THIS CATALOGUE OF CHEMICAL BOOKS HAS BEEN PRINTED FOR
PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION BY HIS FAMILY, IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE LATE
JAMES YOUNG, ESQ.
Yours truly,

James Young
Bibliotheca Chemica:

A CATALOGUE OF THE ALCHEMICAL, CHEMICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICAL BOOKS IN THE COLLECTION OF
THE LATE JAMES YOUNG OF KELLY AND
DURRIS, ESQ., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

BY

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VOLUME I

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To the Memory of

to whom alone is owing whatever merit it may possess

this Catalogue is dedicated by

J S
'To the man who aspires to know, no man who has been the meanest student of knowledge should be unknown.'

ZANOWI, Book III, Chapter IV.
Introduction

Dr. James Young, under whose directions the present collection of books was made, was a native of Glasgow. In his youth he was set to learn a trade, but having entered Anderson's College when Thomas Graham, afterwards Master of the Mint, was professor there, and was commencing those researches which have put him in the first rank of experimental chemists, he studied chemistry under Graham, and by a succession of events came to be the originator of the paraffin oil industry in Scotland. In after years, when he had retired from active participation in business, not unmindful of his own early drawbacks and difficulties, he established a Chair of technical chemistry in Anderson's College, which has been incorporated with the recently created institution called the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. Furthermore, he erected a statue in Glasgow to the memory of his teacher, Graham, and he gathered the present library, which he bequeathed to the Chair which he had endowed.

The collection was begun by himself about the middle of last century, and it is plain that he took much interest in the history of chemistry and must have discussed the study of it with his friend, the late Dr. Angus Smith of Manchester, who also was a collector and was desirous of seeing more attention devoted to it. Dr. Smith's idea of reprinting epoch-making books and papers was long after carried out in part by the Alembic Club in Edinburgh, and on a more general plan by Ostwald, in his series of chemical and physical classics.

1Dr. Young was born on July 13, 1811, and died May 13, 1883. For details about his life and career there may be consulted the article by P. T. Hartog in the Dictionary of National Biography, 1900, 2nd ed., p. 376, with the references there given, the obituary notices of him in the Proceedings of the Societies with which he was connected, and a brief estimate of him by myself, with a portrait, in Memoirs and Portraits of One Hundred Glasgow Men, Glasgow, 1886, li. p. 341, No. 100.
Of more living importance, however, is the recent movement, in Germany especially, which has led to the formation of the Society for the History of Medicine and the Natural Sciences, to the establishment of courses of lectures on that subject and to the recognition of it as an important branch of knowledge by both the International Historical and the Medical Congresses. As yet no action in this direction has been taken in Britain; the history and evolution of chemical, natural, and physical science are ignored by the British Association, of medicine by the Medical Association, and the Antiquarian Societies have their attention otherwise occupied. Still there is not wanting proof that even in this country there is interest in this section of history and that there are some who pursue it. Perhaps if the few who do this could combine their efforts, a stimulus might be given to a systematic cultivation of the subject. Dr. Young's pre-science was exhibited in various ways, but in none was his breadth of view and foresight more conspicuously displayed than when, long before this movement had begun, he was making provision for the study and teaching of the history of the science, which he had cultivated practically and technically with such success. The founder of a great industry, which has added so much to the comfort, and even luxury of life, immersed as he was in the mechanical and chemical details of the process, engrossed in business transactions, distracted by the worries of competition, and by attempts to minimize the merit of his invention, was hardly the person whom one would have expected to undertake the formation of a library of old, neglected, and out of the way books on the practically extinct topic of alchemy; yet Dr. Young did this because he perceived that as alchemy happens to be one of the phases which chemistry formerly presented, a survey of it is indispensable for completing the history of the whole science. He did not collect for one of the bibliophile's reasons: because the books were rare and curious, but for the student's reason: because they were needed for research, and because no collection of them was accessible to the student here in connection with his Chair.

1 In England the only original contribution which has been made in recent years to the history of any part of physical science is the edition of Gilbert's book on the Magnet, with the accompanying notes and various biographical papers and essays by Professor Sylvanus Thompson. This is as fine a piece of work as could be desired.
INTRODUCTION

The collection thus made by him consists of about 1300 pamphlets and volumes, but, as a good many volumes contain several tracts bound together, the actual number of separate items may reach 1350 or 1400. This number, however, includes only the works printed separately and does not represent the whole contents of the library. There are, besides, writings which do not seem ever to have been printed by themselves, but only in the collected editions which form a characteristic feature of alchemical literature. If these be included the number of distinct and independent articles will be increased by a considerable amount.

One, indeed, could have wished that the lines upon which the library was begun, had not been departed from quite so much, and that the attention originally given to English works had been maintained. That desire is intensified by knowing that when the collection was making, these books could still be purchased, whereas now they have disappeared altogether; and it may be said, without much fear of contradiction, that they will hardly be seen again. An odd specimen may make its appearance from time to time, but the books as a class are no longer to be had. It is fortunate that some of these exceedingly rare treatises in English were secured before it was too late; they are so much gain to the library.

Considering what influence the great idea of supplying material for the study of the history of chemistry exercised upon Dr. Young, one can imagine how much more he would have done for his library had he lived longer. Having made so full a gathering of the alchemical writings, he might have got together even more of the works by the chemists in the latter half of the eighteenth century than has been done. They would have been invaluable to those interested in the origins of modern chemistry. This period has not been forgotten by any means, but it has not been so elaborately worked out as some of those before it.

It may afford a more exact view of the extent of the library, if the chief authors in the different periods, whose works have been here brought together, be enumerated. When one considers that speculations and operations relative to the chemical properties of matter have been in vogue certainly from the second or third century of our era, and that the alchemists and chemists were diligent composers of books, it
will be easily understood that the literature is extensive, as well as rare, and much beyond the power of anyone, however eager and persistent, to amass in his life-time. In fact even the largest libraries exhibit deficiencies. Now Dr. Young's collection is noteworthy in being so comprehensive as it is, and containing so many of the writings especially of the German alchemists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The student will not find everything, and still less every edition—for that he will get nowhere—but he will have ample material for acquiring a knowledge of the earlier phases of the science.

The history of chemistry presents various aspects for treatment, but, for our present purpose, it may be arranged broadly in three periods:

1. The period of belief in transmutation—the alchemical period—which begins at the earliest date of which there is a record and stretches down to the commencement of the nineteenth century, with sporadic survival to the present time.

Along with the notion of transmutation there existed the preparation and employment of various kinds of bodies in pharmacy and medicine, and practical applications of substances in the technical arts. These were empirical, but from both a considerable body of experimental facts of important practical use was brought together, though still without anything of a guiding principle.

2. The iatro-chemical period, which began in the sixteenth century, and died out about the close of the seventeenth century.

3. The period of scientific chemistry, which began in the seventeenth century shortly before or about Boyle's time, and continues to the present moment.

These aims of chemistry, therefore, for a time ran parallel with each other and materially influenced each other. The iatro-chemists transplanted alchemical ideas into medicine and pharmacy, and on the other hand one of the most important of Boyle's labours was his criticism of the then current doctrines of elements and theory of composition.

It belongs to history to trace and explain the processes by which each period was modified, absorbed, and at last replaced by another, to allot to the various labourers their due praise for what they
accomplished, and to record the acquisitions of fact which remain established to this day.

As it is solely from the literature which has descended to us, that insight into the state of the science during these periods is obtained, an ideal historical library should represent all periods and all aspects, and should contain the works of all authors. I am not aware that such a library exists. It is only an approximation to this ideal that any collection can offer. We may now see what the present one embraces.

1. As the alchemical books in the library are much the most abundant, they may be taken first, and roughly in chronological order.

The earliest portion is that of the Greeks, beginning with Democritus in the second or third century a.d. Apart from the Greek MSS. themselves, which are attainable only in certain European libraries, the first access to their contents was through the translation of a portion of them by Pizimenti. There is a copy of the rare reprint of 1717 in the library, so that the student can thus start from the very oldest records. Next comes the Arabic epoch represented by the works of Geber, Kalid, Rhazes, Avicenna.

This is followed by the productions ascribed to Morinus, Hortulanus, Arisleus, Artephius, Ferrarius, Petrus v. Zalento, Haimo and the pseudo-Merlin.

Most of these personages are more or less shadowy, but writings in their names are extant, and it rests with the historian to appraise their claims to acceptance as genuine.

The authors of the thirteenth century are better known than the preceding, but there are doubts as to some of the alchemical writings which pass for their composition. Such as they are these are said to be by Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Michael Scotus, Christophorus of Paris, Roger Bacon, Arnaldus de Villa Nova, Richardus Anglicus, Guido de Montanor.

The next century furnishes a list of notable people: Pope John XXII., Jean de Meun, Raymund Lully, Cremer of Westminster, Pietro Bono, Antonio de Abbatia, Odomar, Rupescissa, Ortulanus, Flamel.

As time goes on more writers on the subject appear. In the first half of the fifteenth century there are the reputed Basilius Valentinus, Joannes of Tetzen, Isaac Hollandus, Lasniero, Lambspringk, and, in
the second half, Bernard of Trevisan, Ficinus, Trithemius, Poyselius, Vincent Kofsky, George Ripley, Thomas Norton, Trissmosinus.

In the early part of the sixteenth century one meets with Augurello, Picus de Miranda, Pantheus, Lacinius, Braccesco, Grewer, Paracelsus, Agricola, Denis Zachaire, Petrus Arlensis, Robertus Vallensis, Alexander von Suchten, Phaedro, Wenceslaus Lavinius.

In the latter part flourished Thurneysser, Nazari, Carerius, Quadrarmi da Gubbio, Blaise de Vigenère, Penotus, Barnaud, Balbian, Edward Kelley, Dr. Dee, Francis Antony, Robert Fludd, Beuther, Sebald Schwertzer, Wittestein, and the two Khunuaths.

The seventeenth century is perhaps the most prolific of all in alchemical writers, and richest in narratives of transmutations accomplished, in books written in explanation and defence of the art, as well as in those by others who doubted it. It opens with the adventures of Alexander Seton the Cosmopolite, followed by the romantic episode of the Rosicrucian Society, and among the crowd of alchemists and chemists may be mentioned Libavius, Figulus, Crollius, Pontanus, Grasshoff, Schaubert, Rhenanus, Gerhard, Michael Maier, Birelli, Billich, Johannes de Padua, Angelo Sala, Guibertus, d'Espagnet, Nuysement, Potier, Castaigne, L'Agnau, Palmarius, Drebelle, Hoghelande, Samuel Northon; though some of these are also to be found among the iatro-chemists.

The second quarter of the century includes Sendivogius, Ambrosius Müller, Grosschedel ab Aicha, Batsdorf, Rist, Johannes Agricola, Kessler, Liberius Benedictus, Conringius, Peter Faber, Philaletha, Starkey, Zwelfer, Zwinger.

Between 1650 and 1675 fall the names of Richthausen, Monte Snyder, Glauber, Harprecht, Kircher, Blauenstein, Clauder, Otto Tachenius, Becher, Löwenheim, Drechslar, Albineus, Morhof, Borrichius, Helvetius, Kerkring, Vreeswyk, Johnson, Borel, Germain, Atremont, Du Clos, de Comitus, Ashmole, Borri.


The eighteenth century also furnishes an abundance of names, but there is a marked change in the character of the writings. There may
be enumerated the following: Bötticher, Caetano, Delisle, Paykul, Stahl, Dippel, Ettner von Eiteritz, Rarchusen, Manget, Söldner, Kellner, Axelmayer, Faustius, Müller, Horlacher, S. Richter, Klettenberg, Roth-Scholtz, Chymiphilus, Siebenstern, Hensing. There were also Piaslus, Kell, Creiling, Fictuld, Richebourg, Lenglet Dufresnoy, Tharsander, Jugel, J. F. Meyer, Wenzel, Schröder; and from 1775 to 1800, Semler, Wiegleb, ab Indagine, Adamah Booz, Herverdi, Güldenfalk, Kortum, Henckel, von Murr.

All these and many more less prominent are in the library, and it may be said with some confidence that little of importance relating to alchemy, in the seventeenth century especially, is wanting. Not only so, but certain books which are very scarce indeed, and are not alluded to in some of the fullest lists, are here present.

The best running commentary on this division of the library is Kopp's last work, Die Alchemie, and one might almost imagine that in writing the bibliographical appendix he had had access, if not to this collection, to one similarly furnished. But here again there are items which have escaped Kopp's observation.

The only other books to be considered are the collected editions of alchemical tracts, which, as I have already said, are characteristic of the literature, even from the earliest times. The Greek MSS. always contain treatises by different writers, ranging from four to as many as fifty-three; and in Pizimeli's translation, the tracts of Democritus, Synesius, Pelagius, Stephanus and Psellus are printed together. Later MSS. in Latin, of which various specimens have passed through my hands, are similarly made up, and when they were printed, what they contained was simply reproduced. So it must have been in the Vatican MS. of Geber; for, not only his works, but tracts by Kalid, Avicenna, and others are included in Silber's edition, printed at Rome before 1520, and in several of those which followed. But from the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century the practice of printing collected editions became common, and quite a number appeared. The most comprehensive in the library may be mentioned: De Alchemia Volumen, Petrelius, 1541; Lacinius' Pretiosis Margaritae Nova, 1546; De Alchimia Opuscula, 1550; Gratarolo's Vera Alchemiae Doctrina, 1561; Eröffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen; Vellus Aureum; Ars Aurifera; Theatrum Chemicum; Manget's Bibliotheca; Museum Hermeticum; Ginaceum Chemicum,
1673; Albineus' Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, and a swarm of others
under fanciful titles, which have been amusingly classified by Kopp.

Some of the smaller ones may contain three or four tracts only,
while the Theatrum Chemicum, and Manget's Bibliotheca, which are the
largest, contain about two hundred and a hundred and forty respectively,
some of considerable length.

In French there is the Bibliothèque Chimique of 'le Sieur S.'
enlarged by Richebourg.

In German there is the Vellus Aureum, Tanckel's Promptuarium, the
translation of the Pretiosa Margarita of Lacinius, Morgenstern's transla-
tion of the Ars Aurifera, Roth-Scholtz's Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum
the body of extracts called Hermetisches A. B. C., and Schröder's
Alchymistische Bibliothek.

In English there are Salmon's translation of Hermes, Geber, Kalid,
Bacon, and Fiamel, appended to his Medicina Practica, the Collectanea
Chymica, and the Aurifontina Chymica.

These collected editions have impressed a distinctive feature on
the catalogue, for, in drawing it up, the contents have been duly
recorded under their respective titles, while each item has been
entered under its author's name, or its own title, or, maybe, under
both. This was a necessity, in order that no document bearing on the
subject should be by any chance overlooked.

2. But besides these authors who were concerned solely or mainly
with alchemy, there were others who, without questioning the reality
of it, employed its principles merely as a guide, and instead of
attempting to effect practically the change of metals into gold and
silver, used, partly for medicine, partly for the practical arts, the know-
ledge of substances accumulated by the alchemists and others.

This epoch was inaugurated by Paracelsus in the sixteenth century
by his asserting that alchemy was one of the pillars of medicine, and
that alchemy was not confined to transmutation of metals, but was the
art of preparing substances for medical use; that, in fact, it was the
art of the transmutation of every kind of matter. Paracelsus started
the iatro-chemical school, and he had many followers, as well as
many opponents. His theories belong to the history of medicine
rather than of chemistry; still, his adherents were chemists, and wrote
books on chemistry for physicians, while his opponents, in order to
controversy his doctrines, had themselves to acquire some familiarity with the new science.

Of the iatro-chemical school, some supporting Paracelsus' views, others accepting them with reservation and criticism, and still others breaking away from them, may be mentioned Quercetanus, Thurneysser, Dorn, Rhenanus, Libavius, Bégginus, Crollius, Sala, Polemann, Potier, Joannes Agricola, Pierre Faber, v. Helmont, Glauber, Lefèvre, Glaser, Lemery, Rolfinck, Tachenius, Barchusen, Gulbertus, Ludolf, Morley, Sennertius, Rivinus, Bolnest, Brendelius, Charas, Elsholtz, Jungken, Poppius, Hoffmann, Wedel, Mynsicht.

3. The epoch of scientific chemistry began with two controversies. The first was that between Conring and Borrichius as to the antiquity of Hermes, the reality of the Hermetic medicine and the soundness of Paracelsus' innovations; the second was the discussion by Boyle of the elements or principles of the chemists and of the Aristotelians. This was the first systematic criticism of chemical theory from a purely scientific or philosophical standpoint, and it gradually led to an observation of phenomena apart from applications to medicine, or arts, or alchemy. Those who pursued this course and, so to speak inaugurated scientific chemistry, were Becher and Stahl, Lemery, Boerhaave, Weigle, Rothe, Maffegräf, Priestley, Lavoisier, Scheele, Sage, Baumé, Bergman, Scopoli, Achar, Crel, Dandolo, d'Arcet, Demachy, Trommsdorff, Spielmann, Teichmayer, Wiegleb, Jacquin, Scherer, Fourcroy, Macquer, Claude de la Metherie, Morveau.

Without belonging to any of these periods, as has been said above, there are works in the library which, while involving a certain amount of chemistry, are concerned not with transmutation, or medicine, or theories and speculations, but with the needs of ordinary life, or with the positive and technical side of the science.

Among these are the miners and metallurgists: Ercker, Entzel or Encelius, George Agricola, Alonso Barba, Sir John Pettus, Webster, Gabriel Platten, Lohnayss; assayers: as Schreitmann, Zimmermann, and the anonymous author of the Probier Büchlein; the mineralogists: Marbodæus, Nicols, Henckel; technologists: as Neri, Merrett and Haudiquier de Blancourt, who all wrote about glass; Axt, who published a little treatise on the making of rosin, wood tar and charcoal; Caneparius, the author of the treatise de Atramentis; the compilers of
books of practical receipts and secrets, as they were called, such as the author of the Rechter Gebruch d'Alchimel, Andriessen, Fioravanti, Alessio, Lemnus, Wecker, Hugh Plat, Kertzenmacher, Cortese, Schmuck. In some respects, as in giving insight into everyday practical working, these books are as interesting and important as any.

The books on pharmacy also constitute a series by themselves, but as they are,—with one or two exceptions, such as the Dispensarum of Praepositus, Luminare Majus of Manlius de Bosco, Lumen Apothe- cariorum of Quiricus, Thesaurus of Gesner,—comparatively recent, they do not require special notice.

It is an illustration of the persistence of an idea that all through the eighteenth century to its very close, when most important discoveries were making and entirely new theories were advanced, the controversy as to the reality of transmutation—as a fact and as a theory—was still sustained. At the opening of it, in 1702, came the attack by Söldner—as it is said—in the Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, replied to in the Erlösung der Philosophen aus dem Fegfeuer der Chymisten; Creiling's vindication of alchemy in Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, Lenglet Dufresnoy's Histoire, 1742, which must be regarded as unfavourable; Ficulds Prober-stein, 1753, a sort of biographical dictionary of genuine and false alchemists, more remarkable for the author's judgments than for the information supplied; the curious dictionary of Pernety, 1753, in which as in his other work he strives to interpret the myths of antiquity as Hermetic; Wiegelsb's onslaught on the truth of alchemy, 1777, with Kortum's learned and rather dexterous reply, 1789, and the collection of narratives about transmutation by Gülkenfalk, 1784. Then at the close of the century, 1797 to 1799, appeared Gmelin's Geschichte, in which for the first time the subject was treated as a whole, and as an independent branch of history, without bias, and apart from controversy as to the truth or reality of any section of it, but merely as a record of events, persons and books. All these, with others of less note, are in the library.

In endeavouring to construct the catalogue of such a library as this, which labour I undertook at Dr. Young's request, I considered who were likely to consult it and how best it could be made serviceable for the study of the history of chemistry. The persons who may
possibly refer to it—besides those who actually use the library itself—are, in the first place, librarians, bibliographers, booksellers, and collectors of this branch of literature, if there be any such, and, in the second, students.

For the convenience of the first group, the catalogue has been constructed on a more liberal and elaborate scale than would have been necessary, had the object been merely to make a list of short titles sufficient to serve as a register for the library. Instead of that the titles are reproduced in full, the particular copy is described, and any peculiarities it may possess are noted, other editions are enumerated, and, when practicable, an account of them, too, is added, which in many cases has been possible by inspection of the books themselves. To the different classes of bookmen these details may be convenient for reference, and for comparison with other copies. The literature is scarce, obscure and almost unknown, and, so far as my experience goes, while there are lists and enumerations of alchemical books, there is no bibliography of any part of it.

More particularly intended for the student, who is concerned with the contents rather than with the externals of the books, are the notes which contain biographical and descriptive details and discuss doubtful or disputed points of chronology, authorship, and other matters. The authors of most of these books are strangers in this country and are but little remembered, or thought of, in their own. Some of them, however, were amongst the foremost men of their day, conspicuous by their lives, learning, discoveries and writings. It seemed desirable therefore, in carrying out the plan I had drawn up, to give the student some notion of the position and authority of the different writers so far as lay in my power, to refer to the questions which have arisen about them or their writings, and to the criticisms and judgments which have been passed upon them.

As it was impossible to accomplish this in full within the limits of a catalogue, I have endeavoured by lists of authorities, whom I have been able to consult, to assist the student further in surveying the field for himself. In the authorities quoted others will be found, and in these again others, and so the student can continue his research till he has exhausted the literature, and possessed himself of all available information at first hand.
The authorities are not all of equal value; for while some supply much sound information, others furnish an irreducible minimum. Nor do they always agree as to dates and other matters of fact, which is a defect, and their criticisms and decisions also are sometimes at variance, which is of very little importance; but this uncertainty adds to the liveliness and zest of the inquiry, and stimulates originality and independence of judgment on the student's part, for he must lay his account for long and sometimes baffling investigation if he want to arrive at the truth.

I have also endeavoured to give him some hold upon the authorities by arranging them as far as may be chronologically. An advantage is that if they be examined in this sequence, the statements made, whether accurate or inaccurate, can be traced to their sources, and thus by careful examination and comparison it can be decided who are original authorities and who are compilers and copyists. Another advantage of the lists is that from their extent and the status of the persons composing them, an inference can be drawn as to the importance and interest surrounding any particular writer, from his own time to the present.

All the rest is for the student of history himself to do; it is his affair to examine the facts, the doubts, the difficulties, the errors; to confirm what is correct, to correct what is faulty and wrong, to throw light if possible on confused and debateable problems, and to confess his inability to reconcile contradictory averments and opinions, when the means for doing so have failed him. In the present work he will find plenty of opportunities for expending labour and exercising his critical faculties.

Nor do I presume to think that what I have said is in every case correct and final. There is too great a want of agreement amongst the authorities for any one, at this time of day, to do more than get as near the truth as possible through the mists of defective records and discordant results. The brief abstracts and accounts which I have given are therefore liable to such modification, or correction, as further examination of the existing authorities, or new discoveries, may necessitate. There is no weed which spreads so quickly as error; I can only hope that I have introduced as little as may be in my statements. One, however, cannot escape the common lot, but one can
perhaps plead, with Lactantius, the common imperfection: "est enim alliquid medium quod sit hominis, scilicet scientia cum ignorantia conjuncta et temperata." What success this work may achieve will depend on the proportion of those constituents, and how they are combined.

The inducement which I have had to go into the matter in detail, is simply the want of a book of any kind whatever on the subject in English, while those which exist in other languages, in German for instance, do not cover this ground. With the exception of Ladrange, whose work, printed at Moscow in 75 copies, is about as rare as a manuscript, no one supplies even the pagination, and no one at all reproduces the titles in full. The compilation of the present work, therefore, afforded an opportunity, which it behoved me not to neglect, not merely of making a catalogue, but of attempting to begin a bibliography, at all events within the limits which the collection allowed, and of thus filling a gap in the literature of the history of chemistry, while the addition of the biographical notes and the references to the authorities constituted a guide to the relative literature. In no better way, it seemed to me, could the purpose of the founder be attained.

If, for such flaws in the plan and its execution as use may reveal, an apology be necessary, I can use the words of Pliny, without, I hope, being charged with presumption: "nec dubitamus, multa esse, quae et nos praterierint. Homines enim sumus, et occupati officiis: subcisivisque temporibus ista curamus, id est, nocturnis, ne quis vestrum putet his cessatum horis."

At the conclusion of a work like the present, one can hardly refrain from contemplating the theme of it. It deals with phases of a science which is of active interest and influence just now certainly, but is as different from its former condition as to views, aims, methods, and results, as if there never had been any connection between them. Yet the chemistry of the moment is also merely a phase, and by its more rapid development is so much less stable than that of three hundred years ago, when discovery made slower advance. Still the books enumerated here, unattractive as they are—even unintelligible, maybe—record the thought and experience of many men, some of them among the most skilful and far-seeing of their time. But their labours have disappeared as if they had never been, their controversies are forgotten, their discoveries have long ago been assimilated into common
knowledge; what was right in their work has, as far as they are concerned, shared the fate of what was wrong: it is not even known that it was theirs. "The chief of other times are departed; they have gone without their fame. The sons of future years shall pass away; and another race arise."

Let not the modern student of science imagine that he and his work will escape the universal doom. His discoveries, his theories, the most recent, the most comprehensive and progressive, sooner or later will become mere archaeological data, to be included, or, just as likely, omitted, in a historical review of this time. Such, at least, has been the rule in chemistry for the last eighteen hundred years, and there is no sign of its being suspended in favour of any chemist of to-day.

"Thus times do shift; each thing his turn do's hold;
New things succeed as former things grow old."

It is this phenomenon which stimulates to the writing of history and to the antiquarian research on which it rests, the passing, namely, of the generations with their ideas and pursuits. But change itself is inevitable, and as the past conditions cannot be recalled or reproduced, either in the individual or the race, the most that can be done is to record something of them.

The history of chemistry, as indeed of all science, is but a succession of epitaphs upon forgotten men and forgotten discovery. What then do these men not owe to him who gathers up their works, and in so doing recalls their achievements, and thus labours to lift that icy pall of oblivion which descends on everything human, just because it is human, imperfect, temporary, and has to be forgotten to make way for something else? It was to mitigate that fate as far as human effort can, when it has to strive with the eternal law and necessity of change, that this gathering of the writings of bye-gone thinkers and workers was made. That they were struggling with error-obscured vision towards the light of reality should cause not neglect of them and contempt for their shortcomings and failures, but should arouse the fellow-feeling and interest of those who at the present moment are engaged in the same struggle, and whose turn for neglect and contempt is coming. Dr. Young realized this, and the library is his effort to awaken and foster such sympathy and remembrance.
Whether or not I have succeeded by the present catalogue in carrying out his wish to make it as instructive for the purpose he contemplated as may be, it is impossible for me to say. The decision of Dr. Young himself is what I should have pre-eminently desired; and I should have prized the judgment of one other, whose interest in the catalogue was to me its inspiration, and whose verdict at its close would have been my reward. But these voices are now still.

To friends who have assisted me in various ways, by loans of books, by references to authorities to which access for me was difficult, by revision with me of certain portions of the work, I desire to tender my warmest thanks.

First and last I have read the proofs, and am alone responsible for whatever errors and misprints exist. May I ask those who may have to consult this book not to overlook the additions and corrections at the end of the second volume?

So, in the old-fashioned words of old Jean Rey: "Le travail a esté mien, le profit en soit au lecteur, et à Dieu seul la gloire."

JOHN FERGUSON.

GLASGOW, 13 NEWTON PLACE,
23rd January, 1906.
CATALOGUE
CATALOGUE

Glücks-Ruthe zu Paracelsi Chymischem Schatz.
See Mercurii Zweyfacher Schlangen-stab, 1679.

A. (J.). M.D.
See Dariot (Claude).

AALBERT.
De wonderbare Geheymen, van den Groote en Klyne Aalbert, in 3 Deelen.
Gedrukt te Parys, in't jaar 100,000.

Small 8°. Title leaf; Part I., sigs. A₁ to C in eights, or pp. 3-48; Part II., sigs. A₁ to C in eights [pp. 3-48]; Part III., sigs. A₁ to C in eights, or pp. 3-44; the last two leaves are blank.

This chap-book contains three tracts with separate signatures and pagination. Each tract seems to have had originally a title-page, but these have been cancelled and the above general title substituted. The book is one which, from its false date and almost certainly false place, and from its having been sewn up at the top and outer margins, has been sold under some kind of restriction.

The first tract is taken mainly from the Physiognomia of Michael Scotus. The second is called Het Profij der Prewsen, and contains remedies for feminine complaints. The third is a miscellaneous collection of receipts, medical, culinary, physiological, etc. The book is not a reproduction of either Albertus Magnus or Parvus. The receipts contain nothing distinctively chemical or alchemical.

ABBATIA (Antonius de).
Send-Brief von Verwandlung der Metallen.
See Diary vortreffliche ..., Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 85.
See Trizzen (Johann von) ..., Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 85.

Bericht von Verwandlung der Metallen.
See Zwery vortreffliche ..., Chymische Bücher, 1759, p. 5.

This is the same tract as the preceding, under a different name.

Epistole Due Scrutatoribus Artis Chymicae mandate.
See Magni Philosophorum Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 421.

To the Epistles are appended explanatory Annotatiorum. The second Epistle is the first Epistola, and the Annotatiorum there seems to be no German version.

Send-Schreiben von dem Stein der Weisen und von Verwandlung der Metallen.
ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE). Continued.

Epistole Duæ Scutoriorbis Artis chemicae mandatae.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii, p. 651. Roth-Scholtz has reprinted both the German and Latin versions, with the Latin annotations already mentioned.

[Rin Send-Brief, Antonii de Abbatia, des Priesters, von Verwandlung der Metallen.]

No place, date, or printer. Small 6°, pp. 85-119.

Fragment of a copy of vom Tetten's Chymische Bücher, 1691, mentioned above.

The author is said to have been a monk of Pavia, who lived about 1500, shortly after Raymond Lully. But this cannot be correct, for, in the first Epistola (if it be by him), he quotes Anguissola, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Baumer (Bibl. Chem., p. 81) calls him Thaumaturgus Archifreund, and says he lived at the close of the sixteenth century. In this, however, Baumer has confused him with De Abatia, a physician at the end of the sixteenth century, who was born at Toulouse. On the other hand, Gmelin (Geschichte, ii, 21), hesitating about both his nationality and date, places him among the Italian alchemists contemporary with Boyle. Be-

Nanari, Della Trasmutazione metallica Sogni 1712, 1795, p. 125.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1654, p. 95.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1727, p. 2.
Laugel Infremey, Hist. de la Philosophie Her-
métique, 1730, iii, 75.
Feistal, Frohler-St. 1755, Pf. I, p. 10.

Abbreviatio de secretis secretorum Joanannis pauperum.

See Joannes Pauperum.

A. B. C. vom Stein der Weisen.

See Hermetisches A. B. C.


This contains only two or three paragraphs relating to gold-making. It is chiefly taken up with ill produced by magic, sympathy and antipathy, magnetic cures, and the medical virtues of some common plants, and is nothing more than a collection of so-called secrets, either a reprint of an old work, or a modern compilation from the old secret-mongers.

ABRAHAM.

Précépits et Instructions du Père Abraham à son fils, contenant la vraie sagesse hermétique, traduits de l'Arabe.

See Richerbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, (1754), iv, p. 552.

ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

R. Abrahami Eleazaris Uraltes Chymisches Werk, welches eddessern von dem Autore theils in Lateinischer und Ambischer, theils auch in Chaldäischer und Syrischer Sprache geschrieben, nachmals von einem Anonymo in


The second part has the following title-page:


8. Title. Short vocabulary of chemical words, with title and preface, pp. xi:

An edition, most probably the first, was published by Augustinus Cursius at Erfurt, in 1725. It contains in Part I. pp. 100, dictionary (ix) text, 177, index (ix); and in Part II.; title (2) text, 87; index, etc. (ix). The title is printed in red and black, and the impressions of the plates engraved by J. C. Bock of Weimar are better than those in the 1760 issue. In one copy which I have seen, the dictionary is put after the preliminary matter in Part I., but in another copy it is placed at the very end of Part II. Among the preliminary matter the first edition has one leaf containing a list of 16 miss. which Cursius had it in his mind to publish. Of these No. 6 is the tract of a certain LUDOVICI ORVIS (p.s.), to which Gervais refers in his preface as alluding to Abraham Eleazar. This leaf is omitted in the second edition. The second edition, however, contains at the end of the second part, pp. 87-100, a series of 156 philosophical rules or canons respecting the philosopher's stone. This series is not in the first edition. (See PHILOSOPHIERSA REGELA.)

In the preface Gervais gives an account of the book which he says existed in miss. only, eagerly sought after, but difficult to see and costly to copy, and he therefore had it printed. It was from the book of Abraham the Jew that Flamel gained his skill, and the work was used also by Cursius, above mentioned, and by the author of the CURIÆUS IMPERATRIS, etc. (p.s.). He tries to ascertain the date at which Abraham Eleazar may have flourished, and the probable truth of the statement that he drew the 'principia' of the art from the copper tables of Tubal-Cain, who transmitted his secrets to posterity both by writing and by symbolic pictures as well. Gervais, naturally, supports the truth of this statement, and proves, as he thinks, that Tubal-Cain was the first engraver, metalurgist, and chemist. In the second part there are several references to these copper tables.

Of Abraham Eleazar, Samuel Baruch, and even Gervais himself, nothing seems to be known. The main question is as to the authenticity of the book, and it has to be proved that it is identical with that described by Flamel, and not a later production written to suit Flamel's description. There is a certain similarity, especially in the symbolic pictures, which can be accounted for in either way, but when it is remembered how much doubt hangs round the whole Flamel legend, the second explanation is the more probable. Dr. Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 344-377) has given the work careful consideration, and from internal evidence has drawn the conclusion that the book is spurious, that Abraham Eleazar and Samuel Baruch are supposititious personages, that Gervais is the pseudonym of the real author, and that the work is later than Flamel, and not earlier than the seventeenth century. While this is most likely the correct conclusion as to the book in its present form, Gervais may, however, have based his adaptation on some old miss., if he did not actually reprint one, as he professes to have done. There is a drawing of the massacre of the innocents, evidently symbolic, from the "book of Abraham the Jew" in the Library of the Arsenal, Paris, given by Lacroix in La moyen Âge et la Renaissance, Paris, 186, i. Art. vii., and again by Lacroix in Mesures, Usages et Costumes au Moyen Âge, Paris, 1871, p. 345. This drawing is a more elaborate version of the same scene which is given both in Abraham Eleazar's and in Flamel's works (p.s.). Without an examination, therefore, of such ams., as may exist, I should not like to assert unhesitatingly that Gervais was the author, and did not actually reprint one in whole or in part. Such miss., were known to Langlet Dufresnoy (Effay de la Philo-

spie Héronétique, 1745, iii. p. 72), and probably some are still to be found both in public and in private libraries.
ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C. 1778, t. No. iii.

ABYSSUS ALCYMII EXPLORATUS.
See PHILALETHA (KIREMÆUS).

ACHARD (FRANZ CARL).

6°, pp. 367. 10 Tables.

Achard was born at Berlin, April 26, 1755, and died at Kamen, near Eschwe, April 20, 1821. He prosecuted researches on electricity, adhesion, cold produced by evaporation, on fixed air and its solvent action, the action of nitric acid upon oils and inflammable substances, and other topics, accounts of which are contained in the present volume. Another volume of papers appeared in 1784, and lectures on experimental physics in 1793-94. In 4 volumes. He is best known for having introduced and perfected, after several years' labour, the manufacture of sugar from beetroot. He wrote several treatises on this industry; in particular: Die Europäische Zuckerfabrikation aus Rübenrüben, Leipzig, 1812.

Benet, Das geheime Deutschland, Lengo, 1796, 1. pp. 8-141 8vo., in. p. 5. Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, t. p. 97. (Article by Oppenhein.)

AXTELMEIER (STANISLAUS REINHARD).
Idea Harmonica Correspondentia Superiorum Cum Inferioribus. Das ist:


Fichtel (Prebier-Stein, 1733, li. 46) spells his name Astelemyer or Estelmeier (Bibl. p. 66) and says that all his labour is nothing but scrivellment, sophistical freaks and grasseaching, with which he had better have stayed at home." But in Die Edelgeburten Jungfer Alchymie, 1790, p. 97, in the Beytrag zur Geschichte der bisher Chemie, 1785, p. 60, by Gretha (Geschichte der Chemie, 1790, li. p. 301), by Schindler (Geschichte der Alchymie, 1849, 5th ed., and by Kopf (Die Alchyme, 1849, li. 256) his name is written Astelemyer, whereas Fichtel (Reriptorium, 1808, p. 119) calls him Reinhold Axtelmeier.

Other books by Axtelmeier quoted are: Das Naturlicht vom ergrübten Puder, Schwabach, 1705, 4°. Augsburg, 1716, 4°.; Des aus der Unkenntlichkeit Finnemirz errietenen Naturlicht, 11er Theil, Augsburg, 1720, 4°; 14er bis guer Th.; 1750. Haller calls him Axtelmeier, and quotes (Bibl. Botanica, 1790, li. p. 47) Reriptorium der Natur in dem Entrmische der Gemüse, Ungäuter und andern Thier, Augsburg, 1790, 4°; Schwabach, 1705, 4°. In his Bibl. Medicinae practicae, 1738, iv. p. 275, he repeats this title, but gives editions of Augsp. 1720, 5° or 8°; 1715, 4°; and terms him incorrectly Richard.

The present work does not treat of alchemy, but of the sympathy and antipathy supposed to exist between the different sections of the universe, the connection of the microcosm with the macrocosm and the radiation of influences from one to the other.

ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH). Continued.

This work was published anonymously. The first three volumes have a vignette on the title-page, the remaining volumes have none. An eighth volume was published in 1799, but—as in the present instance—it is frequently wanting. In the preface to the seventh volume Adelung declines to reveal his name, and defends his treatment of the whole subject against the author of a review which had appeared a little earlier.

Graume (Trésor du Livres Rares, 1859, i, 20) calls the work curious and rarely found complete. There was another work, Beiträge zur Geschichte der menschlichen Notwendig, Wien, 1774, but it does not belong to Adelung’s.

This work is useful for the history of alchemy, as it contains notices of the following personages, of most of whom the names occur in the present catalogue: Vol. I. Nicolas Barnaud; Giovanni Francesco Borro; Giovanni Aurelio Augurillo; Johann Joachim Becher; Johann Conrad Dippel. II. Cornelius van Drebbel. III. Nicolas Planck. IV. Johann Rudolph Glauber; Johannes Baptiste van Helmont; David Beuther. V. Heinrich Khunrath. VI. Delisle and Alaya; Michael Sendivogius; Johann Heinrich von Mühlenfels. VII. John Dee; Arthur Dee; Paracelsus.

These lives are written with considerable fulness, Adelung having neglected none of the available material. He gives besides very good lists of the writings of the different persons. For authorities, therefore, and matters of fact Adelung’s collections are valuable, but upon his estimation of the individuals and upon the interpretation and criticism of their ideas and aims no reliance can be placed. Adelung could perceive no merit whatever in any of the men whose lives he described, and he puts invariably the worst possible construction upon the events of their lives, actions, writings and ideas.

Adelung was born at Spantekow in Pomerania, 1734 (or 1724), was a distinguished politician, and teacher at Erfurt, and librarian at Dresden. He died there in Sept. 1774. He was author of a work on Mineralogy in six volumes. Leipzig & Kopenhagen, 1758-71.

Weiss, Das gelehrte Deutschland, 1796, i, pp. 23-28. Allgemeines Deutsche Biographie, 1875, i, p. 81. (Article by Scherer.)

ADEPTUS.
See LIVES (THE) OF THE ADEPTS in Alchemystical Philosophy.

ADEPTUS.
Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757.
See H. (C. G.)

ADEPTUS FATALIS, Das ist: Geld, spricht die Welt! Freyburg gedruckt
An. 1721.
See SPECTRUM SPAGIRICUM, 1721.

ADEPTUS INEPTUS.
See THARSANDER, 1744.

ADEPTUS REALIS.
See KASTELL (CV, v), 1716.

ADEPTUS scienctie & artis Hermetice.
See FREUNDLICHES Send-Schreiben.

ADMONITIO, Instructio & Probatio contra omnes eos qui Aurum potabile extra processum & tincturam Lapidis Philosophici universalis brevi temporis spatio preparare sibi & aliis falsō persuasent & sibi proponunt.
See TERTIUM CHIMICUM, 1661, vi, p. 382.
See WARNUNG, Instruction und Beweis.
ADROP—ÆNIGMA

ADROP.

See EXPOSITIO et Practica Lapidis Adrop.
See MONTE (GUIDO MAGNUS DE), Tractatus seu Descriptio Philosophici Adrop.
See a note on 'Adrop' by Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 390.

ÆCHTER (VON) hermetischen Arznei.
See SEMLER (JOHANN SALOMON).

ÆUGDIUS DE VADIS.

Dialogus inter Naturam et filium Philosophiae. Tabula diversorum metallorum
vocabula... explicans.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 85.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicorum, 1702, ii. p. 326.

Schneider (p. 398) misnames the author, Angidius de Vondis. This dialogue, together with tracts
by Ripley, Hollands and others was «edited by
Venotus with an introduction, and first» published
"Francisci, Apud Io. Saxium, 1595, small 8vo.
The epistle of Angidius to his friend «N» is dated:

"ex bibliotheca regia Richemont. 17. Idus Iulij
Anno 1595." but whether that be correct or not,
or whether Angidius be a real personage, or merely a
pseudonym of Panus, I do not know. The form
Angidius also occurs.

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 805.

This is an epitaph cut on a block of white and
red marble, which existed at Bologna. As it is a
complete enigma, it has exercised the wit of many
persons for three hundred years to find out its
meaning and application. Marcus L. Michael
Angelus published a 40 pamphlet on it at Venice,
in 1349; Sir W. Scott alludes to it as a personal
antiquarian problem (The Antiquary, ii. iv.).
In 1659 Caesar Malvasius in his pamphlet enumerates
forty-three attempted solutions of it. It has been
thought to denote rain, the soul, Noso, Lo's wife,
a child promised in marriage that died before its
birth, and so on. See the notices in Acta Brusell-
orum, 1684, p. 363; 1706, p. 38; 1710, p. 6; in
Christoph. August. Hermann's Poesie, Halle,
1726, ii. p. 596.

Here of course it is applied to the philosopher's
stone, for which interpretation we are indebted to
Nicholas Barnard, who wrote a commentary on
the inscription in this sense, reprinted in Theatrum
Chemicum, iii. p. 744 (p. v.); and in MANGET, Biblio-
thecia Chemicorum, ii. 743 (p. v.). The epitaph
with its puzzling anagrams was too choice a novelty
to escape the alchemists, who were fascinated by
obscuriert like those of the Tabula Smaragdina
and delighted in ascribing to the great Arcanum
the most contradictory properties, so as to display
its infinite perfections, and at the same time to baffle
the uninstructed.

Borel (Bib. Chim., 1654. p. 3) must have
considered the inscription to be alchemical; he
quotes the explanation of it by Richardus Baso-
stockensis, Dordrecht, 1618.

In verses prefixed to the Malachias Medicina
Præmun of Noah Biggs, Lond. 1654, "Biba Lelia's
Art" is referred to.

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

See BORNICHUS (OLAUS), De Ortu et Progressu Chimiae Dissertatio, in MANGET
(J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicorum, 1702, i. p. 26.

ÆNIGMA.

See ALBINEUS (W.), Bibliotheca, 1673, Part 1, p. 78.
See ARSIESUS.
See TETZEN (JOHANN VON), 1651, p. 70.
See ZWEY vortreffliche... Chymische Bücher, 1759, p. 59.
See also PARABOL.
See also PHILOSOPHISCHES RÄTSEL.
See also PHILOSOPHICAL RIDDLE.
See also RÄTSEL.

ÆNIGMA CABALISTICUM.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JAN HEND.), Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri, 1680,
sig. C

ÆNIGMA—AGNEAU

ÆNIGMA MAIERIANUM.
See BOREL (PIERRE), Bibliotheca Chemica, 1654, p. 275.

ÆNIGMA Philosophicum ad filios veriatis.
See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).
See also ÆNIGMA philosophique.
This is different from the Parabola seu Ænigma Philosophorum.

ÆNIGMA Philosophicum de Secreto Physicorum.
See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Nucleus Sophicus, 1623, p. 74.

ÆNIGMA Philosophorum sive Symbolum Saturni, per parabolam Azoth dilucidè ostendens.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.
See MANGIT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 198.
This is identical with the Parabola seu Ænigma pere the note on AURELLIS Occulto Philoso-

philosophorum. See SENDIVOGIUS (M.); but com-

phorum Partes duo.

ÆNIGMA, in welchem der Procefs angeheutet wird.
See THEOPHILUS, Mineralogia, 1703, 1706, p. 457.

ÆNIGMATA.
See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, pars prima, 1608
p. 71.

ÆNIGMATA DE TINCTURA.
See STERNHALS (JOHANN), Ritter Kreig, 1595, sig. G iiiij; 1680, p. 75.

ÆNIGMATA DE TINCTURA.
See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 268.

ÆNIGMATICUM EPITAPHIIUM.
See ALIA LEVIA CRISPIS.

AGGRAVI (GIOVAN FRANCESCO).
Protovolume Chimico echeggiante di condupplicati paraphrasi, la Natura non
diuerare nella simmetria delle connaturali operationi, entruso l’ epilogati
termini spargirici redundanti balsamici remediij, & arcaniizati magisteri
nuuamente indagati, & theoricamente esplorati da Giovan Francesco
Aggrav Senese. In Parma, M.D.C.LXXVIII. Per Galeazzo Rosati, Con
Licenza de’ Superiori.

The first part of this work is devoted to a
description of processes and operations, and a
discussion upon general principles and definitions.
The second contains pharmaceutical receipts,
arranged in alphabetical order.

AGNEAU (DAVID L’).
See L’AGNEAU (DAVID).
AGNOSTUS (IRENÆUS).

See FORTALITIJ Scientiae, 1617, 1618.

This author was possibly Gotthard Arthusius, Conrector of the Gymnasium at Frankfurt am M., who wrote some other Rudiana treatises; see Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1865, ii. p. 71 but see also Arrigoni, 1865.

AGRICOLA (DANIEL), PHILOPUSITUS.


This is considered an alchemical book, and is ascribed to "G. Agricola Philopistus" by Horel (Bibl. Chemica, 1654. p. 4), who gives "Lapices Philosophorum" as an alternative title and the date, Coloniae, 1535, 4º. Borel copied by Dufrasney (Hist. de la Phil. Hermetique, 1719, i. p. 83), who identifies the author with G. Agricola the metallurgist, adding the date 1535. Schneider (Gesch. d. Alchemie, 1856, p. 265) copies from these writers, but makes additional difficulty by ascribing the Rechter Gebrauch der Alchemie, Röth, 1531 (p. n.), to Agricola the metallurgist. Note of these writers mentions the 1535 edition, and if it were not that reference is made in itself (p. 15) to a previous edition, I should incline to the belief that Borel had made a mistake in the date, which was copied by subsequent writers. The acquisition of the book in George Agricola, and the statement by Schneider that Agricola had passed Alchemy in his youth, but that his books though printed then did not attract notice till after he had become otherwise distinguished, will not stand investigation.

1. The Raccolte d'Alchimia is a book of miscellaneous receipts and treats very slightly of transmutation, and, although its date be 1535, the place of printing is not given; most likely it was printed by Egenolf at Frankfurt. 2. The Galatapoy does not treat of Alchemy at all, but it is a book of Roman Catholic controversy and beliefs, and it was recommended to be used for conversing heretics. The Lapices Philosophorum spoken of is entirely symbolical, and signifies faith in the Roman Catholic church. 3. The nominal author is Daniel, not G. or George Agricola: Philopistus, 'lover of the faith,' not Philopistus, 'lover of enuyry or research,' as Schneider gives it. 4. The author or editor confesses frankly that the title is an ingenious one, a bait to catch readers, "nequid in hanc, ego placas caperam," as he says, so that those who buy or read the book in the hope that they will learn how to make gold, the gold that can satisfy all is well found that they have acquired instead a pearl of priceless value. 5. The origin of the book is described in the introduction and first dialogue. The author (Daniel Agricola), who was living in Germany some 30 years before the date of the book, after long study and making great acquirements, at the age of 30 travelled over all the world and learned all he could. After an absence of 60 years, he returned to Germany. A young man, called Josephinus, who had wasted his substance in searching for the philosopher's stone, and was forsoaken of his kindred and acquaintance, came to the town where Daniel was, and as luck would have it met him and told him his sorrows. Daniel consoled him and promised that he would reveal to him the true stone. After Daniel and Josephinus had lived together for so years, Daniel died calmly at the not immaturity age of one hundred and ten years. Josephinus then committed his teaching to writing, both for the guidance of others, and in memory of Daniel himself. This work came into the hands of the writer of the Preface, whoever he was, who had it printed. 6. The dates now given will not suit George Agricola under any circumstances. If Daniel flourished 30 years prior to 1534, say in 1500, then he was alive twenty-five years after George Agricola was dead. If the book was published in 1532 and Daniel was alive 50 years before that time, say in 1480, he must have been ten years old at least, possibly fourteen, before George Agricola was born.

The whole story seems to be fictitious. The book is not by George Agricola, it is not about Alchemy, but that Schneider's derivation of the name from "Vesalitos" and "40s" ("Fortunatus" or "joyful faith") seems to refer to that product of "peradiction" which the alchemists called "cupsit cord," is mere nonsense. If the Galatapoy be the result of a hundred and ten years' study, travel, meditation, instruction, it is very small for its age. If Schneider's statements about Agricola's youthful alchemical studies and publications were correct, and the Galatapoy was one of those printed in 1532, Agricola at that time was thirty-seven (possibly forty-eight) years of age, not a youth, therefore, and he had already published the Hermeticus, was settled at Chemnitz, and was a man of distinction for scholarship.

The work hardly merits so much notice, but it has been so persistently ascribed to G. Agricola that it is as well that the account it gives of itself should be known, and the current errors rectified. Kopp, however, says (Die Alchemie, 1866, i. p. 45) that these works are erroneously ascribed to him, though he is not in correct in saying that the Galatapoy is by G. Agricola; but he quotes Schneider as to the meaning of the word (Ibid. ii. p. 239), and does not seem to have been aware that the book does not deal with Alchemy at all.
AGRICOLA (Georg).

Georgii Agricolae De orbe et causis subterraneorum, Lib. V. De natura eorum que effluent ex terra, Lib. IIII. De natura fossilium, Lib. X. De ueteribus et nouis metallis, Lib. II. Bermannus, sive De re metallica Dialogus. Interpretatio Germanica uocum rei metallicae, addito Indice vocundissimo. [Froben's device.] Basileae, MDXLVI. Cum privilegio Imp. Maiestatis ad quinquennium.


This copy belonged to Lehmann, whose translation of the tract is referred to below. It contains several MS. notes by him and leaves of MS. inserted. It is a very well printed book.

Of these translations the Bermanni was published at Basel by Froben, 1548 (?), 1540; at Paris, 1545, 1554, 1555, 1568, 1570, 1575, 1584, 1592; and by Fr. Aug. Schmid, Freiburg, 1559, 1568. The dedicatory epistle to the De Orbe . . . Subterraneorum is dated 1547; that to the De Natura eorum que effluent ex terra, 1545; that to the De Natura Fossilium, 1546; and that to the De ueteribus et nouis metallis, 1546. I have found no indication of these writings having been published separately, and I conclude that they were their first appearance in the present volume. These four tracts were translated into German by Ernst Lehmann: G. Agricolae's Mineraugische Schriften ubersetzt. Freiburg, 1505-14, four parts, of which part III. is in two volumes.

Other editions of the collection are: Basilea, 1545, fol.; Basilea, 1545, fol.; Witteberg, 1624, 8°, Italian translation: Vinc., 1550, 8°; 1560, 8°.

Agricola wrote another little tract: De Animantibus Subterraneis, Froben, Basilea, 1540, 8°; Witteberg, 1514, 8°. This was reprinted along with the De Re Metallica, and in the Italian translation of the same.

Georgii Agricolae De Re Metallica Libri XII. Quibus Officis, Instrumenta, Machinæ, Ac Omnía Denique ad Metallicam spectantia, non modo luculentissimè describuntur, sed & per effigies, suis locis insertas, adiunctis Latinis, Germaniciæ; appellationibus ita ob oculos ponuntur, ut claruis tradis non possint. Elusdem De Animantibus Subterraneis liber, ab autore recognitus: cum Indicibus diversis, quicquid in opere tractatum est, pulchrè demonstrantibus, 149; omnibus nunc iterum ad archetypum diligentissimò restitutis & castigatis. [Froben's device.] Basileae M.D.LXI. Cum Privilegio Imperatoris in annos v. & Galliarum Regis ad sexennium.


The first edition (containing a re-print of the De Animantibus) appeared at Basel, 1506, folio. The woodcuts according to Grasse (Frater Art. Agricola (0.1)) were by Hans Rudolph Mansel; according to Glaubitz (Alt. Deutscbe Bueh., Art. Agricola (0.1)) by Basilius Wehrlng of Joachimsthal. Grasse and Fuggerstorf (Bieg. Ilet. Hist, a. v.) mention editions of 1535 and 1546; but they have obviously confused this work with the Bermanni. Other editions: Basilea, 1506, folio, containing the De Animantibus, is a shabby book. Basilea, 1507, folio. To it are appended, in smaller type and in double columns, reprints of all the other tracts, so that this is the collected edition of Agricola's works on mines, metallurgy, mineralogy and geology. As a book, however, it is much inferior to the original issues. An Italian translation of the De Re Metallica by Michael Angelo Florio and of the De Animantibus was printed by Froben, Basilea, 1549, folio.

AGRICOLA (GEOG). Continued.


Other editions: Voss Bergwerck, Basel, 1557; folio; Bergwerckbuch, Frank., a. M., 1580, folio; Basel, 1597, folio; Schwenkurt, 1597, 8°.
The 1597 edition does not contain a translation of the De Animantibus.

George Bauer, latinized Agricola, was born at Glashauen in Saxony, March 15, 1490 (or 1497?). In his youth he was distinguished as a scholar and philosopher, and retained his liking for classical learning to the end, as his works testify. At Leipzig he began the study of medicine, physics, and chemistry; visited Italy, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and settled at Jochimsthal as physician among the miners. He thus had his attention directed to minerals and mining, and what he had learned he embodied in his treatise Bermannsae. In 1550 he removed to Chemnitz, where he became town physician, and remained till his death, Nov. 21, 1555. Residence here gave him further opportunities for extending his knowledge of mineralogy, metallurgy, geology and mining, which he systematized and published in the other treatises above mentioned. The last of these, De Re Metallica, was finished in 1566, but it was not printed till 1569, subsequent to the author's sudden death.

All of these made an epoch in the history of the respective subjects. The Bermannsae for the first time gathered together the unsystematic knowledge of the miners. The De ... Erts substantiarius treats for the first time of geology; the De Natura aerum que effluunt ex terrâ, of water in all its aspects, of gases and volcanos eruptions and exhalations; the De Natura fusibilium is the first modern treatise of mineralogy and petrology; the De veteribus et novis metalibus in the first history of the metals; the De Animantibus substantiarius is a curious collection upon subterranean and bybrancing animals, and contains a section upon kobolds, the demons of the miners. The De Re Metallica was for long the standard work on mining and metallurgy, and it was followed by most of the writers who succeeded Agricola. Not one of their works, however, was on the same scale, was so systematically arranged, so well and classically written, so entirely based on personal and practical experience. Besides, Agricola's treatise abounds with woodcuts which are vigorous and artistic, and give a picturesque and vivid delineation of the process and machinery. The works are also furnished with vocabularies of technical terms and indices.

For chemistry the De Re Metallica is of much interest, for, besides the general metallurgical processes described, which are of course chemical, there are sections upon assaying, cementation, preparation of salts, such as common salt and saltpetre, the distillation of vitriol acid, and so on. Agricola was the pioneer of mineralogical science in modern Europe.

These have been erroneously ascribed to Agricola the works Galaragæ, by Daniel Agricola, and Richter Gebrauch d'Altlichen. See these entries.
AGRICOLA (Johann).


Hipp. de Elegantia. Oportet sapientiam transferre ad medicinam, & medicinam ad sapientiam. Medicus enim Philosophus est Deo æqualis.


4°. Pp. [xi], including the portrait and engraved title; f. 610. Index [57, 1 blank].

Printed title red and black.

The engraved title in the first part is as follows:

AGRICOLA (JOHANN). Continued.

This is surrounded by symbols. Sitting on the top with legs wide apart is a sooty, winged, horned, two-ringed serpent, holding an axe in his right hand, and a torch in his left. In the background is a hill country and a town. At mid-distance is a column, on the top of which is the Earth-hell, with a salamander or lizard creeping round it; below is a negro's head, and a shield with an inscription is hung to the pillar. In front of this is a river with a shallow drawn by two swans, and in the foreground is an aged man, from whom springs a tree, and from his toes, fingers, nostrils, mouth, and hair, issue smoke and flames. At the top of the tree is Mercury holding the caduceus.

This engraved title is illustrated in Kirsten's Adversaria, but not cleverly.

Prefixed is a portrait of the author, by Joannes Michael, Phil. & Med., D. Phys. Prof. Publ.

MS. notes.

Ander Theil . . . 1639.


John Agricola, born in the Palatinate, travelled much, was a distinguished surgeon and physician, had a great practice at Leipzig, and was a strong supporter of Paracelsus, and of chemical remedies. He wrote some chirological works. According to the portrait in the first volume he was in his fortyninth year in 1626; and according to that prefixed to the Chirurgia Parva, Münster, 1616, he was aged fifty-four in 1645. The present work contains long dissertations on gold, silver, mercury, lead, and their compounds, on vitrified, extirpated, sulphur, arsenic, tartrar, acetic acid, salt, nitre, sal ammoniac, and a number of other substances. The book is interesting as having been written at a transition time, when alchemy, pharmacy, and chemistry had all been attracted by a community of methods and aims, just before they started on their subsequently different courses. Agricola confined himself chiefly to the medical side of the subject, but he is the authority for certain reported cases of transmutation quoted in Die Edelgesteine (ed. Alchymia), 1730, pp. 241, 243, 299.

For his medical writings see Halter, Bibl. Chirurgiae, 1774, i. p. 343; Bibl. Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii. p. 44. In the same, ii. p. 448, he quotes other works by a J. Agricola, but hesitates about the identity of the two writers. Probably they were the same.

See Detharding (Georg), Chymischer Prokr-Orden, 1648.

See Detharding (Georg), Scriptum illusivum, 1647.

See Kirsten (Georg), Adversaria, 1668.

These are attacks upon Agricola's Commentariis.

AGRICOLA (JOHANN WILHELM).

Geschichte des Feuer-Wassers.

See Magazin für die höhere . . . chemie, 1784, i. p. 217

This is an account of a metamorphos which acted on the metals and their compounds, and on gems, the diamond, ruby, sapphire, and so on, "when prepared in a certain way," and on animal and vegetable bodies. The experiments were conducted in glass vessels, but the source of the substance and mode of preparation are not mentioned. A solvent which would attack those substances would be interesting.

This author appears to be of later date than the J. W. Agricola referred to by Halter, Bibl. Medic. Pract. 1777, ii. p. 718.

AGRICOLA RHOMÆUS. See Rhomæus (Agricola).

AGRIPPA (HEINRICH CORNELIUS) von Nettesheyem.

Henrici Cornelli Agrippæ ab Nettseheym a Consiliiis et Archiis Indiarij sacre Caesaræe Maiestatis: De Occulta Philosophia Libri Tres. Henricus Cornelius Agrippa. [Portrait.]

Nihil est operum quod non reuelet, & occultum quod non sciatur.

Matthæi X.

Cum gratia & priuilegio Caesaræe Maiestatis ad triennium.

Small folio. Pp. [xii.] cxxxix. [a blank.]. Woodcuts in the text. MS. notes.


The first book was first printed by itself at Antwerp, by P. van Dyck, 1531, 4°, and simultaneously by Christianus Wechelus, at Paris. Both editions are exceedingly rare. The three books were first printed at Cologne by Johannes Soter, in 1533. There are four or five issues of this date, distinguished by typographical differences. In 1566—sixty years after Agrippa's death—appeared a fourth book, which is spurious. It is included, however, in the edition of his collected works mentioned below. A French translation of the three books was made by A. Lavassure, and published at Le Haye, 1727, a vol., 8°.

The portrait of the author on the title-page of the present volume is not the earliest, but it is doubtless an authentic likeness of him at the time. Several other portraits of him exist, however, differing from this one in certain respects.
AGrippa (Heinrich Cornelius) von Nettesheim. Continued.

Three Books of Occult Philosophy, Written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa, of Nettesheim, Counsellor to Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany: and Judge of the Prerogative Court. Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue, by J. F. London, Printed by R. W. for Gregory Moule, and are to be sold at the Sign of the three Bibles near the West-end of Pauls. 1651.

Small 4°. Pp. [4], 44] 585. 1 blank. Index [19]. Woodcuts in the text of figures, letters, diagrams, symbols, etc. A folding table of characters. Preceding the title is a dedication to the King, and an Encomium on the Work by Eugenius Philippin (i.e. Thomas Vaughan) in Verse. J. F. is J. F. Crane, according to Lowndes.

The fourth book of the Occult Philosophy was translated by Robert Turner, and was published at London, 1655, in small 4°. This, though not by Agrippa, is much sought after on account of its extreme rarity. It was re-published at London in 1685, 4°, and in 1783, 6°.


8°. Pp. [23], 1 blank, 694. 1 leaf blank. 10 folding tables of Hebrew letters. Vol. II. Pp. [12] 695. Index [17]. There is a bad portrait of Agrippa on the verso of the title of Volume I. Woodcuts, diagrams, symbols, etc., in the text. It is printed in Roman character. To complete this copy there is wanted a continuation of Vol. II., pp. 681-1156, containing the Epistles and the ten declamations, as mentioned in the Contents.

Agrippa has left no writing upon Alchemy or Chemistry, but he tells in the Occult Philosophy (Lib. I. c. xiv.) that he had tried transmutation, but had found that to make gold, gold was needed, and that with the extracted essence or spirit of gold he never could make more gold than that from which the spirit had been got. In one letter (Lib. IV. Epist. 58, p. 299) he narrates with a spirit of modesty that he had got some "seeds of gold" which had been planted and fostered, and that he was expecting every day the fruit of the dear metal, and signs himself Aurelistinus. It does not seem to have been gathered, for he was always poor, and in his declamation Alchemy also is shown to be vanity (De Incertitudine, 1532, sig. m q). In what he says, however, there is a hint of some mystery which he must not disclose, speaks of an oath which prevented him revealing all he could, and in another of his letters (Lib. I. viii. p. 17) refers to a society, the members of which were scattered in various places, and for admission to which a vow or oath had to be registered. This society may have been for the prosecution of alchemical or other secret investigation. See the section on Agrippa as an alchemist in Schelhorn's Amoenitates Literariae, 1790, ii., pp. 356-359.

For the various editions of Agrippa's writings see the Appendix to the work of Auguste Prisse, Corpus Agrippae, 3 vols. in 4, Paris, 1863-64, and a paper by me on the editions of Agrippa's two chief works, read to the Bibliographical Society of Edinburgh, November, 1898. It also contains a list of authorities.

AICHA (Johann Baptist Grosschedel aB).

See Grosschedel ab Aicha (J. B.).

ALAMANUS, DE BONONIA.

Vollkommen Werck.

See Hellwig (Christoph von), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 64.

Sendschriften von Erklärung der Geheimnisse der alten Weltweisen.

Ibid. p. 82.

Nasari, Della Trasmutazione Metallico Saggi 1599, p. 125 (p. v.) quotes: 'Alamanus' de Bohemia tract. de Lapide philosophico ad Borlacchii octium poalicianum, which is quoted again from Nasari by Borel, Biblioteca Chimica, 1654, p. 8. (p. v.) As the first of the above tract opens with an address to Basilius VIII., I have no doubt that these entries refer to the same writer. Whether he belonged to Bologna or to Bohemia I am not certain.
ALANUS DE INSULIS.

Dicta.

See APPENDIX ad faciliorum Radicis Chymiae intellectum, p. 84.
See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Von der Hermeticischen Philosophia, 1582.
See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1746 and 1747, p. 307.
See KLUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1609, p. 335.
See HERMETISCH (DER) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 304.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 721.
See CHYMYCH-UNTERYRISCHER Sonnen-Geants, 1728, p. 152.

Prefaced to the last reprint is a note dated Gouda, April 1, 1598, by Justus a Balbiani, who edited a volume of alchemical tracts, Leyden, 1599, pp. 86, which contains the Dicta Alani. The copy he saw was in German, and he translated it into Latin. With the exception of the Latin reprint in the Theatrum Chemicum, all the preceding are in German.

Alanus de Insula, a nobleman of Lille, runnamed Doctor Universali, for his universal knowledge. The only thing known about him with some approach to certainty is that he lived between 1218 and 1230, or 1220, that he entered the Clericorum order at Caerlton, taught in Paris, and became Bishop of Auxerre. Several works by him, all in verse, have been printed, a list of which is given by Baed in the article on Alain in Histoire Litteraire de la France, Paris, 1884, t. xvi., pp. 306-325, where also will be found a list of authorities. Baed doubts the authenticity of the Dicta, and thinks that as they seem to have been written originally in German, they must have had some other Alanus than the universal doctor for their author. Ficard (Prologus, t. 6) says that the author was Albericus Cranzius, who wrote in 1430, and that the printing of them was promoted in 1532 by Johann Oier of Rothenberg. Because he is one of the oldest writers Ficard "recommended him for beginners," whereas Bovet (Conspectus Scripturarum Chemicarum, 1627, p. 215) says: "Dicta Alani nobilis auri, & proculum recipiunt lectorum." See Schmidt, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1870, p. 128; Hoefer, Historia de la Chimie, 1829, l. p. 348; 1856, l. p. 363. For the philosophy of Alain de Lille, see Stoelz, Geschichte der Philosophie der Mittelalters, Mainz, 1864, l. p. 411.


2°. Pp. xxiv. 450 [p].


This is a collection of useful and curious receipts, and the author is careful to point out that it has nothing in common with the secrets of the great or little Alber, of which, indeed, he confesses he is ashamed, both for their freedom and their folly. See "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets, Part IV." Trans. Arch. Soc. Glasow, 1888, N.S. I. p. 397; "Supplement III." Med. 1896, lii. p. 420.

ALBERTI (Michaeli).

See BEHR (GEORG HEINRICH), 1738.

Alber wrote a preface to Behr’s Dictionary. He lived from 1680 to 1737, was one of the most distinguished physicians of his time in Germany, and was a member of the Leopoldine and Berlin Societies. His most notable works are those on

Stoelz, Anleitung zur Hist. der medicinischen Galene, 1734, p. 375.
Mangin, Bibl. Scripior. Mediturn, 1751, i. i, p. 57, with some reviews.

Systematic Medicine, Halle, 1718, and on Medical Jurisprudence, Halle, 1735, edited by Chr. Thomasius. He was author also of a host of academical dissertations on Medicine and related topics, of which a list is given by Halter.

Haller, Bibl. Medicina Pratii, 1788, iv. pp. 386-404. He also relies for his life to

Brucker, Ehrenmefl deutscher Gelehrten, iv. Nr. 128.
Gasuin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 96a etc. Rema, Repertorium Communionum, Chemin, 1802, p. 27. (Papers about salts.)
ALBERTI—ALBERTUS

ALBERTI (Michael). Continued.  
De Medecina, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1892, l. p. 57.  
James Atkinson, Medical Biography, 1834, p. 180.  
Boyle et Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 204.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

24°. Pp. 399. Index [s. 1 blank]. Engraved title-page. There is a Proemium, then the De Secretis from p. 10 to p. 118. Liber Aegregialis is from p. 118 to p. 139. De Medicinis Animale from p. 139 to p. 209. Michael Scotus, De Secretis Naturae, from p. 204 to 399. There are two issues of this date—one is distinguished by having the following errors in the pagination: 16 for 63; 130 for 29; 135 for 235; 139 for 290; 151 for 135.

No tracts used to be more popular than those of Albertus Magnus and Michael Scotus. They began to be printed in the fifteenth century, and passed through a very great number of editions both separately and conjointly (as here). For notices of some fifty editions of Albertus, see "Notes on the Books of Secrets" in the Trans. Arch. Soc. Glasgow, 1884 to 1886, for the editions printed by Magilena, a paper in the Archæologia, London, 1865, vol. xvi.; and in Michael Scotus, a paper read to the Archæological Society of Glasgow, April 15, 1885. Whether or not these tracts are authentic is a matter of dispute, and Henry of Buxxey, a scholar of Albertus, as is done by some, it is almost certain that they are not by Albertus. There is in actual circulation at the present time a chap-book in three parts containing charms, receipts, sympathetic and magical cures for men and animals, all the superstition of a few centuries back, which passes under the name of Albertus, but has no connection with the present book or with Albertus Paurus. The title is: Albertus Magnus: being the approved Egyptian Secrets, or Whole and Black Art for Man and Beast. Translated from the German. It is without place or date, and each bookseller stamps his name on the copies he sells. It is in small square 8°, pp. 110.

[Alberti Magni Compendium, oder Kurtzer Begriff vom Ursprung und Materia der Metallen, worauf ein Spagyres seine gründliche Principia fest setzen könne.  
Den Frommen ist die Kunst kurzt, und leicht zu verstehen,  
Die Gösen immerdar darinnen irre gehen.]  
s. l. & a.

Small 8°. Pp. 399-417. This is a fragment from the Alchymistiche Sieben-Gestirn, 1655 (8. 8).

De Alchymia liber.  
See Gratarolo (O.), Veræ alchemie . . . doctrina, 1751, ii. p. 78.  
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 433.

Collectanea ex Alberto.  
See Lacinius (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 180.  
See Lacinius (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 420.

Compendium vom Ursprung und Materia der Metallen.  
See Alchymistiche Sieben-Gestirn, 1653, p. 209.  
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 113.

Compositum de Compositis.  
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 825.

De Concordantia Philosophorum.  
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 809.
Albertus Magnus. Continued.

Lapia Alberit Magni Rebis.

See KIBER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 713.

See REBIS.

Liber Octo Capitolorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 841.

Scriptum super arborem Aristotelis.

See GRATARIOLO (O.), Veræ alchemiae ... doctrina, 1651, ii. p. 102.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 456.

Secretorum Tractatus.

See ARTIS AURIHERÆ ... volumen tertium, 1610, p. 121.

Semitæ Semitæ.

See SEMITA SEMITÆ.

Though Albertus Magnus believed in transmutation in a certain sense and may have experimented in it, he was not a professed alchemist, or one of marked authority, and most if not all of the preceding writings are probably spurious.

Albertus called Groot or Groton as his family name according to some; Magnus on account of his acquaintance according to others, was born in 1194, or 1196, or 1206—there seems to be some doubt about it, though 1194 is usually preferred—in Swabia, of the family of Holztadt, went to Paris, became a Domanicus in 1220, taught Philosophy and Theology with great renown in Germany and finally at Paris, and became Provincial of his Order at Cologne in 1234. In 1250 he was made bishop of Regensburg; resigned after three years, and re

Paolo Giovino, Le inscrizioni poste atti le corte Imagini di gli Humahin famosi in Lettere, Venice, 1594, p. 12.

Paolo Giovino, Elagia virorum litteris illustrantium, 1577, p. 1 (with a portrait).


J. F. Poupin, Vitrabilum, De Auro libri tres, Venice, 1566, pp. 31, 34, 61, etc.

Nicolas Renster, Icones ... virorum litteris illustrium, 1574, sig. A.


N. Gerbertus, Alchemia ... impagata et exagapata, Argenti., 1623, Lib. 11. c. vili. (On the suppositious works of Thomas and Albertus), p. 65.

Tobias Magirus, Epinomysagogum Criticum, 1514, p. 97.

Naund, Apologia pour tous les grands Personnages ... savants de Bégri, 1625, p. 515. English translation, 1627, p. 249.

G. J. Vossius, De Universa Mathesis Nature et Constitutione Liber, 1660, p. 394. (Third part of De Quadratur Artibus Populareus ... Libri tres Anna., 1660.

Thevet, Historici des plus illustres et savans Hommes de leurs Siècles, 1679, l. p. 85 (with a portrait).

Frederic Theatrum virorum eruditionis clavorum, 1688, p. 220 (with a portrait, plate 65).

Wen. Cav. Scripturae Alchimasticorum Historia literaria, 1688, i. p. 733.

Tribelmans, Anecd. Historiographica, 1690, l. pp. 349-44 (the magic banquet): 403, 410 (at assumed teaching); preached a crusade in Germany and Bohemia, was at the Council of Lyons in 1274, and died at Cologne in 1280. He had fame as a man of universal learning, skilled in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Mechanics, and enjoyed the renown of a wizard, from which ascription it is quite unnecessary to vindicate him.

His works were printed in the fifteenth century, and afterwards in various editions. Naudet stated that if they were all collected they would be found to be nearly as voluminous as those of his pupil Thomas Aquinas. They were ultimately collected by Peter Janney, and published at Leyden, 1651, in twenty-one volumes, folio. There are multitudinous notices of Albert from every point of view. The following are a few of these:

Rasthoun: ii. 29 (his death): 40 (writings; not a magician; his works on magic and alchemy are spurious).

Hendreich, Pauschus Brandenburgicus, 1699, p. 82.


Pauschus, De ambi ferventis ... tractatus, 1700, p. 515 (the magic banquet); p. 516 (the brazen hand).


Pope-Bonnet, Certaine Celebrites Authorum, 1710, p. 419.

Quist & Echard, Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum, 1710, i. pp. 274-276.

Bayle, Dictionnaire historique, 1729, l. p. 274.


Moret, Polyhistor, Lubec., 1730, passim.

Heumann, Post ad Historiam Literarium, Hasso-


Zoller, Universal Lexicon (1730), l. col. 953.

Stobae, Auditor la Historiae der Goldwerke, 1729, p. 261, 524.

Laugel Delaune, Histoire de la Philosophie hermétique, 1742, l. 120, 506, ill. 32, 38, 39, 55, 83, 84.

Fischer, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lehicon, 1759, l. col. 203.

Moret, Le Grand Dictionnaire historique, 1759, l. col. 205.
ALBERTUS MAGNUS. Continued.

Brucker, Historie Critica Philosophiae, 1766, iii. pp. 298-299, and vi. 202-2;
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 222, ii. p. 560;
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgiae, 1774, i. p. 153;
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicae Praxicae, 1776, i. p. 435.

Hübner, in Ebrach & Gruber's Allemagne Encyclopédie, 1829, ii. p. 394 (with references);
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1843, i. p. 535, 541;
Dictionnaire, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1804, i. p. 66;
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1843, p. 333;
Atkinson, Medical Bibliography, 1845, ii. pp. 66-67;
Ernst H. P., Die Alchemie, 1848, i. p. 549; "Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Botanik im dreizehnten Jahrhunderte..." Liens, 1839, ii. pp. 641-642;
Zweiter Beitrag, ibid., 1841, ii. pp. 543-545;
Emil I senesc, Die Geschichte der Alchemie, 1840, p. 215;
Höfner, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 238;
1856, i. p. 570;
Biographie Universelle, 1843, i. p. 239;
L. Christiant in Henschel's Jonas, 1845, pp. 197-199;
A. Poulet, Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age ou Albert le Grand et son Époque, Paris, 1854, 8°;
Bayel & Tallay's, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 110.

Johann Sigurt, Albertus Magnus, sein Leben und sein Wissenkaft, Regensburg, 1827, 8°, with a portrait and other two illustrations. (He takes so no notice of his chemistry or alchemy and mentions the present tract only to say that they are spurious.)

Höfner, Neuerliche Biographie des Albertus Magnus, 1837, i. p. 25, 251 (with references);
Ernst H. F. Meyer, Geschichte der Botanik, Köni giisberg, 1837, iv. pp. 9-24. (Though bearing specially on Albertus as a botanist this article treats also of his science generally.)

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina medica et legam Antiquitatis, 1638, i. p. 49 (enumerates the treatises in the collected works);
Graeme, Freiher, 1850, i. p. 65;
Schoel, Geschichte der Philosophie der Mittelalter, 1856, ii. p. 359.

Lit. Sr., Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1869, p. 8-9;
Oeuvres d'Alain, Albert Le Grand, l'anecdote devant le niveau, Paris, 1875, vol. 1, 8°;
Ladriou, Bibliothèque Universelle, Sciences Secrets, 1879, No. 703-704;
J. Mercul, Albert le Grand Vierkant cousin de la Science, Paris, 1875, 8°;

ALBERTUS PARVUS.


1. Title. Avertissement, Table, Pp. [xii]. Text. 259. Title red and black.

Woodcuts in the text. 10 Engraved plates.

There are numerous reprints of this well-known collection of magical absurdities and impossibilities. One of the best things it contains is the receipt to make the "hand of glory," with a drawing of the hand holding the necromantic candle. It is not an Alchemical book. For other editions see my "Bibliographical Notes on... Books of Secrets, Part IV." Trans. Archaeol. Soc. Glasgow, N.S. 1888, vol. 1. p. 335.

Nieard, Histoire des Livres populaires, 1854, i. p. 309.

ALBINEUS (NATHAN).


The treatises contained in this collection are:
1. Herren, Tabulae Unaeuni.
2. Espagnet, Enchiridion Physicae Institute.
3. Espagnet, Arcaum Hermes Philosophia Quaest.
4. Sendivogius, Novum Lumen Chemicum.
5. Sendivogius, De Sulphure Triquarter.
7. Albineus, Carmen Aurora.

Of these, numbers 3, 5, 6 have separate titles, signatures, and pagination. No. 1 is in the intro-
duction; 5 and 6 have bastard titles, 6 and 7 have signatures and pagination together by themselves. According to the table of contents Augustellus's poems should come first and Espagnet's tract last, but they have been transposed in binding. Albin-

"Enigma Herculis" is contained in the "Pредюс." See further under the respective authors. Schneider (Die Alchemie, 1893, p. 418) mentions an edition of 1669.
ALBINEUS (Nathan). Continued.


The tracts in this edition are: Hermes, Thalia Smaragdion, at the end of the preface; Augurellus, Chrysoprasus et Vellus Aureus; Albineus, Arnem Aureum et Aenigma; Sedivogius, Nymel Lumen Chemicum et Tractatus de Salubr. There is a bastard title to Augurello's poems; and a separate title, preface, and pagination to Sedivogius' tracts. According to the table this edition should also contain Espego's two tracts, Luciferion and Arcanus Queso, but these do not appear to have been included in this copy. This is a reprint of the other edition, with the Aenigma verbally altered and eight lines added.

Carminee Aureum et Aenigma.

