## NICHOLAS FLAMMEL

His Exposition of the

# HIEROGLYPHICAL FIGURES 

Which he caused to be Painted upon an Arch in St. Innocents Church Yard in Paris :

Concerning both the Theory and Practise of the

## PHILOSOPHERS STONE.

Faithfully and religiously done into English out of the French Copy, by Eirenaeus Orandus, quiest, Vera veris enodanus.

> Printed at London by T.S. for Thomas Walsley, at the Eagle and Child in Britans Bursse.

## FLAMMEL'S BOOK.

(regtstered.)
One Hundred Copies.
No.

# THE TRANSLATOR DEDICATES THIS WORK TO 

## THE MOST EXCELLENTLY ACCOMPLISHED

LADY, THE C.D. OF E.

## READER

Part of these things thy mind shall prompt thee to, And part, some God shall teach thee how to do.

Again?
If Fate thee call, else with no violence, Nor hardest Iron canst thou dig them thence.

Once again, and so
Farewell.
Many shapes of Fate there be, Much done beyond our hope, we see: What we think sure, God often stays And finds, for things undreamt of, ways, For so did this succeed to me, And so I wish it may to thee.

Eirenaeds Orandus.


Abr.kpl The.


## To the Subscribers.

Whatever grounds may exist for believing that by Alchemy was meant the actual transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver it must be obvious to any who have carefully read upon the subject that Theologically, Man was the subject and his perfection by the attainment of spiritual consciousness, the object of Alchemy. The Alchemists were Reformers in their time, obliged indeed to work in secret, but, nevertheless making their impression upon the public. They lived for the most part, in an age when an open expression of their opinions would have brought them intoconflict with the superstition of the time, and thus exposed them to the stake:-where indeed, many of them perished not having been sufficiently guarded in their language.

Their writings are all symbolical and under the words gold, silver, lead, salt, sulphur, mercury etc., are concealed the opinions of the several writers upon the great questions of God, nature and man, all brought into or developed from one central point, which is Man, as the image of God. "The Philosophers," says Flammel, "have a garden where the sun as well morning as evening remains with a most sweet dew, without ceasing, with which it is moistened: whose earth brings forth trees an fruits, which are transplanted thither, which also receive nour ishment from the pleasant meadows. And this is done daily: and there they are corroborated and quickened, without ener fading; and this more in one year than in a thousand where the cold affects them."

Let an idea of this isle or garden gleam upon the soul as an attainable object, and the experience of that idea will explain much of the literature of past ages; especially such poems as the "Romount of the Rose," translated by Chaucer. It may afford a hint in explanation of those Love Tales, the abuse of which style of writing brought out Cervantes; and, indeed, the large class of poems, as well as tales, including the base imitations, the counterfeit coin, know as the Love Literature of the

Middle Ages, will find their interpretation in that idea, including the Sonnets and Triumphs of Petrarch, and even the Divine Commedia itself.

If to yearn for such a life was folly, and is judged incompatible with the practical demands upon man living under the so-called curse of labour, it was, at least an innocent folly, with which the world has never been over-burdened; and the few who found, or thought they found, their rest in that Eden, may be pardoned by those who glory in what they call a more enlightened age. Even to seek it had a charm which smoothed the hardest external fate, as undoubtedly it supported many while suffering in the flames lighted by the Inquisition.

But, that Life is like an Art, which must be sought, if sought at all, for itself, and not for its reward. Admission into the gardens of the Hesperides is accorded only to those whose "dreams" are exclusively upon the "beauty" of the presiding queen; for-and the reader may ponder on this principle-the success is contained in the dream itself, and is developed from it, just as every desire contains an essence of its own, which works itself into manifestation, whether it be good or whether it be evil;-but its quality is not to be estimated by what it accomplishes outwardly, but by what it deposits, that is, to use the language of Alchemy, by the salt it leaves in the soul where it originated.

In conclusion these ideas commend themselves principally to the speculative, who delight in a study but little regarded in our "practical age." But neither steam nor electricity, with all their admitted wonders, themselves the product of the human mind, oan ever destroy in man the tendency to search into the arcana of his own sublime and all but infinite nature, in whose "heart" as we read in the Holy Scriptures, God hath "set the world."*

Robt. H. Friar.

[^0]
## PREFACE.

No apology is needed for the study of the life, work, and success of Nicholas Flamel. He was alike conspicuous by his riches, and by the excellent uses he made of them. The vast sums of money which he expended in charitable and public works have made his name fămous and respected even down to our own time. Many authors have written on the subject of his life and attainments but no one of them produces any record of a dishonest or wicked action. The only evil suggestion found among many volumes is that as the nameless author cannot bring himself to believe in "Transmutation," he falls back on the imputation that Flamel made an enormous fortune by cheating the Jews; but of this there is not a scrap of evidence : and some persons might smile and say this process were harder than the former.

Especial interest attaches to the personality of Flamel for another reason, - his wife Pernelle or Perrenclla, became by his teaching and her own intuitions as learned and successful a mystic and occult operator as himself. As a fitting prelude to his description of the "Book of Abraham" and bis own hieroglyphics a few remarks on his history will be of interest.

Nicholas Flamel (or Flammel) was born in the year 1330 probably at Pontoise in France : he received a good education and entered upon the important profession of a Scrivener, and law writer in Paris, the old French title was "escripvain" a word implying a writer, and instructor in the more difficult and ornate caliography in use at that date; it would include the art of illuminating M S S, as well as the ordinary forms of every day work, and a writer would also be the notary, and the accountant of that day. The profession was an honourable one, but not a specially lucrative employment, although King John II of France was a literary King, and left three heirs who were alike book-learned bibliophiles, and who it is believed gave Flamel important work to carry out; of these Charles V the Wise succeeded to the throne in 1364.

Nicholas had a younger brother Jean who was also a writer, but with him we are not concerned. Nicholas Flamel married in 1356 (but some say 1370) a widow lady named Pernelle, she had some private property and was a charitable woman according to her means. They lived near the Church of St. Jacques la Boucherie, at the corner of the Rue des Ecrivains; and later in 1407 he built a house for himself and wife in the Rue de Montmorency, this building had a gable front, and he designed and executed a large hieroglyphical bas-relief across it.

They also built a spl nded Arcade at the Cemetery of the Innocents in 1389, and in 1407 a second Arcade, or Portal to the Church of St. Jacques, on each of these buildings he placed curious designs of a mixed theological and alchemic meaning. Besides these more ornate works he and his wife built fourteen hostels for the poor, three chapels, and repaired seven Churches.

Pernelle died in 1397 and Flamel himself appears to have died in 1418; for his will is still extant, and by it he left the property of his wife and himself in trust to the Church of St. Jacques for the use of the poor.

By reason of his profession he was thrown at an early age among the libraries, and among authors and readers, and so he became a learned man at a period when erudition was a rarity. A vast number of Ancient and Mediæval M S S, were concerned with the ancient religious mythologies and with the secret or occult sciences, especially with Alchemy. Amid such surroundings he had in 1357 unexpectedly offered to him for a trifle of 2 Florins a curious old Book, which he at once purchased. This slight event fixed his whole course of life. He studied it, by the light of all his learning, and his wife by her intuition, but they failed to grasp its meaning. The Volume had various diagrams;-he painted them on the walls of his house, and showed them to every one with any pretence to erudition: every one failed to discern the mystery. He copied them on paper and started on a long pilgrimage hunt-
ing for an adept; at last in Spain he met one who knew their meaning, and who returned with Flamel to see the work itself. Unfortunately this occultist died before Paris was reached, but Flamel knew the "Principle" and the foundation was laid. Three years more study enabled himself and his wife who was then of equal learning with himself, to gain the secret of the "Preparation," and success was assured. On January 17th 1382, they made a first projection and a half pound of Mercury became Pure Silver, again on April 25th, they converted Mercury into Pure Gold.

In the fac-simile Reprint which follows this Preface Flamel describes the "Book of Abraham" and its mystic contents; and then he describes and illustrates the meanings both theological and Alchemical of the Designs and Hieroglyphics which he himself erected on the public edifices I have before mentioned, which designs are alike capable of Revealing and Reveiling the Secrets of Transmutation.

The Frontispiece with its seven designs shows the 3 pictures of the 7 th, 14 th, and 21 st pages, with the 4 fictures on the 4 th and 5th, pages of the "Book of Abraham," and they are more instructive than the pictures of Fiamel himself interspersed among the letterpress, which without this description are nearly valueless, their Religious meaning being so much more obvious than any other. Their special peculiarity consists of the colours allotted to the several parts, which it is not possible to reproduce.

On page 3 the word Virgin occurs, it is correctly reprinted from the old English Translation, but is no less a foolish error, and I see Mr. Waite in his Reprint of "Lives of the Alchemystical Philosophers" has fallen a victim to the same ignorance of French, "Verge" has been mistaken for "Vierge," "Rod" for "virgin." the Serpents were not neoessarily very large and might have had some difficulty in swallowing Mr. Waite's Virgin, although quite competent to succeed with a stick.

Of Flamel's Work, chapter I may be set aside as simply religious, the remaining chapters refer to the "Mastery of Hermes" and are no doubt a real Alchemic Treatise. Tlamel tells that unless we know the First Principle or Agent, his book is useless, because it only concerns the processes to be applied when the Prima Materia is known. Nevertheless it is an interesting; study.

The 2nd chapter describes the furnace for the purpose of applying heat to the Philosophical Eģ : then espeaial pecautions are given against extreme heat and also against too little Warmth, either extreme spoiling the powers.

In chapter 3 are described the-two Dragons, the male and female sperms, the sulphur and mercury which uader due conditions give birth to a Son the Quintessence: putrefaction or Biackening must occur first with a foul smell or no result can be looked for. The full black should require 40 days, and any previous orange colour shows something is wrong.

