brought to

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any good end. Wherefore, note what follows, to wit, that you take three ounces with the half, and four pounds ; fo the proceeding is right, and you shall preferve the matter that it be not dispersed, nor the Phlegme nor the generation impedited, &c.

CHAP. IV.

Of the properties of the fire.

WHen you have placed the matter in fit vef-fels, you shall carefully keep and maintain the natural heat, that the externall heat do not overcome or abound over the internal; for if the hear be too much, there can be no conjunction made, by realon that the matter is dispersed and burnt by the vehemency of the heat, so that no good ariseth thereby. Wherefore the middle region of the air is by nature ordained between heaven and earth; otherwile the Sun and Stars would burn up all the creatures upon the earth, fo that nothing could be produced or fpring forth from therefore fo work, that you put fuch an it: Airy part or diffance between the matter and the fire ; after this manner let it be done, that the heat may not eafily do hurt any wayes, nor difperse the matter, much -less burn it : but if the fire be too little, and not quick enough, the Spirit then resteth, the fire nothing operating upon its humidity; neither will it be exfictated nor fixed: for

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for the Spirits of Metals are dead of themfelves, and do reft, fo that they cannot at all operate of themfelves, unlefs they are quickned by the fire. It is no otherwife in the great Universe of the world, where seed being cast into the earth, is dead, and cannot grow nor increase of it felf, unlefs it be quickned by the heat of the Sun; It is chiefly neceffary therefore in this worke, to erect and build the fire right and proportionably, neither too great nor too little; otherwise this worke will never be brought to a perfect and defired end.

CHAP. V.

Of the Signes appearing in the union of Conjunction.

The fire being moderately kept & maintained, the matter by little and little will be moved to blacknefs; afterwards, when the drynefs begins to worke upon the humidity, there will likewife arife in the Glafs, various flowers of divers colours, fuch as appeare like the taile of a Peacocke, and fuch as no man ever faw before. Alfo fomtimes the Glafs appeareth as if it were almost drawn into Gold; which being perceived, it fheweth certainly that the feed of the Male doth rule and operate upon the feed of the Female, and that the fame is fixed together; that is, this Mercury is f xed and worketh upon the guick Mercury, and beginneth to be mixed with

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it: afterwards, when the humidity begins to weare away by the dryneis, thole colours do dilperfe, and the matter then beginneth at length to wax white, and fo proceedeth until it come to the higheft degree of whitenets. But especially it is to be noted, that the thing is not to be haftened, according to their opinions who suppose such work to be like unto that which is differned in the production of corn, and of mankind; to wit, the time of bringing forth the one, is in the Space of nine moneths; the other, ten or twelve moneths. For fo foon the Sun and Moon do cause Maturity, and bring to the birth, as the infant from the belly of his Mother; fo the grain from the bowells of the earth. For it is to be known, that every thing that is quickly or haftily made or born, doth soon perish: An example hereof, both men & herbs do afford. They which are sooneft produced or born, their life is short : it is not to with the Sun and Moonsfor they caufe a far more perfect nature in men ; whereby it comes to pass, that they produce long life to them, and preferve them from many accidents and difeafes.

CHAP. VI.

Of the knowledge of the perfect Tincture

IN the foregoing chapter, we have fet forth how the matter it felf worketh by degrees : but in C4 this

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this, we shall declare, by what means it may be known when it is perfect. Thus do: take the white stone of the Moon, by which the white springeth, and separate a little peece from it with a pairs of Scissars, and put it upon a plate of Copper, heating it glowing hot in the fire: if it smoke, then the stone is not perfect, therefore it must remain longer in the decoction, until the stone come to its degree of perfections but if it do not smoke, then be assured it is perfect: the same is to be done with the Red stone of the Sun, in the degrees of the operation thereof.

CHAP. VII.

To Augment or Multiply the Tinstures.

WWHen you would Multiply or increase the Tincture you have found, mixt it together again with common *Mercury*, and worke it in all things as at first, and double one part a hundred times more then it was coloured before; this do often-times over again, until you have as much marter as you will: and by how much the longer it remaineth in the fire, by to much the higher and more sublime will the degrees thereof be; fo that one part thereof will change the infinity of the quick *Mercury*, into the best and most perfect Lana and Sol. Now you have the whole progression from the beginning to the end; wherewich we end this second Treatise, and begin the third.

The end of the lecond Treatile.

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In the fecond Treatife, we have told how the TinEtures or Leavens ought to be made ; in the third, we shall declare and amply set forth where with the Tin-Etures of the Sun and Moon are made; and after what manner Sol and the other Planets ought to be made; to wit, with the Eurnace and the Fire.

CHAP, I.

Of the building of the Furnace; and, of the Fire.

Ercurius Hermes Trifmegiftus, faith, That he which would perfect this Art, must, as it were, build a new World; for after the fame manner as God created the Heaven and Earth, the Furnace with the Fire is to be built and governed. That is to fay, after this manner: First, Let there be a Furnace built of the height of fix spans, extended from the top of the fingers to the thumb; and in breadth one handful; in the infide, let it be round and plain, less the Coals cleave unto it; from whence let it a little decline to the border thereof; and let there be holes less underneath four

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four fingers broad, and let every hole of the Furnace be supplied with a Copper Cauldron to contain the Water. Afterwards, take good and hard Coals, which you shall break in Gobbers about the bigness of a Walnut; with these fill the long Furnace; which then is to be ftopped up, that they may not burn out. And afterwards, let fome Coals be kindled to the holes below : if the Fire be too great, lay a stone before it ; if too little, fir the Coals with an Iron-instrument, that they may be pierced with the Air, and the Heat may be increased. This way you may keep your Fire, according to the true Exigency of Nasure ; neither too excessive, nor too small ; but molt fit and apt for the motion of the Matter: this is compared to the Firmament. There is also in this place another Firmament, to wit, the Matter contained in the Glais; after which followeth the form of the World. Therefore the Furnace is to be placed as the Sun in the great World, which give h Light, Life and Heat to the universal Furnace, and all Instruments, and to all other things what foever concluded under it.

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CHAP. II.

Of the Conjunction of the Male with the Female.

HAving now treated of the Furnace and the Fire wherein the Tinctures are to be prepared, now we intend largely to write how the Man and Woman do agree, and how they are joyned together: that is to fay, after this manner : Take the Mercury of the Philosophers, prepared and mundified in its higheft degree ; this refolve with his Wife, to wit, with quick Mercury; as the Woman receiveth the Man, and as the Man cleaveth to the Woman : and even as a Man loveth his Wife, and the Woman loveth her Husband, fo do the Philosophers Mercury and the quick Mercury, profecute the greatest love, and are moved by Nature with a great affection towards us: So therefore the one and the other Mercuries are conjoyned each to other, and one with another, even as the Man with the Woman, and the with him, according to their bodies, that there is no difference between them; and they are congruent in their firength and proprieties, fave onely, that the Man is firm and fixed, but the Woman is volatile in the Fire. And for this Cause, the Woman is united to the Man, fo that she receiveth the Man, and he fixeth and fastneth her firm and constant in any balance; as it followeth, They are both to be fo close luted

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luted and covered, that the Woman may not evaporate or breath out, otherwife the whole Work will come to nothing.

CHAP. III.

Of the Copulation of the Male and Female.

WWHen you have placed the Man and the Wife in the Matrimonial Bed; if you would that he may operate upon her, so that the may bring forth, it is neceffary, and must be, that the Man have his operation upon the Woman, so that the seed of the Woman may be coagulated and joyned together into a Mass, by the seed of the Man; otherwise it produceth no Fruir.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Philosophical conjunction of the Man and Woman.

A Fretwards if you perceive the Woman to be of a black colour, then certainly be affured that fhe hath conceived, and is made pregnant : and when the feed of the Woman embraceth the feed of the Man, this is the first Signe and Key of this whole Art; therefore be care-

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careful continually to preferve the natural Hear, and the blackneis will appear, and be difperfed and confumed away by the natural Heat; as one Worm eateth and devoureth another, and continueth confuming fo long, until there be no more blackneis left.

CHAP. V.

Of the black Colomr.

The blackness manifestly appearing, then know, that the Woman is pregnant; but when the Peacocks Tail begins to appear that is, when many various colours will appear in the Glass, it sheweth the working of the Philosophers Mercury upon the vulgar Mercury, and stretcheth out her Wings until she hath overcome it. Therefore when the driness operates upon the moisture, these Colours do appear.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Buds springing and appearing in the Glass.

VV Hen you perceive these various Colours, then be constant in your work, continung the Fire, until the Colour of the Peacock's fail be fully confumed, and until the Matter of the

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the Moon appear white and candid as Snow, and that the Veffel hath brought it to the very degree of its perfection. Then at last break a little piece thereof, and put it on a Copper-plate in the Fire : if it remain conftant and firm, and keep its Tincture, it is then brought to the most perfect substance of Luna. This King hath strength and power, not onely to transmute and change all metals; but also to cure all difeases and infirmities. This King is laudable, and adorned with many vertues, and with fo great power, that he can transmute and change Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mercury, into the most con-Stant Luna, to every touch-stone; and also frees and delivers the bodies of men from infinite difeafes, as from Feyours, Feebleneis, Leprofie, the French difease, or Morbus Gallicus, and from a great many other infirmities and difeafes ; which no Herbs, Roots, or the like Medicines can postbly Cure, or take away. Whofoever maketh daily use of this Medicine, shall arrain to, and preferve himfelf in a found and perfest long life.

CHAP. VII. Of the red Colour.

A Fter this King is indued with a perfect to whiteness, the Fire is constantly to be continued, until the whiteness begins to take a yellow Colour; which Colour follows next after the whiteness: for by how much the longer the Heat worketh upon the white and dry

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Matter, the more Yellow and Saffron-like groweth the Colour, until it come to perfect rednefs, which by degrees the Fire worketh to the higheft degree of the red Colour; then is the fubftance of Gold prepared, and there is born an oriental King, fitting in his Throne, and ruling over all the Princes of the World.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the augmentation or multiplication hereof.

The multiplication of this Matter is to be after this manner, to wit, let it be refolved into its moiflure, and then put the Fire to it, to the height as at first, and it will work upon its moiflure oftner then before, and change the fame into its own substance, turning the whole quantity of the matter into the substance it selfswherefore the Treasures of the Earth are unspeakable, the world cannot compare unto them; witness Augurelus.

The Conclusion.

This fecret was kept by the most ancient Fathers amongst their most occult and hidden fecrets; who kept the fame, left it should come to the hands of wicked men, who might thereby be inabled the better, and more fully to accomplish their wickedness and evil ends. We therefore do require you whosever shall attain to this gift of God, that you will imitate the Fathers, and fecretly

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cretly use and preferve this divine Mystery : for if you tread it under your feer, or cast Pearls before swine ; you shall receive a great judgement from God the great Judge and Revenger of all things.

But unto those whom God by his fingular and special Grace, hath given abitinency from all vices, this Art shall be more fully revealed then to any other; for with one such man shall more wisdom be found; then among a thousand sons of, the world, by whom this Art shall never be found out.

Whofoever shall finde out this fecret, and attain to this gift of God, let him praise the most high God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; the Grace of God let him onely implore, that he may use the same to his glory, and the profit of his Neighbour. This the merciful God grant to be done, through Jesus Christ his onely Son our Lord, Amer.

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OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

The Prologue.



N this enfuing booke we do intend to treat of the greateft and most occult fecrets of Philosophy, and of all those things which do appertain to Magicke, Nigromancy, Necro-

mancy, Pyromancy, Hydromancy, and Ges omancy: Clearely and fully demonstra-D cing

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ting and fetting forth every thing that may be investigated, effected and brought to pais thereby : this Philosophy in the practice thereof is much abused, by Ceremonies and other abufes ; and hitherto the foundation thereof hath been built fallely upon the land, whereby the whole Artifice and inftruments thereof are overthrowne with the least [winds, and fometimes the Artificers themfelves, elpecially the Nigromancers, are taken away out of the very middeft thereof, with the windes, that is, with the Spirits, and are vanquished, overcome and carryed away. It is therefore necessary that the foundation of these and of all other Arts be laid in the holy Scriptures, upon the doctrize and faith of Christ; which is the most firme and fure foundation, and the chiefe corner ftone, whereupon the three principal points of this Philosophy are grounded. The first is prayer, whereunto agrees this word of holy Scripture, Ask, feeke, and knocke, &c. By which we are to fecke unto God, and faithfully believe his promises, and doing this with a pure heart and minde, it shall be given unto us, and we shall finde what we feeke after : and thole

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those things which before remained occult and fecret, shall be made open and manifested unto us. The second thing founded therein, is faith, which is able to remove Mountains into the Sea: for unto the faithful all things are possible, as Christ hath spoken. The third point is founded in our imagination, which afterward is kindled in our hearts, and then aptly agreeth and concordeth with the faith aforesaid.

Therefore all Ceremonies, Conjurations, Confectations, and fuch like vanities are to be rejected and caft away, with all vain foundations, & the true corner-stone is the foundation that is onely to be imbraced in our hearts, that is, every thing which proceedeth and springeth from the holy Scriptures, the light of nature, and fountain of truth: we will write cherefore in most briete and plain words, the most occult and fecter things, which neither Cornelius Agrippa nor Peter de Abano, much lels Tritemius, never understood or wrote of. Neither let any one raife scandall upon this my writing of Philosophy, but first rather let him well peruse and ponder every word; and then D 2

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it will appeare from whom I fpeake, and whether I have this knowledge from the Devil, or from the experience of the pure light of nature.



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Theophrastus Paracelsus OF Occult PHILOSOPHY.

CHAP. I. Of Confectations.



Eeing God the greatest of all good did in the beginning of the Creation of the World, plentifully and abundantly bless and fanctifie all things which are therein; both Places, Instruments, and all Crea-

tures, that have their being upon the Earth; There is no need of other Bleffings and Confecrations; for he is Holinefs himfelf: wherefore all things that he ordained and made, are alfo confecrated by and through him. Therefore no humane things do need any more or other Con-D 3

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fecrations; but may better, nay beft of all, be without them, efpecially fuch as fetting Croffes in the way, Croffes, Circles, Swords, Veftures, Candles or Lights, Waters, Oyls, Fire, Fumigations, Characters, Writings, Books, Pentacles, Seals of Solomon, Crowns, Scepters, Girdles, Rings, &c. and many other things of the likekinde, which the Ceremonious Nigromancers do use against the Phantaftick Spirits, as if they could not be compelled and bound by any other means; whereas Faith is the chief and principal Foundation against them.

As often as the Ceremonial Nigromancers fay, that this is confectated and bleffed, or that many Maffes are celebrated thereupon. Wherefore they all fay, that they are of power against the devil and the malignant Spirits, who are terrified with fear and dread thereof, and flie there-from, *Wr*. and dare not come neer it.

O you very arch-Fools, and ignorant men of no worth ! even unworthy of the name of men, who do give Faith and credit to fuch monftrous and palpable lyes, when you fee not with ftanding examples thereof before your eyes ; when fo much lightning falls upon the Temples, that it burns and deftroyes the Altars; which chiefly happens by the Tempelts railed with Inchantmints ; alfo, when the Devil and the malignant Spirits are feen to raign about these places, and are heard by the Magitians what they speak, Therefore Negromancy with all its Ceremonies, is ab olure wickedness, a Viper used amongst Juglers, a wicked work, which blindeth the eyes Mar & Mei . Of.

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of the spectators, deceiving them of their Money: but in truth is not to be effected worth a halfpenny, icarce aftraw or rufh: wherefore are not to be induced or made use of herein ; as Judeus Solomon in his book hath written, which the Nigromancers call, The Key of Solemon. For God would not have them to be used ; but hath given another thing instead thereof, to wit, Faith; which perfectly confectateth all things. Neverthelefs, I would not have all Confectations to be rejected, but onely those Ceremonies, which are affumed to be uled against the phantastick and malignant Spirits. But I do not defire, that any thing should be derogated from those Magical Ceremonies and Operations, which are made for Phylical ules : neither, especially the Confectations in Matrimony, and in the Sacraments of Baptilm, and the Lord's Supper, which are to be kept and observed by us in the highest esteem and reverence alwayes, unto the latt day. For at that time we are all perfectly confectated, and fanctified, and clarified with a heavenly body.

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CHAP.II.

Of Corjurations.

Before we come to treat of Conjurations, Bwhence they proceed, and what is the foundation of them; It is first necessary to declare, who invented them, who used them, and what hath been brought to pais by them; and how more and more they came to be abused. Know therefore, that they had their original Spring and fountain from Babylon; and there did mightily increase and flourish : afterwards it came into Ægypt, and from thence to the Ifraelives; and last of all, to us Christians. Amongst the Nigromancers it is very familiar, and held in great effeeme, fo that in their rude and ignorant understandings, they all attribute more efficacy, power and vertue thereunto, then unto prayer and faith. This foundation, which is drawne onely from their opinions, is to be condemned, fo that no man almost ought to remain therein; but they all Juftly deferve to be punifhed by the Magistrate who perfist therein. Although Conjurations may be able to effect fome things in themselves, nevertheless they are not to be usurped by any Magitian or wise man, be-cause they are contrary even to God himself, and to his word and commandments, and also to the light of nature: For nothing of truth can be

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be forced or drawn from the Spirits thereby : although they are fometimes forced to appeare in their greateft and Magnificent pompe, and with terrible pride and haughtinels, neverthelefs they are not bound or overcome by this Conjuration; for that can onely be done by faith alone.