See Mangert (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 387.

ALCHALI.

Caput de Sale Alchali.

See Gratarolo (o.), Verso Alchemia...c. doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 258.


ALCHEMIA.

In Hoc Volume De Alchemia continentur haec.

Gebrur Arabus, Philosophi solertissimi, rerumq; naturalium, praepicie metallicaq; peritissimi.

De inuendatione perfectionis metallorum.

Summae perfectionis metallorum, sive perfecti magisterii.

Quae sequuntur, omnia sicut primum excolunt.

Elisdem De inuentione ueritatis seu perfectionis metallorum.

De Fornacibus construendis.

Liber I.

Liber II.

Liber I. (Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa 1702, ii. p. 180)

Item.

Speculii Alchemiae, docetissimi uti Rogerij Bachonis.

Correctoris Alchemiae doctiss. uti Richardi Anglici.

Rosarius minor, de Alchemia, Incerti autoriae.

Liber Secretorii Alchemiae Calidis fili Iazichi Iudaei.

Thalia Smaragdina de Alchemia, Hermetis Trismeg.

Hortulan philosophi, super Tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Commentarius.

Omnia collatis exemplibus, emedtissima, nouoq; modo ad mete authori distinca, & argumetis atq; picturis necessarijs illustrata, ita ut meritio ita renata sideri quaest. Norimberge apud Joh. Petrium, Anno M.D.XLI.

8vo. Pp. [96] 373. [6, 1 blank]; 2, 1 blank. 16 woodcuts.

ALCHEMIA (Dv) Dialogi Duo.

See Breeschi (Giovanni).

ALCHEMIA (Dv) Incerti Autoris.

See Gratarolo (o.), Verso alchemiae...c. doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 1.

See Thetrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 5.

This is also entitled LIBER de Magni lapidis Compositione et Operacio, q.v.
ALCHEMIA VERA.

See Gratarolo (Dodiciomo).

Another collection with the same title: Alchemia vera, but in German, was printed at Frankfurt, 1604, according to the Beytrag zur Geschichte der Alchimia. The editor's initials (P) are I. P. S. M. A copy of this book, apparently, is contained in the Bibliotheca Ornamenti, 1759, no. 60, but the initials there are J. P. S. H. M. S., and the book is said to be without place, date (but 1604), and printer's name. It contains 15 tracts of which a list is given.

ALCHEMISCHER WEGWEISER.

See Magazin für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 177.

ALCHIMEY-SPIEGEL.

See Caesar (Theophilus).


Cum Gratia & Priuliegio Imp. Frankfort am Mayn, in verlegung Vincentii Steinhemers, Jn. Jahr MDCCXII.


The first edition I know of was printed at Strasbourg by Cammerlander in 1599. The book has no author's name, but it may have been compiled by certain Petrus Kremser, who wrote a preface which appears in the 1590 and subsequent issues. The compiler has taken not only a number of the receipts but the title as well from the Ueber Gebrauch d' Alchimia, 1531 (q. v.). The second part deals with what was thought to be transmutation with the separation of gold and silver, and appended is the treatise of Gilbertus Cardinal (q. v.) upon solution of metals, polishing of gems, and similar practical applications of chemistry. For the different editions see my paper on "Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry," Proceedings Phil. Soc., Glasgow, 1872, vol. xiv. pp. 136-139, and "Supplement," ibid. 1873-74, vol. xvi. pp. 224-235.

ALCHIMIA.

De Alchimia Opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens paginis indicabit. Cum gratia & Priuliegio Cesareo.


Rosarium Philosophorum. Secundum Pars Alchimiae Leipzige Philosophico vero modo preparando, controversiam etiam scientiae progressionem. Cum figuris ratio perfections uetustissimis.

Siga. A' to Z', a, in four; or ff. [56]. Vignette, and 20 symbolic wood-cuts, coloured by hand. Numerous MS. notes.


The first part contains a dedication to Otto Heinrich, Count Palatine, by the printer Cyriacus Jacob, dated April 1, 1539, and the following nine tracts:

1. Corrolo Catumperum, l. 1.
2. Cingtter Ecchino, l. 19.
3. Semita Semita, l. 69.
4. Avicenna: De fluctibus metallorum, l. 75.
6. Scala Philosophorum, l. 10.
7. Opus alchemiae, Trotzeles, sine iudicis poer-
8. Raimundus Lullius: De Tractatu comuni-
9. Arinthus: Tractatus de Praxia lapidis

Some of these tracts were frequently printed; see under each. The second part contains entirely of the Rosarium, with all its curious symbolical illustrations. It was one of the most popular of the Alchemical tracts, and it is to be found in numerous MSS. and printed editions. See ROSEARUM.
ALCHIMIA—ALCHYMISTISCH

ALCHIMIA DENUDATA.
See NAXAGORAS (BEHRD VON).

ALCHIMIST.
See HRTIUS (Der) Alchimist, 1756.
This is identical with the Spieg el of E W R D FL R IUS (et al.).

ALCHYMIA.
Alchymie Cultor sub spe Benedictins Divinae vitiae.
See PHILOPHISCHER Schau-Bühne, 1706.

Alchymia Denudata.
See NAXAGORAS (BEHRD VON).

Alchymie Tractatus.
See HELVIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fascicul, 1719, p. 101.

Alchymia vera lapidis philosophorum.
See VIER außerlesene Teutsche Chemische Bühleis, 1697, p. 212.
See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractättein, 1779, p. 5.

Alchymiae veteris medulla ex Gebri ... libris extracta.
See HORN (GEORG).

Definitio Alchymiae.
See HERMISTISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 54.

Phoenix Alchymiae.
See HERMISTISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 75.

ALCHYMIR.
See GANTZER (Der) Kern der Alchymie, 1748.
See H (C. O.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757
See REFORMIERTE (Die) Alchymie, unter CORRECTIO fatoorun.

ALCHYMISCHE FRAGEN von dem Univerall und den Particularibus.
See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Cabalisticum et Theosophicum, 1735,
p. 52.

ALCHYMIST.
Der von Mose ... übel urtheilende Alchymist.
See SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG), 1706.

ALCHYMISTEN-GESELLSCHAFFT.
See K. (J. D.), 1709.

ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, Das ist, Sieben schöne und außerlesene
Tractätzlein, von Stein der Weisen, Darin der richtige Weg zu solchem
allerhöchsten Geheimnifs zu kommen hell und klar gezeigt wird. Allen
Liebhabern der Hoch-Edlen Wissenschaft zu Gefallen und nützlichem
Unterricht, aus dem Latein ins Hochdeutsche treulich übersetzt, und in
Druck gefertigt.
ALCHYMISTISCH—ALEMANNUS

ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestim. Continued.

Was Hermes und der Lullius weitläufigt hab geschrieben,
Dass las allhier in einer Summ zu lesen dir belieben.
Wirst du dasselb' gebrauchen recht mit weislichem Verstand,
So sey versichert, dass dein Geld sehr nützlich angewandt.

8°. Pp. [9] 44; [1]. Title red and black. The contents begin on the verso of the title, and there follow a scheme of the operations for the Stone, and the editor's address to the reader. Each tract has a title-page included in the pagination.

The tracts in this collection are:
2. R. Lullius, Apotheoseus, p. 25.

The editor has not given his name. The title of the book he says, denotes that as the Philistines guide the mariner to his haven, so this constellation of writers will enable the lover of Alchemy to attain his end. He himself was neither a 'practicus' nor an adept, but he had studied the theory and ventured to say that in this book would be found all that was necessary for the work contained, though more diffusely, in the six volumes of the Theatrum Chemicum.

Besides this, which seems to be the first edition, Schneider (Gesch. der Alchemie, 1870, p. 166) quotes another of date 1679, and the Beying sur Geschichte der Althern Chemie, 1735, p. 666, one of 1755, Frankfurt, 8°.


Was Hermes und der Lullius weitläufigt haben geschrieben,
Dass las allhier in einer Summ zu lesen dir belieben.
Wirst du dasselb' gebrauchen recht mit weislichem Verstand
So sey versichert, dass dein Geld sehr nützlich angewandt.
Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden in dem Krausischen Buchladen. 1772.

6°. Imperfect; wanting all after p. 40, including the Tracts by Albertus Magnus and Pontanus. New title pasted over a previous one. As in the other editions each tract has a title-page: Hermes, p. 5; Lullius, p. 35, and p. 71; Aristot., p. 85; Daisten, p. 119.

ALCHYMISTISCHE (Neue) Bibliothek für den Naturkundiger.

See Schroeder (Friedrich Joseph Wilhelm).

ALCHYMISTISCHE BRIEFE.

See Meyer (Johann Friedrich).

ALCHYMISTISCHE Nachrichtungs Regulen.

See Löwe (Der) des Rother Creutes.

ALCHYM. See Truk (A) Light of Alchemy.

ALEMANNUS DE BONONIA.

See Alamanus de Bononia.
ALESSIO.


8vo. Pp. [ix, ix blank] 354 [209, 1 blank].

The first edition of this translation was printed at Basel, by Pern in 1559, 8vo. It contains six books. The third was printed by Pernus in 1585. It contains an eighth book.

De' Secreti del Reverendo Donno Alessio Piemontese, Prima Parte. Con la sua tavola per trovare le ricette con ogni commodità. In Venetia, Presso Giorgio de' Caualli. M.D.LXVIII.


Parte Terza, ff. 48. Tavola [iv.] The vignette is an elephant carrying a tower with armed soldiers, and the motto underneath: 'Tende sed tecno,' the whole within an ornamental border.

The first part in six books of Alexis' work was originally published in Italian, at Venice, in 1556 (or 1557). The second revised edition appeared in 1557. It is one of the most famous of the receipt-books and its popularity is shown by the number of editions in various languages through which it has passed. There are only some twenty editions in Italian; it was translated into French, about twenty editions; Latin, nine editions; English, seven or eight editions; Dutch, half-a-dozen editions; German, a dozen editions; Polish, Danish, and Spanish.

The receipts are for the most part medical and pharmaceutical, and there is very little which bears direct on Alchemy or on Chemistry.

For the origin of the work as told by Alexis himself, for the dates connected with the work, and the language and the first edition, for an enumeration of editions in Italian and English and for an account of the first three editions of Wecker's translation and their importance for the history of the work, see my "Notes on Books of Secrets," in the Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow, 1885, vol. ii., and 1886-87 (N.S.) vol. i., and paper on "The Secrets of Alexis," read to the Society of Antiquaries, London.


Der Ander Theil.

8vo. Pp. [5, 1 blank] 274 [21, 1 blank].

An earlier edition of the German translation was published by Pernus at Basel, in 1570. It contains only the first part in six books.

Les Secrets Du Seigneur Alexis Piemontois. Rouen, & augmenté d' une infinité de rares Secrets. A Rouen, Chez Iean Berthello, dans la Cour du Palais. M.D.C.XXXVII.

8vo. Pp. 675. Table, [20, 1 blank]. Imperfect.
AELTHOPHILUS.

Glückliche Bemerkung des durch den Schall einer thönenren
Elias-Posaune, auf Befehl eines Chymischen Pabst angekündigten Fegefeuers
der Scheidekunst, sampt den übrigen auf der Insul Schimaheland aufgerichteten
Schantzen. Oder kurze Wiederlegung des von einem Anonymo ohne
sattsamem Grund und Raison herausgegebenen schmähsichtigen Teutschen
Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst, aufgesetzt durch Aelthophilum. Leipzig,
Bey Carl Christian Neuenhahn, Buchh. in Nordhausen. 1705.

This is a reply, or a pretended reply, in the form
of a span-out allegory, to Dr. Wedder's Kuren
Heppisch . . . oder Fritelige Exegese der Schilde-
Kunst, 1702. P. 4. The author's name is not given.
Ficuuld (Prolev-Sten, lii. pp. 68-69) strongly
suspects the author's straightforwardness and
blames him for having neither overturned Alchemby
nor convicted the Fugue of untruth. Ficuuld
evidently did not like any doubt or hesitation,
either on the part of the friends or foes of the secret
philosophy. The book is interesting as containing
an enumeration of alchemical authors. Compare
Erleuchtung der Philosophen aus dem Fugue der
Chemisten, 1701.

[Another Copy.] Leipzig . . . 1705.


ALETHOPHILUS.

Philosophische Betrachtung von Verwandlung der Metallen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii.
p. 537.

This is the seventh chapter of "Aelthophil Medit.
tationses aliquot Socrem aliquem Philosophicos in Sevo,
Francosfurtm, ctb. CXXVIII A. S. R." It
consists of 143 short dicta or propositions about
the nature of the metals. According to Ficuuld
(Prolev-Sten, lii. p. 48) the paper is raised by
having them printed on it!

ALETHOPHILUS.

See HERMES, Erkennnis der Natur, 1706.


ALETHOPHILUS (SINCEKUR).

Leben des Paracelsus.

See HERMETICHEM Museum, 1782, i. p. 111.

ALEXANDER.

Culudam Epistole, que Alexander Macedonum Regis nomine circumfertur,
interpretatio, abditam Philosophic Lapidis compositionem sapientibus
acutissimae declarans.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 245.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1642, p. 245.

See GINZCEUM Chmicum, 1679, p. 561.

Epistel.

See MORGENSEN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 331; 1750, i. p. 401.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii.
p. 227.
ALEXANDER. Continued.

Sendschriften von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen.

_See Gerber, Chymische Schriften_, 1751, p. 257.

_See Gerber, Commentaria uber Gebers Werke_, 1792, p. 254.

To Alexander the Great is ascribed the discovery of the tomb of Hermes and the Tabula Smaragdina which it contained. Aristotle is credited with having written an epistle to him on Alchemy (see Aristeotelfs). Compare, Kopp, _Die Alchemie_, 1885, ii, pp. 350, 371. The _Erippel_ was published by Joachim Tancius in his translation of K. Baron’s _Metalla Alchemiae_, Eisleben, 1608. Kopp, _Jed._ ii, p. 347.

ALEKIS.

_See Alessio._

ALFONSO.

Clavis Sapientiae.

_See Figulus (Benedictus), Thessaurus_, 1682, p. 322.


Alfonso or Alfonso X., _El Sabio_, King of Castile and Leon (1221-1284) ‘caused this book to be translated from the Arabic into his own Castilian tongue.’ It would appear therefore that Alfonso was not himself the author. The Arabic book is supposed to be the _Clavis majoris Sapientiae_ ascribed to Arnolphus (a.e.), of which there were numerous editions. Comparison of the two treatises shows that they are identical (though not verbally so), however the identity is to be explained. This tract treats of the Aristotelian elements or qualities: a’, of the generation of minerals, and y’, of the generation of plants from minerals, and of animals from plants. It is a short treatise on cosmogony, and not on transmutation. It is not the same as that attributed to ‘Alphonse, King of Portugal,’ included in _Five Treatises of the Philosopher’s Stone_, London, 1656.

Hendreich, _Pandecta Brandenburgica_, 1699, p. 299.

Nicolaus Antonio, _Bibliothecu Hispanicus_, 1799, ii, p. 72.

Gmelin, _Geschichte der Chemie_, 1797, i, 64.

Schneider, _Geschichte der Alchemie_, 1829, p. 141.

ALI PILL.

_See Ali Puli._

ALI PULL.


Gedruckt im Jahr 1682.

6°. Pp. [2] 67. The last page is in MS. The signatures are: 4 leaves without signature, B-H5 in eights. 2 p. in MS. This tract has been cut out of a copy of the _Quadratum Alchemici_, 1705 (a.e.), and bound separately.

It is commended by Flotuld (Prophet-Stein, i, p. 60), and is quoted by Gmelin (Geschichte, ii, p. 71). Besides Alipull’s tract, pp. 1-68, this fragment contains also Martius de Dele, _Discours de Universall_ (p. 39), _Discours Philosophique_ (p. 40), an extract from the book _Amer Proviant_ (p. 58), and a story of a case worked by Sebastian Siebemtzfriend (p. 64) with the narrative of his murder, in which Themenayer (a.e.) is said to have had a hand.

_Ludwig, Bibliotheca Occulti_, 1790, Nos. 1792-95.

Centrum Nature Concentratum: or the Salt of Nature Regenerated. For the most part improperly called the Philosopher’s Stone. Written in Arabick by Alipull a Mauritanian, born of Asiatick Parents; Published in Low Dutch,
ALI PULL. Continued.

1694, and now done into English, 1696. By a Lover of the Hermetic Science.

That which hath been is named already, and it is known that it is Man.

Eccles. 6. 10.

London, Printed for J. Harris at the Harrow in Little Britain, 1696.


The usual form of the name is Alipoll, not Alipill. The address by the English translator to the reader is signed E. Brioe, not Price.


Centrum Natura Concentratum.

See QUADRATUM Alchymisticum, 1705.

ALKUMISTICA.

See CLAIUS (JOHANN), 1594 (?).

ALLEBÉ (GERRIT ARNOUT NICOLAAS).

Geratd Arnoldi Nicolai Allebé, Amsterdamensis, Medicinae in Athenaeo Illustri Amstelodamensi Studiosi, Commentatio qua respondetur ad Questionem Chemicam, a nobilissima Facultate Disciplinarum Mathematicarum et Physicarum, in Academia Lugduno-Batava, A. MDCCCXXXIX. Propositam: Instituatutur aqse marinae analysis accurata, et inquiratur quemam sint ejus principia perpetua, quae contra accessoria et minus constantia; tum quibus utrorumque Iodium et Bromium sint accensae: exposator denique, qua ratione singula illa principia separantur et depurentur. Quae Praemium reportavit D. viii Mensis Februarii A. MDCCXXXX.

No place, date, printer or publisher.


ALLEGORIA.

See MERLINUS.

Allegorize Sapientum et Distinctiones xxix supra librum Turbæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 57.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 467.

Allegorize super librum Turbæ.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ... Volumina, 1610, i. p. 89.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 101; 1750, i. p. 125.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 494.
ALLERLEY—ALLGEMEINE

ALLERLEY Particularia.

Allerley Particularia die handgriff zu edelnehmen.

Sei TRISSMOGENUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. (1598), p. 97.
Sei TANCKS (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymic, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 145.
Sei [SCHATT] und Kunstkammern], p. 143.


Mit Kupfern. Berlin, bei Siegismund Friedrich Hesse, in der breiten Strasse. 1781.


Zweiter Theil, 1782.


On account of the general utility of a knowledge of the sciences, the translator (who has concealed his name) thought it desirable that what had already been written in Latin should be rendered accessible to more readers by being turned into German, and he points out that his work serves as a contribution or supplement to the Journal of Creil, who had not dealt with chemical dissertations in Latin. I do not know if any more than the above was published.

Part I. contains the following dissertations:

2. Torbern Bergmann, Karte Gesundkrassen durch Kunst zu bereiten, p. 58.
8. Bethanar George Sage, Vom verschiedenen Arsen die metallischen Körper zu verhüllien, und
den Farben ihrer Gläser, und von derjenigen, die man durch metallische Kunst im künstlichen Glaue herverbringen kann, p. 195.

The content of part II. are the following:

2. Torbern Bergmann, Von der Luftkunst, p. 60.
3. Torbern Bergmann, Über die Zerlegung der Wasser, p. 127.
4. Torbern Bergmann, Über die Gestalten der Krystallen, vornhmelck derjenigen die aus dem Spalt erschienen sind, p. 196.

ALLGEMEINE (ÜBER) ARZNEIEN.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 291.

The author's initials are BS, C. D. (doctor?) M. (medicin), and the tract was originally written in Latin and addressed to a Fellow of the Royal Society. The universal medicines are to be understood in an alchemical sense, apparently.


According to Kies (Bibliothecae de Proemium, 1844, p. 170) this was edited by Fr. Nicolai, and was printed at Berlin, 1781. The Reformatio goes from p. 2 to p. 59; the Pana from p. 59 to p. 57. The volume contains also Adam Hasenmayer's Antwort an die Lobredende Brüder.


2. Johan. 3. Lasset was nicht litten mit Worten, sondern mit der Tat und mit der Wahrheit. Gedruckt zuerst zu Oppenheim bey Hieronymo Gallern MDCXVII. und der äußersten Seltenheit wegen wieder gedruckt zu Regenspur, MDCLXXXI.

These are tracts belonging to the subject of Rosicrucianism. The "Allgemeines . . . Reformations" was printed at Cassel, by Wilhelm Wessel, 1629, together with the Pana Fraternitatis, and Hasenmayer's Reposition in small 8vo, pp. 147. Another edition was printed in 1644, with an Epistola added, small 8vo, pp. 154. In 1650 these were included with some other tracts in a small volume pp. [11] 304 [1]. The Pana Fraternitatis in English, by Eugenius Philalethes, was published at London in 1654, 1650. See Missive an die Unbekannte Brüderschaft des Ordens der Goldnen und Rosenkreuzes, Leipzig 1783, pp. 41-45.

The "Allgemeines . . . Reformations" was included in the Archiv für Freimaurer und Rosenkreuzer, Berlin, 1853, i. p. 235, and the Pana Fraternitatis in the same, i. p. 369.

ALPHIDUS.

Kurzer Bericht und parabolisch Tractatlein.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1683, p. 66.

This author is supposed to have lived in the 15th century, but nothing is known about him. The tract is printed along with Kolfay and R. Lilly in the Trium Fontium, Strasburg, 1699, and another entitled Claves quinquae et alia fragments de lege philosophico composendo in sapis to exist in manuscript. See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. pp. 399-395.

ALPHONSUS.

See ALFONSO.

ALPINUS (PROSER). Continued.
Ut et Jacobi Bonstii Medicina Indorum. Editio nova. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Boustteyniana, 1719.
4°. Pp. [25, x blank] 985. Index [47]. Title red and black. 6 engravings and vignette.


De Rhapontico Disputatio . . . 1718.
4°. Pp. 29 [1].

Jacobi Bonstii in Indis Archiatri de Medicina Indorum Libri iv . . . 1718.

This work does not refer to Chemistry, but to a section of the history of medicine.

Proserpi Alpinus was born at Marostica near Verona in 1535, studied medicine and graduated as Phil. and M.D. at Padua, 1578, went to Egypt in 1580 and remained there for three years. On his return he practised in Genoa, and in 1593

Mercklin, Lindianus renovatus, 1586, p. 295.
Tommasani, "Scrittorum litterarum et gentis illustrium, 1644, p. 301.
Tommasani, Gymnasiae Pubilium, 1654, pp. 97, 190, 205, 441.
Frater, Theatriis virorum eruditionis clavorum, 1668, p. 1337.
Contin, De universum in medicina introduci, 1697, ii. 8, p. 43; ii. 11, p. 223; x. 24, p. 315.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Nov. 93, 1685; Sig. Na versa.

Gerneti de Litterari & Italia, 1711, v. p. 387 (short note on his life); 1711, vi. pp. 364-365 (life and notice of his art of forresting the life of the sick); 1714, viii. p. 263 (notice of the plants of Egypt).

Nicolasi Comenii Papadopoli, Historia Gymnasiae Publicalia, Venetia, 1726, i. p. 13, No. 1, and p. 10, No. 106.
Nicolai, Memoriae, 1790, xi. p. 179; 1793, xx. p. 99.


ALTE TEUTISCHE Reimen von der philosophischen Materie.

See vier ausserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 209.

Proceeded by a note to the reader and Prosestitio autoria.

There are four short poems called: I. Alchymia vera lapidis philosophorum; II. Etas fines Beschreibung der philosophischen Materia und ihrer Beziehung, ob sacra autera; III. Tractusus rhythmus vom Sinnt der Weten; IV. Has nospecial title, but begins: Philosophia die odo Kunst.

Fieul's observation on these old German verses of date 1697 (Prober-Stein, 1709, Th. ii. p. 39) is as follows: "The author is not mentioned. The work, like its title, is pure trash, by which time is recklessly wasted. They deserve to be burned to prevent any one doing himself further mischief by them."

See vier unterschtedliche Chemische Tractátien, 1772.

Reprint of the preceding four tracts in verse.

Sw RYTHMI Germanici.

This set of verses is a reprint of No. II. of the preceding tracts. It is contained in FIGULUS (A.) Pandecta, 1608, p. 263.
ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen. Continued.

Alte deutsche Reimen, de prima Materia des Steins der Weisen.

Seri SUCHTEN (A. VON), "Concordantia Chymica," Chymische Schriften, 1680, p. 95.

Seri KISER (FRANZ), Chymica, 1666, p. 192.

This is an edition of v. Suchten's tract.

Seri HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS), Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzabare Schatzkammer, 1736, p. 313.

Seri FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752, p. 313.

Seri GANTZE (Der) Kern der Al-Chymie, 1748.

This is a reprint of No. iii.: "Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben," of the preceding set of tracts.

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen von der weissen Materia, und ihrer Zubereitung, zur Medicin auf Menschen und Metalle.

Seri HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS), Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzabare Schatzkammer, 1736, p. 269.

Seri FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752, p. 269.

This is a different poem from any of the preceding.

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen de Sale Centralli.

Seri KUNKEL VON LOWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiose Chymische Tractatlein, 1731, p. 511.

ALTE VERSE, worinne die Bereitig der Philosophischen Steines Rätsel-welits beschrieben.

Seri HEUtte (Der) Alchimist, 1756, p. 77.

ALTERNBERG.

Seri LEONHARD von Altenberg.

ALTERSBERGER (PRIMULS), Respondens.

Seri LIBAVUS (ANDREAS), Frates, 1615.

ALTUMSTICIA.

Seri CLAUS (JOHANN), 1594 (?).

ALTUS.

Mutus Liber, in quo tamen tota Philosophia hermetica, figuris hieroglyphicis depingitur, ter optimo maximo Deo misericordi consecratus, solisque fillis artis dedicatus, authore cujus nomen est Altus.

21. ii. 82. Neg: 93. 82. 72. Neg: 82. 81. 35. Tue.

Seri MAHRT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1703, i. p. 938.

This is a series of fifteen engraved plates, without a word of explanation, portraying the preparation of the philosopher's stone. The plates are partly symbolical, partly pictorial, representing an alchemist and his wife engaged in chemical operations, such as sublimation, distillation, the hermetic sealing of flasks, and the old chemical apparatus is very well displayed. There is hardly a clue, however, to the substances symbolised, and none whatever to those obtained by the processes.

The first edition of this work appeared at La Rochelle in 1677, in folio. Barbier (Dictionnaire des Anonymes, 1824, iii. No. 2397) has the following note upon it: "L'auteur anonyme, dit Ancrs dans son Histoire de la ville de la Rochelle, 1757, ser. 4, t. 9. p. 354, pourrait être Jacob Saulat,
ALTUS. Continued.

sieur des Mares, lequel demanda un privilege pour ce manuscrit. Je crois que le vrai auteur est Tolle, médecin de la Rochelle, grand chimiste ; le nom usurpé de Altus est désigné assez. Quénard (Les Supercheries Littéraires Duvalier, 1866, i. 261 f.) enters this book under Altus and agrees with Barber in ascribing it to Tolle. Brunet (l. 203) also enters it under Altus, but prefers

sacribing it to Sahlat. May Altus not be meant for a kind of engram of Sahlat?

Vogt (Catalogus, . . . Librorum Rariorum, 1747, p. 281), says merely that Sahlat was the editor. Kopp (Die Alchemia, 1896, ii. 318) mentions the book, but says nothing about the author, and Longdon-Dufresnoy before him equally silent (Hist. de la Phil. Hermétique, 1749, iii. pp. 68, 93, 245).

ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS (Cornelius).

Epistola de conficiendo divino Elixirie sive Lapide Philosophico.


In the Neffeuer der Scbeck-Kunst, Amsterdam, 1709, this writer is placed among the sophistical writers under the heading "Eis-Logen." The treatise is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and is dated London, July 14, 1554. It appeared also in "Secreta Secretiorvm Raymundi Lelli et Hermetie Philosophorum in Libros Tres divina. Cyn Opus-


ALZE.

De Lapide Philosophico Perbreve Opusculum, quod ab ignoto aliquo Germanico Philosopho, pene ante ducentos annos, conscriptum & Liber Alze nuncupatum fuit, nunc vero in lucem editum.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 323.

This book is commended by Södner in the Deutscha Neffeuer der Selbete-Kunst, 1704, p. 115.

AMANDUS DE STELLIS (Gratianus).

Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung.

See ALGOMEINE und General Reformation, 1781, p. 123.

AMATEUR de la Science.

See DICOANIRE HERMETIQUE, 1695.

AMATOR VIE REGIAE.

See ERÖFTERUNG dreyer Chymischen Fragen, 1745.

AMELUNG (Heinrich Christian).


Scito pro certo, quod haec scientia non in fortuna nec casuali inventione, sed in reali scientia locata est.

D. M. à C. B. P. L. C.

Qve sunt in superis, haec inferioribus insunt: Quod monstrat colunm, id terra frecenter habet.

Igna, Aqua & fuitans duo sunt contraria: felix Talia si jungis: sit tibi scire fatis!

Dresden, In Verlag Michael Günthers, druckts Johann Riedel, 1690.

AMELUNG (Heinrich Christian).

Continued.

After a dedication and introductory chapter there follows a series of thirty-six short extracts from the following well-known alchemical books and writers: Novum Lumen Chymicum; Michael Maier; Bernardus Trewvesius; Planoel; Basil Valentin; D'Egugnat; P. J. Pauer; Motrenus; Offenbarung Gotthischer Majestat; J. W. Delhain (i.e.); Eugenius Philippus; Cyreneus (i.e.) Philippus; Thomas Norton; Ioannes Arndi; Universalia Sagelentia; Ripley; Gloria Mundii. There is no notice of the compiler.

AMELUNG (Peter).


Pp. 256.


Pp. [47, 1 blank] 396. [397 has the printer's device of Pegasi, and colophon: Lipsiae Abrahamus Lamberg excudebat, Sumptibus Iacobi Apelii. Anno M.D.C.VII.]

Amelung, a physician at Stendal, the inventor of certain pills, carried back the history of Alchemy in this book to the very earliest times, it having formed part of Adam's learning which he handed on to his posterity. William Bokel, another Stendal physician, confuted these views, and in reply Amelung wrote his "Apologia" and "Responsio Specialis" against Bokel, which form the second Tractatus. The first part was printed again in 1636. Amelung wrote a tract on the excellence of medicines obtained from Vitriol, with a long title: "Ein edler und richlicher Hermetischer, oder Chymischer Discours. In welchen zum Ersten mit freyen... Grunden der wahrheit erwiesen wird... Das so weil der Spiritus als andere... Arca Medicinalia, die aza... dem Vitriol, nach Leer der wahrten... Kunst Chemie, anhebet... ganz helianum, aza... es geheissen sey... Magdeburg, 1637." Small 8°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicine Practica, 1777, ii. p. 297. [Quoted an edition of Lips. 1618. Query, misprint for 1608?]

Beitrage zur Geschichte der äthnern Chemie, 1784, p. 546.

Gottelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1777, l. 514.
AMELUNG (Peter). Continued.

[Another copy of the Tractatus Primus only.] Lipsiae, M.D.CVII.


See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 72.

This is an excerpt only.

See QUADRATUM Alchymisticum, 1705; ALIPULLI, Centrurn Nature Concentramus, p. 58.

An excerpt only.

Another edition, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1746, 4°, pp. 150. The first edition mentioned is that of the Hague, 1678. Köpp (Die Alchemie, 1896, ii. 95) says the author is not named, but according to Traictes de la Schola-Art, 1744, p. 120, it was compiled by Georg Ernestus Aurelius Reger von Hirschhart out of the MS. of E. P. J. H., i.e. Erich Pfeffer, stichometer Holsts, who lived in Amsterdam and wrote many books which never were printed, but were utilized by Reger, who also compiled from them "Noue tricums."

Geofried Arnold, however, has been credited with saying that the real author was Peter Moritz of Halle, who called himself "Christian Amoureus" or "Amoureus," and "Mystical Saltworker" (Salopemus). In Arnold's account of Moritz (Kirchen und Keizer Geschichte, 1744, Tom. ii. pp. 434-437), though these names are alluded to, and he is said to have incorporated "principia chemica" in his writings, I find no reference to the present work, nor is it mentioned in what he says about Reger. (Ibid. p. 436.)

The tract is commended with the usual phraseology by Fischer (Prebör-Sitte, 1672, Th. 1. p. 8), and with the double-edged criticism of the Beijenvan, 1785, p. 570.

ANATOMIA et Physiognomia Simplicium, Das ist: Zween Tractat von der Signatur aller Erdgewächsen, was man nennich aufs ihrem Geruch, Geschmack vnd anderer ihrer Fort vnd Gestalt, vnd jhnen judiciren soll. Nürnberg, Jn Verlegung Wolfgang Endters. M.DC.XLVI.

8°. Pp. 150 [vii, 1 blank].


See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, 1689, p. 1.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, 1699, p. 1.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumphe, 1707, p. 15.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumphe, 1765, p. 15.

In the two last the French translation and the German text are on opposite pages.

See RICHEBOUR (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, iii. p. 181.

This is a different translation from that published under the title "Le Tres-Ancien duel des Chevaliers," in divers Traitez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672 (p. 2.)

ANCIENT (The) War of the Knights ... now from the French render'd into English.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 1.
ANDREAES—ANDRIESSEN

ANDREAES (Johann Valentin).
See Rosencreutz (Christian), 1781.

ANDREAS (Hermann), Respondens.
De Sulphure.
See Rolfinck (Guernier), Prozet.

ANDRIESSEN (Symon).

The part corresponding to the second in the following edition of 1600, is wanting in this copy.


The second book has a separate title-page, as follows:


Ghecoplueert ende toosamen gheu-translated, door Symonem Andree van Amsterdam.

Niemandt en haet die Konst, dan die ouwetende. Gдержанkt, Anno 1600.

These form two of a series of receipt-books intimately connected with one another, of which I have given an account in a paper entitled: "Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry" (Proceedings Phil. Soc. Glasgow, 1887-88, xix. pp. 126-149, and "Supplement," 1893-94, xxiv. pp. xvi-e). They contain very little about transmutation. The oldest is dated 1531 and is entitled Rechter Gebrauch.
ANDRISSSEN (Symon). Continued.
d'Alchimia (q.v.). An enlarged edition appeared in 1557, which was republished in 1689 with the title Kwesti-Bâcleiv (q.v.). Portions were incorporated in the work, compiled or edited by Petrus Kerssenburch in 1590: Alchimia. We were off for another...machen sol. See the reprint of 1613 under Alchimia. The Dutch translation, divided into six tracts, was first published, so far as I know, in 1549. It agrees closely with the German of 1537 or 1587, certain sections being omitted and some new matter being added. The 1581 edition is in two parts; one entitled Cost-Bloek contains the first five tracts, the other contains the sixth

ANEAU (Bartèlémy).

See Gesner (Conrad), Trésor des remèdes secrets, 1559.

Annea was born at Bourges early in the sixteenth century. He acquired such a reputation as a professor in Latin and Greek and in Poetry, that the Chair of Rhetoric in the newly-founded College at Lyons was offered to him. He accepted it, and for upwards of thirty years—to the end of his life—acted as professor. In 1548 he was made Principal, but he was accused of taking advantage of the position to propagate among the students heretical opinions which it is said he acquired from his first schoolmaster. It led to much dissatisfaction, and was ultimately the occasion of his death. On the festival of the Holy Sacrament, 21 June, 1565, Ænea wrote a number of books on poetry, and some translations: More's "Utopia," Alciati's "Emblemes," etc., besides the present work of Gesner's. It is difficult to see what induced him to translate it, as he had not apparently any chemical, botanical or medical training, and no practical acquaintance with pharmacy.


Anfang.

See WESENTLICHEN (Von den) Anfängen der Natur.

ANFANG der Werke der Philosophen.

See Neander (Theophilus), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 366.

ANGELICO (Michelangelo).


Complimentary verses to Angelico by a number of physicians for the successful medicines he had discovered and compounded. This is printed along with his translation of Galen's "Antidotum."

See Galenus (Claudius), 1613.

ANGELUS (Daniel).


For other writings by this physician, see Mercklin, Linneaeakrennus, 1686, p. 215; Munger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, 1. i. p.

155; Haller, Bibliotheca Historica, 1771, 1. 528; Bibli. Chirurgica, 1774, 1. 485; Bibli. Medicinae Practicae, 1779, 3. 221.
ANGELUS Doce Mihi Ius.
See Sendivogius (Michael).

ANGLICUS (Richardus).
See Richardus Anglicus.

ANIMADVERSIONES Chemicæ quatuor, quibus ars ὑπερχημερικὸς universa tam practicè quam theoreticè edudatur. Incerto Authoræ.
As Augurio and Paracelsus are both quoted and reference is made to Ficinus, this tract cannot be earlier than the sixteenth century.

ANIMALI (De) rationali; vom vernünftigen Thiere und seiner herrlichen Artaney.
See Vier Chymische Tractätien, 1677, p. 52.

ANNOTATIONES ex variis auctoriibus.
See Dorn (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 127.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, i. p. 776.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1703, ii. p. 352.

ANNOTATIONS upon the most material passages where the French Translation of the Ancient War of the Knights, differs from the German Original.
See Hermetical (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 21 (bis).


This is an edition of the Aura Clina Homerii revised by a Rosicrucian Society who claimed to be the true lesemen of the author and the only legal heirs of the book. The revision was required on account of a spurious third part which had been tacked to the work. See Aura Clina Homerii under Kichwörke (Anton Joseph).

ANOMORUS (Johannes Joachimius). Respondens.
See Horst (Gregorius), Problemata Medicorum... decades priores quinque, 1608.

ANONYMUS EREMITA.
See Splendor Salis & Solis, 1677.

ANONYMUS VON FELDTAW.
See Crollius (Oswaldus).

ANONYMUS GALLUS.
See Espagnet (Jean D'.

ANONYMUS PHILALETHA.
Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Riphei.
See Starkey (George), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.
ANONYMUS VON SCHWARTZFUSS.

See SWARTZFUSS (Anonymus von).

ANSPRACHE an die wahren Weisheits-Kinder.

See v. (J. R.), M.D., Guldene Rose, No. 1.

ANTHONY (FRANCIS).


Hem. Nollius.

Medicaments Universalem negant multi, sed iij plerumq; id faciunt, qui ipsam assessor non valent.

Hamburgi Ex Bibliopolio Frobeniano. Anno 1565.CXIIIX.


Francis Anthony, or Anthony, 1550-1643, practiced medicine without a license, advanced chemical medicines, and sold his Panacea Aurea. He got into trouble with the College of Physicians, and wrote Medicina Chymica et veri potable Auri assurio, Cambridge, 1570. In 1576 he wrote The Apology, or Defence of a Verily hereofere published concerning a Medicine called Aurum Potabile, and in Latin as well. These are the two tracts which are contained in the present reprint. A criticism by Matthew Gynest, Aurum non Auren, was published in 1611. Thomas Rawlin wrote an Admonitio de Pseudochymicis, seu Alphabeticum Philosophicum in quo refutatur aurum potabile Antonii, 1611, 8°; and John Cox wrote another: Catena contra Antonium: or An Ant-Antony: or An Ant-Apology, ... Oxford, 1643, small 4°. Schmieder (Geschichte der Alchimie, 1729, p. 340) quotes another tract by him: De Lapide Philosophorum et Lapide Rebus contained in Job, Rubenais' Harmonia imper- structibilitis, Frankfurt, 1825, 8°, Dec. II, No. 3.

Desmierò, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1729, i. p. 141.

Bayle & Thibault, Biographie Médicale, 1800, i. p. 331.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1885, ii. p. 47.

Aurum-Potabile, or his receipt, showing his way and method how he made and prepared that most excellent medicine for the body of man.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 71.


The Antidotario Bolognese, 1574, was due to the care and energy of Aldrovandi. Timbrochili, Storia della Letteratura Italiana, 1810, T. vii, Part ii. p. 612.

Felix ille animi, divisa; simillimus ipsis,
Quem non mendaci resplendens gloria fuco
Solicitat, non fastosi mala gaudia luxus:
Sed tacitos sit t endies, & paupere cultu
Exigit innocae tranquilia silentia vitae.

MDCXIX.

8°. Pp. [3], 1 blank.

F. G. Menaphus is said to be a pseudonym of Franc. Genserch; or Gomes, who called himself Also Joh. Procopius, Georg Odaxus, and possibly Ireneus Agnostus. These are items in the Rosenecrum mystification which is very subtle.

Florenimux de Valentia seems to have been Valentia Andreas himself, but according to other authorities his real name was Daniel Mogling, of Tübingen.

ANTIMONIO (VON DEM) Philosophorum, non Vulgi.

See DAROT (CLAUDE), Die guden Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. P. 379.

See ERFENPENTE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708). P. 570.

ANTONIE (FRANCIS).

See ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

ANTONIUS DE ABBATIA.

See ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE).


This book seems to be written for giving sound advice, but it might possibly be read as a covert satire on alchemical literature.


8°. Pp. 94.
ANZEIGENDE—AQUILA

ANZEIGENDE und wahrhaftig bezeugende Ampel. Continued.

This professes to be an account of a liqueur made from human blood, which lasts as long as the person lives from whom the blood is taken, and goes out at his death, besides indicating all the important events of his life. References to such a contrivance are met with more than once.

APELLES post tabulam observans maculas in Sole Sine Veste: ob J. C. O. die wahre Ausschliessung des Goldes und dem Rubinfluss grugsam erwiesen?

Gedruckt zu Cölln, Anno 1684.

J. C. O. is Johann Christian Orschall (p.v.) who wrote Sol sine Veste, in which he describes the preparation of ruby glass. This is an anonymous criticism of his views. Hollbach did not think this tract worthy of a place in his collection of treatises on Glass-making, as it is a piece of mere vituperation (L’Art de Fervoir, Paris, 1735, 4th. p. 59).

APERTA Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi.

See GRASSHOFF (Johann).

APHORISMES Chymiques.

See CLI. [Cent cinquante trois] APHORISMES CHYMIDES, 1692.

APHORISMI Basilliani.

See HAFELIUS (N. N.), Cheiragogia Heliana, 1612, p. 213.

APOCALYPSE Philosophique et Hermetique.


APOLLINARIS (Quintus).


There is a Latin version, "now first translated from the German," by R. Goeleyns, Francof. 1660, 8vo.

APPENDIX ad Faciliorem Radicis Chymiae intellectum.

See RADIX CHIMIE, 1680.

AQUARIUM Sapientum.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIIUS).

AQUILA (H.), Thuringus.

Doctrina elegans de operae philosophico, ex libro MS.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemici, 1647, p. 28.

See GINCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 519.
AQUILA (H.), Thuringus. *Continued.*
Eine sonderbare Lehre aus einem geschriebenen Buch.
*See TARDI Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 297.*

AQUINAS (THOMAS).
*See THOMAS AQUINAS.*

ARBORE (DD) Solaris instructio.
*See INSTRUCTIO de Arbore solari.*
For books entitled 'Arbor,' *see KOPP, Dis Alchemie, 1856, ii. p. 278.*

ARCA Arcanorum arcani.
*See APERTA ARCA.*

ARCANI Revelator.
*See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator.*

ARCANUM Hermetica Philosophiae Opus.
*See ESPIEGNET (JEAN D').*

ARCANUM de multiplicatione philosophica in qualitate.
*See JOANNES DE PADUA.*

ARCANUM Philosophiae Hermeticae Anonymi Galli (i.e. Jean d'Espagnet).
*See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIC), Pharus ad Ophir Aurifrum, 1714.*
This is a commentary upon Espagnet’s work.

ARCANUM Philosophicum.
Tractatus de Secretissimo Antiquorum Philosophorum Arcano.
*See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 514.*
Clamor (sic) Bercinum; 5. Rosarius Minor; 6.

ARCANUM a quodam Philosopho Anonymo deductum.
*See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 483.*
*See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (G.), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1733, iii. p. 728.*
This is included in the Annotationes appended to Antonius de Abadia’s Epistola.

ARCANUM Philosophorum.
*See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator.*

ARCANUM Philosophorum, ut ex Saturno facias aurum perfectum.
*See GRATARIOLO (G.), Vera alchemica . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 230.*

ARCANUM Philosophorum, per virum doctissimum olim versu hexametro conscriptum.
*See BARNAUD (NICOLAS), Triga Chemic, 1599, p. [5].
*See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 783.*
This is followed by a commentary on it by Nicolas Barnaud.
ARCET (JEAN D').


Jean Darcest or d'Arcet (1725-1801) was professor at the College of France, Régent of the Faculty of Medicine, and afterwards director at the Stèves works. He was the first who made porcelain in France. He was Inspector of the Mint and of the Gobelins, and was a distinguished technical chemist.

Gruel, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798-99, ii. 528 ; iii. passim.

M. J. J. Duf, Précis historique sur la vie et les travaux de J. d'Arcet, 1801.


Biographie Universelle 1839, x. p. 130.

Houtet, Nouvelle Biographie Générale 1855, col. 109.

Cuvier, Recueil des éges historiques, 1861, tome i. p. 399.

ARDUINO (GIOVANNI).


Arduino (1714-1795) was professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgical Chemistry at Venice, and wrote several books on these subjects. There is a notice of him in Emano de Tiqualdo's Biografia degli italiani illustri nelle scienze, lettere ed arti del secolo, xvii., Virgilia, vol. vii. (1840). pp. 78-80.

AREND (JOHANN).

See ARNDT (JOHANN).

ARGENTO (Dx) in aurum verso Historia antiqua.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 170.

ARIA von der Weisen Stein.

See HERMETICHS A. B. C., 1779, p. 217.
ARIADNE—ARISTOTELES

ARIADNE.
See PILET (Le) d'Ariadne.
See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 369.

ARIOPONUS CEPHALUS.
See CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

ARISTOClius (FRANCISCUS).

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank]. Index [a] [a blank].

Franciscus Ariostus was a physician and professor of Civil Law at Ferrara. He died in 1659. Oligerus Jacobus, the editor, addresses his work to the famous Magliabechi, in a dedication (pp. 3-5) full of admiration for his vast erudition and for his kindness to himself personally. Then follows (pp. 9-12) a preface to the reader giving some account of this mineral oil, or nephtus, found at Mona Zibiana, Gybian, or Zilias, in the Modernes territory, comparing it with nephtus from India and indicating certain analogies with amber. There is then a short biographical sketch—in Italian—of Ariostus, written by Antonio Libianor and communicated by Magliabechi (pp. 13-17). The tract itself (pp. 18-30) gives an account of the oil, and then (pp. 33-76) a description of cures effected by the use of it. The work concludes (pp. 77-93) with a presentation letter from Ariostus to Duke Borussia dated December, 1649, and the Duke’s reply, after which is the Index. This is an interesting tract.

Hendrich’s entry (Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 266) is curious: ARISTOCRUS FRANCIS. PERGRINUS, Medicus Italus. De Petroleum vel Petroleo tract. Quaer inter rariora Musaei sui servatae flux: Rhodian, & hab destinde, nisi nonis intermittnets, textus Vetus de usi Mediterrani, p. 303. Apparently he did not know that the book had been printed, in the British Museum Catalogue other editions are mentioned.

ARISLEUS.
Ænigmata ex Visione Arislei.
See ARTIS AUEROPAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 94.
See MORGENTHUR (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 107.
See MORGENTHUR (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, i. p. 133.
See MANGEV (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 495.
See TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM.

Arisleus or Arisleus is known in connection with the "Turba Philosophorum," of which he has been called the author.

Hendrich, Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 266.

Hendrich, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1825, p. 234.

Hofesor, Historia de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 291; 1865, i. p. 311, on the Turba.

ARISTEUS.
Verba Aristei Patris ad Filium.
See LIMROJON DE SAINT-Didier (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 96) says that he has been unable to find any particulars about this author, but that he is different from Aristeus (p. v.)

ARISTOBULUS.
See TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophen Aristobulus, 1762.

ARISTOTELES.
Tractatus de Practica lapidis Philosophici.
See ALCHIMIA (DE) OPUSCULA, 1550, i. f. 162.
See ARTIS AUEROPAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 232.
See MANGEV (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 659.
ARISTOTELES. Continued.

Ein Tractatlein von der Practica des Philosophischen Steins.

See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 310.

See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 377.

See Arnaldus de Villa Nova, Chymische Schriften, 1748, p. 337.

This is a translation of the preceding.

De Perfecto Magisterio.

See Gratioso (G.), Verze alchemic ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 188.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 76.

See Manget (J.), Bibliotheca Chemicorum, Curiosa, 1705, i. p. 638.

Tractatus ad Alexandrum Magnum, de Lapide philosophico olim conscriptus et à quodam Christiano Philosofo collectus.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1664, v. p. 797.

See Pigulius (Benedictus), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 356.

Tractat an Alexandrum Magnum vom Stein der Weisen vor Zeiten geschrieben, und von einem Christlichen philosofo zusammen gelesen.

See Alchemistisches Sieben-Gestirn, 1759, p. 69 ; 1772, p. 85.

This is a translation of the preceding. See Alexander.

Aus Aristoteles Schreiben an Alexandrum.

See Hermesches A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 316.

Schmiede (Geschichte der Alchemie, 188a, p. 190) has confused these writings. Under the title, Tractatus de lapide philosophico, he has placed the "Tractatus or Tractatus de praesulio lapide" in the Arta Aaurifera ... vol. i., and the "Tractatus ad Alexandrum Magnum de lapide" in the Theatrum Chemicum, vol. v., as if they were the same. If he had compared them he would have seen that they are quite different. As a consequence of this mistake he makes another, by omitting the reprint in the Arta Aaurifera ... vol. i. of the tract which he calls: "Practica lapidis philosophici," and quoting only the De Alchemia Opusculum, and Manget’s Bibliothek.

The author of these writings was posterior to the Greek philosopher, and is now spoken of as the pseudo-Aristotle. Whether one person wrote them all, whether his name may have been really Aristotle (as Schmiede thinks is possible), or whether he assumed the name to give his works more weight, it is not easy to decide. Borrichius (Compendium Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1675, p. 14) says that he was not the Stagirite, but one who learned from the Arabic philosophers and who calls himself a pupil of Avicenna, and adds that if the name of Alexander the Great is mentioned in his writings, it must be ascribed to those who copied his works, or to the want of accuracy of the time. He certainly quotes Cals, Reis, and the Torkus.

Fabricius (Bibliotheca Graeca, Hamburghi, 1774, vol. xii. p. 790) follows up Borrichius and gives a list of his works similar to the above, but containing references to other editions of the Arta Aaurifera and Theatrum.

Schmiede, founding upon Borrichius, gives a plausible hypothesis of the writer’s origin. He quotes no authority, however, and after the inaccuracy he has displayed in so definite a matter as the arranging of the reprints of the works, one would certainly not accept any view advanced on Schmiede’s bare statement.

See, for a discussion on the pseudo-Aristotle, Kopp’s Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemic (188a), p. 358, note 45, and Hoefer (Historie de la Chemic, 1866, i. p. 347) who, however, advances a different explanation of the allusions to Alexander. See also Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. p. 219, etc.

ARLENSIS DE SCUDALUPIS.

See Petrus Arleensis de Scudalupis.

ARLOMUS.

Liber Arlomi.

See Kieser (Franz), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 206.


Kieser’s is an edition of v. Suchten’s tract.
ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA.


8°. Pp. 120.

The Speculum has a separate title-page and pagination as follows:


[Another copy of the Speculum only.] Francofurti, M.DC.III.


Des Weltberühmten und hocherbahren Philosophi und Medici Arnald de Villa Nova Chymische Schriften, Darinnen begriffen

I. Rosarius Philosophorum.
II. Novum Lumen.
III. Flos Florum.
IV. Spiegel der Alchimie.
V. Eine Epistel an den Neapolitanischen König.
   Worsey zugleich mit angefüget.
VI. Der Prophetin Marien, Moysis Schwester Practica.
VII. Ein Buch von der Alchimie Geheimnissen, durch Calid den Sohn Jazichii zusammen getragen.
VIII. Ein Buch des Philosophi Kallid Rachaeldibi, von den dreyen Worten.
IX. Ein Tractatlein Aristotelis von der Practica des Philosophischen Stein.
X. Der Tractat, so der Weiber Arbeit und der Kinder Spiel genannt wird.


ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. Continued.

Ars Major.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH von), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 254.

Carmen.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 542.
See MANGST (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 698.

Collectaneae.

See LACIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 136.
See LACIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, oder Neuerfundene köstliche Perle, 1714, p. 331.

Taken chiefly from the Rosarius.

De Deccoctione Lapidis Philosophorum, et de regimine ignis in diversis gradibus decoctionum ad coagulationem lapidis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 137.

[Eine Epistel Arnaldi de Villa Nova wegen der Alchemie, an den Neapolitanischen König geschrieben.] s. l. & a.

A fragment from an edition of Arnaldus' works. It agrees with the corresponding pages in the edition of 1748.

Epistola Nova super Alchymiam, ad Regem Neapolitanum.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1619, ii. p. 323.
See ULSSTADIUS (PHILIPPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 339.
See MANGST (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 683.

Epistola al Re di Napoli.

See NAZARI (GIO. BATTISTA), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 239.

Epistel über die Alchimiam geschrieben an den Newstetter König.

See MORGENTN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 422.
See MORGENTN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, ii. p. 511.

Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 81.
See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, p. 81.
See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 533.

Flos florum.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1619, ii. p. 311.
See ULSSTADIUS (PHILIPPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 311.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 128.
See MANGST (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 679.

This tract gone by several other names. Grataro-ole and the Theatrum style it: Liber Perfecti Magisterii, qui Lumen Luminum nuncupatur. In the others the title is elaborated: Inicij Perfectum M-ae-proprium, et Gaudium magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova, transmittitum per eum ad inclytum Regem Aragonum, quod quidem est Flos florum, Thessaurus omnium incomparabils et Margarita: in quo repetitur veri compositio Etlixir, ibi ad album quam ad rubrum componeendum videlicet ad Solen et Luna, sub compendio declaratum. All agree in calling it Flos florum. The two following are translations:
ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. Continued.

Libro chiamato Magisterio et Allegreza, all' Incito Rè d' Aragona. Il quale è il Fiore de Fiori, & Tesoro più di tutti incomparabile, & Margarita. . . .


Das vollkommene Meisterstück vnnd Freude . . . welches zwar ein Blum aller Blumen, ein unvergleichlicher Schatz vnd Berle. . . .

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 407.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, ii. p. 403.

Lapide (De) Philosophorum.
See IULIADIUS (PHILIPPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 327.

Novum Lumen.
See GRATAROL (G.), Verre Alchemie . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 60.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1619, ii. p. 298.
See IULIADIUS (PHILIPPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 298.
See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 676.

Novera Lichten.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 393.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, ii. p. 476.

Novo Lumen.
See NAZARI (GIO. BATT.), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 211.

Practica ad quendam Papam, ex Libro dicto, Breuarius Librorum Alchymie.
See GRATAROL (G.), Verre Alchymie . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 73.
See THEATRUM CHMIUM, 1659, iii. p. 137.
See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 684.

Questiones de Arte Transmutationis.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1619, iii. p. 151.
See THEATRUM CHMYUM, 1659, iv. p. 544.
See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 698.

Rosarius Philosophorum.
See GRATAROL (G.), Verre Alchymie . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 35.
See IULIADIUS (PHILIPPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 231.
See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 662.

Rosario de Filosofo.
See NAZARI (GIO. BATT.), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 169.

Rosarium der Philosophorum.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 369.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, ii. p. 447.

This treatise is also called: Thesaurus Thesaurorum, omnium secretorum maximum Secretum, de verisima compositione naturae Philosophiae, quam omnem diminutum reducetur ad Solifacem et Lustrificum verum.
In Morgenstern's German translation the whole of the second book is omitted except the last chapter. He gives the contents of the other chapters and explains in a note that as these had been already translated and published separately he might be spared the trouble of translating them again.
ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. Continued.

Semita Semitae.

This has been ascribed to Arnaldus, but is doubtful. It is included among Arnaldus’ works by Manget, Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1709, i. pp. 704-704.

Speculum Alchymiae.


*See Manget (J.), Bibliotheca Chemic Curiosa, 1709*, i. p. 687.

Testamentum.

*See Théatre Chemicum, 1659*, i. p. 28; 1660, v. p. 803.

Testamentum.

*See Dorn (Gerhard), Trevisianus de Chymico Minculo, 1600, p. 126.

*See Théatre Chemicum, 1659*, i. p. 753.

*See Manget (J.), Bibliotheca Chemic Curiosa, 1709*, i. p. 389; ii. p. 352.

This is a different version from the preceding, written by Andreas Ortelius from the French, according to Manget. In his reprint, i. p. 389, however, the second paragraph is omitted.

Testamentum Novissimum.

*See Gerhardus (Joannes), Commentatio perbrevis et conspicua in Apertorium Raimundi Lullii, . . . 1641*, p. 81.

This is a third version different from both the preceding, with a Commentary.

Testamentum Novum.

*See Artis Aureae . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 175.*

*See Manget (J.), Bibliotheca Chemic Curiosa, 1709*, i. p. 704.

This is a different treat from the preceding.

Arnaldus being one of the greatest authorities among the alchemists, his name is mentioned in all the histories. Special reference, however, may be made to the monograph on him by Rastelli in *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, 1851, T. xxviii. pp. 96-126. Besides the editions and reprints enumerated in the present Catalogue, the Alchemical works are contained also in Arnaldus’ collected works along with his medical writings, as in the edition of Lyon, 1528, folio, to which is prefixed the account of his life by Symphorianus Compegia. By some writers Arnaldus is called Bechmann.

There is some doubt as to which of the Villa Nova’s he belonged to, but the balance of evidence is in favor of his having been a Spaniard. He lived in the thirteenth century, devoted himself to Chemistry and Medicine, and afterwards to Physics;


Del Rio, *Disquisitionum magorum Libri Sex, Lugd.* 1614, p. 8, a. 1; 90, a. 8.

van der Linden, *DeSCRIPTIS medicinis libri duo, 1672*, p. 31.


Coning, *In . . . Artes Medicas Introductio, 1689*, iii. 22, p. 702; and Ad. iii. 95, p. 129.

Freher, *Thesaurum Medicorum Odoratum et Tincturae, 1688*, p. 1209, Portrait, pl. 54.

then took up the study of Arabic philosophy, went to Italy and returned to Spain, and was in favor with James II., King of Aragon. Ultimately he went to Paris and acquired a great reputation by his attainments. He fell latterly into disgrace by his astrological predictions, provoked the ecclesiastics and the University, and departed from Paris and went under the protection of Frederick of Sicily. Summoned to attend Pope Clement V., who was ill, he embarked to go to Avignon, but he died in the ship, and was buried at Osona, in 1352. The Inquisition in 1370 condemned fifteen errors of which he was guilty.

His collected works were published at Lyon, 1504, 1532; Basel, 1535; Lyons, 1666, all in folio. A list of them is given by Niceron.

Borrichius, *Collectors Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1607*, p. 15. No. xii.

Paschius, *De Novi Inventis . . . Tractatus, 1729*, p. 329—refers to what he did for medicine.

Teutiscus Rigaferder der Schied-Kunst, 1709, p. 56.


Fabiocchi, *Bibliotheca Latina medici e infirmo afloco, 1859*, p. 120.

Die Edelgeborner Fugger Alchimy, 1730, p. 305.


ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. Continued.

Deeemer, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1828, t. p. 175.
Schnieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1873, p. 146.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1845, i. p. 65 et passim.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855.

ARNAUD (E. R.).


ARNAUD (Pierre).

Trois Traitez de la Philosophie Naturelle, non encore imprimés. Scevoir, le secret livre du tres-ancien philosophe Artephius, traitant de l'art occulte & transmutation metalique, Latin Français. Plus les Figures Hieroglyphiques de Nicolas Flamel, ainsi qu'il les a mises en la quatriems arche qu'il a bastie au Cimetiere des Innocens à Paris, entrant par la grande porte de la rue S. Denys, & prenant la main droite, avec l'explication d'elles par iceluy Flamel. Ensemble le vray liure du docte Synesius Abbé Grec, tiré de la Bibliothèque de l'Empeureur sur le same sujet, le tout traduit par P. Arnauld, sieur de la Chenallerie Poiectein.

Si te fata vocant, alias non viribus vildis,
Neque etiam duro poteris concuillere ferro.—Virgil.

ARNAULD (P.). Continued.

4. Pp. 28 (wanting 27-8). One large cut in the text; there ought to be eight, but one is on p. 37, which is wanting.

As I have pointed out elsewhere ("On the First Editions of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Phoebus," in Proceedings Phil. Soc. Glasgow, 1896, vol. xvi. p. 45), there are at least two issues of this book dated 1614, printed by the same people, but differing typographically throughout. The present copy contains title, privilege, preface, pp. 1-5; the secret book of Arseneus, pp. 6-43; 44 blank; fly-title to Flambe, address to the reader, and text of Flambe, pp. 45-88 (wanting 87-88); fly-title and text of Synesius, pp. 89-98. At the foot of p. 98 is the colophon: Acheau d'Imprimer aux frais & despons du Sieur | Traducteur, ce 6. Auriel, 1614. | In 1659 the surplus copies of the 98-page edition were reissued, with the date, 1659, changed in the colophon to 1655. This is not a new edition, but the old one with an altered date. In 1692 the surplus copies of the 1695 altered edition were issued with an entirely new preface and with an supplement, pp. 99-100, containing Ripley's "Traite du Mercure ..." The 1693 colophon is at the foot of p. 98 unaltered.

This book is printed on inferior paper and most of the copies I have examined have been imperfect, damaged, stained or dirty. The large folding plate of Flambe's hieroglyphics is usually wanting.

ARNIT (JOHANN).

Judicium über die vier Figuren des grossen Amphitheatri Henrici Khunraths.

See Chymisches Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 87.

This author's name is spelt in various ways: Arnit, Arndt, Aренд. Gazetin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1788, p. 155) says that, like Bohme, he was not an alchemist but only used the language and imagery of the alchemists for his mysticism. He is warmly praised by Ficulud (Prokris-Stein, 1752, p. 14) for his piety, from which one gathers that Ficulud attached a religious meaning to transmutation and the philosopher's stone.

He was born at Halleinstadt in 1555, and died at Zeile in 1651. He was a distinguished theologian and preacher, and wrote a number of works, commentaries, sermons, etc. As to whether he was a Rosicrucian or not, and studied Alchemy and Magic, see Gottfried Arnold's Kirchen und Kaiser Historie, Scauffhausen, 1795, p. 159; and Rudolphus Buddeus, Quaestior alchimistae in re Publica interiori, 1704, p. 44; and in Roth-Mueller, Deutches Theatrum Chemicum, 1776, p. 70.

ARNOLD (GUIDO FERDINAND).


5°. Pp. 39 [1 blank].

Gesellin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1788, ii. p. 302), quotes the first edition, 1718, and another work: Der Untergelt-gealtert Alchemist, darin steht:

ARNOLPHINUS (FRANCISCUS), Lucensis.

Tractatus de Lapide physico, seu Summa Rosarii Philosopherum.
ARNOLPHINUS (Franciscus), Lucensis. *Continued.*

See Hellwig (Christoph von), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 195.

This person is quoted by Nasari (Deles Tunmatione Metallica Signis, 1599, p. 123), (p.r.) as the author of an Epitome, probably the same work as the Samaus.

ARNSRODIUS.

See Alvestanus Arnsrodius (Cornelius).

AROMATICUM Philosophorum Thesaurus.

See Expositio... Lacidis Adrop.

AROS.

See Maria.

ARS AURIFERA.

See Artis Auriferae, quam Chemiam vocant, Volumina duo, 1610.


See Arte (De) Chemica Libri.

ARSENICO (De) Tractatus.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 177.

ARSONCINUS (Thomas).

De Jure Alchimiae responsum.

See Disquisitio de Heia Artium, 1606, sig. H 7 recto.


This tract seems to have escaped the notice of Kopp, when he discussed the legality of Alchemy (Di Alchemis, 1886, i. pp. 147-155).

ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, quibus omnia, que ad lapidis sive pulseris philosophici compositionem usumque spectant, breuiet & aperté traduntur. Quorum prior De veritate & antiquitate artis Chemice & pulseris sive medicinae Philosophorum vel aurí potabillis Testimonia & Theoremeta ex varijs autorsibus per Robertum Vallensem selecta. Posterior Ioan. Chrysippi Faniani de arte metallice metamorphoseos liber singularis. Item de Jure Artis Alchimiae veterum auctorum & presentem Iurisconsulorum judicium & responsa ad questionem An Alchemia sit ars legitima. Ob argumenti, tractationis methodiq; similitudinem comitantium in gratiam Philochimistarum editi. Montisbeligardi, Apud Jacobum Foillet, M.D.C.II.

8°. Pp. 57 [1 blank]; 169-67 [1 blank] but 69-47 are duplicated in the second tract the number of pages is actually 69.

*Vallensis' history occupies the first 51 pages, in 1601; there is no difference between them but Fanians' treats the following part of the date. See Vallensis and Fanians.*

An edition of this book was published by Foillet.
ARTE (De) Chymica Liber incerti autoris.


The same title appears in the contents of the second volume, but there is no corresponding treatise.

See *Morgenstern (Philipp)*, Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 504.

See *Morgenstern (Philipp)*, Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 512.

Volume ii. has the title in the contents, but wants the treatise.

ARTEPHIUS.

[Artephii geheimer Haupt-Schlüssel, oder Artephii des uhralten Philosophi von der geheimen Kunst und Stein der Weisen Geheimes Buch.]

No place, date, or printer.

8°. Pp. 107-151, wanting pp. 149-50. Title in MS.

This is Artephius' tract taken out of the edition of Ripley's Chemical Works, translated by Benjamin Bohm Scholtz, and printed by Joh. Paul Krauss, Vienna, 1736 (p. 11).


8°. Pp. 45 (3 blank). The last blank leaf is wanting.

[Another copy.] Leipzig und Hof, 1736.


This is a simple reprint in the same style as the 1736 edition.

Geheimes Buch von der geheimen Kunst und Stein der Weisen.

See *Hermetischer Rosenkrantz*, 1659, p. 7; 1683, p. 7.

See *Hermetische (Der) Philosophus*, 1709, p. 122.

le Secret Livre.

See *Arnauld (P.)*, Trois Traictes, 1612, p. 6.

Liber Secretus, the Secret Book.

See *Salmon (William)*, Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 433 ff.

See *Richerbourg (J. N. D.)*, Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1749, ii. p. 112.

Clavis Maioris Sapientiae.

See *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1659, iv. p. 198.

See *Manont (J. J.)*, Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 503.
ARTEPHIUS. Continued.

Geheimer Haupt-Schlüssel.

See RIPLEY (Georg), Chymische Schriften, 1756, p. 105.

Artephius has been almost regarded by the alchemists as one of the masters. By virtue of the eulogy he is reputed to have lived a thousand and twenty-five years, a story which has been commented on by Cobasen (Testamentium ... Deos de Vita ... promulgo, &c. 1669, p. 486) (p. 47). Puech (Medici Chymici, 1706, p. 115) thinks Time may have "thrown in a cipher too much to the number." Special attention has been given to him and to the Clavis in a series of articles by Cherruot, and Gieldemeister identifies him with the Arabic poet and alchemist, Al Toghi, who was put to death about 1119-20 or 1121-2, according to Ibn Khallikan.

The Clavis Magorum Sapientiae was first printed at Paris in 1609 in a small 8°, and at Strasbourg in 1615 in 12°. This work is identical with that ascribed to Alfonso de Castillo (p. v.), who was not the author, however, but simply caused a translation into Spanish to be made of an Arabic book. The Liber Secretus was printed at Amsterdam in 1658, 16°; at Frankfort, 1683, 12°, and was translated into English by "Eleusinus Omnibus," and printed along with Plantin, London, 1684, 12°.


Ladung, Bibliothecum Ouvrage, 1859, Nos. 626-904.

Gieldemeister, Testament der naturlichen Ganzheit, 1856, xxx. p. 238 (in an article on "Alchemy"). Gieldemeister thinks the work of Artephius is probably identical with an Arab original in the Bibliothécne Nationale.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 100, 223, 252; ii. 346, 353.

ARTIS AVRIFERAE, quam chemiam vocant, volumina duo, quae continent
Turbam Philosophorum, aliasq.; antiquiss. auctores, que versa pagina indicat.
Accessit nouer volume tertium, continet:
1. Lullij ultimum Testamentum.
2. Elucidationem Testam. totius ad R. Odoardum.
3. Potestatem diuitarum, cum optima expositione Testamenti Hermetis.
7. Compendii Alchimiae & naturalis Philosophiae.
8. Lapidarium.

Item Alberi Magni secretorum Tractatus.

Abbreviationes quasdam de: Secretis Secretorum Ioannis pauperum.

Arnaldi Quest de Arte Transmut. Metall. eiusq.; Testamentum.


Index [36] (9 blank); 50 woodcuts. Vol. iii. [3] 185; Index [5]; one woodcut.

The following are the contents of this collection:
Vol. i. After the title comes the address by Peter Ferm, the head printer, to the reader. Then
1. Propositiones, seu maxime arts Chymicae.
3. Turba Philosophorum alterum Exemplar, p. 43.
5. Asennatas et Visiones Artis, p. 94.
7. Aurora Consurgens, p. 110.
10. Liber Definitionum; p. 203.
12. Liber Secretorum Calidis fllj Iulium, p. 386.
17. Ignatius Anto de Secretis lapidis, p. 249.
ARTIS AVRIFERAE. Continued.

10. Rachiellus... de Materiis lapidibus, p. 235.


Beraudt. Tractatus responsorium ad Thomas de Bononiæ de Mineralibus, & Eisiais compositionis, Roberti Valénsiani Tabulae illustrata, p. 18.
Liber de Arte Chimica (inversi) Authoris nonnam hactenus in Latinis editis.
[Note.—A tract of similar name is in vol. i. There is no such tract in the present volume.]
Seals philosophorum, p. 71.
Ludus pergulorum et Opus sollerium, p. 33.
Rosarium philosophorum (cum figuris), p. 133.
Rostumn, p. 255.
Arnald. Flos florum ad Regem Aragonam, p. 268.
Epistola super Alchemiam ad Regem Neapolitanum, p. 269.
Rogerius Basset Angulus de mirabilibus Potestati artis et naturae, p. 267.
The contents of vol. iii. are given on the title-page.

ARZNEIEN.

See ALLGEMEINE (Ueber) Arzneien.

ASHMOLE ( Elias).

Qui est Mercuriophilius Anglicus.

---Deus nobis hæc Otia fecit.


Some copies are on large and thick paper and have a portrait of Ashmole prefixed. Ashmole represents himself in the preface as being the editor only.

According to Niceron the present work is by an unknown writer of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was given to Ashmole by William Backhouse, for publication. This, however, does not tally with the account given by Ashmole himself in the preface (dated April 16, 1658), to wit, that it was "written about the beginning of the last (or end of the former) century," and that an imperfect version of it had been got ready for printing which "the world should take for the child of one Eugenius Theodicius, being (by re-episcopation) called the Wise men's Cream or Rosicrucian Physick." This book is quoted by Kloss (Bibliographia der Freimaurern, Frankfort, M. 1819, No. 2086), who adds, "Will. Backhouse's Way to Bliss, published by Johan Heydon, London, 1677."

Now Eugenius Theodicius was pretty certainly John Heisdon, the Rosicrucian; for the edition of The Wise men's Cream; or the Glory of the Rosicruc'y, London, 1641, which I have, bears Heisdon's name on the general title and on that to the second book, but on the title to the third book the author is given as Eugenius Theodicius. There is no indication of Backhouse having anything to do with it, and there is no resemblance between it and the book "made publick" by Ashmole. The article in the Biographia Britannica also, which quotes from Ashmole's preface about this book, makes no allusion to Backhouse—and on the other hand it is very conjectural about John Heydon.

Ashmole (1610-1693) is famous for his keen delight in the acquisition of knowledge and for his business capacity. He was an antiquary, herald, astrologer, alchemist, collector of curiosities and rarities: a remarkable mixture of shrewdness and what would now be termed superstition.

Under the anagram James Hasdell, he also edited a small volume called Rosicrucian Chemist: or Chemical Collections, London, 1650, 12", containing proceedings, Arthur Dee's collections, and a translation of Spagnoletti's Areusn. His chief alchemical work is the Theatrum Chemicum Britanicum, London, 1650, 4", with several engravings. It contains a series of old English poems on Alchemy, with notes by Ashmole. It is called Part I., and in the preface to the present work Ashmole regrets that he had been prevented from carrying it any further. No more was published, and the first part is now very rare, and difficult to get complete. The contents are reprinted by Gell, Geschichte der Chemie (1797), i. p. 660.
ASHMOLE (ELIAS). Continued.

Hendrich, Fundier der Braudensbergia, 1699, p. 359.


Fürster, Alte Meister Gehrtscher Lexica, 1752, i. col. 911.

Kipps, Biographie Britannica, 2nd ed. 1778, i. pp. 293-307. This is a full account with a long note on the present book.

See Burman (Charles), The Lives of ... Elias Ashmole, ... and ... William Lilly, 1774.

ASTREA (L') Chimica.

See Fusteninck (Justin).

[ASTRONOMIA inferior das ist Erzählung und Erwehungen der sieben Irdischen Planetten als da sind Bley, Zin &c. durch Marcum Frideriker Rosenkreutzer Astronomum Chymicum im Jahr 1646 getruckt zu Nürnberg.]


ASTRONOMIA Inferior seu Planetarum terrestrium mutus & variatio.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus Orthelli, 1624, p. 199.

See Theater Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 507.

See Theoretisch und praktischer Wegweiser zur hohen Chemie, 1773, p. 133.

ASTRONOMIÆ Mediceæ Theologico-Philosophica Delineatio.

See Monte Hermes (Johann DE), Explication Centri in Trigono Centri, 1680.

The names of stars, planets, and constellations Compare Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 340, occur in connection with alchemical treatises. 534.

ATREMONT (H. v).

Le Tombeau de la Pauvretd. Dans laquelle il est tracité clairement de la transmutation des metaux, & du moyen qu'on doit tenir pour y parvenir. Par un Philosophe Incognu; En faveur de ses Amys particuliers.

Hic liber est parvus, sed maxima continet in se,

Qui capiet, Creso ditior esse potest.

Imprime à Francfort, Chez Jean George Drouillaen, aux dépens de l'Auteur. M.DCLXXII.


Hic liber est parvus, sed maxima continet in se,

Qui capiet, Creso ditior esse potest.


ATREMONT (H. w'). Continued.

Le Tombeau de la Pauvre.

See Mineralogia, oder der Philosophen deutliche Erklärung und wohlgegründetes Urtheil über das eröffnete Grab der Armuth, 1703.

See Mineralogia, oder Chymischer Schlüssel, 1706.

Atremont, the reputed author, was a French knight or nobleman, who, after travelling a great deal in the East, spent some days with Olaus Borrichius at Copenhagen, and told him his processes. It consisted in converting gold into a spongy, light, inelastic, lustreless substance by the repeated evaporation and expelling the mercury by heat, and, after digesting the gold with the best "actum stillitationum" by coagulation, until it became "vulgar, penetrating, and tinged." Borrichius thought this process so very laborious and so different from those of the older chemists, that he willingly handed it over to any one keen enough to try it. The book went through several editions. The following are mentioned in addition to those above: French, Paris, 1673; Lyons, 1684; Paris, 1684; German, Frankfurt, 1672, 1706.


Ropp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 360.

AUBERT (JACQUES).


8°, pp. 60 (1). A criticism of this was written by Josephus Quercetanus, and an English translation of the reply was printed at Lyons by Jean Last, in 1575.

Most authorities state that Aubert was a native of Vendôme, who went to Lausanne, wrote several works on medicine, and one or two others against Paracelsus and the Chemists, and died at Lausanne in 1561.

Desimoni, however, asserts, on the authority of La Croix du Maine, that there were two physicians of this name, who have been confused with each other. One, who was born in Vendôme, continued to live there. The other was a native of Laval, in Mayenne, and practised medicine at Lausanne.

Reference to the Bibliothèque Française de la Croix du Maine has not enabled me to confirm this. For at T. I. p. 389 of Juvigny's edition, only the native of Vendôme is spoken of, and only the work on the 'Complexions of man,' Paris, 1724, is referred to. Similarly in Du Verdier's account (Juvigny, lv. p. 282) only Aubert of Vendôme and the same work are mentioned, with the addition that it is in twenty-four chapters, and was published at Lausanne, 1571, 8°. Paris, 1720, 4to. I do not know the origin of Desimoni's statement, but it is made with perfect confidence and may be correct.


AUFFRICHITIG (Dus) entdeckte Prober- und Scheide-Kunst derer Venetianer, welcher noch beygefüget wird

I. Ein Prober-Büchlein von üblichen Berg- und Müntz-Proben.
II. Besondere Particular-Arbeiten, bestehend in Einbringen und Figurieren;
III. Einige zur Verbesserung derer Metallen dienende Universal-Prozesse;

Worinnen die Zubereitung des so genannten Vitrioli Philosophici erklärt und denen Liehgebaren solcher edlen Kunst zu fernerer Überlegung com-
AUFRICHTIG (Die). Continued.

AUFRICHTIGE Beantwortung drey wichtiger Fragen von der Materie und Vorarbeit des eingestlichen Steins der Weisen. 1761.
No place, no printer.
See AUFRICHTIGES ECHO.

AUFRICHTIGES Echo, oder eine verlangende Antwort auf den 1761 gedruckten und hier auch beygefügten Bogen; Betittel: Aufrichtige Beantwortung drey wichtiger Fragen von der Materie und Vorarbeit des eignlichen Steins der Weisen. 1762.
No place, no printer.
8°. Pp. 64. This contains (p. 55) a reprint of the Aufrichtige Beantwortung (p. xv).

For extracts see HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778. i. pp. 263-267.
This treat appeared at Nürnberg, 1756.

AUFSTEIGNUNG der Morgenröthe.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosphorum, 16]3, i. p. 141.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 173.
See AURORA CONSURGENS.
In the text it is called "Auffatstende Morgenröthe."

AUGE.
See G. (F. A.), Das philosophische Auge in der Chymie, 1751.
Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. p. 38) gives a list of alchemical books, the titles of which allude to the eye, in spectacles and so light.

AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO).

AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO).

Chrysopoeia et Geronticon Liber.

See GRATAROLI (G.), Vere Alchemie ... Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 269.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 197.

Chrysopoeia et Velius aureum.

See SENDIVOGiUS (MICHAEL), Novum Lumen Chymicum, 1639.

See ALEINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca, 1653.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 371.

Güldnes Vliess und Goldzerleitungskunst ... übersetzt von M. Valentin Weigel.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, ii. p. 3.