Chapter 4 concerns the union of the two sexes, or seed, equivalent to the pure elements in combination; from the Blackness as above an earth now is produced, this will subsequently be Whiteness. There is to be a division into two portions, Azoth and Leton; the former to wash the latter; then the white besomes achieved, - the most difficult prooess.

Chapter 5 explains the symbolism of decapitation, and the virtues of repeated dissolving and coagulating, five times a month to eash prozess.

In chapter 6 the inaterial changes colour to grasn, and a dissertation on the tripartite nature of the Stome is given.

Chapher 7 tells us the Red must be obtainel the Rubification by fealing the product with Virgins milk of the Sun; iridescence is produced, the many hues of the peasook's tail precele the true Rodness, aad dry heat should not be checked until this appears.

Chapter 8;-under the Type of a woman the product seeks
the power of Multiplication, then the Quintessence is obtained and our only risk is the loss of it by careless excess of heat.

Chapter 9 revels in the full perfection of the Stone, red and like a flying lion, beyond the power of heaven and all the powers represented in the Zodiac to destroy it.

According to "Penes nos unda Tagi" an anagram of the famous Dr. Espagnet, the Great Work of the Philosophers should be commenced in the time of the Sun in Capricorn the former house of Saturn; the Black stage, or Head of the Crow comes on in about 40 days in Aquarius the other house of Saturn: Sol coming into Pisces the Blackness deepens: Sol entering Aries the separation occurs: Cancer brings on the Whiteness because Luna reigns in White majesty in her house. In Leo the work of Sol begins; and the glory of Redness is attained in Libra, Scorpio follows, and Saggitarius completes the Work in Jupiter's own dominion. I believe however this system is due to the skill of Raymond Lully. Serious enquirers should not fail to study the several works of Hermes Trismegistus, "Aureus," from Dr. South's suppressed work; "Virgin of the World," "Asclepios" and the "Divine Pymander," * which are in truth concerned in the same mystery; and the "Count de Gabalis," which has a Sub-Title the "Extravagant mysteries of the Cabalists," is worth perusal, although the extravagance is not found in the matter suggested by the title, but in the manner of its presentation by the Abbe de Villars to the public.
W. W. Westcott, FRA. ROS. CRU. IX ${ }^{\circ}$.
London,
November 1889.

[^1]
## ERRATA.

Page 3 line 19 For Virigin read Rod.
$\begin{array}{llllllll}" & " & " & 20 & \text { " } & \text { her } & \text { " } & \text { it. } \\ " & 4 & " & 30 & \text { book } & \text { " } & \text { hook. } \\ " & 6 & " & 12 & " & \text { leaf } & " & \text { leaves. } \\ " & 8 & " & 19 & " & \text { Oniedo } & " & \text { Oviedo. }\end{array}$
", 12 Footnote ", Richlieu ", Richetieu.
,, 20 line 6 ", Kosinus „, Rosinus.
", " 17 " uatures " natures.
", 26 ", " ", soliuia " foliuia.
", 29 ", 30 ", Phyiosophru read Phyiosophorum.

## THE BOOK OT TIIE HIEROGLYPHTCAL

FIGURES OF<br>NICHOLAS FLAMMEL.

Eternally praised be the Lord my God, which liftoth the humble from the base dust, and maketh the hearts of such as hope in him to rejoice: which of his grace openeth to them that believe, the Springs of his kounty, and putteth under their feet the worldly Spheres (or circles) of all earthly happinesses: In him he always our trust; in his fear our felicity; in his mercy, the glory of the rejaration of our nature, and in our prayers, our unshaken assurance. And thou O God Almighty, as thy benignity hath vouchsafed to open upon earth before me (thy unworthy servant) all the treasures of the riches of the world; so may it please thy great clemency, then when I shall be no more in the number of the living, to oren unto me the treasures of heaven, and to let me kehold thy Divine face, the Majesty where of is a delight unspeakable, and the ravishing joy whereof never ascended into the heart of living man. I ask it of thee, for cur Iord Jesus Christ thy well belcved Son. his sake, who in the unity of the Holy Spirit, liveth with thee world without end. Amen.

## HIEROGLYPIIC FIGURES,

Placed by me Nicholas Flammel, Scrivener, in the Church yard of the Innocents, in the fourth Arch, entering by the great gate of St. Dennis Street, and taking the way on the right hand.

## THE INTRQDUCTION.

Although that I, Nicholas Flammel, Notary, and abiding in Paris, in this year one thousand three hundred fourscore and nineteen, and dwelling in my house in the street of Notaries, near unto the Chapel of St. James of the Bouchery ; although I say, that I learned but a little Latin, because of the small means of my Parents, which nevertheless were by them that envy me the most, accounted honest people; yet by the grace of God, and the intercession of the blessed Saints in Paradise of both sexes, and principally of St. James of Gallicia, I have not wanted the understanding of the Books of the Philosophers, and in them learned their so hidden secrets. And for this cause, there shall never be any moment of my life, when I remember this hich good, wherein upon my knees (if the place will give me leave) or otherwise, in my heart with all my affection, I shall not render thanks to this most benign God, which never suffereth the child of the just to beg from door to door, and deceiveth not them which wholly trust in his blessing.

Whilst therefore, I Nichclas Flammel, Notary, after the decease of my Parents, got my living in our Art of Writing, by making Inventories, dressing accounts, and summing up the expenses of Tutors and Pupils, there fell into my hands for the sum of two florins, a guilded Book, very old and large. It was not of Paper, nor of Parchment, as other Books be, but was only made of delicate rinds (as it seemed unto me) of tender young trees. The cover of it was of brass, well bound, all engraven with letters, or strange figures; and for my part I think they might well be Greek Characters, or some such like ancient language. Sure I am. I could not read them, and I know well they were not notes nor letters of the Iatin nor of the Gaul, for of them we understand a little. As for that which was within it, the leaves of bark or rind, were engraven, and with admirable diligence written, with a point of Iron, in fair and neat Latin letters coloured. It container thrice seven leaves, for so were they counted in the top of tle leaves, and always every seventh leaf was without any writis $g$, but instead thereof, upon the frst seventh leaf, there was painted a Virgin and Serperits swallowing her up. In the secold seventh, a Cross where a Serpent was crucified; and in the last seventh, there were painted Deserts, or Wildernesses, in the midst whereof ran many fair fountains, from whence theie issued out a number of Serpents, which ran up and down here and there." Upon the first of the leaves, was written in great Capital Letters of Gold, Alraham the Jew, Prince, Priest, Levite, Astrologer, and Philosopher, to the Nation of the Jeuss, by the Wrath of God dispersed among the Gauls, sendeth Health. After this it was filled with great execrations and curses (with this word Maranatha, which was often repeated there) against every person that should cast his eyes upon it, if he were not Sacrificer or Scribe.

He that sold me this Book, knew not what it was worth, no
more than I when I bought it; I believe it had been stolen or taken from the miserable Jews; or found hid in some part of the ancient place of their abole. Within the Book, in the second leaf, he comforted his Nation, councelling them to fly vices, and above all, Idolatry, attending with sivest patience the coming of the Messias, who should vanquish all the Kings of the Earth, and should reign with his people in glory eternally. Without doubt this had been some very wise and understanding man. In the third leaf, and in all the other writings that followed, to help his Captive nation to pay their tributes unto the Roman Emperors, and to do other thinss, whish I will not speak of, he taught them in commoa sords the transmutation of Metals; he painted the Vessels by the sides, and he advertisel them of the colours, and of all the rest, saving of the first Agent, of the which he spake not a word, but only (as he said) in the fourth and fifth leaves entire he painted it, and figured it with very great cunning and workmanship: for although it was well and intelligibly figured and painted, yet no innn could ever have been able to understand it, without being well skilled in their Cabrla, which goeth by tradition, and without having well studied their books. The fourth aurd fifth leaves therefore, were without any writing, all full of fair figures enlightened, or as it were enlightened, for the work was very exquisite. First he painted a young man with wings at his ancles, having in his hand a Callucean rod, writhen about with two Serpents, wherewith he struck upon a helmet which covered his head. He seemed to my small judgment, to be the God Mercury of the Pagans: againt him there cime running and flying with open wings, a great old man, who upon his head had an hour glass fastened, and in his hand a book (or sythe) like Death, with the which, in terrible and furious manner, he would have cut off the feet of Mercury. On the other side of the fourth leaf, he painted a fair flower on the top of a very high
mountain which was sore shaken with the North wind; it had the foot blue, the fiowers white and rod, the leaves shining like fine gold : and round about it the Drayons and Griffons of the North made their nests and abode. On the fifth leaf there was a fair Rose tree flowered in the midst of a sweet Garden, climbing up against a hollow Cal:; at the foot whereof boiled a fountain of nost white watcr, which ran head-long down into the depths, notwithstanding it first passed an ong the lands of infinite people, who digged in the earth seeking for it; but because they were blincl, none of them know it, except here aud there one who considered the weight.