I fay, those kinde of Nigromancers who defire to perform and effect all things by their Conjurations, so as to compel, binde, afflist and Torment the Spirits, forcing to do what they will have them, are most like and fitly to be compared to thieves and Robbers, that lurk in woods and places to Rob and murder; who can kill and fieale to long, and to far forth as God shall permit them, but no longer : But when the time and hour comes, that their villanies and wickedness shall be made manifest : then not one of the most subtil and crastvest of them can elcape : whereby it comes to pais, that one for Robbery receives his death, another is acculed, and at last comes under the power of the hangman, who renders him' a reward according to the defert of his workes : No otherwile are we to judge of fuch thieves who breake houles and steal fo long, till at last they perish at the gallows. So likewife doth the Nigromancer call and invocate Spirits, cor jure and afflict them with punishments and Martyrdomes, fo long as he shall be permitted by the Lord God; but not without the curie of God:and when the time and hour of his punishment is come, then as the Proverbe is, he receiveth his fruits: he erred in his Conjurations, nor

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not drawing his Circle as he ought, out of the will and power of the Spirits, which they often fay unto him: To wit, thou haft erred in Conjuring, or thou haft not rightly drawn the Circle, thou haft not Chaftifed and prepared thy felf enough; or that thy Seale and Pentacles are falfe: wherefore thou receivent this punifhment : fo thy debts are paid thee in ready money, a long time referved for thee; and which long fince thou oughteft to have had: fo he defervedly receiveth his reward from the Spirits, who leave fome notable eminent marke remaining upon him; or mayme him in fome limbe or member, if not quite breake his necke: and by this he becomes his own executioner.

Therefore let these Ceremonious Nigromancers take heed and looke what they do; let them fet this chapter as a looking-Glass before them, lest by their own frivolous and wicked operation they themselves become the servants of the Spirits, and fuffer them to rule over them, and be their own executioners: Which being don, the Spirits will not fuffer themselves any longer to be forced or compelled by these fervants; neither will they do what they will, but now the fervants shall be forced to yeeld obedience to the Spirits, who are become their Lords. The hang-man also doth the like, he hearkneth not to him that is to be scourged, neither will he thew any mercy or favor at the prayer of him that is condemned; but he executeth the command of his Master, and what appertains unto his office.

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Even fo also the Malignant Spirits are the hang-men and executioners of God, who can execute nothing without the commission of their Magistrate, that is, of the divine Majesty.

I la, therefore that all Conjurations are against God, and are contrary to his word, the di ine law, and the light of nature; which are prohibited to be uled not onely to Spirits alone, but allo fuch as are directed to herbs, stones and fuch-like, and especially those which are made against men; it becometh not us to ast like the Heathens, who when they were not able to ule men after their own wills, and could not force and compel them, they did Conjure them (as by many examples it is found in the Scriptures) fo that they were forced and compelled to execute and act fuch things as were contrary to their wills and narure. Woe therefore to fuch wicked Knaves, and to all them wholoever imirate them: how great wickedness do they commit? And what grievous Plagues will come to them at the last, and what fearful and horrible acculations shall they heare the Devil make against them before the wrath of God? If afterwards it were lawful for them to fignifie to such kinde of men, their milery which they endure, they who do fuch things, many thousands of them would be brought to repentance.

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CHAP, III,

Of Characters.

WE are not to give credit allo, neither to Characters nor Words; for the Poets and Negromancers do also much exercise themselves in them, and do fill their Conjuring-Books full of them, which they raife out of their own imaginations, meerly and rashly, without any Foundation, and do feign them against all Truth ; whenas many thoulands of them are not worth a nut-shell. But in the mean time I will be filent in their Characters, which they draw in Paper & Parchment, which are uselessly blotted with fuch trifles. It was a cultome amongst those kinde of men, which amongst some is hardly left to this day, That by imposing these Characters upon these men, they drew them to admiration of themselves with these Characters, and speaking such words as are wonderful to me, and which were never heard of ; yet they fay, they are found out and deviled by them elves. Wherefore it is chiefly necessary to have perfect knowledge, to discern these Letter, Words and Characters.

There are many fuch-kinde of words found amongst them, which have no affinity at all with the Idioms of the Latine, Greek, or Hebrew Tongues, neither with any other; which cannot possibly be interpreted by any man, nor rendred into

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into any other Tongue. Therefore I speak nor without cause, and say, That we are not to credit all Letters, Characters or Words, but to keep to those onely which are true, and have been often proved, and taken out of the Foundation of Truth.

That we may come to thefe, and declare what Words or Characters are just and true; we shall onely in the first place detect and unfold two: although there may be found many other, yet nevertheles; these are most especially and principally to be accounted and especially and fore all other Characters, Pentacles, and Seals: note the delineation of them, which is thus:

Two Triangular Figures, cutting one ano.her thorow with a crofs, are fo painted or engraven, that they do include and divide them elves into feven fpaces within, and do make fix corners outwardly, wherein are written fix wonderful Letters of the great Name of God; to wir, Adonay, according to their true order. This is one of those Characters whereof we have spoken.

There is another which excelleth the former in power and virtue, and this hath three Hooks cutting one another through by a crofs, and are fo delineated, that by their mutual interfection they include fix fpaces, and outwardly five angles, wherein are written five fyllables of the fupream name of God; to wit, *Tetragrammaton*, also according to their true order.

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I would have put down the Figures themfelves; but because you may happily finde them in many other

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other places and Books, I have the rather omitted them.

By these two Characters some of the Israelites and Nigromancers of Judea, obtained many things; and they are now effeemed of great price amongst very many, and held as great fecrets : for they are of fo great virtue and power, that whatloever is poffible to be done by Characters and Words, the fame may be effected by them or one of them. I would gladly know, where and in what place in all the Books of the Nigromincers may be found any other, wherein there is made the like against the malignant Spirits, Devils, & Inchantments of the Magitians, by all the deceus and devices of theSorcerers. For they do deliver him that is already inchanted either in his minde or understanding, fo that he is forced or compelled to act any thing against his own natural will or nature; or if he luffer any lois or hurt in his body, by the administration of these, made in their just and due time and hour, and being taken in his mouth with a Wafer, Pancake, or fuch-like thing, in four and twenty hours he shall be free from the Inchantment,

There are also many other thing which are helpful in such cases; as those which shall be by me laid down hereaster, when I come to speak of Tempest, and the Seasons.

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Briefly, these Characters are of so great force and power, that if the Nigromancers did but know and believe their power and and virtue, a they would forthwich reject and calt away all other things, even all their other Characters, Words, Occult Philosophy.

Words, Names, Signs, Figures, Penracles, confecrated Seals of Solomon, Crowns, Scepters, Rings, Girdles, and fuch-like Ceremonies whatfoever, and wherein hitherto they have repofed any hope, thinking by them to fecure themfelves from their dangerous experiments and operations, when they would invoke, conjure, or think to compel and force the Spirits. Truely those which we have fpoken of, are the true Pentacles to be had and used against all unclean Spirits, which they do all fear, even they which wander in the Elements. Nevertheles, Faith doth strengthen and confirm all these things.

But some may carpingly object, although undefervingly, and say, That I break the third Commandment of God, of the first Table of Mofes, wherein it is forbidden of the Lotd God, for any one to take his name in vain. But who amongst any wife men, can be able to fay, That I have done this; or, that I have herein offended God ? whenas I use not this for that purpose, nor after the fame manner, as the Nigromancers and Inchanters; but onely for the extream neceffiny and help of men, and in those difeases and infirmities wherein no Medicines, no Aurum potabile, nor quinteffence of Gold, neither Antimony, nor no fuch secret can help them, althou, h they are of very great virtue and efficacy.

It becometh a Phyfitian to know the original caufe of all difeafes, that he may know which proceeds from evil meat or drink, as from Apples. Herbs, and other fruits of the Eart h : and it is ex-

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is expedient for him to know the fecrets of Herbs and Roots, & c. whereby the difeafe may be cured. But if it happen under the caufe of Minerals, fuch difeafes are to be expelled by the fecrets of those Merals; which the fecrets of Herbs and Roots do not admit of, and have not power to do.

In like manner, if difeafes do proceed from the influences of Heaven, neither of the fecrets aforefaid, are able to profit any thing in the cure thereof, but it must be expelled by Astronomy and the heavenly influences, as it is written of *Parficaria*.

Lattly, if any difeafe or grief happen or be inflicted upon any man in a fupernatural manner, by Inchantment or fome Magical Sorceries, none of those three remedies aforespoken of, will help them; but there must be a Magical remedy whereby it may be expelled, as we have before delivered.

Many men who have in this kinde been made miterable through inchantments, have also hitherto been forfaken and cast off by the Ignorant Physitians; because these things hitherto were bidden unto them: And if they chance to be told them of others, they will answer, that if they should use them, they should ast against God, and take his name in vain; and that this which I have done hath no truth in it. But if I should use these to the hurt or prejudice of man, I should Blassheme against God; or if I should Conjure any Spirits, man; herbe, roote or shone, &c. by his name, it might then justly

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be faid that I did take his name in vain, and offend God; but not before. Let the Divines themfelves also, and the Sophifters speake what they lift to theie things, the thing which I fpeake will not be found contrary to the truth, although herein their opinions may be very contrary unto me : they will call me Inchanter, Nigromancer, and a contemner of the Commandments of God, which Calumnies and reproches I do not at all care for : for it will be most certainly made manifest, that their exceptions against me, will appeare no otherwise then those of the Jews and Pharises who carped against Christ, because he healed the ficke on the Sabbath day : For they faid unto him, that Chrift had broke the Sabbarh and the commandment of God : the like they did with David when he was forced and oppreffed, and did eat the fhew-bread; But amongst these fault-finders and flanderers, how or what shall be done that will please them all? But the Ignorant will not cease to talke until the beasts or stones can teach them, which we must expect will be a long time, and then they will hold their peace.

CHAP. IV.

Of Spiritual visions, appearing in dreames.

Here is a twofold kinde of visions that do appeare in dreames, that is to say, natural E and

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and fupernatural; but various kindes of apparitions and visions there are, which do appeare in fleepe and dreames, of which in this place it is unnecessary to make any mention, because they do most usually happen, either by reason of forrowfulnefs, or some trouble and perturbation of the minde, uncleannefs of the blood, Cogitations, that is, operations of the minde and understanding, and occupations thereof about multiplicity of business and dealings that men are imployed and conversant in; as gamesters, of the dice and chards, of great gain or loss; Souldiers do dreame of warlike affaires, as of their gunnes, pieces of Ordnance, Powder, Armes, and all manner of weapons and inftruments of war; of victory or overthrowes : the Sons of Bacchus, and great drinkers, of good wine and great cups, which they feeme to fwallow; and of fuch other things filling the belly : Pyrates dream of their spoyles and preyes, and what gain they have met with: Robbers, of Manslaughters; theeves, of theft; and fornicators, of their whores. All these phantafies and visions the Spirit of the night produceth and bringe h unto them, whereby he playeth with them in the' night, and deludeth and tempteth them : Such things are kindled in the blood, (alias) the underitanding, and begetteth such a fire, which cannot eafily be extinguished, which for the most part may be feen in the venereous family.

Many wonderful Arts and Sciences also have feemed to be made appeare to Artists in their dreams; the reason whereof hath been, because they

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they have always had an ardent affection to those Arts: so powerful an imagination thereof, hath for the most part followed the same, that they have supposed in their dreames, that some Philosopher hath taught them these Arts : this oftentimes happeneth, but the greatest part perisheth in oblivion : fome rifing early in the morning, fay, This night a wonderful dreame appeared to me, even as that Mercury, or this or that Philosopher corporally appeared unto me in a dreame, who taught me this of that Art; but it is fallen out of my memory, fo that I cannot remember any more thereof. To whom any fuch thing hath happened, he ought not to go forth out of his chamber, nor speak with any man, but to remain alone and falt, untill he call to remembrance that which he had forgotten. And thus much is fufficient to be spoken concerning natural dreams, and visions appearing in the night in dreames of what belongeth thereunto: But for the conclufion of fuch kinde of visions, one thing is yet to be declared; that amongit all those dreams that do rejoyce our Spirits, grieve us, or caule forrow, commonly that which is the contrary cometh to pals: wherefore fuch like kinde of vifions are not alwayes to be credited.

But the other dreames which are fupernatural, are most certain Ambassadors, and true Legats & messengers sent unto us from God, which are nothing else but Angels and Good Spirits, who sometimes do appeare to us in our greatest necessations : Even as it happened to the three wise men when they had come a great Journey

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o feeke the young infant ; after they had found him they would have returned to Herod, to tell him where the child was, and how they found him : but the Angel of the Lord appeared unto them in a dreame, faying, Do not return to him, but return into your own Country another way. For God knew the false heart of Herod , from which he spoke, wherefore he would nor suffer his will to be performed. The like dreame happened to Joseph and Jacob, when he would go into Ægypt : the fame in like manner happened to Amanias, Cornelius, and many others; all whofe dreams are supernatural: such dreams do somtimes also happen to men in our times, but they are nothing enteemed, yet neverthelefs they are not fallacious. We are likewile to know that these kinde of visions may be obtained by us by prayer from our Lord God, in our greatest necessities, fo that our prayers be made with a fincere heart, and with a true and undoubted faith, then he will at length fendhis Angel unto us, who will appeare unto us, and ipiritually admonish, teach, and promise us.

Balaam was most expert in these kinde of vifions: for every night, as often as he would, he could obtain a vision of this kinde: yet the Scripture hath given him an obscure name, to wit, an Inchanter: it is not expedient to make any difference, for the Scripture observeth no difference herein, but calleth all them Inchanters who have experienc e and knowledge in the vertues of natural things; nevertheles, great discretion is to be used in these things; God would have Occult Philosophy

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us to walke in fimplicity, as the Apostles did, and not to fearch too deeply into fuch high, abftruse, and secret things above nature; that we fall not into the abule thereof, and therewith hurt our neighbour : and io come into condemnation both of body and foule. They are not therefore all Inchanters which the Scripture callerh fo : for then ir would follow that those threewife men of the East, hould be Arch-Inchanters; when as in all Arts, especially in such as were supernatural, they excelled all others before their time : therefore that the Scriptures do not call them Inchanters, but wife men ; what elfe can be gathered from them, but that they did in no wile abuse their Arts and occult wildome? For Magicke is fuch an Art and fcience which demonitrateth and declareth the power and virture thereof by faith:nevertheless Inchantments may ipring from thence, to wit, when it is used abufively; and before, it cannot be called an Inchantment.

But that I may speake more largely of visions in dreams; it is to be known, that some have been fo fpiritually lifted up to God in a dream, that they have feen his glory and the joy of the elect, and the punishment of the damned; which they could never afterwards forger, but have carryed the fame in their hearts and mindes until the end of their life ; It is possible, I fay, for us to see all these things in a spiritual manner: when we seeke 10 for and implore the mercy of God, with a true 00 faith and prayer, we may behold all the Myfteryes of God very well, as Efaias & John: These kinde E3 of

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of visions are certain and true; to which more faith is to be given, then to all the precepts in Nigromancy by looking-Glaffes, Chriftals, Beryls, nailes of the fingers, ftones, waters, and the like; for all these are false and fallacious: and although such Spirits do sometime speake in such appearances, and answer, and do affert the same with an hundred Oaths, with crection of the fingers; yet we are not alway to give faith or credit unto them, unless perchance it be done out of the special command of God : otherwise they cannot poffibly speake truth of all visions, which we have ipoken of; those Prophesies do come from a true original, which do agree with all the Prophets. From whence had the Prophets their wildome and knowledge, and from whence were those Mysteries of God revealed unto them, by which they had those Spiritual and supernatural visions in dreams? It is necessary therefore, in the first place, to the finde out the true foundation thereof, and to lay the fame upon the right fione, which is the word of God and his promiles ; and to pray daily unto God ; whereby it shall come to pais that he will give us all things which he hath promised in his word.

There is also another vision belonging to dreams, which we may take from them that are dead; and do appear spiritually unto us in dreams, although they have been dead fifty or an hundred years: this is very much to be taken into confideration; for many have undertaken to treat thereof, which for their too much prolizity, (which we endeavour to avoid) we will pals

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pais them by, referving them to their place: Neverthelefs this I will declare, (v_{1Z_*}) Where it happeneth that one of these Gholts do appeare, it is most neceffary diligently to note and marke what he sheweth unto us, what he speaketh with us about, or doth spiritually Negotiate; and not always to account thereof as fables: For. if it were possible for a man to retaine the same reason fleeping, which he hath waking, that he could aske and enquire of such a Spirit, he should know the truth from him, about all his defires whatsoever : But it's not needful to speake any more largely in this place concerning this thing.

Of Perfons and Spirits wandring under the Earth.

Under the Earth do wander half-men, which poffels all temporal things, which they want or are delighted with; they are Vulgarly called Gnomi, or Inhabiters of the Mountains: but by their proper name, they are called Sylphes or Pigmies: They are not Spirits, as others are, but are compared unto them, for the Similitude of their Arts and Industry, which are common to them with the Spirits: they have flesh and blood as men, which no real Spirit hath: as Christ fpoke unto his Difciples, when he came amongst them, when the doores were thut, and they were affraid, faying, Feele me, and touch me, for a Spirit E 4

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baih not flesh and blood nor bones, as I have: By this he himself hath taught ue, that a Spirit hath no true body that can be touched ; nor bones, nor flesh, nor blood, but existent in its own effence of winde or Aire. But of this we have briefly spoken enough ; But to return to the earthly *Pigmies* or halfe-men, we are to know that these are not to be reputed Spirits, but like to Spirits ; but if they are or shall be called Spirits, they ought to be called earthly Spirits, because they have their Chaos and habitation under the earth, and not in the winde and Aire, as the other Spirits have,

Many terrene earthly Spirits are found, feen, and heard to be in fuch places, wherein great treasures, and mighty flore of wealth and Riches are hid; and also under those Mountains, where there is plenty of Gold and Silver; with which things they are delighted, and do take the care and custody thereof, and not willingly do they part from it.