Augurello, a native of Rámini, born about 1454, died about 1537 (others 1441-1536) was one of the distinguished classicists of his time. He wrote odes and epistles, after the manner of Horace, which appeared in a thin 4° at Verona in 1491; enlarged, and reprinted by Aldus, Venice, 1505, in a very pretty volume, which is not uncommon. He is best known by the poem on gold-making, which was first printed at Venice in 1515 in 4°, then at Basel 1518, and thereafter repeatedly. It was translated into French, and appeared both in a prose version 1541, 1548, and in verse 1549-93, 1666. It may be pointed out that neither the Chrysopoeia nor the Geronticon Liber is included in the 1491 and 1509 editions of his Carmina.

A depreciatory account of him is given by Adelung, but a much more considertate and consciemous view is taken of him by several Italian writers.

Paolo Giorio, Le Inscrillione pote siete le vere imagini de gli uomini famosi en Littere, Venice, 1525, p. 142.

Paolo Giorio, Rerum virorum litterar illustratum, 1579, p. 83 (10 portraits).


J. C. Scaliger, Poetici libri septem, 1594, p. 785.

Boreal, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 36.

Morzel, De Metalsum Transmutatione ... Epistola, 1673, p. 138.

Bartholinus, Dissertationes Academicae de Poetis, 1689, p. 93.

Bartholinus, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 88, No. xxxix.

Hendrich, Fundacta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 331.

Teutsch Freguier der Schelen-kunst, 1700, p. 139.


Langlet Dufresny, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1732, i. p. 278.

Fischl, Prober-Stein, 1732, i. p. 18.


AUGUSTA.

See PHARMACOPOLIA AUGUSTANA.

AUGUSTIS DE DERTONA (QUIRICUS DR).

Lumen Apothecarioum.

See MANLIUS DE BOSCO (JOANNES JACOBUS), Luminare Majus.

AULA LUCIS.

See VAUGHAN (THOMAS).

AUREA CATENA HOMERI.

See KIRCHEWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH).

AUREA CRUCIS LEO RUBER.

See LÖWE (DER) des Rothen Creutes.
AURELLÆ Occultæ Philosophorum partes Duo. Georgio Beato Interprete.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.
See MANGERT (J. H.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1703, ii. p. 198.
See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 47.

This is ascribed by some to Basilius Valentinus (q.v.). It is a dialogue between an old man, called Senior, and a pupil or student, Adolphus. The first part is in prose, the second is an interpretation of some symbolic drawings, and in the German version is in verse. Other editions: "Azoth sine Aurellæ Occultæ Philosophorum... Franckfurt, Johann Brügger, 1613" (q.v.); "Les Dous Clefs... de... Basile Valentin... Plus l'Azoth... Paris, 1624, and Paris, 1625." In certain editions this tract is preceded by the Atalanta Philosophorum, which is also inserted sometunes among Scandalias writings. It does not seem, however, to belong strictly to either.

Beitrage zur Gesch. der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 597.
Schnieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 407.

AUREUM Seculum Patefactum.
See CHRYSANDER (ALTOPHILUS), 1706.

AUREUM Seculum Redivivum.
See MADATHANUS (HENRICUS).

AUREUM Vellus.

See AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO).
See KRÜFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE.
See PICTULS (HERMANN).
See GÜLDENE (Das) Vielf.
See MENENNS (GUILLEMUS).
See MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).
See NAXAGORAS (EHDE VON).
See TRISMOSIN (SALOMON).

AUREUS Liber de principiis Nature et Artis, worauf die Wissenschaft der Prime Materie erkennt, und das Universale Generalissimum Philosophorum erlanget werden möge.

See HERMETISCHE (Dee) PHILosophus, 1709, p. 1.
See GINÆCUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 517.
See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 151.

AUREUS Tractatus de philosophorum lapide.
See TRACTATUS AUREUS de lapide philosophico.

AURIFERÆ Artis, Das ist, der Goldkunst, ... Authoraes vnd Anfänger. Oder:
Turba Philosophorum.
See HILDENBRANDT (PAUL), 1608.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ ... volumina duo, 1610.

AURIFONTINA Chymica: or, a Collection of fourteen small Treatises concerning the First Matter of Philosophers, for the discovery of their (hitherto so much concealed) Mercury. Which many have studiously endeavoured to hide, but these to make manifest, for the benefit of Mankind in general. London, Printed for William Cooper, at the Pelican in Little-Britain. 1680.

AURIFONTINA Chymica. Continued.

This curious and very rare little volume was probably compiled and edited by William Cooper, a well-known vendor of Alchemical books, and the author of the first catalogue of such books in England. The treatises contained are the following:

3. *A strange letter concerning an Adept, his curious Learning and wiser Treasure, from Frederick, Duke of Holstia and Stewick*, p. 23.
5. *Colours to be observed in the operation of the Great Work of Philosophers*, p. 93.
6. *A plain and true Description of the Treasure of Treasures, or the Golden Medicine*, p. 97.

AURIGA Chemicus sive Theosophie Palmarium, a Philosopho antico anonymo, in chemicis versatissimo compositum.

*See THEATRUM CHYMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 834.*

For remarks on books entitled 'Auriga,' *see Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 340.*

AURORA Consurgens que dicitur aurea hora.

*See ARTS AURIFERA: . . . Volumina, 1619, i. p. 118.*

*See AUFSCHRIFT der Morgentäte.*

*See Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 389, for books entitled 'Aurora.'*

AURO (De) Potabili Theophrastii Paracelsi.

*See FIGULUS (HENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, pp. 275, 279.*

AURUM Aure.

*See BALDUNUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).*

*See Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 375, for books entitled 'Aurum.'*

AURUM Potabile.

*See THEATRUM CHYMICUM, 1660, vi. p. 382.*

*See ANTHONY (FRANCIS).*

AURUM Vite oder Gold des Lebens.

*See VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 64.*

AUSERLESENE Chymische Universal und Particular Processe.

*See HUESENESTEIN (ALEXIUS VON), 1754.*

AUSERLESENER (Ein) hütlicher Tractat von dem philosophischen Wasser. Incerti Authoris.

*See VIER Außerlesene Teutsche Chymische Bücklein, 1697, p. 71.*


This is a reprint of the 1657 edition. It is just quoted by Kopp, *Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. pp. 319, 321.*

He does not mention the earlier edition.
AUSFÜHRLICHE—AVICENNA

AUSFÜHRLICHE Beschreibung der unweit Zwickau in Meissen, . . . und anderer umliegender Orten gefundenen Goldischen Sande. . . .
See NAKAGORAS (EHRD VON).

AUSFÜHRLICHER (Ein) Tractat von philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen.
See H. (K).

AUSSELEGUNG vnd erkläzung des Gemäls oder Figur (a symbolical picture).
See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Velum, Tractus iii, 1598, p. 239.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 337.
See [SCHATT und Kunstkammer], p. (415)-416.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 415.

AUSSELEGUNG Rhythmor Basilii.
See SCHÜLER (CONRAD), 1668.

AUSTRIA.
See PHARMACOPECIA.
See DISPENSATORIUM Pharmacéum Aústriaco-Viennense, 1729.

AUTHORITATES Philosophorum. Das ist unterschiedliche Zeugnissen, Bericht, und Erklärung etlicher alten berühmten Philosophen, von Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum, vnd seiner Würckung.
See BENEDECTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1650, p. 115.

AUT hie, aut nusquam.
See LEONHARD von Altenberg, Delaratio Tincturae Philosophorum, 1769.
This same phrase occurs in connection with the Eluciderius Major. See SCHOTT (FRITZ). AUSTRIA.

AVICENNA.
Aque rubee ad tinguendum quatuor spiritus sublimatos albos.
See GRATAROLO (U.), Veræ alchemia: . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 211.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 107.

De Congelatione et Conglutinatione Lapidum.
See ARTS AURIIFERAES . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 240.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 883.
See GINÆEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 554.
See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 245.
See MANCIUS (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 636.

Von der Congelation und Conglutination der Steine.
See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 319.
See GEBER, Commentaria über Gberers Werke, 1792, p. 353.

Von der Congelierung und Zusammenfügung.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 322.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 391.
This is the same tract as the preceding, with a different version of the name. In the table of contents it is called 'Von der Zusammenkleisung des Steins.' It treats of stones—not of the philosopher's stone.
AVICENNA. Continued.

Declaratio Lapidis Physici Avicennae Filio suo Abo Ali.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 875.
See Maget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicus Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 633.

Anhang der Erläuterung des fysischen Steins vom Avicenna an seinen Sohn Abo Ali.

See Schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1774, ii. ii. p. 239.
This is a translation of the preceding.

Epistola ad Hasen Regem de Re Recta.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 863.

Tractatus de tinctura metalorum.

See Alchemia (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 75.
See Artis Auriferae... volumes, 1630, i. p. 260.
See Maget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicus Curiosa, 1709, i. p. 626.
This is also called 'Tractatus de Alchimia.'

Septem regulae ex quibus componitur lapis Philosophorum.
See Trismoginosus (Salomon), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 213.
See Eröffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 320.
See Tancke (Joachim), Promptuarum Alchimiae, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 374.
See [Schatz und Kunstkammer], p. 374.

Tractatus von der Alchimia.

See Morgenstern (Philipp), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 351.
See Morgenstern (Philipp), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 426.
This is a translation of the preceding.

Kleines Büchelchen von mineralischen Steine.

This is a different translation.

Avicenna was a native of Bokhara where he was born in 980. At a very early age he had mastered the learning of his time, and devoted himself to medicine, of which he became one of the cranes of the Middle Ages. He was a voluminous writer, a man of affairs, knew the height and depth of success and eminence, and after the most brilliant and vivid life, died at the age of 77, exhausted by work and by pleasure, and was buried at Hamadan.

Against Avicenna's medical system it was Paracelsus who began the struggle which ended in its overthrow. Possibly a number of the chemical writings which pass under Avicenna's name are not really by him, and some writers put his date a century later.

[The biographical notice is borrowed from Castelanus.]

Corning, In Artium Medicum Introductio, 1697, cap. iii., § 23, p. 98, and Addit. 23, p. 197. [Short, but pithy.]

Schorchius, Commentes Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1699, p. 39, No. 2371.
See Hendrich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 346 (and the references).
See Le Clerc, Historia de la Medicina, 1709, pp. 771-780.
AVICENNA.—Continued.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1751, i. p. 127.
Kestner, Medizinsches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1760, p. 66.
Chalumeau, Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, Amst., 1750, i. p. 565.
Casiri, Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispanic Escorialica, Madrid, 1760, i. p. 668 & passim.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 187; ii. p. 645.
Haller, Bibl. Chimurgica, 1774, i. p. 133.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der frühen Chemie, 1785, p. 79.
Nicolas Antonio, Bibliotheca Hymana Vetus, Madrid, 1788, ii. p. 6, No. 16.
Grendin, Geschichte der Chemie (gives a wrong reference, and I cannot find the name at all).
Hutcheson, Biographie Medic, 1799, i. pp. 20-32.
Pichc, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 54.
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1821, vi. p. 509.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1823, ii. p. 418.
Desenfans, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1828, i. p. 214.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1838, p. 97.
Haji Khall, Lexicon Bibliographicum, ed. Faugel, Leipzig, 1850, p. 100, see the index under Abu 'Ali Hosein ben Abdallah Ibn Sina.
Emil Berneis, Geschichte der Chemie, 1850, i. p. 150.
Wüstenfeld, Geschichte der Arzischen Arznei und Naturfarber, Göttingen, 1820, No. 128, p. 64.
Hodler, Histoire de la Chémie, 1849, i. p. 397.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 57 & passim.
Heurtel, De la Philosophie Scientifique, 1850, i. p. 565.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 101.
Fuller & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 36 & passim.
Sibhol, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1856, ii. p. 29.
Figuerol, Vie des Savants illustres du Moyen Age, 1870, p. 52.
Ladraga, Bibliothèque du Vivant, Sciences Secrètes, 1871, Nos. 67-75.
Haeber, Geschichte der Medizin, Jena, 1875, i. p. 83.
Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, iii. p. 56.
Lucien Leclerc, Histoire de la Médecine Arabe, Paris, 1875, i. p. 466.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Arzte, 1884, i. p. 172.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, passim.
Like Schneider, Kopp distinguishes the Arabian physician from the author of the alchemical treatise whom he calls Pseudo-Avicenna.
Billings, Index-Catalogue, etc., 1886, i. p. 712; Second Series, 1896, i. p. 819.

AXT (JOHANN CONRAD).


A very good little book in which, besides an account of the common conifers, are contained the methods for making resin, pitch, charcoal, wood, lamp-black, etc., and the plates exhibit the apparatus employed in Thuringia. A work going over the same subject was written by Pierre Bélon: De Arboribus Coniferis, Restaurioris . . . ulum de molle caudino . . . restum, & quia ex coniferis proficuisanter, Paris, 1536, 4to. There are drawings in it of the trees, but none of the charcoal furnaces and distilling apparatus.

To the present work is appended the letter on Antimony, in which he accuses Gul Patin of trying to poison his son (who was ill) by means of it, instead of which he cured him. This accusation the Jeen Faculty compelled him to withdraw—to cancel the letter and write an apology. Geslin also quotes the epistle, but without alluding to the accusation.

Axt was a native of Arnstadt, studied medicine at Helmstedt under Courting and Meibomius, was licensed in 1570, and returned to his native place where he was made burgomaster and engaged in practice. He was author of a dissertation: "Abor- tus in morbis acutis lethali . . . Jena, 1661," 12mo; and one, "Dialogus de partu septiminiis, Jena, 1597," 12mo.

The work on Coniferi is dedicated to his two teachers in the most grateful terms, for he says that he not only had learned from them all the medicine he knew, but that he had been treated by them as a son, and Meibomius in particular had acted most generously towards him, assisting him for two years with the necessaries of life. The book was dedicated to them as an expression of his gratitude for their kindness and help, and he adds that, though it itself is small, it will be made great by bearing their names.
AXT (JOHANN CONRAD). Continued.

Ch. Patin, Lyceum Philosoporum, 1688, p. 102.  
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1779, iii. p. 445.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1759, i. col. 673.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 603.

AXTELMAIER (STANISLAUS RENHARD).

See AXTELMAIER (STANISLAUS RENHARD).

Axtelmaier is described as a curious personage, skilled in physics and concomitances, who had travelled much and wrote a good deal. In addition to the works ornamented above he was the author also of one entitled: “Hekus Pokeria, oeder die Verfahrene Schung der Wissenschaften.”

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1759, i. col. 673.

AZOT.

Von der Natur und Eigenschaft des Azot (d. h. des Philosophischen Steins).

See DABISIT (CLAUDE), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 282.

AZOTH.

See AENIGMA Philosophorum.

See AURELIUS Occultus Philosophorum Partes duo.

See CLETTUS (GEORGUS).

See FICULTUS, (HERMANN).

See BASILIIUS VALENTINUS.

On the interpretation of this word ‘Azoth,’ see De Planiis Campy, Bouquet composd des plus belles Fleurs Chimiques, 1699, p. 906; Perret, Dictionnaire Metho-Hermétique, 1758, p. 58; Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1838, p. 207; Kopp, Diet Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 30. I regret to say that I mistrust Schmieder’s explanations of words and names, for I have found several of them incorrect.

For a recent exposition of the word see Stanislas de Guaita, Essai de Sciences Maudites, i. Au Sens du Mystère, Paris, 1850.
B. (A. C.),
See bentz (Adolph Christoph).

B. (A. Gottlob).
See Berlich (Adam Gottlob).

B. (D. J.).
De Spiritu Mundi Positiones aliquot.
See manget (I. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 876.

B. (J. E.), i.e. Burggrav (Johann Ernst).
See Clodius (Balduinus).

B. (R.), i.e. Boyle (Robert).
Specimen Historie naturalis et experimentalis aquarum mineralium.
See Vallerius (Nicolaus), Tentamina Physico-Chemica, 1699, p. 38.

BACHON (Roger).
See bacon (Roger).

BACHUONE (Arnald).
See Arnaldus de Villanova.

BACON (Roger).
Sanioris Medicine Magistri D. Rogeri Bacons Angli, de Arte Chimica scripta.
Cui accesserunt opuscula alia eiusdem Authoris. Francofurti, Typis Ioannis Saurij, sumptibus Ioannis Theobaldi Schövvetteri. Anno M.DCIII.


In the reissue of this book at Frankfurt in 1650, the title-page and rest of sheet A (i.e. the first 24 pages) were set up afresh. There is no other difference between the two editions.
The tracts are: Excerpta ex Libro sexto Steniorum, p. 7; Excerpta de Libro Avicennae de Animae 1. de maiori Alcimia, p. 17; Brevisarium de libro Dei, p. 35; Verba anomie et de luce viridii, p. 264; Secretum Secretorum, p. 285; Tractatus trium verborum, p. 294; Speculum Secretorum, p. 309.

BACON (ROGER). Continued.

This is a reprint of the Lyons edition of 1557, with Girard's letter to Charles Fontaine and one by Jean Brunet to the reader. Appended—with separate signatures and pagination—is the treatise: L'Art transmutatoire du Pape Jean XXII, de ce nom, which also appeared in 1557.


See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 1, and p. 245.

The works included in Roth-Scholtz's translation are: Radix Mundi oder Wurzel der Welt, taken from William Salmon's version, p. 23; Medulla Alchemica, with a preface by Joseph Tackius, p. 72; containing Spiegel der Alchemie, p. 105; Tractat vom Golde, p. 120; Tractat von der Tractat und Oel des Vitrilius, p. 125; Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Antimollii, p. 205; Send.

Schreiben von Geheimen Würckungen der Kunst und der Natur und von der Nichtigkeit der falschen Magier, p. 245; and the Latin version: Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturae et de Nullitate Magiae, as edited by John Den, p. 87, and to this are added a few notes.

An edition of the Medulla Alchemica, edited by Tacke, was published at Estleben in 1608.

Alchineyspiegel.

See below Speculum Alchemie.

De mirabil potestate Artis et nature, libellus.

See ARTIS AURIFERAS . . . volumina, 1610, ii. p. 327.

Von der wunderbarlichen Gewalt der Kunst und Natur.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 426.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 517.

This is the same tract as the De Secretis Operibus Artis . . . mentioned below. It was first published by Ronce Fad in 1548, then at Oxford in 1594, and was revised by Dr. Dee, and an edition containing his corrections and notes appeared at Hamburg, 1618, small 8vo, pp. 80. An English translation was published in 1557 along with the Mirror of Alchemy, and another from the Hamburg edition, by T. M., London, 1659, 12mo. There is a French translation by A. Poucson: Lettre sur les Prud'hommes de la Nature et de l'Art, Paris, 1853, small 8vo, pp. 70 [5], with a portrait of Bacon.

Oleum Vitrilii.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 51.

Though included in this collection without the Author's name, it is the same tract as that given below under the title: "Von der Tinctur und Oel des Vitrilius." Roth-Scholtz's is a revised and modernized version of this translation. E. L. D.-K.'s is a new translation.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die guld' Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii. p. 73.

(Wanting in this copy).

See VIER Chymische Tractatlein, 1677, p. 22.

Die Practick oder Proces Rogeri Bachonis de Sole.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 566.

See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 566

Radix Mundi.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 385.

De Secretis Operibus artis et nature, et nullitate Magiae, cum notis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 834.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 610.

See above De mirabil potestate Artis et nature, libellus.
BACON. Continued.

Speculum Alchemiae.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 257.
See GRATAROLO (C.), Verre alchemie ... doctima, 1561, i. p. 201.
See THEATRUM CHYMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 377.
See MAGNET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 613.
See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 621.

Though the Latin title is retained by Salmon the tract is in English. It is an amplified version of the original. There is an earlier translation into English, which has now become rare: The Mirror of Alchemy. London, Richard Olive, 1557, small 4. The French translation: Le Miroir d'Al-
Quimie, was published at Lyons in 1557, with the other tracts mentioned above.

Alchemiespiegel.

See SCHRODER (FR. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1774, ii. ii. p. 167.

Speculum Alchymiæ; The true glass of Alchemy.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 123.

This is a different tract from the preceding.

Von der Tinctur oder oleo Stibii.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1644, p. 264.

Von der Tinctur und Oel des Vitriolii.

See K. (R. L. D.), Triumphwagen des Vitiolius, 1770, p. 49.

This is a different translation from that under Oleum Vitiolii.

Vortrefflicher Tractat von der wahrhaften Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum. De Sole.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 546.

See HILDENBRANDT (PAULUS), Auriferae Artis ... Uhrälteste Authores, 1606, p. 109.

This is identical with the Tractat von Golds in Roth-Scholz's Theatrum, 1733, iii. p. 130, mentioned above.

See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 546.

Roger Bacon was born at Rechester about 1214, studied at Oxford, lived there, and then passed over to Paris. He returned to England and settled probably at Oxford. In 1297 he was sent back to Paris by the superiors of the Franciscan order, which Bacon had entered, and he was kept in this confinement there for ten years. Towards the close of this period Pope Clement IV. requested him to write a treatise on the sciences, and this resulted in the Opus Majus (ed. Jebb, Loeb., 1733, folio), one of the most important and significant works of the time. Others followed, some of which have been edited by Brewer, and printed in the Rolls Series, London, 1896, 8°. A number, how-
ever, are still in manuscript, and for the Alchemical writings there must have been a demand, as MSS. both on vellum and on paper are not uncommon.

Subsequent to 1297 he enjoyed more freedom, which he used, as Cornelius Agrippa did some two and a half centuries later, to make an attack on the monks for their opposition to true learning, and being condemned for innovations in 1298 was again imprisoned. On his release he may have returned to Oxford, for the tradition is that he died there about 1294, though Pits says 1284.

His skill in mathematics, experimental science and mechanical invention was so remarkable for his time that, like his contemporaries Michael Scotus and Albertus Magnus, he acquired the reputation amongst the common people of being a magician, for whom no feast or wonder was impossible. In fact the same legends, probably of much earlier origin than the thirteenth century, are told of him as of Albertus, like that of the brazen head and of the magic banquet. It is by these stories as dramatised in Greene's play, and repeated in the chapbooks of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, that he has come down to us less as a philosopher than as "a brave necromancer, that can make women of devils and juggle cats into costermongers." Such performances are described in the following:


The Famous History of Friar Bacon ... with the Lives and Deaths of ... Bungay and Vandermast,
BACON. Continued.

London, printed for W. Thackeray, with a reproduction of the vignette, no date, 4°. A-F" in fourths. Black letter. This is contained in the collection of separately printed stories called Tales from Telling, or Storytelling, London, J. Roe. No date. 8°. pp. 36, with a coloured illustration of the fall of the beared head, which is dated 1589.

Ibale, Illustrationes Magnae Britanniae Scriptorum... Sommarium, Gipsenberg, 1688. f. 114. (List of Bacon's works.)

Iacors, Symbola Aevum Messor, 1618. p. 450.

Bair, Relatio Historiae de rebus Anglicis, Parte, 1619. Tom. i. pp. 336-69 (ann. 1684).

Naudé, Apologie pour tout les grands personnages... et souverains de Magde, 1625. p. 488; Engl. trans., 1629. p. 293.

Vossius, De Historiae Latini Libri III., 1621, p. 494.


Vossius, De quatuor Artibus Naturalibus... De Universa Mechanica, natura et constitutione libri, 1660, p. 110, cap. xxvi. § 30; pp. 179-180, cap. xxx. § 31; p. 331, cap. cit. § 133; p. 418, cap. lxx. § 17; p. 421, cap. int. § 8.

Borrius, De Oris et Progresso Chemicis Disser- tatio, 1688, p. 172.

Morde, De Metallorum Transmutatione... Epistola, Hamb, 1675. p. 137.

Webster, The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft, 1675. p. 7.

Magirus, Epistola Critica, 1697. p. 92.

Borrius, Compendium Scrip torum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 12, No. xvi.

Hendrich, Fundamenta Brandenburgica, 1689, p. 377.

Leoni, Commentarius de Scriptores Britannici, 1702, postum.


Oudin, Commentarius in Scriptores ecclesiae antiquae, 1722, iii. p. 192.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Graecae, 1726, viii. p. 364, l. vi. 6, 14.

Robb-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727. p. 16.

Bayle, Dictionnaire Historique, 1729, i. p. 470.

Morhav, Polyheter, 1729, i. p. 15, 6 passim.


Zeller, Universal Lexicon, 1733, iii. col. 73.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina medica e sophum antarct, 1734, i. pp. 430-33.

StoIi, Ansicht auf Historia der Geschichte, 1736. p. 936, 964.


Sarvay, Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Historiae Literariae, 1743, iii. p. 94.

Tanne, Bibliotheca Britannica-Hibernica, 1743, p. 62. (Catalogue of MSS. of Bacon's works.)

Chasles, Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, 1750, i. letter B. pp. 3-11. (Supplement to Bayle's articles.)

Boerhaave, A New Method of Chemistry, by Peter Shaw, 1753, 1. p. 48.


Bacon's portrait forms the frontispiece to the second volume of Roth-Scholz's Deutsches Themat Chemicum, 1730.


Biographia Britannica, ed. Kippis, 1778, i. pp. 416-440 (a full article).

Beaur, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1784, p. 76.

Beyreng sur Geschichte der hirten Chemie, 1785, PP. 59, 574, 603.


Lucas Wadding, Scriptores Ordinis Minorum, Roma, 1806, p. 410. (Short note and list of his works.)


Erlich & Goubert, Allgemeine Encyclopaedie, 1821. vii. p. 45 (article by Tennesse).

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1830, p. 149.


Biographie Universelle, 1843, ii. p. 575 (article by Baudry).

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843-47, i. pp. 65-67 (article by Dumas).


Knights, The English Cyclopaedia, 1826, i. col. 465.

Nouvelle Biographie Generale, 1850, iv. col. 183-203 (article by F. Hoeter).

Engle, Roger Bacon, in Vies, 1657, 8°, 203.


W. Onsen, Roger Bacon (Gotha), 1856.


Lagrange, Bibliotheca Ouvrage, Sciences Sciences, 1870, No. 275-279.

Haunau, Histoire de la Philosophie Salis etique, 1870-80, 3° Partie, T. i. pp. 27-44.

Ropp, Beitrage zur Geschichte der Chymie, iii. 1875, p. 85-99.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1885, ii. p. 734 (article by the late Professor Adamson).


BALBIIAN (Justus J.).

Dica Alani.
BALDIAN--BALDUINUS

BALDIAN (JUSTUS A). Continued.

Tractatus septem de Lapide Philosophico.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii, p. 649.

The titles of the tracts are as follow:

- Tractatus primus Rosarii Abbreviati.
- Tractatus secundus de Lapide Philosophico.
- Tractatus tertius de Minerla Philosophia.
- Tractatus quartus qui dictum Compendium utile ad credendum Meditatisum Experimentum.
- Tractatus quintus qui dictum Rosarium Philosophorum ex Complatione omnium Philosophorum Librorum, per Toletanum Philosophum Maximum.
- Tractatus sextus cui titulus Parsius Tractatus de Mercurio Philosophico.
- Tractatus septimus brevis sed non levus de Lapide Philosophico.

With the exception of the fifth they are all anonymous.

But an edition of 1697 is also mentioned. LengletDufranoy, followed by Gmelin, quotes an Italian translation: "Specchio chimico," Roma, 1624, to which Gmelin adds one of 1699, 8°.

In the Biographie Medicale, mention is made of another work, which I have not seen: Nova ratione praecox medior, Venice, 1600, 8°.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i, p. 308.


Schleiden, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1854, p. 299.

Van der An, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1853, ii, i, p. 69.

BALDEWEIN (CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS).

See BALDINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

BALDINGER (ERNST GOTTFRIED).

See WIEGEL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN), Kleine Chymische Abhandlungen, 1771.

See MARHEIR (PHILIPP AMBROSIUS).

Baldinger is the editor of these tracts. He was Professor of Medicine at Jena, and was a medical journalist. A list of his journals will be found in Gmelin's Geschichte, and he himself sketches some of his literary designs in the "Nachricht" prefixed to Marheir's dissertation.

He was born at Vargula, near Erfurt, in 1748, studied medicine at Erfurt in 1774, then at Halle, and Jena, and graduated at Erfurt in 1750. Afterwards he became Prof. D. of Wittenberg. In 1766 he was Professor of Medicine at Göttingen, removed to Cassel in 1780, and finally to Marburg in 1785, where he died in 1804. He was a voluminous writer, author of many academic dissertations, and compiled a Catalogue of those on the history and use of drugs.

See in this volume:

- Desmarest, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1808, i, pp. 216-249.
- Pierer, Universal-Lexikon, Altenburg, 1B35, ii, 617.
- Bayle & Thillay, Biographie Medicale, 1855, ii, pp. 611-634 (reprinted from the Biographie Medicale).

BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

Aurum Aureum, Vi Magnetismi universalis attractum, par Inventorem anagrammatici, Summum Sol Duplus Abundat in Auris. Curonia ad Spream Impensis Ruperti Vöckers, Bibliop. c15 loci LXXIV.

8°. Pp. 53-[1]

"Sic Sol Duplus Abundat in Auris" is an anagram for Christianus Adolphus Baldinus, omitting the letter h.

This tract, according to the epilogue by Jo. Sig. Elbholz, was published the previous year, but with-
BALDWINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS). Continued.


Prefixed to this is the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus', with the following title:


12°. No pagination. [Pp. 30.]


The Appendix unengraved, contains the Phosphorus Hermeticus, sive Magnes Luminaris. This tract was also printed in the Miscellanea Academiae Natura Curiosoram, 1676, Appendix ad Annam quartam & quintam, pp. 185-186, followed by the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus', pp. 175-179, and an 'Epistola' by Friderich Hoffmann, pp. 173-179. Of the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus', Fuchs quotes an edition Lipsiae, 1674, 12°. In another issue of the Miscellanea, 1676, these three tracts will be found on pp. 92-150. Besides the above edition, Fuchs quotes another: Coloniae ad Sprem et Lipsiae.


Heinrich quotes an edition of Leipzig, 1667, 12°. There is an edition: Haymio, Typis Aautoris, Anno 1679; small 8°, pp. 56.


12°. Pp. [38, a blank].

Aurum Superius & Inferius aure superiors et inferioris hermeticum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 856.

Phosphorus Hermeticus.

SIE MENTIEL (CHRISTIAN), Lapis Bononiensis, 1675.

By some writers Baldwinus, Baldunus or Baldunius, is styled Christoph, and Adam, although in his writings he calls himself Christian Adolph. He was born at Doelhorst, near Meissen (Saxony) in 1635. He first took up law, went to Ratisbon where he lived for a little time, returned in 1654 to Saxony, and was appointed 'Aeussmann' at Grosser Gosenhain. He devoted himself to the study of alchemy, and discovered the fluorescent substance, calcium nitrate, which is still known as Baldwin's phosphorus. He was a member of the Academiae Natura Curiosorum in 1673, under the name of Hermes, in the Proceedings of which his papers appear, and he was also a fellow of the Royal Society, 1676. He died in Dec. 31, 1684.

Jacob Leupold Prodomus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 39.
Morish, Polychr. 1732, ii. p. 379.
Leuglet, Dictionnaire Historique de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1730, ii. p. 211.
Jocher, Allgemeiner Gelehrten-Lexikon, 1750, i. col. 735.
BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

Blichert, Academia...Natuur Cursuurun Historia, 1755, p. 460, No. 90.
Beitraege zur Geschichte der hohen Chemie, 1795, p. 263.

Schnedel, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 448.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 272.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, i. 279; ii. 266.
See also Eisele (Johanna Sigismund) for an account of the different kinds of phosphorus.
For some historical notes on the phlogist of Eisleben, Lister, Knebel, etc., see Hordichs' 'Disertatio de varia existendi ignis modis, et Phosphoro,' in his Dissertations Academici.
Haunie, 1715, i. p. 469 sqq.

BANG (THOMAS).

The front margins up to p. 24 have been damaged and repaired, but this has entailed the loss of a part of the engraved title.

Reimann says the book was rare in his time. It does not treat of chemistry, but of the origin and early use of written characters and their significance. It does so far as it refers to the Cabala it may be of use in elucidating some of the allegorical ideas. There was a edition, Krakau, 1691, 4°.
Bang was born at Copenhagen in 1606. He
Albarus Bartholomaeus, De Scriptu Divinorum...posthumus, 1656, p. 136.
Witte, Deportarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Qqq a cero, Ann. 27 Oct. 1661.
Hendreich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1599, p. 421.
Reimann, Anleitung in die Historiam...Antichorum, 1709, p. 235.

BAPST (MICHAILL).

Michaelis Bapst von Roblitz Junioperium oder Wacholder-Garten, darinnen zu befinden: Wie man aus diesem edlen Gewecke, Wasser, Extracten, Oehe...und Salien, durch die Spargelische und Chymische Kunst bereiten...und zurechten soll. Sampt gründlichem und nützlichen unterricht, wie die bereite Arzneyen, inn vn der ausserhalb des menschlichen E base...zu allerley Gebrechen und Krankheiten wol vn ersprießlichen gebraucht werden mögen. Aus der hochgelehrten Ersätze...vnd vornehmer Artisten Bücher...aus Experiencen...zu besonders durch...Druck...verfertigt...durch Iacchimun Tanchim...D. Eisleben Gedruckt, in vorlegung Henningi Grossen, Buchhändlers in Leipz., Jm M. D.C. V. Jahr.


Michael Bapst was born in 1547 at Roblitz, studied at Leipzig, and in 1571 became Pastor at Mohorn in Saxony. For the support of his large family he opened a school, and besides found time to write numerous works, both of a religious character and also on popular medicine and science. He died at Mohorn in 1603. He is commonly reported to have been a Paracelsist, but Schubert and Seithoff have shown that he was not a medical man at all, but merely a compiler of popular books, having medicine for their subject, and was in no sense either a Paracelsist or a Galenist. The Junioperium was his last publication.
BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO).  


8°. Pp. [i]-[vi].


Though the present copy belonged to Jo. Wibl. Baumer, yet in his Bibliotheca Chimica (4. v.) he quotes the Frankfurst editions of 1726 and 1739 only. He may have got this copy after the Bibliotheca was printed.

Set COLLECTION (A) of scarce and valuable treatises upon Metals.

Barba was a native of the village of Lepe in Andalasia. He entered the church and became pastor of St. Bernards at Potosi, in South America. While he had the opportunity of studying mineral and mining, extraction of silver and assaying, and became very skilful in these branches of science. He embodied his knowledge and experience in the treatise El arte de las metales, published at Madrid in 1623 in 4°, with illustrations. It was kept as secret as possible by the Spaniards, but when Edw. Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, was ambassador extraordinary to Spain, he obtained a copy and translated two out of the five books into English in 1669. The first book appeared at London in 1671, and the two together in 1674. Two German translations followed, one from the English, and, long after, another from the French; and two in French from the Spanish. The work still retains its interest and throws much light on the practical and theoretical views of the time.

The following editions are mentioned:

- Spanish: Madrid, 1623, 4°; 1739, 8°; Corduba, 1675; Lima, 1817, 4°.
- English: London, 1670, 8°; 1735, 8°; 1738, 1740, 12°.
- German: Hamburg, 1676, 1626, 8°; Frankfurst, 1726, 8°; 1739, 8°; Wien, 1740, by Lorid, from the French (pp. [22] 244 [24], with 8 plates); Wien, 1767, 8°.
- French: Paris, 1720, 12°, by Hautin de Villiers, "an abridgement made by one who knew Spanish well"; 1751, 2 vols, 12°, translated from the Spanish by Longlet Dufresnoy, (the epistle is signed Coventry: a pseudonym which he had assumed); La Haye, 1752, 12°.

Gebert asserts that Barba claimed the discovery of the amalgamation process. Beckmann shows that Barba does not make this claim, and that Gebert is mistaken.

Nothing is recorded as to the dates of Barba's
BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO).  Continued.

Birth and death, but he must have been born in the latter part of the sixteenth century and lived on to the middle of the seventeenth. Quenard says that he was of the eighteenth century, which is obviously a mistake.

Hendriques an English edition of 1669. I have not seen one of that year, and he may have possibly taken the date of translation as that of publication.

Baumert, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1792, p. 66.
Nicolaus Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Nova, Martini, 1792, l. p. 57.
Osiun, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, l. pp. 727, 735.

Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1856-57, pp. 177, 245, 255.

Hoefler, Histoire de la Chemie, 1843, ii. p. 373:
1850, ii. p. 373.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Onorant, Sciences Savantes, 1870, No. 1182.

BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD).


This is an interesting series of essays upon acids, salts, precipitation, fire, water, earth, fermentation, and other chemical subjects. But of special note are the address he gave on his appointment to the Chair of Chemistry in Utrecht: on the Antiquity and Use of Chemistry: Defence of Chemical Principles against the Peripatetics; the Vindication of Chemical Principles against the Mathematicians; the Explanation of certain Chemical Fables, and on the Mutilability of Medicine.

Johannis Conradi Barchusen Compendium Rationiis Chemicorum Concinnum. Lugduni Batavorum, Impensis Theodori Haakii. Bibliop. MDCCXII.


This is not a practical treatise on chemical pro-
parations, but an exposition of chemical principles and theory. It consists of nineteen 'Definitions,' seven 'Postulates,' and six 'Propositions,' each of which have a short 'Explanatio' added, and then follow sixty-two 'Propositiones' each with a 'De-
monstratio' appended. It is quite an exceptional book in the literature of the time; but compare the work of J. P. Neumenstergel.


Johannis Conradi Barchusen Elements Chemie, quibus subjuncta est Con-

BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD).

This is a revised edition of the Pyromorphia. It deals not only with Chemistry but the last division with the symbolical pictures is intended to be a practical introduction to Alchemy. He admits that he never actually witnessed a case of transmutation, but he had heard of such and had seen the crucibles and the gold described by Helvetius. See the 1656 edition, p. 424, and compare the above, p. 477.

Barchusen (Barchusen, Birckhausen, Borchhausen, Barchusen, Burchusen, Burchusen, Barchusen, Barchusen),

Roth-Schoebe, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 17.
Manger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, l. ii. 203-6 (contains reviews of his books).
Caspar Burmanus, Triumphus Eruditionis, 1730, p. 14 (gives a list of his works).
Bannier, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1742, p. 28.
Beiträge zur Geschichte der älteren Chemie, 1785, pp. 440-839.

BARCIUS (M.).

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, p. 95.
See GLORIA MUNDI.
See STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

BARCELLI (GIULIO CESARE).

Iuli Cesari Barcelli, à Sancto Marco, Doctoris Medici, & Philosophi, Hortulus Genialis sive Aranorum valde Admirabilium tam in arte Medica quam religia Philosophy, Compendium, utile quae lucundum. Ex ipsius cinnamum. Colonie, Excudebat...

A book of receipts, secrets, and curiosities of natural history, collected from a number of authors. It does not refer specially to chemistry.

Barcelli, a Neapolitan physician, of San Marco, in the diocese of Benevento, flourished at the end of the sixteenth century, and besides the Hortulus, wrote a book on the properties and use of milk, whey and butter: De lacti, seri & butyri facultatibus, & usu apud culin. Neap. Apud Lazarem Scuttoram, 1643, 4°, and one De Sindicis Humani Corporis in four books, Naples, 1614, 4°. It is commended by Schellhammer in Coning's Introductio.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo, 1658, p. 221.
Topp, Bibliotheca Neapolitana et Apparato a gli umaniti illustri in lettere di Napoli, 1679, p. 155.
Marchini, Lineamenta redivovata, 1686, p. 718.
Cooking, In Universam Aemum Medicum... Introductio, 1697, pp. 210, 230.
Henneman, Pandectar Brandenbourgica, 1699, p. 437.
Manger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, l. i. p. 226.
Stolze, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrten, 1731, p. 578.

BARLET (ANNIBAL).

BARLET (ANNIAD). Continued.


6°. Pp. [10, including woodcut title], 605 [10]; 36 full-page woodcuts in the text, and 1 folding plate separate. It wants the table of chemical signs and leaf of explanations, and a folding printed table, separate.

Borel and, after him, Leenget Dufrennoy quote Barlet's book under the title: Ars Dei, ou Thé

écnie Ergotomique, Paris, 1653. 4°, which looks as if there were a Latin translation. They mention an Abrégé des choses nécessaires au cours de la Chimie, . . . extrait de la Théodynamique . . . Paris, 13°, also by Barlet, and Leenget Dufrennoy adds maliciously: 'C'est un fort petit Livre de peu de conséquence.' Of the other he says that it is larger, but not in request. All the same the illustrations that it contains of the interior of a seventeenth century laboratory are interesting at the present day. Barlet was the instructor in Chemistry of Dr. Matthew Mackeile, the Aberdeen physician, who is known by his book on Mollist-well.

In the Biographie Médicale it is said that the titles alone indicate that the books are devoted to alchemical reveries, but whatever the titles may do the present work treats of the preparation of various substances mainly for medical purposes, and not for alchemical. The books are also quoted by Gmelin. Lagrauge calls it: "Ouvrage de peu de valeur, chimie non déguisée de l'alchimie."

Lagrauge, Bibliothèque Ouvoiraff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1136.

BARMA.

See HIGINUS A BARMA.

BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

Quadriga Aurifera, nume primum à Nicolao Barnaudo à Crista-arnaudite Delphinate Gallo philosopho & medico in lucem edita. Nihil sine Numine.

Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academis Lugduno-Bat. Typographum. c15.15.1c.


The volume contains a dedication to Count Heinrich-Friedrich of Nassau, and a preface referring to the Triga. The four tracts, called Rota, or Wheels, are:

Tractatus de Philosophia Metallorum, p. 11.
George Ripley, Liber duodecim portorum, p. 23.
Lambriugina, De Lapidis Philosophici, p. 11.
Philosophus Gallus Anonymus, Liber secreti maximi totius mundi gloriae, p. 85.

There is a dedication to Princess Anna of Sweden, by Barnaud, and the three tracts are:

Arcanae Philosophorum, and a Bryse elucidatio of it by Barnaud, and a dedication to Nicolas Wolksi by Barnaud, p. 47.

In aenigmaticum quoddam Epitaphium . . . Aelia Laelia Crispis . . . Commentariolum.

See Theatrium Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 744.
See Magnet (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 713.
BARNAUD (Nicolas). Continued.

According to Hendrich, his commentary on 
Alia Lelia Cripps appeared Lugd. Bat. 1597, 
8°, and Ursel. 1604, 8°. The latter may refer to the 
Theatrum Chemicum of that date, where it 
appears in vol. iii. p. 850, though there may have 
been a separate edition also.

Berrichius who prints the Enigma and discusses 
the interpretations proposed decides in favour of 
its meaning either rain water according to Michael 
Anglus or the philosopher's stone according to 
Barnaud. See Alia Lelia Cripps and the note 
upon it.

Quadriga Aurifera.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 790.

Triga Chemica.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 795.

Only the texts by Lambpringe, etc., are reprinted, and Barnaul's name and 
dedication are omitted.

Barnaud was a native of Crest in Dauphiné. He 
was a physician and alchemist, and wrote a few 
books. These however have been entered under 
erroneous headings, such as Barnauls, Barn-

Maison, Symposia Aureae Mensae, 1617, p. 158 
(discusses the Epistola Bonemura).

Van der Lichten, De Scriptis Medicini, libri duo, 
1679, p. 362.

Bord, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1644, p. 40.

Horricium, De Ortu et Progressu Chymia 
Dissertatio, 1669, p. 256.

Merculin, Linariae renovata, 1656, p. 830 
(and N. Barnardtun).

Hendreich, Pansolae Brandenburgica, 1699, 
p. 431.

Jöhner, Algernotis Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1790, i. 
col. 792.

Citron, Bibliothek Curiosa, 1751, ii. 438 
(quotit Epistula Bonemerun, Lugd. Bat. 1597, 
8° and 3 ed. Ursel. 1604, from Hendreich, 
prosumably).

Proper Marchand, Dictionnaire historique, La 
hardus, Bernardus, by some writers. He visited 
Spain in 1599, he was at Bale in 1571; Leiden, 
1599; Tergou, 1605.

The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

Haye, 1758, l. pp. 89-97 (the most detailed account 
of Barnaul).

Adelung, Geschichte der Menschlichen Medizin, 
1796, l. p. 71 (taken from Marchand).

Kriewart venvigedt die Alchemic, 1799, p. 51 
(the Commentariolm).

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1793, i. pp. 305, 
375, 577.

Schmiede, Geschichte der Alchemic, 1831, p. 
297.

Novelle Biographie Générale, 1809, iv. col. 566.

Kopp, Beiträge, 1850, l. p. 32.

Lagrange, Bibliothèque D'ouvrage, Sciences 
Sociales, 1850, No. 604, 605.

Passow Frat, Centuria Librorum Ambonici 
Amstel., 1879, p. 177, 181.

Strehlow, Bibliographia Paracelsica, 1894, pp. 
438, 499, 536, 600.

BARNER (Jacob).

Chymis Philosophica perfecte delineata, docte enucleata & feliciter demonstrata 
à multis hac tentus desiderata nunc vero omnibus Philatris consecrata cum 
brevi sed accurata & fundamentali salina doctrina. Medicamentis etiam 
sine igne culinari facile parabolibus, nec non exercitio Chymiae appendicis 
loci locupletata, Autore Jacobo Barnero Phil. & Med. D. Cum Indice rerum 
consummatissimo publici nunc juris facta. Norbergia, Sumtibus Andreae 
Ottomni. M.DC.LXXXIX.

65, Pp. 114, 356, Frontispiece and 8-engraved plates of apparatus. Woodcuts 
in the text. "Title red and black. Wants the index, pp. 35.

Barner was born at Eblingen in 1641. "A 
scholar of Simon's, and adherent of V. Helmont's." 
He was Professor of Medicine and Chemistry at 
Padua, then at Leipzig, and finally physician at 
Eblingen, where he died in 1686. He wrote 
several works : Prodromus viadinurarum ... Ang.

Merdin, Linnæus renovatus, 1646, P. 475.

Coring, In Universum Artes Medicean ... 
Introduction, 1690, p. 85.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1700, p. 18.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medizinschen 
Gelehrten, 1713, p. 702.

Kestner, Medizin. Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 82.

Lenglet DuBreton, Histoire de la Philosophie 
Théophile, 1740, ii. 114.

Vidi, 1667; Exercitia chymicum, Patav. 1690, 
4°; Spiritus vini sine acid. ... Lips. 1675, 8°. 
Of the present work there was also an edition 
with Elias, and Rollinck, edited by Roth-Scholts, 
Nürnberg.

Heym, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 
1789, l. p. 400.

Barnum, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1793, p. 22.

Beyspris der Geschicht der heiligen Chemie, 1785, 
p. 540.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. pp. 136, 
232.

Biographie Universel, 1843, l. p. 118.
BARON (Hyacinthe Théodore), Senr.

* See COD. MEDICANT. 1732.

Baron, the elder, was born at Paris, April, 1706, graduated M.D. in 1720, was Professor of Surgery, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and in 1730 was elected Dean of the Faculty there. He wrote some papers on medical subjects. He died at Paris, July 28, 1758. Grezelius quotes an edition, Paris, 1749, besides the above; Bauing one at Lauenau, 1732; and editions of Paris, 1758, 4th, and Frankfurt, 1760, 4th, are mentioned.


* Quérard, La France Littéraire*, 1827, i. p. 159.

BARRETT (Francis)

The Magus, or Celestial Intelligencer; being a complete System of Occult Philosophy. In Three Books: Containing the Ancient and Modern Practice of the Cabalistic Art, Natural and Celestial Magic, &c.; shewing the wonderful Effects that may be performed by a Knowledge of the Celestial Influences, the occult Properties of Metals, Herbs, and Stones, and the Application of Active to Passive Principles. Exhibiting the Sciences of Natural Magic; Alchemy, or Hermetic Philosophy; also the Nature, Creation, and Fall of Man; his natural and supernaturnal Gifts; the magical Power inherent in the Soul, &c.; with a great Variety of rare Experiments in Natural Magic: the Constellatory Practice, or Talismanic Magic; the Nature of the Elements, Stars, Planets, Signs, &c.; the Construction and Composition of all sorts of Magic Seals, Images, Rings, Glasses, &c.; the Virtue and Efficacy of Numbers, Characters, and Figures, of good and evil Spirits. Magnetism, and Cabalistical or Ceremonial Magic; in which the secret Mysteries of the Cabala are explained; the Operations of good and evil Spirits; all kinds of Cabalistical Figures, Tables, Seals, and Names, with their Use, &c. The Times, Bonds, Offices, and Conjunction of Spirits. To which is added Biographia Antiqua, or the Lives of the most eminent Philosophers, Magi, &c. The whole illustrated with a great variety of Curious Engravings, Magical and Cabalistical Figures, &c. By Francis Barrett, F.R.C. Professor of Chemistry, natural and occult Philosophy, the Cabala, &c, &c. London: Printed for Lackington, Allen, and Co., Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square. 1801.


There was an undated reprint of this book, with the coloured portraits of demons, issued about 1875. Besides a section on Alchemy, there are short biographies of Hermes, Agrippa, Albertus, Roger Bacon, Lully, Ripley, Hollandes, Paracelsus, Glauber, Dee and Kelly. The coloured portraits of demons by Barrett—christened "Vessals of Wrath," "Fallen Angels," "Powers of Evil," etc.—may be compared with those in the *Sammlung der grössten Cabalmatorien*, and some by Giphas Levi. The title is a full enough description of the contents. This magical "en-tête-on" has been again reprinted as follows: "The Book of the Magi... . A complete system of occult philosophy... ." 1896. W. W. Harmon, printer and publisher, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. It is in large 8th; the portraits of the "vessals of iniquity," etc., are uncoloured. There are many reproductions of the illustrations; the publisher calls the first edition "almost extinct." In the publisher's frontispiece, a portrait, he styles himself not F.R.S. but F.R.C., brother of the Rosy Cross. It is not quite that yet.

See LIVES (THE) OF THE ADEPTs in Alchemystical Philosophy.
BARTH (JEREMIAS).

See BEGUM (JEAN).

Barth was the pupil at whose instigation Regulus wrote the Tyrocinium. He was a native of Spotton, in Silicia.

BARTHOLINUS (THOMAS).

De Transplantatione Morborum.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHICUM, 1662, p. 528.

Bartholinus was one of the most accomplished men of his time in Europe. He was born at Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1616; studied languages and philosophy there, and then theology and medicine, went to Leyden in 1632, and devoted himself to literature and Arabic under Salmasius and Gulius. The next couple of years he spent in Paris and Montpellier, passed into Italy and stayed three years in Padua. He afterwards visited Rome and other places, and proceeded to Naples and Sicily. In Messina the Chair of Philosophy was offered to him, but he declined it and travelled back to Basel in 1643 and was created Doctor of Medicine by Joh. Caspar Bauhinus, and a member of the Collegium Medicinum. He continued his journey through France, the Netherlands, and Germany, and arrived home in 1646. In 1647 he took the post of Professor of Mathematics, in 1648 of Anatomy and Medicines, and in 1654 was made perpetual dean of the Collegium Medicum. After a brilliant career the king nominated him honorary professor, to allow him time to pursue his own work, and he retired to an estate which he had acquired. But here was the greatest misfortune of all for a scholar befell him, during his absence a fire broke out in his house which destroyed his library and his writings. He bore this adversity with heroic courage, even writing a book about it, and the king out of consideration allowed him his property free of taxes. In 1673 he was appointed Director of the University Library, and in 1675 he was made a judge of the highest Danish tribunal. He died after a painful illness on Dec. 4, 1680, during his fourth Rectorate.

His works are almost entirely devoted to anatomy and medicine. His Anatomia was translated into Italian, German, French, English and Dutch, and, by command of the Great Mogul, into Indian.

Apart from his medicine he was a scholar, a poet in Latin and Danish, an orator, antiquary and polyhist of the most penetrating and laborious character. But he was not a chemist and hardly a pharmacist. His name occurs in all the histories of medicine.

Elroy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1755, l. p. 136; 1778, l. p. 297.

Morel, Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, 1748, l. p. 137.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. pp. 505, 507.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 400-408.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. pp. 337-348, plate 54.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practica, 1777, ii. pp. 624-646.

Hutchinson, Biographe Medicus, 1790, ii. p. 538-539.


Desmarest, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1828, i. p. 291.

Hofep, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 295.

Hesse, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 133 & passim.

Bayle & Thierry, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 432.

Philippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1854, ii. p. 34.


Sickau, Datt Biographie Lexicon, 1890, i. pp. 595-603.

BARTHOLOMAEUS A CLIVOLO.

See VITUS (BARTHOLOMAEUS).
BARUCH (SAMUEL).

Donum Dei.

See Abraham Eleazar, Uraltes Chymisches Werk, 1760, Part ii.

Die Gabe Gottes.

See Hermetisches A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 61.

BASILIIUS VALENTINUS.


8°. Pp. 160. frontispiece included. 12 plates. Title red and black. MS. notes. The frontispiece consists of Basilius' portrait, and underneath is a view of a mint.

III. pp. 993-1123 (155).

The third volume contains:
- Heinrich Eichereuters Fünf Kleine Tractatein, p. 1037.
- Clavis oder Schlüssel dar in vorhergehenden fünf Tractatein enthaltenen Characteren, p. 1049.
- Jodoci von Rebe Particular und Universal-Pröf.
- Handgriffe Basilius Valenti, p. 1057.


S. I. a. & typ. a.


Perfect so far as it goes, but it is only a portion of an edition of the complete works. It contains three of the five books of the Lettres.


8°. Pp. 12-28, 35-125 wanting 17-175, misnumbered 159. One woodcut. A wants leaf viii, pp. 15-16. The tract Azoth has a separate title as follows:


To this is appended the Traict de l'Oeuf des Philosophes with separate title and pagination. See Bernardus, and see Azoth. The Vignette represents Sénec and Adolphus with the tree of the metals between them.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.


This volume contains the following:
1. Triumphwagen, p. 3.
2. Von der Vctor oder Otto Sibli, Rognz
3. Von der Particular und Universal Tinturens,

Theodori Kerckringii Doctoris Medici Commentarius in Currum Triumphalem Antimonii Basili Valentinii à se latinitate donatum. Amstelodami, Apud Henricum Wettsteinum. 15 16 16 7 7 7 7

[Another Copy.]


Theodori Kerckringii Doctoris Medici Anmerkungen über Basili Valentinii Triumph-Wagen des Antimonii. Nebst einem Vorbericht, worinnen ein und anders, was in Basili und andern dergleichen spagyrischen Schriften, zu beobachten, dierlich seyn möchte, angezeigt, zu End aber Kerckring's lateinische Vorrede vertreteht, beygefügj wird. Nürnberg, bey Adam Jonathan Folssecker, 1724.


8°. Pp. 64. Symbolic vignette. See the following.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.


8°. Pp. 64.

On the title is a vignette representing the sun with the alchemical sign of copper on the rose, emerging from a deep circular vessel. Round the rim are the words: Fons Benedictus Aquae Viva. In front of the vessel is a series of concentric circular spaces, the centre one containing the signs of the 4 elements and in the space round it the words Nature, Ars, Semen; the next containing the words: Solutio corporis, coagulatio Spirito, solo sim fit medium; and the next: Minutum nature in asbilli perfectur Medium qui inuenit totum perficit Aurum filum a combustibili. 


8°. Pp. 64.
The Tafel is wanting.


Extracted from Roth-Scholtzen's edition of Sendivogius' works.

 Aphorismi Basiliani.

See HAPELUS (N. N.), Cheiragogia Heliana, 1612, p. 213.

 Aureliae occultae philosophorum partes duo, Georgio Besto interprete.

See AURELLE occultae. . . .

L'Azoth, ou le moyen de faire l'or caché des philosophes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1741, iii. p. 94.

Brevis appendix & perspicua repetitio aut iteratio in librum suum de magno lapide Antiquissimorum. 

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 422.

Claves duodecim.

See below Summarischer Bericht.

Les Douze Clefs de Philosophie.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1741, iii. p. 1.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.

Liber duodecim Clavium.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 413.

Zwölf Schüssel, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Wältesten Stein unser Vorfahren eröffnet, und der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird.

See below Summarischer Bericht.

See [SCHATT und Kunstkammer], p. 641.

See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemie, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 641.

Von dem grossen Stein der Uralten.

See [SCHATT und Kunstkammer], p. 610.

See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemie, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 610.

Liber de Magno Lapide Antiquorum Sapientium.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 409.

Von natürlichen und übernatürlichen Dingen.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Grantz, 1728, p. 43.

Practica, una cum xii clavibus et Appendice.

See MAIER (M.), Tripus aureus, 1618.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 376.

De prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 411.

Rhythmi.

See SCHÜLER (CONRAD), Gründliche Auflegung und warhaffte Erklärung der Rhythmorum, 1606.

See MEISNER (LORENZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, 1608.

Meisner's is a reprint of Schüler's work.

Summarischer Bericht von dem Lapide Philosophorum.

See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 359.

This includes the tracts: Vom grossen Stein der Uralten Weisen, Die zwölf Schüssel or Claves duodecim und De prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici.

Ein kurz Summarischer Tractat.

See [SCHATT und Kunstkammer], p. 610.

See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemie, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 610.

Includes the tracts: Vom grossen Stein der Uralten, p. 610.

Die zwölf Schüssel, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Uralten Stein unser Vorfahren eröffnet, und der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird, p. 641.

Symbolum.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Deutschlands Wohlfahrt, Fünftter Theil—Amsterdam, 1663, p. 20; or, Id., Prag, 1704, p. 649 (in Part v.).

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 52.

Testamentum Chymicum.

See TABA Trifida.

Ascribed by Kopp to Basilius Valentinus.

Triumph-Wagen des Antimoni, nebsten Theodori Kerckringii . . . gelehrten Anmerckungen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 653.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.

Via Veritatis oder: der einige Weg zur Wahrheit.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Chymische Schriften, 1718, p. 233 (bei).

Von der Wurzel des Steins der Weisen (in verse).

See V. (J. R.), M.D. Güldene Rose, No. VI.

Güldenes Kleinod, übersetzt von Basilio Valentino.

See TRITHEMIUS (JOANNES), 1782.

Nützliche Anweisung und Explication über Basili Valentini Chymische Schriften.

See CLEINIGUS (FRANCISCUS).

Basilius Valentinus Redivivus.

See KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE), 1716.

Redivivus, Fr. Basilius Valentinus.

See WEITERT (JOHANN JOACHIM), 1723.

Auslegung Rythmorum Basili . . . . . gefertigt durch Conrad Schütern.

See MEINER (LORENZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, 1608.

Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in des Basilius Valentinus Schriften vorkommen.

See TIECHMEEHR (HERMANN FRIEDRICH), 1788.

See MEINER (LORENZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, oder Erleuterung der Parabolischen und Philosophischen Schriften Fratris Basili, 1608.

Philosophischer Haupt-Schlüssel über . . . seine XII Chymische Schlüssel.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES LICHT UND SCHATTEN, 1738.

Das Valetto: über den Tractat der Arcanorum Basili Valentinii.

See RHINART (HANS CHRISTOPF), 1608.

Nachricht und Recommendation in einem Programmte anno 1704 vom Basilio Valentino.

See WEDELL (ORRIG WOLFGANG).

Whether Basilius Valentinus was a real person or not, whether he was a Benedictine monk at Erfurt or at Walsenried or not, whether he was a Benedictine monk at all or not, whether he was a native of Alzette or not, whether he flourished in 1413 or 1453, or in both, or neither, whether his works had been hidden and were afterwards discovered by a flash of lightning or not, whether they were by him or by his editor Thöde or Thöls, whether they are all genuine or some are by other writers, whether Porcellius copied him or he Porcellius, whether the works are not really by Paracelsus, whether the name Basilius Valentinus is not made up and may even denote the Alchemical mystery itself—are questions which have been debated and some of which have been provisionally answered, but all of which are still open to discussion, if only fresh data would come to light. Even a partial answer to any one of them could not be desired; because since the writings contain apparently first notices of a good many chemical reactions and products, it would be satisfactory to have the date of those settled once for all and assigned to the proper authority.

As to his being a monk at Erfurt the words of Gudenus are quite precise: 'Eisdem estate [MCCCXXII.] Basilius Valentinus in Divi Pari Monasterio visit, arte medecin & naturalium indagine mirabilis. Ipsum ipsa succinctur, quos in augmentum spoli dominat aurum coelestiae, de aliena demersit post arcaula fallit, ideo minus culpabilis, quod non nisi decipi amantes facultatione sanctuarum.'

And in the index the reference runs: 'Basilius Valentinus ordinis S. Benedicti in Monte S. Petri clara.'

If, however, he were at Walsenried, he could have been venerated now as one of the 'ancient wise men,' had he only left some of the 'great stones' to keep the stones of his monastery in good repair, for they are tumbling to the ground to-day.

The English editions are the following; the earlier ones have become rare:

Last will and testament; 2a leaves; The Stone of the Ancient wise men; A short way and repetition of former writings; Conclusions and experiments; Supernatural medicine; Trustful concerning the Microcosm [with separate title-page]. London, 1658, 1656. Small 8vo.
BASILII VALENTINUS. Continued.

Lust will and testament . . . with woodcuts.

London, 1690, 8°.

The same. Lond., 1671-70, 8°.

Of natural and supernatural things; translated by Daniel Calle. Lond., 1671, 8°.


The Triumphant chariot of Antimony by J. H. London, 1674, 8°.

The following may be consulted for the many difficulties, obscurities, and contradictions, connected with this author:

Maius, Symbola Aurae Mensae, 1607, p. 257.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1624, p. 123.
D. J. Morel, Epistola ad Languedont, Hamb., 1672, p. 133.
Gudeman, Historia Erfurtensis, 1635, Lib. 4, Cap. 21, p. 120.
Merklin, Litterae renovator, Norimb., 1686, p. 120. (Mere a list of his books.)
Leibniz, Epistola data Hannover, 27 Jun., 1690.
Reynier, Dissertatio de Nummi, Kilin, 1690, p. 15.
Rorichius, Conspectus Scriptorum chimicorum Hainin, 1675, p. 30, No. xxxiv.
Tollius, Epistola literaria, ed. Henningius, 1670, pp. 176, 187, 212 & passim.
Unterh. Rege of the Schol-Kunst, 1704, p. 50.
G. W. Wedel, Programma Propagicianis inegaginante de Basili Valentini, Jena, 1704.
Kundel, Laboratorium Chimicum, 1756, p. 44 & passim (List of Basil Valentine’s works).
Koh-Soholtz, Deutscher Theurom Chimicum, 1739, p. 665. (List of Basil Valentine’s works.)
Wedel’s notice of him.)
Motschmann, Erfurter Literatur (1739-33), 111c
Sammlung, pp. 390-399.
Die Edagborn Jugler Alchymia, 1730, pp. 396, 399.
Stroh, Anleitung zur Historie der Medizinischen Gelehrten, 1735, p. 550. (Questions his existence.)
Jacob Leupold, Prodromus Bibliothecie medizinae, 1732, p. 145.
Moritz, Psychosfera, 1733, ii. pp. 8, 87.
Kestner, Medicinskens Gleder-Lexicon, 1740, p. 875. ( Doubtful as to his existence.)

BATS Dorff (Heinrich von).

See REINEHAN (Christoph).

BATT (Antonius).

BATT (Antonius). Continued.

Letabor ego super eloquia tua, sicut qui inuenit spolia multa. Psal. 118.
Parisius, Apud Petrum Rocoelet, Bibliopolam Regium, in Palatio.
M. DC.XLI. Cum Privilegio Regis, & permiso Superiorum,
A book of devotion and religious meditation, and not about Chemistry or Alchemy at all.

BAUER.

See Grashoff (Johann).

BAUHINUS (Caspar).
MDCCXIII.

Hendrich mentions an edition, Bas., 1655, 8°. Bauhinii, son of Johannes Bauhinus, a famous surgeon, was born at Basel in 1560 (others 1566), studied at Padua and Montpellier, and was successively Professor of Greek, of Anatomy and Botany, and finally of Medicine in his native place, town physician, and private physician to the Duke of Wurttemberg. He died Dec. 1624. He wrote works on anatomy and especially on botany, and was a translator and editor. He published his edition of the Secreta of Varigaus. His son, Johannes Caspar, was no less distinguished than his father and grandfather. For a note on the bezoar stones see under Wittich (Johann).

Portal, Histoire de l’Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1750. i. p. 129, etc.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 334.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 268.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. p. 222.
Hersog, Athena Rustica, 1778, pp. 183, 334, 362.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 334.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, ii. p. 537.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1807, p. 65.
Denismeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1818, i. p. 312.
Heyde et Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 308.
Hesse, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. p. 17.

BAUM.

See Theorie (Die) und Praktik des Gold- und Silber-Baums, 1787.

See Metallischer Baumgarten, 1741.

For the occurrence of the word ‘Arbor,’ ‘Baum,’ and ‘Baumgarten’ in the titles of alchemical books, see Koppe, Die Alchemie, 1888, ii. pp. 375, 398.

BAUMANN (Albrecht Christoph).

See Ceheling (Johann Conrad), 1739.

BAUMÉ (Antoine).
BAUMÉ—BAUMER

BAUMÉ (Antoine). Continued.

de la Faculté de Médecine, qui des Augustins. M.DCC.LXXIII. Avec
Approbation, et Privilege du Roi.


There are two issues of this book by the same printers with the same date, and
with the same number of pages in each volume. In the best issue Cochlin’s portrait
of Baume is signed by him and is turned to the right, and the vignettes are signed
by Moreau le Jeune. In the other both portrait and vignettes are reversed, are not
signed, and are inferior in execution. In the best issue the misprint 288 in T. III.
does not occur, and the same volume contains the privilege, a list of errata, and a
catalogue of books on Chemistry.

Baume, one of the most distinguished chemists
of France during the eighteenth century, was born
at Senlis, February 26, 1738, and after some school-
ing was apprenticed to an apothecary. At the end
of a couple of years he went to Paris and became
a pupil of Geoffroy, and in 1758 passed the examina-
tion of the College of Pharmacy with great distinc-
tion. Soon after he was appointed to the Chair of
Chemistry in the College. In 1773 his researches led
to his election to the Academy of Sciences. In
1780, having acquired a moderate fortune in the
business which he had conducted, he retired from it
to devote himself to chemical research. When the
revolution broke out, however, he was deprived of
his means and was constrained to re-embrace in
chemical manufacture. He was admitted to the
Institute in 1796, and to the Society of Medicine in
1798. He died Oct. 15, 1804.

Weigel, Grundriss der reinen und angewandten
Chemie, 1777, 2 vols., passim.
Baume, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1792, p. 44.
etc., etc., and 1799, iii. p. 65, etc., etc.
Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-07, pp. 397, 399, etc., etc.
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-05).
Quetruel, La France Litteraire, 1807, i. p. 224.

His researches covered almost the whole field of
chemistry, and they were not confined to the
science itself, but extended to chemical technology
and to the application of the science to manufac-
tures. Baume’s name is familiar in connection
with his acrometer.

Among his works may be mentioned a Disserta-
tion on Ether, Paris, 1797, 12°. Cours de Chimie,
Paris, 1766, 12°; Manuel de Chimie, Paris, 1797,
1796, 12°; translated into English, German, and
Italian.

Elements de Pharmacie theorique et pratique,
Paris, 1796, 1796, 1777, 1818, 8°.
Opuscules de Chimie, Paris, 1798, 8°.
He wrote also a great number of papers published
in the Journals and Proceedings of Societies.

Demeter, Dictionnaire Historique de la
Medecine, 1828, i. p. 304.
Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 309, article
Cadet Gueycourt.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1847-49, ii. p. 115
& passim.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1835,
i. p. 522.
Novelle Biographie Generale, 1839, iv. col. 819,
article by Hoefer.
Pogge, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-
worterbuch, 1853, i. col. 116.

BAUMER (Johann Wilhelm).

Bibliotheca Chemica, adornata a Joan. Wilhelmo Baumer, in Academia
Gissena Medicine Professore Primario. Gissae Apud Joan. Justum
Fried. Krieger, Acad. Bibliopolam MDCC.LXXII.


Baume was born at Schveller, 19th Sept,
1719, was Professor of Medicine in 1748 and of
Physics in 1754 at Erfurt; then in 1756 Professor
of Medicine at Gissens. He died there, 4th Aug.,
1768. He wrote numerous treatises on minerals
and precious stones, on underground hydrography,
on fossils, on geological subjects, and on
medicine, anatomy, surgery, literature, etc., and
was author of Elements of Chemistry, Gissena, 1793, 8°.

Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Literatur,
1806-07, pp. 383, 549, 553.
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-
25), ii. p. 65.
Demeter, Dictionnaire Historique de la
Medecine, 1828, i. p. 302.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1835, ii.
p. 438.
BAUSCH (Johann Lorenz).


Bausch was born at Schwelinfurt, Sept. 30, 1605, his father, Leonhard Bausch, being a physician there. After the usual schooling, he also took to medicine, and after attending several German Universities, spent two years in Italy and graduated at Altorf with the highest distinction, June 29, 1620. He then proceeded to his native place, devoting his leisure to Botany and Chemistry, to the enlargement of his library and museum, and to conducting a learned correspondence. In 1621 he issued an address containing a scheme for the founding of a society or academy for the encouragement of physical research, which led to the formation of the "Academia Leopoldina-Carolina Naturalis Curiosorum." The persons immediately concerned with

Freher, Thesaurus virorum eruditione clarorum, 1668, p. 160; portrait; plate 64.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1668, Sig. Vum4 tern.

Hendrich, Pandectae Brandenburpicae, 1699, p. 460.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, l. i. p. 249.

Stolla, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Gelehrten, 1776, p. 93 (foundation of the "Academie").


Bichner, Academia...Natura Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 493, No. 1.

Title red and black. 7 plates.

Bausch's scheme were JOHANN MICHAEL PEHR (c.s.), Georg Balchazar Metzger, and Georg Balchazar Woibarth. Bausch was elected the first president on January 24, 1624, and was called Lucius I. In 1627 he was attacked by severe pain in his right jaw, but it ceased and recurred only at intervals till 1656; he then suffered so severely that he was unable to speak or to swallow. He ultimately was eased with paralysis of the left side, and died 17th November, 1652.

Besides the above work he wrote also De Unicorna festi, Lips. 1666; and De carno nel chrysocolla, June, 1668; Vratul. 1668. Of the tract De Lapide hematite, Hendrich quotes an edition: Vratul. 1664.


Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1801, l. p. 262.

Fuchs, Reprintzum, 1660-08, pp. 161, 165.


Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1842, l. p. 400.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. p. 182.

BAYEN (Pierre).

Herrn Bayern königtl. französischen Staats- und Ober-Feldapothekers

Chemische Untersuchungen über das Zinn, und Beantwortung der Frage:

Ob man sich ohne Gefahr zu ökonomischen Gebrauche der sinnernen

Gefäße bedienen könne? Auf Befehl der Französischen Regierung bekannt

gemacht. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt; herausgegeben und mit

Anmerkungen begleitet von D. Johann Gottfried Leonhardi, öffentlichem

ordentlichen Lehrer der Pathologie und Chirurgie zu Wittenberg und der

Churschfib. ökonomischen Gesellschaft Mitgliede. Leipzig, bey Siegfried

Lebrecht Crusius. 1784.


Bayen (1755-1792) was a chemist of great ingenuity, originality, and diligence. It is claimed for him that he was the first to observe the increase of weight due to calcination, though he did Jean Rey full justice; he made investigations on rocks and minerals, acid and mineral waters, mercury, nitric

Gesellin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. p. 772.


acid, etc., etc. His Opera Chimicae, edited by Parmentier and Malatriet, were published at Paris in 1796, s. vels. 8°. The original of the above appeared at Paris in 1792.

He was a member of the French Institute.

Quatrem'é, La France Littérain, 1868, l. p. 229.

Biographie Universelle, 1863, l. p. 537.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 866.

Foggendorff, Biographie-litterarisches Hand-

wörterbuch, 1863, l. col. 119.
BAYRS (ALBERTUS).
Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum fratre Alberto Bayrs.
See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurina, 1684, p. 110.

BEATUS (GEORGIOUS).
See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.
See BASILIIUS VALENTINUS, Aurelie occulta . . .

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM).


The first edition appeared at Frankfurst, 1680, 4°. The preface is dated London, 24 March, 1682.

Part I.
Ein Tractat, ist gleichsam ein Commentarius über den Bernardum, p. 1.
Becher's Philosophisches Gutachten über die Philosophische Tiechter im traurigen Weg. p. 25.

Part XX., Appendix:
Becher's Chymischer Rosen-Garten, p. 790.


8°. Pp. 96. Title red and black with a vignette: a hand out of a cloud squeezing a bunch of grapes over a goblet.

There was an edition in 1714, 8vo.


Esdræ iv. c. 8. v. 2.
Edisseram autem tibi similitudinem Esdræ. Eninvero, sicut sciscitanti Terra dicat tibi, se gignere perquam copiosam quidem humum fingendis fictilibus; Parvum autem Pulverem unde Aurum Fit, ita se habet presentis aevi Negotium. [Something cut out.] Frankfurst am Mayn, In Verlegung Martin Hermsdorffs. An. 1705.

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). Continued.


The Prague Medal is reproduced by Tolinus in his Epistolae iluminarie, 1700, p. 138.


A German translation was published at Frankfort, 1680, 8°.


12°. Pp. [16] 192 [9, 1 blank]. Engraving of the Prague Medal and of Oedipus and the Sphinx, included in the pagination. These are reproduced from the 1664 edition of Sande. The first word is misprinted in this edition.

[Another Copy.]


8°. Pp. [22], 50, 310. Title red and black.
Actorum Laboratorii Chymici Monacensis, seu Physice Subterraneae Libri


This is the first edition. A German translation was published at Fransfourt, 1680, 8°, and 1690, 8°.

Actorum Laboratorii Chymici Monacensis, seu Physice Subterraneae Libri

8°. Pp. [34], including the frontispiece) 810. Index [10]. Title red and black.


BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). Continued.


8°. Frontispiece, title, a leaves: Introduction, preface, and content, pp. [iv]; Text, pp. 300; Title to the second Supplement, 1 leaf; Text, pp. 632-688; Title to third Supplement, 1 leaf; Text, pp. 689-892; Index, pp. [v].

The Specimen Beccherianum has a separate title-page and pagination:


Pp. [v] 304, Index, pp. [v]. The general title is in red and black.

Another edition was published at Leipzig in 1738, 4°.


Part II., "Bericht von den Stud", was reprinted in the Opuscula Chymica Rario, 1719 (p. v.).


8°. Pp. 310. Frontispiece, Prague Medal, Plate in 64 compartments of Apparatus, Furnace o plate, Symbols 2 plates, Symbol 2 plates. This is identical with the Opuscula Chymica Rario (see above), wanting Roth-Scholtz's Life of Becher, and other preliminary matter.

Oedipus Chymicus.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Des Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 619.

See MANGER (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 306.
BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). Continued.

Pantaleon Delarvars.

See Faust (Johann Michael), Philalethea Illustratus, 1706, p. 106.

This is an exposure of PANTALONE (q.v.).

Becher (born 1655 at Speyer, died 1684 at London) is not only famous in the history of Chemistry for his theory of combustion, but is notable as a technologist, miner, and metallurgist, and projector of various economical schemes. He travelled much and was the author of a number of works besides those in the present collection. In addition to the notices of him in the histories of Chemistry and in the encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries, there may be consulted the depreciatory article on him by Adelung (Geschichte der menschlichen Nahr-
heit, i., (q.v.); on the opposite side Urban Gottfried Becher's work: Das Hamer einer Nütz-
lichen-Gedanken in der Person Ihrer Herrn Doctor Johanna Joachim Becher, Nürnberg, 1725; and Joh. Fried. Reimann, 'Vorwörter' to Becher's Nützliche Weisheit, 1709, and Reimmann's Einleitung in die Historiam literarum, 1710, ii. pp. 556, 557. The 'Vorwörter' was reprinted by Roth-Scholz in

Hendrich, Pundatica Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 475.

Paschinius, De Nativ. Inventivi . . . Tractatus, 1700, pp. 117, 636, 656, 780.

Paschinius, Scholastam de curvis . . . inventivi, vii. § 8, p. 260; § 10, p. 233; § 20, p. 301.

Tollans, Epistolae Historiarum, ed. Hessanius, 1700, p. 198.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemicum, 1727, pp. 19, 291, 213 (84), 215 (84), 297 (84).

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciurn, 1717, i. p. 255.

Jacob Leopold Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1727, p. 53.


Zeller, Chemische Lexicon, 1729, iii. col. 865.


Lenglet Dufemoy, Histoire de la philosophie Hermétique, 1741, i. p. 412; iii. p. 116.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1751, i. col. 889.

as preliminary to his edition of Becher's Chymischer Beobachtung, 1717 (q.v.). There is also a notice in Roth-Scholz's edition of Becher's Ouvrages Chymiques, 1719 (q.v.).

Lists of his works are given by Adelung (q.v.), by Becher (see above), Reimann (in Becher's Nützliche Weisheit), by Roth-Scholz (see above), in his Bibliotheca Chemicum (q.v.) and Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum (1730), ii. p. 260, as a preface to the Oedipus chemicus, and in Becher's Physica Subterranna, 1681 (q.v.). Mercklin, Lindrauius Renovatus, 1686, p. 619.

His portrait is prefixed to the Chymischer Glückz-
Hofen, 1730 (q.v.). One is contained in Becher's Life, taken from a painting which belonged to Roth-Scholz (Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 261), and it is also in Roth-Scholz's Philosop.bilder-Saal, i. p. 33.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1752, i. p. 164.

Raumer, Bibliotheca Chemicum, 1782, p. 59.

Beirung zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 331, 357-4, 567, 574, 640.

Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, ii. p. 549.

Fuchs, Reperiorium, 1806-08, pp. 144-146, 159, 236.

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-
1823), ii. 87 (article by A. L. Jourdain).

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1838, p. 417.

Hofer, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, ii. pp. 215-

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 171-
174 & passim.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-
werk, 1865, i. col. 134.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, ii. p. 301
(article by Oppenheim).

Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, iii. p. 307.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 65-66 & passim.

BECCHUS (PHILLIPUS).

See Agricola (Georg), Bergwerck Buch, 1621.

Philipp Bech or Bechina, a native of Basel, be-
came professor there and taught Latin and Logic. He wrote a commentary on Virgil and a book on

Mercklin, Lindrauius Renovatus, 1686, p. 111.

Fritze, Theatrum Victorum Eruditione Clar-
orum, 1688, p. 246.

Hendrich, Pundatica Brandenburgica, 1699, p.


Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i.


Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i.


Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i.

Herrng, Athena Raurica, 1716, p. 262.

BECKER (D. D.).

Der Chymische Wahrsager oder Beschreibung eines Rubinrothen, fixen und durchdringenden Oels, so ohne alles Feuer und Zusatz fremder Dinge aus dem Thau bereitet und denen Chymicus und Alchemics zur fernern Erforschung aufrichtig mittheilt D. D. Becker der Medicin Doctor.

Langensalza, 1755. bey Johann Christian Martini.


The present tract was followed in 1797 by Des chemischen Werckers Vertheidigung. See Grodlin, Geschichte der Chemic 1798, li. p. 328; Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1860, ii. p. 349.