On the last side of the fifth leaf there was a King with a great Fauchion, who made to be killed in his preserce by some Soldiers a great multitude of little Infants, whose Mothers wept at the feet of the unpitiful doldiers: the I lood of which Infants was afterwards by other Soldiers gather d up, and put in a great vessel, wherein the Sun and the Moon came to bathe themselves. Aud because that this History did represent the more part of that of the Innocents slain by Hercrl, and that in this Book I learned the greatest part of the Art, this was one of the causes why I placed in their Church-yard these Eieroglyphic. Symbols of this secret science. And thus you see that which was in the first five leaves. I will not represent unto you that which was written in good and intelligible Latin in all the other written leaves, for God would punish me, because I should commit a greater wickedness, than he who (as it is said) wished that all the men of the World had but one head that he might cut it off with one blow. Having with me therefore this fair book, I did nothing else day nor night, but study upon it, understanding very well all the operations that it showed, but not knowing with what Matter I should begin, which made me very heavy and solitary, and caused me to fetch many a sigh. My wife Perrenella, whom I loved as myself, and had lately married
was much astonished at this, comforting me, and earnestly demanding, if she could by any means deliver me from this trouble. I could not possibly hold my tongue, but told her all, and showed this fair book, whereof at the same instant that she saw it, she became as much enamoured as myself, taking extreme pleasure to behold the fair cover, gravings, images, and portraits, whereof notwithstanding she uıderstood as little as I: yet it was a great comfort to me to talk with her, and to entertain myself, what we should do to have the intertpretation of them. In the end I caused to be painted within my Lodying, as naturally as I could, all the figures and portraits of the fourth and fifth leaf, which I showed to the greatest Clerks in Paris, who understood thereof no more than myself: I told them they were found in a Book that taught the Philosophers Stone, but the greatest part of them made a mock both of me, and that blessed Stone, excepting one called Master Anselme, who was a Licentiate in Physic, and studied hard in this Science. He had a great desire to have seen my Book, and there was nothing in the world he would not have done for a sight of it: but I always told him I had it not; only I made him a large description of the Method. He told me that the first portrait represented Time, which devoured all; and that according to the number of the six written leaves, there was required the space of six years, to perfect the Stone; and then, he said, we must turn the glass, and seethe it no more. And when I told him that this was not painted, but only to show and teach the first Agent, (as was said in theBook) he answered me, that this decoction for six years space, was, as it were, a second Agent; and that certainly the first Agent was there painted, which was the white and heavy water, which without doubt was Argent Vive, which they could not fix, nor cut off his feet, that is to say, take away his volatility, save by that long decoction in the purest blood of young Infants 5 for in that, this Argent Vive being
being joined with gold and Silver, was first turned with them into an herb like that which was there painted, and afterwards by corruption, into Serpents; which Serpents being then wholly dried, and decocted by fire, were reduced into powder of gold, which should be the Stone. This was the cause that during the space of one and tuerty years, I tried a thousand broulleryes, yet never with blood, for that was wicked and villarieous: for I found in my Book, that the Philosophers called Blood, the mineral spirit, which is in the Metals, principally in the Sun, Moon, and Mercury, to the assembling whereof, I always tended; yet these interpretations for the most part were more subtil than true. Not seeing therefore in my works the signs, at the time written in my Book, I was always to begin again. In the end having lost all hope of ever understanding those figures, for my last refuge, I made a vow to God, and St. James of Gallicia, to demand the interpretation of them, at some Jewish Priest, in some Synagogue of Spain: wlereupon with the consent of Perrenella, carrying with me the Extract of the Pictures, having taken the Pilgrims' habit and staff, in the same fashion as you may see me without this same Arch, in the Church-yard, in the which I put these Hieroglyphical Figures, where I have also set against the wall, on the one and the other side, a Procession, in which are represented by order all the colours of the Stone, so as they come and go, with this writing in French :-

> Much pleaseth God procession, If it be done in devotion.

Which is as it were the beginning of King Hercules his Book, which entreateth of the colours of the Stone, entitled Iris, or the Rainbow, in these termes, The procession of the work is very pleasant unto Nature: the which I have put there expressly for the great Clerks, who shall understand the Allusion. In this same fashion, I say, I put myself upon my way; and so
much I did, that I arrived at Montjoy, and afterwards at St. James, where with great devotion I accomplished my vow. This done, in Leon at my return I met with a Merchant of Bologn, who made me known to a Physician, a Jew by Nation, and as then a Christian, dwelling in Leon aforesaid, who was very skilful in sublime Sciences, called Master Canches. As soon as I had shown him the figures of my Extract, he being ravished with great astonishment and joy, demanded of me incontinently, if I could tell him any news of the Book, from whence they were drawn? I answered him in Latin, (wherein he asked me the question) that I hoped to have some good news of the Book, if anybody conld decipher unto ma the Enigmas. All at that instant transported with great Ardor and joy, he began to dicipher unto me the begining. But to be short, he well content to learn news where this Book should be, and I to hear him speak; and certainly he had heard much discourse of the Book, but, (as he said) as of a thing which was believed to be utterly lost, we resolved of our voyage, and from Leon we passde to OniedO, and from thence to Sansom, where we put ourselves to Sea to come into France. Our voyage had been fortunate enongh, and all ready, since we were entered into this Kingdom he had most truly interpreted unto me the greatest part of my figures, where even unto the very points and pricks, he found great mysteries, which seemed unto me wonderful, when arriving at Orleans, this learned man fell extremely sick, being afflicted with excessive vomitings, which remained still with him of those he had suffered at Sea, and he was in such a continual fear of my forsaking hiin, that he could imagine nothing like unto it. And although I was always by his side, yet would he incessantly call for me, but, in sum, he died at the end of the seventh day of his sickness, by reason whereof I was much grieved, yet as well as I could, I caused him to be buried in the Church of the holy Cross at Orleans, where he yet
resteth: God have his soul, for he died a good Christian. And surely, if I be not hindered by death, I will give unto thit Church some revenue, to cause some Masses to be said for his soul every day. He that would see the manner of my arrival and the joy of I'errenella, let him lock upon us two, in this City of Paris, upon the door of the Chapel of sidames of the Bouchery, close by the one side of my house, where we are both painted, myself giving thauks at the feet of St. James of Gallicia, and Perrenella, at the feet of St. Jolen, whom she had so often called upon. So it was, that by the grace of God, and the intercession of the happy and holy Virgin, and the blessed Saints James and John, I knew all that I desired, that is to say, The first Principles, yet not their first preparation, which is a thing most difficult, above all the things in the world. But in the end I had that also, after long errors of three years, or thereabouts; during which time I did nothing lut study and labour, so as you may see me without this Arch, where I have placed my Processions against the two Pillars of it, under the feet of St. James and St. John, praying always to God, with my Beads in my hand, reading attentively within a Book, and poysing the words of the Philosophers: and afterwards trying and proving the divers operations, which I imagined to myself by their only words. Finally, I found that which I desired, which I also soon knew, by the strong scent and odour therecf. Having this, I easily accomplished the Mastery, for knowing the preparation of the first Agents, and after following my Book according to the letter, I could not have missed it, though I would. Then the first time that I made projection, was upon Mercury, whereof I turned half a pound, or thereabouts, into pure Silver, better than that of the Mine, as I myself assayed, and made others assay many times. This was upon a Monday, the 17th, of January, about noon, in my house, Perrenella only being present, in the year of the restoring of mankind, 1382.

And afterwards, following always my Book, from word to word, I made projection of the ReX Stone, upor the like quantity of Mercury, in the presence likewise of Parrenella only, in the same house, the five and twentieth day of April following, the same year, about five o'clock in the evening; which I transmuted truly into almost as much pure Gold, better assuredly than common Gold, more soft and more plyable. I may spaak it with truth, I have made it three times, with the help of Perrenella, who understood it as well as I, because she helped in my operations, and without doubt, if she would have enterprised to have done it alone, she had attained to the end and perfection thereof. I had indeed enough when I had once done it, but I found exceeding great pleasure and delight, in seeing and contemplating the Admirable worlis of Nature, within the Vessels. To signify unto thee then, how I have done it three times, thou shalt see in this Arch, if thou have any skill to know them, three furnaces, like unto them which serve for our operations, I was afraid a long time, that Perrenella could not hide the extreme joy of her felicity, which I measured by mine own, and lest she should let fall some word amongst her kindred, of the great treasures which we possessed : for extreme joy takes away the understanding, as well as great heaviness; but the goodness of the most great God, had not only filled me with this blessing, to give me a wife chaste and sage, for she was moreover, not only capable of reason, but also to do all that was reasonable, and more discrete and secret than ordinarily other women are. Above all, she was exceeding devout, and therefore seeing herself without hope of children, and now well stricken in years, she began as I did, to think of God, and to give ourselves to the works of Mercy. At that time when I wrote this Commentary, in the year one thousand four hundred and thirteen, in the end of the year, after the decease of my faithful companion, which I shall lament all the days of my life; she and I had already founded,
founded, and enaued with revenues, 14 Hcspitals in this City of Paris, we had now built from the ground thre Chapels, we had enriched with great gifts, and gocd rents, seven C'hurche:, with many refarations in their Clurch-yards, besides that which we have done at Bolrgne, which is not much less than that which we have done here. I will not speak of the good which both of us have done to rarticular poor folks, principally to widous and poor orphans, whose names if I should tell, and how I did it, besides that my reward should be given me in this World, I should likewise do displeasure to those gocd persons, whom I pray God bless, which I would not do for anything in the World. Building therefore these Churches, Church-yards and Hospitals, in this City, I resolved myself, to cause to be painted in the fourth Arch of the Church-yard of the Innocents, as you enter in by the great gate in St. Dennis-street, and taking the way on the right hand, the most true and essential marks of the Art, yet under veils, and Hieroglyphical covertures, in imitation of those which are in the guilded Bcok of Abraham the Jew, which may represent two things, according to the capacity and understanding of them that behold them : First the mysteries of our future and undoubted Resurvection, at the day of Judgment, and coming of good Jesus (whom may it please to have mercy upon us) a History which is well agreeing to a Church-y ard. And secondly, they may signify to them, who are skilled in Natural Philosophy, all the principal and necessary operations of the Mastery. These Hieroglyphic figures shall serve as two ways to lead unto the heavenly life : the first and most open sense, teaching the sacred Mysteries of our salvation; (as I will show hereafter) the other teaching every man, that hath any small understanding in the Stone, the lineary way of the work; which being perfected by any one, the change of evil into good, takes away from him the root of all $\sin$, (which is covetousness) making him liberal, gentle, pious, religious,
religious, and fearing God, how evil soever he was before, for from thenceforward, he is continually ravished, with the great grace and mercy which be hath obtained from God, and with the profoundness of his Divine and admirable works. These are the reasons which have moved me to set these forms in this fashion, and in this plase which is a Church-yard, to the end that if any man obtaia this inestimable good, to conquer this rich golden F'leece, he may think with himself (as I did) not to keep the talent of God digged in the Earth, buying Lands and possessions, which are the vanities of this world : but rather to work charitably towards his brethren, remembering himself that he learned this secret, amongst the bones of the dearl, in whose number he shall shortly be found; and that after this life, he must render an account before a just and redoubtable Judge, who will censure even to an idle and vain word. Let him therefore, who having well weighed my words, and well known and understood my figures, hath first gotten elsewhere the knowledge of the first beginnings and Agents, (for certainly in these Figures and Commentaries, he shall not find any step or information thereof) perfect to the glory of God the Mastery of Hermes, remembering himself of the Church Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman; and of all other Churches, Church-yards, and Hospitals; and above all of the Ciurch of the Innocents in this City, (in the Church-yard whereof he shall have contemplated these true demonstrations) opening bountoously his purse to them that are secretly poor honest people, desolate, weak women, widows, and forlorn orphans. So be it. *

[^2]
## CHAPTER I.