Such as digge Metals have the beft knowledge of these Spirits, for they are most troubled with them, and do vexe them, and much perfective them with blowes and stripes: some for the solution they do afford benefits unto them, admonishing them, and warning them of death : as when they are heard once, twice, thrice or oftener to Knock and strike in the same place, it signifies the death of him that diggeth or laboureth in that place; either he is buryed up by the fall of the Mountain, or dyeth by some such occasion : this is certainly experienced by them that do digge in Mines. These

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These Spirits are worst, against those who do not appear to be Devils, and chiefly against those which they have: but between these Spirits and the Devil, there is a great difference; because he dyeth not, but these perish after they have lived a long life, otherwife they might be called Spirits for this reason:but that which hath flesh and blood, is obnoxious to death, and ought once to die. There is another thing which we shall more largely declare from the common proverb, whereby it is reported that the Devil aboundeth in Riches, and poffesseth much wealth, money, gold, and filver; and to have all treasures hidden in the earth under his power, and to give out of them what he will, to them that make any Covenant with him. And from hence that common faying tooke its beginning, that the Devil for this very caufe giveth not onely Riches plentifully, and every thing that he defireth, gold or filver to any one that prescribeth himself unto him, & giveth up himself solely to be his, so as to renounce and forget his Creator. But I fay that all these things are lyes and fained fables, without any foundation or ground; which ought to be rejested of every discreet and wise man:For the devil is the pooreft of all creatures, fo that there is no creature so miserable & poore, above or under the earth, or in all the other Elements. Neither hath he any money, nor Riches, nor any power over them; how then can he give to this or that perfon, that which he poffeffeth not? But he is infinitely skilful and cunning in Arts; and hath power to give and to teach them to those he favor-1 -

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favoreth, and that he can wreft away and delude with his deceit : he hath no money, neither gold nor filver can he give to any one; neither doth he ever take or require any bonds or obligations from men fealed with their blood, or any other compact or Covenant. But there are other. Spirits which do fuch things, fuch as are the Sylphes, or Pygnies, which although they are perfons that are little by nature, yet they can appear to men as they will, great, or little ; faire, deformed; rich or poore : they are nor defective nor wanting of knowledge in all kinde of Arts that are or can be found our in all the light of nature ; but they have them, and contain the knowledge of them all within themselves : they have enough of gold and filver, and the mines of all Metals under their power and cuftody. In old times many of them have been found and heard amongst men, but now they ceafe; but no man hitherto hath known, or could give a reason of their fevering and leparation, feeing they have alwayes been efteemed to be Immortal creatures; because no man could certainly be able to know or finde our their death, or could confider any caufe of their absence : neither could any man for a long time be able to know what they now are, or whence they proceeded, or whither they wander, or what gift or office they have. Many do suppose that where they bring any benefits or good to men, that they are Angels, or good and familiar Spirits, sent to those men from God, and are afterwards by him taken from them, by reason of the greatness of their fins : for oftensimes.

times they bring to men very many good offices and benefits, and do undertake and fustaine many hard labours for them.

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Others believe that they will not be feen by us, becaufe that when a man feeth them, he cryeth out; fo that they vanish away, and will not appear any more.

Many that do fee or hear these Spirits, suppose that they are the Spirits and soules of men that have come to an evil death, so that they have either desperately drowned or hanged themselves, or killed themselves some other wayes; and departing from God their Saviour, have given themselves to the devil : and for that cause, do wander about, and are referved by the devil unto the day of the last Judgement.

There have been fome who have fuppoled that they are vaine Phantafies, and that they have fore-fhown and prefaged much good fortune to those places wherein they have been seen or heard; which many times also hath so happened and come to pass: but for the most part, faith effecteth it; for of their own nature, they do not bring any fortune, unless God compelleth them or our faith. And on the contrary, they are not able to cause any misfortune, unless it be by the permission of God.

And many do thinke that they are the Ischantments of the Magicians.

There are others who having feen and heard them about treasures, have judged that they are the Spirits of men, who have hid treasures in that place, and ought to remain there until the the Las

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Last Judgement, or untill their custody thereof is found out ; and this opinion they receive from the words of Chrift, where he faith, Where your treasure is, there will your hearts be also. Bnt I do not fee any reason why they should understand the heart for the Spirit, but that there is much difference between them ; wherefore I. fay that all the Judgements which are spoken of before, are but false opinions, when as these are to be understood to be halfe-men, that bear rule and wander in the four Elements; and in the first and pristine times of nature, they have been taken and worshipped in stead of God : These are they of whom God Almighty admonisheth us in that Commandment of the first Table, faying, that we shall not have any other Gods but him, neither in the waters (where the Nymphs are understood) nor under the Earth, (by which he meaneth Sylphes or Pygmies) For the Lord our God is a Jealous God, and for fuch an offence punisheth the fins of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth generation.

The Mountain of Venus in Italy, was much poffessed with these Spirits: for Venus her felf was a Nymph, and that Mountain was by a comparifon as her Kingdome and Paradice: But she is dead, whereby her Kingdome ceaseth to be: but where or in what place is there any mention heard to be made of them, as in former time, when Danhansferus, and many others entred in unto them? Neither did they Invent these fables: they were of such a nature and condition, that they loved all men that loved them; and

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and hated them that hated them: wherefore they gave Arts and Riches in abundance, to them who prescribed and bound themselves to them; and they know both our minds and thoughts, whereby it comes to pais, that they are eafily moved by us to come to us. I do not fay this, that I would give this Counfel to any one, but that the true ground and foundation thereof might be known, and the true difference which is between the devil and these Semi - homines. The devil hath not any body, unlefs he take any thing to himfelf from the four Elements ; for he hath neither flesh nor blood : he remaineth perpetual, not subject to any infirmities or a finite death ; wherefore he dieth not, but the Pygmies do:nevertheless they are both subject to a na-tural and everlasting death, and are both deprived of everlasting life : wherefore wholeever giveth or subscribeth himself unto them, the same event happeneth unto him as to them : Let every one therefore have a special care unto himself, and confider well what he doth, before he subscribeth himself; for he suddenly doth that whereby he shall alwayes be compelled to be obedient unto them, and to fulfill all their commands; And if he shall chance to be disobedient unto them, or anger them, they very much impaire, or totally deffroy and take away his life: there have been found many examples of this kinde, to wit, sometimes men have been found dead, their neckes turned about, or otherwife miserably handled: where any such thing hath happened, it hath hitherto commonly been faid, that

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that the Devil hath done this for this cause, either that the man hath not kept his promife and compact with him, or that the time which he covenanted and subscribed himself unto him for, is expired; and that now he receiveth his last reward. But these opinions do not proceed from the fountaine of truth : for the office of the Devil containeth no such thing in his power, but rather he suggesteth unto men, evil thoughts and Cogitations, whereby he draweth them away from obeying the will and commandments of God; by which means he maketh them to be the greatest finners, and to forget and deny God their Creator : and afterwards draweth them into despaire, so that they cannot any more be able to pray unto God : wherefore the Elementary Spirits are most like unto the devil, and oftentimes they are executioners of the wrath and vengeance of God; nevertheless they do oftentimes also admonish and warne us, and do watch over us and defend us from many dangers, and fometimes do deliver fome from prison, and afford to men many other helps.

Wherefore fuch men as are burdened and overwhelmed with grief and forrowful Imaginations, are not to be left alone, but ought to be entertained with various and pleafant difcourfe, which may delight their mindes, and expel their forrow: The Devils likewife are in these cafes not idle; but as buffe as those terrene Spirits, & do eafaly tempt fuch kinde of men. From hence it comes to pass, that fome people, especially women in child-bed, have been fo opprefied in the night in their

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their fleepe, that they have thought themfelves to be as it were flrangled, neither could they poffibly cry out, or call any helpe, but in the Morning have reported that they were Ridden by a hag: And they are flill accounted to be witches; or Inchanters that do this; whereas their bodies cannot poffibly enter into the chambers, where the doores and Windowes are flut; but the Sylphes and Nymples eafily can.

O thou of little faith ! as doubtful as Petera who fufferest thy leff to be toffed with every winde, and art eafily drowned : thou thy felf art the caufe hereof, by reafon of thy little, dubious, and weake faith; also thy evil thoughts do draw thee unto this: Thou haft also in thy felf a fecret Magnes that attracteth every like. This is the Celestial Load-stone above all others, which attracteth Iron and steel, above the Quintessence and flarry Magnes, which maketh the dejected and hidden Iron to appear: for the Celestial Magnes is of fuch power and virtue, that from the distance of a hundred thousand miles, even from any place whatfoever, from the four Elements, he attracterh the Iron to himself, when he pafferh into his own exaltation. But this we shall make more largely to appear, in two excellent examples following.

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Of the Imagination, and how the fame cometh into it's exaltation.

X7Hat powerful operation the Imagination hath, and how the fame cometh to its hight and exaltation, may be seen by an example taken from experience in the time of pestilence, wherein the Imagination poyfoneth more then any infected Aire; and against which, no Antidote, neither of Mithridate nor Treacle, nor any fuch preservative, can exhibit any helpe; unles that fuch an Imagination do pais away and be forgotten, nothing else will helpe. So quick and swift a Runner and Meffenger is the Imagination, that it doth not onely fly out of one house into another, out of one freete into another, but alfo moft fwiftly paffeth from one City and Country into another; fo that by the Imagination onely of one person, the Pestilence may come into fome whole City or Country, and kill many m thousands of men: as may be understood by fe this example. Put cafe there were two brethren th dearly loving one another, and one of them lives 21 in France and the other travels into Italy, who m is taken away by the Pestilence in the middle N way, and newes should be brought to the bro-2 ther living in France, that his brother in Italy D was dead of the Plague; at which he being afgi frighted, it pierceth through his Skin, into his W Imagination, fo that he cannot forget it; and it is tal kindled

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kindled in him, and this fire doth fo long reverberate and worke, as it may be feen in the tryal of Gold and Silver, which do fend forth their flowers to long, until they thine bright again ; which is not before they are perfectly cleare, and separated from the other impure Metals : After the fame manner allo the Imagination flriketh backe, and worketh it felf unto the higheft degree, after there will be a relucency thereof, now it is received in a vessel in the man, as the iperme of a man is received in the Matrix of the woman, whereby the conception of the woman immediately follows. So doth the Pestilence go from one to another, to long till it fpread over a whole City or Country: Ir is good therefore to keep far off; not becaule of any corrupt or infected Aire, for it infects not the Aire, (as fome Ignorant people say) but that they may not see or heare the operations of the Pestilence, which may infest their mindes. But those people to whom any fuch newes is reported as beforesaid, ought not to be lest alone, neither must they be suffered to muse filently with themfelves, whereby the Imagination may labour in their mindes; but they are to be comforted, and the Imagination is to be expelled from their mindes, by exciting them to mirth and joy : Neither let any think that I speak this as a fable. as though it should seem to be a light business; neither is the remedy fo easie for opprest Imaginations; for the Imagination is as it were pitch, which eafily cleaveth and flicketh, and foone taketh fire, which being kindled, is not fo eafily extina

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extinguished : wherefore the onely remedy to refift the Peftilence in such men, is to quench and expel the force of the Imagination. This is one example wherein the power and operation of the Imagination is declared, with the exhalations thereof.

But now to speake of another example, know, that the Imagination doth not onely operate on men in time of Pestilence, and to deprive many of their lives, but also in war : how many have perished in war with the feare of the shot? the caule of whole death hath been onely their Imagination which they have had unto their death : That is, they have been fo greatly overwhelmed with feare, and to terrified at every thot, that they have thought no otherwise but that they should be wounded with every dart : fuch men are far oftner flaine then those that are bold, who go couragioufly and without feare against cheir enemies; they feare no shot or wound, but have a firm faith and hope of Vistory beyond the other Souldiers; fuch are four and true Souldiers: how many Towers, Caffles, Cityes and Countryes have fuch warred against, and overcome and Vanquished the people thereof? But the other that are fearful, whether they be great or little, Noble or Ignoble, Knights, Earls, or others, do scarce deserve a halse-peny to go against an enemy, much less any wages. Wherefore it becometh him that defireth to be an old Souldier, or to gain Knight-hood or any honour in war, to fix and fasten his minde and Imagination firmly upon some most excellent four

ftout Head and leader of an Army, fuch as Julius Cafar, and many amongst the Romans have been; and by so doing, if he know how to use this Imagination well, and be of a firm and constant minde, and as he if would attain to and accompliss all the heroick noble acts of such a man; he shall not onely attain to be an old Souldier, but shall accompliss his desites in attaining to the like honours.

This hath fuddenly happened to many who have followed the process of their Imagination, to that they have attained to great honour and Riches.

Object. But some may Object, that fortune, strength and industry bath helped them, and promoted such men; also, that some have worne herbs, rootes and stones, &c. by reason of the virtue whereof, they could not be overcome nor wounded.

Anfir. I fay that all thefe things are conforts and helpers with the Imagination, which is the chiefe and general ruler over all others ; although I grant that there are many fuch things, which do preferve in the greatest necessary against all enemies and their Armes, fo that he that wears them, could not be wounded; whereof I shall make no mention in this place, but referve it to another. Nevertheless faith is the exaltation and confirmation of all those things: for without faith these things and all such like are vayne and void of strength.

Of treasure and Riches bid under the Earth.

WE shall declare something concerning Treafures hid under the Earth; and shew some meanes whereby they are known and gotten. And also what things, sometimes evil, and wonderful, do happen about them.

The first thing to be treated of, shall be the signes whereby they are known, that it may be certainly made manifest, and not out of meere opinion onely.

Note that it cometh to pais, where fuch places are, that there do appear many Phantaimes, and somrimes immoderate strange noises are heard, wherewith they that go out in the night are Arucke with terror and feare ; fo that fomtimes they are cast into a cold iweate, and their haire of their head stands upright, which for the most part happens on the Sabbath night. Also if any lights do appear and feem to fall about those places, and there their light is extinguished and goeth out; and fomtimes there feeme to be great flashes of wind in their house whose the treasure is, and where it is hid; and there are feene many visions and strange Phancasies : and many ftrange Rumors and noifes are there Where fuch things happen, they are heard. heard and do fhew themfelves most commonly about the middle time of the night : And the caule of these noises and fights are, commonly that

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that there is treasure hid, in or about that place. neither is there any other reason thereof to be given. Neverthelefs many who have not underftood these things, have had many various opinions hereof.

Some have thought that these Phantafies have been caufed by the devil, or by fome Inchantment : or by fome in that house who have fome worke or familiarity with the Devil, or who have given or bound themselves to the devil, or have made some promise unto him, whereby it comes to pass that that wicked and malignant accuser caufeth these things to be seene and heard, that they might expect the expiration of their dayes, which he doth to much defire should be fulfilled.

Others do believe, that some have been secretly died and buryed there; others do thinke that some wicked man hath died in that place, whole Spirit hath been forced to wander thereabouts : and there have been other various and fundry opinions.

But all these Judgements are vaine and false, except onely those who conclude that the occalion of the noises are, that there is treasure hid about that place; or that fometimes when the devil hath been driven out of fom body that he hath possessed, he hath been permitted to stay about that place: but where those noises are, it is a great Testimony that there is treasure hid there.

There are two kinds of treasures hid; fome that may be found, and fome that cannot be gotten; the

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the difference whereof is this: fuch is easie to be found, which containeth the Metals of Gold and filver, and are fuch kinde as we make, and have onely been used and handled amongs men : that kinde of treasure is not easie to be found, which is Gold and filver, that is made, coyned, and hud by the Nymphes and Sylphes; which kinde of Gold and filver doth fomtimes come to be found and used amongs men, and is by the Nymphes suddenly again buryed in the earth, and afterwards cannot easily be found and gotten again.

These things are most worthy our knowledge, especially the fignes before spoken of are most diligently to be noted; because there are Magical Rods, which are deceitful, and are too easily inclinable to bend to any money that is let fall or lost.

There are other visions also which appeares in looking-glaffes, Christals, and such like things, which Nigromancers that dig treasures do ule : but they are all falle and deceitful ; wherefore there is little credit to be given unto them.

We come now to speake of the manner of digging for treasure, how a time may be taken that we may have a happy progress in the digging, which is as followeth. First, under an influence of the Moone or Saturn, and when the Moone transits Taurus, Caprocorne or Virgo, is a good time to begin to teeke. or dig after treafure, Neither need you use any other Ceremonies, nor to draw any Circles, or to use any Inchantments whatfoever; onely those that dig acut be of a cheereful minde, free and aliena;

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ted from any evil thoughts or cogitations, and not to be moved, nor feare any phantafies, vilions, or Imaginations of the Spirits: although they should corporally appeare, yet they are onely vilions. Therefore those that dig ought to discourse, fing, and be cheereful, and not to be affrighted at any thing, but to have a good courage: And by no meanes soever let them keepe filence, as some perfidious Negromancers have raught.

Now when they come neere to the place where the Treasure is, that it is almost detected, and do heare many noifes; and ftrange visions and horible fights are feene, which oftentimes happens to be : It sheweth that the Pygmies and Sylphes are there, who do envy that men should have those treasures; and will not willingly part from them, especially if it be their own, or fuch as they brought thither. Such treasures are to be left, if the keepers thereof confent not. And although they may be gotren and taken away as a Robbery from those keepers, yet these keepers have an Art whereby they can change these treasures, in this way gained, into a vile and base matter, as into earth, clay, dung, and fuch-like things, (as I have feene by examples:) wherefore when any fuch transmutations happen, we are not therefore to despaire in our mindes, although we find nothing like either Gold or filver, neither would any one fuppose any such thing to be there. We ought therefore to fly to the holy Scripture, which faith thus, God fhall judge the world by fire; and in the Pialmes thus, F 4 Gold

Gold and filver are tryed in the fire, and are found pure and cleane : wherefore in any fuch transmutations, the fire ought to be the judge; the proceeding in the tryal thereof, ought to be after the fame manner, as the refining and separating of minerals and Metals; And by this meanes, it will be forced of necessfury to return to the fame effence which it had before.