BECKER (DANIEL).

De Unguento Armario.

See Theatrum Sympatheticum, 1662, p. 514.

Daniel Becker, the younger, has his name spelled usually in this way. Wите is not consistent, for the father's name he has spelled Beckrrus, while the son's he spells Beckerus—which is the reverse of the common practice.

He was born at Königsberg, January 5, 1627. His father, wishing him to have a liberal education, sent him to travel in 1646. He visited various Universities in Germany, Wittenberg, Leipzig, Jena, Altdorf, Ingolstadt, Tübingen, went to France and Italy, and graduated at Strasbourg in 1652. He next visited Holland, and when he arrived at Königsberg was made extraordinary professor in the Medical Faculty in 1653, andordinary professor in 1655. The Elector of Brandenburg appointed him to be his physician in 1655. He died January 6 (other Feb. 7), 1700, while he was rector of the University for the second time.

Mercklin, Linneus reservoir, 1686, p. 260.
Freher, Theatrum Vegetorum Claudii Clavurum, 1688, p. 1497.
Maupert., Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, i. p. 927.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Lehrert-Lexikon, 1792, i. col. 901.

He wrote a few medical dissertations, and is generally regarded as the author of the tract on the Weapon Salve, though it has been assigned by some to his father.

Mercklin gives a short biographical notice with the date of his birth 1627, and yet he puts in the list of his works, the "Medicus Microcosmus" which was published at Rostock in 1622, and the "De Cultivatore Prisciaco Observatio" which appeared at Königsberg in 1636, without being struck by the incompatibility of the dates. These mistakes are copied without correction by Maupert and by Moretii.

Freher has in his notice given Becker very great praise. His list contains the writings of both father and son, but with no attempt at discrimination.

Moretii, Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, 1750, ii. p. 552.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Pratica, 1779, iii. p. 68.
Fiebiger, Reptorium, 1802-08, p. 14.

BECKER (JOHANN PHILIPP).


Becker (1721-1799, who is not to be confused with J. Ph. Becker) was born Feb. 7, 1731, at Leopoldstadt in Prussia, in Hannover, became in 1735 an apothecary and medical assessor at Magdeburg. He is the author of researches on nitric acid, red arsenic, etc., in Crell's Annalen.

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), ii. p. 96 (complains of his uninteresting biographical sketch in Elwetr's Reptorium für Chemie und Pharmacie).

BECKHER (DANIEL).

Historische Beschreibung des preussischen Messerschlickers, wie Er nicht allein durch einen Schnitt des Messers befreyet, glücklich gehilbet, sondern nunmehr ein Weib gefreyet, und zu Landsberg in Preussen seine Wohnung genommen, sich auch bis anher frisch und gesund beendet.

Nebenst seiner Natürlithec Contrasayt und des verschlickten Messers eigendlicher Gestalt und Länge, wie auch Erörterung Fünfzehem Medicinalischer Fragen. vertreftet durch Daniel Beckhern D. vnd
BECKER (DANIEL). Continued.


Daniel Becker, the elder, was born at Danzig, December 13, 1599. After eight years’ study in German Universities and in Denmark, he obtained a chair of Chemistry and Physics at Königsberg in 1623, and there became licentiate in Medicine. In 1625 he was chosen town physician of Kneiphoff, and the Elector of Brandenburg appointed him court physician in 1629. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1630. His death took place October 10, 1651, according to Wits, in 1654.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri Vos, 1679, p. 129.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Eee 3 verso; Ann. 18 Oct., 1653.
Witte, Memoriae Medicorum nostri seculi Clarissimorum, 1679.
Hendrich, Pandecte Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 474.
Keniher, Mediciniscs Celleriti-Lexicon, 1749, p. 98.

According to Jöcher, and on October 16, 1659, according to the Biographia Medicae.

He wrote a number of works on Medicine, but so very great opinion of him is expressed by the last named authority. He has been confused with Mercklin, Manget, and Moritz, with his son.

Editions in Latin of the present work are mentioned: Regiomont. 1635, 1643, 4°; Lugd. Bat. 1636, 1640, 8°.

Jöcher, Allgemeine Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1730, i, col. 901.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i, p. 466.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i, p. 397.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicorum practica, 1777, ii, p. 500.

BECKMANN (JOHANN).
Versuche den Gebrauch der Färberei the Färben zu verbessern.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i, p. 271.

Bedencken über die Frage, ob die Transmutatio Metallorum möglich sey?

See ROTHSCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii, p. 87.

Beckmann was born at Hoy, June 4th, 1735. He went to Göttingen to study theology, but took to mathematics, natural science, economics, and modern languages, of which he could read ten. He visited the Netherlands in 1759, and in 1767 went to St. Petersburg as a teacher of mathematics and physics. This post he resigned in 1769, stopped in Sweden and Denmark for a year, became professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and in 1770 professor of economics. In his teaching he enriched the whole field, and technology was said to have begun with him, as it was by who gave it its name. In 1777 he wrote the first text book on the subject, and was the author of numerous elaborate works on technology and economics. He died at Göttingen, 3 Feb., 1811.

Mennel, Das gelehrte Teutonland, oder Lexicon der seit lohenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1776, ii, pp. 206–209 (List of his works and portraits).

One of the books by which he is best known, which shows his wide reading and exceptional knowledge and retains its value to the present time, is his ‘Betrachtungen über Geschichte der Erfindungen.’ It came out in separate parts at Leipzig between the years 1823 and 1825, afterwards in five volumes, 1826–1830. There was an English translation made by William Johnston, of which the second edition was published at London, 1814, 4 vols., 8°, a condensed edition at London in 1829, 4 vols., 8°, and a reprint of the larger work (but with certain omissions) by Bohn, 1846, in 5 vols., 8°. It is a mine of information direct and incidental, and although it is of a technical character it is written in a pleasant style that it reads almost like a romance.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800–95), ii, p. 100 (article by Jourdan, with list of works).
Karmarck, Geschichte der Technologie, 1793, p. 304, etc.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii, p. 328 (article by Karmarck).

BEEG (J. C. VANDER)
See VANDERBEERG (J. C. VON).
BEGUIN (Iohann).  

Tyrocinium Chymicum e Natura Fonte et Manuali Experientia Depromptum.  
Autore Ioanne Beguino, Regis Eleemosynario. Hac Secunda Editione ab  
ipsomet autore quam diligentissime recognitum & auctum. Colonii  
Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, M.DC.XII. Cum Privilegio.  


Tyrocinium Chymicum e Natura Fonte et Manuall Experientia Depromptum.  
Autore Ioanne Beguino, Christianiss. Regis Franc. Eleemosynario. Hac  
postrema editione ab ipsomet autore quam diligentissime recognitum &  
auctum. Colonii, Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, M.DC.XV. Cum  
Privilegio.  


This edition and the Novum Lumen Chymicum  
of Sendivogius (q.v.) were issued jointly with a  
general title page, dated: Colonii, Apud Antonium Boetzerum, ... M. DC. XVII. Beguinus  
brought out an edition of the Novum Lumen  
Chymicum at Paris in 1608. On this account it is  
sometimes said that the Tyrocinium was first  
published in 1608.  

Tyrocinium Chymicum Johannis Beguini, Regis Galliae Eleemosynarii, Antehac  
& Medic. DD. &c. Notis elegantibus illustratum, formulisq; medicamen-  
torum optimis & secretis locupletatum: Nunc vero à Johanne-Georgio  
Pelshoero, Medic. D. & in Acad. Wittenb. Professore, Utriusq; Notis &  
medicamentorum formulis in unum systema redactis, Denuo, amicorum  
rogatu, in publicum emissum, ac triplici Indice ornatum. cum Privilegio.  
Wittenberge, Typis vidue Georgii Mulleri; Impensis haeredum Clementis  
Bergeri. Anno M.DC.XXXIV.  


Tyrocinium Chymicum Johannis Beguini, Regis Galliae Eleemosynarii, Antehac  
& Medic. DD. &c. Notis elegantibus illustratum, formulisq; medica-  
torum optimis & secretis locupletatum: Nunc vero à Joh.-Georgio  
medicamentorum formulis in unum systema redactis, Denuo, amicorum  
rogatu, in publicum emissum, ac triplici Indice ornatum. cum Privilegio.  
Witteberge Impensis Andreae Hartmanni, Bibliop. Escribheat Michael  
Wendi, Anno c15 Io CLXVI.  

8°. Pp. [80], 380. [45, 5 blank.] Folding table. There is an engraved title by  
A. Aubry, as well as the printed one, included in the signature a. It depicts Cupid  
with a pair of bellows, blowing a fire and watching a distillation.  

Pelshoer was born at Graz in Styria in 1590.  
He graduated M.D. at Basel, practiced medicine  
at Hayna in Silesia till 1609, when he went to  
Wittenberg and became Professor of Medicine.  
The notes were reprinted in his Opera omnia  
Medico-Chymica, Francof. 1634.  
He died there in 1639.  

Les Elemen de Chymie, de M. Iean Beguin Aumosnier du Roy. Reueu,  
notes, expliques, & augmentez, Par I.L.D.R.B.I.C.E.M. En este derniere  
Edition ont esté adjustées plusieurs explications obmises aux precedentes  
Impressions, & plusieurs preparations de remedes tirés de la derniere Edition.
BEGuin (Jean). Continued.

Latine. A Lyon, Chez Pierre Rigaud & Estienne Michalet, rue Merciere, à la Fortune. M.D.C.LVIII.


6⁰. Pp. [16] 94. [47, 1 blank] 2 woodcuts in the text. This is a reprint of the edition of 1658. "Rivier,e" is a misprint for "Riviere,"


8⁰. P. [14] 156 [4]. There is an engraved as well as a printed tit.-pore. Included in A.

Tyrocinium Chymicum.

See Müller (Philip), 1623, p. 151 (Sig. l).

See Sendivogius (Michael), Novum Lumen Chymicum, 1617.

Beguinus was a native of Lorraine, and flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century. After studying chemistry and pharmacy at Sedan (?) he came to Paris, where he made chemical preparations, and opened a school for instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, and metallurgy. He also visited foreign countries to see the mines and study mining. His first publication was an edition of the Novum Lumen Chymicum of Sendivogius with a preface, 1608. He had great reputation as a teacher, and was among the first to give practical instruction. At the instigation of a pupil, Jeremiah Barth, he drew up a small manual entitled Tyre- ciculum Chymicum, printed in 1620. It was meant for his own students "to save him the trouble of dictating and that of writing" the methods he demonstrated, and it was not regularly published. A copy having got to Cologne the tract was at once reprinted in 1611, in a tiny 1⁰, much to his disgust, and he was thereby compelled to bring out a revised edition, which was published in 1612. A French translation by the author appeared in the same year. The Tyrocinium afterwards became the most popular text-book of its time, for between 1611 and 1669 it passed through some fifty editions. There is a list of these in my memoir of Beguinus, read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow (not yet published). There are two translations into German. The English translation was made by Richard Russell.

The book is merely an outline of certain pharmaceutical preparations, but incidentally there is some general chemistry, and it contains the description for the first time of certain substances, with the discovery of which the author is credited.

BEHR (Georg Heinrich).


BEHR (GEORG HEINRICH). Continued.

Behr was born at Strasbourg, October 16, 1708, and died there May 9, 1754. He was a Phil. Dr., physician at the hospital, Hofrat, and physician to Prince von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, and became a member of the Leopoldine Academy, April 9, 1738. The above book is a vocabulary of medical subjects which gives brief summaries and references to the authorities who treat of them. He was the author also of some papers. "A man not to be lightly esteemed, if he had not disgraced himself by his low companions," says Haller.

A. E. Böhmer, Academia... Natura Curiosorum Historia, Halae. 1775, p. 366, No. 486.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1779, ii. p. 302.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 162.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 194.

BELLOM, Equestre.

See Theatrum Chemicum (1661), vi. p. 519.
This is not the same as the Urban Ritterkrieg.

BELYE (JOHN), Anglus.

Tractus.

See Tractus Duo Chemic, 1647, p. 3.
See Gineceum Chemicum, 1679, p. 495.

Of this person nothing seems to be recorded. Schneider puts him in the 12-13th century, but without giving any reason or authority for so doing. By Schmieder he is called Bellis, but Borel and Borrichius style him Belye.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 36.
Borrincus, Compendium Scriptorum Chymicorum, 1597, p. 7, No. xxxviii.

BEN-ADAMS.

Traum-Geschichte.

See Floretus a Bethabor.

BENCI (TOMMASO).

See Hermes Trismegistus, 1549.

BENEDICTUS (LIBRIUS).


Nvclevs Sophicvs, oder Auflegung in Tincturam Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi. Darinnen die rechte wahre Materia oder subjectum Philosophorum Catholicum, auch des ganzen Werkes, so wol der alten Philosophen, als des Theophrasti newe corrigirte, rechte vnd eigentliche Preparation gezeigt wird. Sampt einem andern vnd sehr notlichen Tractatielin Cabalistischer Weise vom lapide Philosophorum beschrieben, vnd den Veris Chymie
BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS). Continued.

studiosis zu gtem herfur geben durch Liberium Benedictum. Franckfur am Mayn, bey Lucas Jennis zu finden. Im Jahr M. DC.XXIII.


The first tract (pp. 37) has no separate title. It is followed by "Enigmata Philosophicum de Secreto Physico," with a diagram entitled "Characer Cathalisticus," pp. 75-76. The second tract is entitled "De Lapide Philosophico," pp. 79-end, with a section "Theoria Lapidis Philosophici de preparatio corporis nostri," p. 104.

Hendrich besides the preceding ascribes also to this author:

Gloria Mundi,osten Paradis-Tafel genannt.

in 8°.

Wassermann der Weisen, seu indicatio materie, ex qua Lapis Philosophorum paratur; modus preparandi Universali Tincturam, in German.

I think Hendrich is not correct in this ascription.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 506.

Schwieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1834, pp. 279-290.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouverte, Sciences de Secret, 1726, N°. 1039.


Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsiana, 1894, pp. 533-534.

BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH).


This is identical with the preceding except in the imprint.


8°. Pp. [16] 154. Index [50]. The first two leaves contain a frontispiece and symbolical engraved title, included in the pagination. The Dedication is signed A. C. B.

The first edition of this work is said to have appeared at Hamburg, 1690. The title is given by Gmelin. There was also an edition, Nürnberg, 1710.
BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH). Continued.

Another Copy.


Benz was physician of Uffenheim in Franconia and is said to have collected medical rather than chemical secrets. Very little seems known about him. In addition to the above works Geselin mentions as by him: "Tractatus de mentis Uni.

Lehglis Deformans, Historia de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1724, il. p. 119.

Ficqul, Prætor-Selen, 1733, Part II, p. 40.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1724, i. p. 475.

Geselin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1758, ii. p. 84 (theses De physis civilis, Alderset.

BERG (LUDWIG CONRAD). See ORVIUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

BERGEN (CARL AUGUST VON). Præxes.


Carl August von Bergen, son of the President J. Georg von Bergen, was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, August 11 (others, 14), 1704. He attended school and the University in his native place, and then travelled: spent a couple of years at Leyden under Boer-have and Albinus, went to Paris and Strasburg, and in 1730 returned to Frankfurt, visited Berlin, and took his degree at Frankfurt in 1731. In 1732 he was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Anatomy, and ultimately became Professor of

Anatomy, Botany, Therapeutics, and Pathology in the University there. He wrote works on specific gravity, thermometry, optics, meteorology, electricity, and other physical phenomena, as well as on anatomical and botanical subjects. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academy in 1750, and was a member also of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died at Frankfurt a.O., Oct. 7, 1759. Haller calls him "noster olmi amicus.

MONS, Lexicon der von 1550 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller (1802). 16.

Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Literatur, 1862-66, pp. 275, 381, 384, 385.


Descliers, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médici-ene, 1846, i. p. 353.
BERGMAN (TORSEN OLOF).


These two parts contain the translation of the first volume of the Latin edition of 1779. According to Poggendorff, Tabor's translation extended from 1782 to 1790. The English translation was made by Dr. Edmund Cullen.


Kalte Gesundbrunnen durch Kunst zu bereiten.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 98.

Warme Gesundbrunnen oder Bäder durch Kunst zu bereiten.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 153.

Von der Luftäure.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 60.

Über die Zerlegung der Wässer.

BERGMAN—BERGMA

BERGMAN (TORBERN OLOF). Continued.

Ueber die Gestalten der Krystallen, vornehmlich derjenigen die aus dem Spath erzeugt sind.

*See ALOMMERN nützliches chemisch-physikalisch Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 278.

Torbern Olof Bergman was born in 1735 at Kalvig d'Ang. West Gotland, entered Upsala University in 1752, made his mathematics, astronomy, physics, and natural history, especially Chemistry, and passed his botany—on all which subjects he subsequently published researches. He graduated master in 1758, became a doctor, and in 1761 an extra professor in Mathematics. In 1765 he was elected to the Royal Society, and in 1767 he succeeded Wallius in the Chair of Chemistry, and thereafter devoted himself to that department. In 1766 he declined an invitation to Berlin, preferring to remain at Upsala. After a long period of failing health he died in 1784 at the baths of Mefedel, in his forty-ninth year.

His papers were collected partly by himself in three volumes: i. Upsala, etc., 1779; ii. Upsala, 1780; iii. Upsala, 1783; continued after his death by Hestenstah in an additional three: iv. Lipsiae, 1787; v. 1788; vi. 1790. The treatise on Elective Affinities first appeared in 1775 and then in vol. ii. of his works.

French translation by de Monvau: Dijon, 1780, T. 1, 8°.

German by Heinrich Tabor: Fruchtfort a. M., 1789, etc., see above.

The historical dissertations first published in 1779 and 1782 were translated by Wagler into German and published in 1792 as an appendix to his Geschicht des Weckthums . . . in der Chemie.

English translations:
Outlines of Mineralogy, by Dr. Withering, Birmingham, 1783, 8°.
Effective Affinities, by Dr. Reddies, London, 1785, 8°.

*See SCHERLE (KARL WILHELM), Chemical Observations . . . on Air and Fire, 1780.

*See SCOPOLI (GIOVANNI ANTONIO), Elementi di Chimica, 1790.

BERGOMO.


BERGMA (CORNELIUS ADRIAN).

BERGMA (CORNELIUS ADRIAN). Continued.

illa sub combustione patantur, qui fit cinerum et fuliginis usus in aribus et agricultura?" Quae Praemio ornata est. Groningae, apud I. Oomkens, Academiae Typographium, 1821.


Bergman was born at Leeuwarden in 1706, was extraordinary professor of Mathematics and Physics at Ghent in 1810, afterwards in 1835 ordinary professor of the same at Utrecht. He died there in 1859. He wrote two or three other papers on chemical subjects.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, Leipzig, 1858, iii, col. 112.

BERGWERCK vnd Proibirüchlin, für die Berg vnd Feuerwercker, Golschmud, Alchimisten und Künstner.

Gilbertus Cardinal vom Soluiren vnd scheydungen aller Metal.

Polirung allerhand Edelgesteyn.

Fürtreffliche Wasser zum Etzen, Scheyden vnd Soluiren.

Verhütung vnd rath für giftige dümpfe der Metal.


Colophon: Zu Frankfurdt am Meyn, bei Christiau (sic) Eggesolph. Im Herbstmon, des Jahres M.D.XXXIII.

This appears to be the earliest of a series of books on mining, metals, and assaying, which were printed by Eggesolph. See the title PROMEBÜCHLIN.


BERICHTE von der Generation . . . der Metallen.

See WAHRHAFFT und in der Natur gegründeter Bericht.

BERICHTE.

See TINCTURA Physica.

BERLICH (ADAM GOTTLOB).

Spagyrische Grund-Regeln.

See MONTE-SNIDES (JOHANN DE), Tractatus de Medicina Universalis, 1678.

By some his name is written Berlisch, by others Beitig. He was the author of a dissertation, De Medicina Universalis, Jena, 1679, 4°.

Fuchs, Reportarium der Chemischen Literatur, Ludwigs, Bibliothek Ouaroff, Science Secretary, 1176, 1176, 1625-94.

BERNARDON (PONTIO).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE), La Chimica caritatevole e facile, 1682.

This is the name at the end of the dedication.

BERNAUD (NICOLAS).

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

Von der Hermetischen Philosophia, das ist, vom Gebendeiten Stain der weisen, der hocherfamen vnd förtrefflichen Philosophen, Herren Bernhardi, Grauen von der Marck, vnd Teruis ein Buch. Item, Dicta Alani, Darin
BERNARDUS TREVISANUS. Continued.


Tabula Smaragdina, C v, vmm. Müller, 1594, small 8°, title in black, and no pagination. Editions of 1506 and 1597, 8°, are quoted.

This edition is not mentioned by Schmeider. The book, edited with a preface by Michael Toxiti, was first printed at Strasburg by Christian Müllers, 1594.


8°. Pp. [102, including the frontpiece which is in four compartments], 390 [4]. Title red and black.

Besides Caspar Horn's introduction and Bernardus' works this contains also:


Von den zweyen Blümeln daraus der Stein der Weisen weichtet, p. 296.

Einschaffers Send-Brief an Gmarolum, p. 99.

Diefr Alae, p. 397.


8°. Pp. [102, including the frontpiece which is in four compartments], 390 [4]. Title red and black. MS. notes.

The difference between this and the other copy is the date.

Of Bernardus' collected works several editions are enumerated by Schmeider: in French, Avvers, 1565, 8°; in German, Strasburg, 1574, 8°; 1586, 8°; 1597, 8°. Tancenks' fuller edition in four parts appeared at Leipzig, 1605. 8°. Caspar Horn's edition, Nürnberg, 1643. 8°; 1717, 8°, and the above.


8°. Pp. 64. This was issued along with Basilius Valentinus' "Les douze Clefs" and "Azoith," and was printed by Pierre Mott.


8°. Pp. 122. There is a good account of Trevisan in the introduction and notes.

[Another Copy.]
BERNARDUS TREVISANUS. Continued.
De Chymico Miraculo, quod Lapidem Philosophie appellant.
See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 683.
Of this work there was, according to the Beyer of 1583.

Bericht von der hermetischen Philosophia.
See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 193.
Tabula Smaragdina, p. 200.
This is a reprint of Tostier’s edition.

Drey Bücher von der Hermetischen Philosophie.
See HERMETISCHER (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 193.
Tabula Smaragdina, p. 213.

Commentarius über den Bernhardum.
See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glückshafen, 1726, p. 1.

Fontina Bernhardi Revelata.
See GRAVEL (CARL HERMANN).

Le Livre de la Philosophie Naturelle des Metaux.
See SACHAIRE (DENSIS), Opuscule tres-excellent de la vraie Philosophie naturelle
des Metaux, 1612, p. 170.
See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chiniques, 1740, ii.
p. 325.

La parole délaisée.
See DIVERS TRAITÉS de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 97.
See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chiniques, 1740, ii.
p. 450.
Of this tract Schmieder quotes an edition, Paris, 1648, 8°. For a German translation see below,
Verbum dimissum.

 magis Opus Historicum & dogmaticum ex Gallico in Latinum simpliciter
versum, & nunc primum in lucem editum.

See POCUS MIRANDULANUS (J. FRANCISCUIS), Libri III. de Auro, 1598, p. 139.

This is also called: De Transmutatione Metal- 
lorum Libri. It is accompanied by short letters to 
and from Grotallos and Etchebrestre and a 
note to Thomas de Bononius. The editor seems to 

have had some doubts about Estchenreuter’s name, 
for on page 130 it runs thus: ‘Doctori Gallo & 
Schenreuteri’; and on p. 141: ‘Gallus et Schen- 
reuteros Medicos’!

Liber de Secretissimo Philosophorum opere Chemico.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 388.

Processus Lapidis Philosophorum ex Mercurio Corporis.
See RADIUS CHIMIE, 1680, p. 123.

La Response à Thomas de Boulonge (sic), Medecin du Roy Charles huicstesme.
See IOLY (GABRIEL), Trois Anciens Traictes, 1626, p. 27.

Responsio ad Thomam de Bononiae de Mineralibus, et Elixiris compositione, 
Roberti Vailensis Tabulis illustrata.
First published in Morinienus’ tract, De Re Metallica, Paris, 1564.
BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. Continued.

Responso ad Thomam de Bononia super libro de Secretissimo Philosophorum opere Chimico.

See MANGE (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 399.

Ein Antwort an Thomam de Bononia von den Mineralen, und Zusammen- setzung oder Zurichtung des Elixirs, erklärt von und aufgelegt mit den Tafeln Roberti Valleris.

See MORGESTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 46.

See MORGESTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 68.

Epistle to Thomas of Bononia, concerning the secret workings of Nature in the product of things.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1689, p. 187.

A short Epistle dedicatory before his Works, to the same Man.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1689, p. 269.

This is a translation of the letter in the edition of Picus (c. x. v. 4).

Tractat von der Nachahmung oder Nachfolzung der Natur.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 164.

Symbolum Apostolicum.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1666, p. 177.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Theaurinella, 1682, p. 42.

Tractatus de lapide Philosophorum.

See TRACTATUS de chemici, 1647, p. 16.

See GINERECUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 502.

Treatise of the Philosopher's Stone.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 83.

Tractat von der Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 98.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, p. 98.

De Transmutacione Metallorum Liber.

See PICS MIRANDULANUS (J. FRANCISCUS), Libri III. de Auro, 1598, p. 139.

This is the same as "sepl yxopias opus historicum et dogmaticum."

Verbhum Dimissum.

See TAREDA TRIFIDA CHYMICA, 1674, p. 97.

This is a German translation of "La parole Destinée."

This Bernhardus, Count of Trevigo, Trevissanu, or Graf von der Marck und Tervis, was born at Padua in 1406, and from the age of fourteen till the end of his life was given over entirely to the study of alchemy. At first he worked according to the directions of one authority and then of another until he spent nearly all his fortune, quarrelled in consequence with his family, and was no nearer his aim than before. In 1450, when he was 46, he began to travel in hopes to find some adept who would instruct him. He went everywhere, but though he found enthusiasts and cheaps plentiful, he found no philosopher and no philosopher's stone. In 1472, after twenty years' wandering, he returned in poverty to Rhodes, and once more he tried a new plan. He compared the statements of different writers, and after two years' labour "his eyes were opened," and in 1481 he not only succeeded in making the stone, but in making it with all its virtues in the most excited condition. He died in 1490. He tells the story of his adventures in his book, De Chemica, opus historicum et dogmaticum.

Schneider, I know not why, is of opinion, that he wrote originally in French, and that his works were translated into Latin and German. His work 'De chemitas,' is, however, extant only in Latin, and of it he quotes several editions, which, however, I have not checked, viz.: Strasburg, 1567; Basel, 1583; Urselae, 1598; Frankfurt a. M. 1604; Combusch's edition, Goesaer, 1547, etc.

Liris also are given by Gemella.
BERNARDUS TREVISANUS

Continued.

There is some difficulty in deciding whether the name Bernhardus denotes one person or two; whether Bernhardus Trevisanus and Bernhardus Trevisiennes are identical or not. The problem is not a new one, for it occurs in the earliest editions of the works passing under Bernhardus' name, and in the above edition of Caspar Horn's he points out the confusion about the author. In the work \textit{De ypess}, printed along with that of Pico Miranduliani in 1556, the conflicting names occur. Thus, on pp. 153 and 152, he is called "Comes Trevisiennes & Nagyensis in Germania." On p. 146 the name given is "Comes de Treves in Germania," and the letter addressed to Thomas de Bononia is dated from Treves, 19 May, 1543. But in what follows mention is made of "Comes de Trevis" and "Verulam Taurusqu," and the "Comes Tauricus." In the sub-title of the book, however, he is more often designated "Trevirensis et Nagyensis in Germania." In the German edition of Treslices, 1546 (p. vi), he is called "Graf von der Mark und Trevis." In the French translation of the Treslices de la Nature de l'OEuf, he is "Comte de Treve, Allemand." By Haller (\textit{Flaccuscula}, 1739, p. 163) he is called Bernards Trierier, and Canceller at Regensburg.

Caspar Horn (see his Vorrede, D. & rechts, \textit{Schriften}, 1546, 1747), fully realized the conflicting titles, and though he put on his title page "Graf von der Mark und Tervi" did not attempt to solve the problem. In 1780, in the German translation: "Abhandlung von der Natur des [philosophischen] Eys" (D. rechts), the two statements are set more positively against one another: "Dieses trakte und resulstetsisch nie im Druck erschienen lateinsche Monatschrift mit dem Titel: Tractatus Grosenzialini Domini Bernardi, Comitis, Marchiae Treviriana, de Natura urae, das ist, des Herrn Bernhards, Graens von der Mark und Tervi (which the editor adopted), oder wie Hermann, Condensarius wird Graens von Terss und Nergy gens (welches sein Vaterland gewesen seyn soll und nicht Marchia Trevrana)."

The question is whether the author is a German, Bernhard of Treves or Trier, or Tres insistence and Ngypten, or whether he is an Italian, of the Marchia Treviriana or Tauriana, and the confusion and difficulty culminate in the French edition of Du Sable (\textit{Opusculum}, Lyon, 1576). "Avec le tract de venerable Docteur Allemand Messire Bernard Corne de la Marche Treviassine" where he seems to be both. But in the concluding paragraph of the sorthand work \textit{wypp ypess} (p. 295), quite another confusion is given to the whole subject by the way it is said, that the book was composed by "Bernardo intellezissimo Philosopho \& Conii Taurissi in aut Treverensi, qui acquisivit et subjugavit Comitatut Neugese in Germania per hae artes preciscious et nobilissim." It would almost require Bernhardus' own perseverance to arrive at the truth of that statement.

The simplest solution of the puzzle, apparently, is to assume that there are two persons, one German and the other Italian. Hoeyer, without any circumstantial evidence, says that all previous writers have confounded Bern hard de Treves and Bernhard de Tervis, and his evidence for asserting this is that in a MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale there is a copy of the 'Response' to Thomas de Bononia, signed Bernardus Civis Terviennes, 1545. It was first printed by Robertus Valessis in the second edition of Morienus Romans' work De De Metallis, Paris, 1704, with the brief title, "Bernard Tverrensii ad Thomam de Bononia medicin Regis Caroli Octavi Respon sante." This would seem to confirm what Hoeyer quotes, but it does not at all agree with the date 1545. For Charles VIII. of France only came to the throne in 1533, and if Thomas de Bononia were his physician, then he and his friend Bernhard Tverrensis must have been well over a hundred years of age when the letter was written, so that they must have possessed the stone in its perfection, not only for transmuting the metals but for conferring long life. The likelihood, however, is that Charles VIII. is here an error or misprint for Charles V.

Bernard de Tervis, on the other hand, was born in 1540, and his works are given by Hoeyer as: De Chemia; De chemico miracula; Tract of de la nature of the philosophy; La parole delaiderdee; and De la philosophie naturelle des metaux. Here Hoeyer, however, has fallen into the very mistake he blames in others, for he ascribes to Bernard of Tervis the tract of the Philosophic egg, which is according to him assigned to Bernard of Treves, who lived half a century or more earlier.

Hoeyer's solution has been accepted as conclusive by Ladrage, and Kopp has also referred to it, but without expressing his agreement.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that with the data at present at the historian's command a definite solution of the question has not been arrived at. Whether we accept Hoeyer's explanation or some other, difficulties still remain, so that it is perhaps best to put all the works under Bernhardus, and specify in each case whether it professes to be by Bernhard of Treves or of Tervis.

Horn's 'Vorrede,' 1560, 1649.
Borel, Bibliothèque Chimica, 1704, p. 45.
Heinrich, Pandecten Brandenburgica, 1609, p. 534 (he too notes the confusion about Bernhardus' personality).
Toscich, Pegebier der Schele-Kunst, 1709, p. 58.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1797, pp. 26, 30.
Nleron, Minera, 1730, xiii., p. 400.
Istab Lopez, Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1733, p. 48.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 219. (Leclert Dufrenoy and Gmeline know of only one Bernhardus.)
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820- 23), ii. p. 179.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchémie, 1823, p. 290.
Hoeyer, "Histoire de la Chimie, 1844, i. p. 481, 482; and 1856, i. p. 445.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, Braunschweig, 1843, i. p. 73.
Kopp, "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie," Braunschweig, 1844, i. p. 131.
Ladrage, Bibliotheca Quoavorf, Scientis Secretus, 1870, Nos. 292-95, 1890.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, Hadelstorf, 1886, i. p. 223 and ii. passim.
BERNOULLI (JOHANN), Prose.

See WEBER (WILHELM BERNHARD), respondens.

Johann Bernoulli, the elder (1667-1748), was Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1005. Herwegg, Athenaeum, 1750, i. col. 1005. Jachet, Allgemeines Geschichtebuch. Afterwards at Basel, Jachet, Allgemeines Geschichtebuch.

BESCHREIBUNG des grossen Geheimnisses des Steins der Weisen.

See V. (I. E.).

BESCHREIBUNG (Eine) von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum, eines autoris Anonymi.

See MOLLER (FRIEDRICH), Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymiae, 1618, Sig. Dvij.


4°. Pp. 64 including the frontispiece. It depicts the two men conversing in a garden, with statues of Apollo and Minerva, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and Mercury flying overhead, to symbolize the seven metals. In the middle between the statues is a furnace with a crucible, and another with a retort and receiver. In the background in one corner is a gallows showing the fate of Cæstrin, in the other is a decapitation showing that of Klettenberg.

Kopp (Die Alchymie, 1888) has given an account of Johann Hector von Klettenberg and of Cæstrin. See also under these names respectively.

BESTUSCHEFSCHE (Die) . . . Stahltinktur.

See VOGEL (RUDOLPH AUGUSTIN).

See GEBEHR (JOHANN GOTTLIEB).

According to Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. p. 720) several persons investigated this preparation besides the above: Klaproth, Buon-

BETHABOR.

See FLORENTUS A BETHABOR.

BEUTHER (DAVID).


BEUTHER (DAVID). Continued.
Mention is made of an edition of Leipzig, 1714, 8°, and the author is erroneously called "Dan Beuther."

[Another Copy.] [Another Copy.]

Beuther's Universal und Vollkommener Bericht . . . first appeared at Frankfurt, 1631, in 4°, and again with the title Universal und Particularia mortuorum de Verwandlung geringer Metallen in Gold und Silber deutlich geheilt wird, Hamburg, 1718, 8°; but the Beifrage (p. 612) says Hall.
The Prober-Kunst, it is said by the editor, was copied by a pupil of Beuther's out of his private books and was never published before. It has been accordingly doubted whether or not it is by Beuther, and Kopp only goes the length of saying that the book appeared under his name.

David Beuther lived in the sixteenth century and was an alchemist at the mint at St. Annaberg. Having obtained some transmuting powders, he used them recklessly, neglected his duties, and was ultimately arrested, tried, and condemned to the loss of two fingers and perpetual imprisonment if he did not disclose the process for making gold. On promising to do so he was allowed to work in the laboratory once more, but having on one occasion sent his assistant a message, he took poison, was found unconscious on the assistant's return, and died almost immediately.
The story was told by Kunckel in his posthumously published Laboratorium Chymicum, Hamburg, 1718 (and 1725), chap. xii. p. 568, and Ham. 1717, chap. xii., p. 355 (p. 262, afterwards repeated both by the supporters and opponents of alchemy, and judged severely by both.

what is jest and what is earnest. But did he ever know?

Adelung, Geschichte der menschlichen Nurheit 1787, iv. p. 497.
Kurtze narrative die Alchemie, 1787, p. 25.
Wiegell, Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie, Weimar, 1793, p. 320.
Geisler, Geschichte der Chemie (1797), i. pp. 260, 294-5.
Fracis, Reptarium, 1806-68, pp. 126-198, 323.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 335.
Laugier, Bibliothèque Chimique, ii. 1870, N. 958-99.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 149, 155, 219; ii. 238.

BEYER (ALBERTUS).

Kurtze Auslegung des Fontinleins oder vierdten Theis Bernhardi.

See Bernhardus Trevisanus, Chymische Schriften, 1746 (1747), p. 273.

BIBLIOTHEK (NEUE ALCHYMISTISCHE).

See Schröder (Friedrich Joseph Wilhelm).

BIBLIOTHEQUE des Philosophes Chimiques.

See Richembourg (J. M. D.), 1740.

BICKER (JOHANN).


BICKER (JOHANN). Continued.

This work is not about Alchemy, but about Sanitation. Kopp (De Alchimia, li. 36) mentions an edition, Hanau, 1600, but seems to think from its somewhat misleading name that it is an alchemical book. Borel (Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 47) quotes the same edition: Hanover, 1602, and Comradum Ebrardum, 1620. Bicker also wrote De Chymicis Alchimia, Wesel, 1647. Hendrich (Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1656, p. 369) spells his name Bikerus.

BIFOLIUM Metallicum.

See PANTALEON.

BILICH (ANTON GUNTHER).


Anton Glanseri Bilichiius was a native of East Friesland, born in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine under Henning Arnius, professor at Helmstadt, practised at Jever, and was private physician of the Count of Oldenburg. He was son-in-law of Angelus Salis, whom he defended from some attacks made upon him, and had a controversy with Peter Laurenborg. He was a good chemist and a clear exposer of facts and principles for which he is commended. Of the 'Theasalus' editions of 1659 and 1643 are mentioned.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 47.

Mercklin, Lindemius remnatiss., 1680, p. 72.

Corning, De Universum Artes Medicam... Introdut, 1659 (Schellenberg's Addit.). p. 133.

Hendrich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1656, p. 578.


Kopp, De Alchimia, 1654, p. 47.

He wrote the following in addition to the above works:

De tribus chimicorum principis et quinta censura, Bremen, 1602.

Responsio ad animadversiones quas anonymus vidit in Angelis Salis sporhis atque conspirat, Leyden, 1622, 8°.

Auctoritatem chimicorum syllogo opposito latae et vaneutis moribus Petri Laurenborgii, Oldenburg, 1654, 4°.

Petri Laurenborgii detrior chymica, Bremen, 1625, 4°.

Kestner, Medicinisches Lexicon, 1740, p. 173.


Bretz, Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 263.

Gesellschaft, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, l. 93, 95.

Fuchs, Katalog der Chemischen Literatur, 1804-08, p. 120 & passim.

Philippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1837, p. 492.

Kopp, Der Alchimist, 1685, l. 334 (for the controversy with Laurenborg).

BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA).

Alchemia Nova, Das ist, Die Güldene Kunst, Oder Aller Künstern Gebärerin, Saupt dero heimlichen Secreten, unzehlichen verborgenem Kindern und Fröhchen. Von allerley Alchimiänen vnd Metallischen Geschäften,
BIRELLI (GIAMMATTIA), Continued.


Celoskus: Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Nicolas Hoffman, In welegung der Palhienorum in Franckfort. MDCIII.

The life of Hermes with his portrait begins on p. 735. Birelli was a native of Siena. The Italian original was published in his Opera, Firenze, 1601, 4°, and also in 1602, 1603, 4°. Uffenbach's Hendreich, Pandecta Brandeburgicae, 1690, p. 83 (mention editions: Bonin. 1600; Firenze. 1602, 4°. He also quotes by Birelli: "De Vita Hermes Triangulati Italici").

Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1757, p. 27. Jacob Leopold Pardromus Bibliotheca Medicall, 1752, p. 30 (only the above edition is given).

BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).


This volume contains:


Auszu... Werken... des... adopten Herrn Fichtels.

Sie h. (j. c.), Von der Natur und Kunst, 1781.

Birkholz, who under the contracted (?) pseudonym of Adama Mah Booz wrote or edited several works, is called by some Adam Melchior and by others Adam Michael. If these persons are identical, then Birkholz was a physician, born Nov. 23, 1756, at Pretin, practised at Leipzig, wrote some books and dissertations on phycic-medical subjects, a guide from Ciebr for the better writing Latin in connection with medicine, and made transalations of medical works from English, French, and Latin. He also published an edition of Wienen's Splendor Lucis, 1783 (p. v). He died at Leipzig, 2nd July, 1809, through the Biographie Médicale says at Pretin.

I am not quite convinced, however, that Birkholz bore indifferently the name Michael or Melchior as Kopp implies.

Pappenroth, Biographisch-literarisches Handworterbuch, 1804, s. col. 304.

BIRRUS (MARTIN).


This volume contains tracts ascribed to Philip: *De Metallorum metamorphosis*, p. 1; *Brevi*; *Manuscriptio ad Rubinum Coelatum*, p. 51; and *Brevi*; *Fonte Chymica Philosopheum*, p. 88.

[Another Copy.]

BIRRUS was a physician in Amsterdam, who experimented in Chemistry and exhibited certain substances to Morhof who describes them.


BLAINVILLE.

*See Ducrotay de Blainville.*

BLANCOURT.

*See Hauquier de Blancourt.*

BLANKAART (STROVEN).


Hippocrates de Veteri Medicina xxiv.

In des Menschen Leibe sind bitter, salzige, süsses, saure, herbe, fliessende und andere unendliche Dinge.

Hannover und Wolfenbüttel, Verlegts Gottfried Freytag, Buchhändl. Im Jahr 1697.


Other editions, Hannover, 1708, Wolfenbüttel, 1718. This is a book of Practical Chemistry, published in Flemish, 1698, 8°.


1700.


This is not a book about Chemistry, but about Practical Medicine. It appeared in Latin, Amstel, 1683, 8°, and in German, Hannov. 1689, 8°.
BLANKAART (STEVEN). Continued.


Digby's treatise has a half-title and separate signatures and pagination:


Pp. 155. [5]

Other editions are of 1693, 1708; and an edition: Amsterdam, 1699, 8°, and one: Leipzig, 1694, are mentioned.

Steven Blankart, son of Nikolaus Blankart, was born at Middelburg, 26th Oct., 1660. After attending school he was put under an apothecary to learn Botany and Chemistry. He passed to the University, where he became Dr. Phil. and Med., 18th Dec., 1694. He settled as physician in Hendrich, Panderina Brandenburgiae, 1699, p. 593.


Waller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 656.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 626.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 441.

Klotz, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, l. p. 532.


Amsterdam, married, and had two sons, Willem, who became a lawyer, and Steren, who was a poet. Blankart was the author of several treatises on Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, and his collected works appeared at Leyden in 1701. "Hia Lexicon Medicinum Graecum Latinum, Anno 1679, 8°, passed through a number of editions. Notes also on Lantenot's Brandende Salamander are said to be written by him.


Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1834, ii. i. p. 286.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 317.

BLAUENSTEIN (SALOMON DE).

Interpellatio brevis ad Philosophos pro Lapide Philosophorum.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1703, i. p. 113.

This, which is a reply to the attack upon Alchemy by Athanasius Kircher (p. vi.), was originally published: Rennas apud Bernates, typis Desiderii Sulei, 1669, in small 4°.

Morhol, De Metallorum Transmissione... Epistola, 1673. pp. 34, 87 (regards the name as fictitious).

Mechlin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 954.

Mangert, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicinum, 1731, i. l. p. 390.


See BLAENEN (ANDREAS DE).

Epistola scripta ad Petrum Andream Matthiolum de auro potabilis.

See SENDVOGUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus, 1624, p. 76.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1651, vi. p. 438.

Andreas de Blaven is mentioned as a skilful experimenter by Rembert, Observationes (Diss. de Monere Chymicorum), Hafniae, 1714, ii. p. 266. Bord (Bibliotheca Chymica, 1656, p. 48), calls the author Blanus or de Blaen. Ladnago, Bibliotheca Onauroff, Sciences Secrets, 1870, No. 1092.
BLÜMLEIN daraus der Stein der Weisen wächst.

See ZWEYEN (Von den) Blümlein.

BLUT (Das) der Natür.

See SCHWARTZBUS (Anonymus von).

See BRÜMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Ladnagon, Bibliothique Ouvrages, Scienzles Scrittes, 1870, No. 1279-81.

BÖHME (Jacobi).

Ideo Chemiae Böhmicae Adepte, das ist: ein kurzer Abriss der Bereitung
des Steins der Weisen, nach Anleitung des Jacobi Böhm. Wie auch eine
Schutz-Schrift wegen Böhm, und seiner Schriften. Amsterdam, Anno MDCXC.

15. Pp. 120.

The present work is described as an extract
from the writings of the 'Teutonic philosopher'
in which is 'briefly described the preparation of
the great wonder stone of the wise men.'

Jacobi Böhms kurze und deutliche Beschreibung des Steins der Weisen, nach
seiner Materia, aus welcher er gemacht, nach seinen Zeichen und Farbe,
welche im Werck erscheinen, nach seiner Kraft und Würckung, und wie
lange Zeit dazu erfordert wird, und was insgemein bey dem Werck in
acht zu nehmen, dene noch beygefügt eine Schutz-Schrift seiner Schriften.

Amsterdam, 1747.

8. Pp. 91 [list of chemical works].

A new edition of the preceding work. Schneider
in referring to this edition calls the author Johann.
Jacobi Böhm or Böhmie (1575-1624), the alche-
maker of Görlitz. 'Teutonicus Philosophus,' was
the author of a number of works on mystical
theology. He was not an alchemist, but he
employed alchemical phraseology and imagery to
illustrate his religious views.

The author of the Beiträge quotes the 1692 and
1747 editions only, and adds: 'It cannot have been
with Mr. Böhm's will that he has been transformed
into a gold-apper. He was a dreamer and a spirit
werk, but a gold maker—certainly not. His dark
writings, like those of the cabalists and theosophists,
turned the heads of the Alchemists, so that they
dreamed their system into it.'

The chief book on the connection of Böhm with
the Alchemists is that by G. C. Adolf von Harles.

Adelung, Geschichte der Menschenkunst, Narthel,

Ersch u. Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1833,

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1839, p.
546.

Vaughan, Hours with the Mystics, 1859, ii. pp.
54, 279-250.

Ersch u. Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1833,

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1839, p.
546.

G. C. Adolf von Harles, Jacob Böhmie und die
Alchemisten, Berlin, 1790, 8°.

Ladnagon, Bibliothique Ouvrages, Sciences
Scrives, 1870, No. 2-40, 41-26, 1526-15.

Finster, Geschichte der Christlichen Religions-
philosophie seit der Reformation, 1880, i. pp.

Clausen, Jacob Böhmie, Sein Leben und seine
Theosophischen Werke, 1885.

Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, i. p. 272; ii. p. 171, 211.

Moritz Carrière, Die Philosophische Wissenschaft
der Reformationzeit, 1887, and Ed., i.
pp. 350-419.
BOERHAAVE (HERMANN).


Tomus Secundus. Qui continet Operationes Chemicas.


This edition is authenticated by Boerhaave's signature on the verso of the title page of vol. I. There is said to have been an 8° edition of the same date.


No. V. In this collection is the address: 'De Chemik suis errores expurgantes,' which he delivered when he became professor of chemistry at Leyden, 21 Sept., 1718, and in which he shows that the vagaries of the alchemists, the theories of fermentation and effervescence, the fixing and weighing of fire, the acid and alkalaii theory in physiology and medicine—all the errors that the chemists of one period fell into—have been corrected by the subsequent investigations of chemists themselves.

Boerhaave (1668-1738) was professor of medicine and botany from 1709, and of chemistry from 1718, at the university of Leyden. He was the most distinguished teacher of his time, and a man of immense and varied learning in languages, philosophy, theology, mathematics, botany, chemistry, anatomy, and medicine. One of his most important works is the treatise on chemistry, which was based on notes of his lectures, but was afterwards revised by himself. The earliest form of the work has the title: Institutiones et Experimenta Chemica, Parisiis, 1724, 2 vols., small 8°. In English there followed a translation: A New Method of Chemistry, by Peter Shaw and E. Chambers, London, 1727, 4°; 2nd edition, London, 1741, 2 vols. 4°; 3rd edition, London, 1753. The Elements of Chemistry appeared at London, 1730, 8°; and another translation by Tim. Dalkows, London, 1735, 2 vols. 4°.

A German translation, 'Anfangsgründe der Chemie,' 3 Th. was published at Berlin, 1764, 8°.


Fuchs, Historia, 1668-69, p. 252.


Kriich und Grober, Allgemeine Enzyklopädie, 1823, xii. 771.

Sprengel, Geschicht der Arzneikunde, 1826, v. p. 228 & passim.

Dessauer, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1838, i. p. 45.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1833, i. p. 187 & passim.

Van der An, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1854, 11. ii. p. 756 (and references).

Bayle & Thibaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 170.

Dictionnaire Enzyklopädische des Sciences Médicales, 1869, ii. p. 15.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Universelle, Sciences Sociales, 1870, Nov. 596, 1815.

Jon. Wilhelm Te Water: Narratio de rebus

Weigel, Eistenung zur Historis der Medicinishez Gelehrten, 1731, passim.

Kestner, Medicinishez Gelehrten Lexicon, 1740, p. 122.


Hallier, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1779, ii. 96.

Hallier, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 75.

Hallier, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. 85.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1780, p. 34.


Thom. W. Water: Narratio de rebus

Jon. Wilhelm Te Water: Narratio de rebus

Jon. Wilhelm Te Water: Narratio de rebus

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Jon. Wilhelm Te Water: Narratio de rebus
BOERHAAVE—BOLLINGER

BOERHAAVE (HERMANN). Continued.


Hirschi, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1884, I, pp. 504-9 (article by Max Salomon).

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i, 75, 80, 497; ii, 311.

BOHN (JOHANN).


Appendix Processuum Chymicorum in Jo. Franc. Viganii Medullam Chymiae.

See VIGANI (JOH. FRANC.), Medulla Chymiae, 17I8.

Bohn, or Bohni, was born at Leipzig in 1546, studied there and at Jena, travelled widely, graduated at Leipzig in 1664, became professor of anatomy and then of therapeutics, filled several academic and professional posts, was the senior professor, carried on a learned correspondence, and published a number of works on medicine and surgery and on chemistry. But the course of chemistry delivered in 1699 was not published, much to Stahl’s regret, as he considered it superior to Rollock’s. He celebrated his golden wedding on 20 Jan., 1718, and died Dec. 19 of that year. Of sixteen children but two survived him.

He was a distinguished physiologist, and was opposed to the latrochemical school, and he laid the foundation of a scientific treatment of forensic medicine. Every one speaks of Bohn in the highest terms.

Besides the Dissertationes he wrote Epistola ad D. Johann Lompostum de Alcali et Acidii insufficientia pro princiropium seu elementorum corporum materialium nuncra gerendo. Lipsiae, 1672. 8°.

Meditatio Physico-Chymica de Afris in Sublunaria influxit. Lipsiae, 1678, 8°, both included afterwords in the Dissertatio.

Of the Dissertationes there was an edition, Lips. 1695, 4°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i, pp. 490-5.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i, p. 497.

Elcy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1779, i, p. 286.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1779, i, pp. 67-8 (contains a list of his academic dissertations and laudatory notices of certain of his works).

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1784, p. 96.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chymischen Literatur, 1808-18, p. 266.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Medicin, 1807, iv, p. 112 & passim.

Bayle & Tillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i, p. 539.

Hamer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii, p. 903 & passim.

BOLLINGER (ULRICH).


Encomium Wettene Athenarum Hassiae Scriptum ab M. Ulrico Bollingero P. L. pp. [5]-50. [1]. The verso of 5, which is blank, is not counted at all.

Colophon: Lipsiae, Sumptibus Gotofredi Grossi Bibliopolae. Exprimbat Joannes Albertus Minziellus, Anno MDCCXXIV.

Bollinger was Poet Laureate of Wurttemberg (9), and wrote several poems. The first of the above enumerates the chemists from Hermas to Crollius.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 49.

Hendrich, Fundamenta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 659.
BOLNEST (Edward).

Medicina Instaurna, or: A Brief Account of the true Grounds and Principles of the Art of Physick. With the Insufficiency of the Vulgar way of Preparing Medicines, and the Excellency of such as are made by Chymical Operation. Whereof is added, a short, but plain Discourse, as a Light to the true Preparation of Animal and Vegetable Arcana's. Together with a Discovery of the true Subject of the Philosophick Mineral Mercury, and that from the Authorities of the most Famous of Philosophers. As also some small light to the Preparation and use of the said Mercury, in the dissolution of Minerals and Metals, for a Physical Use. By Edvvard Bolnest, Med. Lond. Also an Epitocary Discourse upon the whole, by the author of Medela Medicine. London, printed for John Starkey at the Mitre within Temple-Barr. 1665.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank], 153 [1 blank].

Haller has a slight variation on this title:
Chemica medicina illustris, or the true grounds and principles of the art of physics. London, 1665. 8°. The date is imperfectly printed, the 6 being all but omitted. Gmelin, following Haller, repeats his title, but in completing the imperfect date, calls it 1665, instead of 1665. The author of the "Eisatoriw Discourse" was Marshamont Needham or Needham. Haller also mentions a Latin version, without date.


Beyond the enumeration of his books, nothing seems to have been recorded about Bolnest. The English preface is dated from Queen-street, near Guild-hall, London, March 26, 1672.

Hendrich, Fundaece Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 64.
Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1777, p. 31.
Jacob Leopold, Prudentius Bibliotheca Metalllica, 1773, p. 31, mentions the 1665 edition only.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1777, II. p. 377; 1778, III. p. 399.

BOLOGNA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM Bononiense.

BONONIA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM.

BONTIUS (Jacobus).

Medicina Indorum.

See ALPINUS (Prosper), 1719.

Jacob Bontius, son of Gerard Bontius, professor of medicine at Leyden, was born there, and not at Rotterdam, as is said. In 1627, he went to the East and travelled in Persia, India and Java, where he lived for some years acting as chief physician to the Government. He studied the diseases of the country and their treatment, but devoted himself also to botany and natural history, and wrote several works on these subjects, all of which are still considered of value. The species Bontiius was named after him. His death had been placed in 1631, but he seems to have been alive as late as 1623.
BONTIUS (JACOBUS). Continued.

BONTIUS (PETRUS).

The work professes to have been written in 1550-51 at Pisa in Italy. The author was a Master of Arts, was convinced of the truth of Alchemy which he defended from the attacks made in his time, and maintained that the real way had been shown by Geber. Gesner, followed by Morhof, makes him coeval with Lully. Nazari calls him in one place *Fortunarius*: (sic), but in another *Florinicus*, which presumably is a misprint.

Nazari, however, draws from apparently good sources, calls him Pietro Antonio Boni, says he lived in 1554, was a physician who was skilled in philosophy and took delight in Alchemy and wrote *Rationes pro Aetheinis et centrum*, which was included in Lacinius' collection of 1546, and has been criticized by Hoerter, because in the first chapter he proved that alchemy is not true, and in the second that it is. He is identical with Pietro Boni Lombardo Ferrariense of the present work.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 136, 142.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione*. . .

Epistola, 1593, p. 131.


See Lacinius (Janus), *Prefiosa Margarita Novella*, 1546, fol. 132.

Brief.

See Lacinius (Janus), *Prefiosa Margarita*, 1714, p. 373.

Margarita preiosa novella, que est investigatio artis alchemiae.


BONUS (PETRUS). Continued.

Pretiosa Margarita Novella ex concordantia Sapientum collecta, de thesauro & Lapide philosophorum.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, fol. 1.

Neu-erfundene kostbare Perle aus denen Schriften der Weisen zusammen getragen von dem Schatz und Steine der Weisen.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 41. This is different from the preceding.

BONOISIN.

See BUONVICINO (BENEDETTO).

BOOZ (ADAMAH).

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

BORCH (OLB).

See BORRICHIUS (OLAUS).

BOREL (PIERRE).


De Curationibus Sympatheticis.

See Theatrum Sympatheticum, 1662, p. 526.

Borel was born at Castres about 1620, studied medicine at Montpellier, and began practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris, and about 1654 was appointed physician to the king. During his whole life he had ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, bibliography; he collected a museum, and wrote several books of which the most important are:


Antiquités de Castres, Castres, 1649. 8°.


Horæ seu urmamentarium simplicium, . . . Castres, 1666. 8°.

Discours prouvant la Pluralité des Mondes, Grenoble, 1657, 8°; in English, London, 1662, 12°.

Tractatus de vero telescopii inventor . . . Historia, Hage-Com., 1655. 4°.

Observationum microscopiarum Centuria, Hage-Com., 1656, 4°.

Abrége de la Vie de Descartes, Paris, 1656, 8°; in English, London, 1700, 16°.

Besides these he left a considerable number in manuscript which were never published, not to speak of those which he had planned, but had only partially executed. Among them were some on the history of Chemistry, and one cannot but regret that the author was unable to complete and publish them. They would have contributed to our knowledge of the subject.

There is some doubt as to the date of Borel's death; some place it in 1671, but others in 1680.

Borel was a man of comprehensive knowledge, unwearying energy, and remarkable insight into the subjects he discussed. His Bibliotheca Chimica was the first of its kind, and though it labours under considerable defects, and is imperfect in execution, it is not without its use even now for the older literature, and is familiar to those concerned with it. There was a reprint of it in the same size and style, Heidelberg, 1665.

I discussed Borel's life and works in a monograph read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1899. It is not yet published.
BOREL (PIERRE). Continued.

BOREL, De Orto et Progressu Chemica Dissertatio, 1668, p. 143.
Morde, De Metallorum Transmutations . . . Rostoc, 1707, p. 113.
König, Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova, 1769, p. 135.
Mordillon, Loci Minus Renovatio, 1669, p. 881.
Hendrich, Dapodie Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 606.
J. M. Faustinus, Philalethes Illustratus, 1706, c. 8 recte (Frankforte Wecdel).
Roth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1757, p. 31.
Stolze, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelehrheit, 1797, p. 190; p. 408.
J. Jacob Leopold Prudorum Bibliotheca metalia-
tum, 1733, p. 30 (gives a list of the Chemical sessions in Borell's Observationes).
Niceron, Mémoires, 1736, xxi, p. 118.
Reuter, Medicinae Cœlestiæ Description, 1749, p. 134.
Chaisson, Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, 1759, ii. p. 403 (lettre B).

Asan, Traité des Maladies des Femmes, 1761, ii. p. 182.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 509.
Eley, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1795, i. p. 418.
Ridel, Geschichete der hohen Chemie, 1785, p. 549.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 665;
1798, ii. p. 204.
Condorcet, Éloge des Académiciens . . . mort depuis l'an 1666 jusqu'au 1795, 1799, i. p. 160.
Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1801, i. p. 482.
195; 1802, ii. p. 93.
Fuchs, Historie, 1805-08, i. p. 187.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, v. p. 76.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, vi. col. 667.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1859, x. p. 93.

BORMES.

Epître a Messieurs Les Savants et Amateurs en Chymie. Pour servir de
Réponse à un article des Éléments d'Histoire-Naturelle & de Chymie de
M. de Fourcroy; suivie de plusieurs Mémoires, sur des opérations nouvelles
& curieuses en Chymie. Par M. le Baron de Bormes. A Bruxelles, et
se trouve à Paris, Chez Hardouin & Gattee, Libraire de S. A. S. Madame la
Duchesse d'Olléans, au Palais-Royal, numéros 13 & 14. M. DCC.LXXXVII.


BORNELLUS (DUNCANUS).

See BURNET (DUNCAN).

BORRI (GIUSEPPE FRANCESCO).

La Chiave del Gabinetto del Cavaliere Giuseppe Francesco Borri Milanese.

Col favore della quale si vedono varie Lettere scientifiche, chimiche, e
curiosissime con varie Istruzioni Politiche, ed altre cose degne di curiosità,
e molti segreti bellissimi. Aggiuntavi una Relazione esatta della sua vita.
In Colonia, Appo Pietro del Martello. M. D.C.LXXXI.


"Though ostensibly published at Cologne, the true place was Geneva. Haller quotes an edition of Colon., 1681, 2 vol., 4°.
Bayle [Art. BORRI, note II] points out that the first book, and one similar to substance to the
"Comité de Gaballe" of the Abbé de Villars, published in 1699, and he leaves those interested to
tell which is the original.
Hendrich is of opinion that this book was
written by some anonymous person, "at Bamber minus favens."

The life of Borri was full of adventure. He was
born at Milan, some say in 1656, others on May
4th, 1655, Oettinger in 1657, of a family for which
he claimed descent from Borrus who is spoken of
by Tacitus. In the Jesuit seminary he was viewed
with admiration for his talents and memory.
After a period of loose living, he, like some others,
turned round, gave up these habits and became
very religious, even claiming that revelations were
accorded him. Having spent some time in Rome, he
returned to Milan and formed a sort or secret
society, of which he was the head, and the members
of which were bound by certain vows. It appears,
however, that he had certain political plans in view,
for when some of his followers had been put in
prison, his schemes were upset and he departed
suddenly from Milan. He was thereupon con-
demned by the Inquisition for a heretic, and he
was burn—in effigy—along with his writings, at
BORRI—BORRICHIUS

BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO). Continued.

Rome, 3 January, 1661. He went to Strassburg, and studied chemistry and medicine, next to Amsterdam, where he seems to have lived in great magnificence—upon his wits; when these were exhausted he departed to Hamburg, and persuaded Queen Christina to expend money upon the great work of the philosophers, and finally reached Copenhagen, where similarly the king was induced to follow her example and with like success.

Borri thought he would now go to Turkey, but on arriving at the frontier of Austria, he was suspected of having a share in the Frangipani conspiracy; and though he was shown to have nothing to do with it, he was not allowed to go without permission from the emperor. It so happened that when his name was mentioned, the Papal Nuncio happened to be present, and claimed Borri as a prisoner of the Inquisition. Borri was accordingly summoned to Vienna, and was delivered to the Pope on condition that his life was spared. He was condemned to imprisonment for life, and was immured in the prison of the Inquisition; but having cured the Duke d'Évreux, after he had been given up by the physicians, he was transferred to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he was allowed more freedom, and pursued his studies in chemistry.

He died in the castle, 20 August, 1665.

Borrichius, De Ortu et Progressu Ciechemie Dissertatio, 1668, p. 144.
König, Bibliotheca vetus et nova, 1679, p. 144.
Mercelin, Lindensis renovata, 1688, p. 289.
Handendorf, Fundamenta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 800.
Paschalis, De Novis Inveni... Tractatus, 1700, p. 89.
Borrichius, Dissertatio, 1714, ii. p. 72 (De Natum ducendi).
Menghini, 1715, iii. p. 148.
Pajot, Dictionaire, 1732, i. p. 45.
Die Edelsteinen Jungfer Alkymia, 1730, p. 265.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1730, i. 1-448.
Morish, Polyhistor, 1733, i. p. 706; ii. pp. 306, 442, 444.
Langlef Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, ii. p. 192.
Haller, Bibliothecus Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 597.

If the stories told about him be true, he was a notably successful surgeon; and as for his chemistry Borrichius calls him "celeberrimus experimentis chemicis" in his Dissertationes. But elsewhere he goes far beyond that, and says that if he was later in time than Caneparius and Sala and other Italians, he was far before them in "in the exhalation capacity of his great genius, the Phrenix of Nature, and the glory not only of his own nasty but of Europe." Of which, if only a percentage be correct, he must have displayed qualities to Borrichius which do not appear in his writings or in the biography which has reached us.

Besides the Chaise he wrote a paper De vini generatione in acetum, dietrio experimentali, in Galeriia de Minervus, ii. p. 25; Epistola duo ad Thomam Borrichium de ortu erudirii et sua medicis; neces de artificiis acutorum hominis verticale, Copenhagenae, 1669, 49., on the latter of which see Paschalis.

And there is another, Gentis Burarrum Notitia, Strasburgi, 1660, 49., which, however, may not be by him. By Bruun another work, which I have not seen, is mentioned, Hippocrates chymicus seu chimia Hippocrasica spectabilis 5 in R. J. Burro recognita et ... Oleo Borrichio dedicata, ... Coloniae, 1769, 89.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1759, i. col. 1450.
Manassechii, Gli Scrittori d'Italia, 1762, ii. iii. p. 1790 (and references).
Eloy, Dictionaire Historique de la Médecine, 1758, i. p. 417.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medica Practica, 1773, iii. p. 251.
Adelung, Geschichte der menschlichen Naturheil, 1774, i. p. 77.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der Mährischen Chymie, 1784, i. p. 279.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, ii. pp. 111-119.
Fuchs, Reportium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-68, iii. p. 191.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1819, iv. p. 403.
Hoefer, Historia de la Chymie, 1843, ii. p. 320; 1850, ii. p. 322.
Gottinger, Moniteur der Degen, Leipzig, 1856, p. 111.
C. V. Bricker, Dext Biographia Lexion, 1888, ii. p. 543 (article by Chr. Bruun).

BORRICHIUS (OLAIUS).

Hermetis, Aegyriam, et Chemicorum Sapientia ab Hermanni Comungi animadversionibus vindicata per Olau Borrichium.


Folding plate of retorts from a Greek alchemical MS., p. 156.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the folding-plate at p. 156, and the dedication.

There were apparently two issues of this book, for I have seen other copies without the dedication and the plate.
Borrchiusius (Olaus). Continuand.

Olai Borrhchii Metallische Prober-Kunst deutlich und kurzt beschrieben. 
Verteutsch durch Georgium Kus. 

3°. 74 (misnumbered for 73).

Olai Borrhchii Conspsectus Scriptorum Chemicorum Illustriorum, Libellus
Posthumnus cui præ fixa Historia Vitæ Ipsius ab Ipso Conscripta. 
Havniæ, 
Sumptibus Samuelis Garmanini Bibliopi: Anno MDCXCVII.


Olaus or Ole Berch, better known as Olaus Borrchius, was born at Berch, Ripen or Rynge, in 
Jutland, in 1604; went to school at Rynge, and in 1644 to the University at Copenhagen. 
He traveled for six years, and was appointed to the 
professorship of Botany and Chemistry at 
Copenhagen in 1660. He was a man of great 
accomplishments and learning, a poet, critic, philo-
sopher, chemist, botanist, physician—a polymath.

Erasmus Pauli f. Vindelinius, Regia Academia 
Hunaudiis in Regibus . . . Professorum usui 
repraesentans, Haemus, 1665, p. 431 (merely a note).

Albertus Bortholinus, De Scriptis Domorum liter 
scientiarum, 1660, p. 111.

Thomas Bartholinus, De Medicina Divinam 
Domestic Dissertations X., Histon, 1666; Dissert. 
II. p. 42.

Merklin, Litterarum renovatus, 1685, p. 848.

Corning, in Universum Artum Medicum . . . 

Acta Eruditorum, Lippa, 1697, xvi. p. 179. (A 
notice of the Conspectus.)

Hendric, Pandecta Braundunugius, 1599, p. 
565. 

Vitae selecta quasdam eruditorum quorum a 
ilustrum Virorum, Vranhovien, 1721, pp. 276-94 
(auto-biographical sketch edited by Fredric Rosicardi).

Paulus Vindelinius, "Onioris Furehriz in erema 
sum, . . . Olai Borrhchii . . . publici dieci d. 111, 
Novemb. an. MDCCX." Prefixed to Olai Borrhchii 
Dissertations ut eumini Academici, ed. 
Severinus Lintropus, Havniæ, 1715.

Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1797, p. 32.

Bayle, Dictionnaire historique, 1736, i. 618.

Manger, Bibliotheca scriptorium medicorum, 
1731, i. p. 371-439 (review of his work).

Stello, Anspicacur der Medicinischen 
Gelberth, 1701, pp. 239, 260, 300, 603, 694.

Nijenbra, Memoires, 1720, ii. p. 44-58.

Stello, Anspicacur der Medicinischen 
Gelberth, 1702, pp. 188, 218, 173, 261, 320.

Hennisc, Medicinischen Gelehrten-Lexiscon, 1740, 
p. 323.

Lauget Duroc, Histoire de la Philosophie 
Herediqite, 1740, iii. p. 177.

Moller, Cymbria literata, 1744, i. p. 60; iii. 
pp. 57-72.

He had controversies with Deising and others, 
and especially with Corning as to the age of the 
Hermetic art and the science of the Egyptians. 
His death occurred at Copenhagen, in 1699, after 
great suffering. His works on the history of 
chemistry are still of use. He contributed various 
articles to the "Acta Hafniensia." His portrait 
is prefixed to the fifth part of Roth-Scholts's 
"Bibliothec Chemicæ, 1729-29.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1739, i. 
col. 1260.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 333.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 377.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 393.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 
1774, i. p. 477.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. 
p. 114 (an account of the controversy with Corning).

Bremer, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1791, p. 1. 67.

Betrieb der Geschichte der ätherchem, 1795, 
p. 321-1.

Gimbel, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. pp. 16, 
119 (list of papers); pp. 296, 297, 275 ("Doci-

masticum metalicum," Hafn., 1677, 4°, and the above 
translation).

Hutchinson, Biographie Medicæ, 1799, i. pp. 
120-31.

Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1802, ii. pp. 166, 

Poika, Reptorium, 1805, ii. pp. 151 (Dissertations), 
166, 168, 174, 204.

Biographie Medicæ, Paris, Passowiczca (1800-
25), ii. p. 392 (article by Jourdan).

Descartes, Dictionnaire Historique de la 
Medical, 1831, i. 6. p. 425.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchémicæ, 1832, p. 430.

Bayle & Thibaut, Biographie Medicæ, 1835, i. 
p. 477.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi- 
cales, 1860, x. p. 104.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1869, 
p. 91 & passim.

Latour, Bibliotheca Occursci, Sciences 
Sacrées, 1760, Nos. 121-32.

C. F. Triib, Danic Biographie Lexikon, 1880, 
ii. p. 502-503 (the chemical section by N. M. 
Jorgensen).

De ortu et progressu Chemie Dissertatio.

See Manger (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 1.

The first edition was published: Hafniæ, 1668, 4°, pp. [12] 150 [a].

Conspexus scriptorum chemicorum celebrorum.

See Manger (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 38.
BOULTON (SAMUEL).

Medicina Magica Tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick. Or a Methodical Tractate of Distastical Physick. Containing the general Cures of all infirmities: And of the most radical, fixed, and malignant Diseases belonging, not only to the Body of Man, but to all other Animal and Domestick creatures whatsoever, and that by way of Transplantation. With a Description of a most excellent Cordial out of Gold much to be estimated. Published by Samuel Boulton, Salop.

Ars non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem.
London, Printed by T. C. for N. Brook, at the Angel in Cornhill, 1656.


Title-page imperfect. This is identical with the preceding, except in the date.

Besides the two English editions there is one in Latin, 1655. 8° (With, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1684, 1794). Morhof (Polyhist. 1738, i, p. 728) hints that Maxwell's book on Sympathy has been taken in part from Boulton's. See also ii. pp. 219, 355.

BOYLE (ROBERT).

The Philosophical Works of the Honourable Robert Boyle Esq; Abridged, methodized, and disposed under the General Heads of

| Physics    | Natural-History |
| Statics    | Chemistry, and |
| Pneumatics | Medicine.       |

The whole illustrated with Notes, containing the Improvements made in the several Parts of natural and experimental Knowledge, since his Time. In Three Volumes. By Peter Shaw, M.D. The Second Edition, Corrected.


Michael Faraday's copy with his book-plate and passages marked by him.

Experiments, Notes, &c. about the Mechanical Origine or Production of divers particular Qualities: Among which is inserted a Discourse of the Imperfection of the Chymist's Doctrine of Qualities, Together with some Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alcali and Acidum. By the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; Fellow of the R. Society. London, Printed by E. Flesher, for R. Davis Bookseller in Oxford. 1675.

8°. This volume is not paged continuously, but the different tracts have each a separate title-page and pagination, as follows:

- General title and preface, pp. [6].
- Advertisements relating to the following Treatise, pp. 21 [1 blank].
- Of the Mechanical Origine of Heat and Cold, pp. [a] 105 [1 blank].
- Experiments about the Mechanical Production of Odours, pp. 33 [1 blank].

[These two tracts were translated into French. See securit d'experience].

- Advertisements about the experiments and notes relating to Chymical Qualities, pp. 7 [1 blank].
- Of the Imperfection of the Chymist's doctrine of qualities, pp. 50 [1 blank].
- Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alcali and Acidum, pp. 39 [2 blank].
BOYLE (ROBERT). Continued.

Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical
Origine and Production of Volatility, pp. 56.
Experimental Notes of the Mechanical Origin
or Production of Flatness, pp. 54 (2 blank).
Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical
Origine or Production of Corrosiveness and Cor-

Nova Experimenta Pneumatica Respirationem Spectantia. Authore Roberto
Boyle Nobili Anglo, & Societate Regia. Bononiae, M.DC.LXXV. Sumptibus
Petronij de Ruinettis. Superiorum permisso.

163. Pp. 91 [1 blank, 4].

Pp. 46 [1, 1 blank].

Experiments Nova: Quibus ostenditur, Posse partes Ignis, et Flamme Rever-
Stables Ponderablesque. Vna cum detecta penetrabilitate Vitr. . . .
Bononiae, M.DC.LXXV. . . .

Exercitationes de Atmosphæris Corporum Consistentium; de qua mira Subtili-
tate, determinata natura, et Insigni Vi Effluviorum. . . . Bononiae,
M.DC.LXXV. . . .

Though these tracts have separate title-pieces, signatures and pagination, they are quite uniform, and
obviously form one volume.

Noctilia Aeria, sive nova quaestam Phenomena in Substantia Facile et
Artificiali, Sponte Lucide, productione, observata. Una cum adnexo
Ejusdem Substantia Processu. Amico cuidam, rare agenti, epistolice
communicata. Authore Roberto Boyleo, Nobili Anglo, Regis Societatis Socio.
Ex Anglico in Latinum Sermonem, Traduit J. W. Londini, Typis R. E.
pro B. Tooke Bibliopolis, in Cimiterio Paulino. 1682.


Experiments Nova stagne observata in Glaciolum Noctiliaum facta. Epistolice
amico rare degenti communicata. Quibus adjecturitur Paradoxum Chymicum.

Pp. [72] 82.

Paradoxon chymicum, novis experimentis inimicum. Unde probable et, Principia
Chymiae Transmutari posset; adeo ut non eorum Usu, Alia eam producere quantum
Pp. [5, 1 blank] 79 [1 blank, 2, 1 blank, Errata 1, 1 blank].

These tracts have separate title-pieces and pagination, but the signatures of the
volume run continuously, A to S, in sixes.

The original English was printed at London in 1680. Reviews in the Acta Eruditorum, Lips. 1682.
1. pp. 24-254.

The Sceptical Chymist: or Chymico-Physical Doubts & Paradoxes, touching
the Experiments whereby Vulgar Spagirists are wont to Endeavour to Evasive
their Salt, Sulphur and Mercury, to be the True Principles of Things. To
which in this Edition are subjoven divers Experiments and Notes about the
1680.

BOYLE (ROBERT). Continued.


Experiences curieuses sur les Saveurs et sur les Odeurs.

Sm Recueil d'Experiences, 1679, p. 115.

Specimina Historiae naturalis & experimentalis aequorium mineralium.

SER VALERIUS (NICOLAUS), Tentamina Physico-Chymica, 1639, p. 58.


It is reviewed in the Acta Eruditorum, Lips, 1685, iv. p. 587.

Boyle (1627-1691) has had his life and works discussed from various points of view. See the life by Birch, prefixed to his collected works; that in the Biographie Britannica and that in the Dictionary of National Biography.

His reflected works were published at London, 1744, in five vol. fol., and in 1774, six vol. 4to. An edition in Latin in a series of unnumbered volumes in 12mo., appeared at Geneva without date, but during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The most interesting books however are the separate volumes in 4to or 8vo in which he published originally his discoveries, discussions, speculations, and

Tobias Magirus, Epomymologia Criticorum, 1667, p. 165.


Die Edelgermben Jungfer Alexma, 1730, p. 375.

Macgeot, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1771, l. i. 300, 450, 492.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Gelehrten, 1775, p. 392, 597.

Schober, Medicinalches Gleichbrau-Lexicon, 1750, p. 120.

Biographie Britannica, 1748, l. ii. p. 915; and ed.

Köppen, 1760, ii. p. 493.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gleichbrau-Lexicon, 1759, i. col. 1317.

Boerhaave, A New Method of Chemistry, by Peter Shaw, 1773, i. p. 36.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 517.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, l. i. p. 591.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 382.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Mèdecine, 1778, i. p. 397.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1776, i. p. 24; 1779, iii. 100.

J. B. P. Carrière, Catalogus... de Herbes, 1785, p. 16, Nos. 84, 90.

Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1801-08, 8 vola.

Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1619, Author, 1422.

speculative reflections. Lists of his writings are given by Hendrich, Watt, Pogge, and others. For estimates of his work see J. K. Fischer, Pogge, George Wilson, Erich u. Graber, Allibone, Kopp, Hofer, Thorpe, and other writers on the history of Chemistry and Physics. One of Boyle’s most curious works connected with the present subject is the tract: "Historical account of a Degradation of Gold made by an anti-stilto, a strange chemical narrative," as he correctly terms it. It was published at London in 1658, in 1689, and 1739, and was translated into German.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-23), ii. p. 263 (excellent article by Jordan).


Erich & Graber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1824, xii. p. 196 (article by W. Müller).

Thomson, History of Chemistry, 1831, i. p. 293.

Semmelweis, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 592.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 153.

Bayle & Thiellay, Biographie Médicale, 1852, i. p. 475.


Allibone, Dictionary, 1859, i. p. 256.

George Wilson, Retrato Chimica, 1869, p. 165.

Pogge, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1842, i. col. 267.


Kopp, Die Geschichte der Chemie in der neueren Zeit, 1873, pp. 33-40 & passim.

Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, pp. 189-192.

Pogge, Geschichte der Physik, 1879, p. 466.


Thorpe, Essays in Historical Chemistry, 1894, pp. 1-27; and ed. 1908, p. 2.

BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).

De Alchemia Dialogo II. Quorum prior, Genuinam librori Gebri sententiam, de industria ab authore celatam, & figurato sermone involatum retigit, &
BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).  Continued.


4°. Signatures A-Q in fours [seff 64].

This work appeared originally in Italian, under the title: La Expositio di Gher Philosopo, Venetia, 1544; 1569, in the small square format, then in vogue in Italy. The second dialogue is entitled: "Il Legno della vita," and it is said to have been published at Rome, in 1548, 8°. Of the Expositio editions of Venice, 1521, 1554, are mentioned. M. J. apparently, by the Hamburg edition of 1673, König says that the dialogues were written in that year.


4°. Pp. 147 [1].

Schneider speaks of an edition: Leyden, 1568, 8°. This is probably a mistake.

Joannis Bracceschi Brixiiani De Alchemia, Dialogi Duo nunquam ante hac conjunctione sic editi, correcti, & emaculati, præmituntur Propositiones centum uiginti novem idem argumentum compendiosa brevitate comprobantes.

Ne dubites pro me preitiun persolvere dignum Namq; ad Thessauros ostia pando tibi.

Hamburgi, apud Johannis Naumannum, & Georgium Wolffium. Anno 1673.


[Another Copy.]

Dialogus cui titulus est Lignum vitae in quo etiam Geberi Philosophi expositio succincta contenetur.