Of the Theological Interprctaions, which may be given to these Hieroglyplics, according to the sense of me the Author.

I have given to this Church-yard, a Charnel-7ouse, which is right over against this fourth Arch, in the midst of the Churchyard, and against one of the Pillars of this Charnel-house, I have made be drawn with a coal, and grossly painted, a man ail llack, who looks straight upon these Hieroglyphics, about whom there is written in French; I see a marvel, whereat I am much amazed. This, as also three plates of Iron and Copper gilt, on the East, West, and South of the Arch, where these Hiernglyphics are, in the midst of the Church-yard, representing the holy Passion and Fesurrection of the Son of God; this ought not to be otherwise interpreted, than according to the common Theological sense, saving that this black man, may as well proclaim it a wonder to see the admirable works of God in the transmutation of Metals, which is figured in these Hieroglyphics, which he so attentively looks upon, as to see buried so many bodics, which shall rise again out of their Tombs at the fearful day of Judyment. On the other part I do not think
it needful to interpret in a Theological sense, that vessel of Earth on the right hand of these figures, within the which there is a Pen and Inkhorn, or rather a vessel of Philosophy, if thou take away the strings, and join the Penner to the Inlihorn: nor the other two like it, which are on the two sides of the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, within one of the which there is an N. which signifieth Nicholas, and within the other an F., which signifieth Flammel. For these vessels signify nothing else, but that in the like of them, I have done the Mastery three times. Moreover he that will also believe, that I have put these vessels in form of Scutcheons, to represent this Pen and Inlihorn, and the capital letters of my name, let him believe it if he will, because both these interpretations are true.

Neither must you interpret in a Theological sense, that writing which followeth, in these terms; "Nicholas Flammel, and Perrenella his wife," inasmuch as that signifieth nothing, but that I and my wife have given that Arch.

As to the third, fourth, and fifth Tables following, by the sides whereof is written, "How the Innocents were liilled by the command of King Herod. The Theological sense is well enough understood by the writing, we must only speak of the rest, which is above.

The two Dragons united together, the one within the other, of colour black and blue in a field of sable, that is to say, black, whereof the one hath the wings guilded, and the other hath none at all, are the sins which naturally are interchained, for the one hath his original and birth from another. Of them some may be easily chased away, as they come easily, for they fly towards us every hour; and those which have no wings, can never be chased away, such as is the sin against the holy Ghost. The gold which is in the wings, signifieth that the greatest part oisins cometh from the unholy langer after gold; which malres so many people diligently to hearken from whence they may havo
it; and the colour black and blue, showeth that these are the desires that come out of the dark pits of hell, which we cught wholly to fly from. These two Liragons may also micrally represent unto us the Legions of evil spirits which are always about us, and which will accuse us before the just Judge, at the fearful day of Judgment, which do ask, nor seek nothing else but to sift us.

The man and the woman which are next them, of an orange colour, upon a field azure and blue, signify that men and women ought not to have their hope in this World, for the orange colour intimates despair, or the letting go of hope, as here; and the colour azure and llue, upon the which they are painted, shows us that we must think of heavenly things to come, and say as the rowl of the man doth, "Man must come to the judgment of God;" or as that of the woman, "That day will be terrible indeed;" to the end that keeping ours elves from the Dragons, which are sins, God may show mercy upon us,

Next after this, in a field of Sinople, that is green, are painted two men and one woman rising again, of the which one comes out of a Sepulchre ; the other two out of the Earth, all three of colour exceeding white and pure, lifting their hands towards their eyes, and their eyes towards heaven on high. Above these three bodies there are two Angels sounding musical Instruments, as if they had called these dead to the day of judgment; for over these two Angels is the figure of our Lord Jesus Christ, holding the world in his hand, upon whose head an Angel setteth a Crown. assisted by two others, which say in their rowls, "O Father Almighty, O good Jesus." On the right side of this Saviour is painted St. Paul, clothed with white and yellow, with a Sword, at whose feet there is a man clothed in a gown of orange colour, in which there appeared plaits or foulds of black and white, (which picture resembleth me to the life) and demandeth pardon of his sins, holding his hands joined together, from
from between which proceed these words written in a rowl, "Blot out the evils that I have done." On the other side on the left hand, is St. Peter, with his Key, clothed in reddish yellow, holding his hand upon a woman clothed in a gown of orange colour, who is on her knees, representing to the life Perrenella, who holdeth her hands joined together, having a rowl where is written, "Christ, I beseech thee be pitiful:" Behind whom there is an Angel.on his knees, with a rowl, that saith, "All hail thou Lord of Angels. There is also another Angel upon his knees, behind my Image, on the same side that St. Paul is on, which likewise holdeth a rowl, saying, "O King everlasting." All this is so clear, according to the explication of the Resurrection and future judgment, that it may easily be fitted thereto. So it seems this Arch was not painted for any other purpose, but to represent this. And therefore we need not stay any longer upon it, considering that the least and most ignorant, may well know how to give it this interpretation.

Next after the three that are rising again, come two Angels more of an Orange colour, upon a blue field, saying on their rowls, "Arise you dead, come to the Judgment of my Lord." This also serves to the interpretation of the Resurrection. As also the last figures, following which are, A man red vermillion, upona field of Violet colour, who holdeth the foot of a winged Lion, painted of red vermillion also, opening his throat, as it were to devour the man: For one may say that this is the figure of an unhappy sinner, who sleeping in a Lethargy of his corruption and vices dieth without repentance and confession; who without doubt, in this terrible Day shall be delivered to the Devil, here painted in form of a red roaring Lion, which will swallow and devour him.

## CHAPTER II.

The Interpretations Philosophical, according to the Mastery of Hermes.

I desire with all my heart that he who searcheth the secrets of the Sages, having in his Spivit passed over these Ideas of the life and resurrection to come, should first n ake his profit of them, and in the second place, that he be moie advised than before, that he sound and search the depth of my Figures, colours, and rowls; principally of my rouls, because that in this Art they speak not vulgarly. Afterwards let him ask of himself, why the figure of St. Paul is on the right hand, in the place where the custom is to paint St. Peter? And on the other side that of St. Peter, in the place of the figure of St. I'aul? Why the figure of St. Paul is clothed in colours white and yellow, and that of Peter in yellow and red? Why also the man and the woman, who are at the feet of these two Saints? praying to God, as if it were the Day of Judgment, are apparelled in divers colours, and not naked, or else nothing else but bones, like them that are rising again? Why in this Day of Judgment they have painted this man and this roman at the feet of the Saints? for they ought to have been more low on earth, and not in heaven. Why also the two Angels in Orange colour's, who say in their rowls, "Arise you dead, come unto the Judgment of my Lord,;

Lord," are clad in this colour, and out of their place, for they ought to be on high in heaven, with the two others, who play upon the Instruments? Why they have a field Violet and blue? but principally why their rowl, which speaks to the dead, ends in the open throat of the red and flying Lion? I would then, that after these, and many other questions which may justly be made, opening wide the eyes of his spirit, he come to conclude, that all this, not having been done without cause, there must be represented under this barke, some great secrets, which he ought to pray God to discover unto him. Having than by degrees brought his belief to this pass, I wish also that he would further believe, that these figures and explications are not made for them that have never seen the Books of the Philusophers, and who, not knowing the Metallic principles, cannot be named Children of this Science; for if they think to understand perfectly these figures, being ignorent of the First Agent, they will undoubtedly deceive themselves, and never be able to know anything at all. Let no man therefore blame me if he do not easily understand me, for he will be more blameworthy than I, inasmuch as not being initiated into these sacred and secret interpretations of the first Agent, (which is the Key, opening the gates of all Sciences) he would notwithstanding, comprehend the most subtil conceptions of the envious Philosnphers, which are not written but for them who already know these principles, which are never found in any book, because they leave them unto God, who revealeth them to whom he pleaseth, or else causeth them to be taught by the living voice of a Master, by Cabalistical tradition, which happeneth very seldom. Now then, my Son, let me so call thee, both because I am now come to a great age, and also for that, it may be; thou art otherwise a child of this lnowledge, (God enable thee to learn, and after to work to his glory.) Hearken unto me then attentively, but pass no further if thou be ignorant of the aforesaid Principle.