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There is another thing remarkeable in these kindes of transmutations; for somtimes the diggers are deluded, and there are found oftentimes pots of earth, full of brafs, ridiculous things and matter, as bones, egge-shells, pieces of wood, and fuch things, which have been buryed there many. years before. And they that have found the same, have supposed it to be the true treasure, Gold or Silver, and to have been changed by the evil Spirits; which is falle. For treasure found suddenly and unsought for, cannot be changed by the Spirits, but remaineth in the fame fubfance which it had before. Therefore these chings are not to be accounted a transmutation, but rather a vexation: for fomtime these vexers of men do bury fuch things, that they which feeke after the treasure might labour in vaine: Therefore fuch things are not to be regarded, which are of no worth, and may eafily be known by the lightness of their weight; But if they be of a heavy and ponderous body, like to a Mineral or Mineral fand, there may an experiment thereof be made by fire.

That we may omit nothing that may conduce hereunto, we will adde also this objection.

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Some may aske, How comes it to pals that Treafure is fomtime eafily found which is not fought after ? The caufe whereof we may suppose to be this. Those Spirits which are the keepers of treasures, do best know the mindes, thoughts, and cogitations of men : therefore because they know, that men have not any thoughts or will to dig or feeke after any treasures in such a place, they give no diligence to keepe the iame, neither do they sulpest it; whereby it comes to pais, that it is eafily taken from them. It happeneth to them, as it doth to those men who fuddenly get fome prey from their enemies, they not thinking of them, whereby the are cafily overcome, or spoiled by them. There are two caules chiefly why treasures are so greedily sought after by men. The first is the Coverou!nels of them who thirst after riches; & the other, that those places where the treasures are might be afterwards made habitable, secure, safe, and quiet from being infefted or molefted with fuch Spirits. For there are at this day many ancient houles and Castles which are inhabitable, by reason of these kinde of Spirits : and the chiefe cause thereof is, that there are great treasures hid about these places. In those places where fuch things happen, it is chiefly necessary that great care be taken in the digging thereabout; not fo much for the money and treasure, as that the place may again be made quiet and habitable, When any one goeth about this worke with diligent digging, one of these things common-ly happens; either the treasure is found, or carried

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carried deeper in the earth, or removed by the keepers to fome other place; as visions in pure Christals have often shewn, and as they have told the diggers: I now see many *Pygmies*, take the treasure quite away. Credit ought to be given hereunto, and the digging to cease.

It is further to be known, by how much the greater noifes are heard about the place, and fights and visions seen, by so much greater the treasure is to be judged to be, and nearer to the superficies of the earth.

CHAP. VIII.

Of those that are possessed of malignant Spirits, and of the Devil.

A Fter what manner men are posses and overcome by the Devil, the Aposse Peter largely writeth and declareth unto us : But that the words of his admonition may be understood according to the true fence thereof, a listle exposition is needful: For the Aposse briefly and summarily comprehendeth the whole matter in two words, to wit, fassing and prayer : These feem to be very little and light things at the first sight; nevertheless they are of very great Moment, and signifie very many things, if they be considered rightly and attentively : When therefore the Aposse Peter doth searness of moniss is a search of the searce of the search of the moniss is a search of the searce of the searce of the searce of the moniss and searce of the se

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your enemy the Devil goeth about as a raging Lion, seeking whom he may devoure; Afterwards he concludeth, that by faith we may be able to refift the Devil; therefore *Peter* would have us to understand his first word of Sobriety, so, as if he should say, Beware of all kinde of gluttony and drunkenness.

For drunkenness is the fountain and original of all evils and vices, which are acted and compleated by drunkards through the perfwalions of the Devil : wherefore observe a mean in mear and drinke, left your hearts be troubled and burdened therewith ; for the Devil is alway prefent, although invisible; he is a Spirit, and understandeth all Arts, and can be in what place he will throughout the Circuit of the whole earth : he is the author and Actor of all evil and wickedness which is done by men in the whole earth: he is as watchful over mankinde, as a Cat is over a moule : wherefore he feduceth you unawares. when you have filled your felves with wine ; and then filleth up all vices in you: he then compaffeth you about with his fnares and bonds, as the hang - man doth evil-doers and malefactors, untill he hath killed them; to also doth he with those that are drunke; belieging them with Inares and Temptations, untill he either hath destroyed their bodyes, or brought them into despair.

Take heed to your felves therefore, Oh you Epicures and drunkards, and alfo Souldiers, who are always filled with wine night and day. Therefore a fouldier that fo overchargeth himfelf with meat

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or drinke, ought to be accounted brutish as swine, seeing both of them are Ignorant and uncertain of the time of their death, or how soone they may be flaine.

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This is the meaning of the first word of St. Peter of Sobernessnow we come to understand what he meaneth by watching.

By watching Peter feemeth to understand, as if he should fay, Walke in uprightness and justice; be of good courage, not faint-hearted ; calt away all evil thoughts and cogitations, and all Phantafies of the Devil, that such Imaginations may not have any place with you; For hereby many have been overwhelmed and belieged by the devil, the reason whereof hath been their own wicked and evil thoughts and Imaginations, Therefore relinquish and cast them all away, and have God always before your eyes; pray unto him, and let him be onely in your thoughts; make your felves like unto him and his children, and then he will fend you his holy Spirit, who will guard you, rule you, and declare the wonderful workes of his mercy by you, as he hath done by Paul and all the other Apostles, who have been all after this manner preferved by his holy Spirit; follow them therefore, and exclude and cast away the Devil and all evil cogitations, and wicked thoughts, wherewith we may allo feduce and deceive our felves, and thereby attract and draw the devil into us, and be corporally befieged and poffeffed by him, and fo come into desperation, that we may destroy our ownlives; even as did Judas, Achitophel, and. Thus many others,

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Thus much of watching, & the interpretation thereof, which Peter would have to be underlood thereby. For by watching he doth not mean abfinence from the bed and fleep, as the Carthufians and other Monasterias do teach and observe; for God created and ordained reft and fleepe, and first suffered it to enter into Adam. Wherefore every one ought to fleepe in due season, as much as his nature requireth, &c.

Laftly, note how Peter concludeth and confirmeth his word from God, laying, Let us refift the devil by faith; as if he should fay, Do not in any wife flicke or flumble at the word of God, or doubt of his mercy; do you not burden your conscience, nor trouble your hearts; do not periwade your felves that God regardeth you not, or that he is forgetful of you; or that he accounteth you unworthy of his mercy, fo that you ought not to come unto him, becaule you have acted against his Divine will, or have broken his commandments, and committed many fins : But rather, firmly believe his word, that Chrift would not the death of a finner, but rather that he should be converted, and live : Alfo, that he came into the world becaufe of our fins, that he might take them from us upon himfelf; which alfo he hath done: there are many fuch comfortable words to be found in the Holy Scriptures, which ought to be propoled to fuch perfons as are weake in their faith, for their comfort and confolation: After this manner a man relifteth an evil conficience and the Devil. fo that he is freed from them, and not tempted any more. Of

CHAP. IX.

Of the manner of delivering them that are possel by evil Spirits, and the great abuse which hitherto hath been committed by many, in such kinde of business.

Now to come to speake of the driving away of evil Spirits; it is to be known, that very few fince the times of Chrift and his Apofiles have rightly been driven away. For they knew not how to use any other meanes but Ceremonyes and Conjurations, wherewith they endeavored to expel the malignant Spirits and the devil ; whereas this is altogether a false foundation, and by no meanes to be followed or imitated. Although fometimes fome have been delivered by this way, and the devil hath been driven from them; neverthelefs it hath not been done, neither can it be done without loss: Like as if a Prince would vanquish some Country or City, with the Sword, this he could not poffibly do without fome apparent damage and loss to that place. A common proverb hereby cometh to minde, which faith, That he that cannot get good words from good men, shall much lefs wrett them from evil men, although they be compelled by force: the more evil is to befeared, as by examples is too often feen to come to pais. Therefore that opinionated power is to be relinquilhed AND LA STATE OF SPACE

linquifhed which is ufed in Ceremonies and Conjurations. But you ought to expell wicked Spirits as Chrift and his Apoffles did, and no other way: But if you do otherwile, you undertake great Labours against the Devil: for certainly the Devil is forced through great difficulty to go out of men, and feeketh all iniquities and wicked occasions to flay, and retain them in his power. But when he feeth that he can no longer flay, and remain in the posses forced to go out, then he require th power and licence to enter into fome other man, or beast, or into fome other place : which if he be permitted, there followeth a greater loss thereupon.

Therefore there is no other place to be permitted or affigned unto him, but helt, from whence he cometh, and which God hath ordained for him, and caft him inro; that it may not happen, as we have an example (as we faithfully believe) when Chrift permitted the devil which he caft out of the man, to enter into the herd of fwine, which no fooner had the devil entred into them, but they were drowned in the Sea. Therefore they are in no wile to be permitted to enter into any other men, lest suddenly after they deprive them of their lives, as they did these fwine: Neither are they to be permitted to go into any Rivers, lakes, or ponds ; which if it fhould be done, they will drown many men therein, and draw them into the deepe under those waters; and will deride them as a fool doth his mafter with his fingers; and therewith the devils are more delighted then before:neither ought

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ought they to have any power given them, or to their defires to go into any houle or Caffle ; for they will perperually poffers it, and will foreigne there, that no body will any more be able to dwell or inhabit in that place, but they will alway be inhabitable, as many both houfes and Caffles are in many Countries, which are left defolate for this very caufe ; many whereof I could name in this place, but I pafs them by, to avoyd prolixity : let Satan therefore aske what he will, where, or to what place he would go, nothing elfe ought to be granted to him, then to return into hell, which God ordained for him, and thruft him into: from whence he came into the man, and into which he ought to enter when he goeth out of the man, &c.

Alfo if the devil shall cause the man to speake many vaine trifles, we ought not to answer thereunto, or to speake much with him: But if any one will speake with him, let him say, I command thee, Oh thou unclean Spirit, by the word, power and virtue whereby thou wert cast out by Chrift & his A possibles, that thou go out of this man, &c. He is no other way to be conjured; neither are these words to be taken for a Conjuration, but for an answer, by which alone he is not cast out: but this is first to be done, to wit, to watch and pray; for Christ faith, This kinde is onely to be cast out by failing and prayer with faith.

Wherefore it is chiefly neceffary to induce and force such as are thus possel, to prayer; though it be very difficult to be done, because the devil so Ruleth their tongues, that he suffereth

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them not to pray : Therefore there must be prayers made before them; and if they will not pray with and after those that are praying, they must be more sharply dealt withall; That is to fay, the poffested must be fast bound both his hands and feete, and afterwards let some other man lie across over them , and shew himfelf to be very angry with them, and feverely compel them to prayer: but he ought to pray before-them, and to exhort them to pray after him the fame words. By this meanes fuch people may be induced to pray, when they cannot be brought to it by any other meanes ; which ought to be continued day by day, and the devil will go' out of them and leave them. This shall fusice to have fpoken concerning the caffing out of uncleane and evil Spirits, becaule I am restrained to use brevity in other places,

Снар. Х.

Of Tempests

T Hat we may now come to speak of the original of Tempests, & how they may be expelled away; Also how and by what meanes any one may preferve himself and his from Thuoder, lightning and haile: We shall declare in the first place, that all Tempests do proceed from the four Capital windes, viz. the East, South, West, and North : Then from the Centre of both, G that

that is to lay, of the Aire and Firmament, there are no tempelts can arife; But from the four Fountaines before ipoken of, which comes chiefly to be confidered.

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Wherefore he that defires to preferve his goods, Houle, Lands, garden, field, meadow, and fuch things from all manner of thunder, haile and Tempeft; he ought first to know these things, whereby he may also know how to affimilate inferiours to Superiours. We will therefore in this place briefly declare the original of all Tempests.

The original of competts is certainly nothing elfe, but the appearance of Spirits ; and lightning or corrulcation preceding, is the prefence of them : whereby it may be certainly known, whether those tempests will pass away with or without danger; and that after this manner is to be understood ; to wit, as a stranger will not enter into any ones house, unless first he speake, so these Spirits do not appeare unto us without fpeaking first. But their voice is thunder, which as we see immediately follows every flash of lightning. Also if a stranger should suddenly fly into the house of another, where he is not known; it seems to fignifie no good, but evil rather; either he himself is prosecuted by others, or else brings fome damage to them. So likewife are we to understand of the lightning of heaven ; the more quick it comes, the more dangerous it is, for commonly fome Thunder-bolt followes. It is therefore very neceffary to know how every one may defend and fave himfelf herefrom, that he fall not into

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into fome place that he would not, or receive fome other hurt : the Ringing of Bells do availe nothing in these cases; although I do not reject them, especially in such tempests as are caused by Magicians inchantments, by realon of the Spirits by them raifed in the Aire. For the Spirits do love filence and quietness, whereby it comes to pais that great noises, as the founds of bells and Trumpers, do partly diminish and difperfe tempests by them stirred up : But in Thunders and haile they do no good, as the Monks and Sacrificers have to their loss too often found. And for this caule they used ceremonies, wherewith they feduced the Vulgar and common people, perswading them that besprinkling places with holy water (as they call it) preferved them lafe from Thunder and haile ; likewife by burning holy candles, or some palme, or other herb by them fanctified, or with the perfume of Frankincenie, or Myrrhe of these facrificers they were preferved fecure.

O thou fool, and unwife facrificer and Monk, who art hitherto Ignorant of these things; and understandest them not, in this place thou mays be taught the contrary; how that MalignantSpirits are not driven away with sweet perfumes, but are mightily delighted therwith, and do run more freely & swiftly to them, then to stinking smells; whether they be good Spirits or evil. But if in stead of Frankincense and Myrthe, you had taught to have made a sumigation of Assa for a first are, you might therewith drive away both good and evil Spirits : For the good odour of Frankincense H 2 and

and Myrth is nothing elfe but the facrifice of the Spirits, wherewith we attract and draw them unto us. But of this we have spoken enough.

Now to return to that which we intended to write of and first, how any place may be preferved from Thunder and haile : note therefore, that to place a prefervative in the centre of a houfe, garden, or field, &c. availeth not at all ; but at the four Angles, East, West, South, and North ; then the place shall be secured: as a building set upon four Pillars is more ftrong and firme then that which is founded onely upon one, which is fet in the middle of the centre, or fome other place : this is more eafily overthrown by the winde or Spirits. Now the materials which belong to this prefervative, and of which these four pillars are made, note that they confift of fimple bodies, every one whereof is fusicient, and hath ftrength and virtue in it self for the effects before spoken of: As Mugwort, St John's wort, Perewincle, Celandine, Rue, Devils bir, and many fuch herbs and roots, and especially if they be gathered and taken in the right influence.

There are also other things of far greater firength and vertue's as Coral, Azoth ; and one of the Characters before spoken of being drawn in a certain table, or ingraven : In these three things is a great secret against all Inchantments and workes of witches and the Devil himself. In which prefervatives we may trust in our greatest necessities.

CHAP.XI.

Of the great abuse of the Magicke Art by them that use it for Negromancy and Witch-craft.

THe Magicke Art in it felf, is the most fecret and occult science of all supernatual things in the world : That those things which are impossible to be searched out by humane reasons, by this Art, to wit, Magick, it may be found out and known : wherefore it is the most occult and fecret wifedom; and reasoning against it, is nothing elfe but extream folly. It were therefore very neceffary that the Divines would learn to know fomething of this Art, and be experienced in Magick what it is; and not fo unworthily, without any ground at all, to call it Witchcraft. The Magical science were very profitable for them to know, feeing they will undertake to be the Masters and teachers of the holy Scriptures, and perswade themselves to be fo : Not that I would have them use the Magical Art, or operate any thing by it; but to be expert therein, and to know the virtues and effects thereof, for the high and great mysterious fecrets which are hidden in the holy Scriptures, delivered by the Apofiles, Prophets, and Chrift himfelf; and which we by our humane reason cannot understand nor fearch our.

What Divine that is Ignorant of Magicke, G 3 can

can cast out the Devil, drive away or binde a Spirit, or that can call one unto him, and command him to come ? or that which is far lefs, can he heale the fick, or administer any other help to him by his faith alone? I wil be filent of his remo-ving a mountain into the Sea. There followeth then that faith whereof Chrift speaketh, of which they understand neither much nor little : Neverthelefs they make a great fhew and profession thereof with their mouthes, and do teach and speake much thereof; but themselves know not how to make proofe thereof, or to give any figne thereof, by their faith, whereby it may be faid that they understand this faith, and to make ule of it in the proofe thereof. But if any one should come, who by his faith and Magicke should perform a good figne, you having not the reason of knowing whether it be good or evil, will forthwith call him a Negromancer and Witch, because he hath done fomething above your reason and humane wildom; when you your felves cannot tell how to difcerne a Negromancer or Witch, from a Magician.