See GRATAROLO (OUGLIELMO), Vene alchemiz . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 3.

Dialogus Primus, veram et genuinam librorum Gebri Sententiam explicans.

See GINÆCUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 222.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 565.

Lignum Vitæ, Dialogus Secundus.

See GINÆCUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 332.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1703, i. p. 911.

Gespräch vom Holtz des Lebens.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chimica, 1606, p. 293.

Loci aliquot præcise ex Gebero declarati.

See GRATAROLO (OUGLIELMO), Vene alchemiz . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 242.

CXXX. Grund Sätze des Gieberim Eben Haëns, oder Gebers und Raymundi Lullij zweyter berühmten Philosophorum Schrifften desto besser zu verstehen.

See DERY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifffen, 1723, p. 28.

See DERY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifffen, 1733, p. 28.

In Ioannem Braceschum . . . Animadversion.

See Tauladanus (ROBERTUS).
BRACESCO (GIOVANNI). Continued.

In the tract Lignum Vitæ the author has tried to discover the substance by which the patriarchs prolonged their lives. Köpp says: 'Bracessi was a physician from Crete who in the Brescian district, towards Crema, which is more probable than that he was Prior of the 'regulorum Chartarum of St. Segoud.' Comment of his means a man of curious and varied knowledge, but 'huomo vagos,' by which, judging from his further remarks, he probably means a person brilliant but without steady application. No details are given of his life. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis bibri duo, 1607, p. 215.
Borei, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 51.
König, Bibliotheca Variorum novarum, 1676, p. 290.
Mercelin, Lindenius renovatus, 1688, p. 548.
Cortendo, Libraria Brennania, 1694, Parte II, p. 697.
Hendreich, Pandecte Brandenburgeri, 1699, p. 697.

Lenglet Dubremon, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1748, III. p. 128.
Eppstein, Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, p. 624.
Wiegner, Einleitung zur Altenmgische Scheidekunst, 1788, I. p. 124.
Fitts, Kepharonium, 1806-07, p. 69.
Schindler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 260.
Köpp, Die Alchemie, 1866, II. p. 390.

BRANDAU.

See ERWINUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

BREBIS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

See MEDICUS (CHRISTIAN DE).

Ladragus, Bibliothœch Goutzoff, Sciences Secretes, 1870, No. 132a.

BREMEN.

Pharmacopoea Bremensis.

See Volpi (Thomas).

BRENDEL (ZACHARIAS).


First edition, Jena, 1690. There were others:
Amstel. 1694, 1696; Lugduni Lat., 1691, 18°.

The present edition of 1694 was also issued with the same title but differently arranged, and including besides the name of the printer: Jena, Typis Basili Lobensteina sumptibus Johannis Reiffenbergeri. Anno M. DCC. XL."

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis bibri duo, 1607, p. 490 (edition of 1694).
Borei, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 52.
Mercelin, Lindenius renovatus, 1688, p. 102a (editions of 1690, 1691, 1694, and with Hegiusus, Amst., 1690, 1698).
Witte, Divium Biographiam, 1688, Sig. Min. 2 verso, Ann. 13 July, 1696.
Hendreich, Pandecte Brandenburgeri, 1699, p. 712.
Zemmer, Vitae Professorum... qui in... academia Jenensis... vivorum... Jena, 1711, Classis III (Med.), p. 36.
Roth-Scholta, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 33.

Mungf, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, I. i. p. 490 (copied from Mercelin).
Kestner, Medicinisches Geschicht-Lehrein, 1740, p. 145.
Haller, Bibliotheca Auctiorum, 1774, I. p. 343.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, II. p. 318-9 (Haller has confused the father and son).
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1782, I. p. 456.
Baumert, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1789, p. 13.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, I. pp. 244, 604 (adds Anst. 1672, 8°; Francof. 1680, 4°).

The author was Z. Brendelius, the younger, born at Jena, 1599, M.D., there in 1671, practised at Weimar and other places, and was ultimately professor of medicine at Jena, where he died in 1698, 17th June (July, White).

2
BRENDEL (ZACHARIAS). Continued.

Fuchs, Repertorium, 1606-09, p. 381.
Johannes Glæther, Lebenskunst der Professoren
der Universität Jenae, um 1550 bis 1559, Jenae, 1858, p. 140.

BRENTIUS (ANDREAS).

Vario Philosophorum Sententiae perveniendi ad Lapidem Benedictum
Collectanea.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv, p. 330.

The authors cited are: Albertus Magnus, Raymond
Lullius, Géber, Thomas Aquinas, Paracelsus.

The present tract was originally published with
the following title:
'Farrago Philosophorum: hoc est, Varsi Modi,
Processus & Sententiae Philosophorum, perveniendi
ad Lapidem Philosophicum, nec Benedictum...'
Per Andreae Brentius, D. Rapha. Chambesia
Pulat. pro tempore Medicon ordinatis.
(Anmberg, Typis Michaelis Forsteri. 1659. Anno
MDCXY.)

There was another edition: Anmberg, 1677.

These are three, if not four persons, whom,
under the name of Andrea Brentius or Brentius,
there is a possibility of confusing with one another.

Of the most notable of them, a sketch is given by
Mazzuchelli, who styles him 'Andrea Brentus,
Paduana,' though he mentions also the forms
Brentius and Brentius. He warns his readers,
however, against identifying him with 'Andrea
Albanus Bresiol, ereticus oltramontano,' who is
known by some theological writings, and is certainly
quite different. Brentius flourished in the middle
of the fifteenth century, studied the Humanities
and philosophy, and made translations from
Hippocrates, printed in the fifteenth, and early years of
the sixteenth centuries, for which see Hendrich,
Haller, and Hain. Mazzuchelli enumerates these
translations, and says that the 'Farrago philo-
osophorum,' printed in the Theatrum Chemicum,
is ascribed to him by Mengst, but adds, 'we have
not found any other writer who calls him
the author of the said work.'

Mengst, however, has here only followed his
custom of copying what had been printed fifty
years earlier by Mercellius, who had found it already
by Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medici libri duo,
1572, p. 22.

Bored, Bibliotheca Chminca, 1624, p. 55, 93.
Meredith, Lyapidiana, 1806, p. 40.
Hendrich, Pandecte Brandenb., 1659, p. 743.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chminca, 1757, p. 32.
Hain, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum,
1751, i, l, p. 457.
Lange, Dictionnary Histor., de la Philosophie
Hermétique, 1700, iii, p. 129.
Mazzuchelli, Gli Scrittori d'Italia, 1753, vol. ii,
parte iv, p. 2053.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Pratice, 1775,
I. pp. 62, 65, 66, 81, 84, 93, 389.

BRESCIA.

See Memoria, 1794.

BRETON.

See Le Breton (Charles).
BREVIS Elucidatio Arcani Philosophorum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. 41.
This tract is by Barnaud.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 784.

BREVIS Libellus Minera philosophorum dictus.

See GINACEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 349.

BREVIS Manuductio ad Rubinum Celestem.

See BIRRUS (MARTIN), 1688.
See MANGET (J.J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 686.


This is another copy of the second tract in the Fumigeralissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari, work entitled Cons. et Dissensus Chymicorum de (c.p.).

BRIEF (A) Preparation of the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHEMICA, 1680, p. 271.

BRIEFF-TASCHE.

See UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlorne . . . Philosophische Brieff-Tasche, 1738.

BRIXIA.

See CATALOGUS Medicamentorum.

BROSSE (LA).

See LA BROSSE.

BROTOFFERR (RATYCHS).

§Aut hie aut nasquam. § Elucidarius Major. Oder Erluchterunge vber die Reformation der ganzen weiten Welt, F.C.R. auf ihrer Chymischen Hochzeit, und sonst mit viel andern testimonis Philosophorum, sonderlich in appendice,
BROTOFFER (Radtichs). Continued.
dermassen verbessert, daß beydes materia & preparatio lapidis aurei, deutlich

Raphael.
Omnia sunt absconditá, in abstruso mundi.
Exacte (autem) via honesta est.
O wie glücksalig das Creutz ich acht,
Das vntr der Rosen blüht mit macht

Adest.
Lüneburg, bey den Sternen Buchf. Im Jahr 1617.

Another edition was published at Vienna, 1751.
There is another work by the same author:
"Ethearius chymicus, oder, Erleuchtung und
deutliche Erklärung was die Fama Fastenheits
vom R.C. Ihr Chymische Secreta de lapide Philosophorum, in ihrer Reformation der Welt, mit vertretenden Worten verstanden haben," Gössler, 1616, 1617, 8°. Kopp seems to be of opinion that these
two titles indicate merely two different editions of
the same tract.

Mittel an die . . . Brüderschaft des Ordens des
Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1759, pp. 48-49; 64.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höher Chemie, 1785,
p. 601, 602.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 561.

Elucidarius maior, oder Erleuchtung über die Reformation der ganzen Welt,

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 176.

Elucidarius majoris Appendix. Gründliche Nachricht von der Materia Lapidis
aurei, & modo preparandi.

See BECHER (JOHANN IOACHIM), Chymischer Glückes-Hafen, 1726, p. 175.

BROUCHUISIUS (Daniel).
Secreta Alchimie Magnalia D. Thomae Aquinitis, de Corporibus supercoelestibus,
& quod in rebus inferioribus inveniantur, quoque modo extrahuntur: De
Lapide minerali, animali, & plantali. Item Thesaurus Alchimiae secretissimus;
quem dedit fratri suo Reinaldo.

Accessit et Ioannis De Rupecissa Liber lucis, ac Raymundi Lullij opus
pulcherrimum, quod inscribitur Clavicula & Apertorium in quo omnía que
in opere Alchimiae requiruntur, vernustè declarantur, & sine quo, ut ipse
testatur Lullius, alij sui Libri intelligi nequeunt.

Opuscula studiosis artis secretissimae, ut summè necessaria, ia lectu
incundissimus.

Opera Danielis Brouchuisii artium & Medicinae Doctoris.
Cum Parsatone D. Ioannis Heurnij.

Editio Tertia.

8°. Pp. 77 [1 blank].
An edition, Colonii, 1529, 4to, is mentioned by
Schröder (Geschichte der Alchimie, 1832, p. 139),
and by Kopp (Die Alchimie, 1886, t. 237) from Menget,
Bibliotheca Scriitorum Medicorum, 1731, I.
ix. p. 479.

Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerrei, 1844,
Nov. 2986-2988.
Ludendorf, Bibliothèque Ouver, Sciences Secrètes,
1780, Nov. 1538-39.
Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 387.

All these works are mentioned by Kloss.

Daniel van Broekhuizen, is spoken of as a re-
nowned physician of the sixteenth century, and
that is all that is said of him by Van der Au, Biog-
graphisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1885, II.
iii. p. 156.
BRUCKMANN (FRANZ ERTN). 

4°. Sig. A [=pp. 8]. 
Francisci Ernesti Bruckmanni, D. Epistola Itineraria xlv. Sistens Concreta Salina et Sulphurea Musei Metallici Autoris ad Virum Nobilissimum atque Doctissimum Dominum Dominum Johann. Heinr. Hampe, Medicum Londinensis Celeberrimun. Cum Fig. Æneis. Wolfenbuttele. MDCCXXXV. 


Bruckmann, born 27 Sept., 1697, at Marienhal near Helmstädt, was physician at Braunswick and Wolfenbüttel, assistent of the Collegium Medicum Brunse, and Member of the Berlin Academy. He was received into the Leopoldine Academy, 8 May, 1725, and published numerous works on mineralogy, etc. Among these was a revised edition of Leopold’s Prodrumus Bibliothecae Metallicae, Wolfenbüttel, 1739, 8°, which is a good guide to the literature at that time, and an edition of Marboraeus’ De Lapidibus Practicos Bichridios, Wolfenbüttel, 1740, 4°. (See MARBOREAUS). The Epistola Itineraria in three hundred numbers appeared between 1728-1758. They were afterwards collected in six volumes, with title-pages. A list of those referring to mineralogy, etc., is contained in Leopold’s Prodrumus above mentioned, p. 37. He died 25 March, 1753.

Etof, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1798, I. p. 460. 
Hirzel, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1884, I. p. 594 (article by Max Semonon). 

BRUGNATELLI (LUIGI VICENZO). 

BRUGNATELLI (Luigi Vincenzo).

This work passed through several editions. Luigi Vincenzo Brugnatelli, who has been confused with his son Gaspard (compare the notice in the Nouvelle Biographie Générale and Cetiniger), was born at Pavia in 1712. He studied Medicine and graduated in 1746, but took greatest interest in Chemistry, was assistant to Scopoli and Bruzzi at Pavia, and became professor in 1756. He was a laborious chemist and endeavoured to extend the study of the science in Italy. He inaugurated a number of journals, and tried to make a special nomenclature pass into use in the science. He wrote numerous papers, and was the discoverer of sulfuric acid and sulfur. His treatise on urinary calculi was edited by his son Gaspard, Pavia, 1819, who also wrote a notice of his life and a list of his papers in the Giornale di Piemonte, ed. decade, 1818, i. p. 405. He died in August, 1818.

Descotiers, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 540.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, vii. col. 382.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handworterbuch, 1853, i. col. 310.
Cetiniger, Mémoire des sciences, 1869, p. 131.

BRUMBEY (Carl Christian), Respondens.

Disputatio.

See Bergen (Carl August von), 1742.

BRUMMET (Christoph).

Tractatlein vom Blut der Natur.

See Kunckel von Lowenstern (Johann), V. Curiose Chymische Tractatlein, 1721, p. 489.

This is quite different from a tract of the same name entered under Schwartz (Anonymous von). Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 39) refers to an edition, Wittenberg, 1698, 6°. See BRUMMET (Christoph).

BRUNNER DER WEISHEIT.


BUCH (Das) Amor Proximi.

See AMOR PROXIMI.

In the Beiryng sur Geschichte der ähern Chemie, 1785, p. 680, an edition of Frankfurt, 1786, 8°, is mentioned, "no new work, but an improved edition" of that of 1746. Ladagnis quotes the latter only, Bibliothèque Ossevair, Sciences Sècrètes, 1890, No. 1565.

BUCH (Das) von den Anfängen der Natur und Chymischen Kunst.

See Schroder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, i. ii. p. 237.

Schröder says this anonymous work comes from the same collection as that from which the tract by Ferrarius is taken, namely Comba's Tractatus eliuspet chymici singularis, Geismar, 1657. It is mentioned by Ladagnis, Bibliothèque Ossevair, Sciences Sècrètes, 1890, No. 1565.

BUCH (Das) Chymia, welches beschreibt den Tractat des höchsten weges der Philosophie.

See Tanck (Joachim), Promptuarium Alchymiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 69.

BUCH (Das) der drei Wörter.

See kalid.

BUCH (Das) von der Kunst Chymia eines ungewissen Autors.

See ARTE (De) Chymica Liber incerti autoris.

BUCHOLZ (Wilhelm Heinrich Sebastian).

Ueber die Ersignaphthe.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 205.
BUCHOLZ (WILHELM HEINRICH SEBASTIAN). Continued.

Buchols was born at Bernburg, 23 Dec., 1734, studied pharmacy at Magdeburg, practiced as a pharmacist in various places, and finally at Weimar, where he lived for seven years. During that time he learned chemistry, and having resolved to become a physician, went in 1761 to Jena, where he won his degree in two years. He returned to Weimar, opened a dispensary, practiced medicine, and became the physician of the reigning prince and "Berggraf." In 1769 he was elected a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum. He died at Weimar, 26 Dec., 1799.

Buchols was a learned, diligent, and energetic man, and made many contributions to the literature of medicine, chemistry, and pharmacy. He translated works from English, French, and Italian, and published numerous papers on chemistry, mineralogy, pharmacy, mineral waters, etc., in the journals and the proceedings of societies.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 604.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. pp. 574-578.
Muezel, Das Gebirge Deutschlands, oder Lexikon der jetzt existierenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, Lemgo, 1796, i. pp. 479-481.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, i. p. 353.
Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, p. 333 & 334. (See also Biographia Medicinalis, Paris, Flanquart, 1800-25, iii. p. 33.)
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1859, i. col. 521.

BUDDEUS (JOHANN FRANZ), Fr. Preses.

Q.D.BV. Questionem Politican al Alchimistae sint in Republica tolerandi?


8°. Pp. 146. a plate.

This has been reprinted from Roth-Scholtze's Deutsches Theatrium Chemicum. It is a translation of the preceding thesis.

Historisch- und Politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie.

S. B. B. Roth-Scholze (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrium Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 1.

Buddeus was born at Aukland in Pomerania, 25 June, 1667, showed great ability at an early age, and before he went to the University of Wittenberg in 1685 was already well skilled in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. Having taken the degree of Master in 1689 with great distinction, he was associated to the faculty of Philosophy in 1695, and shortly after went to Jena. In 1694 he became professor of Greek and Latin at Coburg, in 1693 professor of Ethics and Politics at the newly-founded University of Halle, and in 1703 returned to Jena as professor of Theology. He increased the celebrity of that University by his lectures, carried on a large correspondence, received the visits of strangers who desired to meet him, and yet found time to write a great number of works and dissertations. He died 9 November, 1709, at Gotha, of a slight cold which he neglected and which ended in pneumonia.

Bezrag zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1782. P. 333.

Johannes Günsther, Lebensbeschreibung der Professors der Universität Jena seit 1755 bis 1859, Jena, 1859, p. 28.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1859, i. col. 323.

Ludwig, Bibliothécus Oerowurf, Sciences-Schriften, 1871, No. 549.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1884, i. p. 148.
BUCKING (JOHANN JUSTUS), Respondens.
See LINNIUS (PAULUS).

BUONVICINO (BENEDETTO).
Analyse des principales Eaux Minérales de la Savoie Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoin.

De la Pierre Hydrophane du Piémont Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoin.

Buonvicino or Bonvoin was a doctor of Medicine, in practice at Turin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He engaged in the analysis and examination of minerals, and the results of his work were published in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1785.

BURGRADT (JOHANN ERNST).
See CLAUDIUS (BALDINUS).

Burgard wrote a number of alchemical books:—
Alexipharmaca.
De electro Philosophorum magico physis.

Biolyckium, & curn Morborum magnetica ex Paracelsi Manna, Francisci, 1671, 8°.
Achilles redivivus, Amstelod., 1619, 8°.
Biolubis de Oleis.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, l. pp. 903, 549.
Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsica, 1894, pp. 495, 549, 544 (for the "Biolyckium"); 594 (for Claudius' work).

BURGRADT (JOHANN PHILIP).
De doctis & nobilibus Empiricis, Vorrede.

See KUNCKEL VON LÜVENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiosis Chymische Tractatien. 1721.

J. P. Burgradv, the elder, was born at Darmstadt, 19 Feb., 1675. He studied medicine at Giessen, and the University of Leyden, and practiced with success in Darmstadt, and in Switzerland. He died in 1755.

Buchner, Academiae ... Naturae Curiosiorum, Historia, 1733, p. 509, N. 316.
Hall, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1779, ii. p. 265 (refers to Burgradv the younger, speaks of him as an old friend, and the Lexicon Medicinae as a work containing 'a vast store of knowledge not found beyond Berlin').
Hall, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 374 (He ascribes the Biolyckium to J. P. Burgradv).
Hall, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 126 (Burgradv's Grandfather was a physician in Hanover; 1782, ii. p. 76).

He died in 1755. He was the author of a good many works, some of them of considerable magnitude. The present volume is not mentioned under their names, but as far as dates, etc., are concerned, it might be by either: in the case of the younger man it would be a very early production, in the case of the elder it would belong to his mature period.

Presumably it was Burgradv, the younger, who was received into the Leopoldine Academy, 23 June, 1741. Had it been the elder, Buchner would have probably recorded the death of his name in 1755.

Hall, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1768, iv. p. 307 (refers to the elder).
Reuss, Regimini Commentationum, 'Chemistia,' 1740, p. 167 (quotes only Burgradv the younger).
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, ii. col. 366 (also quotes only Burgradv the younger).
BURGHART (GOTTFRIED HENRICI).


Bey Johann Jacob Korn. 1736.

※. Pp. [6] [0] 409 [160]. Title red and black. 6 plates.

BURGhart was born in 1704 at Reichenbach. He was sent at the age of 20 to an apothecary in Friedland for chemical manipulation, studied medicine, graduated in 1720 at Frankfurt on the Oder, and travelled a great deal. He practiced in Breslau, wrote papers on medical and surgical topics, and afterwards in 1743 was a teacher of mathematics and physics at the Royal College of Brieg.


BAUMER, 'Bibliotheca Chirurgica', 1780, p. 112.

Gneis, 'Geschichte der Chemie', 1795, ii, pp. 365, 370, 485, 595, 773, 775: 1799, iii, p. 10. appeared the present work, and subsequent editions of it enumerated are: 1747; 1754; with additions, 1754; with additions by J. C. Wrigge, 1760. In 1756 he began a collection of scientific and medical observations entitled 'Medicorum Silexiarum nuptae', which was continued to 1794, in eight parts, and contains papers on mineral waters, salts, etc., etc. He also published observations on Seigneo salt, Breslau, 1749. He seems to have had some belief in transmutation. He died at Breslau in 1776.


BURGHEIM (JACOB).

Disputatio Medica de pernicioso Paracelsistarum Hoplochriamate.

See 'Theatr. Symphaticum', 1665, p. 624.

Haller quotes a dissertation, 'de feminis ex maximum suppessione turboli', Ald. 1664, 4°, by Jac. Burre, possibly the same person. 'Bibliotheca Medicina pratica', 1779, iii, p. 154.

BURLMAN (CHARLES).

The Lives of those Eminent Antiquaries Elias Ashmole, Esquire, and Mr. William Lilly, written by themselves; containing, first, William Lilly's History of his Life and Times, with Notes, by Mr. Ashmole: Secondly, Lilly's Life and Death of Charles the First: And Lastly, the Life of Elias Ashmole, Esquire. By Way of Diary. With several occasional Letters, By Charles Burman, Esquire. London: Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent Garden. MDCCCLXXIV.


Ashmole's diary contained in this volume was published in 1717 (B. M. 615, a 11); Lilly's in 1714, with notes and continuation by Ashmole (B. M. 1441, a 16), and other editions followed.
BURNET (DUNCAN).


[Tractat von Zubereitung vnd rechtem Gebrauch der Chymischen Medicamenten.]

Burrhus (Josephus Franciscus).

See Borri (Giosefpe Francesco).
C. (C.), L., i.e. Conrad Cunrath, Lipsensis.  
See KURNATH (CONRAD).

C. (E.), D.M.  
Ueber allgemeine Arzneien.  
See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 291.  
I assume that the author's initials are E. C., and that D. M. denote Doctor Medecina.

C. G. H.  
See H. (C. G.).

C. (H. d.).  
Wahrhaftiger und in der Natur gegründeter Bericht von der Generation und Regeneration der Metallen zu dem $\frac{1}{2}$ nach dem truckenen Weg, auf Danielis Georgii Morhofoo Epistel an Joelem Langelottum, durch H. d. C. MDCCXVI.  
See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 331.

C. (J.), Chymierastes.  
Das Geheimnis der hermetischen Philosophie. [Sendbrief an] Den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie.  
See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gärlein, 1747, p. 80.

C. (J. E.).  
See ERCKER (LAZARUS), 1736.

C. (L.), i.e. Combach (Ludwig).  
See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, i. ii. p. 159.

C. (P.).  
Georg Phaedreonis . . . Arcana.  
See TENTZEL (ANDREAS), Chymisch-Spagyrische Artzney-Kunst, 1736.

C. (R. H.).  
See HOLLANDUS (ISAAC), Curieuse und rare Chymische Operationes, 1714.
C. V. M. V. S.

See Practica Leonis Viridis, 1619.

C. (W.), i.e. Cooper (William).

See Philaletha (Kyranèus), Secrets Revealed, 1669.

[Text continues]

Aurifonina Chymica, 1680.
Collectanea Chymica, 1684.
Gebler’s Works, 1680.
Wm. Simpson, Zymologia Physica [1670].

The Catalogue was issued by itself in a thin pamphlet in 1675, not paginated, and it appeared also along with the Philosophical Epitaph of 1673. It consists of English books only, and it may contain some five or six hundred entries on a rough calculation.

Besides it, Cooper issued other lists, appended to his various publications, and as these appeared at later dates, they sometimes contain books which could not be in the original Catalogue. To do justice, therefore, to Cooper’s knowledge of the literature one must include these lists as supplemental to the Catalogue. Making necessary allowances for the period, the Catalogue is very well done, and is an advance in detail and precise information on Borel’s Bibliotheca.

CABÆUS (Nicolaus).

See cabæus (nicolaus).

CABALA Chymica.

See Kieser (Franz), 1605.

See Grasshoff (Johann), Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi, 1687, p. 117.

See Grasshoff (Johann), Philosophia Salomonis, 1753, p. 102.

This tract with its illustration is included of course in the reprint of Grasshoff’s book by Magset and in the Theodorus Chemicus.

A work containing Cabala Chymica ab Awnaya quodam compilata, Hamburgi, 1684, 8°, is mentioned in the Bayringer, 1715, p. 636, but I do not know whether it has any connection with the above or not. Lenglet Du Fresnoy (Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1750, iii. p. 343) speaks of Cabala Chymica, Hamburgi, 1680, 8°. It may be an earlier edition, but I have no means of deciding the question. Borrichius, who also quotes the 1680 edition (Conspicua Scrittorum Chemicorum, 1677, p. 45, No. 1231), says it is more useful for advanced students than for beginners.


CABALA. Continued.

Warheit, durch diese beyligende Figuren, erklärt, vnd an Tag gegeben.


Kopp quotes as the first edition, one of Augsburg, 1625, and an edition with a Latin title, 1616, which was reprinted with the author's name at Leipzig in 1704, and at Augsburg in 1704 and 1714. In the Overweg Catalogue there is a German edition, Leipzig, 1704. Besides the present two editions of 1615 and 1653, there is a third, Augsburg, 1650, small 4°. I have not seen a Latin version.

Kopp assigns the book to Michelspacher himself. His name appears on the first plate as the printer, but it seems also to be contained in a monogram on the same plate, and it is to this possibility that allusion is made in the title. The dedicatory epistle to Dr. Johann Remmel of Ulm is signed by Stefan Michelspacher from the Tyrol, in course of which he states that the author's name is indicated in a symbohalical way in the tract. In the successive editions the date at the end of this epistle is altered to suit the year of publication, so that we get the years 1615, 1660, and 1660 as those in which Michelspacher wrote the letier. If the plates are identical in three editions I have seen, but each impression is worse than the one before it.

If the above be correct, then the editor or author is probably identical with Stephanus Michelspacher, a physician from the Tyrol, author of an anatomical work called Pinax microcosmographicus, s. l. 1615, 4°, with plates, quoted by Van der Linden, Mercula, Maugat, and Keiser.

Fichtt says briefly that the plates contain the whole operations, "to the skilful eye they are ravishing; but to the ignorant only 'Bohemian villages'."

Bord writes the putative author's name Stephanus Michel Spachereus, Tirolenensis, and quotes the 1616 edition, but all the other authorities, including the owner of the name himself, spell it Michelspacher.

The only edition mentioned by Gmelin is that dated: August. Vindel., 1654, 4°.

Johör, Allgemeines Galberien-Lexicon, 1751, iii. 521.

Fischel, Prolog-Stirn. 1753. Th. 2. p. 60.


Ludanu, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences, Secrets, 1770. No. 1390.


CABEUS (NICOLAUS).


There is an edition: Colon., 1659, folio, of which there is a copy in the British Museum.

Cabeus was born at Ferrara in 1585, at the age of 17 joined the Order of the Jesuits, was professor of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics at Pavia, became a preacher in several places in Italy, went to Genoa as teacher of Mathematics and died there 30 June, 1650. He wrote also a commentary on the 'Meteorologica' of Aristotle.


Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Ana 1 verso, 30 June, 1650.

Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1737, pp. 25-45.


Johör, Allgemeines Galberien-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1352.

The present work was long subsequent to Gilbert's, whose views on certain points he criticizes and tries to systematize. He was the first to notice electrical repulsion.

For the early history of magnetism the most important work is the privately printed volume of notes by Prof. Sylvanus F. Thompson, issued with the English translation of the work De Magnete of Dr. William Gilbert of Colchester, 1601, small fol.

Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1809. ii. p. 244.

Backer, Bibliothèque des Erivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, Liège, 1853, 3e Série, p. 199 (says he was born in 1603).
CAESAR (Theophilus).


The preface is dated 1597, which points to an earlier edition: Kopp mentions one of 1595, and adds that the book was often reprinted, but says nothing of the author. It is in two parts. The first (pp. 14-83) is a translation of the dialogue, De transmutatione metallorum scribito Moribus (p. v.), translated by Roberto Castrensi; the second (pp. 84-116) is an anonymous dialogue, "von der Kunst Alchimisterw," between Chrysophilus and Theophrastus. On p. 86 is a woodcut of a walled city, with the appearance of a battle going on in the clouds above it; a common enough medieval portent or vision.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1757, i. p. 479.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 322.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 353.

CAJETANO (Domenico Manuel).
See KLETENBERG (Johann Hektor von).

CALCINATIO Metallorum.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 559.

CALID.
See KALID.

CAMERARIUS (Elis). What is the text asking for?

I. Spirituum animalium statum naturalem, et P.N. occasione experimenti Bello-Bohniani.

II. Spiritum D. Boylei funamtem obviaque circa ipsum phenomenae.

III. Usum et absum potum Thee et Caffe in his regionibus.

Prælatio quædam de Nuckianis Mercurij injectionibus continet. Tubingen.

Impensis Philiberti Brunni. Typis Joh. Conradi Reissi. Anno MDCXCV.

9°. The tracts have separate signatures and pagination: title, dedication, preface, and verses, pp. [16]; Tract I, pp. 68; Tract II, pp. 48; Tract III, pp. 6a. Tracts II and III have been transposed in the binding.

Camerarius, born 17 Feb., 1673 (1672), at Tübingen, belonged to a family in which the art of healing was hereditary. He became a distinguished professor at Tübingen, physician and counsellor of the Duke of Wurttemberg, a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum from 1759, and was the author of numerous medical treatises and dissertations. In Tübingen he made experiments with ammonium sulphide, which he calls the "fuming spirit of Boyle," though it was in reality known to if not discovered by Bungius. Albrecht von Haller was one of his students, as he himself tells us. Camerarius died 6 (8) Feb., 1734, at Tübingen.
Camerarius (Elias). Continued.

See the following for other members of the family, for Camerarius’ own life, and for his works and dissertations:

Manger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medici, 1771, i. ii. pp. 7-23 (contains reviews of his works and a reprint of his funeral oration by the then Rector).

Jacob Leopold Prodomus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1739, p. 40 (refers to his “Dissertationes Chimicæ” in Gubor., 1712, 1713, etc.).


Döbereiner, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1793, i. vol. 1891.


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 738; 1777, ii. p. 709.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 330.
Erdmann, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1778, l. p. 515.
698, 705.

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke, iii. p. 313 (an excellent list of his dissertations).

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1817, iv. p. 466.
Deissmann, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1891, l. ii. p. 560.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicales, 1855, ii. p. 777.

Boullenger, Voult, Jacob de, sub signo sancti Ludovici, propé sancti Yues. M.D.C.XXXXVI. Cum Priviligio Regis.


Campanella was born at Stilo in Calabria, 5 Sept. 1568, became a Dominican, and was much fame as a disputant. He had great learning, a powerful memory, and a lively imagination, and strove to start so many new notions in Philosophy and Medicine that he was accused of magic, atheism, and even treason, was imprisoned in Naples in 1599, and continued there for five and twenty years, besides being occasionally subjected to torture. He was liberated by Urban VIII. in 1626, went to France in 1634, received a pension, and died at Paris, 24th May, 1639. His writings were voluminous, many of them

Joh. Valentin Andreas, Mythologia Christiana, 1649, p. 10.


Crasso, Elogii & Humani Literati, Venetia, 1668, ii. pp. 243-245, with a portrait.

Toppi, Bibliotheca Neapolitana et Apparato ad haec Humanis Illustri in letture di Napoli, 1678, p. 993.

were printed, but a large number exist or existed only in manuscript.

The present work is dedicated to Cardinal Richelieu. It does not deal with Alchemy, but describes a kind of cosmology or speculative physics, in course of which he tries to prove that everything is possessed of feeling. He discusses the senses, the intellect, the soul, immortality, physiognomy, anima mundi, the external world, sympathy and antipathy, magic.

First edited by Tobias Adami, it appeared at Frankfurt, 1600, 4°, with a fine engraved title-page. Another notable work of his is the 'Civilis Solis,' the description of an ideal State.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Oodra, Ann. 1639.
Foppo-Blouin, Cassasia Celebrium Ansterr., 1710, p. 584.
Quett & Eichard, Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum, 1721, ii. pp. 505-531.
CAMPANELLA (THOMAS). Continued.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Gelehrten, 1777, pp. 408, 545; 1786, pp. 321, 429, 597, 777-782; and Sartine, pp. 131, 179, 286.
Neuritt, Memoriae, 1799, viii, pp. 67-86; 1871, xi, p. 286.
Morhof, Polyhistor, 1730, ii, p. 247, 82.
Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrte-Lexicon, 1780, p. 293.
Arnold, Kirchen- und Kaiser-Historic, 1781, Th. iii, c. viii, § 27 (T. ii, p. 496).
Vogt, Catalogus: ... Librarum rariorum, Ed. tert. 1787, p. 185.
Cassini, Nouveaux Dictionnaire historique, 1790, Leder C, p. 64.
Freytag, Additae litteraria, 1790, p. 195.
Haüer, Bibliotheca Academica, 1774, i, p. 344.

Kley, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médicine, 1778, i, p. 520.
Tiedemann, Ged der Spekulativen Philosophie, 1786, v, p. 526.
Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1801, i, p. 38.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i (authors), 1877, vi.
Riener & Sieber, Lebens und Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Physiker, vi, Heft, Stuttbach, 1866.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv, p. 106.
Deceserans, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1831, l, ii, p. 640.
Süskind, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1855, III, pp. 348-356.
Pietzer, Geschichte der christlichen Religionsphilosophie seit der Reformation, 1886, i, p. 755; and in the English translation, 1887, p. 217.
Moris Carriere, Die philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit, 1887, 2nd Aufl. 2nd Theil, pp. 215-262.

CAMPESIUS (JOANNES ANTONIUS).
Directorium Summarum Medicinae, ad administrandum divinam Medicinam seu Lapidem Philosophorum in segrindinum cura.
See ULDAD (PHILIP), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, pp. 197-230.

The author is just mentioned by Jöcher (Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1730, i, col. 1909), but nothing is added to the bare fact that he lived in the 17th century, and wrote the above book. His text is not quoted by Haller or Langenius, and consequently it does not appear in Gmelin and Scheiner.
It was known to Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 55.

CAMPI (DAVID DE PLANUS).
See PLANUS CAMPI (DAVID DE).

Symbol. Philosophic.
Prece, lectione, meditatione & labore.
Franckfurt am Main, verlegts Christian Hermendorff, M DC LXXX.
17th. Erster Theill, pp. 1-52; Anderer Theill, pp. 53-245. Register, pp. [15]. The second part has a short title, included in the pagination.
As the Phoenix was an alchemical symbol, the name occurs repeatedly in the literature. See special Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1885, ii, p. 381. Besides the present edition there is another, Leipzig, 1717, 8°, enumerated in the Repraz zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1885, p. 524, but there is no mention of the author.

CANEPARIUS (PETRUS MARIA).
De Atanentis cuiuscunque generis. Optus sané novum hactenus à nemine promulgatum in sex Descriptions digestum. Auctore Petro Maria Canepario
CANEPARIUS—CAPICIUS

CANEPARIUS (PETRUS MARIA). Continued.


He is named P. Antonius Caneparius by Arisius, who also says that he flourished in 1569, which seems too early. He was born at Cremona, was professor of Medicine at Venice, and published his book de Alimentis. It is not very well arranged or written, but it contains a number of observations on Chemistry and Medicine. Rudolf says the first edition was published at Venice in 1568 and afterwards at London in 1618. I have not seen these editions. It was reprinted at Venice in 1609, at London in 1623 and 1680, and at Rotterdam in 1718. Fuchs cites one of Rotterdam, 1711, 4°.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1634, p. 55.

Morcklin, Litterarvm resorum, 1686, p. 898.

Cozen, In Universaliis Artus Medicinæ... Introductio, 1697, p. 288 (Addit. Schwammerl).

Arisius, Cremensi Litera, 1903, ii. p. 292.

Johann Heinrich Rudolf, Elementa Alchymicolæ, 1712, 4°; in Roth-Scholtz, Deutschen Theatrum Chemicum, 1759, ii. p. 333.

Fabricius, Bibliographia Antiquaria, Hamb., 1726, p. 697; or, Hamb. 1750, p. 965.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 96.

CANONES.

Canones.

See PHILOSOPHISCHE REGELN oder Canones.

Canones decerni.

See CLAVES (GASTON DR).

Quinquaginta septem Canones de Opere Physico.

See PENOTUS (BERNARD G.).

In Theatrum Chemicum, 1656, ii. p. 153.

CANTHIER.

See JURAI (ANTAL).

CAPELLO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA).


This book contains a short sketch of the history of pharmacy in Venice, and dissertations on the purple of the Ancients and Moderns, and certain other pharmaceutical subjects.

CAPICIUS (SCIPIO).

De principiis rerum poëma.

See CONTARENI (GASPARE), De elementis... Libri quinque, 1548.

Capicius or Capitius or Capelius, or Capic, called Galcha, came from an ancient Neapolitan family, and was distinguished by his Latin poems, and by a work on the Magnificacy of the kingdom of Naples compared with that of Rome. The present poem was first printed by Aldus at Venice in 1546; one edition appeared at Paris, 1548, 8°, and another at Frankfurt in 1641. In it he deduces all things from air.
CAPRERIUS (ALEXANDER).

See CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

CAPUT de Sele Alchali.

See GRATARIOLO (G.), Verre Alchemie ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 253.


CARAMUELUS (ASPASIU).

See SCHOTT (CASPAR).

CARANTA (IAGO).

Iacobi Carantae Cuneatis Doctoris Philosophi, & Medicin Decadum Medico-
physicarum Liber Primus De Natura Auri Arte Facti, & num sit Pharmacum
cordile. Rerum varietate, nec passim obuiorum, obiter, vel omnino
pretermisitorum explicatone Philosophis, & Medicis gratum, & necessarium
opus. Ad Sereniss. Principem Subalpinorum. Sauliani, Apud Christo-
phorum Strabellam. 1623. Superiorum permissu.


Book II., which gives an account of a case of
hydrophobia, is referred to by Haller, but the
author of the besting opines that it is not a topic
an artist would like.

There was an early edition of the present work,
according to Leopold, Sevill. 1613, 4°.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1656, p. 56; 1656,
p. 53.

Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica,
1735, p. 41.

Langlet Dubrennoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermesique, 1792, ii. p. 131.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1790, i.
col. 1689.

The present work is mentioned quite fully by
Borel, by Langlet Dubrennoy, and by Gmelin.

Jöcher prefers to call him Caranzen, and quotes
the present collection of tracts.

CARAVANTA HISPANUS.

Practica.

See GRATARIOLO (G.), Verre Alchemie ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 254.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 188.

Nicolas Antonio calls him Caravantes, and styles him Anonymus, Bibliotheca Hispiana Nova,

CARDANO (GIROLAMO).

Hieronymi Cardani Mediolanensis Medici De Rerum Varietate Libri xvii.
Adiectus est caputum, rerum & sententiarum notatu dignissimorum Index.
Cum Cesaree Maiestatis gratia & priuligio. Neq; deest illud Christianissimi
Galliarum regis, ut uesta pagina indicat. Basileae, Anno M.D.LVII.

Some MS. notes. Vignette of Cardan, aged 69, dated 1553, on the title-page.

Calephos. — Basileae, per Henricum Petri, Anno M.D.LVII.

This treatise is reprinted in the third volume of Cardan's Collected Works, to vols., Lugd. 1665,
CARDANO

CARDANO (GIROLAMO). Continued.


Folio, in sixes. Pp. [99, 2 blank] decessvii. [2]. Title red and black: Medallion portrait of Cardano, aged 49, on the reverse and small woodcuts in the text. The last leaf, not numbered, contains the colophon: Getruckt zu Basel, durch Sebastianum Henricpetri, im Jar nach der gestreichen Geburt Jesu Christi, M.D.XCI., and on the reverse the printer's device: a hand from a cloud striking with a broad-bladed hammer on the top of a flinting rock.

The present translation contains the whole of the De Varitute preceding, and also (pp. deexvii.-
cend) an abstract of the more important matters in the 21 books of the De Subtilitate. This latter was printed in 1550, passed through many editions, was translated into French and is contained in the third volume of Cardan's works.

This German translation, according to Tailer, was printed at Basel, 1550, 1592, 1587, all in folio.

Cardan was born at Pavia, 24 September, 1501, passed his childhood and youth in neglect and the harshest treatment, and as a consequence in bad health. When he was nineteen years of age he studied arithmetic and algebra at Pavia, in 1524 began medicine at Padua and graduated in 1526. The College of Physicians at Milan would not admit him a member, and though he struggled hard to make a living by teaching, by practice and by writing, he sunk gradually into absolute poverty. At last in 1539 he gained admission to the College, and in 1543 was appointed to the chair of Medicine in Pavia University. In 1544 he published his treatise on Algebra, which was an important contribution to the science. By 1546 his fortunes began to take a turn for the better; he received a better salary from his chair, and he continued to write books, when in 1553 came the invitation to him to give his opinion on the illness of Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews. This ultimately involved a visit to Scotland and a residence here for some little time, during which he made a great improvement on the Archbishop's health—but he refused an invitation to settle here. At this time Scaliger (p.o.) published his criticism of Cardan's work De Subtilitate, but in the opinion of their contemporaries, they were unequally matched, and the superiority lay with Cardan, who was greatly his superior in scientific knowledge.

In 1560 the great affliction of his life fell upon him. His eldest son Giambattista was seized on a charge of poisoning his own wife—he admitted the crime, and though his father did all he could to secure a mitigations of the sentence, he was executed on 7 April, 1560. From this catastrophe Cardan never recovered. In 1566 he resigned his chair at Pavia and went to Bologna, and after a good many difficulties accepted a post there as teacher. He endured much trouble, was imprisoned, and though he was at last liberated, he was forbidden to teach or to write. He went afterwards to Rome, and there his death occurred on 20 Sept., 1576, and he was finally interred at Milan beside his father.

Cardan was a scholar, philosopher, physician, mathematician, astrologer, gambler. He was also a voluminous writer; his works fill 30 folio volumes, in the edition printed at Lyons in 1665. Though he refers in the work De Subtilitate to chemical topics, he was not a chemist or alchemist, and he has not left any special book on the subject.

Naudé, Apologia pour les Grands Personnages... de Magie, 1626, p. 343 sqq.
Tomasini, illustrium virorum insigniae, iambos exornate, Pavia, 1630, p. 55 (with a portrait).
CARDANO (GIROLAMO). Continued.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1557, p. 205.
Ghimisi, Testa tolomoi Letterari, 1581, p. 115.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 50.
Cassio, Eligii & Hieromini Letterari, Venetia, 1565, ii, pp. 27-31 (with a portrait).
Sanli, Parker, Disputatio de Deo et praeventia divinae, 1578, p. 68.
Herold, Lexicon Renovatum, 1606, pp. 413-19.
Costai, In Universa Artem Medicinam... Introductio, 1687, pp. 45, 238.
Magirus, Epigraphiae Criticae, 1689, p. 181.
Fischer, Theatrium virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, ii, 1727, p. 97.
Pascualis, De Natura Insectis Tractatus, 1700, pp. 305-50, 731.
Fouquet, Bontemps, Centuria Celebrarum Auctorum, 1720, p. 641.
Jo. Fabricius, Historia Bibliotheca Fabriciana Pars II., 1754, p. 275.
Furlo, Historia Gennanai Petronii, 1756, ii, p. 208, No. cxviii.
Sclaud, Anleitung zur Historie der Gebärde, 1757, pp. 400, 423-47, 498, 505, 738; 1758, pp. 410, 579-73, 645-46, 710, 738; and Zschir, 1758, pp. 185, 244, 245.
Bayle, Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1729, ii, pp. 21-50.
Buddendick, Fragmente historico-theologica, 1730, i, pp. 348, 353.
Magini, Historia Bibliothecam Medicorum, 1731, i, ii, p. 33.
Niceron, Memoires, 1731, xiv, pp. 233-255; 1732, xx, p. 76.
Sclaud, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gebärden, 1731, pp. 147-29, 279, 345.
Jacop Leopoldo Fossombrone Bibliotheca Metallica, 1732, p. 47.
Method., Polygraph, 1733, ii, p. 159 (C. & Scaliger); ii, p. 109 (notice of his life); ii, p. 240 (his familiar Genius), etc.
Kestner, Medicinische Gedichte-Lexicon, 1740, l, p. 77.
Vogt, Catalogus librorum rariorum, 1749, p. 171.
Boerrhove, Methodus Studii Medic, 1751, l, p. 121, ii, p. 602.
Freytag, Abhastros Literarum, 1752, l, p. 43.
Eloey, Dictionnaire historique et la Medicine, 1752, l, p. 238; 1753, i, p. 228.
Clément, Bibliothèque Curieuse, 1756, vi, pp. 265-86.
Monteuau, Histoire des Mathematiques, 1758, l, p. 481.

CARDINALUS (JOHANN HESKES). Magnalia Medico-Chymica, Oder die höchste Artzney- und Feuerkünstige Geheimnisse, wie demlich mit dem Circulato majori & minori oder dem Universal aceto mercuriali, und spiriti vini tartarisato die herrlichsten

Portai, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, i, p. 543.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, p. 397.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, l, p. 199; 1776, ii, p. 726.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, l, p. 188.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii, p. 35.
Scurus, Omenacism, 1780, iii, p. 323, Annul 618.
Tiedemann, Gesch. der Speculativa Philosophie, 1785, v, p. 259.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1795, i, pp. 377-79, 133.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i, pp. 170-173.
Tschermak, Storia della Letteratura Italiana, 1810, vii, pp. 429, 590, 673.
Watt, Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum, 1819, i, (Authors), 1822.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-23), iii, p. 249.
Rimner & Silver, Leben und Lehren menschlicher Physiker, ii, Hoff, with a portrait, 1817.
Schub, 1818.
Erich & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1826, xv, p. 173.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneimittel, 1827, iii, pp. 38-39, 150, 310.
Dunst, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1831, i, p. 609.
Libri, Historia mathematica, 1845, ii, pp. 55-101; 1863, ii, pp. 94-95.
Grüße, Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte, 1849, iii, Abth. i, pp. 337, 340; 1853, xc.
Boulay & Tallens, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i, p. 260.
Khuyakana, Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts, 1859, i, p. 133.
Stolz, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1865, iii, pp. 426.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1881, xii, p. 240.
Piethier, Geschichte der Christlichen Religionsphilosophie, 1880, i, p. 62; English translation, 1887, p. 91.
Billings, Index Catalogue, 1881, ii, p. 706; and Series, 1886, iii, p. 165.
Hussar, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii, p. 130.
Carriere, Die Philosophie Wissenschaftslehre der Reformationszeit, 1889, ii, p. 2.
CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS). Continued.


It contains Philalethia's Introductic Aperitiv p. 297.
Appended is a list of Errata in Eckers's Aula subterranea, 1675, q.v., of which he was editor.

There was an earlier edition, Nürnberg, 1667.

A continuation of the Magnalia Medica-Chymica appeared at Nürnberg in 1680. It contained tracts by Philalethes, George Ripley, Basil Valentin, and some others.


A new and enlarged edition by Cardilucius.

Of this person the accounts given are somewhat vague and not altogether concordant. He is called Cardilucius usually, but in one place Guilelmus styles him Kardiluk, and in another Cardiluce, as if he were Italian, and speaks of him spending most of his life in Germany. On the other hand he calls himself 'Comes Palatinus,' studied in Holland in 1663, and became Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine. After this he spent some time in Mainz, in Frankfurt, and in Danzig, and finally settled in Nürnberg, where he was appointed physician to the Duke of Württemberg. He was a believer in Alchemy and Astrology, the doctrine of signatures, and the planetary influences in Medicine and Pharmacy; and he had a great esteem for Van Mercklin, Lindainus renatus, 1686, p. 658.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1757, p. 37.

Mangel, Bibliothecam Scriptorum Mediceam, 1731, l. ii. p. 35.

Kestner, Medicinischen Gelderien-Lexicon, 1740, p. 177.

Fischer, Allgemeines Gelderien-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1750.

Pfleider, Prober-Stein, 1753. Th. i. p. 11; Th. ii. p. 46.

Petreus, Basilii Valentinii Chymische Schriften, 1760. Neue Vorrede, Sig. e 3.

Haner, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 320.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1788, l. p. 544.

Halmoost. His books are for the most part a medio-chemical character; he translated Crollius' Basilica Chymica, Nürnberg, 1684, and wrote a kind of commentary on it: Königlicher Chymischer und Artzneyischer Pallast, 8°; edited works by Minerverus Hartmann and Erode, and wrote on the plague, on medicine, etc.

The date of his death is not given, but it may be about 1660, as has been suggested.

According to Petreus, Cardilucius was a name assumed by JOHANN HARPREICH (p. v). The author of the Beyerling indulges in some characteristic raimerry over the "master key" of the "worthy Kardiluk."

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. p. 275.

Baum, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 105.

Beyerling zur Geschichte der Akadem Chymia, 1785, pp. 539, 597, 619.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1826, p. 150.

Biographica Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-1813), iii. p. 159.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1830, p. 411.

Ladagn, Bibliothèque Curieux, Sciences Sacrées, 1830, No. 647.

CARDINAL (GILBERTUS).

See BERGERECK and Prober höchlin, 1513, f. 29.

See ALCHEMIA, das ist, alle Farben ... zubereyten, 1613, p. 116.

In the text of the Bergerock ... höchlin his name is given Albertus, though it is Gilbertus on the title-page. Albertus seems to be a malprint. This tract was also appended to Kertemacher's collection of receipts entitled:—Alchemia, das ist, alle Fürken, Wasser, ... zubereyten, 1570, and subsequent editions. Ferguson, 'Some Early Treatise on Technological Chemistry,' Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1888, xii. p. 143.
CARERIUS—CARMINA

CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

Questio, un arte metalli permutari possint.

See WITSTRIAN (KARL), Disceptrio Philosophica, p. 157.

Carreri, or Carerius, miscellaneous also Carverius and Carrarius, and Carrorus, a lawyer of Padua, was born in 1543, was dean of the University and bishop of St. Andrew. He declined the professorship of Law to have him more leisure for study and for his church duties. He, however, relinquished them, and devoted himself to writing the history of Padua. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in disputes and lawsuits, and died of apoplexy at 80 August, 1556. The inscription on his tomb says that he died in his 78th year. If

Tomasi, Illustration Viro rum Eligiae, 1679, p. 93 (with a portrait).
Bordi, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 56, p. 57
(under Carerus).
Freher, Theatrum virorum eruditionis clarum, 1680, ii. p. 164, and pl. 47.
Witsch, Ethemum Biographicum, 1688, Sig. V a
Jacob Leopold Prodomus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1729, p. 41.

CARL (JOHANN SAMUEL).


Christoph Göpner, Buchhändler 1733.

8°. [Pp. 16] 170 (14)

Johann Samuel Carl, son of Johann Ernest Carl, was born at Ochtrigen in 1676. He went to Halle and studied medicine with Frederic Hoffmann and Stahl, and obtained his licence in 1699. He then became physician of the Count of Isenburg-Solberg, of the Count of Wittgenstein, and in 1730 of the King of Denmark. He died 13 June, 1737, at Meldorf, in Holstein. He was one of the most devoted and distinguished pupils of Stahl, whose lectures he attended, and he wrote a number of works in support of Stahl's doctrines, but he is accused of having mingled with them a certain

Roth-Scholl, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1735, p. 39.
Magenta, Bibliotheca Striherum Medicaen, 1737, 1. p. 36.
Adamsius, Suplemento a Yobemae Lexicon.
Jacob Leopold Prodomus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1729, p. 41.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 114.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1738, iv. p. 354.

amount of theosophy. He wrote a work, Lapis Lytiphus Philosophico-psychochONUS ad usum fis-
sikum animativum analytica demum ad mundi adhi-
ientes... Francf. a. M. 1709, 8°. 6°. He showed the identity of natural, artificial, and ammonial cnabeh, and gave its composition as 6 parts of mercury to 1 of sulphur [Eph. Acad. Nat. Tur., 1712, pp. 379-402], and wrote a paper: "Lapis ac levis praeventivo laboratore chemici in et ad
App. pp. 110-119].

Bibliotheque Médicale, Paris, Panckoeke (1820-
25), iii. p. 104.
Baden, Dictionaire Historique de la Médicin, 1831, i. p. 40.
Philiipse & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 376.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, iii. p. 754 (record by Hirsch).
Haeuser, Lahruch der Geschichte der Medicin, 1861, ii. p. 506.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorr-
genden Arzte... 1884, i. p. 664.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1888, i. pp. 69, 74.

CARMINA.

Carmen elegans (de Lapide Philosophorum).

See THRATRUM CHRMMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 763.
CARMINA. Continued.
Carmina aliquot germanica cum versione latina.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 252.

Carmina auf das Philosophische Werck.

See PIOLUS (Benedictus), Thesauriella, 1682, p. 74.
See RHYTHMI.
See ALTE DEUTSCHE REIMEN.
See REIMEN.

Carmina varia de Lapide Philosopherum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 736.

CARRERIUS (ALEXANDER).

See CARERIOUS (ALEXANDER).

CARTHEUSER (FRIEDRICH AUGUST).
Chemische Beobachtung von der Reinigung des flüchtigen Bernsteinalzes.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 324.

Friedrich August Cartheuser, the son of Johann Friedrich, was born at Halle in 1736. He was educated at Halle and Frankfurt a. d. Oder, in 1759 entered the university there, but after three months went to Berlin, where he studied under Reuss, Gleditsch, and Marggraf. He graduated M. D. at Frankfurt a. d. Oder in 1759. He then visited the mines in Saxony, went to Bohemia, Frasconia, and other parts of Germany, and in 1754 was professor of mineralogy, botany, and chemistry, at Frankfurt.

Messel, Das gefrohene Teutschland, oder Lexikon der tatig liebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, i. p. 559.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 452, etc., etc.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1835, ii. p. 575.

CARTHEUSER (Johann Friedrich).


4°. Pp. 98 [a blank].

This is uniform with the author's Pharmacologia, and is intended to go along with it. The preceding is dated Francfort a. d. O., 1753, and in it he refers to the text-book which at the solicitation of his pupils he had published seventeen years previous. The new edition came out at Frankfort in 1753 according to Gmelin, and a third edition is 1766, 8°. The present, therefore, would be a reprint of that of 1753. Fuchs quotes an edition of 1770, which he calls the third.
CARTHEUSER (Johann Friedrich). Continued.

This book was published at Berlin in 1745, and 1770 in 8º, and at Cologne, 1758, 8º.


This is uniform with the author’s Pharmacologia. It was published at Halle, 1740. 0º; 1746, 8º; Frankf. a. d. Oder, 1758, 8º; 1760, 8º.

Cartheuser was born at Hayn in Stolberg in 1704. He was a doctor of medicine of Halle, and from 1740 to 1775 held the chair of Chemistry and of Pharmacy and Materia Medica at Frankfurt a. d. Oder, to which he added that of Anatomy and Botany, and afterwards of Therapeutics and Pathology.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1779, ii. pp. 570, p. 599.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. pp. 349.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. pp. 349.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1779, ii. pp. 570.

Esai, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, i. p. 537.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1780, p. 38.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1766, ii. pp. 60, 62, 68, 69, etc.
Mengel, Lebens der von 1729 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller, 1789, ii. p. 54.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806, p. 300 & passim.


He was a member of the Berlin Academy, famed for his knowledge of Botany and Chemistry, which he combined in his chemical examination of plants. He directed the attention of chemists to various vegetable products. He died in 1777.

Desmairies, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1821, i. ii. p. 510.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medica, 1855, ii. p. 125.
Philippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, p. 280.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1869, i. col. 384-5.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1871, xii. p. 734.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 306.
Bilhunger, Index-Catálogo, 1881, ii. p. 728; and Series, 1895, iii. p. 188.

CASE (John).

8º. Pp. [46], including the engraved symbolic plate, 2 blank. 1068. Index [3], 1 blank. Ancilla Philosophiae: 88. Index [7], printer’s device [1].

This commentary on Aristotle deals with chalcocratic substances and metaphysical vagaries, and has nothing to do with those of Alchemy.

John Case was born at Woodstock, entered St. John’s College, Oxford, in 1544, was B.A. in 1568, M.A. in 1572, and M.D. in 1580. He wrote one or two medical papers, but his chief literary work consisted of commentaries and text-books on Aristotle, of which the present is one. It was first printed in 1590. Case died 23 January, 1600, and was buried in St. John’s College Chapel.

This Joannes Causs must not be confounded with
CASE (John). Continued.
Giovanni della Cosa, the Archbishop of Benevento, who might have been a cardinal, had not the church had a fill of the morals. According to some he was a true child of the pagan Renaissance, for while his Latinity would have made Cicero greatly
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1724, I, p. 772.
Kemp, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1778, I, p. 528.

CASSIUS (Andreas).

Annum & Adams typi aternitatis.
Hamburgi, Sumptibus Georgii Wolffii. Anno M DC LXXXV.

Title red and black.

There are three persons of this name who have to be distinguished:
1st. Andreas Cassius the elder, decal Secretary, married Sophia Vesteria, and had two sons, Christianus and Andreas.

2nd. This Andreas, of Schleswig, M.D. of Leyden, 1652, physician in Hamburg, physician to the Duke of Holstein, and to the Bishop of Lubeck, married Gertrudis Simplicis, and had a son Andreas. He derived a benedict essence of great virtue from a magazine, and invented red glass by means of tin and gold. He died at Hamburg, 27 May, 1675.

3rd. Andreas Cassius, Tertius, of Hamburg, became, 1668, M.D. at Göttingen, and practised in Lubeck. He wrote on some medical subjects, and this tract on gold, in which the preparation of the purple of gold, made by his father, is described (p. 111 958).

There were other two persons of the same name but they do not concern the present subject.

The book contains what may be called the Natural History of Gold, the sources from which it is obtained; its composition or elementary principles; how it is possibly formed, its properties, physical and chemical, and its alchemical transmutation. The book is commended by Stahl, and by瘫man in his Chel Chemicus, 1650, cap. iii sig. A4 verso (c. v.).

The question as to whether or not Cassius was the actual discoverer of the gold purple is decided in the negative, correctly I think, by Beekman, Berichte zur Geschichte der Erfuindungen, Leipzig, 1886, I, p. 360 (English translation, 1894, I, p. 201); but see what Kunckel says, Laboratorium Chymicum, 1707, p. 566, and Lebrecht, Miscellanea Berolinensia, 1710, I, p. 94 (in an article on phosphorus).


These writers point out that Andreas Cassius, second and third, have been confused with one another, as for example by Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 87. See also Orschall (Joh. Christian) whose book Sol Sine Pessis came out in 1784.

For the older literature of gold purple Weigel may be consulted, Grundris der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, b. 3, 1068, at 1; pp. 500-31.

CASTAIGNE (Gabriel de).
Les Oeuvres du R. F. Gabriel de Castaigne, tant Medicinales que Chymiques, d’uisées en quatre principaux traités.
I. Le Paradis Terrestre.
II. Le grand miracle de la nature métallique.
III. L’Or Potable.
IV. Le Thresor Philosophique de la Medicene Metallique.

Seconde edition. A quoy sont adjoizt ces Aphorismes Basiliens, & la methode particuliere pour bien faire le merveilleux Onguent appelé Manus Dei.

Destournez-vous du mal: & faites le bien. Psal. 32.

CASTAIGNE (GABRIEL DE). Continued.

Castaigne, according to Lenglet Dufresnoy, was a cordelier and almoner of Louis XIII, "which, for a cordelier, was nearly as good as a bishoprics." But according to the documents preluded to the present work he was actually chosen bishop of Saluces in succession to Antoine Fichot, by the king. He was also Dr. of Theology, Councilor.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1723, i. p. 373; ii. p. 120.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii. p. 424; 1779, iii. p. 120.

and Almoner, and is called Abbé General de Saint Rais de Vence and Saint Tiers de Sau, and "Conventuel d'Avignon."

The tract L'Or Potable qui guarit de tous maux, was published at Paris, 1611, 8°; Le grand Miracle de la Nature Métallique, Paris, 1615, 167.

Ladruque, Bibliothèque Osavroff, Sciences Secrets, 1870, No. 185.

CASTILLONIUS (BRANDA FRANCISCUS).

See PROSPECTUS Pharmaceutici Editio Secunda, 1698.

CASTRENSIS (ROBERTUS).

See MORIENUS ROMANUS, 1559.
See CESAR (THEOPHILUS), 1613.

CASTRILLO (HERNANDO).

Historia y Magia Natural, o ciencia de filosofia oculta, con nuevas noticias de los mas profundos mysterios, y secretos del Universo visible, en que se trata de animales, pese, aves, plantas, flores, yerbas, metales, piedras, aguas: semillas, Parayse, montes, y Valles. Por el Padre Hernando Castirillo de la Compañía de Jesús, natural de Cadiz. Donde trata de los Secretos que pertenecen a las partes dela tierra. Con Licencia. En Madrid, Por Juan Garcia Infanzón. Ano 1692. Acosta de Francisco Sacedon, Mercader de libros: Vendese en su casa en la calle de Atocha junto a la Santissima Trinidad frente de la casa de los Fucares.


Ferdinand de Castirillo, a native of Cadiz, was admitted in 1660 to the Jesuits at the age of 16. He professed theology for a long time, and was rector at Cazorla. He died at Cazona, 21 Nov., 1697, at an advanced age. Apparently he wrote only this one book: Magia Natural, o Filosofia oculta, Primera Parte. Trigueros, L'Estupia,

Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Nova, 1783, i. p. 372 (quotes Part i. in the 1669 edition only).

Title within a border.

1696. 4°. Trigueros, Diego Peres de Estupina, 1649. 4°. In the British Museum there are both the latter of these, and another edition, Madrid, 1649. 4°. This is a treatise on cosmogony, the elements and natural history, but not on Chemistry or Alchemy.

Backer, Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, Cinquième Série, 1839, p. 156.


CATALOGUS Manuscriptorum Chemicco-Alchemico-Magico-Cabalistico-Medico-
Physico-Curiosorum. No place [Vienna]. MDCCLXXXVIII.


Kopp refers to a similarly titled catalogue,

Wien, Grieber d. J. 1796.

As his copy contains only pp. 29, and Anhang pp. 22, presumably it was the first issue of the catalogue, in the following two years enlarged to the above.

As it stands above contains the following separate lists:

Title-let.
Vorrede, i-iv.
Erster Verzeichniss von einigen ... Arzneyen, vi-xiii.

Kopp, Lüt Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 263.

Zweites Verzeichniss einiger Fabriicks-Artikel, xv-xviii.; Anhang, xxiii.-xxvii.
Codex Manuscript Alchemici, 1-265.
Codex Manuscript Chemici, 266-310.
Codex Magici, 1-45.
Codex Cabalistici, Astrologici, Geomantici, etc., 46-69 (1 blank).

Druckfehler im Chemischen Catalog, 1-5.
Druckfehler im Magischen Catalog, 6-7.
Druckfehler im Cabalistischen Catalog, [1].

Appended to some of the entries are notes referring sometimes to the author, sometimes to the contents of the MSS.

Ladruque, Bibliothèque Osavroff, Sciences Sibylle, 1870, No. 543.
CATALOGUS Medicamentorum tam simplicium, quam preparatorum et compositorum ad Usum Nosocomii Brixie editus a Medica Deputatione Iussu Illustrissimorum Presidium Anno MDCCXCIV. Brixie MDCCVIC. Ex Typographia Locatelliana cum Facultate.

8°. Pp. 18 [blank].

CATENA.

See AUREA CATENA Homeri.

CATO CHEMICUS.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

CENSURA HERMETICA.


CENT-CINQUANTE-TROIS Aphorismes Chymiques.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

CENTRUM Nature Concentratum.

See ALI PULI.

CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).


8°. Pp. [30] 144. The vignette represents a dragon in a fire with the motto: Durae Mori et non Perire. The dedication to Rudolph II. is signed M. C. M. D., which stands for Maritius Copus, Medicina Doctor, the Author.


8°. Pp. [72]. The vignette is the dragon as above, with the motto: Aut tacens aut discent.

Bordi, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 58. Berling sur Geschichte der höhere Chemie, 1885, p. 584 (‘a Latin poem, with expositions of mystical and theosophic tenor.


CESARELLI (HIPPOLIITO).

See ANTIDOTARIO ROMANO, 1635.

CHAMBON (JOSEPH).

Traité des Metaux, et des Mineraux, et des Remedes qu'on en peut tirer; Avec des Dissertations sur le Sel & le Souphre des Philosophes, & sur la Goute, la Gravelle, la petite Vérole, la Rougeole & autres Maladies : avec un
CHAMBON (Joseph). Continued.


An edition of 1713 is quoted in Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus and Gmelin in addition to the above quotes another, Paris, 1780, 12°.

Joseph Chambon was born at Grignon, in Provence, in 1647, in 1678 was Doctor of the Faculty at Avignon (of Aix, according to Desnieres), settled at Marseilles, was obliged to leave it, and went to Italy, to Germany, and to Poland, where he became physician of the King, John Sobieski, with whom he remained till the siege of Vienna. Wishing to know about the adherents of Parmenides and Van Helmont, he journeyed to Holland, crossed to England, and thence to France. At Paris, through the influence of Pagan, he received his licentiate’ship, and practiced with great reputation, but on account of the Faculty not accepting his promise about the use of secret remedies, he was not made a doctor. Having been asked to visit a patient, a Neapolitan, who was in the Bastille, he took up his cause and wrote a memoir in his defence to the King. In the course of this he made certain reflections on the Duke of Savoy and the Duke of Burgundy; and he himself was sent in consequence to the Bastille, where he remained two years. He then left Paris, returned to Marseilles, and was made physician to the Galleys by the help of the Count of Grignon; but in 1702, having failed to save the life of the Countess of Grignon, who was attacked by smallpox, he threw up his appointment, and lived in retirement with his brother, who was dean of the Chapter of Grignon. He was still alive in 1724. He wrote Principes de physique rapportés à la médecine pratique, Paris, 3 parts, 1711, 1714, 1716 respectively, 12°; 1750, 12°, and one or two dissertations.

Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1779, p. 471.


Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1788, IV. pp. 214, 310.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1778, II. p. 356.

CHARAS (MOYER).


Extra engraved title. Title red and black.

Tome Second, Contenant la Pharmacopée Chymique.

Pp. viii. 441-896. [a blank.] Title red and black.

Traité allegé des Eaux Minérales de France.


The editions of this work enumerated by the bibliographers are numerous: Paris, 1672, 1696, 1683, in 8°; 1676, 1680, 1699, in 4°; Lyons, 1695, and the present 1720, 4°. It was translated into Latin: Pharmacopæa Regia, Geneva, 1684, 4° (1683, Stolle and Weigel). According to Mangel the book was translated into many languages, even into Chinese, for the use of the Emperor. The English version was published in 1696, 4°.
CHARAS (Moyar). Continued.


The first edition appeared at Paris, 1668. A German translation was published at Frankfurt a. M., 1670, 8°. The 'Theriaca' consisted of 65 ingredients, and in this book a description of each of these is given. The engraved title contains, set in a landscape, vipers and a beaver, in both of which he took great interest.

Charas (1618-1668), born at Uzès, came to Paris, and made himself known by his book on the 'Theriaca.' He studied the anatomy and nature of the viper, on which he wrote two treatises, Paris, 1665, 8°, and 1679, 1686, 1689, 1694, 4°; for nine years conducted the Course of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes and wrote his Pharmacopée. In 1680, on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to England—as he was of the reformed religion—and became the pharmacist of Charles II. He lived in England for five years, and passed to Holland. There the Spanish Ambassador


Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliothecae metallicae, 1725, p. 43.

Eloy. Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1715, i. p. 220; 1768, i. p. 504.


Haller. Bibliotheca Botanica, Turgis, 1771, i. p. 517.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, Berno, 1774, i. p. 390.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicae practicae, Basili, 1779, iii. p. 249.


Hutchinson, Biographie Medicale, 1799, i. p. 199.

Condorcet, Éloge des membres de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris,' Oeuvres, 1804, i. p. 135.

Fuchs, Receptarier der chemischen Litteratur, 1805-08, p. 181.

Watt, Bibl. Britannicae, 1819, i. (author) 213-3.

persuaded him to go to Spain to see the King, who was in poor health; he went, much against his convictions, experimented with vipers, and his science having brought him into conflict with the Church, at the age of 72 he passed into the prison of the Inquisition, where he was confined for four months. He ultimately went over to the Roman Church, and returned to Paris, where he was congratulated by the King on his change of views. He was shortly after made a member of the Academy of Sciences. He died 17 January, 1689, in his 80th year.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1792-93), iii. p. 293.


Dictionnaire, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, Paris, 1831, i. ii. p. 668.


Bayle & Thillaus, Biographie Médicale, Paris, 1855, i. p. 445. His list is somewhat different from Gmelin's. (The tone of this article and that by Dendrimer may be observed.)

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, ix. col. 721.

Philippot & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, Jenae, 1865, p. 504, etc.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1882, i. p. 703.

CHARLES VI, Roy de France.

Œuvres Royales.

See SENDIVOGIUS (Michael), Cosmopolite, 1629, p. 91.

In the story of Nicolas Flamel, Charles VI of France is introduced as sending Cronold to find out the truth of the reports which were circulating about Flamel's wealth. He is said amongst the Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 59.

Langlet Dufresnoy, Historie de la Philosophie Herapeutique, 1749, i. p. 216, 426, 428; iii. p. 134.

other entertainments of his lucid moments to have engaged in alchemical experiments. The present tract is probably not by him.

See Histoire de la Chimie, 1841, i. p. 435; 1866, i. p. 460.

CHARTIER (Jean).

Scientia Plumbi Sacri Sapientium.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 569.
CHARTIER (Jean). Continued.
The original work is in French: *La Science du Poids Sacré* du Sager, Paris, 1651, 4°. The author is called a physician, but nothing more is said about him. His book is mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy.

Joule Leopoldi *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1725, p. 44.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chemie*, 1845, ii. p. 322:
1858, ii. 234.

CHEMIA.
De Chemia Senioris . . . Libellus.

*See ZADITH SENIOR.*

CHEMIA.

*See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri duo, 1602.*

CHEMIA IN NUCE, oder: kurze doch aufrichtige Anweisung zu der Wissenschaft der Zerlegung der Körper.

Et nos ferule subduximus manum, & nos consilium dedimus.

Juvenalis.

Anno 1777, den 20 May.

*No place or printer.*


On the title-page is a vignette of the sun surrounded by rays, with the symbol of salt as a planet, and the motto: In Sole et Solis Osulis. This is apparently the second edition.

[Another Copy.]

Chemia in Nuce.

*See DREY Kleine Schriften, 1778, p. 5.*


[Another Copy.]

This is a treatise on pharmaceutical chemistry. In the first part is contained the methods of making different preparations of animal and vegetable substances for medical use. The second enumerates diseases and the medicines with which they are to be treated.

It purported to be translated from the English, but I have not seen the original. It is not from W. Yehorth's *Chymicus rationalis: or the Fundamental grounds of the Chemical Art*, London, 1692, 8°. An edition, 1697, of this latter work is mentioned by Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 454), but he gives the author's name erroneously as W. H. Worth.
CHEMIE.

See Birkholz (Adam Melchior).

CHEMISCHE BELUSTIGUNGEN. Oder Sammlung auserlesene Kunststücker, die zur Bewunderung und zum Vergnügen gereichen. Leipzig, 1794. bey Friedrich August Leo.


This is not a treatise on Chemistry but a couple of hundred startling effects produced by chemical action, arranged in eight classes: 1. Tricks with colours; 2. Sympathetic Inks; 3. Tree of Dions, etc.; 4. Phosphorus; 5. Combustion experiments.


It is a collection of popular lecture demonstrations. The author has not given his name.

CHIMIA.

Das Buch von der Kunst Chimia eines ungewissen Authors.

See Morgenstern (Philipp), Turba, 1613, i. p. 504.

See Morgenstern (Philipp), Turba, 1753, i. p. 612.

This is the translation of the tract ARTE (158) CHIMICA (43.).

CHIMICA (La) del Gusto e dell’ Odorato o sia l’ Arte di comporre facilmente, e con poca spesa i liquori da Bere, e le Acque odorose con un metodo nuovo per fare i liquori fini senza acquavite, Traduzione dal Francese. Firenze, MDCCCLXXXII. Nella Stamperia Bonducciana con Approvazione.


The author of this work is called Abbé Poncelet, and Perre Polycarpe, so that his name appears also as Polycarpe Poncelet, and he was born at Verdun, but nothing else is said about him. He wrote a treatise on Thunder, 1796, and one on Wheat, 1797. The present work appeared under the title Chimie du Goût et de l’Odeur . . . Paris, 1755. 8°; new edition, Paris, 1748, 8°; Paris, 1800, a vol. 8°, of which there is a copy in the British Museum.


Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxvii. p. 340; or, 1st, no date, xxxiv. p. 45.

New English translation was made from that of 1774. The French edition which I have seen is entitled Nouvelle Chimie du Goût et de l’Odeur . . . par M. G. . . . Paris, 1819, 2 vols, 8°, with 10 plates. This is an enlarged and much altered edition from the above, but there are paragraphs remaining which show that these two books only differ by the French edition being modernized and improved.

Newell Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. col. 725.

Poggendorf, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1885, 8. col. 496.

CHIMICA (La) per Le Donne.

Parve leves capiens animos.

Ovid.


Pp. 172-4, numbered twice.

CHESNE (Joseph Du).

See Quercetanus (Josephus).

CHORTALASSEUS (Johannes).

See Grasshoff (Johann).

CHRISTOFLE DE GAMON.

Le Tresor de Tresors.

See Lintzaut (Henri Dr), 1610.
CHRISTOPHORUS PARISIENSIS.


This is a fragment from a copy of the *Vierzehn Deutsche Chemische Büchlein* (q.v.), Dufresnoy mentions *Elucidarium Chimicum*.

Paris, 1649. 8°. There is an edition of the second part, to which are added tracts by Raymond Lully, Hall, 1610, 8°.

Elucidarius seu artis transmutatoris summa major cum Appendice.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 195.

Elucidarius.

*See Vier Ausserlesene Teutsches* Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 107.

Nothing is known of Christophorus Parisiensis. His date is given by Lenglet Dufresnoy ex 1560; other writers say in general terms the thirteenth century. Even his name is varied; for Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him "Christophe de Paris ou de Pernes."

Schmidler has favoured us with a fancy biography. As he was so little known he was probably not a teacher in the university, but is to be looked for amongst the monks. In that case, however, it is not in France that he is to be found, but in the Benedictine Abbey of St. Albans. Two Benedictines called "Parisiensis" lived there and wrote a history: the elder in 1245, when he died, the younger in 1275. The latter is known as Matthew of Paris, and the two are usually confused under this name; but as it is unlikely the elder was also called Matthew, possibly he was Christopher. And this is history! A good many writings are ascribed to him by Nazari, and his list is copied by Borel and subsequent writers. None of these have been printed, and, if they ever existed, or if they exist now, are in manuscripts.

Of the present work there was a German version published at Halle, 1608, according to the *Bepiring*, and one in Latin at Paris, 1649. In 1727 a new German edition was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig. No value is attached to this tract by Borel and other critics. In the *Bibliothèque Ouvrage* there is an edition of the German, Hall, 1608, 8°, 127 pages not numbered.

CHRYSANDER (ALITOPHILUS).


8°. Pp. 207 [i blank].

[Another Copy.]


Anhang Chymischar Ergötzlichkeiten.

See DELICIAE MEDICE ET CHIRURGICE, 1703-1705.
CHRYSIPPUS Fanianus.

See FANIANUS (CHRYSIPPUS).

CHRYSOGONUS DE PURIS.

Das Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen, aus Philosophischen Schriften denen Söhnen der Kunst ordentlich vorgestellet, von Chrysogono de Puris Unanopoli.


Anno M DC LXXXIII.


Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 391.

To the same anonymous writer these are also ascribed:

Synopsia chemicarum historiae universalis indicata, 1689, 4°.

Fleetul, Prokrister-Stea, 1753, Th. ii. p. 118 (calls him an Englishman, a sophist and no philosopher, and says his tract is of no use).

Beirappro zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, pp. 635, 640.

CHRYSORROHAS, sive de Arte Chymica Dialogus.

See GRATAROLO (G.), 1561, i. sig. *5 verso.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 139.

See also PENTOS (HERNARD G.).

CHRYSOSTOMUS (POLYCARPUS).

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), Tractat, 1723.

The person concealed under this pseudonym is the author of a rather notable work entitled: Missio an die hocherwachte Bruderschaft des Ortes des Goldenen und Rosenkruysts, first published in 1710, and afterwards reprinted in Carolus' Astarta natura et artis technam, 1710, and Christoph Heibig's Observationes medicoc- chymicae, 1711, and J. Ott. Heibig's Curiosa physica, 1714. A new edition was published at Leipzig in 1753, with a list of two hundred Rosicrucian books. Nothing is reported of the author; even to the writer of the Beirappro his actual name was unknown. On the three occasions when he refers to the Missio and its author he commendation and admiration are edged with the double meaning which makes the verdicts of the Beirappro anything but compliments.

Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, No. 925.

Ladruge, Bibliothèque Ouverte, Sciences Anciennes, 1780, Nos. 1331-32.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 305.

CHYMIA.

See DUCH (Das) Chymia.


This is a reissue of the Recensitorium ac Excoleritum Opuscula Legamique Notamentis Mundi Magni, Amstel, 1666 (q.v.).

The only difference is in the first sheet. The first leaf of it is blank; the title-page is new, Epigrammata in Zadium is on i 3 recto, and on the reverse is the Iodocus ad Lacteum Interpolatum. The engraved Character Adephorus (in red) and the engraved plate Chorus Philosopherorum of the older edition have been omitted.
CHYMICA. Continued.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1797, p. 41. Be- 
trage zur Geschichte der Aeterien Chemis, 1785, 
p. 644 ("an excellent gold mine for the mining friends 
of Hermetic science; it bears annually a couple 
of hundred marks of fine gold. The Theatrium 
Chemicum seems to me more productive according 
to its contents and value.

CHYMICA Vannus.

See Reconditorium, 1666.
See Chymic, 1676.