This Vessel of earth, in this form is called by the Philosophers their triple Vessel, for within it, there is in the midst a Stage, or floor, and upon that a dish or platter full of lue warm ashes, within the which is set the Philosoplical Egg, that is a vial, of glass full of confections of Art, (as of the scum of the Red Sea, and the fat of the Mercurial wind) which thou seest painted in form of a P'enner and Inkhorn. Now this Vessel of earth is open above, to put in the dish and the vial, under which by the open gate, is put in the Philosophical fire, as thou knowest. So thou hast three vessels; and the threefold vescel, the envious have called an Athanor, a sieve, dung, Balneum Mariae, a Furnace, a Sphere, the green Lion, a prison, a grave, a urinal, a phial, and a Bolts head. I myself in my Summary, or Alridgement of Philosophy, which I composed four years and two months past, in the end thereof named it the house and habitation of the Poulet, and the ashes of the Platter, the choff of the Poulet. The common name is an Oven, which I should never have found, if Abraham the Jew had not painted it, together with the fire proportionable, wherein cousists a great part of the secret. For it is as it were the belly, or the wombe, containing the true natural heat to animate our young King. If this fire be not measured Clibanically, saith Calid the Fersian son of Jasichus; if it be kindled with a sword, saith Pythagoras; if thou fire the Vessel, saith Morien, and makest it feel the heat of the fire, it will give thee a box on the ear, and burn his flowers before they be risen from the depth of his marrow, making them come out red, rather than
than white, and then thy work is spoiled; as also if thou make too little fire, for then thou shalt never see the end, because of the coldness of the natures, which shall not have had motion sufficient to digestthem together.

The heat then of thy fire in this Vessel, shall be (as saith Hermes and Kosinus) according to the Winter; or rather, as saith Diomedes, according to the heat of a bird, which begins to fly so softly from the sign of Aries to that of Cancer: for know that the Infant at the begining is full of cold flegne, and of milk, and that too vehement heat is an enemy of the cald and moisture of our Embrion, and that the two enemies, that is to say, our two elements of cold and hert, will never perfectly embrace one another, but by little and little, having first long dwelt together, in the midst of the temperate heat of their bath, and being changed by long decoction into sulphur incombustible. Govern therefore sweetly with equality and proportion, thy proud and haughty uatures, for fear lest if thou favour one more than another, they which naturally are enemies, do grow angry against thee, through jealousy and dry choller, and make thee sigh for it a long time after. Besides this, thou must entertain them in this temperate heat perpetually, that is to say night and day, until the time that Winter, the time of Moisture of the matters, be passed, because they make their peace and join hands in being heated together; whereas should these natures find themselves but one only half hour without fire, they would become for ever irreconcilable. See therefore the reason why it is said in the Book of the seventy precepts, Look that their lieat continue inclefatigably without ceasing, and that none of their lays be forgotten. And Kasis, the haste, saith he, that brings with it too much fire, is always followed by the Devil, and error. When the goldsn Bird, saith Diomedes, siall be come just to Cancer, und that from thence it shall run towarls Libra, then thou mayest auyment the fire a little. And in like manner,
when this fair Bird shall fly from Libra towards Gapricorn, which is the desired Autumn, the time of harvest, and of the fruits that are now ripe.

## CHAPTER III.

The two Dragons cf colour yellowish, blue, and black likie the field.


Look well upon these two Dragons, for they are the true principles or beginnings of this Philosophy, which the sages have not dared to show to their own children. He which is undermost without wings, he is the fixed or the male, that which is uppermost is the volatile, or the female. llack and obscure, which goes about to get the domination for many months, The first is called Sulphur, or heat and dryness; and the lattar Argent vive, or cold and moisture, these are the Sun and the Moon of the Mercurial source, and sulphurous original, which by continual fire, are adorned with royal habilaments; that being united and afterwardschanged intoa quintessence, they may overcome everything Metallic, how solid, hard and strong soever it be. These are the Serpents and Dragons which the ancient Egyptians have painted in a Circle, the head biting the tail, to signify that they proceed from one and the same thing, and that it alone was sufficient, and that in the turning and circulation thereof, it made itself perfect. These are the Dragons, which the ancient Poets have feigned did without sleeping keep and
and watch the Golden Apples of the Gardens of the Virgins Hesperides. These are they upon whom Jason in his adventure for the Golden Fleece, poured the broth or liquor prepared by the fair Medea, of the discourse of whom the Books of the Philosophers are so full, that there is no Philosopher that ever was, but he hath written of it, from the time of the truth; telling Hermes, Trismegistus, Orpheus, Pythagorus, Artephius, Morienus, and the other following, even unto myself. These are the two Serpents, given and sent by Juno (that is the nature Metallic) the which the strong Hercules, that is to say, the sage and wise man must strangle in his cradle; that is, overcome and kill them, to make them putrify, corrupt and engender at the beginning of his work. These are the two Serpents wrapped and twisted about the Caduceus, or rod of Mercury, with the which he exerciseth his great power, and transformeth himself as he listeth. He, saith Haly, that shall kill the one, shall also kill the other, because the one cannot die but with his brother. These two then, (which Avicen calleth the Corussene bitch and the Armenian dog,) these two, I say, being put together in the vessel of the Sepulchre, do bite one another cruelly, and by their great poison, and furious rage, they never leave one another from the moment that they have seized on one another (if the cold hinder them not) till both of them by their slavouring venom, and mortal hurts, be all of a gore blood, over all the parts of their bodies, and finally, killing one another, be stewed in their proper venom, which after their death, changeth them into living and permanent water; before which time, they loose in their corruption and putrefaction, their first natural forms, to take afterwards, one only new, more noble and better form. These are the two Sperms, masculine and feminine, described at the begining of my Abridgneent of Philosophy, which are engendered (say Kasis, Avicen, and Abraham the Jew) within the reins and entrails, and of the operations of the four Elements. These
are the radical moisture of Metals, Sulphur and Argent vive, not vulgar, and such as are sold by the Merchants and Apothecaries, but those which give us those two fair and dear bodies which we love so much. These two sperms, saith Democritus, are not found upon the earth of the living, the same saith Avicen, but he addeth, that they gather them from the dung, odour and rottenness of the Sun and Moon. O happy are they that know how to gather them, for of them they afterwards make a treacle, which hath power over all grief, maladies, sorrows, infirmities, and weaknesses, and which fighteth puissantly against death, lengthening the life, according to the permission of God, even to the time determined, triumphing over the miseries of this world, and filling a man with the riches thereof. Of these two Dragors or Principles Metallic, I have said in my forealledged Summary, that the Enemy would by his heat inflame his enemy, and that then if they take not heed, they should see in the air a venomous fume and a stinking, worse in flame, and in poison, than the envenomed head of a Serpent and Babylonian Dragon. The cause why I have painted these two sperms in the form of Dragons, is because their stink is exceedingly great, and like the stink of them, and the exhalations which arise within the glass are dark black, blue, and yellowish, (like as these two Dragons are painted) the force of which, and of the bodies dissolved, is so venomous, that truly there is not in the world a ranker poison; for it is able by the force and stench thereof, to mortify and kill every thing living. The Philosopher never feels this stench, if he break not his vessels, but only he judgeth it to be such, by the sight, and the changing of colours, proceeding from the rottenness of his confections.

These colours signify the putrefaction and generation which is given us, by the biting and dissolution of our perfect bodies, which dissolution proceedeth from external heat aiding, and
from the Pontique fieriness, and admirable sharp virtue of the poison of our Mercury, which maketh and resolveth into a pure cloud, that is, into impalpable powder, all that which it finds to resist it. So the heat working upon and against the radical metallic viscous, or oily moisture, engendereth upon the subject blackness. For at the same time, the Matter is dissolved, is corrupted, groweth black and conceiveth to engender; for all corruption is generation, and therefore ought blackness to be much desired; for that is the black sail with which the Ship of Theseus came back victorious from Crete, which was the cause, of the death of his Father, so must this father die, to the intent that from the ashes of this Phoenix, another may spring, and that the son may be King. Assuredly he that seeth not this blackness, at the beginning, of his operations, during the days of the Stone; what other colour soever he see, he shall altogether fail in the Mastery, and can do no more with that Chaos: for he works not well, if he putrify not, because if he do not putrify, he doth not corrupt, nor engender, and by consequent, the Stone cannot take vegetative life to increase and multiply. And in all truth, I tell thee again, that though thou work upon the true matter, if at the beginning, after thou hast put thy Confections in the Philosophic Egg; that is to say, some time after the fire has stirred them up, if then I say, thou seest not this head of the Crow, the black of the blackest black, thou must begin again, for this fault is irreparable, and not to be amended; especially the Orange colour, or half red, is to be feared, for if at the beginning thou see that in thine Egg, without doubt, thou burnest, or hast burnt the verdure and liveliness of thy Stone. The colour which thou must have ought to be entirely perfected in blackness, like to that of these Dragons, in the space of forty days. Let them therefore which shall not have these essential marks, retire themselves betimes from their operations, that they may redeem themselves from assured loss.

Know also, and note it well, that in this Art it is but nothing to have this blackness, there is nothing more easy to come by: for from almost all things in the world, mixed with moisture, thou mayest have a blackness by the fire; but thou must have a blachness which comes of the perfect Metallic bodies, which lasts a long space of time, and is not destroyed in less than five months, after the which followeth immediately the desired whitenes:. If thou bast this, thou hast enough, but not all. As for the colour blueish and yellowish, that signifieth that Solution and Putrefacticn is not jet finished, and that the colours of our Mercury, are not as yet well mingled, and rotten with the rest. Then this blachness, and these colours, teach plainly, that in this beginning the matter, and compound, begins to rot and dissolve into powder, less than the Alums of the Sun, the which afterwards are changed into ccator permanent. And this dissolution is by the envious I'hilosophers called Death, Destruction, and Perdition, because that the 1 atures, change their form, and from hence are proceeded so masiy Allegories of dead men, tombs, and sepulchres. Others have called it Calcination, Deundation, Separation, Erituration, and Assation, because the Confections are changed and reduced into most small pieces and parts. Others have called it Reduction into the first matter, Mollification, Extraction, Commixtion, Liquifaction, Conversion of Elements, Subtiliation, Vivision, Humation, Impastation, and Distillation, because that the Confections are melted, brought back into seed, softened, and circulated within the glass Others have called it Xir, or Iris, Futrefaction, Corruption, Cymmerian darkness, a gulph, Hell, Dragons, Generation, Ingression, Submersion, Complection, Conjunction, and Impregnation, because that the matter is black and waterish, and that the natures are perfectly mingled, and hold one of another. For when the heat of the Sun worketh upon them, they are changed, first into powder, or fat and glutinous water, which feeling the heat,
heat, flieth on high to the Poulets' head, with the smoke, that is to siy, with the wind and air; from thence this water melted, and drawn out of the Confections, goeth down again, and in descending reduceth, and dissolveth, as much as it can, the rest of the Aromatical Confections, always doing so, until the whole be like a black broth somewhat fat. Now you see, why they call this Sublimation, and Volatization, because it flieth on high, and Ascension and Decension because it mounteth and descenleth, within the glass. A while after the water beginneth to thicken and coagulate somewhat more, growing very blactc, like unto pitch, and finally comes the Bnd! and eartl?, which the envious have called Terra foetida, that is, stinking earth: for then because of the perfect putrefaction, which is as natural as any other can be; this earth stinks, and gives a smell like the odour of graves filled with rottenness, and with bodies as yet charged with their natural moisture. This earth was by Hermes called Terra soliata, or the Earth of leaves, yet his true and proper name is Leton. which must afterward be whitene.l. The Ancient Sages that were Cabalists, have described it in their Metamorphoses under the History of the Serpent of Mars, which had devoured the companions of Cadmus, who show him piercing him with his lance against a hollow Oak. Note this Oak.