Magicke is therefore a most neceffary and pure Art; not defiled nor corrupted with any Ceremonies or Conjurations, as Nigromancy : For in Magicke there is no use of Ceremonies, Confecrations, Conjurations, Blessings or Curses; but of faith alone whereof Christ speaks, faying, that by it we shall be able to remove Mountains and cast them into the Sea; And to compel, loose, and binde all Spirits : This is the true foundation and Instrument of Magicke. Truely

Truely therefore it is a thing chiefly neceffary to looke into this ART, that it be not turned into superflition and abuse, and to the destruction or damage of men ; and hereby it is made Nigromancy, and Witch-craft; and at length, not undefervedly, so called by all men, becaufe Witches and Sorcerers have violently intruded themselves into the Magicke Art, like Swine broke into a delicate Garden. So is Magicke corrupted and made Nigromancy by these perfidious men ; wherefore it hath not undefervedly been burnt in the fire with these Witches and Sorcerers. For these kinde of men are the most nocent and hurtful, and the worst enemies to mankinde, that they have not worfe enemies in all the world, which profecute them with a more deadly hatred : from a prefent publique enemy, and corporal perfecuter, who endeavoreth to invade us with the most cruel weapons, Guns, or Darts ; we may beware of fuch a one, or take up Arms against him for our defence, with Brigandines or Darts, Oc. or elle a man may carry in his house, and keep himself, fuffering none to enter in but his Friends. Bur of these Witches and Sorcerers, no man can beware or defend himielf, because against this kind of Enemies of God and men, no Weapons, Coats of Mayl or Brigandines will help, no shutting of doors, or locks; for they penetrate through all things, and all things are open unto them. And if any one were inclosed in Towers of Iron or Brais, he would not thereby be fecured from these enemies; Although in their own proper bodies G4

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bodies they feldom bring hurt to any one, but raife up, and fend Spirits unto them, by their corsupt Faith, and hurt them in iome part of their bodies, although they are absent from them an hundred miles diftance; they either finite, wound, or kill them, although no outward and external wound can be seen appear : because they cannot hurt the outward man, but only the internal fpirir. Wherefore no Coats of Mayl can defend them, be they never fo good; but they must put on other weapons and fortifications, to wit, the Armor of Faith: This is the true way, and then let him be clothed with a Linen garment, the wrong end turned upwards : and after that hath been often worn, thou shalt be more safely delivered, than if thou wert armed and girt with all manner of weapons.

Although there are many preservatives which will keep and defend men from all these Fascinations and Witchcrafts which are wrought by the arifing of these evil Spirits, such as are Coral, Azoth, and the like, which being used according to their due use and order, will well preferve from these enormities before spoken of. For the prevention and prefervation from them is eafie, but the cure is difficult; nevertheless it is possible: But in fuch cafes, the proceeding thereunto muft be magical and supernatural : From thence sprung that faying which some use, That none can better help the bewitched, than them that hurt them : This is a true faying which cannot be contradisted : but they which use it, understand not the Caufe of this thing, neither can they give any réason and the second

reason thereof, why Witches do best of all, most happily, readily, and surely help, and Cure the bewitched: Therefore of this thing you shall be here sufficiently instructed.

Some Witches make and form Images in the form and likeness of some man which they propole to themselves, and conceive in their own minds; and do stick a nail in the fole of his foot, and after this manner hurt the man, that he invisibly feeleth the pain of a nail in his foot, and is so tormented therewith, that he is not able to go, until the nail is pulled out of the foot of the Image; which being drawn away, the man is healed: which no man knoweth better how to do, than he that fixed the nail in the Image; nor where it was fixed, or what the Cause of the Difease was.

It oftentimes also cometh to pass, that after the same manner a nail is somtimes by these witches fixed in the teeth of the Image of the man, to that afterwards he cannot take any reft in his teeth, unless the nail be taken away, or his teeth drawn out : In like manner are nails struck into any other members of the Image by these arch-Sorcerers, and hereby they hurt men without making any impression or signe thereof upon their skin.

Oftentimes also it so happeneth to men, that there arile Tumors in their heads or elsewhere about their bodies, which are like Pushes; or skycolour spots, that appear suddenly and vex men in their bodies, as if they had been beaten with knotted Ropes: to whom any such accident hap-

happeneth without any visible blow or bruise to be perceived; he will not judge any otherwise, but that he is smitten by these Images.

It is too often feen to fall out, that a man fometimes loseth an Eye suddenly, or is struck quite blind; or deaf in one, or both Ears; dumb, or some imperfection in his speech; crooked, lame, or dieth; all which accidents are wrought by Witches, through the divine permission: All which are Magical acceptions and torments, and are made and completed by the Ascendants.

In these Cales the Physicians ought to take heed, and be advised, that when they perceive fuch kinds of Diseases to be supernatural, that then they do not judge them to be natural Difeases, and so think to Cure them with their common Apothecaries Medicaments : For thereby they will reap nothing but difgrace, which often happens to many of them : It is a crofs (fay they) or affliction by God laid upon them, which no Physitian can help. Oh you Quackfalvers, it is not as you think, but indeed it is a chastisement, by the permiffion of God, wrought by Witches and evil men; wherefore the Phyfitian ought to confider the Signs, whereby he may know, and judge of the Difease; and thereby may inform himfelf which way to effect the Cure thereof : And Medicines are to be used, and applied thereunto.

In the first place it is necessary that he ask the Patient, How, and in what manner the Disease sook him, or happened unto him; what was the

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the original of the evil, Whether it were occafioned by any fall, blow, thruft, bruile; or if any other natural Caule can be perceived ; or that there be any Flux, or inward corruption of blood: but if none of these signs appear, then let him again demand of the Patient, Whether he hath any body in suspition that is an enemy, or one not withing well to him, that might be a Witch? If he answer that he hath some mistrust of any fuch, then he shall judge that it hath happened to him as is above declared. Therefore it is molt necesfary for the Physician to understand rightly after what manner he is to deal with the Patient, if he desire to be perfect in this art. But the Ancients have not written at all any thing concerning this kinde of Cure, neither Galen nor Avicenna, nor any other; we shall therefore lay down the manner of the Cure in Order, which follows.

They who are bewitched, cannot be Cured any better, than by hurting again the fame place afflicted; that is, by making (through Faith and imagination) fuch a like member as is hurr, or else a whole Image out of Wax, which he shall either anoint or binde up with Plaisters, where the Tumors, Signs, or Spots be, is a present help for that perfon in whose name it shall be made; and the pain shall cease, &c. But if he be so bewitched, that he is in danger to lose an eye, his hearing; or be impedited in the Generative faculty of his privy Members, in his Speech, or hath his Members made crooked or wreathed awry ; then let there be made an Image of the whole body of Wax, with a firm Faith, upon which

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which Image let the intent of your imagination be firmly fixed; and afterwards let the whole Image be confumed with fire in due order. Make no wonder that people bewitched are thus eafily Cured: neither be like the Sophifters of the Academies, who fcoff and deride at fuch things; and fay, That they are impoffibilities, and againft God and Nature, because they are not taught in their Schools.

It follows then, fince they are true, That a Phyfitian ought not to reft only in that bare knowledge which their Schools teach, but to learn of old Women, Egyptians, and fuch-like perfons; for they have greater experience in fuch things, than all Academians.

We come to fpeak also of the Dartings and Jaculations of all Witches, as the Inchanters and Witches do call them ; when they afflict any man, that they infert alkes, hairs, feathers, briftles of Hogs, fins of Fishes, and fuch like things into the foot, or fome part of the body, without any opening of the skin.

But how, or after what manner this is done, we shall not here speak of; left if it be known to some, it may be by them made use of to do evil; wherefore we shall pass it over, it being only neceffary to write of the manner of the Cure, that the same likewise may be effected without opening of the skin, and such griefs taken away. The way and use of the Ancients in such kinde of Cures, is especially to be avoided, who used to lance the part affected with Razors, about the centre thereof, and that very deep, where there

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are no hairs, nor any thing elfe to be found ; and by that way of proceeding, do afflist the Parients with most intolerable torments, as if they were racked in the hands of the hangman : for by this kinde of Remedy, very few are Cured, but many have thereby loft their lives. Wherefore this proceeding is quite to be left, and a better to be chosen : which is : Let some quantity, the whole, or half, much or little, of the like injaculated matter, which may be found and buried either in an Elder or Oak, and fixed with a wedge towards the East; which being done, there needs not any greater labor, for then that which remains may be extracted from the body, and the Cure will follow without using any other Remedy : But it will be otherwife, if the extracted matter be not placed in a right place; whatfoever it be, it causeth hurt, and diminisheth not the injaculated matter. Wherefore it were to be wished, that it might be extracted from the body of man, without labor or pain, without making any incition, combustion, or opening thereof : Ir is therefore especially to be noted, that the same ought to be done by the virtue of the Magnes, (which attracteth all bewitched matter to it felf:) fuch as is Oak-leaves, Celandine, Azoth, and powder of Coral : which if any one of them be by himself bound and fastned about the Centre, in 24 hours it will extract from the body all fuch matter, as by any such means of Witchcraft is injaculated therein.

I fhall only add this one thing, which is a common faying, used by many to fay, I am an enemy

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to, and hate fuch Witches and Sorcerers; wherefore I am fure they cannot hurt me : And this is firmly believed by fuch kinde of faithlefs and ignorant men, that those Witches and Sorcerers that they hate ; can do them no hurt ; but only fuch as they love, and give fomthing to, Ge. But this is false: for whosever they are that are their enemies, do also give them thereby an occasion to use hatred and entity towards them ; and from that Spring at last arises the Perfecution, according to the manner, power, and proprieties of the enemies. But if we would result them that they cannot hurt us, we must do it by Faith ; for that confirms and strengthens all things, raifeth up, and casteth down, and performeth all things.

The end of Occust Philosophy, of Paracellus.

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PARACELSUS Of the Mysteries of the Signes of the Zodiack :

Being the Magnetical and Sympathetical Cure of Difeafes, as they are appropriated under the Twelve Signes ruling the parts of the Body.

The Prologue.



T is without doubt, that many will be much rawished with admiration, when they see these my Writings brought into the light, because of the admirable effects & vertues which

are found in Metals, being first rightly and duely

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duly prepared with the hand and art : which among many people, are held and accounted to be superstitious and wicked operations, and against nature; that they are idolatrous operations, and that the help of the Devil is used to bring them to perfection. They fay, How can it be polfible, that Metals being engraven upon only with Characters, Letters and Words, fhould have any fuch power, unlefs they were prepared through the Graft and Affistance of the Devil? To these we Anfwer, I hear you give Credit to them, and do believe that they have power and virtue, being prepared by the help of the Devil, and do operate through him; And are you not able alfo to believe that God, who is the Creator of the whole Work of Nature, hath as much power in Heaven, and also that he giveth power and virtue to those operations in Metals, Herbs, Roots, Stones, and fuch like things ? But in your judgment you feem to make the Devil more wife and powerful, than the only Omnipotent Lord God, who of his great Mercy, hath Created all Metals, Herbs, Roots, Stones, and all things whatfoever, that live, or move, in, or upon the Earth, Water and Air; and hath endued

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endued them with their feveral degrees of virtue, for the benefit and use of mankind : It is also most certain, and approved by experience evidently, That the Changes and Mutations of time, have great and powerful firength and operation; and that chiefly in Metals, which are made in a certain determinate time, as it is manifest to many, and very well known to us by fundry experiences. No man likewife can teach that Metals are dead fubstances, or do want life; seeing their oyls, falt, fulphur, and quinteffence are the greatest Prefervatives, and have the greatest strength and virtue to reftore and preferve the life of man, before all other Simples, as we shall teach in all our Remedies affigned thereunto : Certainly if they had not life, how could they help Difeases, and reftore the decayed Members of the Body, by putting life, and ftirring up corporal vegeta-tion in them e as in Contractures, the Stone, Small pox, Dropfie, Falling fick . nefs, Phrenzy, Gout, and feveral other Difeales, which for brevities fake I omit to mention. Therefore I fay, That Metals, Stones, Roots, Herbs, and all other Fruits have life in them, though of divers kinds, according to their Creation and growth, and

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The Prologue.

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and the due observation of the time contingent thereunto. For the times have in them fingular power and virtue; which manifestly appeareth, and may be proved by fundry Arguments, which we shall not here produce, fince they are so commonly known. For it is not our intent here to treat of things that are so cleerly known; but of more weighty and undifcerned fecrets, which to sence feem contrary.

Characters, Letters, and Signes, &c. have feveral virtues and operations ; wherewith alfo the nature of Metals, the condition of Heaven, and the influence of the Planets, with their operations, and the fignifications and proprieties of Characters, Signes, and Letters, and the obfervation of the times, do concur and agree together. Who can object that these Signs and Seals have not their virtue and operations, one for infirmities in the head, being prepared in his time; another for the fight; another for gravel in the Reins and Stone, dr. but every one is to be prepared in his own proper time, and helpeth fuch and fuch infirmities, and no other ; as drink is to be taken within the body, and not otherwise ? but all this is to be done by means, by the help and affiftance of the Father

Father of all Medicines, our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Savior.

But if any one shall object, that Words and Characters have no virtue; and fay as well as others, That they are of no more power than a bare Mark, or naked Crofs or Signe; Alfo, that ono yourse, hath no more power in the Greek tongue, than in the German, but only fignifies the death of a Serpent, or fome fuch thing : Let him tell me, who believeth fuch things, from whence it comes to pafs, That Serpents in Helvetia, or Suevia, do understand these Greek words, Ofii, ofija, ofii; fince the Greek tongue is not fo vulgar in those Countries, that venemous worms should understandit, or in time learn it ? How should they come to understand them, or in what Univerfitie have they learned them, that as foon as ever they hear thefe words, they will immediately ftop their cares with their tayles, that they may not hear them again ? For no fooner do they hear these words, but immediately they lie still, contrary to their natures, not hurting, or offering to bite or caft any venome at any man; and afterwards if they hear any man to approach towards them, they fuddenly fly into their holes. If thou doft fay H 2

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The Prologue.

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fay that nature doth effect this, it is the fame which I did expect thou fhouldeft anfwer: but if Nature worketh this upon a Serpent, why doth fhe not the fame among all other Greatures ? But if you fhould fay, That the noife of the mans voice effecteth it, and that thereby the Serpents are terrified and flupified; or that it is done by any power in the man; why then do they not in the fame manner lie ftill when a man maketh a far greater noife, either crying out, or difchargeth a Gun, or the like ?

CharaGers and Seals have likewife in them wonderful virtue, which is not at all contrary to nature, nor fuperfitious: Alfo, if you fay that words are of no effect, but as the bare voice of men; I fay on the contrary, if you write the fame words in Parchment, or Paper, in a felected time, and put it upon a Serpent that is taken, in what manner you will, he will remain and lie ftill, as if you had fpoken the fame words.

Neither is it any wonder, that Medicines can help men not taken into the body, but only hanged about the neck as Seals : For it is common to the Bladder with Cantharides; That it turneth his Urine into

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into Blood ; that holdeth Cantharides clofe in his hand, the Bladder holding the Urine, and containing it that it cannot pals out of the Body, the hand being held far from the Body.

Some Creatures do retain the fame virrue after they are dead, as I prove by the Bird called the Kings Fifter, whole skin being taken off from his carcale, and being dried, and hanged up upon a nail, will caft his feathers many years, and new ones will grow again; and that not only for one or two yeers, but many yeers one after ano. ther

But if you further enquire, out of what Author or Writer I read of these virtues, or where I learned fuch experience; I anlwer you Sophisters and Contemners of the Gifts of God, that very Nature her felf demonstrated before your eyes, doth far excel all the Authors and Writers of the world. I pray tell me which of your Authors or Writers taught the Bear, when his fight is dimmed by reason of the abundance and superfluity of his blood, to go to a stall of Bees, which by their stinging him, pierce his skin, and cause an effusion of the superfluous blood ? What Physi. tian prefcribed the herb Distany to be medicine

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cine for the Hart ? or who taught the Ser. pent the virtue of Briony and Dragonwort ? who taught the Dog to take Grafs for his Cordial and Purge ? And who prescribed the falt Sea-water to the Stork for a Clyster ? Did you teach this knowledge to them ? or do not they teach you ? The fame might I speak of infinite other Animals, that know naturally the Cure of their own Discases. What ! Have the Bruit-beasts taught the Medicinal Art : If you fay, It's a Natural inftinct, and that Nature teacheth them, fo fay I too. If Nature hath infused fo much reason into Bruit-beafts, how much more should men learn thereby, who are made according to the Image of God, the Creator of all things; and are indued with reafon from God, to confider and contemplate fuch things ?

Alfo to fay that things outwardly applied, and not fubftantially entring into the body, cannot Cure any Difeafes, is falfe : For the Sun, which giveth us light, warmth, fplendor, and infufeth life into all things, penetrateth into the most occult and close Mansions of the Earth; and doth vivifie and quicken all things that lie under the earth, even to the centre thereof. For

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For who can deny that in Spring-time, especially, the Sun penetrateth into the most fecret places of the earth, giving heat and warmth thereunto, when it thines only upon the upper part thereof ? From whence the roots of all things therein receive juyce, ftrength, and life? and why therefore may not the splendor of Nature, and the influences of the Heavens, Stars, Planets, and other means which we use to extract out of Metals, Herbs, Stones, and fuch like things, give their virtue into the bodies of men, and penetrate into the inner and private members thereof ? as into the Nervs, Veins, and other internal Defects lurking in the flesh and blood of men, and have been there a long time growing. Dileales, Infirmities, and Accidents, are divers; fo likewife are the feveral Cures thereof to be opposed to them according to their qualities, in their peculiar dayes and times : Against which alfo, Metals do beit of all help; being prepared and used in due time and means : As if I should undertake to Cure the Leprofie with Gold; what should hinder but that an Oyl made thereof may Cure it by Unation ? Alfo, if I should anoint the Small Pox with Oyl of Mercury, do you think H A

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think I am able to Cure them with this Mercury : without doubt; especially if I observe a fitting time for this purpole, without which last means, all anointings are in vain, although the fick were bathed in Oyl of Mercury : But in fuch Diseafes where the Mercurial medicines are not fufficient, we ought then to use other remedies : which unless I should do, having a due respect to the observation of time, not only the Unctions, and all labor besides, will be vain and fruitless, but they will bring the Patient into a worfe condition : for it is most certain, that Diseafes come to. men for the most part from the power and influences of the Stars upon the bodies of men, yet not fo fuddenly that the fame can presently be perceived, like a stripe, or the Falling fickness. But they do encrease in process of time by little and little as it were a distillation, as oyl causeth water to wax fat by drops falling into it. A man may alfo perceive his own defects, by the fhrinking or decaying of his Members, lols of Apperite to meat and drink, pain, Gr. according to the condition and property of every Difease, the operations of the Stars, and the accidents by the Air, prepared and attracted upon us. · . . 13 ite. In PARA-



PARACELSUS Of the Mysteries of the Signes of the Zodiack :

Being the Magnetical and Sympathetical Cure of Difeafes, as they are appropriated under the Twelve Signes ruling the parts of the Body.