CHYMICAL Dictionary.

See p. (J.), A New light of Alchymy, etc., 1674, p. 303.

CHYMICUS.

See Curiose (Der) Chymicus.

CHYMIERASTES.

See C. (J.), Chymierastes.

CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Pseud.

Der wahren Chymischen Weisheit Offenbahnung, das ist; getreue und 
aufrechtige Entdeckung der Materie, welche genommen werden mufs, wann 
man den wahren Weisen-Stein Lapidem Philosophorum Tincturam Univers-
alem machen will; aus vielen Theophrastischen Handschriften, vorhin 
niemals in den Truck kommen, mit ganz deutlich und klaresten Worten 
anzeiget, da es klarer nicht seyn könte. Auch wegen derenjenigen 
welche in denen chymischen Handgriffen noch nicht sonderbar erfahren 
seyn, mit sonderbarem Unterricht und kürzester Unterweisung der 
nothwendigen Preparationen versehen. Alles denen Liebhabern der 
Chymischen Weisheit zu Gefallen in offenen Truck gegeben von J. J. 
Chymiphilo. 

Getruckt im Jahr 1720.

[Another Copy]

The date has been cut off.

Gmelin followed by Schmieder and by Kopp 
says this book was printed at Nuremberg. This is 
not stated in the above copy, and no place is given 
either by Fetsch or by Ladragoe. The former 
writer condemns the book as 'hinter Sophistische 
Quasiregister,' except the epistles of Gualdis. 
The book contains a chapter on the antiquity of 
Alchymy, in which reference is made to the Greek 
alchymists; another contains an account of the 
transmutation made at Prague, and that witnessed 
by Helvetius, the curious history of Gualdis, and 
some other narratives; and a third describes decep-
tions practised by so-called adepts.

I have followed the authorities in calling the 
author Chymiphilo, but I am inclined to think 
that this is a mere epithet, and that the initials 
may represent the author's name.

Die Edelgense Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 
178, 262. 
Fetsch, Prohler-Stei, 1755, Th. ii, p. 52.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1833, p. 537.
Ladragoe, Bibliothec Quaerit, Sciences
Kopp, Die Alchymie, 1806, ii. p. 357.

CHYMISCHE Abhandlung worinne die verschiedene Bereitung der Spiegel- 
Tinktur . . . untersucht . . . wird.

See Vater (Christian).
CHYMISCHE Hochzeit.

See Rosenkreutz (Christian).


The preface is signed T. G. X. Fichtl (Fichtel), Probius, the author. There is a copy in the Bibliothèque Stei, 1755, Th. ii. p. 51, makes no account of Oerling, 1890, No. 1641.

CHYMISCHE (Die) Sonne.

See Nutz-Aufforhende (Die) Chymische Sonne, 1740.

CHYMISCHEN (Der) Weisheit Offenbahrung.

See Chymphilus (I. 3.).

CHYMISCHER MONDEN-SCHEIN.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subiectum Philosophiae, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches preparirert werden soll; Auf ansuchen und bitten eines sonderbaren guben Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der ehrbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubet, von einem Der die Wahrheit nicht lügen, verbergen will, noch kan. Frankfirt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1739.

8°. Pp. 55 [i. 4 blank], leaf of errata inserted at the end. Wants the frontispiece.

MS. notes.

About the authorship of this tract see Steinbergen.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subiectum Philosophiae, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches preparirert werden soll; Auf ansuchen und bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der ehrbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubet, von einem Der die Wahrheit nicht lügen verbergen will, noch kan. Frankfirt und Leipzig, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1744.

8°. Pp. 55 [5 pp. advertisement of chemical books]. The frontispiece forms a double page and is not included in the pagination.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subiectum Philosophiae, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches preparirert werden soll. Auf Ansuchen und Bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der ehrbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubet, von einem, Der die Wahrheit nicht lügen, verbergen will, noch kan. Frankfirt und Leipzig, in der Fleischerischen Buchhandlung, 1760.

8°. Pp. 55 [5 pp. advertisement of chemical books]. The frontispiece forms a double page, and is not included in the pagination.

"In the pale moonshine," says the Boytrag. It is quoted by Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, II.

"walking is uncertain. I go my way in sunlight, p. 395.

and go surety." Boytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chymie, 1745, p. 67.
CHYMSCHER—CHYMISCH.

CHYMSCHER oder Alchymistischer Particular-zeiger.

_See Naxagoras (J. Khrd von).


Ladrange calls it 'Seig- und Weg-Weiser,' _Bibliothèque Universel, Sciences Sociales_, 1870, No. 1299.

CHYMSCHES Etwas in Nichts, das ist: Wie der hochberühmte Stein der Weisen als eine edle Gabe Gottes, entfernt, und in hohen Dingen vergeblich gesucht, aber nur, und in geringen, glücklich wird gefunden, in Etwas, doch gründlich entworfen, und mit einem vollständigen Register versehen, von einem, der sich mit in Gott BeLustiget. Dresden und Leipzig, zu finden bey Gottfried Leschen, 1722.


The author's initials seem to be M. I. B. L. Fickel (Fräker-Storh., 1735, Th. ii. p. 40), mentions an edition of 1718. He says that the author was a Saxon Decanus Theologiæ, and he thinks it a disgrace for such a man to spend his time in pensing "arch-lies" and sophistical deceptions, knowing them to be such! Ladrange, _Bibliothèque Universel, Sciences Sociales_, 1870, No. 1443.


6°. Pp. 106 (but pp. 64-65 are dropped).

The following tracts are contained in this collection:

J. C. Chymierastes den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie Heyl, etc., p. 80.


Philosophisches Rhetor in Tensche Reimen gebracht durch Filip Zeen von Fürstenau, p. 20.

Das Geheimniss von Steine der Weisen er das Geheimniss der hermetischen Philosophie, p. 22.

The following tracts are contained in this collection:


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Das Geheimniss von Steine der Weisen er das Geheimniss der hermetischen Philosophie, p. 22.

Kopp, _Die Alchemie_, 1886, ii. p. 375.

CHYMSCHES Zwey-Blat.

_See Lang (Johann).

CHYMISCH—CLAUS

8°. Pp. [4a, including the Frontispiece] 244. Errata [a, 2 blank]. The Frontis-
piece in two compartments represents a mine, and a Chemist in the midst of his
apparatus, in the open air. Folding plate full of symbols entitled: Tabula Aurea
Salomonis et Hermes. Title red and black.

The volume contains the following tracts:
Chymisch-Underniederlicher Sonnen-Dianus, p. 1.
Die drei letzten Capitel de Occulta Philosophorum
Von Neulichen und überraschlichen Dingen
(Basilii Valentinii), p. 43.
Dea Astarte, p. 126.
Mysterium des Doctor Tanecki, p. 169.

Fienald assigns this tract to Steinbergen, whom
he identifies with CRINIT. FERDINAND VON SACHS
(p.-v.). The initials of the pseudonymous author
 correspond with those of Salo’s, or of CHRISTIAN
Fienald, Prof. Stein, 1753, Th., ii, p. 138.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der Altnen Chemie, 1755,
pp. 660, 663.

CIMBALUM Aucum.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 781.

CLAUS (JOHANN).
Alckumistica, das ist: ein wunderbarliche seltsame, vnd bewerte Kunst, aufs
Mist gut Arabisch, Türckisch, vnd Reinsch Goldt, jha auch das beste
gedigen Silber zu machen. Wider die betrüglige Alchimisten, vnd
vngeschickte vermeinte Theophrastiten [sic] von einem sondern guten Freiun,
(so durch die Fantasey betrogen, vnd zu nächster Armut gerathen), allen
Hochverständigen zur vermeidung dieser falschen Kunst, gantz
nodtrüfftig beschreiben: durch M. Johannen Claum.

Weil jetz und fast in allem Landt,
Die Alchimey nimbt vberhandt,
Das mancher wird dar durch verfrißt,
Wie man wol an Exemplen spürt,
Hab ich zu Spott der Alchimey,
Beschreiben die gros betrügerey.

Gedruckt zu Amberg, durch Michael Forster. Anno M.D.XCIII.

4°. Sig. A (=pp. 9). MS. additions, 4 pp. The date is partly obliterated, and
may be M.D.XCIII. The vignette represents a capillary tube,
durch Aethophium Partheilenense.” The first
part seems a reprint of the present poem; the
second part contains an exposure of and warning
against the tricks of fraudulent alchemists.

Johann Claus, born 1552, was a native of Herrnhut
in Saxony, Rector at Goldsbach, then at Nord-
hausen, and in 1574 pastor at Benslehen in Thuring,
He was a Hebrew scholar, and made
several translations into that language, amongst
of the Gospels and Epistles, Leipzig, 1576,
and afterwards, 1586, In the form of a treatise,
German, Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He is the
first also who compiled a complete German
grammar, of which editions of 1518, 1604, and
1631 are mentioned.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1876, i. p. 518.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1834, p.
525.

Algemeene Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p.
270.
CLANGORE Buccine.

See Alchimia (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 19.
See Artis Auriferse . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 288.
See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 391; 1759, i. p. 475.
See Magiert (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. pp. 147, 877.

In the German translation it is also called Der Tempel der Schatzleger, and it sometimes appears under the form Citamer.

Borriochus, Conspectus scriptorum Chemicorum, 1679, p. 29, § 231.

Fiedler, Prakt. Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 63.
Lederweg, Bibliothèque Oxenroth, Sciences Sècretes, 1870, No. 1018.

CLARKE (William).

The Natural History of Nitre: or, a Philosophical Discourse of the Nature, Generation, Place, and Artificial Extraction of Nitre, with its Vertues and Uses. By William Clarke... London; Printed by E. Okes for Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1670.


William Clarke was born at Swainzawye, near Bath, about 1640. His university course was taken in Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1661, M.A. 1662, and was elected fellow of Merton in 1665. He afterwards studied medicine, and took the degree of M.D., and, settling in Bath, practised his profession there with the greatest success and esteem. In spite of strong inducements to continue there, he removed to Stepney, where he died, 24 April, 1684. Morhof calls him Royal physician.

Haller mentions a medical tract apparently by him, but the tract on nitre is that by which he is best known. It was translated into Latin: Naturales Historiae Nitri, Frankfurt, 1675, 8°, London, 1675, 4°; Hamburg, 1673, 4°.

Long previous to Clarke's, a tract on nitre had been published by Thomas Chaloner, London, 1584, small 4°, 21. 22.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 794.
Eboq, Dictionnaire Histoirique de la Médecine, 1786, 1. p. 155.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. p. 376.

CLAUDE (Gabriel).


Another edition: Altenburgi, 1608, 4°, is mentioned, and a reprint: Schelmae de Tinctura Universalii, Norimberge, 1756. This is a reply to the criticism of Alchemists by Athanasius Kircher. Another reply was made by CLAVUNESTHEIN (b.) (sup.).

Gabrielis Clauderi, des berühmtesten Medici Dissertation von der Universal-Tinctur oder dem Stein der Weisen, in welcher 1. Was diese seye 2. ob sie in der Natur gefunden werde, und ob einem Christen nützlich seye, selbe zu erforschen; 3. Aus was für einer Materi; und 4. wie sie bereitet werde, durch Beweis-Grund und Erfahrungen beschrieben wird, deme
CLAUDER (GABRIEL). Continued.


Anno MDCLXXXII.

2. Pp. 217 (misprint for 251). Register [5]. Waats pp. 291-4. This is a translation of the_Districato, to which is appended (p. 223) the tract entitled: Das vermittelst eines allgemeinen Magneten herabgezogen Luft-Gold.

In his defence of alchemy against Kircher, and his teacher Rollstock, he did not rely on his own experience, but gathered historic evidence of the possibility of metallic transmutation, and did what he could for his time.

Tractatus de Tinctura Universalis ubi in Specie contra R. P. Athanasium Kircherum pro existentia Lapisl Philosophici disputationem.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1709, i p. 119.

Eine Abhandlung vom Universal Stein.

See SCHRODER (FR. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, III. i. p. 1.

Gabriel Clauder, son of Joseph Clauder, learned poet, rector of Altenburg, was born there 28 Oct., 1693, studied at Jena and Leipzig, and graduated M.D. there; travelled in Holland, England, and Italy, practiced in his native place, and was physician to several of the Saxen princes, and as associate he contributed papers to the Academia Naturae Curiosorum under the name

Morelin, Litteris pomposis, 1686, p. 570.

Miscellanea Academiae Naturae Curiosorum, for 1691, Novembr., 1692; Appendix, pp. 215-238; Memoir, with a fine portrait of Clauder.

Paschier, De inventis Novis Tradtatis, 1709, pp. 364, 365, 373. (Refers to his method of embalming.)

Mangert, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, I. ii. pp. 529-76.

Jacc. Leopold. Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1733, p. 44.

Kastner, Medicinisches Gehörten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 300.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 634.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, I. p. 500.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, I. pp. 660, 697.

Eloy, Dictionarium Historico de la Medicina, 1778, i. p. 654.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, iii. p. 109.

Baumier, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 99.

Dying sur Geschichte der äthern Chemie, 1785, p. 656.

Thesaurus. He died in October (Büchner says 9 Jan.), 1761 (others 1690).

Among his works must be mentioned his Methodus bolus corporae humana, Altenburg, 1739, 4°; and De inventis cinerae, Jena, 1684, 8°; but he wrote also about a thermostoscope, about gunshot wounds, about mirrors, and on natural history.


Fuchs, Kryptorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1808-08, pp. 149, 185, 191, 194, 109, 300.


Sprengelt, Geschichte der Arzneipflanzen, 1847, iv. p. 199.

Denominier, Dictionaire Historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 823.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemia, 1829, p. 413.


Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 506.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, x. col. 606.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Oeuvres, Sciences et Arts, 1779, Nos. 360, 1732, 1732.

Gottin, Élois champen Altenburgensis, 1713, p. 38.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1875, xvi. p. 638.

Allgemeine Deutche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 297.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1886, iii. p. 267; and Series, 1896, iii. p. 666.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 218 (commends the author for the clearness of his exposition).

CLAUSIER (J. LOUIS).

See QuINCY (JOHN), 1749.

CLAVE (ESTHÉNNE DE).


CLAVE (Estienne De). Continued.

Bauer ascribes to him a work: Principes de Nature, Paris, 1655, 8°, and Weigel quotes another work, Nouvelle Lanthem philosophique des veux de la Nature, par Clave, Paris, 1641, 8°, which might be an earlier edition of the present Cours de Chimie. The author must not be identified with Gaston Claver or Dubois, which, indeed, seems to be a misnomer. He was author also of a work: Paradisi des pierres et pierres rares, Paris, 1655, 8°.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 61; 1656, p. 50.
Jacob Lapoldus, Prodromus Bibliothecae metallarum, 1723, p. 94.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1780, p. 51.

Weigel, Hinleitun zur allgemeinen Schilde- rung, 1782, i, pp. 129, 134.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvragi, Sciences Serrés, 1870, No. 1061.

CLAVES (Gaston De).

See Duclo (Gaston).

CLAVICULA.

See Lullius (Raymundus).

Clavicle Hermetique Scientiae Ab Hyperboreo Quodam Horis Subsecivis Calamo Consignata Anno 1630 Icc xxxii. Marburgi Sumpibus Phil. Casimir Mulleri, M DCCXLVI.


Clavicle Hermetique Scientiae Ab Hyperboreo Quodam Horis Subsecivis Calamo Consignata. Anno 1630 Icc xxxii. 1786.


There is another edition in Latin and French, Amsterdam, F. Mortier, 1731, 8°, pp. 73, quoted by Ladrague, I have not seen it.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvragi, Sciences Serrés, 1870, Nos. 147-576.

CLAVIS Majoris Sapientiae.

See Arctephius.

CLAVIS Philosophiae Chemicae.

See Darlot (Claude), Die guldne Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 123.


CLAVIS Philosophorum.

See Eck De Sultzebach (Paulus).

CLAVIS, sambt seiner Declaration der Chymischen Handgriffen.

See Trismoginus (Salomon), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus ill. (1568), p. 82.

See Tanck (Joachim), Promptuarium Alchymie, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 124.

See Eröffnede Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 239.

See [Schatz und Kunstkammer], p. 124.

CLAVIS Sapientiae.

See Arctephius.
CLAVIS Thesaurorum.
  *See NAENDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 261.
  *See also SCHLÜSSEL.

CLAVIS totius philosophie chemisticae.
  *See DORN (GERARD).

CLEFS de la Philosophie Hermétique.
  *See LE BRIGNON (CHARLES).

CLETTUS (GEORGIIUS).
  Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller und jeder Particularitāten, fürnemsten Handgriffen vnd Vortheylen ad consciendium Azot Philosphorum necessarīa.
  *See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 375.

CLIII. Aphorismes Chymiques.
  *See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCUERIUS VAN).

CLIII. Aphorismi.
  *See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCUERIUS VAN).

CLINGIUS (FRANCISCUS).
  Nützliche Anweisung . . . über Basilii Valentini Chymische Schrifften.
  *See PHILOSOPHISCHES Licht und Schatten, &c., 1738, No. iii. p. 83.

Franciaeum Clinge was a Prussian privy-counsellor, but I have failed to get any details about him. But three tracts besides the above were written by him: *Freywille Einstudium zur Anweisung in der wahren Chymie oder Philosophia hermētica,* 171, 2, 3; *Ein richtiger Wegweiser zu der einigen Wahrheit in Erforschung der verborgenen Heilmittelheiten der Natur,* Berlin, 1701, 4th; *Ansurtz zu Theodorum Candidum, wegen des Chauers einenne Chareque, wider den Wegweiser zur einigen Wahrheit, in Erforschung der verborgenen Heilmittelheiten der Natur,* *Ibid.* 1701, 5th.

The author of the *Junge Alchymia* speaks of him as excellent, and says no one has better insight into the composition of the metals than he, and in order to silence cabling critics quotes a long passage from Clinge's reply. Kopp merely mentions the "Richtiger Wegweiser" as by a Frantz Clinges, and adds that it must have been reviewed by a certain Clauer, probably Decaf Cliver of Schleswig, because of Clinge's published reply thereto.

Roth-Schults, *Bibliotheca Chymica,* 1797, p. 43.

CLIVOLIO (BARTHLOMÆUS §).
  *See VIOTTUS (BARTHOLOMEUS) à Clivolo.

CLODIUS (BALDUNIUS).

CLODIUS (BALDWINUS). Continued.

Mericlin quotes an edition of Frankfurt, 1633, 4°. Gemelin calls him "Barth," and his book: "Officium (sic) chymicum (sic), consilium und regimen wie sich unmittelbar in pietistischen Lüften zu verhalten, 4°, Oppenheim, 1650, Frankfurt, 1653. This title is either that of the 1653 edition, which I have not seen, or else it is a condensed form of the 1650 title.

Mericlin, Lüdidenten renovatus, 1686, p. 102.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae, 1777, ii. p. 402.
Weigel, Einleitung zur allgemeinen Schilde-
hunter, 1786, ii. p. 127.

CLOPINEL.

See MEUN (JEAN DE).

CNÖFFEL (ANDREAS).

Responsum ad Positiones de Spiritu Mundi quod in se continet Reserationem Tumbae Semiramidis.

See MAGNET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 830.

The name of the author occurs also as Coesel and Knorpel. There are two persons of this name, and the identification of them requires attention.

They were both born at Bautzen, and lived, one in the earlier, the other in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Andreas, the elder, was physician of Wismars IV., and of John Casimir, King of Poland. He wrote one or two medical works, on 1634; fevers, 1655; etc., and his death took place on 24 Dec., 1658, in the camp at Thorn.

The younger Andreas is called by Jörcher the

Mericlin, Lüdidenten renovatus, 1686, p. 42.
Witte, Devarium Biographicum, 1688, sig. Mm.
Jörcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1709, i. col. 1777.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. 376 (calls

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 642.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 342.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae, 1777, i. 88, but by Keister—and this seems more accurate
—and the brother of the preceding. There is nothing very unusual in two brothers having the same
christian name. He was physician of the Bishop of Ermland, and of Michael and John III., also
Kings of Poland. He died in 1650 at Marburg. No separate works of his seem to have been
issued, but a number of dissertations by him are printed in the proceedings of the Academiae Naturæ Curiosorum. Witte and
Mericlin (copied by Magnet) have run the two men

Jörcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1709, i. col. 1777.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. 376 (calls

hiem J. Andr. Coesel).
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 642.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 342.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae, 1777, ii.

COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Holrrieden.

Ein Philosophisch vnd Chymischer Tractat: genandt: Errantium in rectam & planam viam Reductio. Das ist: Beständigter, Unwiderspreechlicher, vnd gantz gründlicher bericht, von der wahren Universal Materia, des geswein Universal Steins der Weisen, wozu als demselbige gemacht worden, vnd ob es nur ein einzig ding: oder aber mehr dann eines: auch was es sey, vnd wie es mit seinen allgemein bekandtlichen Namen heisse: Auf der Natur selbstesten, auch unfehlbar, naturnmessn, vnd Natur mögliche Consensu der flütrefflichen, schwerverständlichen, vbralten, bewehten Philosophen:
COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden. *Continued.*


Frater Basilius Valentius sagt Triumph. Antim. fol. 141.


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*COCUS (JACOBUS) Præses.*


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Baron was born at Paris in April 1286, and graduated doctor of medicine in 1710. He was professor of surgery, materia medica and pharmacy, and in 1730 the Faculty of Medicine elected him Dean, which office he held till 1733. During this period he endeavoured to complete the Faculty Library, and it was by his care that the present work was compiled and published. This Pharmacopæa belongs to a time when chemical medicines had got an established footing. The lists of these are interesting. His death occurred 22 July, 1738. He was the author of a few medical dissertations, and he must not be confused with his son, who bore the same name, lived 1702-1767, and published a considerable number of works. The *Codex* was first published in 1732, then in 1749, 4°, 1758, 4° at Paris, and 1760, 4° at Frankfort.

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CODICE Farmaceutico per lo Stato della Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia compilato per Ordine dell’Eccellentissimo Magistrato della Sanità. Padova M.DCC.XC. Nella Stamperia del Seminario presso Tommaso Bettinelli con pubbliche Permissioni e Privilegio.
4°. Pp. xii. 274.

COELHO (MANUEL RODRIGUES).
Pharmacopoea Tubalensem Chimico-Galenica, Parte Primeira. Em que se faz nam so' huma reflexam physica sobre os Principios dos mixtos, expondo depois a diffinção de ambas as Pharmacopéas, e as operações, em que se dividem, com os objectos d ella inteiramente explicados. Mas também se mostra hum dicionario com muitas vozes, e termos de ambas as Pharmacias, e a explicação dos mais versados Synonimos, com que em diversos idiomas se pedem os simples medicinaes; e finalia com a indicação dos tres Reynos Animal, Vegetal, e Mineral, com algumas objeções propostas, e decididas á cerca dos medicamentos deste tam dilatado Imperio.

Parte Segunda. Que contém hum tratado das mais usaes, e selectas composições, tanto dos Antigos, como dos Modernos, e ainda algumas que por ocultas armações voluntariamente; como os Calços dos medicamentos Furiantes, Narcoticos, e Mercuriais, e também com as anotações precias, e necessárias para a sua mais prefita manipulação.

CODOLUM Philosophorum, die auf alle Liebhaber der wahren Hermetischen Weisheit ihre Influensen herabflösende, und das Firmament des Philosophischen Himnus berührenden' Fansten, oder: Eines auf wahre Praxine gegründete, und durch die Erlebnis bestätigte, auch mit allen Handgriffen, und vielen der Zeit verborgen gehaltenen Geheimnissen begabte Anleitung: Wie nicht allein in der so genannten Via Corporum, sowohl im nassen als trockenen Wege, das Hermetische Kleinod, sondern auch aus allen sieben Metallen, und verschiedenen Mineralien, turgirende Exeliria, oder so genannte, ihren großen Nutzen abweisende Particular-Tincture, auch besondere rare, zur Restaurirung der menschlichen Gesundheit, und Wegnehmung vieles sonst gefährlichen, ja fast für incurabel gehaltenen Krankheiten dienende Medicamenta zu erlangen; aus besonderer Liebe des Nechsten an den
COELUM—COHAUSEN

COELUM Philosophorum. Continued.

Tag gegeben von einem Gründlicher Spagirischer Wissenschaften Cultore.
Dresden und Leipzig, in der Hübnerischen Buchhandlung. 1739.


Though the title is analogous, there is nothing in this book in common with that of Unistad
For additional works entitled "Coelum," see
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 391.
Lachappe, Bibliothéque Oscurie, Sciences
Sorcières, 1870, No. 1499.

COELUM Terrestre.

See LAVINIUS (WENCESLAUS).

COHAUSEN (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Hermippus Redivivus, seve Exercitatio physico-medica curiosa de Methodo
rari ad cxv. Annos prorogande Senectutis per Anhelitum Puellarum, in
veteri Monumento Romano deprompta, nunc Artis medice Fundamentis
stabilita, et Rationibus atque Exemplis, nec non singulari Chymico Philosophicae
Paradoxy illustrata et confirmata Autore Jo. Henr. Cohausen, M.D.
Senectutis Marcor dissolvit profecto non potest, succurni tamen, ut quamplurimum producatur. Galen l.d. Marc. c. 5.


This work was translated into German and published: No. 2, 1753. 8°.
The English version was made by Dr. John Campbell, Hermippus Redivivus: or the Sage's
The second edition, London, 1749. 8°. In the
Kippis's editor there is a clustering empty article on the prolongation of life, in which this
book is noticed. There is a notice of Campbell

Lumen Novum Phosphoris Accensus, seve Exercitatio Physico-Chymica, de
causa lucis in Phosphoris tam naturalibus quam artificialibus, exarata ad
promotionem celeberrima Regis in Gallis Burdegæsium Academia &
Joanne Henr. Cohausen, M.D. Reverendiss. & Celesiss. Principis &
Episcopi Monasteriensis & Padebornensis D. D. Francisci Arnoldi
Archiatro Horstmario-Ahobano. Amstelodami, apud Joannem Oosterwyk,
M DCC XVII.

8°. Pp. [5a] 36. Index, etc. [16]. Errata [a]. Title red and black. Engraved
title included in the pagination.

Joannis Henrici Cohausen Hildesiensis, Medicine Doctoris. Tentaminun
Physico-Mediciorum Curiosa Deces de Vita Humana theoretice et practice
per pharmaciam prolonganda. Ex veterem et recentor um philosophorum
ac chymistorum fundamentis rarioribus et secretioribus inventis, ratiociniis,
experimentis, historicis, ethico, medice, philosophice et chymicce proposita,
et omnibus longevitatis candidatis consecrata. Edito Secunda.
Osnabrug, [the rest cut off by the binder]. [1714?].

COHAUSEN (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Johann Heinrich Cohausen was born at Hildesheim in 1656, studied at Frankfurt a.d. O., graduated 1699, settled at Münster, and became the physician of the bishop in 1721. He died at Münster, 13 July, 1750. He wrote a good many works: two against the use of snuff, one against tea, and Adelung's Supplement to Father's Lexicon.

37 (a review of Hermanns Redevueir).

Porti, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1775, v. p. 44.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1775, ii. 150, 455.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 58.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomic, 1775, ii. p. 30.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1775, i. p. 606.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1788, iv. p. 250.


COLE (ABDIJAH).

See SENNERT (DANIEL), 1650.

Cole (1650-1697) was a translator and editor of a number of medical works. For what little is on record about him see the Dictionary of National Biography, 1887, xii. p. 263.


The tracts in this collection are as follows:
1. Eirenicus Philalethea, Arcana, or secret of the immortal Liquor Alchaeus, p. 9.
2. Anonymus, Practice of Light, p. 97.
4. Fr. Antonie, Aurum Potabile, p. 73.
5. Bernhard of Trevism, Treatise, p. 93.
7. Roger Bacon, Speculam Alchymice, p. 145.
8. George Starkey, Oil of Sulphur-rive, p. 132.
10. H. V. D., Tumba Semiramidis.

Notwithstanding the Latin titles the tracts are all in English, except the first, which is in both languages. Each tract has a title-page.

In 1693, at London, appeared a volume entitled Collectanea Chymica: being certain select Treatises on Alchemy and Hermetic Medicine. The prefatory note states that the tracts were printed from a MS. belonging to the late Frederic Hooksey, itself a transcript from an older work. No date is given for the MS., so that it is not possible to say whether or not it was taken from the present work. The 1693 edition contains the tract on the 'Alkeache,' 'Antonie's Aurum Potabile,' 'Starkey's Oil of Sulphur-vive,' Ripley's 'Rosmag book.' All as in the above; the others are omitted; but it has a tract 'On the stone of the philosophers,' and one on the 'Preparation of the Sophick Mercury,' which are not in the older edition.

COLLECTANEA Chymica Leidensia Maetisiana & Marcgraviana.

See LE MORT (JACOB), Chymia Venæ Nobilitatis & Utilitas, 1698.

COLLECTANEA quaedam ex Antiquis Scriptoribus.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Mincula, 1603, p. 152.
See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 768.
See HANCET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1703, ii. p. 358.
COLLECTANEA ex Democrito.

See Democritus.


COLLECTION (A) of Scarce and Valuable Treatises upon Metals, Mines, and Minerals. Containing,

I. Curious Observations on Mines and the several Minerals produced; with plain Directions and Rules for finding them in all Countries.

II. The Art of Melting, Refining and Assaying all Sorts of Metals, whereby any Person at a small Charge may try the Value of such Oars as shall be found, either by Rule or Accident. With Instructions for Sorting of Oar.

III. Real Experiments, to try whether any Piece offered for Gold be true or counterfeit, what Colour any Berry, Leaf, Flower, Stalk, Root Fruit, Seed, Bark or Wood will give. With an infallible Method of preparing Colours, which shall neither stain nor fade like Ordinary Colours.

IV. The Common Way of Refining Silver by Quicksilver. With some new Rules added for the better Performance.

V. An Invaluable Discovery of all Sorts of Mines from Gold to Coal. Also, The Compleat Miner, with the Liberties, Laws and Customs of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Derbyshire, in Fifty Nine Articles, being all that were ever made.

VI. The Art of Dyalling, or Levelling Grooves, greatly desired by all Miners: Being a Subject never wrote on before, with an Explanation of the Miners Terms of Art, and several other curious Particulars.


The English translation of Barba's Art of Metal was made by the Earl of Sandwich, and editions appeared at London in 1692, 1694, small 8°, (see Barba, A. A.). Plater's Discovery was published as a thin small 4° tract in 1659 and 1659, and Houghton's Compleat Miner at London, in 1681, in 16º. The first edition of the present collection was printed by Oliver Payne at London in 1733, in 16º, under the title: A Discovery of Subterranean Treasure; viz. Of all Manner of Mines and Minerals, from the Gold to the Coal; . . . the whole founded on the Experience of Mr. Gabriel Plater. This is not correct, however, for it contains the treatises of Barba and Houghton as well as that of Plater. It was reissued in 1750, 16º, and then came this second edition in 1740.
COLLESSON (JERAN).


First edition, Paris, 1630, 8°. Third edition, Paris, 1719, 8°. Appendix to the third edition is a short tract entitled ‘Songe de l’Auteur,’ followed by some verses, pp. 20. Ladrange quotes a reprint of the second edition made in Russia, 1789, 8°, pp. 70, without the name of the place or printer.

Ideperfecta Philosophiae Hermeticae, seu Abbreviatio Theoricae & Practicae Lapidis Philosophici observationibus . . . aucta.

See Thetrum Chemicum, 1651, vi, p. 140.

Collesson calls himself a native of Saint-Dié, and Langlet Dufresnoy says that he offered to teach the secret, but apparently it was not believed that he knew it, because persons of distinction refused to become his pupils. Nothing seems to be known about him.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 64; 1656, p. 61.

Langlet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1744, iii, 137.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i, p. 507.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 385.
Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences Sacrees, 1870, Nov. 1137-36.

COLOQUIUM Chymica.

See KISER (FRANZ), Cabala Chimica, 1606, p. 383.

COLOQUIUM muncuatoriorum, interlocutentes Bonus et Lacinius.

See LACINUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1566, #115 verso.

See LACINUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 5 (in German).

COLOQUIUM oder Gesprach zwischen einem alten vnd jungen Studenten [Senior & Adolphus].

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 1.

COLONNIE (FRANCOIS-MARIE POMPESE).

See LE CRON.

COLOURS to be observed in the Operation of the Great Work of Philosophers.

See AURIFONTINA CHIMICA, 1680, p. 93.

COULSON (LANCELOT).

Philosophia Maturata: an Exact Piece of Philosophy, containing the Practick and Operative part thereof in gaining the Philosophers Stone; with the ways how to make the Mineral Stone, and the Calcination of Mettals. Whereunto is added, a Work compiled by St. Dunstan, concerning the Philosophers Stone, and the experiments of Rumelius and Preparations of Angelo Sala, all most famous Chymists in their time. Published by Lancelot Coulson, Dr. in Phys. and Chym. London, Printed for G. Sawbridge, and are to be sold at his house upon Clerkenwel-Green, 1668.


8°. Pp. 92 [4 blank]

There is a preface containing a very brief but so for correct notice of St. Dunstan "the author."

The first tract purports to describe the preparation of the two tinctures for silver and gold, but the process are rendered as little intelligible as possible by the names employed to denote the materials, the operations and the results. It looks however as if there was after all little more than the preparation of sulphuric and perhaps nitric acids and their action upon various substances.

The second tract (p. 84) is entitled, 'Dunstan of the stone of the philosophers with the experiments of Rumelix of New-Market,' and the last (p. 93), 'Some principal preparations of Angelo Sala.'

The preparations of Sala are for medical use, and consist of extracts, tinctures, balzams and distilled waters from various plants. They have nothing to do with the preceding part.

Colson, the editor, was an astrologer at the sign of the Royal Oak on Great Tower Hill, and published a series of Almanacs, 1660 to 1675.

Dunstan, the reputed author (1044-1058), after living at Glastonbury became Bishop of Worcester and of London, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury. As he was famous for his love of handicrafts,

Role, Illustrum Motoris Britannia Scriptorum... summarum, 1548, f. 68 (not a flattering notice of St. Dunstan).

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1797, p. 44 (the German translation).\n
Gimelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 319 (the German translation).

J. L. is Johann Lange.

and skill as a smith and worker in metals, it was natural for him to be alarmed as an alchemist. Steele apparently does not think that the book ascribed to him as his work, which appeared at Cessen in 1649, under the title 'Tuctatus... de lapide philosophorum,' is genuine. I have not seen this work and do not know if it is the original of Colson's translation.

For my own part I am more doubtful about Alchemy being cultivated in England in St. Dunstan's time, and, if it were, whether the language employed resembled what is used in Colson's tract. The pursuit of the philosopher's stone had hardly as yet begun in Europe. The mention of Alphabul in the text is suspicious. Though the exact date of that person is unknown he is generally placed in the twelfth century. His name and the quotation from him may of course have been inserted subsequently, but of that there is no evidence.

Still the belief that St. Dunstan had had to do with alchemy was older than 1649, for Dr. Dee in his Diary in the year 1577 makes mention of his book, and his companion, Edward Kelley, is credited with founding his practice upon it.

Combach (Ludwig),

Sine Nuisement (Jacques De), Tractatus de vero Sale.

Sine Ferrarius, Chymische Abhandlung.

Ludwig Combach was the son of Johann Combach, an architect, and brother of Johann Combach, professor of Theology at Marburg. He was born at Well, 5 May, 1590, and after school went to Marburg. He acted as tutor to the young Baron v. Bihain. He studied Medicine, and along with the son of Hermann Wolff, Horst 'Lehrmeister,' visited Paris, Montpellier, Geneva, Italy, and graduated at Padua. On his return to Hesse in 1620 he succeeded H. Wolf as 'Liebelehrer,' and

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1564, p. 64.


was held in great esteem by Count Moris and still more by Wilhelm V. and Wilhelm VI. He died 5 May, 1627, just 67 years old. He edited the works of George Ripley, Cassell, 1629, 8°; the present tractate of Nuisement, Cassell, 1671, 8°; Leyden, 1671, 4to; the 'Practica Medica' of Or. Marodits, 1670, 8°; and wrote 'Phrenologia in obitum Maurilli Hasz, L. hereto Carmine Scripta,' 1692.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chymischen Litteratur, 1826-28, p. 148.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1880, i. p. 337.
COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).


Calcoth: Venetiis, Per Franciscum Nicolium, 1661. Superiorum permisit.


Anno 1665.

P. Pp. 286 [a blank]. Title red and black. Printer's device of a unicorn.

Added to this treatise is a short tract: 'Appendix Symbolicae Crucis aliquae illustrationem exhibens,' with the symbolic woodcut of a cross, p. 265, which also occurs in the preceding works.

Tractus de Liquore Alchaest, & Lapide Philosophorum.

Metallorum ac Metallicorum Nature Operum ex Orthophysicis Fundamentis recens Elucidatio.

Appendix Symbolicae Crucis aliquae illustrationem exhibens.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. pp. 764, 781, 840.

Luigi de Conti, or de Comitis, was a native of Mantua. Borrichia speaks highly of him from personal intercourse, but doubts his being Borrichia, Conscriptus Scrittorum Chymicorum, 1697, p. 46. Colloqu. Chymie, 1705, p. 45. Langesch, Chymie, 1752, i. 45. Langlet Duvalancy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1754, i. ii.


Reuter, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1785, p. 660.

Gisela, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 81.

Fuchs, Reiter der chymischen Literatur, 1837, p. 39, 160.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 431.

Logan, Bibliothèque Osborn, Sciences Secrètes, 1875, No. 1950.
COMMENTARIA über Gebers Werke.

See Geber, 1792.

COMMENTARIOLUM in quoddam Epitaphium Bononie Studiorum, ... lapidi insculpsum.

See Barnaud (Nicolas).

COMMENTARIUS über den Bernhardum.

See Becher (Johann Joachim), Chymischer Glucks-Hafen, 1726, p. 1.

COMMENTATIO de Pharmacæ Catholico.

See Reconditoriun ac Reclusorium opulentie sapientissimæ nunnæis mundi magni, 1666.

COMPENDIUM utile ad credendum meditationum experimentum.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 659.

COMPOSITION des gebenedyteten Steins.

See Hellweg (Christoph von), Fasciculus, 1719, p. i.

COMPOSITUM de Compositis.

See Albertus Magnus.

CONCORDANTIA Philosophorum.

See Naxagoras (Ehrd von).

CONCORDANZ.

See kongliche hermetische Special-Concordanz, 1723.

CONCORDANZA de Philoeti.


CONCURSUS Philosophorum.

See Mediciæ (Christian de), 1706.

CONDESSEYANUS (Hermannus).

See Grasshoff (Johann).


8°. 1p. [10] 70; Briefs Tractatio, pp. [8] 76. Tollius' tract is wanting, but for a separate copy see under Tollius.
CON. ET DISSENSUS. Continued.

The second tract has a separate title-page as follows:


See Grasshoff (Johann).

See also Brevi Tractatio.

CONGERIES Paracelsiæ Chemie de Transmutationibus Metallorum.

See Donn (Gerhard).

CONRAD.

See Khurath.

CONRING (Hermann).

De Morborum remediis Magicis & Unguento Armario.

See Théatreum Sympatheticum, 1662, p. 613.

Conring was born at Norden in East Friesland, 9 Nov., 1659. When he was five years old he was attacked with a fever, but he recovered after a long illness. In his earliest years he showed great capacity for learning, and in 1660 he studied at Helmstadt for three years. He went home for a short time, and in 1665 proceeded to Leyden, devoted himself to Theology and Medicine and took the first degree in 1667. He went back to Helmstadt, was appointed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in 1668, and in 1669 received the degree of doctor in philosophy and in medicine. He was next transferred to the Chair of Medicine, practiced with success and was made private physician and counsellor of the princess regent of Friesland in 1709. Christian of Sweden tried to induce him to remove to that country, but after some consideration he refused to leave Helmstadt, and in consequence of this resolution the Duke of Brunswick conferred on him the chair of law. He therefore studied jurisprudence and his learning and judgment were much sought in the settlement of many important disputes.

He died 16 Dec., 1695, with the reputation of being the most learned man of his time in Germany. He was a prolific writer, and he produced a multitude of dissertations and books on all sorts of subjects including one or two on chemistry, and many on medicine, philosophy, natural science, history, law, poetry, antiquities.

The book which specially concerns the student of the history of Chemistry is entitled: De Hermetie, Alligtorum vestae & nova Paracelsiæ Medicina, Helmstadt, 1648, 4°. It is enlarged, 1609, 4°. As was to be expected from an Aristotelian and a Galenic, he was opposed to the Paracelsiæ, and refused to acknowledge the existence of an Egyptian Hermes or of Egyptian medicine or chemistry. He was in turn criticized by Borrreius, who believed in the antiquity of chemistry on the ground of the Greek manuscripts.

The state of this question at the present time can be judged of by a consideration of the Leyden Papyri, the Ebers Papyri, Kopp's Brugsche and the historical writings of Berthelot. It is another illustration of the 'vasty of dogmatizing.'

Another work of Conring's of much value for the study of medicine and the connected sciences during his time, which is repeatedly quoted in the notes of the present work is his In universam artem medicum . . . Introduction, Helmstadt, 1654, 4°, enlarged by his son-in-law Schellhammer, and published at Helmstadt, 1689, 4°.

His collected works were published at Brunswick, 1731, 6 vols. fol., with a life by Schott.

Froeling, Leichenpredigt, Helmstadt, 1661.
Hermodius, Inselnoo renovatio, 1666, p. 407.
Conring, In universam artem medicum . . . Introduction, 1687; Schellhammer's Addit., p. 116 (controversy with Borrreius about Hermetic chemistry).
Witte, Biographie, 1688, sig. Eass, 3 recto, Abo 1688, Jan. 21.
CONRING (HERMANN). Continued.

Buddens, Jagge Historico-Theologic, 1730, i. p. 900 (controversy with Borrichius).
Mangert, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii. p. 111.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinalien Geheimzettel, 1731, pp. 268, 269, etc., etc., (numerous references).
Niceron, Almenistes, 1730, xix. pp. 249-268 (list of 201 writings).
Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1755, vi. col. 1056.
Jacob Brocker, Elementen von der Deutschen Geheimzellen, 1747, p. 159, with two portraits.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1796, iv. p. 476.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1805, ii. p. 690.
Hausser, Geschichte der Arzneimittel, 1881, ii. pp. 114, 179, 216.
Billings, Index-Catalogus, 1882, ii. p. 266; and Series, 1882, iii. p. 853.

CONSIDERATIO oder Philosophische Betrachtung von der materia Lapidis, und seiner Bereitung.

See BASILIIUS VALENTINIUS, Triumph Wagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 512.
Ladragus, Bibliothecae Ownarff, Sciences Secretes, 1790, No. 844.

CONSILIVM conjugi se de Massa Solis et Lune, libri tres.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 235.
See STUDIUM Consilii Conjugii.

The tract was first published at Strasbourg in 1589, and afterwards at Frankfurt in 1665. It is greatly praised by Borrichius, who says that parts i. and ii. are excellent, but if the reader does not understand part ii. he must be stupid or else fate stands in the way of his succeeding.

Maier, Symbola Aurum M anus, 1617, p. 389.
Borrichius, Conjectus Scriptorum Chemorum, 1697, p. 243, Cap. xxv.

According to Schneider the anonymous author was possibly an Arabic alchemist, who flourished in the thirteenth century. He, however, brings no proof in support of this statement and Schneider's dicta are to be accepted with caution. Maier styles him 'vera artifex.'

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 106.
Ladragus, Bibliothecae Ownarff, Sciences Secretes, 1790, No. 1407.

CONSTANTIA (LEONA).

See LEADE (JANE).

CONSUMMATA Sapientia.

See SCHAUERD (JOHANN), 1681.

CONTARENI (GASPARD).

Gasparis Contareni Cardinalis, ampliss. philosophi sue etate prestantissimi de Elementis & corum mixtionibus libri quinque, cum indice copiosiss. nunc primum in lucem sedidit.

Scipionis Captii de principiis rerum poemar.

Non satis una tenet [Decret] certatas anchora puppis.
CONTARENI (GASPARO).  Continued.

In geminam anchoram.
Fundabat satis Aonias una anchora puppes,
Dum tantum Ausonis musa nataret aquis.
Nunc quum Palladie sulcunt maria omnia naues,
Vita qu una parum est anchora, facta duplex.

Lutetiae Parisiorum per Nicolaum Divien, via sacerdotum, ad diue
Genouesef, sub insigni gemine anchorae. Cum Privilegio Regis. 1548.


Gasparo Contareni; or Contareni, or Contarini, one of the old families of that name, was born at Venice in 1483. He began the study of Latin and Philosophy there and finished at Padua. He was deeply skilled in Latin, an eloquent and Intelligent man; and acted as Venetian Ambassador to Charles V., a position he occupied for five years. He was made a Cardinal in 1535. In 1541 he was sent by Paul III, aslegate to the Diet of Ratisbon, and afterwards to Bologna, where he died in 1544. He was buried at Venice in the Church of Santa Maria dell'Orto. His numerous works were collected and published at Paris in 1591, fol. For one of

Sleidanus, De Statu religionis et reipublicae,
Civili politica, Censorum, Commentatoris, 1555, f. 211 verani, &c. (biographical notes).

Paolo Giovio, Le Incrinazioni poste sotto le vere Imagini de gli Humani Pensati in Lettere,

Paolo Giovio, Elogia Virorum litteris illustrium,
Basil, 1557, p. 118, and portrait.
J. M. Taccesus, Pegias Italiae, 1538, p. 56, No. xvi.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chirnica, 1644, p. 66; 1656, p. 56.
Fischer, Thesaurus Virorum Eruditionis Clarorum, Norimbergae, 1688, p. 90, and plate 2 for his portrait.
Du Pin, Nouvelles Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclesiastiques, à Monse, 1703, T. xiv. p. 161; or in
them, De Poenaté Pontificis, quoq deditatus est
ratio, which is said to have been written in one
night, he was attacked by Cyriacus Spengerg
in his book Wider die Ine Zichen, etc. Tegnät
1618, 8 volume, 10 though he cons,
ments the book on the Magistracy and Govern-
ment of Venice, Paris, 1543. 8°. Borel calls him
"Albanian scrittor," but this is not correct.
He was the uncle (I) of Luigi Contarini, author of
Il vago e dilettoso Giardino, a collection of notes
and data on a variety of topics.
Contarini's life was written by Giovanni de la
Casa, "diffusely and without dates.

Nicoli Contarini Cypriotes, Historia Gesta-
riorum Venetorum, Venetii, 1726, ii. p. 47, No. xxxiv.
Fecker, Allgemeines Gelehrtenlexicon, 1770, l.
col. 2072.
Freytag, Adparatus litterarius, 1755, iii. p. 339.
Tiraboschi, Storia della Letteratura Italiana,
Firenze, 1820, VII. i. p. 237.
Watkins, Bibliotheca britannica, 1819, i. (authors),
1936.
Biographia Universale, 1872, ix. p. 113.
Novelle biografia Gialdste, 1856, xi. col. 646.
Ferguson, "Notes on ... Books of Secrets:
Transactions of the Archiological Society of Glas-
go, 1820. N.S. i. p. 442.

CONTI (LUIGI DE').
See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

COOPER (WILLIAM).
See C (W).

COPUS (MARTINUS).
See CEPHALUS (ARIPONUS).

CORDUS (VALERIUS).

Pharmacorum omnium quæ in usu potiss. sunt, componendorum ratio. Vulgo
vocant Dispensatorium sive Antidotarium. Ex optimis authoribus tam
recentibus quam veteribus collectum, ac scholiis utilibus illustratum, in
quibus inprimis simplicia diligentier explicantur. Autore Valerio Cordo.
Cum aliis pleribus ad hanc rem pertinentibus, que sequenti pagina indicantur.
Opera et studio Collegii Medicorum inclytæ Reipub. Norimbergæa jam primum
multo emendatius ac selectis compositionibus auctus in lucem editum.
Cum copioso duplce indice: & Privilegio Imperiali. Norimberge, Apud
Christophorum Lochnerem, & Johannem Hofmannum. Anno M D XCI.

CORDUS (VALERIUS). Continued.

Valerius, son of Euthia Cordus, a physician and botanist, was born 18 Feb., 1515, at Simmernhausen (or Simmernhauser, or Simmetshausen), a village of Hesse, not at Erfurt. He was educated by his father, studied medicine at various universities and became a devotee of botany and materia medica, and ultimately one of the greatest botanists of his time. He traveled far and wide in Germany and other countries to see the mines and collect plants, and in 1528 went to Italy to learn the botany of that country. He did not spare himself, the result of which was that he died of fever at Rome 25 Sept., 1544, in the 29th year of his age. He is spoken of

Hieronymus Schreiber, Viata Valerii Cordi, August, 1563, fol.

Epicharis, Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicitae, 1591, pp. 255, 128, 131, 166, 176, 183, 185, 187.

Ardani, Viata Germanorum Mediciorum, 1600, p. 42.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis Libri duo, 1677, p. 639.

Merecklin, Linneus renovatus, 1685, p. 1033.

Corning, In Universum Armon Medicin..., Introductio, 1689, pp. 264, 375.

Frohner, Therapiae Villurens eruditionis clarorum, 1688, ii, p. 1598, and pl. 54.

Palmmann, Einleitung in die Historiam literantium der Teutschen, 1713, vi, p. 765.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicorum, 1767, p. 47.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scripturum Medicorum, 1781, i, ii, p. 167.

Sobin, Anleitung zur Historia der Medicinalen Gebrauchs, 1731, pp. 657-650, 772.

Nieremberg, Vom Heure, 1720, p. 375.

Kestner, Medicinalis Gebrauch-Liste, 1720, p. 249.

Jocher, Allgemeiner Gelehrts Lexicon, 1730, i, col. 2056.

Eley, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1730, i, p. 975; 1778, i, p. 725.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i, p. 981.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae, 1777, ii, p. 15.

Bauer, Bibliotheca Chemicorum, 1792, p. 104.

in the highest terms by Corning, Haller, and others for the amount and quality of the work he did, and with respect that his life fell of promise was so brief.

Besides the present work which was first published at Nürnberg in 1535, was the first work of its kind in Pharmacology, and went through several editions; he wrote also Annotatiunculae in Dioscorides, Syrupum serpentini, historias staphylion, and others, collected and published at Simmern in 1528; on Spemaceti, printed along with Guzsner's book on minerals, Zurich, 1535, 8vo, and an Epistola de pharmacinorum viuperonum additamentis, France, 1538.

Strecker, Grundzüge zu einer Heutschen Gebrauch. und Schriftsteller Geschichte, Göttingen, ii, 1780, p. 824. [Strecker gives a long account of his father Heinrich Urbat, called Euthius or [sic] [Hieronymus Cordus, the late, or the last, because he was the youngest of thirteen children.]]

Stower, Life of Sir G. Linnaeus, 1794, p. 55.

Guelf, Geschichte der Chemic, 1797, i, p. 345.

Fechs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1809, 4, p. 47.

Walt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i, (authors), p. 238 c.


Descleroz, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1821, i, ii, p. 864.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, ii, pp. 10, 111, 1857, iv, pp. 100, 300, 504, 312.

Phillipp & Liedau, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1853, p. 415, etc.


Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1859, iv, p. 479.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Medicale, 1797, xx, p. 455.


Billing, Index-Cataloghe, 1889, iii, p. 141; and Series, 1862, iii, p. 175.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragendsten Aerzte, 1885, i, p. 76.

CORNACCHINUS (MARCUS).

Methodus, qua omnes humani corporis affectiones ab humoribus copia vel qualitate peccamentibus genitore, tuto, cito, et lucose Chymicè & Galenicè curantur.

See Hartmann (Johann), Praxis Chymiatrica, 1647.

This tract, though appended to Hartmann's, has a separate fly-title and pagination (with four folding tables). The author was the son of Thomas Cornacchius whose Tabeola medicus he, along with his brother Horatius, published in 1565, a pupil of Hieronymus Mercurialis of whom he edited the Commentarius Asclepiades, Francfort, 1570, fol., and professor of Medicine at Pisa. Borel and Kestner say the Methodus was printed at

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo, 1579, pp. 344 and 446.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymicorum, 1654, p. 65; 1655, p. 59.

Merecklin, Linneus renovatus, 1666, pp. 278 and 1012.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scripturum Medicorum, 1721, i, ii, p. 117.

Florence in 1619, 4vo, but as the dedication to Robert Dudley, Earl of Warwick, is dated: Pisa, Id. Aprilis, MDCCXX, there seems to be some discrepancy. Van der Linden & Merecklin quote an edition of Florence, 1619, 4vo, but not one of 1659, and say that it is appended to Mylius' Pharmacopoea Specyrica, France, 1659, 8vo. This is probably the editions referred to by Haller, who however calls the author Marcus Antonius Cornacchius.

Kestner, Medicinalis Gebrauch-Lexicon, 1740, p. 229.


Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae, 1772, ii, p. 524.
CORNELIUS—COSMOPOLITE

CORNELIUS ALVETANUS ARNSROIUS.

See Alvetanus (Cornelius), Arnsworld.

COROLLARIA.

See Vigulus (Benedictus), Thesaurinella, 1652, p. 69.

CORRECTIO Fataorum.

See Alchimia (DE) Cypacula, 1550, ii. f. 1.
See Arum Auriferae . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 349.
See Mosekistsch (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 475.
See Mosekistsch (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicorum Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 165.
See Mosekistsch (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 578.
See Richardus Anglicus.

"The German title is 'Die referierende Alkohymie oder Bestraffung der falschen Alchymisten.'"
Mäler, Symbolum Aureum Meatus, 1617, p. 438.
Fleitanius, Conspicua Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1607, p. 49, f. 33v.
Fleitanius, Bibliotheca Aurea, 1607, Th. i. p. 63.
Ludwig, Bibliotheca Osmoroff, Sciences Secretes, 1879, No. 1209.

CORTALASSEUS.

See Grasshop (Johann).

CORTESSE (ISABELLA).

I secreti della Signora Isabella Cortese; ne' quali si contengono cose Minerals, Medecinali, Profumi, Belletti, Artișij, & Alchimia; con altre belle curiosità aggiunte. di nuovo ristampati, e con somma diligenza corretti. In Venezia, Presso Lucio Spinella. 1625.


Other editions mentioned are: Venice, 1567 (the first), 1592, 1595, 1612, 1612, 1677, 18. There is also a German translation: Vorchten heimische Künstler und Wunderlehrer in der Älchymie, Medizin und Rechte-Schule, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1707, p. 42.
Langef Deutsch, Historie de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1749, iii. p. 140.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1777, i. p. 330.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1777, i. p. 267.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 303.

CORYUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Geschichte der künstlichen Luft, zweiter Theil.

See Spielmann (Jacob Reinbold).

The dissertation on fossils wir was first (?) rium atris facitii, Argentor, 1796, 4°, Paris ii, published at Strasburg: Dissertationis sistens historia, 1775.

COSMOPOLITA.

See Philalethes (AVRRAHEUS).

COSMOPOLITA (ANASTASIVUS PHILARETUS).

See Nolius (HEINRICUS).

COSMOPOLITE.

See Sermiyougus (Michael).

See Kosmopolite.
COZZANDO (LEONARDO).


18°. Pp. [31, 1 blank] 421. [146, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Cozando was born at Brenya, became a monk, and devoted himself to history and to philosophy, of which he was, for some time, professor. To enable him to pursue his own studies he withdrew into the country and finally went into the monastery, where in 1564 in the 74th year of his age, he was still writing books. He has left a number of works on history and philosophy, in Italian and in Latin, one of which is a short literary history of Brenya. He had nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry. This book contains an account of the ancient schools of philosophy. It was analysed and reviewed in the Acta Philosophorum in a manner complimentary to the author. The reviewer states what little he knows about him and tells us that the book was first brought under his notice by Stolle. From the fact that it is not referred to by Moerhof. Moller, and other writers on philosophy, he infers that the book is rare and little known. There is a copy in the British Museum.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gealhr, 1756, pp. 253, 275.

Cramer (JOHANN ANDREAS).


Anfangsgründe der Proberkunst.

Srz GÖTTING (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST), 1794.

Cramer was born at Quedlinburg, 14 Dec., 1740. He taught assaying at London and London for some years and was finally Councillor for mines and metallurgy at Blankenburg, from 1743 to 1772. He died of dropsy at Bergkristallhol, Dresden, 6 Dec., 1777. There is a favourable notice of him in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, where he is said to be the greatest assayer of his time, and Baumeister, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 745.

Bayer, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1790, i. p. 797.

Baumeister, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1785, p. 69.


Gnedin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1790, iii. p. 59, 82.

Gress, Dictionnaire de la Médecine, 1790, vi. p. 191, 211.

Cramer was the first to use the term "assay", and a hundred years earlier said that he was justly reckoned among the best writers on the subject. He published his Docimastia at Leyden, 1756, and Elémens Artis Docimasticæ, Leyden, 1755, 2 vols., 8°. The English translation appeared at London, 1741; and edition, 1754, 8°. The German translation was made by C. E. Gellert and published at Stockholme, 1746, 8°, and Leipzig, 1766, 8°.

Meusel, Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 veröfentlichten Tatsachen Schriftsteller, 1863, ii. p. 189.

Fischer, Reprint der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, pp. xvi, 413.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1814, iv. p. 147.

Baumeister, Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1874, iv. p. 549.

CRASSELLAME (MARC-Antonio).

CRASSELLAME (Marc-Antonio). Continued.

Das aus der Finsternis von sich selbst hervorbrennende Licht.

See Hermetisches A. B. C. 1779, ii. p. 106.

Extracts only.

La Lumiere sortant par soi-meme des Tenebres, poeme sur la composition de la Pierre des Philosophes, traduit de l'Italien avec un Commentaire.

See Richbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1741, iii. p. 322.

The original Italian poem is in three Canzoni of 7, 8, and 20 stanzas respectively, and the title runs: "A l'Arc Segreti si discorre teoricamente sopra la composizione della pietra de Philosph; di Fra Marc-Antonio Crassellame Chinesi." I do not know if it was published separately, but it was printed face to face with the French translation. The commentator, describing his long continued labour in trying to understand the writings of the philosophers, says that an anonymous M.S. in Italian fell into his hands and, finding it skilfully written, he translated it and added an exposition so that its light should be diffused as widely as possible. Of the author he knew nothing except his signature, so that the name appears to be a made up one. The Commentary was apparently written in Latin, but this version I have not seen. It was translated into French, with the Italian poem included, and was published with the title: La Lumiere sortant par soi meme des Tenebres en veritable theorie de la Pierre des Philosophes . . . Paris, L. d'Houry, 1687, 12°. The second edition "revenue et augmentee de divers apophrimes chymiques," was published by d'Houry at Paris in 1692, 12°. I have not seen it. The translator says that he knows nothing about the author. The translation and commentary, but not the Italian, were republished by Richbourg (p. v.).

The treatise is referred to by Tolius with grateful thanks to the learned translator, and the author is called by him Frater Antonius Crassellama. The present German version is from the French, but seemingly not from the edition of 1692. For instead of giving the unsigned author's name as it appears there, the German translator, C. F. K., quotes it from Tolius and at the same time transcribes it incorrectly as "Marcus Antoninus Crasselamius.

Both translations are included by Kopp among alchemical books with 'light' for their title, but he has not noticed that one is translated from the other, and he makes no allusion either to the Italian verses or the repated author.


CRASSEUS.

See Grashoff (Johann).

CRATA REPOS. Oder Einweihungen in der alten geheimen Gesellschaft der Egyptischen Priester. 1785.

Without place and printer's name.


This little pamphlet has nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry, but professes to give an outline of the ceremony of initiation into the various degrees, taken from what is said about it by the ancients.

CRAWFORD (Adair).

Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, and the Inflammation of Combustible Bodies; being an attempt to resolve these phenomena into a general law of nature. By A. Crawford, M.D. F.R.S.L. and E. and Member of the Philosophical Societies of Dublin and Philadelphia. The Second Edition, with very large Additions. London: printed for J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard. M.DCC.LXXVIII.


The author was born in Ireland in 1746, and died 1795. He was a physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, afterwards professor of chemistry at Westminster, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. Lists of his works are given by Watt, Reuss and Poggendorff. Of the above book the first edition appeared in 1794. It is of importance as it discusses the subject of specific heat, especially of gases. It also deals with the chemistry of respiration. The German translation is by Graf, Leipzig, 1799, 8°.
CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, oder: eine durch Rationes, viele Exempla und Experimenta abgehandelte Untersuchung, was von der Alchymia zu halten und vor Nutzen daraus zu schöpfen sey, nebst einem Zusatz von Œder Medicina Univerali, Universal-Process und einigen Kunst-Stücken aus der Alchymia. Tübingen bey deren Gebründern Cotta. 1730.


This work appeared in the same year with a quite different title-page:—


Still another title without the author’s name is given in the Befrag zur Geschichte der älteren Chemie, 1842, p. 663:


The initials are expounded at the end of the 'Vorrede': they are taken from the words Vindicat Fortuna Salutis.

The book is a defence of alchemy, based first upon natural principles, and secondly on the evidence of actual transformations. It contains a good deal of interesting historical matter, but it has been injured by its fantastic title.

This work was published anonymously, and even Schröder did not know the author’s name, although it had been given both by Fuchs and by Gesellis.

Fuchs calls Creiling professor at Helmstedt, whereas Kopp says he was professor of chemistry at Tübingen and may have been both.

Meusel states that he was born at Löchau, Württemberg, 3 July, 2653, was professor of mathematics and physics at Tübingen from 1701 to 1745, when he resigned, and died at Tübingen, 23 Sept. 1752 (1753). He wrote mathematical papers and the present work, but there is no reference to his being professor of chemistry anywhere.

Korntum calls him a famous teacher at Tübingen, a prodigy of learning, who spent the greater part of his life in his laboratory over alchemical pursuits, and wrote his Alkemiertei der Alchimia. With all justice he could say in his autobiography:

Quamvi et lavand, quot lapsides aspishin.

The authorship is ascribed to Creiling also in the Fama Mystica Renovatio, 1770, p. 23, and in the Sammlung der neuesten... Begebenheiten, 1780, in the preface. He is called the author of the very rare Auswertung, afterwards issued with the Ludovici title Die Edelgeboren Jungfer Alchymia.

Still more definitely is the subject discussed by Roth-Scholz, who speaks of Creiling as his best friend and patron. He tells us that the MS. of the book was complete prior to 1779, and in that year he printed the title and contents from the MS. in his Bibliotheca Chemica. The book was eagerly looked for by the believers in transmutation, and in 1730 he expresses the hope that, as it deserved to be printed, the publication would not be delayed, for it would be a misfortune if the author did not live to see it finished. The title given by Roth-Scholz is that of the Auswertung. The publication actually took place in 1730, but it must have been after that of Roth-Scholz’s Thetarum, in which the above remarks occur. What pro-
CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD). Continued.

duced the change of title from what stood in the MS. in 1731 I have not discovered. The alteration
must have been made almost at once and the "Erweiterung" title must have been quickly can-
celled, or the copies withdrawn from circulation, for that form is certainly far less common than
Die Edelgeborener Jungfer Alchymia, I have seen several copies of the latter, but only one of the

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, pp. 474.
Roth-Scholz, Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1729, ii. p. 897.
Furtu, Prothero-Steele, 1753, Th. i. p. 64.
Haller, Bibliotheca Academica, 1777, ii. p. 88.
Kurtan verzeichnet die Alchemie, 1780, p. 94.
Archivisches Journal, 1804, i. i. p. 55 (interesting notice of Creiling).
Mesael, Lexikon der von Jahr 1750 bis 1800

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Dissertatio Academica de Aureo Vellere aut Possible Transmutationis Metaliorum hanc Praeside Johanne Conrado Crellingio, Physice Experimenti.


This part of the Dissertation is in three sections:

Sectio I. De Historia Aurei Vellere, et de Principiis metaliorum, &c.

Sectio II. De Salibus metallicis . . . &c.

Sectio III. De Productione artificiali Ferr & Sulphuris, de Vegetatione metaliorum, &c.

Dissertatio de Aureo Vellere, Sectio iv. De Cautelis Quibusdam in Aurificio,
Maxime Particulari, Utilibus. Hanc Praeside Johanne Conrado Crellingio,
Physice Experimentalis et Mathemat. Professore Ordinario, Senatus Universi-

4°. Pp. 49 [s].

Abhandlung vom Goldenen Vlies oder Möglichkeit der Verwandlung der
Metalle. Aus dem Lateinischen des Herrn Joh. C. Crelling, ordentlichen
Lehrens der Mathematik und Physik &c. übersetzt. Tubingae bei Jacob
Friedrich Heerbrandt. 1787.


This consists of the four parts of the two pre-
ceding dissertations. They contain matter bearing on the history of transmutation. Fuchs (Reper-
CREILING (Johann Konrad). Continued.
Das Goldene Vlies.
See Magazin für die höhere Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 1.
Lenglet Dufrénoy, Histoire de la Philosophie. Ladrugu, Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences
Hermétique, 1749, iii. p. 142.

CRELL (Lorenz Florenz Friedrich von).
und der Materia medica ordentl. öffentl. Lehrer zu Helmstedt; der Röm.
Kaiserl. Akademie der Naturforscher Adjuncte; der Churfürstl. Maynischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften, der Berlin. Gesellschaft. naturforsch. Freunde,

Dritter Theil, [10] 274.
Sechster Theil nebst einem Register über alle

Elfter Theil, xvii. 264 [3].
Register über die bis herin nebst Sechs Theile, pp. 177-210
mitgeprint für 272-290.
Dreizehnter Theil, 1786, [8] 5-299 [1 blank].
Plate. (This is vol. iv. of the Anzeiger, and has a
title-page to that effect.)

is now remembered specially as the active editor of
several series of chemical journals issued under his
name between 1778 and 1784. Crell's 'Annalen,'
'Journal,' 'Archiv,' and 'Entdeckungen' are
standard works of reference for the history of
Chemistry during the last quarter of the eighteenth
century. Just at the birth of the modern period.
Lists of his works are given by Meusel and Pritzer.
The following list of his journals may be useful:
'Chemisches Journal,' 6 parts. 1778-1781.
'Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Chemie,'
13 parts. 1781-1786.
'Chemisches Archiv,' 2 parts. 1783.
'Neues chemisches Archiv,' 8 vols. 1783-1791.
'Neuestes Chemisches Archiv,' 1798.
'Chemische Annalen,' 40 vols. 1784-1809.
'Beiträge zu den Chemischen Annalen.' 6 parts.
1785-1799.

Beaumer, Bibliotheca Chemicca, 1782, p. 3.
Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschtand oder Lexikon
der jetzt-lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1799,
Pach, Zeitschrift der chemischen Litteratur,
1826-28, pp. 454, 455, 471, 473, 520, 524.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, 1. (authors)
2054.

CREMER (John).
See Mayer (Michael), Tripus Aureus, 1618, p. 183.
See Musarum Hermeticum, 1749, p. 533.

John Cremer, abbot of Westminster, lived early
in the fourteenth century. He was devoted to
Alchemey, and had worked at it for thirty years,
but the more he read the more he felt himself mis-
led by the conflict of opinion and directions for
work, so he resolved to go to some adept of repose
and be put by him on the right path. He went to
Raynold Lally in Milan in 1390, and from him
he learned part of the mystery. On Cremer's
perception Lally came to London where he re-
mained two years. They worked together. Lally
was presented to the King, Edward III., and
promised to supply him with gold for a war
against the Turks. The King received the gold
CREMER (JOHN). Continued.

but used it against France, and Lully, feeling that
he had been deceived, departed suddenly to the
great regret of Cremer, who never learned any
more about transmutation.

Two difficulties are connected with this story,
one, that the name of Cremer does not occur
among the abbots of Westminster, the other is the
doubt that hangs round Lully's visit to England,
and Borrishius questions Cremer's share in the
business.

A portrait of Cremer is given by Ashmole at the
head of "Hermes' bird," which Ashmole says was
translated from Lully by Cremer. Cremer's story
is quoted in most of the histories of alchemy.

Die Edelgeheime Jungfer Alchemia, 1730, p. 194.
Schmiede, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp.
160, 173, 182.
Hoefer, Geschichte der Chinesen, 1849, i. p. 411;
1866, i. p. 435.

CROLLUS (OSWALDUS).

Oswaldi Crollii Veterani Hassi. Basilica Chymica continens. Philosophicum
propriis laborum experienciam confirmatum descriptionem & usum Remediorum
Chymicorum Selectissimorum de Lumine Gratiae & Nature Desumptorum.
In fine libri additus est Autoris ejusdem. Tractatus Novus De Signaturis
Rerum Internis. Cum Gratia & Privilegio S. Ces. Maiest. Francofurti,
Impensis Godefridi Tamachii, Anno M.D.C.XX.

de Signaturis, pp. 209. Index [36]. Eligae De Antiqua Medicina Virici Bollingrii,
&c, pp. 10. The Tract de Signaturis has a separate title, included in the pagination.
An edition appeared at Geneva, 1531, 8°. Again 1658, 8°, with the notes of Hartmann & Michaelis.

D. O. M. A. Oswaldii Crollii Veterani Hassi Basilica Chymica Continens.
Philosophicum propriis laborum experienciam confirmatum descriptionem et
usum Remediorum Chymicorum Selectissimorum de Lumine Gratiae et Nature
Desumptorum. In fine libri additus est Autoris ejusdem. Tractatus Novus
Francofurti, Impensis Godefridi Tamachii.

Without data.

M. Virici Bollingrii, etc., pp. 25. The title page is an elaborate symbolic engraving,
with portraits of Hermes, Moriones and Lully on one side, and Géber, R. Bacon and
Paracelsus on the other. This undated edition is a revision of that of 1609, with some
modifications which are seen in the poems at the end. Sheet cc has been reprinted; it
contains catchwords not in the earlier edition, the inner lines of the border go down to
the bottom; the title-page also is different. Sheet 1b is the same in both; but cc has
also been reprinted with catchwords and bordering lines prolonged; the poem ends on
02.4 verso instead of 02.4 recto, and the register, imprint and date have been omitted.

D. O. M. A. Crollius Redivivus. Das ist, Hermetischer Wunderbaum, warinn
to sehen, wie die wunderbare Werck Gottes von Liebhabern wahrer
Chynischer Artzney, recht zu verstehen; vnd so erkenne; vnd wie ein jeder
Gottsfürchtiger Artist, vnd Spagyru derselben nachfolgen, auff das er
dermal einei mit eigener geeigneter Hand-arbeite im Philosophischen Acker
nicht nur ein Fünklein, sondern wol gar ein starken Stahlen des Liechts
der Natur, ohne sondere Mühe aufwürkern vnd erlangen mag. Aufs dem
grossen Hermetischen Lustgarten zusammen getragen vnd in sieben Büchlein
abgetheilet. Durch Anonymm von Feldtaw.
CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS). Continued.


Gedruckt zu Frankfurth am Mayn, bey Anthoni Hummen. In Verlegung Johann Gottfried Schönwetters. M.D.C.XXXV.


This is followed by Oswald Crollius' Erinnerung Vorrede, pp. 1-123. and the Basilica Chymica, pp. 124-248, and Index [15, 1 blank]. There is no title-page.

After this comes the tract on Signatures, with the following title-page:


Pp. 72. Index [7, 1 blank].

Though it has a separate title-page, signatures and pagination, it obviously forms part of the preceding.

This seems a made-up book. Whether this was the first edition of Crollius' Basilica, wanting the title-page, was issued with Feldtaw's later work, or whether this is a defective copy which happens to have been nowhere bound along with the other, I am not sure. Judging however from them having been all issued together in 1667, with notes by Johann Hartmann (6°.), I conclude that they form parts of one volume, and that owing to some publishing arrangement the title-page of Feldtaw's tract has been made to do duty for the whole. I have had no opportunity for ascertaining whether there are other copies like this, or if there be any of the Basilica Chymica, 1669 (8°.), with Feldtaw's Crollius redivivus, 1555, at the end.


This is followed by a printed title-page: Hermetischer Prober Stela, Stela vnder dem Titel Crollius (sic) inselurten Alchymsträben Königen Kleyneb befindliche procurs vnd Chymische Artzneyen examiniert vnd auff die Prob gesetzt, sondern dieselbige auch mit verschiedenen andern schönen vnd nützlichen durch selbst eygen Handschrif vnd tätliche Erfahrung approbierten Artzneyen vor diesem in Lateinischen Sprich versehren vnd verbessert worden. Von Johann Hartmann, der Artney D. Fürstlich-Höchstlichen gewissen weitherhörten Leib Medicin vnd Professor zu Marburg an jetzo aber auff vielstelliger begehren. Neben angehebbten Crollius Tractatien von den jenerlichen Signaturen oder Zeichen aller Ding vnd dem Hermetischen Wunderbaum, dem gemissen Nutzen zum besten ins Teutsche versehret. Frankfurth am Mayn, Jo Verlegung Johann Gottfried Schönwetters. M.D.C.XXXXVII.


CROLLIUS—CRONENBURGIIUS

CROLLIUS (Oswaldus). Continued.

Syr. 14. 16. Wer sich mit seiner Arbeit nehm't, vnd hat dasselben, der hat ein
sein ruhig's Leben, das hat ein Schatz vieler Schätze finden.
Gedruckt zu Frankfurth am Main, bey Hans Friedrich Weik. M.D.C.XXVII.
Pp. 82 [1 blank]

The statement on the engraved title-page that this is the first publication of these tracts together,
would indicate that the volume entitled Crollius redivivus, &c. was a made up one.

[Another Copy.]

It wants the engraved title.

The Bastilia Chymica consists of three parts:
 an admonitory preface, in which Crollius discusses the doctrines of Paracelsus; the practical part,
which is really a treatise on pharmacy and therapeutics; and the treatise on Sigatures. The
remarks made by Courting and by Schellerhammer are not much in commendation of either Crollius
or his book, but it must be remembered that Courting was opposed to Paracelsus and his system
and his followers.

Boeck notices the work favourably. The 'Admonitory Preface' and Paracelsus' views in general
are severely criticised by Libavius in his Examen Philosophicae, 1615, pp. 35-87, forming part
of his Appendix Necessarum Spagyricarum Arznei-
orum Chymicarum, q.v.

On his Chemistry see Kopp.
A German translation, altered from Hartmann's,
p. xiv. was brought out again at Nurnberg in 1583,
by Johann Haukens Card各个环节, with a commentary.
The French translation was executed by J.
Marcel de Boulon, Lyons, 1583, 8vo.

Von der Linné, De Scriptó Medicis libri duo, 1657, p. 278.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 68; 1569,
p. 65.
Mersch, Limitatio renommatis, 1656, p. 329.
Courting, In Universam Arznei Medicam .

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1689, Sig. G4
p. 739.
Buchsin, De Novis Inventis Tractatus, 1700,
pp. 401, 403.

Reinmann, Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literarum der Teutonen, 1709.
p. 481.
Roth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1757, p. 48.
Soler, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Medicinalen Kunde, 1731, pp. 603, 780.
Kestner, Medicinischen Gelenner-Lexicon, 1740,
p. 321.

Leclerc Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1747, iii. p. 145.
Jücher, Allgemeines Gelehrtes-Lexicon, 1789, 1. col. 2930.
Ebel, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1755, i. p. 267; 1775, i. p. 376.
Baume, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1789, p. 106.
Stirred, Genealogies of an artist's Gelehrte and Schriftsteller Geschichte, Göttlingen, ii. (1782)
p. 424 (Pedigree of the Croll family); v. (1782) p. 286 (notice of O. C.).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhren Chemie, 1783,
p. 517, 591.
Wegele, Einführung zur allgemeinen Scheidung,
1788, i. p. 140.
Gudin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 690-92, 93,
p. 748.
Bufo, Registern von der chemischen Litteratur,
1806, p. 94.
Biography Medicale, Paris, Pauknoke (1800-
1813), iii. p. 358.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1807, iii.
p. 346.
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyklopaedia, 1809,
xx. 349 (short article by Baur).
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 112 &
passim.
Ladapoge, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences
Savantes, 1870, Nos. 1399-1500.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 604.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des sciences Médi-
Hauser, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. pp. 99,
101. 115, 236.
Billings, Index-Catalogus, 1881, iii. p. 391; and
Series, 1898, iii. p. 1044.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der Arznei-

CROM

See LE CROM.

CRONENBURGIIUS (Bernardus Dissertius).

De Compositione Medicamentorum, hodierno aeo, apud Pharmacopolas,
pars extantum: et quo Artificio eadem recte parari questam cum
CRONENBURGIUS—CRÜGNER

CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS). Continued.

Simplicitium atque Aromatum (quibus consistunt) expositionibus, ac plerorumq; ornamenti defectu, Libri X. Non Medicis & Pharmacopelis tanthm, sed omnibus insuper rerum cognoscendarum studiois, utilissimi pariter ac necessarij. Ubì singula ad ipsissimam uritetatem expendantur, plurimi errores aperiuntur, & controversiae frequentes conciliantur, Autore Bernardo Dessegni Cronenburgo, Doctore Medico Coloniensi.

In Invidiam Autor:
Docta manus Medicæ, tracuat genus omne malorum,
Ast mordax iuor, spernit opem medicam.


This physician is described by some authorities under the name of Cronenbourg, by others under Dessenius, which is perhaps more correct. I have, however, followed Adamo, Van der Linden, Van der Aa, and other writers, and called him Cronenburgo. He was born at Amsterdam in 1510, studied medicine at Louvain, went to Bologna, and, in 1539, became M.D. there; returned to Holland, and, after practicing in various places, settled as professor of medicine at Groningen for nine years. He then went to Cologne, where he taught medicine, received a pension, and, with great fame as a physician and botanist, died in 1574. He wrote a defense of the old medicine against George Pandro and the Paracelstas, Cologne, 1574, 4°, a treatise on the plague, Cologne, 1574, 4°; and a letter to Matthioli.

Of the present work there was also an edition: Lyons, 1576, 8°.

Eley, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1755, I. p. 250; 1758, II. p. 23 (under Dessenius).
Fuchs, Reisturm der chymischen Litteratur, 1850-58, II. 90 (under Dessenius).
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1845, I. p. 273.
Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1858, III. p. 968.

CROSSET de la Haumerie.

Soit LE CROM.

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL).