## CHAPTER IV.

Of the man and the woman clothed in a gown of Orange colour, upon a field azure and blue. and of their rowls.


The man painted here doth expressly resemble myself to the natural, as the uonian doth lively figure Perrenella. The cause why we are painted to the life, is not particular to this pnrpose, for it needed but to represent a male and a female, to the which our two particular resemblance was not necessarily required, but it pleased the painter to put us there, just as he hath done higher in this Arch, at the feet of the Figure of Saint Paul and Saint Peter, according to that we were in our youth; as he hath likewise done in other places, as over the door of the chapel, of Saint James in the Bouchery near to my house, (altbough that for this last there was a particular cause) as also over the door of Saincte Geneuiefue de's Ardans, where thou mayest see me. I made then to be painted here two bodies, one of a Male and another of a Female, to teach thee that in this second operation, thou hast truly, but yet not perfectly, two nalures conjoined and married together, the Masculine and the Feminint; or rather the four Elen.ents; and that the fcur natural er emies, the hot and cold, dry and m.vist, kegin to approach miably owe towards another, and by means of the Mectiators auci Peace-makers, lay down by little and listle, the ancient enmity of the old Chats. Thau kncwest well enough who these Meciactors and Peacemakers are, between the hot and the cold there is misture, for be is kinsman and allied to them both; to hot by bis heat, and to cold by his moisture. And this is the reason, why to begin to make this peace thou hast already in the precedent operation, conrerted all the Confections into uater by dissolution. And afterwards theu hast made to coagulate the water, which is turned into this Earth, black of the black most black, wholly to accomplish this peace: for the Earth, which is cold and $d r y$, finding himself of kindred and alliance with the $d r y$ and moist, which are enemies, will wholly appease and accord them. Dost thou not then consider a most perfect mixture of all the four Elements, having first turned them into water, and now into Earth!

Earth! I will also teach thee hereafter the other conversions, into air when it shall be all white, and into fire, when it shall be of a most perfect purple. Then thou hast here two natures married together, whereof the one hath conceived by the other and by this conception it is turned into the body of the Male, and the Male into that of the Female; that is to say, they are made one only body, which is the Androgyne, or IIermaphrodite of the Ancients, which they have also called otherwise, the head of the Crow, or natures converted. In this fashion I paint them here, because thou hast two natures reconciled, which (if they be guided and governed wisely) can form an Embrion in the womb of the Vessel, and afterwards bring forth a most puissant King, iuvincible and incorruptible, because it will be an admirable quintessence. Thus thou seest the principal and most necessary reason of this representation. The second cause, (which is also well to be noted) was because I must of necessity paint two bodies, because in this operation it behoveth that thou divide that which hath been coagulated, to give afterwards nourishment, which is mill of life, to the little Infant when it is born, which is endued (by the living God) with a vegetable soul.

This is a secret most admirable and secret, which for want of understanding, it hath made fools of all those that have sought it without finding it, and hath made every man wise, that beholds it with the eyes of his body, or of his spirit.

Thou must then make two parts and portions of this Coagulated body, the one of which shall serve for Azoth, to wash and cleanse the other, which is called Leton, which must be whitened. Me which is washed, is the Serpent Python, which (having taken his being from the corruption of the slime of the Earth gatherd together by the waters of the deluge, when all the confections were water) must be killed and overcome by the arrows of the God Apollo, by the yellow Sun, that is to say, by our fire, equal to that of the Sun.

He which uasheth, or rather the uashings, which must le continued with the cther mociety: these are the tecth of that Serpent, which the sage workman, the valiant Thesus, will sow in the same Earih, fiom wher ce there slall spring up armed Soldiars, which shall in the end discomfit themselres, suffering thenselves by op position to resolve into the same nature of the kurth, and the workman to bear away his deserved conquests. It is of this that the Fhitosm hers have written so often, and so often repeated it. It dissolves itself, it congeals itself. it mahes itself llack, it n.aks itself ulite, it kills itself, and it quickens itself. I lave made their field be painted, azure and l/ue, to show that I c'c but now begin to get out from the most llack llachness; for the azure and blue, is one of the first colours, that the dar\% woman lets us see, that is to say, moisture giving place a little to heut and dizness. The man and woman are almost all orange coloured, to show that our Bodies (or our body, which the wise men here call Rebis) ] ath not as yet digestion enough, and that the miristure from wlence comes the black, blue and azure, is but half vanquished by the dryness.

For when diyness bears rule, all will be ulite, and when it fighteth with, or is equal to the muisture, all will be in fart according to these present colours. The envious have also called these confections in this operation, Nummus, Lthelia, Arena, Boritis, C'orsufie, Camlar, Allaraeris, Duenech, Randeric, Kuhul, Thalricis Llistmech, Ixir etc., which they have commanded to make white.

The woman hath a white circle in form of a rowl round about her body, to show thee, that Relis will begin to come white in that very fashion, beginning first at the extrenities, round about this white circle. Scala I'hylosophoru, that is the Bock entitled The Philosophers' Ladder, saith thus, The sign of the first perfect ulliteness. is the manifestation of a certain little circle of hair, that is passing over the head, which will appear on the sides of the vessels round about the matter in a kind of a cierine or yellowish
colour.

There is written in their Rowls, "Man shall come to the Judgment of God." Vere, (saith the woman) "Truly that will be a terrible day." These are not passages of holy Scriptiore, but only sayings which speak according to the Theological sense, of the Judgment to come; I have put them there, to serve myself of them towards him, that beholds only the gross outward, and most natural Artifice, taking the interpretation thereof to concern only the Resurrection; and also it may serve for them, that gathering together the Parables of the Sciencs, take to them the eyes of Lynecous, to pierce deeper than the visible objects. There is then, Man shall come to the Julgment of God: Certainly that doy shall be terrible. That is as if I should have said: It, behoves that this come to the colour of perfection, to be judged and cleansed from all his blackness and filth, and be spirit.ualized and whitened. Surcly that day will be terrible, yet certainly as you shall find in the Allegory of Aristeus, Horror holds us in prison by the space of fourscore days, in the darkness of the waters, in the extreme heat of the Summer, and in the troubles of the Sea. All which things ought first to pass, before our King can become white, coming from death to life, to overcome afterwards all his enemies. To make thee understand yet somewhat better this Albification, which is harder and more dfficult than all the rest, (for till that time thou mayest err at every step, but afterwards thou canst not, except thou break thy vessels) I have also made for thee this Table following.

## CHAPTER V.

The figure of a man like that of Saint Paul, clothed with a robe white and yellow, bordered with gold, holding a naked

Sword, having at his feet a man on his lenees, clad in a robe of orange colour, black and white, holding a rowl.


Mark well this man in the form of Saint Paul, clothed in a robe entirely of a yellowish white. If thou consider him well, he turns his body in such a posture, as shows that he would take the naked Sword, either to cut off the head, or to do some other thing to that man which is on his knees at his feet, clothed in a robe of orange colour, white and black, which saith in his rowl, Blot out all the evil that I have done; as if he should say, Take away from me my llackness; A term of Art: for Evil, signifieth in the Allegory, Blackness, as it is often fonnd in Turba Philosorhnrum : Seethe it until it come to blackness, which will be thought Evil. But wouldst thou know what is meant by this man, that taketh the Sword? It signifies that thou must cut off the head of the Crow, that is to say, of the man clothed in divers Colours, who is on his knees. I have taken this portrait and figure out of Hermes Trismegistus, in his Book of the Secret Art, where he saith, Take away the head of this black man, cut off the head of the Crow: that is to say, Whiten our black.

Lambspringk that noble German, hath also used itin the Commentary of his Hieroglyphios, saying, In Ihis wood there is a Beast all covered with black, if any man cut of his heax , he will lose his blackness, and put on a most white colour. Will you understand what t'hat is? The birolkess is callerl the hex of the Crow, the which being taken away, at the instant comes the winte colour. Then that is to say, when the Cloud appears nu more, this body is said to be withent a hered. These are his proper worls. In the same sense, the Sages have also said in other plases, Ticke the Viper which is called De rexa, cut of his heal etc ; that is to say, take away from him his blackeness. They have also usad this Periphrasis, when to signify the multiplication of the Stone, they have feigned a Serpent Hydra, wheraof, if one cat off one head, there will spring in the place thereof ten; for the stone augments tenfold, every time that they cut off this heal of the Crow, that they make it black, and afterwarls white; that is to say, that they dissolve it anew, and afterward coagulate it a 子ain.