CHAP. I.

Of the Common Griefs of the Head.



He Common Difeafes and Pains of the Head are various: Some proceed from our own proper petulancy, through the excefs of meat and drink; others come from evil vapors ascending from

the Stomach to the Head, and they proceed from feveral

Paracellus of

feveral Causes, which in this place we intend not to treat of; but only of the more grievous Diseases of the Head, which follow.

CHAP.II.

Of the Falling-Evil.

THe first thing to be taken notice of in this Disease, is the figns of the Falling; whether they happen at certain equal times, months, dayes, and hours, and how often ; or whether they be unequal, happening at diverstimes; and whether a little before they fall, the Patients do use to shake and stagger a little, or whether they fall to the ground fuddenly, and unawares: which being perceived, if they fall at certain times and hours, then the Difease doth not take them so suddenly; neither do they presently fall. But if it come at unequal times and hours, the contrary will be seen to happen; to wit, the falling comes upon them unawares. The first kind, to wit, when there is a little shaking and staggering before the fall, is mortal: But if they perceive the fall before it come, the Disease is accounted nor to be fo dangerous, but more Curable; which proceedeth not from Nature, as the first ; nor is not common therewith, wherfore it lefs weakeneth: The first brings Phrensie, and Madnels; but the other is a falling Difease. The Cure of these, is thus : Firft,

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First, Consider in what day, and what hour he Fell the last time, and write it : then see what Planet rules that hour; also the sign and degree of the Patient are to be known.

Then the yeers of the Patient are to be numbred, and his Sex, which allo keep noted in writing; then give this Medicine every day in the morning to drink; which followes,

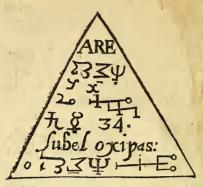
Re of the Spirit of Virriol, Quintessence of Antimony, each 5 drops. Quintessence of Pearle, 4 drops.

Give all these in the morning to the Patient to drink in a little draught of Rose-water, and let him fast four hours afterwards: Let him use this proceeding by the space of 29 dayes; and in the mean time, prepare the Lamen following, made after this manner,

Re of pure Gold, $\frac{2}{3}$ fs. and when the Moon comes to the 12 degree of Cancer, then lignifie the Gold in an Earthen-pot, and then let it be poured out into pure clean water. Afterwards mark when there comes a Conjunction of two Planets in the Heavens, and at that time precifely melt again this Gold, and in the point of the Conjunction, poure in $\frac{2}{3}$ fs. of the most perfect and fine D, that there may be an equal mixture of the \odot and D. When this matter is poured out, and cold, make it into a Plate, that it may be four fingers bredth on both fides; then cut it into the form of a triangle, as appears in this figure. Heate

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Heat this Lamen very hot in the fire, and then let it reft until you find the *Choon* in the fame figne & degree that fhe was in at the time of the coming of the laft fit before :

and in the fame hour, carve and ingrave thefe Signs and Characters, beginning with the Letters as they are fet uppermost, in the Lamen of Gold and Silver. And you must make hafte, that the Figures and Marks be all made and finished in the fame hour, or elfe all your labor is in vain. The figne of the Planet of the hour in which the Fit of the Disease fell, is first to be engraven in the middle of the Lamen, as you may see it is in this foregoing Figure, which was made for James Sentz, Bishop of Salisburgh, now living; who fell in the hour of \mathfrak{P} : Make the reft of the Signes as you see in the Figure, only this excepted, that for a Woman, instead thereof you shall put this Cha-



racter: and under the other the Age of the Patient, as in the Figure you (hall fee 34, fo many yeers old was the faid *James Seitz*. Therefore the number of yeers is to be written to every Difease according to the Age of the Patient. The

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The Figure being now prepared according to the directions; after a Fit cometh, command that his Hair be shaven off from the Crown of his Head, according to the Latitude of the Lamen : Then prefently where he fell and lieth, with art and industry pour some of the Secret before prescribed into his mouth, and so hold him that it may descend into his Stomach; then forthwith apply the Lamen to the place shaven, fo that the Sculpture may touch the naked field, and let it be bound on that it fall not off; which being done, let the Patient be carried to fome place where he may quierly fleep. And after that Fall, without doubt he will never Fall more, although he hath had the Difease 30 yeers : But let him alwayes wear the Lamen about his neck, and shave his Hair at every Months end, in the fame place where they were first shaven.

CHAP. III.

Some other Figures to Preferve the Sight.

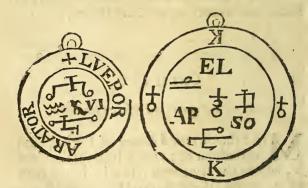
M Ake thee a round Lamen of the beft Lead. in the hour of φ , the D being in the Signe γ , and in the fame hour; to wit, in the hour of φ , engrave the Signes and Letters which you fee written in the following Figure : Afterwards in the hour of \overline{p} make a Copper Lamen of the fame Quantity and Form as the Leaden one; when D is in the figne γ , the Characters which you

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you fee in the Figure, are to be engraven. And then both Figures are to be kept and preferved fo long until q comes into Conjunction with h: and then in the point of the Conjunction both the Figures are to be conjoyned together fo, that the Characters and Signes may mutually touch one another; then clofe them faft with Wax, that they receive no moifture, and few them up in a piece of Silk, and hang it about the Neck of the Patient on the day and hour of φ . This is the beft Remedy to recover the Sight of the Eyes; and to preferve the Eyes from Pain and Difeafes. It prefervet the Sight in old Age, as perfect as it was in youth.

To Preferve the Sight .



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CHAP. IV.

Against Driness in the Brain, and other Diseases in the Head.

TAKE of the following Metals, well refined:

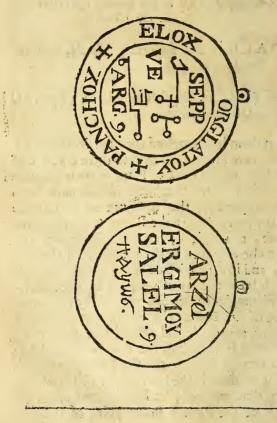
Of Gold, 3 is. Of Silver, 3 ii. Of Copper, 3 i. Of Tynne, 3 iii.

Let them be all melted together in the point of the new Moon ; then pour them out, and of that Mais make a piece of Plate of what Latitude you will: After that these Metals have been melted together, they must not be put into the fire any more. When the Planet 4 is in his own House, to wit, in X, let these Characters and Signes be engraven in the inner-fide of the Money, and in the back-fide of the Money let those words be written which you fee in the following Figure, in the superior part of the Circumference of the Money : then let there be made a Ring of pure Gold, and affixed thereunto when the Moon is declining, for it to be hanged by: it matters not in what day the Ring be made, fo that it be done in the hour of O. This Money being thus prepared, let it be hanged about the Neck of the Patient in the point of the new Moon

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Moon. It is of wonderful operation against all Difeases of the Head, and Brain.

For Diseases of the Brain.



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CHAP.V.

Against the Palfey, a most excellent Secret.

FOr the Confolation of those that are afflicted with the Fits of the Palf. ys to write a Remedy thereof, that not without cause, it may be called my Archidox, seeing it excelleth all other Cures : Although some Ancients have thought (but falsely) that this Diease is incurable. The refore if any one be in any manner taken with this Disease, let him thus do,

R of pure Gold, Zii. of Lead, Z ii.

Both these Metals ought to be most purely réfined. And first, when the Sun fets, going under the Earth, in the same hour (which you shall calculate according to the time of the year) melt the Gold in a new Farthen melting-pot, made and prepared for this purpose. Which being dotie, immediately after the Sun is set, calt the Lead into the Gold, and forthwith pour them out together, for the Lead will be diffolved by the Gold in a moment : Keep this Mais. Afterwards when p is in the 12 degree of the figne Ω , melt again this matter of Θ and b, and it will appear like Bell-metal; to which adde 3 drams of \mathfrak{P} : but let it not be long in melting, but pour it out, and keep it. Then when D comes into the 12 degree

of

Paracellus of

of m, melt this matter again, and caft into it one dram of 4, & prefently pour it out; but caft it into a broad form, because it admits not of any impression neither of the Hammer or Sciffers. Then keep it till \odot enters into the figne γ , which

Against the Palley.

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commonly happens every yeer on the 10 day of March : Then engrave the Characters with the Signes and Words on both fides as you see them drawn in this Figure, and begin to engrave them in the hour of O; and finish them before the end of that hour. It needs not be observed what day the fame be done, only this, that O be in V, as is abovesaid. The Money being thus prepared, is to be kept; And when the Palfey taketh any one, let the time, day, and

hout be diligently enquired of the beginning of the Dilease; and the same hour of that day, let the Signe be hanged about his Neck. This is a great Mystery: but in the mean time let the Aurum Potabile of our description be adminifired to the Patient. CHAP.

Celestial Medicines. III

CHAP. VI.

Against the Stone and Sand in the Reins.

THe Money against the Stone, confists of 4 Metals: to wit, of Gold, Silver, Tynne, and Lead : As followerh.

R of Gold, 3 iii. of Silver, 3 iii. of Tynne, 3 i. of Lead, 3 i. is.

Let all these Metals be melted together in a new Melting-pot for Gold, on Saturday at 10 of the Clock before noon, D increasing; which being melted, caft in Salupeter mixed with Tartar, for this cause only, to make them the more tractable, and easie to be molten and wrought upon. Afterwards, let them be poured out and cast into the form of a Lamen, and let it be cut, and polished, and filed in the hour of z and day of 9; but as yet, let nothing be engraven thereon. Alio, the Ring is not to be forged, that it come not into the fire any more after the melting, but is to be formed with a File : wherefore the Lamen is to be poured out, and cast the larger and broader, that the Ring and Lamen may be both one piece. And if it can be, let the Lamen be so poured out after the melting, that by the mixture of divers Metals, especially of the Lead and Tynne, the brittle matter may evade ; and

Paracelfus of

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and the fubstance remain hard, that it may not be wrought with the Hammer, nor cut with Sciffers. This being done, then look for the Moon ; and in the point of the New Moon, then begin the Sculpture : and make halte, that one fide of the Lamen may be finished in that hour, which is marked with the Letter A. Afterwards, let this Money be fafely kept until fome day of 4, when D is in Afpect with forme good Planet, as 4, 9, or 2 ; then let the Words and Characters be engraven on the other-fide, marked with B, in the hour of \$, as you see them in the following Figure. Then let the Lamen be hanged about the Neck of the Patient that hath the Stone, when the Moon is decreased, on the day and hour of D. The Ring ought to be made of Iron, to which the Lamen is hanged. Let the Patient alfo drink Wine every morning, wherein the faid Seal hath been steeped all night, and afterwards hang it about his Neck again. This doth wonderfully expel the Stone, and Sand or Gravel out of the Reins ; for which thing also Spirit of Roman Vitriel is good to drink.

For the Stone in the Reins.



CHAP,

Celestial Medicines.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the Members of Generation.

The loss of Strength and Virtue in the Members of Generation, is a certain Sympathy proceeding from grois Fatnels, which as a certain Spafma impedites the power of the Members of that place. This happens by divers accidents; fome whereof are natural, others are against nature, by Witchcraft. For the Remedy of the natural Passion, we use this remedy: Let these Words, with the Chara Aters adjoyned, be written in new Parchment, which afterwards is to be bound about the nut of the yard.

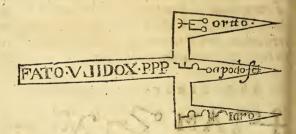
AVGALIRIOR ORALY URAPIA NII

for an and so were

This Writing in Parchment ought to be renewed every day by the ipace of 9 dayes, before Sun-rifing every morning, by binding it, or rowling it with the Writing backwards about the Prepure, and there let it remain night and day; and as often as you renew the Parchment, or change it, let the old-one, which you take off, be burnt to afhes, and let the Patient drink it in 2 draught of warm wine. This is a most excel-

Paracelfus of

lent Remedy, to be had with the leaft coft. But if any one defires to be preferved from these evils, let him wear about his Neck a Lamen of Silver, with the same Words and Signs engraven thereupon: Or if one make a Lamen of Gold, and engrave the same Words and Characters thereupon, it will be far better. But when it happens that this Disease is brought upon any one by Witcheraft, or fome Diabolical Art, wrought by the malice of wicked people; let the Patient take a piece of a Horse-shooe found in the high-way, of which let there be made a Trident-Fork on the day of \mathcal{L} , and hour of h, as you see in this Figure following.



The Fork aforefaid being made, let those Words with their Caracters be engraven upon the Three teeth, as you fee in the Figure. And upon the Handle thereof, those Words and Signs which you fee in the Figure, on Sunday before Sun-rifing : which being done, let the Fork be failed in the ground under a running Stream of Water, fo deep, that the handle may not be feen, and that it cannot be found : by this means, thou fhalt

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shalt be delivered in 9 dayes; and the perfon that hath wrought this milchief u on thee, shall get iomthing himfelf in that place, f om which he shall not so easily be delivered : So we ought to relitt Diabolicall Arts by Nature, as Chrift by the holy Scripture proposed to the Devil in the Wilderneis.

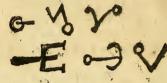
CHAP. VIII

That a Horfe (hall live Sound a long time.

COme will think that I write Witchcraft, or) fome fuch like things; which are far absent from me. For this I certainly affirm, That I write nothing here, which is supernatural, and which is not wrought and effected by the power of nature and Celefial influences; and whereof, for the most part, we are not altogether ignorant. Asthis: Let a Sadler make a Bridle for a Horfe of a Lyons Skin, and upon the Reyns thereof let these Words and Characters following be written in their certain time. And you shall perceive this Horfe to live not like a Horfe, but like a Man; and longer, and his strength not to be abated : So that you do not use him extraordinarily, contrary to his wonted custome. Alfo, according as you apply those Bridly-reins to him, he will live thirty or forty yeers, more or lefe, contrary to the common term of a Horles life. The Bridle is thus to be prepared, that it lerve him

Paracelfus of

him for a Halter, without a Bit. The Leather-Dreffer ought to prepare this Skin in the hour of 4, that is, then to put it into his Pit; which being to prepared, let the Sadler cut the Thongs of it in the hour of O, and afterwards make it into a Bridle when you will. To this Bridle is to be affixed the Lamens following in the hour of I upon the Thong of the Head, made of Tynne.



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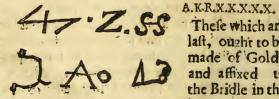
S. U. R. Q. L. R. E.

Upon the Thong. going down from the Fore-head to the Noie, let there

be affixed these which follow, made of Copper. in the hour of D.

47 c.A. y. #. m. SELE.

The following Lamens ought to be made of Silver, in the hour of 4; And affixed to the Bridle in the hour of 4.



These which are last, ought to be made of Gold, and affixed to the Bridle in the hour of J. 3.9.

* a And apply this Bridle to the Herse in the hour of 2, then you shall see with what power Nature

Celestial Medicines.

Nature worketh in Words and Characters, where time is duly observed.

CHAP. IX.

An admirable Oyntment for Wounds.

S Impathy, or Compaffior, hath a very great power to operate in humane things: As if you take Mois that groweth upon a Scull, or Bone of a dead body that hath lain in the Air, to wit,

Take of that Moss, 3 ii. of Man's Grease, 3 ii. of Mummy, and Man's Blood, each 3 is. Lunseed-Oyl, 3 ii. Oyl of Roses, and Bole-Armoniack, each 3 i.

Let them be all beat together in a Morter fo long, until they come to a moft pure and fubril Oyntment; then keep it in a Box. And when any wound happens, dip a flick of wood in the blood, that it may be bloody; which being dryed, thruft it quite into the aforefaid Oyntment, and leave it therein; afterwards binde up the wound with a new Linen Rowler, every morning wafhing it with the Patients own Urine; and it fhall be healed, be it never fo great, without any Plaifter, or Pain. After this manner, you may Cure any one that is wounded, though he be ten miles diffant from you, if you have but his blood.

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It helpeth also other griefs, as the pain in the Teeth and other hurts, if you have affick wet in the Blood, and throft into the Oyntment, and there left. Also, if a Horfes foot be pricked with a nail by a Farrier or Smith, touch a flick with the blood, and thruft it into the Box of Oyntment, and leave it there, it will Cure him. These are the wonderful Gifts of God, given for the use and health of man.

CHAP. X.

The Weapon Oyntment.

There may also an Oyntment be made, wherewith if the Weapons be anointed wherewith a wound is inflicted) the faid wounds shall be cured without pain. This is made as the other, except only $\exists i$. of *Honey*, and $\exists i$. of *Cx-fat* is to be added to this. But because the Weapons cannot alwayes be had, the Wood aforesaid is better.

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CHAP. XI.

Against the Gout.

TAke of Mummy, Mastick, Red Myrrhe, Olibanum, Ammoniacum, Oppopanax, Bdelium, each 3 ii. Vitriol, 16 ii. Honey, 16 ii. Tartar, 3 i. s. Aquavita, gal. iii.

Let them be all Diftilled together into an Oyl. Then take little Flyes, fuch as are bred in the dead Carcaffes of Horfes, and make an Oyl of them, being well bruifed. With which Oyl of the Horfe-flies, mix 3 ii. with 3 iv. of the other Oyl: Thefe two Oyls being well mixed together, let them be Diftilled again, and let this Diftilled Oyl be preferved.

Then prepare the Characters, in manner following.

R of pure Gold, pure Silver, filings of Iron, each 3 i. of Lead, 3 ii.