D.O.M.A. Accipe, quod sentitur, antequam discitur. Michaelis Crugneri, P.M.C. Chymischer aufgewickelter Gebrauch und Bereitung seiner Elinitren, welche zu heilsamer Cur der vornehmsten und bekantesten und aus ihren darinn beschriebenen Ursachen und Zufällen entspringenden Krankheiten, so dem Menschenlichen Leibe von Füs an bis auf die Scheitel, begegnen können: Zu erhaltung des Lebens, langwieriger Gesundheit, und zu
CRÜGNER (Michael). Continued.

verhütung des Liebes und Gemüthes Beschwerung dien- und nützlichen, Dem beygefügt einen besonderer Philo-Medico Chymischer Anhang, oder kurzer Tractat, in welchem gelehret und gehandelt wird, worzu der Mensch von Gott dem Herrn tüchtig erschaffen sey. Item was er verrichten kan, und was er, wenn er von Gott zu einem Philo-Chymischen Medico berufen, notwendig können und wissen soll, Darbey werden etliche wenige doch besondere nutzbare und tiefnachdenckliche Medicamente errechen, und nebennst einem zwiefachen Register, so wohl der Capitolium earumq; sectionum als der rerum & verborum allen Liebhabern der Warheit und der rechten Hermetischen Arzney gefliessenen zu Nutz und Gefallen an Tag gegeben.

Augustin. lib. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori veritatis. Etenim aut inimicus reprehensurus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insulstat, serendus est:

Amicus autem, si errat, docendus est, & audiendo.


Augustinus 1. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori Veritatis: Etenim aut inimicus reprehensurus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insulstat, serendus est; amicus autem si errat, docendus est & audiendo.

Nürnberg, In Verlagung Wolfgang, des Jüngern, und Johann Andreë Endter, Anno M.DC.LIV.


[Another Copy.]

D. O. M. A. Harmonia ad omnium Mysteriorum Cognitionem, Deo singulariter sic ordinante, certissima via est. Michaelis Crügneri, P.M.C. Chymischer Garten-Bau, das ist: Spagyrische Beschreibung vier- und dreissigerley Gewächs und Krauter, nach rechter Fundamental und Hermetischer
CRÜGNER (MICHAEL). Continued.

Anleitung: Welche auf der Putrefaction- und Transplantation sich Gener-


August ib. 8. de Trin.

Nullus reprehensor formandus est amatori veritatis. Etenim aut inimicus 

reprehensurus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est :

Amicus autem, si errat, docendus est, & audiendus.

Symbolum Authoris.

Wer Gott zum Freunde hat, der darff sich vor den Menschen nicht 

furchten.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang, des Jüngern, und Johann Andrez 

Endern, Im Jahr 1653.

4°. Pp. 284 [1 blank]. [Table in black and red. This, however, belongs to 

Crügner's tract Chymischer Sommer.] MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

D. O. M. A. Michaelis Crügneri, P.M.C. Chymischer Sommer. Das ist:

sonderbarer Medico-Chymischer Tractat, darinnen insonderheit kürzlich 

und treudelig dargethan wird, wie die Gewächse nach rechter Influents 

und rechtem Mafs des hymnischen, recht eingehenden Zodiack zu sammben, 

und dann ferner Chymic und Astrolabic hecht zu prepariren seyn, so wol 

rechter Gebrauch und Nutz gewiesen wird. Alles mit höchstem Fleifs, 

eigner Erfahrung, und mithsamer Erforschung observed, probiret, demon-

striert und beschrieben vom Autor in Dresden. Vornehmlich Allen 

Liebhabern der Warheit, und der rechten Hermetischen Arzney Geseissen 

zu Nutz und Gefallen an Tag geben.

Augustinus l. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formandus est amatori Veritatis: Etenim aut inimicus 

reprehensurus est, aut amicus. Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est :

amicus si errat, docendus est & audiendus.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang des Jüngern, und Joh: Andrez 

Endern, Anno M. D.C. LVI.

4°. Pp. [10] 245 [1 blank, 10]. Table at p. 97, and the folding table in red and 

black, p. 181, will be found in Crügner's Chymischer Garrebus. MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

Crügner, or Crgner, flourished about the 

middle of the seventeenth century, lived in 

Dresden, and was a chemist and a medical pro-

fessor of the school of the Chymical or Astro-

astronomers. He devided a number of 

medicines and specifical, in particular the " materia 

perifast," of which he gives an account in a separate 

Reinmann, Einleitung in die Historiam literar-

riae der Teutschen, Halte im Magdeburg, 1713. 

vi. p. 595.

Roth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1777. p. 51.

Kestner, Medicinische Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740,

p. 234.

treatise, Goslar, 1669. 8°; in German, Frud. a. M. 

1709. 8°. Besides those above mentioned he wrote 

also Chymischer Tauerbau, Dresden, Nürnberg, 1709. 4°; 

Astronomia harbo, Osnabrück, 1709. 4°; 

Zeltigrafia, ibid. 1709. 4°; Chymischer Herbi, 

and Chymischer Wische, but it is a question if the 

last two were actually published.

Halber, Bibliotheca Medicinae fraction, 1779. iii. 

p. 242.


Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke 1840- 

1841. iii. p. 359.

CRÜGER (Michael). Continued.

The 'materia perdata,' which the inventor sold for 240, the ounce, and about which a good deal has been written, is, according to some, 'Antimonomium diaphoreticum,' apparently the oxide of the metal. The question was discussed in an academic dissertation by Peter Gerlache (prose) and Arthur Council Enratting (r.e.h.): *Diocretio de Materia perdata, Helmstetten, 1727 (or 1728, for the date is blurred), 4°,* and the authorities there quoted.


Roth, Anleitung zur Chemie, 1721, p. 236.

Boerhaave, Elementa Chemiae, 1731, ii. processus cxxxv.

CRUSIUS (David).


This part has a separate title, signatures, and pagination.

The notions of Crusius are rather discordant. According to one account he was born at Grimnitzchen near Altenburg, 59 January, 1689, graduated master of arts at Erfurt, studied at Jena and other universities, and became M.D. of Basel in 1699. He practised privately at Erfurt, and declined many offers to become private physician of various princes. He accepted, however, the post of 'Rathmeister' and 'Ober Schlos Herr' at Erfurt. His death took place on 15 July, 1840. Another version is that he was a native of Grimnitz, private physician of various princes and counts, and burgomaster of Erfurt. This is affirmed on the authority of Wits's *Diarium Kalendaricum,* but Stolle remarks that there is not a word about Crusius in that work, and further that there is evidence that Erfurt at that time was not a municipality, so that there was no burgomaster.

Stolle is right so far as the 1688 volume of Wits's *Diarium* is concerned. But there was another part issued in 1691, and Crusius's name may possibly be in it. I have not seen this part.

By Bördt there is quoted also a Daniel Crusius, author of "Methodicus Physicus peripateticus-Hermeticos dissensus, Erford, apud Birnser, 1679, in 8°."

Whether Daniel is a misprint for David, or whether they are distinct authors, I am unable to decide.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, followed by Gasselin, refers to Daniel only and his book.

Van der Linden calls him Crimnicensis, and mentions the Theatrums morborum only.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis litterari duos, 1727, p. 131.

Bördt, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 71; 1655, p. 38.

Merdlin, Lindesius renovatus, 1686, p. 240.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1752, i. ii. p. 134.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1723, p. 274.

Moteschmann, Erfurcia literata contin., p. 99.

CRUX.

D. O. M. A. | Crux absq; Cruce: | Das ist: | Wolwermeyte | Defension, deren, inter | Mundi calumniis bluhenden Teutschen | Gesellschaft ad S. Sanctum | Genannt | Vom Rosencruetz. | [Vignette.] Autore | Vito del Capo dela bona speranza. |
CRUX. Continued.

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed no-[mini tuo da gloria.]

M.DC.XVII. [No place, printer, or publisher.

8°. Pp. [15] 1 blank]. The vignette is a falcon standing on the winged Earth ball, with a wreath in its beak, and an open book in its right foot, and the motto:

Gloria Virtute Paratur.

This is a Rosicrucian tract of which Borel (Bibliotheca Chemica, 1654, p. 21) speaks of a MS.

It is mentioned also in Missio ad die... Brüder. schaft des Ordens des Rosenkreuzers, 1783, pp. 82-4, and by Kluse, Bibliographie der Frisianer, 1844, p. 83, No. 469.

D. O. M. A. [Cruce absq; Cruce: Das ist: D. Wolvermeyne | DEFension, deren, inter Mun]- [di calumnias bluhenden Teutschen | Gesellschaft ad S. Sanctum] genannt | Vom Rosenkreutz. [Vignette.] Autore | Vito del capo dela bona speranza.]

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomin | tuo da gloria.]

M.DC.XVIII.

8°. Pp. [15] 1 blank]. The vignette is as in the 1617 edition, but the two issues are quite different throughout, not merely in the title-pages. The concluding lines in the two editions are as follows:

Edition of 1617: De- [lami inter invidias & persecutiones (sic) se- | dixit in capite bone spe. Messe Septem- [brebr, Anno 1617 | Vitus del capo dela bona speranza.]

Edition of 1618: De- [lami inter invidias & persecutiones se- | dixit in capite bone spe. Messe | Septemberbr, Anno 1617 | Vitus del capo dela bona speranza.]

The final ornaments are different.

CRUX Symbolica.

Symbolica Cruce

Seemann (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 840.

Seemann (Ludovicus De).

CULPEPER (NICHOLAS).

See SENKERT (Daniel), 1660.

Culpeper, born 1616 at London, was at Cambridge in 1634, and was a good scholar. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, in 1640 he set up as astrologer and physician, and was much esteemed in the latter capacity. His translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the College of Physicians excited their indignation. His 'English Physician,' 1653, was a very successful manual. He wrote a number of medical books, and his hard work as a practitioner and author injured his health, and he died in Jan. 1653-4, aged 38.

His portrait is in the 'Last Legacy,' and in the Directory, or translation of the Pharmacopoeia.

Haller, Bibilotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 477; 1773, ii. p. 130.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medica Practica, 1779, iii. p. 8 (several works).


Hutchinson, Biographie Medicus, 1799, i. p. 234.

Chambers, The General Biographical Dictionary, 1819, xi. p. 120.

Watt, Bibliotheca Brittanica, 1821, i. (author) 576 e.


Hanse, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, i. p. 467.

Billington, Index-Catalogues, 1881, iii. p. 255.

Bolster, The General Biographical Dictionary, 1819, xi. p. 120.


Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xii. p. 266.


CULTOR.

Cultor Spagyricae Medicine.

See ZWEY schöne Chymische Tracttälein.
CULTOR. Continued.
Gründlicher Speyryischer Wissenschaften Cultor.

See Corium Philosophorum, 1739.

CUNRAD (CONRAD).

See KUNNATH (CONRAD).

CURIÆSE Anmerkungen.

See Deliciae Mediceae, 1706.


Without place and printer's name.


The first chapter contains short notices of reputed authentic cases of transmutation, the second treats of the character of a true alchemist, and the third of the first matter and how it is to be prepared, and how 'projection' is to be made. The historical notes are of some interest. The anonymity of this treatise seems to have been well preserved, for it was not known to Germain, the editor of the work of Abraham Fleming (p.v.) Vorrede, sig. N 4 recto.


8°. Pp. [72]. Folding frontispiece as in the Curiæse Gedancken. It is a revised and enlarged edition of that treatise.

Ledraguin, Bibliothèque Ouverte, Sciences Socrètes, 1890, No. 1242.

CURIÆSE CHYMICUS (Der).


8°. Pp. [d]. Medicus, 48; Part ii. 400. Laboratorium, 185. Index [9]. Chirurgus, 192. Index [5, 1 blank]. Urin-Bächlein, 32 [1 blank]. Each treat has an elaborate title-page included in the pagination. The above is the general title, which is printed in red and black.
CURIOSE CHYMICUS (Der). Continued.
Der Curiose Chymicus, oder curioses Laboratorium Medico-Chymicum, &c.
Der Curiose Medicus, oder sonderbare curiose Anleitung zur Medicin, &c.
Der Curiose Chirurgus, oder curioser Begriff der Wund-Artzney, nebst einer
trefflichen Frantzen-Cur, Bericht von Aderlassen, Schröpfen, &c. Mit
Beyfügung eines curiosen Urin-Büchleins, wie die Wasser derer Kranken
zu besuchen. Dresden und Leipzig, Bey Gottlob Christian Hilschern,
privil. Hof-Buchführer, 1745.
S. Pp. Laboratorium, 185 [7]. Medicus, 1745, 46; Part ii, 209 [mistake for 192].
Chirurgus, 122 [1 blank]. Urin-Büchlein, 31 [3, 2 blank]. The general title is misplaced
in front of Part ii, of the Medicus, which has no separate title of its own. The other
tracts have separate titles. This is a reprint of the 1745 edition. The book does not
contain chemistry or alchemy, but of medicine and surgery, and the preparation and
application of drugs.

CXXX Grund-Sätze.
- See hundert und dreissig Grund-Sätze.
D. (M. C. M.), i.e. Martinus Copus, Medicine Doctor.

See CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

D. (W. G. L.).

See **

D. (H. V.).

See TUMBA SEMIRAMIS.

D. (R. E. J.).

Elias der Artist, eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metallverwandlung.

See SCHÖDERS (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, I. l. p. 181.

D. . . .


"Dernue d'un imbécile ou d'un mauvais plaisant," in Lachagues's comment (Bibliothèque Office, Sciences Savantes, 1878, No. 601).

Possibly, it seems to be an allegorical account of initiation and transmutation. The dictionary of hermetic terms which it contains is a mere synecdoche. At the end are receipts to produce recondite things: a water to soften metals, the lamp of life, and so on.

DALE (SAMUEL).

DALE (SAMUEL). Continued.
adjiciuntur Indices necessarii. Quarta Editio, Indice Gallico, Germanico, Belgico aucta.


Samuel Dale, son of a silk-thrower, St. Mary Whitechapel, was born between 1568 and 1660. In 1674 he was apprenticed to an apothecary, practised as a physician and apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, in 1666, was a diligent naturalist, botanist, and pharmacologist, and a man of no small learning and acquirements. He was a friend of Ray, the naturalist, and Sir Hans Sloane, contributed papers to the Royal Society, and, besides the Pharmacologia, wrote an appendix to the History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, by Elias Taylor, containing an account of the natural history of the locality. It was published in 1730, and again in 1732. His tentarium is now in the British Museum; a portrait of him in oil is in Apothecaries' Hall; an engraving of him at 78 years of age is prefixed to the present edition, and there is one by Vertue in the third edition which is reproduced in the Journal of Botany. Dale died 6 June, 1735, and was buried at Bocking, near Braintree.

The Pharmacologia was first published at London in 1693, 8°; again with a supplement in 1705; and ed., 1710; 3rd ed., 1731. Editions were printed abroad: Brumel, 1707, 1713; Lugd., 1732 and the above.

The Pharmacologia is still quoted as an authority on the introduction of certain substances as drugs.

Floy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médicine, 1778, ii. p. 92.
Fuchs, Receptarium der chemischen Litteratur, 1825-28, p. 265.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1826, i. (author).

Beefmow. Methodus Studiosi Medici, 1731, i. p. 128 (commented).


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 795.

DANDOLO (VINCENTINO).

Trattato Elementare di Chimica presentato in one ordine nuovo dietro le scoperte moderne; con Figure: del Sig. Lavoisier dell' Accademia delle Scienze, della Società Reale di Medicina, delle Società d' Agricoltura de Parigi, e di Orleans, della Società Reale de Londra, dell' Instituto de Bologna, della Società Eletta de Basita, di quella di Filadelfia, Harleme, Manchester, Padova, ecc. Recato dall' Italiano nell' Italiano faveola e corretto di Annotazioni da Vincenzo Dandolo Veneto. Edizione seconda corretta, ed ampliata di due Dissertazioni inedite dell' Autore sulla respirazione e sulla spirazione, e di nuove annotazioni del Traduttore. Tomo Primo. In Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta e Figli. C12.DCC.XXII.


Tomo Secondo.


The third and fourth volumes have separate titles as follow:


DANDOLO (VINCENZO). Continued.

Dizionari Vecchio e Nuovo Nuovo e Vecchio di Nomenclatura Chimica il secondo de' quali contiene la chiave e le regole del nuovo sistema di Chimica di Vincenzo Dandolo Veneto che serve di Supplemento al Trattato Elementare di Chimica del Sig. Lavoliere; Trasportato in Italiano dal Frances, con note dall'Autore sudetto. Edizione seconda corretta, ed ampliata di due Dissertazioni inserite del Sig. Lavoliere e di varie annotazioni del Traduttore. Tomo Quarto. In Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta e Figli. 1723, 1726, 1731.

The two dissertations are on respiration and on transpiration.

[Another Copy.]

Count Vincenzo Dandolo was born at Venice 6 (or 26) Oct. 1726. He was a wealthy proprietor who took an active share in the events which led to the fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797, became a member of the great Council of the Cisalpine Republic, lived much in Paris, was governor of Daullania for five years under Napoleon, and finally retired and lived privately on his estate at Varese near Como. He was a member of the Institute Italiano and of the Società Italiana, and occupied himself with the breeding of sheep, the production of silk, manufacture of grape sugar, botany, and wrote on these and other economical subjects. He was the author also of a work: Fondamenti della scienza chimica-stria, Venetia, 1795. He died at Varese 12 (13) Dec. 1819.


DANIELLI (RIGINO), Iustinopolitano.

Canzone.

Ser Razari (GIOVANNI HATTISTA), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 159.

Borel (Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 72) quotes this poem: "Daniello Iustinopolitano Canista Chymica, es Nunciari" and under a separate heading: "Daniello Iustinopolitano Canista," mentions "doctissimus," doubtless the same person. But I do not observe his name in Lugnet's "Harmonia Chymica," which I presume is the work Borel refers to.

DARCY (JEAN).

Ser Arcet (JEAN D').

DARIOT (CLAUDE).


M.DCXXIV.

4°. Pp. [xxi]. 309 (or 307) [1 blank]. 8 woodcuts of apparatus in the text. Title red and black.
DARIOT (CLAUDE). Continued.

Part I. by Dariot contains a discourse on the way of curing illnesses, on the preparation of medicines with drawings of the apparatus, the proper times to collect plants and herbs for medicinal use. Part II. has a separate title-page.


Pp. [6, 2 blank] 303. [1 blank.] The vignette represents the ark and the deluge.

The tracts contained in this part are:
2. A. De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum (in verset), p. 15.
5. Liber Secretorum Ioannis de Padua de Lapidis Philosophorum. Liber secundus, p. 44.
8. Grundlicher Bericht, was die wahrhaftige Kunst Alchemia Jenhalte vnd vernag, in Via Universali & Particulari, p. 163.
11. 250 Thurtur auf Wels vnd Roth, p. 219.


Pp. [6, 2 blank] 276 [2 blank]. 13 woodcutts. The vignette represents the ark and the deluge.

List of tracts in the third part:
1. Von Offenbarung der Philosophischen Materien vnd Dingern, auf welchen vollbracht wird die Meisterschaft im wahrhaftigen alten und gebendeyten Steins der Philosophen, welches getheilt wird in 20 Capit., p. 1.
2. Thesaurus Philosophonis Euerarzij Schatz der Philosophophy, p. 17.
7. Experimenta Raimundi Leibliff, vnd seiner Mitgesellen, p. 68.
8. Das Buch der natürlichen Philosophy der

Claude Dariot was born at Pornard, near Bearnne, in Burgundy, and ultimately became town physician of Beaune. He was a follower of Paracelsus, "homo paracelsian," and translated the Magna Chirurgia into French, 1588, 1603, 1609. He cultivated astronomical and physical, and wrote a work on Critical days, Lyons, 1557; Metallen, dafs ellen vnd hochgelehreten Herrn Dietofl Zachari-Gall, p. 160.
11. Spiegel der Philosophie, mit schönen Figuren gesiert, p. 244.
12. Pp. 72.-88 inclusive are wanting. They include the conclusion of No. 5, the whole of 6, and the beginning of 7.

As most of the tracts in Parts II. and III. are contained in other collections, the title of each should be consulted in the present Catalogue.

Parts II. and III. of this book are simply reprinted from the second volume of Tranciominus' Aenam Vellus published at Basel in 1604. The whole work appeared afterwards in 1580 under the title Erigitit Celebiritatis Steins der Welser.

Metals, as well as high-gifted heaven Dietofl Zachari-Gall, p. 160.
12. Spegel der Philosophie, with fine engraved figures, p. 244.
13. Pp. 72-88 inclusive are wanting. They include the conclusion of No. 5, the whole of 6, and the beginning of 7.

As most of the tracts in Parts II. and III. are contained in other collections, the title of each should be consulted in the present Catalogue.

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The present collection purports to have been in French, but it is not mentioned by his biographers, and the German version is the more familiar.
DARIOT (CLAUDE). Continued.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri II., 1697, p. 162.
Boull, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 72. (His name is misspelled 'L. Dariot'.)
Marschall, Lindetius renovatus, 1686, p. 132.
Mangeit, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediiorem, 1731, i. ii. p. 150.
Soher, Algemeine Gehörten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 34.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1777, i. p. 392.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medica Pratica, 1777, ii. pp. 110, 236.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 7.
Doyen zur Geschichte der Alteren Chirurgie, 1785, p. 526.
Spranger, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iii. p. 131.
Biographie Universelle, 1839, 2, p. 133.
Beyle & Thierry, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 675.
Neuville Biographie Générale, 1856, xii. col. 124.
Ludovici, Bibliotheca Oeconomica, Sciences Sociales, 1891, No. 1606.
Mock, Théophraste Paracelse, 1876, Nos. 165, 174, 185.
Ferguson, Bibliographie Paracelsienne, 1883, Part ii. No. 95.
Buditzoff, Bibliographia Paracelsiana, 1894, pp. 365, 444, 455, 476.

DAUSTEN (JOHN).

Johannis Dausteni Angli Rosarium secretissinimum philosophorum arcanum comprehends. Geismar, Typis Salomonis Schadowiz Sumptibus Sebaldii Köhlers. M. DC. XLVII.


Gouin quotes an edition: Rosarium Corrutionis, Hamb. 1675, 8°, and in the Alchymistische Sieben-Gestirn, 1677.

[Visio ejusdem Johannis Dausteni, Angli.]

s. l. s. 8°. Pp. 300-308.

This is a fragment from a copy of the Alchymistische Sieben-Gestirn, 1675.

Rosarium, in welchem das allerheimeinste Geheimniss vom Stein der Weisen verschlossen.

See Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 99.

See Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 119.

Rosarium, arcanum Philosophorum secretissimun Comprehensens.

See MANGEIT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicus Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 309.

Rosarium vom Stein der Weisen.

See Hermetisches A. B. C., 1778, ii. p. 300 (extracts).

Visio.

See Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 200.

See Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 231.

Visio.

See Ginaceum Chemicum, 1679, p. 348.

Of this writer nothing is known with certainty. His name appears as Dاست, D است. Bordé quotes a letter said to have been addressed by him to Pope John XXII, but some writing and criticism would be required before such a document could be accepted as evidence on a question of date like the present. If genuine it would suit the earlier period above mentioned. Bordé, further, calls him Cardinal St. Adriano, but that statement seems to be due to his having confused Dausten with the person to whom he wrote a dedication prefixed to one of his treatises. Lenglet DuBreton, however, goes further, and says that after examining the list of cardinals he could not find this one among them.
DAUSTEN (John). Continued.

Others term him a monk who reduced himself to poverty by his search for transmutation, while Bole and Tanser and Pits declare he has been the very foremost alchemist of his time—Tanser says: "Athenaeum ars artis striae sua primum, et in Anglia magister unius"—in which case Ashmole thinks that "if he were master of so much learning as they confess him to be, and his poverty was not voluntary, he might have advanced himself to riches when he pleased."

Several works appear under his name in the notices given by Pits and by Borel, and a list of his MSS, with the places where they are preserved is given by Tanser.

Mairer, Symbolia Aurea Monea, 1617, p. 138.

Pitsen, Relatio Historica de Robus Anglicis, 1619, l. p. 271.

Ashmole, Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, 1662, p. 247, and Notes, p. 472.

Borel, Biblia Chimica, 1654, p. 72.

Mercklin, Lividianus renovatus, 1665, p. 59.

Horrichius, Conspicua Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1659, p. 27, No. xxvii.

Koll-Schottz, Bibliotheca Chemicum, 1727, p. 54.


Pichler, Praxis Spino, 1753, Th. i. p. 64.


Hoefler, Historia de la Chymia, 1844, l. p. 410; 1865, l. p. 434.

Biographie Universelle, 1828, s. p. 134.

Biographie Generale, 1855, xiii. col. 145.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Oeuvres, Sciences Savantes, 1846, No. 759.


Baily, Index Britannica Scriptorum, edited by R. L. Poole and Mary Bateson (Anecdota Oractensia), 1901, p. 196.

DAVID (GOTTFRIED).


Sarac. c. 38. v. 3.

Disciplina Medici in conspectu magnatum collaudabitur.

'Tremon, Typis Johannis Friderici Ruhili, Anno M.D.C.LXXXI.


Nothing is known about the author, except that he was a physician at Unna, in Westphalia, whence called Unensis, and had a frater Germanus, David David, a lawyer, and "Consul Unensis." This book, which appears to be all that he wrote, contains a Proslogium and three articles. The Proslogium is a short history of all the deities, kings, nobles, and other persons of rank who have preserved or patronised medicine.

Art. I. De Medicamentis, div. e vice et praecepio

Mercklin, Lividianus renovatus, 1665, p. 355.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1752, l. ii. p. 123.


DAVISSON (WILLIAM).

Commentarius in Iadem Medicinæ Philosophis Petri Severini Dani, Medici incomparabili et Philosophi sublimi: Ad faciendum difficultatum emodationem, quem in ipso, propter Lectoris in Philosophia Veterum parum forsan
DAVISSON (WILLIAM). Continued.


This is the commentary. In 1660, same place and printer, there had appeared Commentarium ... Prodromus, 4°, pp. 708, along with the Idea . . . Prodromus, prize, for the spelling varies. It was born about 1623 in Aberdeen. According to his patent of descent he was well connected and could fairly call himself "Nobilis Secutor" (Prodromus Comment., p. 944). After graduating as doctor of medicine he went to Paris about 1640. When the Jardin des Plantes was founded he was appointed the first Professor of Chemistry, a position he acquired doubtless by the reputation he had for his knowledge of the subject, and he was also Councillor and physician to the king, and keeper of the garden in 1648. Writing in 1652 Sir Thomas Urquhart says: "The excellence of Doctor William Davison in Athlone, above all the men now living in the world, who by his wonderful experiments he gives daily proof, although his learned books published in the Latin tongue did not evidence it, merited well to have his name recorded in this place: and after him." In 1650 he resigned these appointments to become physician to John Casimir, King of Poland. He died in that country about 1659. His portrait painted by D. Schellin was engraved by F. Lom bard. It was reproduced in Small's paper.

Besides the commentary on Severinus, he wrote also a treatise on Chemistry: Philosophia Pyrotechnica, 1623-33. 1626-31. 1641, 1646, 1657; the French translation by Heliot in 1659, and one by Davison himself in 1659. If there be such an edition it must have appeared before his death. Heliot, Solsie, Paris, 1641, 8°; Observations sur l'artifices, Paris, 1654; Picaconia, Dantzig, 1668; Collectanea Chimicae Medico-Philosophicae, Antwerp, 1668.

One of the most notable sections in the Philosophia Pyrotechnica is that on crystallography, which is illustrated by an engraved plate of crystals.


The Bank of Bon-Accord, Aberdeen, 1850, p. 310.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, ii. p. 18.

Diary and Correspondence of John Rayley, F.R.S., 1810, i. p. 256.

Biographia Universale, 1829, x. p. 417.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 563.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-litterarisches Handverzeichniß, 1859, i. col. 529.


(Author by F. H. Henderson.)

Biographical notices are given also in the Prodromus, pp. 407, 408, etc.


Both parts consist of a number of methods for preparing compounds of gold, antimony, mercury, copper, etc., partly for medical and partly for technical purposes, and partly also for what was called or thought to be transmutation.
DEAN (EDMUND).

See Norton (Samuel), 1639, 1667.

DEE (JOHN).

Monas Hieroglyphica.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 178.

Rogeri Baconi Angli Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturalis de Nullitate Magiae Opera Johannis Dee ... ad sensum integrum restituta

Nunc vero cum notis quibusdam partim ipsius Johannis Dee, partim edentia.

See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 287.

See also Bacon (Roger).

John Dee was born at London 17 July, 1527, was educated there and at Chelmsford, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1544, was B.A. in 1544-5, and fellow 1546-8. He was one of the original fellows of Trinity, and taught Greek. In 1547 he visited Holland, and on his return bought some astronomical instruments which he gave to Trinity. He graduated M.A. in 1548. Thereafter he studied at Louvain and went to Paris in 1550 and taught Mathematics. He returned to England and shortly after he was tried on a charge of attempting to poison Queen Mary. He was acquitted and set at liberty. In 1562 he went to Antwerp to arrange about printing the Monas Hieroglyphica, proceeded to Venice and later to Pressburg in Hungary, to present the dedication copy to the Emperor Maximilian II., and on his return to England he explained the meaning of it to Queen Elizabeth. She seems to have had a partiality for Dee and his occult science, for she had interviews with him more than once and held discourse with him about it, but—like Cornelius Agrippa—Dee got more promises of preferment than actual appointments from those who had much in their gift. When he was well, however, the Queen sent her own physician to him. In 1574 the Queen visited him at Mortlake and was shown his magic crystal, in 1577 he went to Windsor to deliver his views on a comet which had appeared, and again in 1578 he was consulted about the Queen's health and was sent to Germany to discuss her symptoms with physicians there. In 1580 he received another visit from the Queen and in 1586 he was busy with the alteration of the Calendar. Dee's reputation as an alchemist brought him into contact with Edward Kelley, or Talbot, and for a couple of years they carried on experiments and began those conferences with spirits which were recorded and published long afterwards by Marie Casaubon in 1669, in a Latin volume.

They went in company to Cracow, and no sooner had they gone than a mob broke into his house at Mortlake and destroyed books and instruments. Dee tried to find favour with Rudolph II., and Stephen of Poland, but to no purpose. They went to Prague, then to Erfurt and Cassel, and at last to Trilbin in Bohemia. In 1586 he declined the offer of an appointment in Russia, and continued his spiritual conferences. Finally Dee and Kelley started company in 1586-8, Kelley returned to Prague and Dee came on to England, where he was once more favourably received by the Queen. In 1595-6 he was installed at Manchester as warden of the College, but he did not succeed in this office. He had already tried to be purged from the charge of being a conjurer and 'investigator of direm' and he once more applied in 1604 to King James for justification from the accusation. He could not have gone to a worse person for this purpose, and his request was refused when the royal witch-hunter knew the nature of his studies. He left Manchester, returned to Mortlake, where he lived in poverty till his death in 1608.

The first edition of the Monas Hieroglyphica was printed by Gulielmus Silvius at Antwerp, 1564, small a', ff. 28. The title-page is highly ornate with pillars, symbols, mottoes, and in the centre the 'Monas' itself enclosed in an oval frame.

The book is dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian II., and there is also a letter to the printer in which he is requested to set up the book in as close an imitation of the manuscript as possible, in so far as the disjunct, marks, capital letters, and so on are concerned. Apparently Dee attached importance to such details, as they formed part of the significance of his symbols.

There was a reprint: Francfurti, Apud Ioannem Wechelium & Petrum Fichermann commortos, 1591. It is a small 8°, pp. 197 (1 blank) in which the diagrams and peculiarities of printing are retained. Otherwise it is very plain; the title-page has a more precise reproduction of the 'Monas', but is devoid of ornament and is unattractive. Copies of these editions are extremely rare. In the British Museum Catalogue there are three copies of the 1594 edition only, none of that of 1554 or any other apart from reprints.

Halliwell says (Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 3) that it was frequently printed, but these are the only editions I have met with. He also says that he tried to explain the meaning of the tract to a paper to the Society of Antiquaries. I do not know whether or not that paper was ever printed.

The edition of Roger Bacon's Epistola with Dee's corrections and notes was first (?) published: "Hamburgi, Ex Bibliopolio Frobeniiano. Anno 1523. XV."

It forms a little square octavo, pp. 88, with an address to the Rosicrucian Brotherhood. There followed an English version: "Frier Bacon his Discovery of the Miracles of Art, Nature, and Magick, Faithfully translated out of Dr. Dee's own copy, by T. M., and never before in English. London, Printed for Simon Miller at the Starre in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1599." It is a small narrow duodecimo, pp. [12] 51 (7 of book advertisements) [1 leaf, blank; waiting]. Both of these editions are extremely rare.
DEE (John). Continued.
Ashmole, Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, 1652, p. 478.
Bory, Bibliothèque Chimique, 1654, p. 74.
Morish, De Metallorum Transmutatione.
Affinita, 1673, p. 156.
Kerse Hugfisch, . . . oder Teutschen Fegmeur der Schilddrüsen, 1703, pp. 109, 114.
Thomas Smith, Visus quernamem eruditionem et illustriam virorum, London, 1707, 4to.
Niceron, Mémoires, 1790, i. p. 345.
Die Edelsteins Jungfer Alchymia, 1790, p. 73, 797.
Köstlich Scholich, Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1790, iii. p. 275 & 843 (Portraits frontispiece).
Waldich, Historia Astronomiae, 1741, p. 328.
Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica-Hibernica, 1748, p. 292.
Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. p. 1633.
Moréri, Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, 1759, iv. p. 75.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 12.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 492.
Nitzsche, Geschichte der Menschlichen Naturthul, 1789, vii. 1.
Kippis, Biographia Britannica, 1793, v. p. 32.
Grenet, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, l. p. 311 (does not know the difference between John and Arthur Dee).
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806, p. 58.
Black, Anecdotes of Literature, 1807, ii. p. 263 (about Dee's Art of Navigation).
Erisch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1812, 11t. p. 319.
D'Iserlin, Annuities of Literature, 1841, iii. p. 186.
Mackay, Memoirs of extraordinary popular Delusion, 1841, iii. p. 114; 1853, i. p. 128.
Cooper, Athenae Cantabrigiensi, 1864, ii. p. 497.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1865, i. col. 534.
Ladislaus, Bibliotheca Occident, Scientiarer Schrit., 1870, Nov. 229, 229.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1880, ii. pp. 239, 294.

DEFINITIO, das ist: Eigentliche Beschreibung der vortrefflichen und verborgenen Kunst Alchimie.
See Benedictus (Liberus), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 76.
See Hermitsch (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 54.

DEHNE (Johann Christian Conrad).

Dehne was born at Celle, became a physician, and was appointed Stadt- und Land-Physikus at Schöningen, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, where he died in July, 1791. He wrote several papers on chemical subjects which appeared in Low's Chemische Anzeige, Henette Entdeckungen, Chemisches Journal, etc.

DELAVRATIO Tinctura Philosophorum.
See Leonard von Altenburg.

DELICIAE MEDICÆ.
Volumen Primum Deliciarum Medicarum, Chirurgiarum et Chymicarum, oder: curieuse Anmerkungen, darinnen sich diejenigen, welche Medicinam und
DELICIAE MEDICA. Continued.

Chymiam lieben, nützlich ergötzten können, so bissanhero in zehn Presenten herausgegeben, nunmehr aber mit einem völligen Register versehen.

Leipzig, Verlegt Christoph Hülse, 1706.

8°. Pp. (16) [1-8q. 1 blank]. [8r-9q. 1 blank]. Frontispiece. Title red and black. Divided into so parts with title-pages, all, except the second, being included in the pagination. The preface is signed: Monsieur. The title-page of the first part is dated 1702; those of the second, third, fourth, and fifth—all in the second edition—are dated 1705; of the sixth, 1704; of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, 1705. To parts 5-10 there is added a supplement by Alciphilus Chysander. In parts 5-7 it has a title-page, but not in parts 8-10. The title in part 5 is as follows:


DELL (Martinus de).

Discourse of Universality.


"Martinus de Dellis ex oppido Viteri in Domu Mediolanensi" is the description given of the author. He tells in the above how he was visited in 1599 by a person from Görz, finding him engaged in the pursuit of alchemical books asked him if he understood what he read, and afterwards talking him out to the country showed him the 'Spiritus Mundi' and the 'Materia universalis.' It is a singular story.

In Die Edelgerman Jungfer Alchymia the author tells us that he had seen in manuscripts curious processes ascribed to him, but that there was some uncertainty about his name as it appeared both as Martinus and Marchedechus. He is called a Cammer- Diener of the Emperor Rudolph II., and


Die Edelgerman Jungfer Alchymia, 1739, pp. 67, 70, 201.

Fetisul, Proiez-Stien, 1752, Th. i. p. 65.

DEMACHY (Jacques François).


12°.

T. i. pp. xxiv. 326. Two plates of symbols.
T. ii. pp. vii. 663 (1 blank).

Though this is in reality a translation of Juncker's Conspectus Chymia (see Juncker (Joanny)) sufficient has been added to it in the way of notes to make it so far an independent work.

Demachy, born 30 August, 1728, studied natural history and literature, then devoted himself specially to materia medica and pharmacy, and rose to be director of the central department for the hospitals. He was author of several works on

Pharmaceutical Chemistry, translated Port's and Margraf's collected papers and wrote a great deal of verse, essays and academic dithes, which appeared in various periodicals. He died 7 July, 1805. As was to be expected from a chemist who had been trained in the doctrines of Becker and Stahl, he never adopted the views introduced by Lavoisier.
DEMACHY—DENSINGER

DEMACHY (Jacques François). Continued.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomicae, 1777, ii. p. 644.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Pasteur. 37th ed. (list of numerous medical works),
Biographie Universelle, 1832, x. p. 359.

DEMOCRITUS.

Democritus Abderyta Grecus de Robus Sacris Naturalibus et Mysticiis, Cum
Notis Synestii & Pelagii.

Tumba Semiramidis Hermetice Sigilata [sic], quam si Sapiens apuererit, non
Cyrus, ambitiosus; avarus, Regum ille thesauros, divitiarum inexactus,
quod sufficiat inveniet. H. V. D.

Tuburii, M.DCC.XVII.


This is Tuber's reprint of Plinius's translation of Democritus 'De Arte Sacra Magna,' which he
made from a Greek MS. that was brought to him
by a native of Corfu. Plinius's translation was
published at Padua in 1572, and was reprinted with
the date altered to 1572. One copy of the 1572
dition is known and about a dozen of the issue of
1573. The edition of 1577, like the others, is rare.
The translation was printed as a supplement to
Minutius' Memorabilis, Colon. 1570, 1572, 1574,
and Kopp reprinted it in his Beiträge zur Geschicht
der Chemie, 1863, pp. 147-143. The Greek text as
it exists in the Mss. in St. Mark's Library at Venice
was printed by Bethell in his edition of the Greek
alchemists, Paris, 1888, 3 vol., 4º.

For an exhaustive discussion of all that has been
said about Democritus, see Kopp, Beiträge, 1860,
209, 219, ii. p. 319, and for the editions of
Democritus, see my own papers in the Proceedings:
of the Philosophical Society, Glasgow.

To the list there given should be added other
two copies of the 1572 edition, one in the
University Library, Cremon, incut is the original
cover; and another in the Library at Munich.

Compare with one another the remarks on
Democritus made respectively by Wiglbach (Histor-
isk-atiskt Untersuchung der Alchemie, 1777,
pp. 176-190) and by Kortum (Kortum verhandelt
die Alchemie, 1789, p. 76).

For 'Tumba Semiramidis' see notes under that
title.

Collectanea.

See DORN (Gerard), Trevisanis de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 167.
See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 776.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 361.

Summaria declaratio eorum, qua dicta sunt hactenus ex Democrito, per
enigmata.

See DORN (Gerard), Trevisanis de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 194.
See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 792.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 367.

DEMOCRITUS (Christianus).

See DIPPEL (Johann Conrad).

DENSINGER (Arsenius Bachmichl).

Geber Redivivus, das ist: Warhaftige Practica des Steins der Weisen,
welche der König Geber klar in seinen Büchern, jedoch Stuckweis,
zerstreut, hin- und wieder beschrieben. Hernach von einem Philosopho
in Ordnung gesetzt, und Lateinisch vor etlichen Jahren in Druck ausge-
gangen, jettwo aber vertreutschet, und mit fruchtbarer annotationibus, und
abgekürzter Praxi, Beschreibung von dem Mercurio Philosophorum, wie
auch mit einem Appendice et Corollarium vermehret worden, dem gemeinen
Nutzen zum besten ausgegeben von Arsenio Bachmiele Densinger. Im
Jahr Christi, 1683 (7).

24º. Pp. 57 [i blank]. The date is partly cut off.
DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACHMIEL).
Of this author I have not found any record. The present book is cited both by Schmöder and Kopp, but they give the date 1643, and they spell his name Bachmiel. Roth-Scholz and Fichtoldt on the other hand quote an edition of 1683, which confirms the present one.


SCHMIDER, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 93.

DESCRIPTIO Philosophici Adrop.
See MONTI (GUIDO MAGNUS DE).

D'ESPAIGNET (JEAN).
See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

DESSENNUS (BERNARD), Cronenburgius.
See CRONENBURGIIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENNII).

DESTILLIR-KUNST.

DETHARDING (GEORG).
Chymischer Probir-Ofen, darinnen alle Processe und Handgriffe, die in Johannis Agricole P. & M.D. Commentarijs und Notis, über Johan Poppij Chymische Medicin enthalten, und von ihm, (D. A.) für grosse, geheime, und ganz neue Künste ausgerußen werden; Ein jeder absonderlich, nach dem Principijs Chymico Artis examinirt, erörtert, und ferner Bam Ratione quam Experientiâ, auch zum öffnern, aus D. Agr. eigenen Worten, hell und klar erwiesen wird: Dafs in gedachten Commentarijs und Notis, nichts neues noch Geheimes, das etwas wehrt, sondern vielmehr Alte verlegene Waaren und Sachen, die dißweilen nur von ihm etwas verändert, verkehret, ja oft mehr verderbet als verbessert worden; Nebst vielen groben, Handgrifflichen, schädlichen Erroribus und Contradictionibus zu finden seyn; Allen Liebhabern der wahrnen, unverfälschten Chymie, insonderheit aber denen, die von sothafen falschen, Chymischen Proceszen, nicht wollen verführt seyn, wie auch denn angenenden Studiosis dieser Kunst, hochnützlich zu lesen und anzuwenden, Mit sonderlichem Fleisse, und nicht geringen Vnkosten abgewartet und an Tag gegeben durch Georgium Detharding, Bügern und Apothekern in Alten Stettin.

Felix, quem faciant aliena pericula caustum!


4°. Pp. [16] 38. 344 [ninumbered for 344]. Index [37, 1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

An edition of this work, published at Stettin in 1656, 4°, is mentioned in Leopold's *Prudensius*.

Kurtzer Discurs vom Auro Potabili, was es sey, vnd was es von Eygenschaffen an sich haben muss, dadurch man das Falsche von dem Wahren unterscheiden.
DETHARDING (Geo. Götzen) Continued.


4a. Pp. (38, a blank) [49].


Plaut.

Bacchae Bacchante (Agricola) si velia adversariar,
Ex insana insaniorum facies, ferit sapius.

Gedruckt in Alten Stettin.


M. T. C.

Nulla est capitalior injustitia, quam eorum, qui tam, quam maximæ fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.

Senec. lib. 2. de Clement. c. 2.

Maluerim veris offendere, quam placere adulando.


Scriptum Illusivum contra Hauptmannianum famosum scriptum Collisivum. Das ist: Vnunbgängliche beantwortung und wider-Rede, in welcher, D. Johannes Agricola Phantastische Tinctura, Animae Auri, nach Chymischen Grunden Examinirt, verworfen, und was Augustus Hauptmann, Dresd. in dem Newgeschmiedeten Collisiv- oder Famos-Libell, dieselbe zu
DETHARDING—DEUSING

DETHARDING (Georg). Continued.

Behaupten, vorgewandt, refutiert und so viel nützig, belegt wird durch geometrium Dethardingem, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stettin.

Multinudo Errantium, errori non parit patrocinium, & quod in Misania erratum est, in Pomerania Rectum Verum; esse requit.


[Another Copy.]

Imperfect, wanting the title and preliminary matter (sheet 4).

The preceding controversial works are directed against the writings and views of Johann Agricola (q.v.) and Augustus Hauptmann. They are of interest as a criticism of theories and modes of preparation.

Little seems to be known of the author beyond what he himself tells us, namely, that he was Court Apothecary in Old Stettin, flourished in the middle of the 17th century, and was devoted to chemistry and alchemy from his youth up. On the authority of Jansche, Jöcher has distinguished him from another person of the same name who lived in Stralsund, and afterwards went to Gustrow as town physician in 1660, and who wrote some medical works and a Latin-Greek vocabulary for students of surgery. By Jourdan, however, these two are identified, and another George Detharding is described by him as living between 1621 and 1747, who was a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, and the author of a great number of academic dissertations on medical topics. Poggenbort takes this view also. There were besides a George Christopher, a George Gustav and a George William Detharding, so that some attention is required not to confuse them, especially as the second name is sometimes omitted. I suspect that the present man did not write some of the books and papers attributed to him by later biographers who have not observed the dates of publication with sufficient attention, but the confusion is very great, and I am not at all certain that the following references apply to the same person.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 160.

Jacob Leupoldi: Prolomus Bibliothecae metallicae, 1732, p. 47.


 LENGLET Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, iii. p. 149.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 94.

Adolph, Supplement to Jöcher.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 47.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 511.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, iii. p. 423; iv. p. 54. (These do not refer to the present writer apparently.)

Pechs, Repertorium der chymischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 241.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Puciconte (1830-31), iii. p. 455.

Poggenbort, Biographisch-literarisch Handwörterbuch, 1865, i. col. 564 (quotes Jöcher, but does not follow him).

DEUSING (Anton).


Anton Deusing was born in 1612. He had a long training, and was a man of great learning. He studied classics and philosophy at Harderwyk, and at Leyden mathematics, Arabic under Golius, and also Persian and Turkish. He then passed to medicine, graduated in 1639, and began practice in 1656. He was chief physician of the Duke of Nassau. After professing mathematics at Meurs, he held professorships at Harderwyk and Groningen, where he was created D.Phil, and ultimately became rector. He died at Groningen in 1666, in his 54th year. He wrote numerous works on medicine, anatomy, physiology, conchology, astronomy, physics, natural history, philosophy, and a number of controversial tracts, especially with De le Boe Sylvius.
DEUSING (ANTON), Continued.

Mercklin, Lindeus renovatus, 1686, p. 69.
Fedler, Thesaurus virorum eruditionis clarorum, 1668, p. 230, and plate 64.
Wina, Dictionnaire Biographique, 1688, Vv. 1-6 (no other date is given, but Deusing was said to be then 54 years of age).
Roth-Schoof, Bibliotheca chemicor, 1727, p. 31.
Manget, Bibliotheca SCRIPTORUM MEDICIi, 1731, i. ii. p. 271.
Scho, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Medicinalischen Gelberds, 1731, pp. 290, 597.
Nieror, de la vie, 1733, xxxi. pp. 24-45.
Koppens, Bibliotheca Hesperia, 1739, i. pp. 71-75.
Kastner, Medicinalisches Leksikon, 1740, p. 247.
F. F. Weidler, Historia Astronomica, 1741, p. 479.
Bocher, Allgemeines Gelberds-Lexikon, 1751, iii. col. 308.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicin, 1755, i. p. 281; 1757, ii. p. 45.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 434 (a long account).

DIALOGI DUO.
See BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).

DIALOGUE CHYMIQUE de la Pierre physique.
See TRES-ANCIENT Duel des Chevaliers.

DIALOGUE (Le) de Marie & d'Aros, sur le Magistere d'Hemes.
See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1780, i. p. 77.

DIALOGUS de Arte Chymica.
See CHYSOGHOAS.

DIALOGUS (Ein) von Stein der Weisen, Preceptoris Georgii, und Alberti Discipuli; darinnen der vierdte Theil des Grafen Bernhardi, von der Practica Lapidis Philosophici ausgelegt und erklart wird.
See CHYMISCH-UNTERRIETSCHS Sonnen-Grants, 1718, p. 333.
See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1740 (1747), p. 212.

DIALOGUS inter Naturam et Filium philosophiae.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicor Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 316.

DIALOGUS MERCURII, Alchymistae et Nature.
See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

DIALOGUS PHILOSOPHIAE.
See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Velhus, Tractatus iii, 1598, p. 145.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promtuarium Alchymiae, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 238.
See ERÖFFNETGeheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 272.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 238.
See also ENTRETIEN.
See also GESPRACH.
DICKINSON (EDMUND).


No place or date (17—7).

Schreiben an Herrn Theodor Mundan von der Goldkunst, oder Quintessenz der Philosophen.

See Schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, i. i p. 1.

See Mundanus (Theodorus).

Dickinson, son of the rector of Appleton in Berkshire, was born 26 Sept., 1684. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, graduated B.A. 1672, M.A. 1680, and Bachelary M.D. 1705. He practised in Oxford for upwards of twenty years, was elected to the College of Physicians in London, and settled there in 1684. He was appointed physician to Charles II., and continued in the same position under James II. till 1688. He then retired, occupying himself with writing books and the practice of chemistry, till his death, 3 April, 1707.

His chief work, upon which he spent many years, is entitled Physica tetax et nova, London, 1708, 4°, reprinted on the Continent. His only contribution to chemical literature is the present epitome, the

Roth-Scholzis, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1797, p. 56. 
Buddens, Joaquin Historico-Theologica, 1730, i. p. 845.
Buddens, Compendium Historiae Philosophicae, 1771, pp. 330, 331, 456, 497.
Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1734, viii. col. 790.
Stoelm, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelehrten, 1786, pp. 356, 370.
W. N. Homburger, An Account of the Life and Writings of Edmund Dickinson, M.D., Physician to King Charles II. and King James II., London, 1771; and edition, 1779.
Biographia Britannica, 1753, iii. p. 154.
Jacher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1770, ii, col. 110.
Fabreius, Bibliographia Antiquaria, 1760, pp. 39, 61, 319, 386, 517, 582.
Brockel, Historia Critica Philosophica, 1765, IV. i. p. 847.
Hallier, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 53.

First edition of which was published at Oxford in 1686. Of Mundanus, to whom it is addressed, little apparently is known, but be it is who is credited with having directed Dickinson’s attention and energy to the science. Dickinson laboured at it for years and seems to have believed in the reality of transmutation as having himself witnessed it. It is also said that the king—who certainly had a fancy for chemistry—and a private laboratory where he found pleasure in watching Dickinson.

"Grind away, moisten and mash up his paste, Poured at his powder . . . ."

His devotion to chemistry led to his acquaintance with others equally interested in it, and so we find Becher, for example, dedicating to him his Tripos Hermeticus, 1755.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecin, 1799, ii. p. 47.
Baum, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1784, p. 97.
Kippis, Biographia Britannica, 1799, v. p. 175.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medicina, 1799, i. p. 254.
Thomson, History of the Royal Society, 1824.
App. IV. p. xxvii.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors), 304.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 436.
The Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, 1879, ii. p. 375.
Sturm, Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, 1881, i. p. 530.
Ladagnie, Bibliothèque Ouvragée, Sciences, 1870, No. 141.

DICTA Sapientium.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 857.


DICTIONNAIRE Hermetique. Continued.

The two tracts which follow have a title-page:

Tract Philosophique de la triple preparation de l'or et de l'argent. Par Gaston le
Doux dit de Cleves, Amasite des Vertus Hermetiques. A Paris, Chez Laurent

Pp. 119 [1 blank].

The second tract (p. 49) is entitled: De la doctrine et vraie maniere de produire la
Pierre Philosophique, ou le Sel argentifique & aurifique.

Laurent Defronhoy (Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1754, ill. p. 148), says the dictionary
is not bad, but as it was drawn up by Salmon,
who was not an adept, the proper explanations have
failed sometimes to be given. This is true only to
a limited extent. The dictionary may be based on
the short vocabulary which Salmon added to the
first volume of his Bibliotheque des Philosophes
Chimiques, Paris, 1679, and Richelieu inserted
afterwards in his edition of 1754 (p.c.), but there
are very great additions to it, as can be readily
judged from the fact that, while Salmon's short list
fills only twenty pages, the Dictionnaire occupies
two hundred and sixteen.

DICTIONARIUM PARACELSI.

See DORN (GERHARD), Theophrastische Practica, 1616, p. 396.

DICTIONARY.

A Chymical Dictionary explaining hard places and words met withal in the
writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure Authors.

See F. (J.), A New Light of Alchymy, etc., 1674, p. 303.

It is a translation of the preceding.

DICTIONNAIRE Abregé des Termes de l'Art et des Anciens Mots.

See RICHELIEU (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv.

p. 570.

DIDACUS GERMANUS.

Judicium Philosophico- Ethico- Chymico-Medicum de illa Veteri toties jam
ventilata & neodium resoluta Controversia An detur Lapis Philosophorum?
Et ejusdem indefinita in Morbis tam praeservandis quam curandis Virtus.
Leviter mota a peneobili & excellentissimo D. Jacobo J. W. Dobzensky de
Nigroponte Phil. & Medic: Doctore, eujusdem in Univers: Pragensi Professore
Extraordinario. Aceriter defensa (Tit:) à D. Joanne Friderico & Rain ad
Stromoli & Radelscheg, Inclyti Ducatus Carniolie, Causarum Aulicarum
Provincialiumque Assessor. Germanè id est candidè formè Epistolarì
conscriptù à Didaco Germanico Philosoph: & Medicinse Doctore. Anno
Domini M.DC.LXXXII.

No place or printer.

8vo. Pp. [23, 1 blank].

Compare Dobzensky's tract on the Praeerva-
Ariston Universale Naturale. This was directed
against the belief in the philosopher's stone. It is
mentioned by Gesellia (Geschichte der Chemie, 1788,
ii. p. 33), but he does not supply the author's real
name. Beyer, 1785, p. 531.

DIE mit dem Marte genau-vereinigte Venus.

See TRACTATUS Physico-Chymicus, 1766.

DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFGANG).

Medicina Universalis.

See TÆTA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 7.
DIENHEIM (Johann Wolfgang). Continued.

Dienheim was Doctor of Laws and of Medicine, and was Professor at Freyberg in Bavaria. In 1603 while returning from Rome, he met a fellow traveller, with whom he sailed from Zurich to Basel. In the latter place, after getting hold of Dr. Jacob Zwinger, they went all three to a goldsmith's,

Pseudum, De novo Inventis . . . Tractatus, 1700, p. 343.
Roth-Scholls, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1727, p. 55.
De Edelsteinen Jungfer Alchymia, 1739, p. 206.
Kantor, Medicinalisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 246.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practic, 1777, II, p. 415.

where in their presence the stranger turned some lead into gold. The person who is reported to have done this was Alexander Seton, known as the Cosmopolite. It is one of the most circumstantially named episodes in the history of transmutation.

Gildesfalk, Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten, 1784, No. 35.
Kornum vereidigt die Alchymie, 1786, p. 163.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1831, p. 397.

DIEZIE (David Gottlob).


4°. Pp. 46 [I, 1 blank].

The above is not quoted in Leopold Prodenum Bibliotheca Metallica, 1739, p. 47, but another appears under his name: "Disputatio juris metallici de jure Senatorum metallici, metallica in tractu ad metalla efficienda consenso concurrentia, von Aeternum judicem im Jusle. S.p. 4°, Erford, 1779."

DIGBY (Kenelm).

Of Bodies, and of Mans Soul, to discover the Immortality of Reasonable Souls.

With two discourses of the Powder of Sympathy, and of the Vegetation of Plants. By Sir Kenelm Digby Knight.

Ψως λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτοῦ.
Κατανομὴ τοῦ διορθίου εἰσι,
Ἀκεῖ τοῦ θεοῦ φόρος εἰσι;

Animae naturam, absque toto natura,
Sufficienter cognoscit posse existimas?

Plato in Phaedr.

London, Printed by S. G. and B. G. for John Williams, and are to be sold in Little Britain over against St. Buttolphs-Church, M.D.C.L.XIX.


DIGBY (KENILA). Continued.
die Deutche Sprache zum ersten Mahl übersetzt von J. L. M. C. Mit
Chur Sächsische Freyheit, nicht nachzudrucken. Hamburg, Auff Gottfried
Schultzens Kosten, 1684.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect.

Oratio de Pulvere Sympathetico.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 1.
See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 1.
See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 72.

Vermehrung des Theatri Chimici, oder der eröffneten Thür zum Heinigkeiten
in der Scheide-Kunst.

See BLANKAART (STEVEN), Theatrum Chemicum, 1700.

Digby was born 11 July, 1659. At the age of 14 he accompanied his relative Sir J. Digby, who went
as ambassador to Spain. In 1678 he entered
Wrexeter College, Oxford, and there probably was
inomiliated with a fancy for the Occult Sciences by
his tutor, Thomas Allen. He left in 1680 and went
once more to the Continent, and in 1682 was again
at Madrid, and was there presented to Prince
Charles (afterwards King Charles I.), and the
Duke of Buckingham, with whom he returned to
England in 1683, and was knighted a few days
later by King James I. at Hinchinbrooke.

In 1687-88 he went on a flustering expedition
to the Mediterranean and destroyed the French and
Venetian ships at Scanderoon, and returned the
following year. His tutor's books and MSS. having
been left to him, he presented them in 1693 to the
Bodleian Library. On the death of his wife in
1693 he withdrew to Gresham College and spent
two years in retirement, occupying himself with
chemical experiments. After some difficulties and
troubles connected with his religion and politics, he
was allowed to depart to France and while there
published in 1644 his treatise "Of Bodies and of the
Immortality of Man's Soul."

In 1641 Evelyn witnessed at Paris some of his
chemical experiments and attended the lecture of
Nicholas Legezeau, who afterwards settled in Lon-
don. In 1658 appeared the lecture on the Powder of
Sympathy delivered, as he tells us, before a dis-
tinguished audience at Montpellier. After the
Restoration he returned to England and was well
received. He continued his experimental work and
was on the Council of the Royal Society when it
was incorporated in 1665. He died 11 June, 1669 (but White says 1 July, 1654).
The lecture on the Powder of Sympathy appeared
at Paris in 1658, and it was translated at once into

Witte, Dictionarium Biographiarch, 1668, Sign. Uuu
3 verso; Ann. July 11, 1655.

Roth-Schoet, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 60.
Bayne, Dictionaire historique et critique, 1730,
ii. p. 292.

Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica,
1734, p. 47.


English by R. White and published in 1658, 12°.
pp. [a blank, 10] 129. [1, 3 blank]. The second
edition, corrected and augmented with the addition
of an Index was published also in 1658, but it was
entirely reset and is quite different from the first
edition. The third edition was published in 1660,
the fourth in 1664. In my "Notes on . . . Books
of Secrets," written before I had seen the first
English edition or any notice of it, I suggested that
the French edition might have been regarded as the
first, and that the English translation might have
been called the second edition, though it was the
first of the translation. That, however, was incorrect,
for there is really a first English edition, although
it is very rare. It is curious that the author of the
article in the Dictionary of National Biography
should have made precisely the same statement:
that the 'second' edition of 1658 is the only one
known and is probably the original.

Besides the edition of 1658, the Dictionarie in
French was published also at Paris in 1660, 1661;
La Haye, 1700, 1715; Paris, 1749; Utrecht in
1681; in Dutch in the Theatrum Sym patheticum,
Leenawarden, 1657, Amsterdarn, 1727; in German,
Frankfurt, 1654 (3rd Ed.), 1700 (5th Ed.). The
literature on this subject, which is very extensive,
was described by me in a paper read to the Arche-
ological Society of Glasgow.

No account of Digby's chemical experiments was
published by himself, so far as I know. They
were probably condensed in an empirical fashion,
and they either failed of their expected result or
Digby was not able to interpret what they did lead
to. Anyhow he cannot be classed with either the
experimental pharmacists, the scientific chemists,
or even the alchemists of his time. What remains
of his experimental labours was published by Hart-
mann, his operator, in 1689.

Kestner, Medicinischen Lehrbuche, 1740,
p. 211.

Biographie Britannica, 1770, iii. pp. 1701-1714.
Clandish, Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et
Foccher, Allgemeines Calendari, 1750, ii. col. 4.
Hauck, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 473
tobilis vir, sed credules).
DIBBLY (KENELM). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 223.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 33.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Pratica, 1779, iii. p. 25.
Gesslin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 68; 1798, ii. p. 4, 300, 318.
Thomson, History of the Royal Society, 1812, Appendix No. iv. p. 221.
Wood, Athenae Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, 1813-20; iii. col. 608 & passim.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors), 3094.

Mackay, Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, 1841, iii. p. 393; 1842, i. p. 365.
Halmann, Introduction to the Literature of Europe, 1854, iii. pp. 303, 328.
Jenna, Biographie Générale, 1855, iv. col. 166.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 572.
Rémusat, Histoire de la Philosophie en Angleterre, 1873, i. p. 296.
Kopp, Die Alchymie, 1880, ii. pp. 34, 35J.

DIPPEL (JOHANN KONRAD).

Analysis Cramati Harmonici Hyper-Metaphysico-Logico-Mathematica, das ist: Chymischer Versuch zu destilliren per decensum, per ascensum et per latus, und in ihr Sal, Sulphur & Mercurium zu resolviren die dre harmonischen Systemata der heutigen Philosophie, nemlich des Cartesii, Spinoae und Leibnitzen; aus welchem so wol die Bauren, als die aller subtilsten Ontologi und Mathematici, so sie wollen, erkennen können, wo sie zu Hause sind; welches gewiβlich nichts geringes ist. In aller Freiheit, und nicht gezwungen, heraus gewickelt und wiederum gehörig zusammen gerollt durch Christianum Democritum, Theologum, Medicum, Juridicum, Mathematicum, Logicum, Metaphysicum, & Ontologum per ignem. Zweyte Edition, durch den Auctor selbst von den Druck-Fehlern, so in die erste gekommen, gesobbert, und hie und da mit kleinen Zusätzen erläuteret. Anno MDCCXXXIV.


Christianiani Democriti Theologi, Philosophi, Physici und Medicii Auffrichtiges Glaubens-Bekännstüfs und kurze Nachricht was mit einem Schwedischen Studioso in den Wayen-Hause zu Halle wegen einiger Theologische Streit-Fragen vorgegogen ist, nebst dessen Vorbericht und Beantwortung selbiger Fragen. Esch. 3. V. 27. 1732.


DITPEL (JOHANN KONRAD). Continued.


Johann Conrad Dippel, or Christianus Democritus, as he called himself (not Christianus Dippelius, as he appears in Arnold’s Historie) was born near Darmstadt in 1629 or 1632, studied theology at Giessen and Strasburg, medicine at Amsterdam, and graduated at Leyden; a man of brilliant powers and of original views, but such as did not gain him any good will, of agreeable manners, but vehement in his writings. On account of his opinions he led an unsettled life, being now in Holland, then in Denmark, Sweden, and back to Germany. He worked at Chemistry with considerable success, and he is remembered to this day by the ‘oil’ which bears his name and which was obtained by the distillation of bones.

From the investigation of this oil by modern chemists some of the most important discoveries have taken their rise. He was a voluminous writer on theological subjects. Thought he asserted he should live to 1809, he died in 1734.

Whether or not he is to be considered an “illuminated fanatic,” or a man of “no fixed character” as regards his philosophy and theology must be left for individual consideration. Materials for arriving at a conclusion will be found in the following.

Adelung’s more narrative, not to attach his own value to his comments and opinions. He quotes lives of Dippel by Ackermann and by Holtsman, and for his work Strieder’s account of the learned men and authors of Hesse.

Eysting sur Geschichte der hikern Chemie, 1785, pp. 429, 432.


Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1830, pp. 486, 491, 500 (a not unfavourable notice).

Fiesemann, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1865, I, col. 516.

Lachmann, Bibliotheca Chimica, Secundum Secretum, 1780, Nos. 79-80.


DISCEPTATIO de lapide Physico, 1668.

See PANTALCON.

DISCOURSE (A), between Budoxus and Pyrophilus upon the Ancient War of the Knights.


DISCOURSE of Fire and Salt.

See VIGENERE (BLAISE DE), 1649.
DISCURSUS Chymicus quo disseritur: Deo summō trismegisto in chymicis omnīa unīcē debēri, per quendam Philo-chymicum, primā quidem & rudi Minervā, pī cujusdam exercitiō gratiā, ex ejusmodi studio hactenus cum Deo primita conceptus, postmodum verō divīna adspirante Gratia ulterioris perfeiciendus.

Anno

HIC eXt: eVperIs referqVI ars CVtnCta sophorVM:
FaXII, VI & frVCtIs haC tIdl sCrtpta ferant.

[1662]

DISCURSUS de Universali.

See DELLE (MARTINUS DE).

DISCURSUS Philosophicus.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM: ALI PULLI, Centrum Nature Concentratum, p. 49.

Initialled J. J. F., but whether these denote the ninety years earlier than the editor of Der Hermataur or not does not appear. Anyhow he is Riche Nord-Stern.


There is another edition of this work: Vindobonae, 1726, fol. quoted by Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1788, p. 114.

DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium.

See EOLINUS IONIUS (RAPHAEL), 1606.
See HAPELIUS (NICOLAI NIGER).
See PERCIUS (Heliophilus λ).

DISTINCTIONES XXIX supra librum Turbæ.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1666, v. p. 57.


15. Pp.[8] 96 [5, 1 blank].

La Parole de la Quinte Essence, p. 245


An edition of this collection seems to have come out at Paris, in 1618. Compare Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 234, No. 4.
DIVES Sicut Ardens S * * *

See Limonon de St. Didier (Alexandre Toussaint de).
See Dydacus Senertus.

DIVI Leschi Genus Amo.
See Serdívogius (Michael).


No place or printer.


This work is not concerned with alchemy or chemistry, but deals solely with divination. It contains, pp. 59-67, the interpretation of dreams, alphabetically arranged; and, pp. 90-109, of natural phenomena similarly arranged. The author’s name is not given.

DOBZENSKY (Jacob Johann Wenceslaus).

Preservativum Universale Naturale || Augustissimo Romanorum Imperatori Leopoldo I. humilissim oblatum; sinæ pretio prepositisimum; sinæ labor facillimum: contra omnem in Aura serpenti Contagionem, maximorum occasionem Morborum. naturā stimulante, sensu obsequente, experientiā observante ratione confirmante in artem deductum || & pro bono publico patefactam a Jacobo Joanne, Wenceslao Dobrzensky de Nigro Ponte, Philosophie & Medicinae Doctore, ejudisēque in Alma Universitate Cesarea Regiāque Carolo-Ferdinandeas Pragensis Professore Extraordinario.

Anno, qVo patrios affLICTa VIena penates
VIDerat, InVIso pestis ab Igne Mori.

[1697.]


In this pamphlet the even paging is on the recto, the odd on the verso. The above title occupies three pages, indicated by the division lines.

Gmelin speaks of him inaccurately as "J. Wilh. Dobrzensky in Polon." Though his name seems to be known, I have been unable to find any details of his life, but he was a professor at Prague, and it seems more probable that he was a Bohemian.

He wrote about a dozen papers on various topics connected with medicine and natural history which appeared in the Ephemerides of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, but he was not himself a member of it. Mercklin quotes an edition of the Preservativum Universale, "cum experimento medicinali D. Johannis Baptizatis Alprimi de Contagione Vicinii in fine adjecto," Pragens, 1680, 4°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 397.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 581, 709.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1793, i. p. 623.

Allgemeines natürliches Preservativ- oder Verwahrungs-Mittel wider alle . . . ansteckende Seuchen.

Sect Zimara (Marco Antonio), Magische Arzney-Kunst, 1685.

This is a translation of the preceding tract.
DOBRENZKY—DOLHOPFF

DOBRENZKY (JACOB JOHANN WENCESLAUS). Continued.
See also DIDACUS GERMANUS.
See also SCHWARTZENWALD (JOANNES VALENTINUS VON).

DÖRMER (AUGUSTUS MICHAEL).


The author and book are quoted by Haller (Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1779, iii. p. 477), but not quite correctly: Aug. Mich. Dörmer (sic) Bericht von der ansteckenden Seuche, Northauen, 1680. 12°. I have met with no other mention of the book, and nothing about the author. The work seems to be rare and unknown.

DOLÆUS (JOHANN).
Johannis Dolæi Tractatus novus nunquam antehac editus de Furia Podagre Lacte victa & mitigata, propriâ experienciâ conscriptus. Amstelodami, Apud Janssonio Waesbergios. M.DCC.VII.


Dolæ, or Dolæus, was born at Hogegeinmar, 8 Sept., 1660, studied at Heidelberg, travelled, and became a doctor of medicine of Heidelberg, 1693. He was censor and physician of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, "decanus perpetus" of the Collegium Medicum, Member of the Academy Naturae Curiosorum, 15 June, 1680, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1707 at Cassel.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciorum, 1754, I. ii. pp. 186-194. (P. 191 contains a review of the present work.)
Scitul, Anzeigung zur Historie der Medicinischen Geräthen, 1751, p. 394.
Rheiner, Academiae Naturae Curiosorum... Historia, 1755, p. 457, No. 91.
Klop, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1779, ii. p. 77.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1779, iii. p. 405.
Sriecher, Grundzuge zu einer Hezischen Geschichte und Schrifftsteller Geschichte, 1753, iii. pp. 159-179.
Cemm, Geschichte der Chemie, 1795, ii. p. 128.

In the Ephemerides of the Academy Naturae Curiosorum there are one or two chemical-physical papers by him. He wrote an Encyclopædia medica theoretiæ-practica, Francoforti, 1764, 4°. Amer. 1688. 8°; Venet., 1691, 1695, 4°; collected works, Frankf., 1705. This contains a portrait and a biography by Christian Franciscus Pallini (p. vi.), but the biography has been considered too ornate.

Dessermier, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1834, I. I. 115.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. 355.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, I. col. 385.
Hansen, Geschichte der Medicin, 1821, ii. p. 380.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de Sciences médicales, 1884, xxx. p. 535.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1825, ii. p. 300.

DOLHOPFF (GEORG ANDREAS).

DOLHOPFF (GEORG ANDREAS). Continued.

The publisher is also the compiler of this small collection of observations upon animal products and upon urine (chiefly), and of the salts and other substances obtainable from it. The authors, from whose works excerpts are made, are Joh. Styr-ｃius, Marci Schmett, Th. Kessler, Ripley, Samuel Norton or Édouard Daud, Arnold of Villanova, Basili Valentin, Paschelius, P. J. Faber, Corz. Kurrath.

DOMINUS in limo, non malo malo.

Sic zwy vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1759.

DONZELLI (GIUSEPPE).

Teatro Farmaceutico, Dogmatico, e Spagirico del Dottor Giuseppe Donzelli Napoletano, Barone di Dogliola. Opera, che nella xix. Edizione arricchita con la sua dovuta vaghezza, tanto di alcune Aggiunte in molti, e più luoghi del suo disegno, oltre le già compilate dal proprio Figlio dell' Autore, D.F. Tomaso Donzelli, quanto maggiormente, per obbedire agli riferiti Ordini dell'Illustre Collegio de' Farmacopei Napoletani, cola sempre Incita Autorità del quale pompeggia di'un Appendice, o sia di una intera Quarta Parte, rispetto alle Tré sue antecedenti, ridondante di varie accurate Addizioni di molti altre Composizioni le piu opportune, e le piu utili, che potessansi mai desiderare in tutto il suo corso, registrate dal M. P. Niccolo' Ferrara-Aulissi.

Anzi vieppiù ornai divien celebre, mercè al parteciparsi da Essa una esattissima Pratica di compor il maggior numero di diversi Arcani Chimici sian i più virtuosi, sian i più sperimentati dagli Autori, e adesso già ricevuti, in ordine alla totale debolazione di quei Malori, che infestar sogliono di continuo la nostra non men fragile Umanità: Come pure non solamente essa Opera per tale darsi a divedere nella descrizion di ogni altra Composizione, che viene ammessa già dalla Medicina d' oggidi: Ed ancora nella distinta, curiosa, e profittevole Storia di cadanno suo specifico Ingrediente.


Haller quotes this book, mentions some of the editions, and gives a brief list of the contents. He ascribes to him also tracts De opublizare and De theria, published in 1640. Another work by him is the Antidotario Napoletano corretto, Napoli, 1649, 4º.


Guettlin has taken what he says from Haller, but he has mismained the author 'Johann.' The 'Vita' prefixed to the present work is an dogs and not a biography.


DONUM Dei.

See Baruch (Samuel).

According to Pictuld (Pictur-Sinai, 1554, i. 269), this tract, which describes the great secret of the Hermetic Art, is assigned to Baruch, who went into the Babylonian captivity. Whether but it is true that Pictuld never ventured to decide, but he is of opinion that in any case it had the same author as the book of Abraham the Jew, and the Clavis Artis of Zoroaster, which is very likely.

DORN (Gerhard).


Without place and printer’s name.

Title-page: Vignette and 3 woodcuts. A second and third part were published the following year.


Clavis totius philosophiae chemistae.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 192.


Title-page: Four woodcuts of Apparatus in the text.

[Another Copy.]

This copy has the final blank leaf.

This is a translation of the Clavis.


Astronomia Magna begins at p. 493 with a title-page included in the pagination. Without publisher’s name, but doubtless Christopher Covrinus.
DORN (GERHARD). Continued.

Congeries Paracelsicae Chemie de Transmutationibus Metallorum, ex omnibus que de his ab ipso scripta reperiere licuit hactenus. Accessit Genealogia Mineralium, atq; metallorum omnium, eiusdem autoris. Gerardo Dorneo interprete. Francofurti Apud Andreas Wechelium. M.D.LXXXI.


Céphalon: Francofurti Excudebat Andr. Wechelius, Anno Salutis M.D.LXXXI.

[Another Copy.]

Congeries Paracelsicae Chemie de transmutationibus metallorum.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 491.

See MANGET (I. j.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, p. 423.

Genealogia Mineralium atque metallorum omnium.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 568.

The Genealogia mineralium and the De transmutationibus metallorum appeared together, Francofurti, 1581, 8th.

Hermetis Trismegist Tabula Smaragdina cum Expositionibus Gerardi Dornei.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 362.


Monarchia Physica.

See PARACELSIUS (THEOPHRASTUS), Aurora, 1577.

De Nature Luce Physica, ex Genesi desumpta, juxta sententiam Theophrasti Paracelsi, Germani Philosophi ac Medici pra cunctis excellentiissimi, Tractatus. Cui annexa est modesta quaedam admonitio ad Thomam Erastum, Germanum etiam Philosophum atque Medicum, de retractandis calumniis, & consutilis in Paracelsum & suos perperam ac immeritib data in lucem per quatuor Tomos, De noua Medicina. Gerardo Dorneo autore. Francoforti, Apud Christophorum Corinium. M.D.LXXXIII.

6th. Pp. 431 [really 433][1]. Index [53, i blank].

The Admonitio ad Erastum begins on p. 335.

with a title-page. This contains:

In Part I.: Physica Genesis, p. 18; Physica Hermetis Trismegist, p. 77; and Tabula Smaragdina, p. 82; Physica Trithemii, p. 155; Philosophia Meditativa, p. 159; Philosophia Chymica, p. 199.


See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 326.

The second part, Tractatus Alter, contains: De Tenebris contra Naturam et Vita brevis, De Dusio Animi cum Corpor, and De Lapidum Preciosorum Structura.


6th. Pp. [9] 494 [13]. A 1 has been added to the date making it appear MDC.XVIII.
DORN (GERHARD). Continued.

The *Dictionarium Paroleti* goes from p. 326 to the end; it was published separately at Frankfurt in 1729. It, and was translated in a contracted way into English by J. P. (p.r.).

Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo quod Lapidem Philosophiae appellant.


DOSSIE (ROBERT).


DOSSIE (ROBERT). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 479.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 476.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 254.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1776, p. 456.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1789, ii. pp. 256.
383, 456-1, 656.
Pache, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1866-6, p. 256.

DOBBEL (CORNELIUS).


8°. Pp. [48] 106. [List of books, etc., 5, 1 blank]. Title red and black, 1 woodcut. gardening leaves. Halleys tract on the winds begins on p. 65 with a separate title, but the signatures and pagination are contiguous.


Abhandlung von der Quintessenz.

See SCHRÖDER (FR. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibelothek, 1722, i. ii. p. 291.

Deux Traité Philosophiques:
I. De la nature des Elements.
II. De la Quinte-Essence.

See DIVERS TRAITÉ de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 175.

Drebbel was born at Alckmar in Northern Holland in 1572. Though only a peasant he was wealthy, but in the war he was taken prisoner and lost his property. On being set free he came to London, where he died in 1594. He constructed a submarine boat in which he sailed from Westminster to Greenwich, and he seems to have been an ingenious mechanic and maker of apparati, and a clever optician, and he has been even credited, though inaccurately, with the invention of the thermometer. He discovered, in part accidentally, the lake formed when a tin salt is added to cockspur, which was used for dyeing scarlet, and as an alchemist he was in communication with Rudolph II. In the present work on the elements he describes experiments to illustrate the formation of the wind.

His tracts were written in Dutch, and printed
DREBBEL (CORNELIUS). Continued.


Ficatud, *Profe fixtures*, 1753. Th. i. p. 68 (ex
tolled for his plent).


P. d. 459.


Beckmann, *Beiträg zur Geschichte der Kytose*, a German translation, Erfurt, 1784, and Schmieder says it was reprinted in Kleinblatt's *Chymische Tractatien*, Frankf. u. Leipzig, 1798, 8vo.

dangers, Leipzig, 1799, iii. p. 43 (gives an account of the discovery of the discover).


*Biographie Universelle*, 1852, vi. p. 299.


Von der Aa, *Biographie Weimartische*, Han

nem, 1850, iv. p. 238 (and references).

Pogendorff, *Biographisch-literarische Hand
twerterbuch*, 1853, i. col. 604.


DRECHSZLER (JOHANN GABRIEL).


M. Gabriel Drechsler Curieusser Tractat de Goldmachen, aus dem Lateinischen ins Deutsche übersetzt von M.M. Dresdien und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Miethen, 1702.

8. Pp 44.

This is a translation of both Drechsler's disputationes.

Drechsler of Wolkenstein was a Mag. Philosophie, Baccal. Theol. and teacher in the gymnasium at Halle. Besides the above, he wrote on such subjects as Hebrew poetry, David's harp, the language of brutes, etc., etc. He died 30 Oct., 1677.
DRECHSZLER (JOHANN GABRIEL).

Johner, Allgemeine Gehörten Lexicon, 1759, ii. col. 213.
Heinrich, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 55. (He mentions a tract on gold-making, Frankfurt & Leipzig, 1751, calls the author a great philosopher, but has a very poor opinion of his knowledge of alchemy.)
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 95.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1836, p. 419.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 344.

DREY CURIEUSE... Chymische Schriften.

Drey curieuse bis für ganz geheim gehaltene nun aber denen Liebhabern der Kunst zum besten an das Tages-Licht gegebene Chymische Schriften, als
I. Nicolai Solese Philosophische Grund-Sätze,
II. Herrn C. L. v. L. Chymischer Catechismus.
III. CXXX. Grund-Sätze aus dem Toscanischen in das Teutsche übersetzt von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse.
Leipzig, verlegt Johann Sigmund Strauß, Buchhändler in Hoff, 1723.