Mark how this naked Sword is wreathed about with a black girlle, and that the ends thereof are not so wreathed at all. This naked shining Sword, is the stone for the white, or the white stone, so often by the Philosophers describad under this form. To come then to this perfect and sparkling whiteness, thou must understand the wreathings of this black girdle, and follow that which they teach, which is the quantity of the imbibitions. The tivo ends which are not wrathed about at all, represent the beginning and the ending : for the begi:uning it teacheth that you must imbibe it at the first time gently and scarcely, giving it then a little milk, as to a little cinilil new born, to the inteat that Isir (as the Authors say) be not drowned. The like must we do at the end, when we sae that our King is full, and will have no more. The middle of these operations is painted by the five whole wreathes, or rounds, of the black girdle, at what time (because our Salamander lives
of the fire, and in the midst of the fire, and indeed is a fire, and an Argent vire, or quicksilver, that runs in the midst of the fire, fcaring nothing) thou must give him abundantly, in such sort that the Virgins milk compass all the matter rcund alout.

I have made to be painted black all these urcuthes, or rounds of the girdle, because these are the imbilitions, and by consequent, lifuckness; for the fire with the moisture (as it hath been often said) causeth blacliness. And as these five wbole wreathes, or rounds, show that you must do this fire times wholly, so likewise they let you know, that you must do this in five whole months, a month to every imlibition. See here the reason why Haly Alenragel said, The Coction or luting of the things is done in these times fifty days. It is tiue that if thou count these little imbibitions at the beginning and at the end there are seven. Whereupon one of the most envious hath said, Our licad of the Crow is leqrus, and therefore he that would clcanse it, he must make it go doun seven times into the River of regeneration of Jordan, as the Prophet conmantied the leprous Naaman the Syrian. Comprehending lerein tie beginning, which is but of a few days, the middle and the end, which is also very short. I have then given thee this Table, to tell thee that thou must whiten my body, which is upon the knees; and demandeth no other thing: for Nature always tends to perfection, which thou shalt accomplish by the apposition of Virgins milk, and by the deccetion of the matters which thou shalt make with this milk, which being dried upon this body, will colour it into this same white yellou, which be who takes the Sword, is clothed withal, in which colour thou must make thy Corsuffe to come. The vestments of the figure of Saint Paul are bordered largely with a golden and red citime colour. O my Son, praise God, if cver thou seest this, for now hast thou obtained mercy from Heaven : imbibe it then, and tein it till such time as the little Infant be bardy and strong, to combat against
against the water and the fire. In accomplishing the which, thou shalt do that which Demagoras, Senior, and Hali have called, The putting of the Mother into the Infants' belly. which Infant the Mother had but lately brought forth: for they call the Mother, the Mercury of Philosophers, wherewith they make their imbibitions and fermentations, aud the Infant they call the Body, to tein or colour the which this Mercury is gone out. Therefore I have given thee these two figures, to signify the Albification; for in this plase it is that thou hast need of great help, for here all the World is deceived. This operation is indeed a labyrinth, for here there present themselves a thousand ways at the sume instant, besides that, thou must go to the end of it, direatly contrary to the beginning, in coagulating that which before thou dissolvest, and in miking earth that which before thou madest water. When thou hast made it white, then hast thou overcome the enchanted Bulls, that cast fire and smoke out of their nostrils. Hercules hath cleansed the stable full of odour, of rottenness, and of blaskness. Juson hath poured the decoction or broth, upon the Dragons of Colchos, and thou hast in thy power the horn of Amalthaea, which (although it be white) may fill thee all the rest of thy life with glory, honor, and riches. To have the which, it hath behoved thee to fight valiantly, and in manner of an Hercules; for this Achelous, this moist river, is endued with a most mighty force, besides that he often transfigures himself from one form to another. Thus hast thou done all, because the rest is without difficulty. These transfigurations are particularly described in the Bork of the Seven Egyptian Seals, where it is said (as also by all Authors,) that the Stone, before it will wholly forsake his blackness, and become white in the fashion of a most shining marble, and of a naked flaming sword, will put on all the colours that thou canst possibly imayine, cften will it melt, and often coagulate itself, and amidst these divers and contrary operations (which the
vegetable
vegetable soul that is in it makes it perforn at one and the same time, ) it will grau Citrine, green, red (lut not of a true red,) it will lecome ycllcu, llue, and orange colcur, antil that being wholly crevcome ly dryness and licat, all these infoite colours will end in this admiralle Citrine uhiteness, of the colcur of Eaint Pauls' garments, which in a slcrt time will become like the colour of the naked suord; aftciwards by the means of a more strong and long decoction, it will take in the end a red Citrine colour, and afterward the perfect $r$ of the $v$ crmillion, where it will repose itself for ever. I will not forget, by the way, to advertise thee that the Milk of the Moon, is not as the Virgins milk of the Sun; think then that the inbibitions of whitencss, require a more white milk, thon those of a golden redness; for in this paseage I had thcught $I$ sLould have missed, and so I had done indeed had it not been for Alraham the $J c w$; for this reason I have made to be painted for thee, the Figure which taketh the naked sword, in the cclour which is - necessary for thee; for it is the Figure of that which whiteneth.

## CHAPTER VI.

Upon a green field, three resuscitants, or which rise again, two men and one woman, altogether white: Tu: Angels beneath, and over the Angels the figure of our

Saviour coming to Judge the world, clothed with a robe which is perfectly Citrine white.


I have so made to ke Iainted for thee a field vert, because that in this decoction the confections become green, and keep this colcur longer than any other after the Zlack. This greenness shows particularly that our Stone hath a vegetable soul. and that by the Industry of Art it is turned into a true and pure tree, to bud abundantly, and afterwards to bring forth infinite little spigs and branches. O lappy green (saith the Rosary) which doet produce all things, without thee nothing can increase, vegetate nor multiply. The three folle rising again, clothed in sparkling white, represent the Body, Soul, and Spirit of our telite Stone. The F hilosophers do ordinarily use these terms of Ait to hide the secret from evil men. They call the Body that llack carth, obscure and dark, which we make white. They call the $E_{c}$ cul the other half divided from the $B c d y$, which by the will of God, and power of nature, gives to the lody by his imbibitions and fermentations a vegetable soul, that is to say, power and virtue to bud, increase, multiply and become white, as a naked shining sword. They call the Spirit, the tincture and dryness; which as a Spirit bath rower to ljerce all Mctallic things. I should be too tedious, if I should show thee how good reason they had to say always and in all places, Our Stone hath semllally to a man, a Body, S'ul, and ípirit. I would coly tlat thou note well, that as a man endued with a Borly, Suul, and Szirit, is notwithstanding but one; so likewise the hast now, lut one only white confection, in the which nevertheless there are a Body, a Soul, and a Spirit, which are inseparably united. I could easily give very clear comparisons and expositions of this Bcaly, scul, and sl irit; but to explicate them, I must of necessity, speak things which God reserves to reveal unto them that fear and love him, and consequently ought not to be written. I have then made to be 1ainted here a $B c d y$, a Soul, and a syivit, all white, as if they were rising again, to show thee, that the Sun, and Moon, and
and Mercury, are raised again in this operation ; that is to sey, are made Element; of air, and whitened : for we have heretofore called the Blackness Death; and so continuing the Metaphor, we may call Whiteness Life; which cometh not, but with, and by a Resurrection. The Bofly, to show this more plainly, I have made to be painted lifting up the stone of his tomb, wherein it was inclosed. The Soul, because it cannot be put into the earth, it comes not out of a tomb, but only I have made it be painted amongst the Tombs, seeking its body, in form of a woman, having her hair dishevelled. The Spirit which likewise cannot be put into a grave, I have made to be painted in fashion of a man coming out of the earth, not from a Tomb. They are all white ; so the blackness, that is, death is vanquished, and they being whitened, are from henceforward incorruptible. Now lift up thine cyes on high, and see our King coming, crowned and raised again, which hath oversome Death, the darknesses and moistures; behold him in the form wherein our Saniour shall come, who shall eternally unite unto him all pure and clean souls, and will drive away all impurity and uncleanness, as being unworthy to be united to his divine Body. So by comparison (but first asking leave of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Cluurch, to speak in this manner, and praying everydebonaire soul to permit me to use this similitude) see here our white Elixir, which from henceforward will inseparably uaito unto himself every pure Metallic nature, changing it into his own most fine silvery nature, rejesting all that is impure, strange, Heterogeneal, or of another kind. Blessed be God, who of his goodness gives us grace to be able to consider this sparkling white, more perfect and shining than any compound uature, aud more noble next after the immortal soul, thars aay substance having life, or not having life; for it is a quintessence, a most pure silver, that hath passed the Coppel, and is seven times refined, saith the royal Prophet David.

It is not needful to interpret what the two Angels signify, who play on Instruments over the heads of them who are rajsed again. These are rather divine spirits, singing the marvels of Gorl, in this miraculous operation, than Angels who call to judgment. To make an express difference between these and them, Thave given the one of them a Lute, the other haultboy, but none of them trumpets, which yet are wont to be given to them who are to call us to Judgment. The like may be said of the three Angels, who are over the head of our Saviour, whereof the one crowneth him, and the cther two assisting, say in their rowls, $O$ Almighty Father, O good Jesus, in rendering unto him eternal thanks.

## CHAPTER VII.

Upon a ficld violet and blue, two Angels of an orange colour, and their rowls.