Let them be all melted together in the hour of the New Moon, by a very firong fire, that the filings of the Iron may be melted. For they will hardly melt, wherefore fome Boras is to be added to them. Then let all the melted matter be poured

Paracelfus of

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poured out together upon a broad imooth stone, that it may make a thin Lamen: for it cannot be wrought with the Hammer asterwards, because of the Iron: asterwards, when h is in Conjunction with δ , in the same hour let the Characters, Words, and Signes of the Lamen be engraven thereupon, like two stamps of a piece of Money ; and let them be finished in that hour.

For the Gonto



Let both the faid pieces of Money be engraven only on one fide, in the hour of the faid conjunction of h and d; and let them be fo kept, that they touch not one another.

Afterwards let there be made a Sigil of pure Gold, not to thick as the other Lamen : when \mathfrak{P} is in Conjunction with \mathfrak{h} or \mathfrak{F} , let the Characters, Signes, and Words be engraven thereon. But note, that the Seals are to be conjoyned together when there is a Conjunction of \mathfrak{P} and \mathfrak{h} : The fecond face of the Golden Seal, mark-

Celestial Medicines.

ed with the number 2, is to be turned against the eneraven face of the superior Seal which hath not the Image of a man, and is marked with the number 4. But if 9 be in Conjunction with Sa then the fecond face of the Seal marked with the number 2, is to be turned apon the face of the upper Seal, which hath engraven upon it the image of a man, and is marked with the number s. And when D comes to the 6 degree of 5 in the fame order as is before thown, let the pieces of Money be both joyned together, the Gold being placed in the middle. Let them be all bored with one hole through the middle, and fastened together with an Iron-wyer, and let the Patient hang them about his neck. And let his Members be anointed with the Oyl before prefcribed : hereby you fhall try the powerful operations of Nature, even in fuch as are 60 yees old.

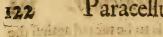
The Picture of Golden Money for the Gout.



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A Sympathetical Oyntment against the Gout.

Let the Blood of the Patient afflicted with the Gour, be referved : And that you may know how to use it, Diltil a Water from it in Bainco Maria.

Take hereof, 3 vii. to which adde, of Oyl of Rofes, Venice Sope, each 3 fs. of Man's Greafe, Bears Greafe, juyce of Sengreen, each 3 i. Marrow of an Ox, 3 fs.

Let them be all gently boyled in a vefiel of Brais, cill they come to the thickness of an Oyntment; continually flirring it, left it burn: Afterwards upon the eighth day of the Moon's encreating, let the Soles of the Feet of the Patient be pricked with an infirument, as it uses to be done in Applications for the Winde: and the place grieved being in this manner opened, let them be anointed with this Oyntment very hor, I that it may penetrate. And by fo doing 9 weeks, he shall be Cured cleer of the Gout.

This Oyntment will last 10 yeers in its full y force and virtue, being kept in a cold place.

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CHAP,

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Снар. XII.

6. 11

Against Contractures.

O'Yl of Sulphur againft Contractures and fhrinking of Sinews, is not to be contemned, but rather to be effecmed as a principal Remedy againft fuch infirmities. This Oyl is made as followeth : Take of the beft Sulphur, fb xv. Sublime it in a Cucurbite of Earth through a Glais Limbeck. Put the fublimed marter in a cool Cellar to difolve, and in fuccels of time, it will be refolved into an Oyl. Then make the following Composition.

R of Orl of Sulphur, Fii. Black Soap, 3 iii. Aquavita, 3 v. Oyl Olive, Oyl of Rofes, each, 3 1.

Let all these be boyled, as the other, unto an Oyntment for the Gout; alwayes having a care that the flame take it not: Let the Members be ivery well anointed with this Unguent for 30 dayes; causing the Patient to fweat in a dry Bath. It excellently helps contracted Members.

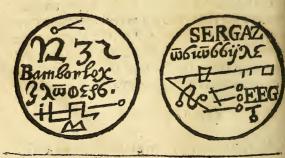
A Seal for Contractures.

Take what quantity you please of Gold thrice purified by Antimony; or if you will, the weight of

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of a Ducar. Adde to it a little Borny, and melt it when D is in the 19 or 20 degree of vo; and caft into it, as foon as it is molten, 30 grains of the filings of & under the fame hour. Which being melted and mixt together, pour them out together, and let them fo remain until D is in the fame degree of m : Then melt it again, and caft in 30 grains of the filings of Iton, and pour it out again as at first. Then keep it till D is in A : and then form and fashion it fit for the Sculpture; which ought to be done in the hour of 4. You need not any further calculate according to the Course of p, till the Seal comes to be applied, having only respect to the hour beforehand, let the Signes which you fee here drawn in the Figure, be engraven on both fides of the Money: This Money must be fewed up in a fine Cloth; and is to be hanged about the Neck by the Cloth only, and not by its own body, in the day and hour of 4, D encreasing.

For Contractures.



CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

For Womens Terms,

A Ninordinate Flux of this Difeafe, doth ezd tremely grieve many Women, fome-times divers years: by fo much the more heal-thy and ftrong fuch women are, by how much they have their Courfes in their ordinary feafons, and are then delivered from them. From whence arifes a twofold way of reducing them into due order. The first is, to stay the Flux, and reduce it into a due course : the latter is to be used in the defects thereof, to provoke them to an ordinary Flux : the defect of them bringerh death; wherefore to provoke them, let there be formed of pure Copper, without mixture of any other metal, a Seal in the hour of φ , as is in the following Figure: But if the fame cannot be perfectly finished in that hour, let it then re-main unperfect until the fame hour of \mathfrak{P} comes again, and then perfect it : The form whereof must be this.

Fat

For the Menstrue



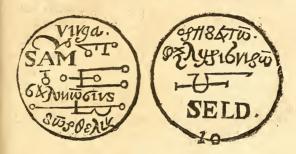
This Sigil ought to be formed with a File into one piece, and is to be bound with a firing upon the Back of the woman through two Rings, applying it at the beginning of the Back-bone upon the Teftes, laying the Sculpture upon the flefh, and that in the hour of D.

But if Nature fuffer through too much abundant Fluxes, let the Characters be engraven in pure Silver in the hour of \odot , on both fides of the Money, as they are drawn in the following Figure. Then let them be wrapped and fewed up in filk, (for it must not be applied to the naked fiesh) and let it be bound upon the Navel of the Woman, turning that face next her body which is marked with the number 10. And afterwards when the Flux begins to flay, let her

wear

wear it 30 dayes, and then take it off: for if the wear it any longer, there is danger left they be quite driven away and stopped; and so cause a greater hurt than the first.

For the Menstrue.



CHAP. XIV.

For the Leprofie,

His Difease comes to the Lepers from their . Nativity, and not only by accidents, Wherefore we have many other Remedies for them, conducing much unto the Cure thereof. It is certain that Aurum Potabile drunk, doth palliate and hide the Leprofie, but not quite take it out of the blood. The cause whereof is, because every clean and found man hath Balfom, but the K 2

ave.

Leprous perfons have none in them; by reafon whereof alfo it comes to pais, that they have no health in them: alfo, a congealed Member wanteth Balfom; and therefore it is infenfible when the ftrength of the Gold comes into the Stomack, which afterwards diffributeth it into the feveral Members of the Body; from thence re-

For the Leprofie.

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fulteth a certain humidity which ingendereth the Balfom; wherefore the Leprofie ceaseth to increase, fo long as there is any virtue or Arength of the Gold in the Stomach. Alfo,a Phyfitian cannot know or difcern the Difease of Leprofie, if the Leprous perfon hath drunk Gold three dayes before his visitation. We intend not to speak in this place of fuch as are manifeftly infected, but only of fuch whole Difease is doubtful.

If any do use the Sigil above written, and fuch like Remedies, let

them not doubt of help. Let this kinde of Sigil be made of pure Gold, and wrought into a Lamen in the hour of h; but the Characters ought to be ingraven in the hour of Θ , when p is in Ω , and

and \odot in the fame fign; which ufually happens in *July*. Let it be hanged about the Leper in the hour of \Im , the Moon increasing: Let the Patient also drink Wine, wherein the same Sigil hath been some time steeped.

It ought to be renewed every year in July, for this Sigil lofeth its force in a year.

The Leprofie working so firongly in the body of man, wherein it fixeth root.

CHAP. XV.

For the Vertigo.

M Any who do labour with this dileale, the Heaven and Earth feems to them to turn like a wheel, and all things to run round. To others there feems a kinde of a Circle to flie before their eyes. This is a kinde of the Falling-Evil or Palfie more or lefs. For there is fuch a Convultion of the Brain, that the Spirits of the Sight and the Brain, are impedited by a certain grofs thick vapour afcending from the Stomach to the head, through the optick Nerves. Againft this Difeafe make the Sigil which follows.

In the hout of Mars, and day of Jupiter, the Moon in Aries, which is the best Aspest of Mars; but see that she hath no evil Aspest from any other Planet.

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Take of 03 s. of 33 ii. of D ∋v.

Let these 3 Metals be purely refined and melted together into one. Let them be poured out and wrought into a very thin Lamen, and formed with a little Ear; afterwards when the Moon is in the 12 degree of Taurus, engrave the Signes which follow, and apply it to the Patient in the hour of the New Moon, on the very point that it first beginneth.

Use this Remedy with the Seal:

R of Organum, grains 4. Of Unicorns-horn, grains 2. Musk, grain I. Spirit of Vitriol, grains 6.

Let them be administred every morning in a spoon, about 3 a Clock after mid-night, continuingit 13 dayes; and after every time taking it, rest one hour.

For the Vertigo.



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CHAP. XVI.

For the Cramp.

MAke a mixture of Sol, Luna, Venus, and Mars; and let it be wrought into a Lamen, and thereof make a Sigil when the Sun is under the Earth, in the hour of Saturne. And then in the hour of Jupiter engrave these Characters and Signes with the words in the hour of the Sun; and apply it in the hour of the Sun when he is under the earth.

You may also make a Ring of the faid Metals, on which engrave the fame Signes, and wear the Ring on the finger of the Heart; but this ought to be done in the time, day, and hour before prefcribed.

CHAP. XVII.

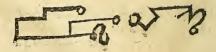
For the trembling of the Heart.

The Hearts of men do fomtimes fuffer trembling, especially of Nobles and great men; for seldom doth this Disease take poor and mean men or women. From whence may be seen how God Almighty hath so artificially K 4

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distributed passions to every state and Condition for their correction and admonition, without respect of perfons. It is not to be numbered amongst easie Duleases: for where it begins to rule, it casts the Patient upon the earth, and bereaventh him of strength and sense, and iomismes of life. It rileth from the Membranes and receptacles wherein the Heart is involved, it being compressed with corrupt and ill Flegm. Against this, make a Sigil as follows, observing the due times.

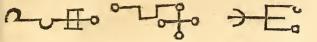
First, in the day and hour of D, take of D 3 is. which put and keep in a melting-pot until the hour of the Sun, which is the 4 hour following in the order of unequal hours ; then melt it with the fire, and the D being melted, cast in two ounces of O purely refined, as the D ought to be: these two Metals being well melted and mixt rogether, leave them to cool in the Melting-pot by themselves, and keep them till the hour of Venus next following: then melt them again, and caft in two drams of pure 9, and pour it out; then work it into a Lamen with a Hammer, & prepare it ready for the engraving of the Signes : then mark when the Moon and Venus behold one another with a good Aspect; then engrave upon the Money these two Signes which you see here.



Afterwards

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Afterwards in the point of the New Moon engrave these three Characters following under the other two.



Let it reft from that New Moon untill the next Full Moon, and in the point of that Full Moon in the fame face of the Money over all the Signes let these following words be written.

For the trembling of the Heart.



This being done, mark when the Sun enters Leo; and in the fame hour of his ingression, inforibe the Characters and Words you fee in the other figure, on the other-fide of the Money; and let them all be begun and ended the fame, hour.

This Sigil being thus prepared and finished, is so be hanged about the Patients Neck in the hour

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hour and point of the Full Moon, that it may couch his naked flesh upon his Heart.

Against this trembling of the Heart, there is alfo a most excellent secret; our Aurum Potabile, and Quintessence of Pearl, of our description, also oyl of Coral prepared as followeth.

> The manner of Preparing Oyl of Coral against the trembling of the Heart.

R of Coral, the i. Of Common Sale, manip. 3.

Let them be wrought into a most fine powder, and put it into a Glass strongly Luted according to the sequent description: Take common Clay, or Potters white Clay, ashes made of the bones of the heads of four-footed Beafts, filings of Iron, Glass in powder, common Salt, Ceruse, &c. which being wet, mingle them together, &c. put the luted Glais with the matter into Ashes contained in an Iron Kettle, according to art; kindle first a gentle fire, and increase it by degrees until the Spirit and Fumes do pals into a Vessel below; then increase the fire more vehemently, until there remaineth no more moisture. This Oyl is a most excellent Remedy for the trembling of the Heart, taken alone by it felf, without any thing elfe added to it.

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An Appendix concerning Ruptures of the Bones.

In what manner foever Bones are broken, they are excellently well knit and confolidated, with the following Unguent, and are all orderly joyned.

Re Of Honey Zii. Of Antimony, and Oyl of Vitriol 3 ii. Of Badgers Greafe, Deers Sewer, Bears Greafe, and Sope, each Zi. Turpentine Zi.s. VVax Zii.

Let them be boyled into an Oyntment, and therewith let the Ruptures be anointed with a hot hand against the fire; it wonderfully Cures, Heals, and Confolidates, above all other.

The end of the first Treatise.



THE



The Second TREATISE OF Celestial Medicines,

Containing, The Mysteries of the Signes Of the ZODIACK.



He Heaven is compassed about with a large Circle in a Circuit which we call the Zodiack, and is divided into Twelve equal parts: these are named with the Names, and Defignated with the Characters which follow:

V Aries

Celestial Medicines.

V Aries. V Taurus. II Gemini. S Cancer. Ω Leo: 112 Virgo. 112 Libra. 111 Scorpio.

Aguary. Y Capricorn. Aquary. X Pilces.

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The Seal of γ is made of the following Metals.

R 331s. 0311, D31, 931s.

These Metals, in the day, hour, and very point wherein the Sum enters the first degree of Arnes, (which for the most part happens the tenth day of March, or thereabours) are all to be melted together with a very strong violent stre; but first the Iron is to be reduced into filings, or else it will not be melted. They being all melted and prepared, on the day of \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{D} being in the 9 or 1 o degree of Aries, or thereabouts, which is once every month : in the same hour it ought to be finished; but is to be applied when Mars is in the Ninth House of Heaven, or the Eight.

Aries,

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Aries



This Seal is a most certain Experiment to Cure all Fluxes and Catharres defcending from the Head upon the Brain, Oc. For it purgeth the Brain, and drieth up all Flegm of the Head. all Difeases and which appertain to the Head ; it amendeth all Maladies thereof, being worn night and day, the Signe of Aries being turned next the Brain.

The

Celestial Medicines.

The Seal of Taurus is made of the Metalsfollowing.

R Of 2 31. Of 4 31. Of 3 31s. Of 311.

They are all to be mixed together by melting them, the Sun being in Taurus, which every yeer happens about the eighth day of April. And in the very point of the Suns ingrefs into this figne, this Seal must be begun, and forthwith finished, or else the whole work will be frufirate. And when the Moon is in the 10 degree of Taurus, it is to be applied.

For the expedition of this work, there may be engraven fome flamps of Iron first, wherewith the Seal may be coined after it is melted, whereby all the Signes and Words are quickly imprinted. So all the other Seals may be done: for oftentimes the hour sips away before they can be finished, and then happens the greatest detriment to this work. Wherefore the time is chiefly to be noted, as having the greatest power in these operations,

and the set of the set

Taurus.

Paracelfus of

Taurus.

The Nature and Property of this Sigil, giveth a most excellent Remedy to them who have loft their Generative Virtue : if it he fo hanged that it may touch the Navel, the Sign Taurus being turned next the flesh and the body, it giveth the best help tò men or women.

The Seal of Geminie

Re of Gold and Silver, of each 3 i.

Let them be both melted together the Sum entring the Signe Gemini; which happens about the 10 or 11 day of May, according to the course of the yeer, Wherefore the yeer wherein the

the Sigil is to be made, you must first calculate : There are two Lamens to be made out of the mixture of the aforefaid Metals, whereupon the Signes are to be engraven as they are polited in the following Figures, when the Moon is in the figne of Leo or Pifces: but the Seal being perfested, is to be applied at fuch time when \tilde{Y} is in the first House of Heaven; the air gentle, milde, and ferene. That face of the Money that hath the figne I, is to be turned towards, and worn upon the naked skin: both the faid Lamens are to be connexed together with a Circle made of the time matter, almost a fingers breadth to be alunder in the middle, that they may not touch one another, with these faces, or fides, that are without fignes : for there mult be fo great distance between them, that there may be a Pipe interposed, that may receive a Goose-quill full of Quickfilver, and afterwards to be stopped with Mastick: it must also contain a Pipe of Metal, which must hold the Quill: when the work is completed, let the Quick-filver be poured into the Quill, the day and hour of Mercury, the Moon decreating.

The relt was defired in a German example, even the firength and virtue of this kind of Sigil, for which it is made : but that we may not here traduce you, until perhaps hereafter by fome examples it may be made known; we will not feign any thing of our felves, which might agree therewith. In the mean time, if any have for great a defire to know the power and virtue thereof, that they cannot flay in expectation of it, feek I.

to the most approved Authors in Astronomy, what are the Virtues of Gemini, in producing Difeases and other things: And then at last, according to the process of the preceding and following Signes, maturely judge.

Gemini.



Cancer.

The Sigil of this Signe is made of most pure Silver, in that hour when Sol enters the figne Cancer, (which uses to be about the 10 or 11 day of June) but when the Moon is in a good Aspect, and not afflicted by any evil Planet, these Figures must be engraven in the hour of the Moon when she is increasing: in the same hour they must be begun, and finished; or else the whole labor is in vain.

ancer.

Cancer.



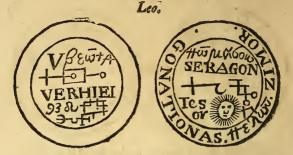
This Seal must be applied in the day and hour of the Moon, she decreasing; and is to be kept and worn very Clean. The Virtue thereof cau-feth happy Journeys: it is very profitable to be worn against the Dropsie, and all Defects of the Body proceeding from moisture, or superfluous Flegm.

Leo.

This Sigil of Leo is to be made with great diligence in July only, when the Sun is in his own Hou'e, to wit, Leo, about the 13 or 14 day of the fame Month. It is to be made of pure Gold, melted and wrought into a Lamen, when the San enters the first degree of the Signe, and perfected before the end of the hour. Afterwards when Jusiter is in Pisces, the Signes are to be ingraven on one fide thereof, as they are in the first Figure: And the other fide is to be engraven when the Moon is in the House of Jupiter, that is, in Pifces. And note, that after the melting of the Seal, it must not be put again into the fire, elle all things are in vain, Leno

Paracelfus of

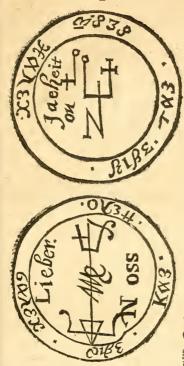
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Let it be applied in the day and hour of the Sun. It hath a most excellent virtue : it causeth great Favours to men and women that wear it : It is a very good Remedy against Quartain Fea-The Liquor is also good to be drunk, vers. wherein it hath been infused all night. It is especially approved against Pestilence and all inward infection; and against all Diseases in the Eyes coming from hear, and from all other evil Heats and Rheums which we call flying Humors. It is good also against Burnings, the Seal being applied upon the place, certainly and furely draweth out the fire This way we cured the wife of one Mr. Nicholas Barber our Country-man, dwelling at a place called Villach in Transylvania; who had a very great Burning, which we Cured, and drew out the burning fo, that the burned place was healed without any fore, or running Matter, only by applying fuch a Sigil ; which the wore upon the place until the end of the Cure.

Virgoo

Virgo.



The Seal of Virgo is made of φ 3[°]i. Of \odot 3[°] fs. Of D 3 ii. 4 3 fs. These Metals ought to be all melted together on Sunday abour the 13 or 14 day of the Sun's ingrels into Virgo: And after they are melted, to be reduced into a thin Lamen: afterwards in the hour of Mercury, when Marcury is well Aspected of the other Planets; let the Names and Characters be engraven upon the Lamen, fo, that

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they may be finished in the same hour.

Let it be applied when Mercury is in the first House of Heaven, the air being clear and serene, (.for then it is much better) and in the hour of Mercury, for then he ruleth the first House of Heaven; but if it cannot be, refer it to an hour of like nature, although the hour of Mercury is best. L 3 Libra,

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Libra.

This Sigil is to be made of pure Q, and to be melted, poured out and made when the Sum enters Libra, which fomtimes happens on Sunday the 13 or 14 of September, according to the progrefs of the yeer: And this is to be noted, That when Venus is the ruling Planet, or Refervator of the yeer, the Sigil will be of much more virtue, especially if those wear it, who were born under the same Planet; and if it be made and prepared for them. When Q is in the fign Libra, the Signes, Characters, and Words which you see in the following Figure, are to be engraven in the Seal; afterwards in the day and hour of Venus, in the first or eighth hour, which Venus governs, let it be applied.

Libra.

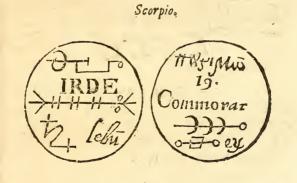


It is an admirable Remedy against all Bewitchings of Women, which hinder the act of generation, and especially in those whom they hate: In brief, this Sigil is most profitable and excellent

excellent against all Maladies whatsoever ; especially all griefs of the Secret Members.

Scorpio.

The Seal of Scorpio must be made of pure Iron in the day and hour of Mars, when the Sun enters Scorpio, which happens about the 12, 13, or 14 day of October: And in the fame hour let one fide of the Lamen be engraven with his Characters. Afterwards, when the Sun is entered into Aries, let the other fide be engraven. It may be applied at any time when you will.



It is a most excellent Remedy against all Pogfon and Diseases thereby infected. It is excellent and admirable for Souldiers, Captains, and such as are in daily Controversies: Also, if such an Animal as follows be made of pure Iron, when Mars is Lord of the yeer, and the Sum enters the first degree of Scorpio; afterwards when L 4 Mars

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Mars is in his own House in Aries, let it be engraven as follows. Then let it be applied in the hour of Mars: the House wherein it is hanged, it defendeth fafe from all Scorpions; and all Serpents that are alive will flie out of it: it is a most excellent Remedy against all venemous bitings: mightily helpeth Souldiers in Fights: and is very good against the Leprose to be worn, and the Patient to drink potable Gold.

Let it be engraven as this Figure.



Let there be affixed a Ring of pure Gold to the Tayle thereof, that it may be worn hanging about the Neck with the Head downwards. It is a certain Remedy to drive away all Flies from the Bed where it is hanged.

Sagittary.

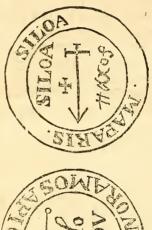
This Sigil is to be made in the hour of the Sunsingrefs into Sagittary (which annually happens on the 12 or 13 day of November) on the first degree of the ingression: let it be figned in the hour of Jupiter, and applied in the same hour,

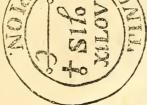
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hour, the Moon encreasing. This is the fecond Seal, that I knew after long fearch and enquiry; and which, according to the Art that I profels, I have often used to the fhame and form of my Adversaries, that they have flood amazed like Affes, and durft not open their mouths. There must be a filver Ring to hang it in, and it must be

made of pure Tyrn:, without addition of any other Metal; and to be wore and kept very clean : But it must be left off in the time of Copulation, or elfe it lofeth its virtue.

We are again forced to complain of envious and perfidious men, who envying that in others, which they have not themfelvs, leave nothing perfect; that it may the fecond time appear in this Sagittary.

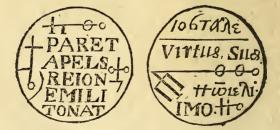




Book, that their frength and power is taken away, as above is done concerning the figne Gemini;

mini ; By the Protestation of the fame Author, in this Chapter, when he faith, That this is the fecond Seal which he effeemed to be moft powerful in the Medicinal Art. The envious therefore labor in vain; for whether they will or no he will bring into light every thing that they have taken away out of the Books of Theophraftus Paracelsus. For that Author before his death did prudently inclose those Books in divers places in Walls; fo that if after his death, they were loft in one place, they might be preferved in another, for good men; left that if any should come to the envious hands of wicked men, should be perpetually lost, or torn in pieces. Hereby they were preferved for us whole, that in due time the lives of wicked men, loving nothing but themselves, may appear out of darkness,

Capricorn.



Now we come to treat of Saturn and his progeny : this Seal is to be made of Gold; for Lead hath no operation with other Metals. There must be

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be made a Ring of Copper; and together with the Seal, are both to be made in the hour when the Sun enters Capricorn, and is farthelt diftant from us; Let the Seal be engraven on the day and hour of Saturn, and when Saturn is in a good Alpect with fome other Planet. It must be applied when the Moon is decreasing or diminished in light: but the hour of the Alpect, whether it be of the Moon or any other Planet, matters not. This Seal may vulgarly be called the Sigil of Favor. This Seal throughly heals the Itch or Scurff in the Thighes: Our Predeceffors could not by Art finde out the Cure of this Difeale, accounting it uncureable; when as this is the beft way to Cure it, without any other means.

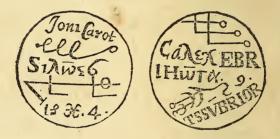
Aquary.



When the Sun enters Aquary in the Month of January, let the Seal be made in the fame hour, of these Metals, being mixt and melted together : of Gold 3 is. Lead 3 ii. of Iron, 3 i. And when the

the Planet Saturn is in the Ninth Houfe of Heaven, let thefe Signes and Words be quickly engraven one after another; you shall not apply it till the Sam is under the Earth, and in the hour of Saturn; and then it is good, being hanged about the Neck, against Contractures, cold Difeases, and Sinewes shrunk: it is very profitable to preferve the Memory, to get Favors amongst men, and very good against all Poyson, as may be proved by putting any venemous Spider upon the Sigil; it forthwith flieth away, and cannot possibly remain upon it.

Iisces.



The Seal of Pifces is to be made in February, when the Sun enters Pifces, of the following Metals.

R of Gold, Iron, Copper, Silver, of each 3 ii. Of Tynne 3 is.

Let them be all melted together, and the Seal formed

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formed and engraven the fame hour of the Suns ingrefs; afterwards let it be applied when Jupiter is well placed in the eighth house of heaven, and in the day and hour of Jupiter. This is an admirable inftrument to loose and expel Choler, of which do grow many grievous Diseases, as Contractures, the Palsie, fbrinking of the Joynts, Burnings, $\mathcal{C}c$. against which it gives wonderful help to men or women : it mitigateth the pain of the Gout, takes away the Cramp, and all Griefs proceeding from Fluxes.

This Seal ought to hang down low upon the Navel.



Here

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Here followes some more Common Secrets of Nature, of Paracelfus.



Aving found a Conjunction of Saturn and Mars, take a piece of Iron, and frame a Moufe of it, before the Conjunction paffeth over : and in the hour of Jupiter, engrave upon the Belly of the

Mouse these words: A L B O M A T A T O X. Afterwards, when the Moon is in the 9 or 10 degree of Cancer, on the right fide engrave underwards, the Moon descending, and is in the 9 or 10 degree of the figne Pisces, on the left fide engrave as followeth : TITUTT, and upon the Back thereof, from the beginning of the Back-bone unto the Tayle, engrave this



word, with the Character as you fee IO + NATURA SUA. Note that from the figne of Vemus unto the Centre of the other Character, a Line is to be drawn over-thwart. Then prepare a

Collary for this Moule, of pure Lead, the Moon increasing,

increasing, on the day of Saturn, and fift hour of the night, which is the hour of Saturn; and engrave thereon these Charasters, I L Con. 3. 4. AB. $E_{\lambda ta}$. This being thus performed, fit the Collary in the Conjunction of Saturn with Mars as above faid, and place it about the Centre or middle of the House, all kinds of Mice will flie away that are in the house: and if afterwards any Mouse come therein, he will not flay there an hour. And if any quick Mouse be bound with a thred to this Metallick Mouse, he will not live above an hour, but will die, and iwell, as if he had eaten Poyson.

Of Sheep.

That we may not only have fome means to drive away and expel hurtful Creatures, but alfo that we may preferve the profitable; When Sheep are Corrupted with their Difeases, make a Sheep of Mudd as followeth:

Take Mudd, or Potters (lay, from three several places, much about the place where you live : Also, take Sand of a running Water about that place where for the most part Sheep drink; beat them all together when the Moon decreases : and of this Clay make the Image of a Sheep, under that hour wherein the Moon suffers her diminution: superscribe these sollowing Signs with the Words here and there upon the Image.

EFERET.

INGEREL. WULLO TE

Galere Do yaupan. Sanor. Panor. Tanor.

Set this Sheep in the Sheep-fold fprinkled over with Salt, and let the living Sheep lick it: And as many as lick it, or tafte of this Salt, fhall not be infected, nor die with any Murrain or Rot of Sheep: And those that are infected, by licking thereof, fhall be Cured.

The fame means may be prepared for Oxen, Kine, and Hogs; and other Animals; every one being prepared according to their natures, day, and time. Oxen and Kine have a Difeafe in their Blood, which caufeth the Murrain in them; as Hories foreimes fuffer fudden death through a Difeafe in the *Uvula*. For the Blood, write upon an Egg new laid,

Ambrammomis IT

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Open the Mouth of the Beast, and break the Egg upon his Tongue, and force him to swallow it,

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Gorelis 220 Vortix

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it, and it will forthwith heal it ; but let him not drink in twelve hours afterwards.

The fame is to be given to a Horfe :onely this excepted, that in flead of this Word and Sign, Ambrammomis, and the Crofs above, let there

be writ this Word and Sign, Kupfamilon, and then let him ivallow it: afterwards give him a measure of Oats with Salt and Vineger, and afterwars he shall be cured in twelve hours: but prefently after he hath earen the

Oats, ride him an hour or two, that he may fweat : then let him reft. These are the fecrets of Nature, which are effected by times, dayes and hours; and without the observation of these, hothing can be effected.

Against Elyes.

These Creatures do much infest men's houses in Summer-time, and do corrupt and putrifie meat: to drive them away, do thus; make a Coffin of steel, and upon the Cossin engrave these Signs which you see in the Figure following,

Ala: Suffen . 360

And upon the Coffin, from the separation of the said Signs and Words, let there be engraven three lines tending towards the Cusp: one in the new Moon, the second in the full Moon, and the M third

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third in the new Moon again. Afterwards, under the Conjunction of h and the D, write the words and figns tollowing.

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If you fix this upon the Wall of an Houfe, and draw a Circle round about it with Chalk, about the compass of a round Table, all Flyes that are thereabouts will enter within the Circle, and there remain, until you take the Steel away; and then they will flie away, vexing men as at first.



FINIS.



An Election of time to be obferved in the transmutation of Metals.

I Fat any time you shall defire to tranfmute and change any Metal into another kinde, as Gold into Silver, or rather Silver into Gold, or any other Metal; it is neceffary, that you learn to elect a fir time for that purpose out of the Table following; whereby you shall easily, sooner, and without danger bring your Work to your defired end.

M 2

A



A Table shewing the fit time when to transmute Metals.

To change into 🗇 .	D Begin when the Moon is in the fixib Degree of Y H	D 0+ 60 4 15:04
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¥.	$ \begin{array}{c c} \bigcirc \\ D \\ \hline \\ \hline$	O D OH TO HE
· (D.	In twelve De- Im 4 grees of 4 Im 4 Im 4 Im 5 4 1	0 0+6041504

2.	Ninth Degree of Ninth Degree
	C Lighteenth De- 4 High gree of 4 High gree of 4 High gree of 5 The Hour of 5 High gree of 5 High
•	C D D C D C D C D C C C C C C C C C C C

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Take this one Example only, and fo work by the reft : as, if you would change Luna into Sol, begin when the Meen is in fix Degrees of Cancer, in the Hour of the Moon; and fo obferve of the reft, according to this Table : for the obfervation of the time is not to be held of a vain account in the transmutation of Metals; for all negotiations and actions in this world are most happily brought to perfection, which are begun with due respect to the Course and influences of the Celestial Bodies; for our more mortal Bodies are ruled according to the operations of the fuperiour Bodies of the Firmament, and they are ordained for that purpofe by Almighty God the Greator, and do bring unto us, both health, ficknefs, infirmities, and health again : and in like manner the times are to be nored, and duly obferved in Medicinal Operations, that their virtues may work the more powerful effects.



FINIS.



Reader, these Books following are printed by Nath. Brooke, and are to be fold at his shop, at the Angelin Cornhil.

T Hat excellent piece of Phyliognomy and Chiromancy, Metopolcopie, the Symmetrieal Proportions and fignal Moles of the Body; the subject of Dreams: to which is added, The Art of Memory. By Ri. Sanders. Fol.

Chiromancy: or, the Art of divining by the Lines ingraven in the hand of Man by Dame Nature; in 19 Genitures: with a learned Difcourse of the Soul of the World. By *Geo.Wharton* Efg.

Fons Lachrymarum : or, a Fountain of Tears, with an Elegy upon Sir (h. Lucas. By J. Quarls. 8.

Historical Relation of the first plan ing of the English in *New England* in the yeer 1628. to the yeer 1653, and all the material passages happening there. Exactly performed.

That compleat piece called The exact Surveyor of Land, shewing how to plot all manner of Grounds, and to reduce and divide the fame. Also, Irish Measure reduced to English Statute-Measure: useful for all that either sell or purchase. By J. E.

Milk for Children : or, a plain and easte Method teaching to *Read* and to *Write*, with brief Rules for School-Masters to instruct their Scholars in, and Masters to instruct their Families in. By Dr. Thom u.

Culpepers Physical and Chyrurgical Remains, of his own admired experience, never published before now by his Wife, being his last Legacies.

Culo

Culpepers Semiotica, or his Aftrological Judgement of Difeales, much enlarged from the difcumbiture of the lick, which way to finde out the caule, change, and end of the Difeale. A fo whether the fick be likely to live or the : with the figns of life and death by the body of the fick party, according to the Judgement of Hippocrates: With a Treatife of Urines, by N. Culp.

Cornelius Agrippa his fourth Book of Occult Philosophy, of Geomancy. Magical Elements of Peter de Abano, the Nature of Spirits: made English by R. Turner.

The Queens Clofet opened. Incomparable feerets in Phylick, Chyrurgery; preferving, candying, and cooking, as they were prefented to the Queen, transcribed from the true Copies of her Majeflies own Receipt-Books: By W. M. one of her late Servants.

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A Satyr against Hypocrites.

Wits Interpreter, the English Parnassus, or a fure Guide to those admirable Accomplishments that compleat our English Gentry in the most acceptable qualifications of Dicourse or Writing: Also, the whole Mystery of those pleasing Witchcrafts of Eloquence and Love are made easie, in the Art of Reasoning, Theatre of Courtship, Labyrinth of Fancies, Love-Songs, Drollery; The perfect Inditer of Letters, A la mode, By J.C. FINIS.