This violet and blue field showeth, that being to pass from the rhite situne to the red, thou must imbibe it with a little virgins milk of the Sun, and that these colours come ont of the Mercuria? moisture which thou hast dried upon the Sione. In theis oreration of rubifying, although thou do imbibe, thou stalt not have much black, but of violet, blue, and of the colour of the l'cacocks' tait. For our stone is so triumphant in dryness, that as scon as thy Mercury, toucheth it, the nature thereof rejoicing
joicing in his like nature, it is joined unto it, and drinketh it greedily, and therefore the black that comes of moisture, can show itself but a little, and that under these colours violet and blue, because that dryness (as it is said) doth by and by govern absolutely. I have also made to be painted for thee, these two Angels with wings, to represent unto thee, the two substances of thy confections, the Mercurial and the sulplurous substance, the fixed as well as the volatile, being perfectly fixed together, do also fly together within thy vessel : for in this operation, the fixed body will generally mount to heaven, being all spiritual, and from thence it will descend unto the earth, and whithersoever thou wilt, following every where the spirit, which is al way moved upon the fire. Inasmuch as they are made one selfsame nature, and the compound is all spiritual, and the spiritual all corporal, so much hath it been subtilized upon our Marble, by the precedent operations. The natures then are here transmuted iato Angels, that is to say, are made spiritual and most subtil so are they now the true tinctures. Now remember thee to begin the rubifying, by the opposition of Mercury Citrine red, but thou must not pour on much, and only onse or twice, according as thou slialt see occasion; for this operation ought to be done by a dry fire, and by a diy sublimation, and calcination. And truly I tell thee here a secret which thou slialt very seldom fiad writtea, so far am I from being envious, that would to God every man kaew how to make gold to his own will, that they might live, and lead forth to pasture their fair flooks, without Usury or going to law, in imitation of the holy Patriarchs, usiac only (as our first Fathers did) to exchange one thing for another; and yet to have that, they must labour as well as now. Howbeit for fear to offend Goul, and to be the instrument of such a chnige, which peradventure would prove evil, I must tike liod to represent or write where it is that we hide the loeys which can open all the doors of the secrets of nature, or to open or
cast up the earth, in that place contenting myself to show the things which will teach every one to whom God shall give permission to know, what property the sign of the Balance or Libra hath, when it is enlightened by the Sun and Mercury in the month of October. These Angels are painted of an orange colour. to let thee know, that thy white confections have been a little more digested, or boiled, and that the lack of the violet and llue hath been already chased away by the five: for this orange colour is compounded of the fair golden Citrine red (which thou hast so long waited for) and of the remainder of this violet and blue, which thou hast already in part banished and undone. Fur1hermore this orange colour showeth, that the natures are digested, and by little and little perfected by the grace of God. As for their Rowl, which saith, Arise you dead, and come unto the judyement of God my Lord; I have made it be put there, only for the Theological sense, rather than any other. It ends in the throat of a Lion which is all red, to teach that this operation must not be discontinued until they see the true red purple, wholly like unto the Poppy of the Hermitage, and the vermillion of the painted Lion, saving for multiplying.

## CHAPTER VIII.

The figure of a man, like unto Saint Petcr, clothed in a robe Citrine red, holding a key in lis right hand, and laying his left hand upon a woman, in an orange coloured robe, who is on her knees at his feet, holding a Rowl.


Look upon this woman clothed in a robe of orange colour, who doth so naturally resemble Perrenella as she was in her youth; She is painted in the fashion of a suppliant upor her knees, her hands joined together, at the feet of a man who hath a key in his right hand, who hears her grasiously, and afterwards stretcheth out his left hand upon her. Wouldst thou know what this meaneth? This is the Stone, which in this operation demandeth two things, of the Mercury of the S'in, of the Plilosophers, (painted under the form of a man) thot is to say Multiplication, and a more rich Accoutrement: which at this time it is needful for her to obtain, and therefore the man so laying his hand upon her shoulder accords and seants it unto her. But why have I made to be painted a womian? I could as well have made to be painted a man as a womani, or an Angel rather (for the whole natures are now spiriturd and corporal, masculine and feminine.) But I have rather chosen
to cause paint a roman, to the end that thom mayest judge that she demands rather this, than any other thing, because these are the most natural and proper desires of a woman. To show further unto thee, that she demandeth Miultiplication, I have made paint the man, unto whom she addresseth her prayers in the form of Saint Peter, holding a key, having power to open and to shut, to bind and to loose; because the envicus Philosophers have never spoken of Muliplication but under these common terms of Avt:-Open, shut, lind, loose; opening and loosing; they have called the making of the Body (which is always hard and fixt) soft fuid, and running like water- To shut and to lind, is with them afterwards by a more strong decoction to congulate it, and to bring it back again into the form of a borly.

It behoved me then, in this place to represer t a man with a Fey, to teach thee that thou must now open and shut, that is to Multiply the budding and increasing natures; for look how often thou shalt dissolve and fix, so of ten will these natures "multiply in quantity, quality, and virtue, according to the multiplication of ten : coming from this number to an liundred, from an lundred to a thousand, from a thousand to ien thousand, from ten thousend to an humdied thousand, from an hundied thousand to a million, and from thence by the same operation to Infimity, as I have done three times; praised be God. And when thy Elixir is so brought unto Iufinity one grain thereof falling upon a quantity of molten metal as deepand vastas the Ocean, it will tein it, and convert it into most perfect meial, that is to say, into silver or gold, according as it shall have been imbilied and fermented, expelling and driving out far from himself all the impure and strange matter, which was joined with the metal in the first coagulation: for this reason therefore have I marle to be painted a Key! in the hand of the man, who is in the form of Saint Peter, to signify that the stone desireth to be
opened and shut for multiplication ; and likewise to show thee with what Mercury thou oughtest to do this, and when; I have given the man a garment Citrine red, and the woman, one of orange colour. Let this suffice, lest I transgress the silence of Pythajoras, to teach thee that the woman, that is our stone, asketh to have the rich Accoutrements and colour of Saint Peter. She hath written in her Rowl : Jesu Christ be pitiful unto me; as if she said, Lord be goorl unto me, and suffer not that he that shall become thus far should spoil all with too mu:h fire. It is true that from henceforward I shall no more fear mine enemies, and that all fire shall be alike unto me, yet the vessel that contains me, is alevoys brittle cuicl eas, to be broleen: for if they exalt the fire cver much, it will crack, and flying apieces, will carry me, and sow me unfortunately amongst the ashes. Take heed therefore to thy fire in this place, and govern sweetly with patience, this admirable quintessence, for the fire must be augmented unto it, but not too much. And pray the sovereign Goolness, that it will not suffer the evil spirits, which keep the Mines and Tre rsures, to destroy thy work or to bewitsh thy sight, when thou considerest these incomprehensible motions of this Quintessence within thy vessel.

## CHAPTER IX.

Upon a dark violet field, a man rod purple, holding the feet of a Lion red as vermillion, w'icch lath wings, and it seems would ravish and carry away the man.


This field violet and dark, tells us that the stone hath obtained by her full decoction, the fair garments that are wholly Citrine and red, which she demanded of Saint Peter, who was clothed therewith, and that her complete and perfect digestion (signified by the entire Citrinity) hath made her leave her old robe of orange colour. The vermillion red colour oi this fying Lion, like the pure and clear Scarlet in grain, which is of the tone Granadnred, demonstrates that it is now accomplished in all right and equality. And that she is now like a Lion, devouring every pure and metallic nature, and changing it into her true substance, into trueand pure Gold, more fine than that of the best mines. Also she now carricth this man out of this vale of miseries, that is to say, out of the discommodities of poverty and infirmity, and with her wings gloriously lifts him up, out of the dead and standing waters of Egypt (which are the ordinary thoughts of mortal men) making him despise this life, and the riches thereof, causing him night and day to meditate on God, and his Saints, to dwell in the Imperic:l Heaven, and to drink the sweet springs of the Fountains of everlasting hope. Praised be God eternally, who hath given us grace to cee this most pure and all perfect purple colour; this pleasent colour of
 colour, which is incapable of Alteration or change, over which the heaven itself nor his Zoriac can have no domination nor power, whose bright shining rays, that dazzle the eyes, seem as though they did communicate unto a man some super-celestial things. making him (when he beholds and knows it) to be astonished to tremble, and to be afraid at the same time.

O Lord, give us grace to use it well, to the augmentation of the Faith, and the profit of our Souls, and to the increase of the glory of this noble Realm.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Subscribers Names are solicited for 100 Copies each of the following Works at the Prices Marked.

Mock Modesty-or Classical Literature and the Fine Arts, and their suppression by Law ; touching the most recent case, by "Invicta," Dedicated to the Readers of "Immodesty in Art" by Frederick George Lee, D.D,, F.S.A., Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, etc. Price $1 /$ post free 14 stamps.

Thelyphthora-Being a Digest of Dr. Kitchener's "Letters on Marriage," containing the gist of this Scarce, Curious, and Unique Work on the "Causes of Matrimonial Infidelity, and the Reciprocal relations of the Sexes, from the Original Edition by Chappell, Pall Mall, 1812, and should supply to the mature a solution of that qucestio vexata "Is Marriage a Failure." Price 10/6.
This Scholarly Work created a furore when first published, and powerfully denounces our "Social Evils" of today, (though nearly a century ago) with the ability, and on the lines of Forver, Nichols, Ryan, Walker, Acton, and Cowan, with the effective realism of the sensational "Maiden Tribute."
The Book of John Trithemius, Abbot of Spain, Concerning the 7 Secondary gorls or Intelligences governing the World, published 1522, and translated out of the original Latin specially for this edition, with a Brief Notice of that rare Work "Prognosticatio eximii doctoris Theophrasti Paracelsi."
This Prophetic Key easily indicates, without difficult calculation the "Future of the Worlds Ages" and should be mastered by all desirous of "Occult Fore-Knowledge."
Price post free $5 / 6$ per Copy.
Robt. II. Fryar, 8, Northumberland Place, Bath.
Order Forms post free for stamp.


[^0]:    * Adapred from "Alchemy and the Alchemists" New York, 1865.

[^1]:    *These volumes may be obtained from Mr. ROBT. H. FRYAR, Batl.

[^2]:    * One thing which seems to prove the reality of this story beyond dispute, is, that this very book of "Abraham" the Jew, with the annotations of "Flammel," who wrote from the instructions he received from this physician, was actually in the hands of Cardinal Richlieu, as Borel was told by the Count de Cabrines, who saw and examined it.
    R. H. F.