The CXXX. Grund-Sätze is a translation of the Canon viginti nonem propositiones by Francesco [sic], which precede his Dialogi duo. The hundred and thirtieth proposition is the extra one.

Drey curieuse bis für ganz geheim gehaltene nun aber denen Liebhabern der Kunst zum besten an das Tages-Licht gegebene Chymische Schriften, als
I. Nicolai Solese Philosophische Grund-Sätze,
II. Herrn C. L. v. L. Chymischer Catechismus.
III. CXXX. Grund-Sätze aus dem Toscanischen in das Teutsche übersetzt von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse.
Franckfurt am Mayn, auf Kosten eines Liebhabers denen Kindern der Weisheit zum Nutzen wieder gedruckt. 1733.


DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein.


The second and third tracts have separate titles, pagination and signatures, etc.:

Pp. 60. Folding table, printed on both sides; folding plate.
DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein. Continued.


Pp. 16.

This consists of three pieces from GÜLDENE ROSE, viz.: 'Jesu,' 'Eine sophistische Aria von der Weisen Stein,' 'Sätzen.' See V. J. R.


8°. Pp. 70. Frontispiece extra. Title red and black. A fragment containing GÜLDENE ROSE only.

The title as given above is repeated on a separate page: but after the word 'Weisheit' there is added: Aus Licht gebrahct durch J. R. V. M. D. Frankfirt und Leipzig, Im Jahr 1706. See further under V. J. R.

The second and third of these tracts are also edited by a person calling himself ANONYMUS VON SCHWARTZBÜSE, q.v.

This collection was reissued at Frankfort, 1774, 8° (Beitrag zur Geschichte der Alten Chemie, 1785, p. 676), and the tracts were included in DREY CURIEUSE CHYMISCHEN TRACTÄTLEIN, 1767, q.v.

DREYFACHES Hermetisches Kleeblat.

See MONTE CURIBI (VIGILANTIUS DE), 1667.

See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 338, for titles in which 'Kleeblat' occurs.

DREY kleine Schriften als Beyträige zur Naturlehre und der höheren Chymie, erstlich einzeln gedruckt, nun aber zusammen gezogen und herausgegeben von dem Verfasser selbst. Anno 1778.

8°. Pp. 56. No place (Danzig?) or printer.

The three articles are:

Chemia in Nuc. oder: kurze doch aufrichtige Anzeige zu der Wissenschaft der Zerlegung der Körper, 1777, p. 5.

Versuch über die allgemeine Verwandtschaft der drey Naturreiche, Danzig, 1777, p. 19.

Sendeschreiben eines Meysterahns an einen Blacktner in Ansehung der Einen Luft und der fetten Stäube, 1778, p. 43.

DREY verschiedliche ... Tractätlein.

See KIESER (FRANCE), Cabala Chemic, 1666.

DREY--DUCLO

DREY vortreffliche, etc. Continued.

gegeben, durch Einen der niemals gnug gepriesenen Wissenschaft sonder-
bahren Beforderer. Mit einer Warnungs-Vorrede wieder die Sophisten und


Edwardus Kelinus, p. 112. Petrus was the editor of this collection; see his "Vorrede" to Basilus Valentinus' Scripturae, 1769, sig. k 5, verso.

[Another Copy.]

DUCHESNE (Joseph).

See QUERCUSANUS (Josephus).

DUCLO (Gaston).


The three tracts are:

2. De triplis preparatone Aurii et Argenti, utriusque ratione progignendi lapidis Philosphici, etc. explication.

To these are added Canonos decem, which are the foundation of the whole work, and Petrus' epitasis, preface, and marginal annotations. Other editions of the Apologia: Nevers, 1590, 8°; Geneva, 1591; Ussel, 1600; of the De tripli preparatone, Nevers, 1592; Ussel, 1601; Frankfurt, 1602; in French, Paris, 1655, 12°; German, Halle, 1697; De recta et vera ratione progignendi lapidis philosophici, seu Sals Argentifici et Aurifici.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 388.

De recta et vara Ratione progignendi Lapidis philosophici, seu Sals Argentifici et Aurifici.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 414.

See FURET (Le) d'Ariadne, 1695.

De recta et vera Ratione progignendi Lapidis philosophici, seu Sals Argentifici et Aurifici.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 388.

De tripli preparatone Aurii et Argenti.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 371.

Traité Philosophique de la triple Preparatone de l'Or et de l'Argent.

See DICTIOANIRE HERMETIQUE, 1605.

Almost every authority gives the name of this author as Gaston Dulco Claveus, or Gaston de Clave called Dulco or Le Doux. But this, according to Goben, is a 'horrible disfigurement of his real name, which is Gaston Dulco. This was Latinized to Claveus, and afterwards it was re-translated as Gaston de Clave. Gaston Dulco is a transparent which gave rise to Le Doux, itself a translator's error. Dulco was born in the Nivernois about 1560, as on his portrait dated 1590 he is said to be 60 years of age. He studied law, and was an advocate at Nevers, but from a compulsively
DUCLÔ (Gaston). Continued.

early age he seems to have taken also an interest in chemistry. Having read Reust's attack on Paracelsus, he wrote the above Apologia, and published it at Nevers in 1590. It was dedicated to the Duke de Nivernais, and is he calls himself Gaston Duclo, with the date, Calendes of April, 1590.

Gobet says that Roth-Scholts is the only one who has given Duclo's name correctly, but he seems to have made a mistake, for in Roth-Scholts's Bibliotheca the present writer appears under Claves, and the person so designated under de Claves flourished nearly a hundred years later, and besides is called Dominic, and is well known as the author of a treatise on mineral waters and other writings. After such a mistake one is a little doubtful of the accuracy of Gobet's views on this subject, and I have not been able to check them by reference to the editions he quotes, but I have assumed that what he says is correct, and have given the author's name as Duclo. It may be observed that although Ladrange quotes Gobet's opinion, he adheres to the form Dalois.

Hoeser admits the possibility of Dalois being a corruption of Duclo, in which case an alchemical MS. in the Library of the Anamal by Duclos may have been by the present person. There is no mention of the date of his death.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemic, 1797, p. 397.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1803-08, p. 59.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1871, p. 296.
Hoeser, Geschichte der Chemic, 1842, ii. p. 223; 1859, ii. p. 118.
Ladrange, Bibliothèque Quarrat, Sciences Sociales, 1870, Nouv. 578, 960-965.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 54; ii. p. 343 (under Claves).

DUROTAY DE BLAINVILLE (Henri-Marie).

See Journal de Physique, etc.

Ducretay de Blainville was born at Argues near Dieppe, 29 September, 1778. He became M.D. of the Faculty of Paris, Assistant-Professor of Zoology, Anatomy and Comparative Physiology in the Faculty of Science, Assistant of Curier in the Jardin du Roi, and College of France, and Professor of Natural History in the Athenaeum of Paris. He belonged to various scientific societies, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1850 in a railway carriage during a journey between Paris and Rouen.

His work was confined to Natural History. He wrote only a few books, but the number of memoirs which he read to the Societies and the papers which he published in journals is very great indeed. In addition, he was editor for a time of the above journal.

Quadrat, La France littéraire, 1893, ii. p. 645.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, vii. col. 171.

DUEL DES CHEVALIERS.

See TRES-ANCIENT DUEL DES CHEVALIERS.

DUELLUM Equestre.

See Théâtrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 529.

See Sternhals (Johann).

This is different from the preceding.

DÜTTEL (Philip Jacob).

DÜTTEL (PHILIP JACOB). Continued.

conserviren, zu einem hohen Alter gelangen, und vor allerhand Arthen Krankheiten auf das möglichste prasserviren, und sein eigener Medicus sein könne. Augspurg, Zufinden im Mertz und Mayrischen Buch-Laden. MDCCXXXVII.


I have not succeeded in finding anything about this author. He is not mentioned by writers on the history of alchemy. His attack, however, on alchemy is such an uncompromising one that it merits consideration in order to learn what a contemporary considered the weak points of the pursuit.

DUFFESNOY.

See LENGLIST DUFFESNOY (NICOLAS).

DULCO CLAVEUS (Gaston).

See DUCLO (GASTON).

DU MONSTIER.

See LEFEVRE (NICOLAS), 1751.

DUNSTAN.

See COLSON (LANCELLOT).

DURASTANTES (JANUS MATTHAEUS).

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHO (JOHN JACOBUS), Luminare Majus, 1566.

For this work Durastantes has contributed a dedication to the Senate of Macerata, Indices, and a commentary on Manlin's text.

He belonged to Justinopolis (Capo d'Istria) but I have not succeeded in finding any details of his life. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century and was a voluminous author. A list of his writings is contained in his own work: Libellus Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicii libri duo, 1657, p. 227.

Meecklin, Lichenius renouvelus, 1686, p. 504.

Mauger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medecorum, 1731, t. ii. p. 205.

Halbin, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. pp. 262, 312.

DU ROY (JEAN LUCAS).

See BEUGIN (JEAN).

DU TEIL.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), La premiere partie de l'ouvrage Minerale, 1674.

DUUM Viri Hermetici Foederati Epistel.

See also FREUNDLICHES Send-Schreiben eines Adepti an die . . . Duvumviro Hermeticos Foederatos, 1684.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasculus, 1719, p. 262.

DUVMVIRATUS Hermeticus.

See BECKER (J. J.), Opuscula Chymica Rariora, 1719, No. 11. p. 63.
DUVAL (Robert).

See Vallenius (Robertus).

DYDACUS SENERTUS.

Sendschreiben an die wahren Schüler Hermetis.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 224.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 15.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 61.
See Limojon de Saint Disdier (Alexandre Toussaint de).

Dydaucus Senerus is a reading of Dives Sicut Ardens S *** which stands for Sanctus Desiderius, i.e. Saint Disdier.

DYRRACHIUM Philosophicum.

See Xamolxides.
E. C. D. M.

See c. (8.), D.M.

E. (H. v.).

In Verlag C. F. Bürglen, Buch- und Kunsthändler.


I have not found the date of the previous edition. It is a collection of trivial experiments, without any special plan or end in view. Some of them will succeed, others certainly will not. The explanations given are very curious, considering the date of the book. The author can have known nothing of the science of the time. Does H. v. E. stand for Hans von Eimer?

EBERHARD (JOHANN PETER).
Abhandlung von der Magie.

See WIKLES (JOHANN CHRISTIAN), Die natürliche Magie, 1782, p. 1.

Eberhard, son of Christopher Eberhard in the Russian service, who invented an instrument for geographical measurements and wrote on magnetism, brother of Johann Paul Eberhard, Stolberg-Wernigerode, Architekt, was born at Altona, 2 Dec., 1737. He took the degree of M.D., acted as Doctor from 1749, and Professor of Medicine from 1756, of Mathematics from 1766, and Physics from 1769 at Halle, and Bödecz says extraordinary professor of Philosophy there. He was the Electoral Assessor of the Academy of useful Sciences at Mayence, and was chosen a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, 20 Sept., 1753. He died at Halle, 17 Dec., 1779.

He was the author of a number of books and papers on physical subjects, light, colour, heat, electricity, thunder storms, the Aurora borealis, general principles of nature, and the application of mathematics to the construction of machines, to optics, to mining, etc., which were published at Halle, and in the Acts of the Academy.


Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1859, I. col. 600.

EBERLEIN (CASPAR).
Oleum Antimonii: Die Fixatio, sein Quinta Essen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDIUS), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii.
p. 293.

See ERÖFFNETE GEBRÜNNMEN des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 579.

Respecting the name of this person it may be observed that in the contents of the books he is called Eberlein, and in the text Oebelain, but which of these is the correct form I do not know.

BCK DE SULTZBACH (PAUL).
Clavis Philosophorum.

See THIRATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 1007.
The only person who has taken special notice of this chemist is Hoefer, and he has, perhaps, read more into the above tract than its author could have had any knowledge of. Hoefer states that he is contained by Lenglet DuBreton, and is unknown to other historians. That is an oversight, because Lenglet DuBreton mentions him twice in his catalogue, and the name occurs also in Gmelin’s history and elsewhere, so that he has not been absolutely neglected.

But he did not live in the seventeenth century, as Gmelin implies, and he was not a wandering alchemist such as abounded in Germany at that time. A date, November, 1490, is specified in the tract itself, which must be accepted if the tract be deemed genuine. This is of some importance, for if Hoefer’s interpretations be only partially true, the knowledge of certain chemical phenomena must be placed much earlier than it is usually done.

In the tract Hoefer shows that the method of making the tree of Diana, by adding to a solution of silver in nitric acid some mercury with more nitric acid, was quite well known, though the details for the success of the experiment are not given.

The other anticipation or discovery claimed for him by Hoefer is the increase in weight by the calcination of metals, which is due to a ‘spirit’ which unites with them, for when the ‘salt’ of mercury, or ‘artificial cinnabar’ (supposed to be the red oxide), is distilled, it gives off a spirit. But if Eek’s words express all that so precisely, and is Hoefer’s interpretation of his texts quite legitimate? Still, discounting a large part of Hoefer’s explanation, enough remains to make the tract an interesting one.

A work, ‘De lapide Philosophico,’ said to be by Eek was edited by Tackels, and published at Frankfurt a. M., 1644, 8º. By Ladergus he is credited with the well-known tract, Ludus paenevarum and Labor Materialis. I do not know his authority for this.

Eckhart.

Des getreuen Eckharts entlauffener Chynicus, 1696.

Des getreuen Eckarths Medicinischer Maut-Affe oder der entlarvte Marktkugler, Schreyer, 1720.

EDELGBORNE (Dies) Junger Alchymia... Tübingen, 1730.

Efferrarius. See Ferrarius.

EGENDORFFER (Wolfgang).

Domus Sapientiae, in qua dies festus agitur à Sole Thelogico. sive acta illiustriion Angelici Doctoris Thome de Aquino, Ex ord. S. Dominici... M. DC.XCIV. Grecij, Apud Hæredes Widmanstadiij.

9º. Sigs. A-D, is eight.

This is a life and eloge of Thomas Aquinas, and does not relate to chemistry at all.

Egidius De Vadis.

See Egidius De Vadis.

ECLINUS ICONIUS (Raphael).

Disquisitio de Helia Artium ad illustrissimum principem Mauritum, Hassiae Landgravium, &c. Τραγικά. Lipsiae, Apud Ioannem Roan Bibliopolam. Anno M.DC.XVI.

8º. Pp [241, 3 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette of chemical symbols.

The above is included in Hafelius Chirurgia Helvetica, 1696, p. 199 (a.u.), but as will be seen by comparison of signatures F 7 recto to G 3 recto in the above with pp. 194-197 in the 1612 reprint, and of certain pages towards the conclusion, some changes have been made.

This 1606 edition has ‘Raphael Elinus Iconius’ as the name of the author of the dedication at the beginning of it, and his initials R. B. I. at the end. In the 1612 edition the author calls himself ‘Nicholas Niger Hagelius, Anagynmatoisomenon.’ Now this latter name is truly an anagram of the
BGLINUS—EHLE

BGLINUS ICONIUS (RAFAEL). Continued.

former, and in the 1612 edition the initials R. E. I. D. and R. E. I. T. appear at the end of the preface, and R. E. I. at the end of the Aphorismen, which confirms the identity, for the D. and T. are obviously adjourned merely.

Kopp quotes an edition of Marburg, 1606, which has on the title-page and at the end of the dedication the name of Heliophilus & Peresch, so that there seem to be two editions, or at least two different issues of this book with the same date. The reprint in the Theatrum Chimicum has been made from this edition, and not from that of Leipzig above. It is prefaced by an epitatic 'Philosophie,

signed Heliophilus & Peresch Philochemicus, which is not in the Leipzig edition, but is in that of 1612.

Roth-Scholtz makes mention of another Marburg edition—

[Editor postrema, correg. et asser. Accesserunt recens Canones hermetici, de spiritu, anima & corpora majoris & minoris mundi, cum appendicis, Marpurgi, 1608, fol.]

This title resembles that given by Hapelin (p. 293), but it is not identical with it. There is a copy of this edition in the British Museum.

The confusion seems to have arisen from the appearance of both names in the 1612 edition issued under the name of Hapelin. For in the 'Disquisition de Heliastos,' which forms the second part, the 'Præfatio' is headed: 'Philosophia Heliastica Helia & Philochemica, Nicolaus Niger Hapelinus Aegyptius, Minutissimam S.,' and it has at the end the initials R. E. I. T. and the Aphorismen similarly R. E. I. This is repeated in the Theatrum Chimicum, iv. p. 990.

But in the same volume of the Theatrum, p. 595, the same tract occurs entitled: 'Nova Disquisition In Heliastos, super metallochemiae transmutationem... etc.'

Both were published in 1612, and prefixed (p. 214) is an address:

Gaffuri, Unheard of Curiosities: concerning the Testamental Sculpture of the Persians; etc. 1612, p. 214: 'De Curiositate Inaustate,' Hamburg, 1706, pp. 9 and 100 (with drawings of the slab).

Bromke, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 84.

Thurber, 'Philosophia Heliastica,' p. 214: portrait, plate 43.

Wolff, 'Philosophia Heliastica,' 1688, St. verse, An. 20 Aug. 1682.

Berchtold, 'Conjectura Scriptorum chemicorum,' 1677, p. 33, No. 214 (about Hapelin).

Hofmann, 'Lexicon Universalis,' 1698, II. p. 135.

Philosophiatis Heliophilis a Peresch Philochemiciis S., but with no R. E. I. T. at the end.

What was the object of this mystification beyond the sport of the anagram it is hard to see. As for the name Heliophilus it seems to me purely an epithet, which by some misunderstanding has been erected into a pseudonym. 'Heliophilus a Peresch' is not much farther removed from being another anagram of Raphael Eglin Iconius, than 'Speiscus ex Agno,' is from being one of Joannes d'Espagnet, and being actually interpreted as such.

Raphael Eglin, or Eglinus, called Iconius, was a Swede, and was born at Götta in Mitleben, 1559.

Having finished his studies he went to Geneva and Basel, and frequently dispersed there in public, was promoted to a school at Sonders in the Veilin, and on account of a tumult started by a monk had to leave in 1585. In 1586 he was 'paradosseus atmtonum; Professor of the New Testament, and discoursed at the cathedral of Zurich in 1590, where he was the first to introduce public discussions. Four years later he rose to be archdeacon and first introduced church songs.

But he had become so infatuated with alchemy that not only his own estate but a good deal of other people's had gone to smoke up his furnace chimney, and at last in 1605 his debts were so heavy that he fled from Zurich to Marburg, where he became doctor and professor of theology. Besides the above on Alchemy, he wrote several works on theological subjects, dedicatory verses to Burnet (p. 62), and a curious tract on marks observed on fish caught off Norway and in the Baltic. This book was printed under the title as given by Haller: Conjectura histiorum chacturum platinum marinarum et latera stagna prodigii insigniorum divinit. Hanov., 1611, 4°. Presumably it is the same book which, called Prophetae histiorum, is referred to also by Gaffuri, who, however, mocks the idea of testing the marks as portents, or as prophetic, as none were inclined to do. Hected at Marburg, 20 Aug., 1629.

Schonacher, Nova literaria Historica, for 1793, Tigur, 1792, p. 3.

Roth-Scholtz, 'Bibliotheca Chemica,' 1697, p. 57.

Brodius, 'Conjectura Historia Philochemica,' 1721, p. 459.


Haller, 'Bibliotheca Anatomica,' 1734, i. p. 392.


Kopp, 'Die Alchemie,' 1866, p. 252-255 (note on 'Elisae de Alchemia').

Eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metall-Verwandlung.

See SCHRÖDerc (F. J. W.), Neue Alchemyische Bibliothek, 1771, i. p. 181.

A translation of the Disquisition.

Cheiragogia Heliana.

See HAPELIUS (NIGER). See also PERESC (HELIOPHILUS A), Philochemicus.

EHLE (JOHANN GEORG).

Hällische kurze doch hinlängliche Nachricht von nütlichem Gebrauch und kräftiger Würkung verschiedener bewährt gefundenen Medicamenten, welche
EHLE—EINFAßTIGS

EHLE (JOHANN GEORG). Continued.
von Johann Georg Ehle examinirten Chymico verfertiget und ausgegeben worden.

No place, date, or printer.

E. Pp. 155, Register [xii].

A collection of pharmaceutical preparations and their uses in various disorders. I have found no notice of the compiler.


S. Pp. 64 [x].
Zweyter Theil, 1786.
S. Pp. 72.
Dritter Theil, 1786.

Parts II. and III. have separate titles and signatures.

The publisher says that the author was quite unknown to him. His further says that as an enemy of alchemy he would not have published a work which would induce people to engage in the pursuit, but as he was assured that in this case the statements were not at variance with the principles of chemistry and physics he could not refuse to print it.

The book is just mentioned by Kopp (Die Alchimist, 1820, ii. 282), and by Lederer (Bibliotheca Chymica, 1790, No. 134), but with no information as to the author. It must not be confused with Crelling's Ehrenrettung der Alchymie, Harenstadt, 1730.


A series of experiments upon silver. Kopp has not included this among the books which refer to the "moon" or silver.

Reference to other works by the same pseudonymous author will be found under Freung.

EINFAßTIGS ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN, an die Hocherlustete Frat. des lőlichen Ordens vom Rosenkreutz. Auff ihre an die Gelehrten Europe, aufgesandete Fanaem & Confess. &c.

Psal. 92.

Herr wie sind deine Werck so groß, deine Gedansken sind so sehr tief,
ein Thörichter glaubt das nicht, vnd ein Narr achts nicht, &c.

No place, date, or printer, and no pagination.

E. Sign A in eight, but imperfect, wanting A 4 and 5.

It is signed at the end: N. H. L. Philoso: & Chirromedicinae Studiumis, and it has the date, Leipzig, 16 November, 1617.
EINFÄLTIGS-ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN. Continued.

Kloss quotes this book and gives the date as above, and adds that it contains 8 unnumbered leaves. If this date be correct the entry in the Miscel. which runs thus: 'Antworteschreiben an Missour die Fraternität des Ordens vom Rosenkranz auf ihre Fassam et confessionem, Leipzig, 1627, in 4.' refers probably to the present tract.

EINSPORN (GOTTFRIED).


Kratzenstein's opinions were thereupon criticised by some one under the pseudonym of Zweisporn, which elicited the above reply from Einsporn, not without a reasonable protest on his part for the criticism not being properly authenticated at all, and secondly for the personality implied in the pseudonym.

ELEAZAR (ABRAHAM).

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

ELEONORA MARIA ROSALIA, Duchess of Tropau.

ELEONORA MARIA ROSALIA. Continued.

Wienn in Oesterreich, gedruckt und verlegt bey Leopold Voigt, Univ.
Buchdr. 1697.


The ‘Koch-Buch’ has a separate title, as follows:

Ein ganz neues und nutzbare Koch-Buch, in welchem zufinden, wie man
verschiedene herrliche und wohl-schmeckende Speisen von gesottenen, gebratenen
und gebackenen als allerhand Pesteten, Dorten, Krapfen, &c. sehr künstlich und
wohl zurechtge wie auch allerhand eingemachte Sachen, so zum Confect auffgezert
werden, beredt solle. Woroby ein Register, in welchem zufinden, was vor Speisen
den Patienten in unterscheidlichen Krankheiten dienlich zu kochen seyen. Samt
einer kurzen Ordung, wie man sich täglich in Essen und Trincken verhalten solle,
damit nicht unselige Krankheiten verursacht werden. Von einer Hoch-adelschen
Person zusammen getragen, und in Druck gegeben.

Wienn in Oesterreich, Druckt und verlegt Leopold Voigt, Univ. Buchdrucker,
Anno 1697.

This seems to have enjoyed great popularity, for it has gone through many editions and is possibly still in print. There is no copy of the above in the British Museum Catalogue, but there is a recent reprint: "Treu und aufsprungener Gras.

ELIA LELIA CRISPIS.

See ELIA LELIA CRISPIS.

ELIAS ARTISTA.

Elias Artista mit dem Stein der Weisen.
2 Chron. 13. 5.

Wisset ihr nicht, das Jehova, der Elohim Israel, das Königreich über
Israel dem David gegeben hat, ihm und seinem Saamen, mit einem
Salz-Bund. ewiglich.

1770. No place or printer.

4°. Pp. 204 [5 blank].

Tabula Hermetica, pp. 148-159. This is a commentary on the different sections of the Tabula Salvisana, and forms chapter vii. of the work.

ELIAS ARTISTA HERMETICA.

Das Geheimnis vom Salz, als dem Lebensbalsam und dem Schatz aller
Schätze; oder das Salzes göttliche Eigenschaften und seine Wunder-
wickungen zu freudigem und langem Leben. Göttlicher Weisheit zum Lobe
auch zur Verherrlichung des himmlischen Salzbundes und den Menschen
zum Vorteil geschrieben von Elias Artista Hermetica. Getreu nach der


This is a different work from the preceding. It treats of salt both from a physical and chemical and from a mystical point of view. The 1770

Geheimnis vom Salz.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, iv. p. 47.

This consists of some modified extracts from the preceding.

ELIAS DER ARTIST.

Disquistio de Helia Artium.

See EGELINUS ICONIUS (RAFAEL), 1666.
ELIAS DER ARTIST. Continued.

Disquisitio Heliana de Metallorum transformatione.

See HAFELIUS (N. N.), Cheiragogia Heliana, 1612, p. 103.

Nova Disquisitio de Helia Artista Theophrasteo super metallorum transformatione . . . auctore Heliophilo à Percio.

See PERCI (Heliophilus Ά), Philochemicus.

These three tracts are practically identical. The author was Elijus, and the other names are pseudonyms. See the note on REGNIUS.

Eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metall-Verwandlung.

See SCHRODER (F. J. w.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, i. i. p. 181.

This is a translation of the Disquisitio de Helia Artium.

Cheiragogia Heliana.

See HAFELIUS (N. N.), 1612.

For the occurrence and significance of Elias in Alchemical literature see a note by Kopp and the remarks of Leclerc.

Borel, Bibliothèque Chimique, 1654, pp. 112-113.

Pernot, Prodromus, 1753, Tit. i. p. 94 (Elias in connection with Helvetius).

ELIXIER.

See TINCTUR.

ELIXIR Solis Theophrasti Paracelsi.

See SCRIPTUM (anonymi) . . . elixir . . . tractans.

ELIXIRIORUM Compositio.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Vere Alchemie . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 220.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 120.

ELSHOLTZ (JOHANN SIGMUND).


In this work the author claims to be the discoverer of infusion of drugs by vaccination. On this subject he had a controversy with Joh. Dan.

ELSHOLTZ (JOHANN SIGISMUND). Continued.

In Verlegung Peter Paulus Bleul, Kunst- und Buchhändlern. [Im Jahr M.DC.LXXIII.]

The lower margin containing the date has been cut very close in binding.
The first edition appeared at Berlin 1674, 6°, pp. [14, including the frontispiece]. 176.


Gmelin quotes an edition of 1688, 8°, which I have not seen, and it is not in the British Museum Catalogue.


The four varieties are: Phosphorus bonomiensis; Phosphorus Balthas.; Phosphorus smaragdis.; Phosphorus fuliginosus, which was exhibited by Kraft.

Elsholtz was born at Frankfurt a. d. Oder, 26 August, 1639, studied medicine at Wittenberg and Königsberg, travelled, and graduated at Padua.

Morgelin. Linantia recentior, 1666, p. 68a.

Wing. Bibliotheca biographica, 1681, Ann. Mort. 1698, Sig. Aa, ccc. 3 roto [list of writings].

Dand. ii. Actores Medici Berolinenses ... Volumes vi., Berolini, 1716, pp. 1-5 (there is a short sketch of Elsholtz’s life, and a portrait of him as a frontispiece to the volume).

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1790, p. 61.

Mangel, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medici, 1793, ii. p. 914.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrten, 1723, pp. 84-47.


Michel, Polykistor, 1728, ii. pp. 379, 445, etc.


Kenner, Medicinische Gebieter-Leccion, 1740, p. 397.

Langelet Dufresnos, Histoire de le Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, p. 320.

Jocher, Allgemeine Gebieter-Leccion, 1750, ii. col. 331.

Bichener, Academia ... Nature Curiosaorum Historia, 1755, p. 467, No. 53.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 516.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 457.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 372, etc.

Roy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1774, ii. p. 177.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1799, iii. p. 235.

Deckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1792, ii. p. 554; English translation, 1814, ii. p. 201.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-09, pp. 131, 190, 182.


Deselme, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, p. 320.

F. Jocher, Allgemeine Gebieter-Leccion, 1750, ii. col. 251.

Blaschko, Academia ... Nature Curiosaorum Historia, 1755, p. 467, No. 53.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, l. p. 516.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, l. p. 457.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, l. p. 372, etc.

Roy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1774, ii. l. p. 177.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. l. p. 235.

Deckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1792, ii. l. p. 554; English translation, 1814, iii. l. p. 201.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-09, pp. 131, 190, 182.


Deselme, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, p. 320.

F. Jocher, Allgemeine Gebieter-Leccion, 1750, ii. l. col. 251.

Blaschko, Academia ... Nature Curiosaorum Historia, 1755, p. 467, No. 53.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, l. p. 516.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, l. p. 457.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, l. p. 372, etc.

Roy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1774, ii. l. p. 177.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. l. p. 235.

Deckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1792, ii. l. p. 554; English translation, 1814, iii. l. p. 201.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-09, pp. 131, 190, 182.


Deselme, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, p. 320.

F. Jocher, Allgemeine Gebieter-Leccion, 1750, ii. l. col. 251.
ELUCIDATIO Secretorum. Continued.


The dedication to Georgius Schwallerberger, a Canonista, etc., of St. Peter in Friburg, “most skilful in the Secret Philosophy,” dated Frankfurt, 1622, is signed by the publisher, Steinitz.

The tracts are:

Bernhardi Comiti Tervisiati Bericht von der Hermetischen Philosophia, 197.
(With a title and “Frontispiece” (pp. 4), not included in the pagination, and the “Tabula Smaragdina,” p. 201.)

Dicta Alani, p. 115.
Fratris Basili Valentini Benedictini Sermunlarischer Bericht, von dem Lapide Philosophorum, p. 239.
(This includes the two tracts: “Von grünen Stein der Omalen Weisen” (p. 369) and “Die wolff Schützet” (p. 393).)
Die Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici, p. 465.
(A set of verses.)

The tracts by Bernhardus and Basilius have title-pages, dated 1600.

EMANUEL.

Liber decem aquis.

See GRATARIO (C.), Verste Alchemic... doctina, 1561, ii. p. 209.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 104.

Emericus (Johannes). Respondent.
See COCUS (Jacobus), Proreus.

ENCHELUS (Christopherus).
See ENTZET (C).

ENCHIRIDION Physicae Restitutae.
See SPAGNEX (Jean d’).

ENGELHARD.
Liber de Lapide Philosophorum.
See VIER Bitschihe Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen, 1612, Sig. Iv recto.

ENGELHARD VON LÖHNERYSS (Georg).
See LÖHNERYSS (Georg Engelhard von).

ENIGMA.
See ENIGMA.

ENIGME Philosophique.
See SENDIVOGIUS (Michael), Cosmopolite, Nouvelle Lucem de la Phisique naturelle, 1629, p. 66.

ENTDECKTEN (Die) Requisita Realia.
See SINCERUS.

ENTRETIENT d’Eudoxe et de Pyrophile sur l’ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers.
See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, 1689, 1699, p. 27.
ENTZELT (CHRISTOPH).
De Re Metallica, hoc est, de Origine, Varietate, & Natura Corporum Metallicorum, Lapidum, Gemmarum, atq; aliarum, quae ex fodinis eruuntur, rerum, ad Medicinæ usum deseruientium, Libri III. Autore Christophoro Encelio Saluedensi. Cum priuligio Imper. Franc. Apud Chr. Egenolphum.
6°. Pp. 151 (5 blank, 3 leaves wanting) 291 (3 blank). Five woodcuts. The pagination is irregular. The collation is the same as the following. If there are two extra double leaves, but that in 0 is wanting. If complete. This edition is undated, but is probably that of 1551. This copy wants 22, which contains Melanchthon's letter to Egenolphus, dated 1551. Vignette of the altar and heart, but a different design from the following.

De Re Metallica, hoc est, de Origine, Varietate, & Natura Corporum Metallicorum, Lapidum, Gemmarum, atq; aliarum, quae ex fodinis eruuntur, rerum, ad Medicinæ usum deseruientium, Libri III. Autore Christophoro Encelio Saluedensi. Cum Priuligio Imp. Franc. Apud Hared. Christiani Egenolph. M.D.LVII.
6°. Sig. A-E in eights, F8 with two extra double leaves, G8 with an extra folding leaf, H8, but 4 and 5 are in one. 1 to Q in eights. Ry, last leaf blank (?) wanting; or pp. [15, 4 blank], 217 [5 blank, and last leaf (blank) wanting]. The pagination is irregular. Five woodcuts. Printer's device of an altar and upon it a flaming heart, as a Vignette. as contains Melanchthon's letter.

Entzelt, Kiesel, Entellis, Entellis, Encellis, was a native of Stadtilde in Thuringia, and lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. He was rector at Tangermünde in the Mark, and pastor at Osterhanssen. He died 15 March, 1566, in his sixty-sixth year. He wrote a Chronicle of the Old Mark Brandenburg, printed at Magdeburg, 1570, and again at Salzwedel, 1573, and one or two other works. He is said to have been a doctor of Medicine, which seems doubtful, and wrote his little book on metals. Philip Melancthon gave him a strong letter of recommendation to Egenolph, the printer at Frankfurt, dated 19 August, 1551, urging Egenolph to print the book and commending the author for his diligence and for having inserted matter in his treatise which was to be found nowhere else.

Egenolph appears to have complied with Melancthon's request and to have printed the work at once in the undated edition, which, probably from the date of the letter, is usually spoken of as of 1551. Reimann, however, who does not seem to have known of an undated edition at all, thinks that Egenolph did not print the book till 1557. Comparison, however, of the two issues, and the better style of the undated one, would induce us to regard it as earlier, and, possibly, of 1551. An edition of 1557 is mentioned in the Bibliotheca Rubeanea, there is one so dated (hypothetically) in the British Museum, and it is quoted by Stolle and by Keuner. In all these cases it is doubtful the undated edition to which allusion is made. The book was included in the Corpus juris et systema rerum metallicorum, Frankfurt, 1680; "a wretched German translation" Beemann calls it.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, ii. p. 155.
Hefner, Allgemeine Galleria-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 345.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, i. p. 954 (quotes both editions, 1557, 1559).
Beckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1799, iv. p. 267; English translation, 1814, iv. p. 16.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1877, vi. p. 155.

EPILOGUS & Recapitulatio in Michaelis Sendivogii Poloni Novum Lumen Chymicum.

See SENDIVOIGUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicun Novum, 1624.
See ORETHILUS (ANDREAS), 1624.
EPIMETHEUS (Franciscus).

See Hrusner (Hieronymus), Pandora, 1588.

EPISTEL

See Alexander.
See Brief.
See Send-Brief.
See Send-Schreiben.

EPISTOLA Andreæ de Blawen.
See Blawen (Andreas de).

EPISTOLA Cornelli Alviani Arniodii.
See Alvianus Arniodius (Cornelius).

EPISTOLA Haimonis.

See Haimon.

EPISTOLA ad Hermannum Archiepiscopum Coloniensem De Lapide Philosophico.

See Figulus (Benedictus), Theaurinella, 1682, p. 374.

EPISTOLA Ioannis Pontani.

See Fontanus (Ioannes).

EPISTOLA de Metallorum Transmutatione.

See Norhop (O. O.).

EPISTOLA Monachi cujusdam Benedictini ordinis de lapide philosophico, opuscula Platonis et Arnoldi Villanovani recensens.


EPISTOLA Novi Preservativi universalis naturalis.

See Schwartzenwald (Johann Valentin von).

EPISTOLA de Principiis artis Hermeticae.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus, 1624, p. 118.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 474.

EPISTOLA al Re di Napoli.

See Arnaldus de Villanova.

EPISTOLA vetus de metallorum materia & artis imitatio.

See Grataroio (O.), Verre alchemie ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 263.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 187.

EPITAPIUM quinque Medicinales.

See Mufett (Thomas).

EPITAPHEUM Bononiense.

See Malia Lælia Crispis.

In addition to the authorities already noticed in the remarks to this heading (Catalogue, p. 6) above, reference may be made to the attempted explanation of it by Michael Maier, Symbols Aureae Materæ, 1617, p. 168, and by Kircher, Eldigius Aegyptiacus, Romæ, 1652, ii. pp. 418-430.
ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).
T. P. G. L. is presumably Theophrasti Paracelsi Greater Liebhaber, as in the other tract.
8°. Pp. 50[a blank]. Folding plate. No place, but probably Leipzig. The name is known only: Matthias von Brandau; Matthias Erbe, Erben, and Erbin von Brandau; Dr. Erben; Matthias Erbinäus von Brandau, and he has also the surname of Lobkowitz. In the British Museum and some other catalogues he is entered under Brandau. Nothing is on record about him except that he was a doctor of Medicine and a Bohemian Knight. But he is quoted as the authority for one or two narratives connected with transmutation of lead into gold, and with the curing of a person suffering from the plague, both by means of a red oil of which a few drops only were required to produce the desired effects. It is he also who has put on record the account of the demonstration of Albrecht Beyer in or about 1590. By the author of the Regenau he is accused of having deceived and misled many worthy people by the seductive style of his treatise on the Universal Medicines.

ERCKER (LAZARIUS).
Beschreibung allerfurnemisthen Mineralischen Erzt vnd Bergwercks arten, wie dieselbiges, vnd eine jede in sonderheit, jrer Natur vnd eygeschafft nach, auf alle Metalla probirt, vnd in kleinen Fewr sollen versucht werden, mit erklärung etlicher freundem nützlicher Schmelzwerck, im grossen Feuern, auch scheidung Goldts, Silbers, vnd anderer Metallin, sampt einem Beicht des Kupfser saigerns, Messing brennens, vnd Salpeter siedens, auch aller salzigen Minervchen proben, vnd was denen allein anhengig, in fünf Bücher verfast, desgleichen zurnom niemals in Druck kommen. Alten Liebhabern der Feuwerkünste, jungen Probirem vnd Bergkünstzen zu nutz, mit schönen Figuren vnd abrifs der Instrument, trewlich vnd ließanig an tag geben. Auss newe an vielen orten mit besserer aufführung, vnd mehrern Figurn erklärt,
ERCKER (LAZARUS). Continued.


41 woodcuts of apparatus, etc., in the text. Vignette of a laboratory.


The engraved title is: 'Aula subterranea alias Prober Buch Herrn Lazar Ercker,
and is dated 1673. 41 woodcuts of apparatus, etc., in the text.

The Interprets Phrasmologiae Metallurgicae is by Christianus Berwardus, and has a separate title, as follows:

Interpres Phrasmologiae Metallurgiae. Oder Erkärung der färnehmsten Ter-
misorum und Redarten, welche bey den Bergleuten, Forbern, Schmelzarn, Probirern
und Müntmeistern, etc. in Benennung ihrer Profession Sachen, Gesegns, Gebäude,
Wertschaft, und Instrumenten gebührlich sind, wie nennlich solche nach gemeinen
Deutschen zu verstehen. Neben angehängter kurzem Deduction des lüblichen
Bergrechts und alter wohllergebrachter Gewohnheit, betreffend den Bau der Bergwercke,
auff was Weise man nennlich zur Lebenshaft einer Zebfe, blause, Gegendrum oder
Knickfes gelange, und deren hinsiede verlustig werde können. Auf erheitelt
Höchstl. Fürstl. Commission zunauff durch den Edlen und Hoffgehaltern Herrn,
Christianum Berwardum, J. C. & Asses. Jüml Metal. Anitio aber, cum venia
ERCKER (LAZARUS). Continued.


Interpres Phaenologie Metallurgia, oder Erklärung derf fürnehmsten Termi- norum und Redens-Arten, welche bey denen Bergleuten, Puchern, Schmutztem, Probierern und Müntzmeistern, &c. in Benennung ihrer Profession-Sachen, Gesangs, Gehände, Wercktschaft und Instrumenten geteutscher sind, wie namentlich solche nach
EBCKER—ERLÄUTERTE 245

EBCKER (Lazarus). Continued.

It is remarkable how little is on record about him. He was inspector-general of the mines of Hungary, Transylvania, and the Tyrol, which position he held under three consecutive emperors in the sixteenth century, and he calls himself of St. Anna Berg.

His book was highly prized at the time, for it was a record of practical experience, and was not burdened with theories and hypotheses.

The first edition was printed by Georg Schwartz of Prague, 1574, in folio. Subsequent editions appeared at Frankfurt a. M. in 1596, the above in 1607, and in folio.

The work was enlarged and entitled Anna Subterranea, and was published in 1614 as above, 1574, 4th; 1709, fol.; and the above, 1576, fol., called the fifth edition. If this reason the fifth of the Anna there must be another edition which I have not noticed in the lists.

The English edition was made by Sir John Petrus, and is headed Fleta Miner, a punning title, which, as he explains, refers to his imprisonment.

Roth-Schiff, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 63.
Zeller, Urzeit der Chemie, 1759, viii. col. 1724.
Jacob Leupold, Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallarum, 1776, p. 28.
Langlet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1748, ii. p. 25.
Bécher, Allgemeine Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1790, ii. col. 976.
Reimer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1726, p. 65.

EREMITA Anonymous.

Set splendor Salis et Solis, 1677.

EREMITA Suburbanus.

Set Helmont (Franciscus Mercurius van).


5to. Pp. 66 (a blank).

In this dialogue an account is given of a universal solvent, experiments made with which by the father are described, but whether it is all to be understood literally or metaphorically it is a little difficult to say.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Oscuraff, Science Secrète, 1790, No. 134.
ERLÖSUNG der Philosophen aus dem Feguer der Chymisten. Das ist:
Rechtmäßige Retorsion, im Namen der Philosophen denen ohnellängst
ausgegoffenen drey Lätzer-Bogen entgegen gesetzt durch Ihrer Herrlichkeiten
Fiscal. Das Jahr zuvor, ehe das Feguer angeschürt ward, 1701.
8. Pp. 54. No place or printer, but apparently by the same as printed the
Feguer Rothe. "See SCOLER.
An ensuing piece of vituperation. Quite possibly by Söldner himself, the author of the Feguer.
He points out that the Feguer was printed at Amsterdam, "vielleicht im Voigtlande," 1700, was
sold at Frankfurt in the summer of 1701, and in September of this year, "verlegt worden ist." I
suspect this last phrase has a double meaning. He
rounds up the Feguer paragraph by paragraph,
and criticism the judgment passed on the different
chambers.
It is quoted by Rothe-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica,
1737, p. 63.

ERNSTI (JOHANN).
De Oleis variis Arte Chymica destillatis.

See MARTANN (JOHANN), Praxis Chymistica, 1647, p. 397.
There is considerable confusion about this author.
Merklin, followed by Mäget, enters the work
under Ernesti, and quotes an edition: Franciscari,
apud Casparum Rosenstam, 1654, 8°, but not the
one above. He also treats Ernesti as a different
person from Johannes Ernestus Burggravius. In the
British Museum catalogue Ernesti has a separate
place, editions of 1647, 8°, 1682, 8°, and 1690, fol.,
are enumerated, and there is no cross reference to
Burggravius. In the medical histories and biog-
ographies I can find no reference to a Johannes
Ernesti, and on the other hand this treatise is
assigned to J. E. Burggravius by Borel, Lepenin,
Jücker, Lenget Dufresnoy, but not by Haller or
Graeelin. As if to complete the confusion Borel
Borei, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, pp. 53, 88,
1656, pp. 53, 84, 267.
Lepenin Bibliotheca Beatus Media, 1679, p. 343.
Merklin, Linenius renovatus, 1686, p. 374.
Mäget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum,
1731, II. p. 234.

EROBER- und Demolirung des . . . Fegueurs der Scheide Kunst.

See AELTHPHLUL, 1705.

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnise des Steins der Weisen oder Schatz-Kammer der
Alchymie, darinnen die vortrefflichsten Schrifften der berühmtesten alten
und neueren Schrifften denen Liebhabern der Kunst dargestellt werden.
Nebst vielen Kupferstichen und andern dazu diöenlichen Figuren. [Hamb-
burg, Bey Christian Liebezeit, in der Joh. Kirch, 1708-18,]
Lepetit cut out.

36 engravings. Woodcuts in the text.

"This is the Hamburg reprint of Trismosin's
Alchymia Vavia, 1568 (1re). Though the special
titles are dated Hamburg, 1706, the general title-
pages is that of 1716.
The five "Tractatus" contain the following:
2. Pansebische Schrifften, p. 91.
2. Spiegel der Alchymey Urius Foyalli, p. 224.
3. Claus sampa, seiner Dedication der
Chymischen Handgriffen, p. 229.
4. Alleley Particulara die Handgriff zuer-
lebhen, p. 237.

5. Ein Tresstur oder Blicken eines unbekannten
philosoph, p. 250.
6. Procees pro Tresstur auf den Mercurium
Sols und Luman, p. 256.
7. Medica procedendi in preparatione lapisd
philosophici, p. 260.
9. Exemplum aris Philosophinis. Ein Exem-
plum der philosophischen Kunst, p. 292.
10. De lapide Philosophorum in capta incerti
authoris, p. 317.
11. Von Stein der Weisen ein schöner Process
Episcopi Mekhtors Brevissim Card.
Romae, etc., and ein Philosophisches
ERÖFFNETE--ERÖFFNETES 247

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse. Continued.
15. (d) Ein schönes Geleicht, p. 310.
16. (c) Ein Gespräch, p. 312.
17. (b) Ein Gedicht, p. 314.
19. / Vera praeparatio Mercurii, p. 315.
23. Aquos Septem regulae ex quibus compotit lapidis Philosophorum, p. 320.
25. De quinta tementia vital phulcherius tractatus, p. 322.
26. Tabula Schmaragdinis Hermetis Trias gemini patria Philosophorum, p. 325.
5. Liber Secundus, p. 393.
8. Gründliche Bericht was die wechselnde Kunst Alchemia innhalte und vermeng in Via Universal & Particulari, auf allen Philosophia zusammen gesetzen, p. 479.
11. Zwe Tincturen auff Weiss und Roth, p. 533.
5. Tractatus de Virtuito Philosophorum, p. 64a.
7. Experimenta... durch... Raimundus Lulius... und von Raimundo in Latin beschrieben, jetz aber durch Herm Georgium Sandenreuter von Wasserburg vertreibt worden, p. 664.

ERÖFFNETES Grab der Armutth.
Sir ATREMON (H. D).

ERÖFFNETES Philosophisches Vater-Hertz.
Sir VATER-HERZ.

Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1729, p. 64.
Friczfalvi, Probae-Steins, 1753 Th. i, pp. 140-1.
Beitrag zur Geschicht der alten Chemist, 1785, p. 629.

ERÖFFNETES Philosophisches Vater-Hertz.
Sir VATER-HERZ.

3°. Pp. 82 [a blank].

ERRORS of a late Tract called A short Discourse of the Quintessence of Philosophers.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchemy, 1709, p. 89.


See M. (D), 1768.

ESCHENREUTER (HEINRICH).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Chymische Schriften, 1769, p. 993.

Gallus Eschenreuter, according to Fioletl, may be a poor guide, but he is an innocent compared with Heinrich, for his judgment on this work is that it is "pure Lügen." Prophie-Stein, 1752, Th. ii. p. 60. Hoefer [Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 444; 1866, i. p. 462] apparently confusing him with Gallus Eschenreuter, says he was of Ratisbon, and added some new alchemical signs to the hermetic dictionary, and refers to the works of Basilus Valentinus and to Gratianus Opusculi quadam chymica in unam corpus collecta, Venec. 1644, 8°.

ESPAGNET (JEAN IV).

24°. Pp. 142 [a blank].

The Arcanum has a separate title and pagination:


Pp. 77 [a].


On p. 249 the second tract begins with the following title:


In the British Museum Catalogue this work is placed under Pachou (J.). The 'Estrée' to the bishop of Auxerre is signed Jean Pachou.

Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiae Opus.

See ALBINUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca, 1653.

See MANGOT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 649.

Arcanum Philosophiae Hermeticæ.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum, i.e. Commentarius in anonymi Galli Arcanum Philosophiae Hermeticæ, 1714.

By Hannemann was also edited: Veteris philosophi profundissimi physica restitution cum exegesi, Tubingae, 1735, 4°.

Das geheime Werck der Hermetischen Philosophie worinnen die natürlichen und künstlichen Geheimnisse der Materie des philosophischen Steins, wie auch die Art und Weise zu arbeiten richtig und ordentlich offbahret sind. Von Joannes d’Espagnet Aneg. e. in u. mut. Penes Nos Unda Tagli.

See ROTH-SCHOLZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1736, ii. p. 823.

Enchilidion Physice restitutione.

See ALBINUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca, 1653.

See MANGOT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 626.

Espagnet's history is nearly as great an Arcanum as that of which he has attempted the revelation. Though by the majority of writers—if not by all—he seems to be quite well known, he is still called "Anonymous Gallus," and the books ascribed to him appear under the two phrases "Penes nos unda Tagli" and "Spes Mea est in Agno," which pass for anagrams of his name. It may, however, be as well to note that the anagrams are by no means strict, if "Joannes d'Espagnet" be the form of the name operated on. For the former of these contains the letter n, which is not in the name, and only two s, while the name has three. This discrepancy is frankly acknowledged in Roth-Scholz's reprint, where it is said: "Anagr. e in u mutat." Borrichius says that "Dom Janus Espagnet" can be taken out of the anagram, which, certainly, it can be, better for letter, but then the name never appears in that form. The other transposition is even farther astray, for it wants s and an s, and it has an s which does not appear in the name at all.

Apart, however, from this there is want of unanimity as to Espagnet's identity and as to the authorship of the tracts in question.

Borrichius gives a very circumstantial account. He recommends the Arcaum Hermeticæ Philosophiae Opus as the wisest, most open and free from obscurities and double meanings of all the works he had perused. The author was concealed in the anagram, but was believed to be Don Janus Espagnet, a senator of the parliament of Toulouse. In 1664, when Borrichius met the son, also a senator of Toulouse, who was about sixty years of age, a straightforward, learned man, and a chemist wholly devoted to the study of Raymond Lully, he asked him if his father had been an adept, and had published the book. He received no satisfaction as to the first point, whether because the son did not know or would not tell Borrichius leaves doubtful, but he admitted the second. In this account Borrichius is followed by Pachou.

All other writers state that Espagnet was president of the parliament of Bordeaux; town-president Scheler calls him, a provost, provost, or head of the town council, who adds that he followed Gaston Clavéni as a defender of alchemy. Nothing more is on record about his life.

There are various opinions as to the authorship of the books. Borel informs us that some affirmed that the Enchilidion was not by Espagnet, but by another who was called 'Equus Imperialis,' or 'le chevalier impérial,' which he admits he had difficulty in believing. Borrichius also says that it was a question whether he was author or editor, and the doubt turns up in Bayle, Lenglet Dufrésoy, and others.

Hoefier holds a different opinion on the matter.
ESPAGNET (JEAN D'). Continued.

After indicating the clear views and notable anticipations which he finds in the Enchiridion he refuses to believe that the Arcaenum ... opus can be by the same person because the ideas and the style are so different. There is no doubt, however, that the books announce themselves as being by the same author, and Schmiedler—not that he is an authority upon such a point—regards the Arcaenum ... opus as the second part of the Enchiridion, and apparently it did not occur to him to entertain doubts about the authorship.

Morhof speaks of the Arcaenum ... opus as a work "added on to the Enchiridion of Espagnet," and apparently not by him. He says it is elegantly written, and shows by its very style that it is genuine, which is further proved by the fact that Philalethes, who possessed the stone if ever any one did, mentions it and transcribes portions from it. The elegant diction in both is such that they seem to be by the same author, who was known as Anonymus Gallus. Dufrenoy expressly states that Morhof should have ascribed the works to Philalethes, but it seems to me that he has misunderstood his meaning. Morhof meant to convey that Philalethes, who was certainly an adept, would never have copied passages from it unless he had believed in its truthfulness. But he does not affirm that he was the author.

Without any argument or hesitation Bayle ignores the two difficulties which had been in existence for a couple of centuries, and at once states Espagnet to have been president of the parliament of Bordeaux and one of the learned men of the seventeenth century and reputed author of the Arcaenum ... opus. In 1669, at Paris, the Enchiridion was printed, and this is known for his, because people who knew him well affirmed it to be his, and because the two names are of his name. It was the first treatise in France which was in opposition to the physics of Aristotle. It was followed by the Arcaenum ... opus in which is described the philosopher's stone, its preparation and properties. He also edited an old manuscript entitled Œuvres des Guerres, which was printed in 1672 exactly as it stood without changing or modernizing the spelling or language, which he followed with the utmost exactitude. He believed that his was the first edition, but it was subsequently found that there had been already an edition in 1645. He also wrote a tract on the education of a young prince.

He is reputed editor of the work of Pierre de L'Ancre d'Essonne, but this I have not been able to confirm.

The writings of several editions are enumerated:

- in Latin: Paris, 1668, 8° (which is the first); 1693, 8°; 1674, 1670, 3°; in German: Leipzig, 1685, 8°; According to Gneisen the Arcaenum ... opus first appeared in the edition of 1678. If the dates now given be complete and correct, the above editions of 1678, called édition second, must be regarded merely as a reprint or reissue of that of 1673.

There was also an English translation:

- Enchiridion Physicorum Expositum; or, the Summary of Physick recovered. Wherein the true Harmony of Nature is explained, and many Errors of the ancient Philosophers, by Canones and certain Demonstrations, are clearly evidenced and evrayed. London, Printed by W. Bentley, and are to be sold by W. Sheares at the Bible, and Robert Teshnael at the Phœnix, in the New-Rents in S. Pauls Church-Yard. 1671.

4*.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, pp. 85, 297.
Morhof, De Metalizare Transmutandorum ... Epistol, 1673, p. 124; German translation, 1764, p. 131.
Borellius, Omnipotens Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1657, p. 39, 8°.
Krafft, 8°. 
Koh-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1752, p. 64.
Koh-Scholtz, Deutscher Theatraum Chemicorum, 1752, ii. p. 584.
Morhof, Polyhistor, 1732, ii. Lib. i. c. 15, § 17, p. 140; ii. Lib. ii. c. 3, § 8, p. 105.
Stoll, Aisleitung zur Historie der Gelehrten, 1729, p. 359.

ESPRIPT Mineral.

See RESPOUR, 1668.

ETSCHEIJNREUTER (GALLUS).

Send-brief an Wilhelm Gratarolom.

See HERNARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1746, 1747, p. 298.
ETSCHENREUTER (GALLUS). Continued.

Gallus Etschenreuter was a physician of Buxton, in the sixteenth century. He wrote: "De sectionibus, seu Calculus . . . Item 

De sectionibus, seu partium ductibus suis Argent. 1559," 8°. "De natura, viribus et efficacibus balsorum & subiurbium fontium qui per Ger-

maniam celebrant sunt, Argent. 1571," 8°. "Epis-
1616, 8°, and Franc. 1598, 8°.

Fielde says he was M.D. and chemist at Schleitstadt. He condemns this epistle as "poor stuff" and "hollow quill-fencing."

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medici libri duo, 
1577, p. 168.

Boeris, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1634, p. 89; 1656, 
p. 85.

Meyclin, Lindanus renovatus, 1656, p. 510.

Lange, Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum, 
1731, I. ii. p. 235.

Kestner, Medicinische Gehrbarten-Lexicon, 1749, 
p. 278.

Jocher, Allgemeines Gehrbarten-Lexicon, 1790, II. 
p. 417.

Fiehde, Prober-Stein, 1723. Th. ii. p. 60.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, II. 
p. 172.

ETSCHENREUTER (GALLUS). Continued.

Michaelis Ettmulleri, Philos. & Medic. D. hujuscum in Alma Lipsiens Prof. 
Publ. & Practici olim per omnem Europam celeberrimi. Opera Medica 
Theoretico-Practica, Mich. Ernestus Ettmullerius, Filus, Philosophi & Medicine 
Doctor, Anatomie & Chirurgie in eadem Academia Lipsiens Professor 
Publicus Extraordinarius, & Illustri Academia Leopoldinae Nature Curios-
orum Collegi, innumerar. quibus hactenus scatuerunt, mendas sustulit, hiuc 
supplavit, luxata restituit, superfusia delevit, novosque ex Manuscriptis 
Paternis Tractatus addidit. Cum Privilegio Casarea, Regis Polon. 
& Electoris Saxonic. Francofurti ad Moenum. Ex Officina Zunneriana. 
Anno Christi M DCCXVIII.

Folio. Pp. [36, including the engraved title] 1020. Title red and black ; vignette.


Michael Ettmüller was born at Leipsic, 26 May, 
1664, studied philosophy, mathematics, and medi-
cine there and at Wittenberg, graduated in philo-
sophy in 1669, and in 1669 pursued chemistry and 
pharmacy under Michaelis. In 1666 he started on 
a long tour in Italy, France, England, and 
Holland, and was going to spend some months 
there when he was summoned home, whereupon he 
granted Dr. Med. in Leipsic the day after his 
arrival. He now devoted himself to practice and 
to study, wrote numerous dissertations, became a 
member of the Academia Nature Curiosorum in 
1670, and in 1681 he was created professor of 
botany and surgery. On 9 March, 1683, his death 
ocurred; according to some it was due to a hectic 
fever, according to others it was caused by a 
chemical experiment. He was the author of 
numerous works, especially on pharmacy, collected 
by his son Michael Ernst Ettmüller, who prefixed 
a life of his father addressed to Leona Schrock, 
president of the Academia Nature Curiosorum in 
1703. It was republished by Mauget.

Witte, Dictionarium biographici, 1688, Ann. 9 
Mar. 1688, Sig. Tit t æ vero.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 61.

Mauget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medici, 

Stolte, Anleitung zur Historia der Medicinalen 
Gesellschaft, 1751, pp. 231-2, p. 764.

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1734, vi. col. 324.

Kestner, Medicinische Gehrbarten-Lexicon, 1740, 
p. 379.

Jocher, Allgemeines Gehrbarten-Lexicon, 1750, II. 
col. 417.

Bichner, Academia . . . Nature Curiosorum 
Historia, 1755, p. 65, No. 35.

Exley, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 
1755, I. p. 320, 1778, II. p. 104.

Perrot, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 
1770, II. p. 320.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, I. p. 604.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1771, I. p. 394.
ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL ERNESTUS).  
See ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL). 1708.

This person was the son of Michael Ettmüller, and was born at Leipsig, 26 Augt., 1675. He studied at Zittau and Altenburg, went in 1693 to Wittenberg, returned to Leipsig and graduated in arts. He then began medicine under some of the best men of the time, travelled in Germany, Holland, and England, and was made doctor at Leipsig in 1699. He was subsequently appointed professor of anatomy and surgery, in 1719 pro-

fessor of physiology and pathology, was elected a member and then director of the Academia Naturalis Curiosorum, and filled some other offices. He took great trouble over the 'Acta' of the society, and communicated several papers to it, wrote numerous dissertations, and edited his father's works. He did not concern himself with chemistry. He died at Leipsig, 25 Sept., 1730.

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ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

Des getreuen Eckharts entlauffener Chymicus, in welchem vornehmlich der Laboranten und Process-Krämmer Bofsheit und Betrûgeriey, wie dieselben zu erkennen und zu fliechten; hernach bewährteste Artzney-Mittel in allerdant Krankheiten und Zufällen menschlichen Leibes zu gebrauchen; dann son-
derliche, philosophische, politische, medicinische am Meisten aber Chymische Anmerckung und Process; wie auch eine gründliche Erförterung vieler zweifelhafter Vorträge; endlich welcher Gestalt man auff Reisen und so wohl in fremden als einheimischen Zusammenkünden sich verhalten soll, mit Befügigung Sinn- und Lehr-reicher, erschrecklicher und lustiger Begeben-


8vo. Pp. [6] 1160. Title red and black. Symbolic frontispiece included in the pagetion. It represents a "Chymicus" fleeing out of a laboratory pursued by 1 Eichhart presumably, who is beating him with a pair of big crucible tongs.

Haller quotes an edition of 1697, 8vo. Ectuld expresses great contempt for the book.

Gmelin, copied by Schneider, calls the book "Ballastwer Chymic."e


8vo. Pp. [56], including the frontispiece. At the end it is signed: Posan возможность, d. 12 Nov. April 1694. Joann. Chr. Elner, D. C. & M. R.

[Another Copy.]
ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON). Continued.


This edition is not dated, but it must be subsequent to the other.


8°. Pp. [14, including the engraved title] 1079. Printed title red and black. The engraved title represents a quack's stage by C. Wiccker. The costumes of the spectators are interesting. Haller says that editions of this book appeared at Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1694, 8°; 1710, 8°; and it is quoted by Stolle.


ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

There is some confusion about the authorship of these writings. Gmelin draws a distinction, between "Hans Chr. von Eßner," author of the *Rostum*, and "Joh. Christoph. Eßner," whose works he credits with the works which appeared under the pseudonym "Der getreue Eckhardt," and Kopp follows Gmelin in thus distinguishing these writers. In the *Rustum*, however, the author calls himself Christian, not Christiani, so that it is not clear when Gmelin's distinction is unfounded, and Fechs calls the author of the *Rustum* "Joh. Christoph. von Eßner u. Eßneri." Roth-Scholts and Schmidt refer to the name Christiani only, but they do not quote either the *Rustum* or the *Tabulae et Occidit Calli*, so that they are of no assistance in this difficulty. Jöcher calls him Christoph, and attributes other works to him, as is done by Haller also: *De unstreitlichen Diction, Augsburg, 1690, 8°; Der freundschaftliche Rechnung, Augsburg, 1698, 8°; Der unverwüstliche Heldam, 1792, 8°. Eßner wrote also *Bibliotheca Historiae Rostami, 1701, 8°; Dr Podaly, Breslau, 1693, 4°; and Sehnen, and Gmelin refers to the examination of the Eger Spring by him.

Roth-Scholts, it may be remarked, calls one of the author's works "Einlaufsender Chymicus"; but, under C. Eßner (p. 63), erroneously "entflitter Chymicus," which apparently is a confusion with the "nichter Marcquartseher." As for the pseudonym, it appears as Eckhardt, Eckhard, Eckhart, and Eckert, in Roth-Scholts, but the author himself uses the form Eckhart and Echtart.

A reason for making a distinction between the author of these books may be founded on the respective dates of publication; those of "Eckhart" appearing in the last years of the seventeenth century, and the *Rustum* not till 1717, or twenty years after. So far as one can see, however, there is no author of the name of "Christian," and all the books emanate from "Christoph," both those with his own name and those with "Eckhart's." Beyond what is said of him on the title-pages of his books there is very little recorded. Stricker says he was born at Glogau, and seems to have studied under Bobo and Amann at Leipzig and possibly at Königsberg. Jöcher describes him as a practitioner at Augsburg who was a doctor of philosophy, and medicine, councillor and chief physician of the King of Poland at Pozna, and was a knight and councillor of the Emperor. Judging by his books it seems to have been an active conflict with all the medical, pharmaceutical and chemical quackery of his time, and on that account his writings are of some value. Stricker remarks that he is an interesting medical writer from a folk-lore point of view, and his works are quoted by Grimm in his Dictionary for the words he supplies.

At the same time he is referred to by Crelling (*Die Edelsteinen Jungfer Alchymia*) as a living witness of the reality of the red and white stone, seeing that he had handled both. He was then residing at Breslau.

Roth-Scholts, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1729, pp. 61 (Eckhardt), 65 (Eßner).

Die Edelsteinen Jungfer Alchymia, 1729, p. 333.


Fiedler, *Der Alchymie*, 1753. Th. ii. p. 57.


*Storia zur Geschichte der Alchymia*, 1795, p. 669.


Fuchs, *Repositorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 247.


Wilhelm Stricker, "Dr. Eßner's medicinische Romanze," *Virchow's Archiv für pathologische Anatomi* ..., 1866, xxvi, pp. 131-139 (an interesting notice).


ETWAS in Nichts.

*See CHYMISCHES Etwas in Nichts, 1722.*

EUFERARIUS.

*See FERRARIUS.*

EUTHYMIIUS DE BRUSCA (C.).

C. Euthymii de Brusca, *Vindiciarum Faulhaberianarum Continuatio*. Das ist rechtmeßige Rettung Herrn Johann Faulhabers Mathematici zu Vln Fanez Sidereae, wider die Ehrenrüße Teutsche Diffamation-Schriffen, Expolitio Fanez sidereae, &c. und Postulatum sequitatis plenissimum, &c. genant, welche M. Zimpertus Wehe Lateinischer Schulen Collaborator zu
EUTHYMIUS DE BRUSCA (C.). Continued.

Vlm. Vnder dem falschen Namen Hisiae sub Cruse als durch öffentlichen Truck spangirt hat. Moltzheim, Gedruckt bey Stephan Bidermann, Anno M.DC.XX.


This does not refer to chemistry or alchemy. Other tracts relating to PAULUSREZ (p. 492) will be found under REMMELEIN (JOHANN) und TURSOR (L. ANDREAS).

EVONYMUS.

See GESNER (CONRAD).

See LIEBAYT (JEAN).

EXAMEN Alchymisticum.

See PANTALEON, 1676.


See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 153.

See TANNEER (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 254.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708-18, p. 278.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 254.

EXERCITATIONES in Turbam Philosophorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 99.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 497.

See UBUN in die Turam.

EXPERIENTIA Naxagore.

See NAXAGORAS (THIRD YON).

EXPERIMENTIRTE Kunst-Stücke.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), 1789.

EXPLICATIO oder ausführliche Erklärung vber das . . . von Joan-Rudolpho Glauberio aufgangenes (Miraculum Mundi) intitulirtes Tractälein 1656.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

EXPLICATIO Centri in Trigono Centri per somnium.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOANNES DE), 1680.

EXPOSITIO Alberti super Chymiam.

See KERSKR (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 252.

EXPOSITIO Epistolae Alexandri Regis.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 245.
EXPOSITIO et Practica Lapidis Adrop, Collecta ex Plinii Philosophi Libro qui Intitulatur: Aromaticum Philosophorum Thesaurus et Secretum Secretorum.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 477.

EXTRACTUM ex Cimbalo Aureo.

See Barraud (Nicolaus), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. 37.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 781.
F.


See Schröder (Friedrich Joseph Wilhelm), Neue Alchemistische Bibliothek, 1774, II. ii. p. 1.

F. (A. C. V.).

See Arduino (Giovanni), 1778.

F. (J.).

See Agrippa (Heinrich Cornelius), Three books of Occult Philosophy, 1651.

F. (J.).

A New Light of Alchemy: taken out of the Fountain of Nature and Manual Experience. To which is added a Treatise of Sulphur. Written by Michael Sendivogius: i.e. Anagrammatically, Divi Leschi Genus Amo.

Also Nine Books of the Nature of Things, written by Paracelsus, viz.

- Generations
- Renewing
- Of the
- Growth
- Transmutation
- Conservations
- Separation
- Life, Death
- Signatures
- of Natural Things.

Also a Chymical Dictionary explaining hard Places and Words met withal in the Writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure Authors. All which are faithfully translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue, By J. F. M.D. London, Printed by A. Clark, for Tho. Williams at the Golden Ball in Hosier-Lane. 1674.


Paracelsus' tract and the Chymical Dictionary have each a title-page, included in the pagination. There was an edition of this book in 4°, London, 1650, pp. [16] 147 [13] [1 blank] [2, 40].

It may be questioned if J. F., who translated Agrippa's Occult Philosophy, be the same as the editor of the present work, and if either or both be identical with John French, who wrote the Art of Distillation. I have considered the subject under French (John).

The Chymical Dictionary is practically a translation of Dorn's Dictionarium Paracelsi, but considerable portions have been omitted, and the words have been subjected to alteration.

F. (J. J.).

Der Hermetische Nord-Stern, oder getreuer Unterricht und Anweisung, wie zu der Hermetischen Meisterschaft zu gelangen, nebst gutherriger Warnung.

und Ermahnung, wie sich vorher jedermann wohl zu prüfen habe, ehe er sich unterstehe, dieser so grossen und geheimen Wissenschaft zu unterwerfen.

in fossa uniti charae ignes,


I. Psalterium Chymicum seu Manuale Paracelsi.
II. De Tinctura Physica.
III. Apocalipsis Hermetis.
IV. Thesaurus Thesaurorum Alchimistarum.
V. Colusom Philosophorum.
VI. Secretum Magicum.

Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden im Krausischen Buchladen. 1771.


Appendix to the tract of the author in Weisheit oder Magia, p. 127, is a Lieferung von der Geistlichen Weisheit.

For the Paracelsian items see Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsiana, 1894, p. 661, No. 460.

The present collection escaped the notice of Mook (Thesaurus Paracelsus . . . 1676) as I had occasion to point out, Bibliographia Paracelsiana, Part II, 1877, No. 11.

See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1885, ii. 340, for books named after the north star and others.

This writer can hardly be J. J. Fetter, who was a declared opponent of alchemy, and wrote a paper against it in the St. Petersburg Academy, which was afterwards printed at Berlin, 1768, 3°.

See DISCURSUS Philosophicus.

F. R. C.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Guldene Rose, No. VII.

FABER (ALBERT ORTO).


Small 4°, pp. 16, 16.

An English edition is said to have been published at London, 1674, 4°, but considering the date of the licence in the preceding that seems to me doubtful. A Latin edition, Frankfurt, 1678, 4°, is quoted. It is in the British Museum. It was reviewed in the Ephemerides Gallica for 1679. Haller mentions an edition of the German, Amst. 1675, 4°. Such a German edition seems somehow to be improbable on account of the date and place of publication.

Faber was in practice at Lübeck in 1642, then he went to Hamburg, next into the Sleswisch-Palatine service in which he was physician both of court and camp, and finally to England, where he was appointed physician to Charles II. He died at London in 1658. He wrote two tracts: Parasodes de morbo Gallico, Altona, 1660, 4°; and the above.
FABER (ALBERT OTHO). Continued.

De memoratis eruditorum Gallicae, 1679, No. 16, pp. 92-200.
Merklin, L'industrie commerciale, 1662, p. 11.
Eseny, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 175.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicae pratica, 1779, iii. p. 133.
Biographie Méthodique, Paris, Panckoucke (1830-1833), iv. p. 66.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, dans Sèrie, 1807, i. p. 11.
Hirsch, Biographischer Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1815, ii. p. 32.

FABER (JONAS).


Domine aperis manum tuam, & imples omnem animal benedictione.

Psal. 144.

Gedruckt zu Würzburg, bey Elias Michael Zinck.


It contains notices of the virtues of certain secret remedies 'hermetically' prepared from the metals, but the mode of preparation is not given.

FABRE (PIERRE JEAN).

Acutissimae ac celeberrimae Philosophi Petri Johannis Fabri Castrinovidarensis Doctoris Medici Monspeliensis Opera Reliqua volumine hoc posteriori comprehensa; cum Indice duplici, altero Capitum, altero Rerum ac Verborum locupletissimo. Libros in hoc Volumine contentos exhibit pagina quarta, Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumpilibus Ioannis Beyeri. Anno M.DC.LII.


The extracts contained in this volume are:

Herouleis Phloiochymicus, p. 1.
Hydrographium Spagyricum, p. 85.
Pedagogus (or Alchymista) Christianus, p. 307.
Secreta Chymica, p. 356.
Myrothecium Spagyricum, p. 502.
Paladichum Spagyricum, p. 742.
Chirurgia Spagyrica, p. 949.

Des scharfsinnigen, weltberufenen, und unvergleichlichen Philosophi Petri Johannis Fabri, der wahren Artney Doctoris und weyland Stadt-Physici zu Montpellier, alle in zey Theile verfasste Chymische Schriften, darinnen im ersten Theile enthalten.


II. Die Universal-Weisheit oder Anatomie des Menschen und der Metallen, worin die ganze Medicin, neben einer Entdeckung aller Krankheiten und der Pathematum derselben, durch die Spagyrische Kunst renovirt gezeigt wird, nebst beygefügten sehr vielen nützlichen Arcanis. Anfänglich von

dem Autore in Lateinischer Sprache klar, hell und sehr deutlich beschrieben
jetzo aber denen Liebhabern der Philosophie und der natürlichen Wissen-
chaften, welche der Lateinischen Sprache unkündig, zum besten ins Deutsche
übersetzt, und mit doppelten Registern versehen. Mit Ihr. Römisch-Kais.
und Cathol. Majest. allergnädigsten Privilegio. Hamburg, in Verlegung
Lucas Eiding in der grünen Strasse, 1713. Gedruckt, durch Georg Friederich
Schultz.

in the pagination; pp. 92-94. Register [42].

The second volume contains the following tracts:

- Hydrographum Spagyricum, p. 73.
- Alchymist Christianus, p. 181.
- Sacrum Chymicae, oder Chymische Geheimnisse, p. 291.
- Myrothecum Spagyricum, or Spagyrische
  Apotheke, p. 468.

Palladium Spagyricum, p. 64.
Chirurgia Spagyrica, p. 835.
Alchymist Propagandistum, or Der Alchymist
Braunwehr, p. 307.

The remainder of this book with a new title-page
(in black) and added the second edition, was
reissued in Hamburg by Wolfgang Pickweller
and Christoph Wilhelm Brauns, in 1725, but the date
of the second volume remains 1713.

[Von Würckung und Gebauch der Gold Arzney.

12°. Wants the title-page; Sigs. Aij to Bij in twelves. Bij is blank.

Epistole aliquot.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 394.
Manuscriptum...Res Alchymicon obscuras extraordinaria perspicuitate
explanae. E Museo Gabrieliis Clauderi.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 291.

Send-Schreiben...von der Vorteillichkeit der Chymischen...

Schriften...Patri Joh. Fabri.

See ROTH-SCHOLZ (Friedrich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, ii. p. 551.

P. J. Fabre, a native of Caustenbury in Languedoc, was born in the latter part of the sixteenth
century, and lived till 1690. He was a physician at
his native place and at Montpellier. He was also
a voluminous writer, but his work has been judged
unsatisfactorily by different critics.

Of the above-mentioned works Alchymista Christiana published: Tolosan, 1639, 8°; Myrothecium
Borei, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 91.
Mercklin, Lenziania renovata, 1686, p. 895.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1739, p. 58.
Roth-Scholz, Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum,
1729, ii. p. 525.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum,
1731, i. ii. p. 405.
Jacqu Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica,
1731, p. 58.
Kempe, Medicinische Gebote-Lexicon, 1749,
p. 285.

Leopold Dufrenoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1754, iii. p. 159. (Le T., p. 481 it
makes one of his silly remarks about Fabre.)

Jocher, Algemines Gebote-Lexicon, 1729, ii.
col. 477.
Plotz, Prediger-Stin, 1753, Th. ii. p. 62.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1724, i. p. 226,
314 (jurgical books).

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique et de la Medecine,
1719, ii. p. 576.

Boumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 16.
Carrere, Catalogue...des Oeuvres...sur
les Beaux-Minéraux...1785, p. 27, No. 84.

Spagyricum, Tolosan, 1686, 8°; Palladium Spagyrica,
Argentanum, 1693, 8°; Propagandista Alchymist,
Tolosan, 1645, 8°; and Die Held.
Schneidende Sausen, Nurnberg, 1704, 8°, an
translation by Conrad Hortsher of his Epistle on the obscurity
of Alchemy addressed to Frederick, Duke of
Holsinc, and printed at Nuremberg, 1695.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chymie, 1793, i. pp.
502-3.
Fischer, Reissiger der chemischen Literatur,
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke, 1800-
25, iv. p. 87.

Spengele, Geschichte der Arzneimittel, 1827, iv.
p. 372.
Schmiedler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p.
385.

Biographi Universelle, 1854, xii. p. 224.
Neuwelt Biographi Unire, 1851, xvi. col. 526.
Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chymie,
1859, i. p. 18.
Laderburg, Bibliotheca Oeconomica, Sceine
Secrètes, 1879, Nos. 1000-1.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi-
cales, 14ème Série, 1877, i. p. 11 (calls him Jean-
Fries).
FABRICIUS—FALCK

FABRICIUS (WILHELM).

See HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS).

FACHS (MODESTIN).


Modestin Fachs, Fachsian, Fachse, was master of the mint of the Prince of Anhalt; and in this book he gives a system of assaying. It must have been found useful, for Baumer refers to it being in its nineteenth edition. The book was printed at Leipzig as early as 1595, but I have met with no record of any edition between that and the present one. After it others are reported: Leipzig, 1626, 1671, 1678, 1680, 1689; Amsterdam, 1669. In the British Museum are copies of 1595, 1600, 1676, and 1689.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1797, p. 71.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1794, p. 66.

Fuchs, Excerptum &c. in the chemicum Litteratur, 1666-69, p. 65.

FALCK (JOSEPH).


This is a treatise on general physics, cosmography, and physiology, but not on chemistry. There is a chapter on Alchemy (p. 109), to which art he is opposed.

The author was born at Freiburg, in Switzerland, in 1580, studied at Lyons, Paris, and Rome, where he joined the Jesuits. He was sent to Freiburg in the Bragins to teach philosophy, and then to teach mathematics at the University of Ingolstadt. He was tutor to the children of the Elector, but he did not hold this post very long, for he died in 1597, of apoplexy. It is narrated that he had just seen the first page of the present work when he was seized.

He wrote a work on the density of liquids, and one or two upon points relating to the Calendar. This author must not be confused with J. P. Falck who lived fifty years later, and wrote about Russian manufactures.

Bucher, Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, Liege, 1854, 11ème Série, p. 162.

Valentinus Rosinarus, Annales Ingolsienses Academiae, 1783, iii. p. 139.
FALLOPPIO (Gabriele).

Gabr. Fallopii wunderlicher menschlichem Leben gewisser, vnd sehr nützlicher Secreten, Drey Bücher.

I. Von allerhand Olien, Cerotten, Vnguenten, Pilhulen, vnd Electuarien.

II. Von allerhand Weinen, vnd gebrandten Wassern, zu unterscheidlichen Gebrechen vnd Schwachheiten dienlich.

III. Von etlichen sehr nützlichen Secreten aus der Chymia.

Allen Liebhabern der Künsten, vnd sorgsälligen Haussvätern dienlich zu lesen, vnd nützlich zugebrachten. Vom Authore selbst in Italianischer Sprach publicirt, jetzund aber Teutscher Nation zu gutem in unsern Mutter-sprach vbersetzt. Gedruckt zu Frankfurth am Main, in Wolfgang Hoffmanns Buchtruckleyre: In verlag Christoffs le Blon: Im Jahr 1641.


[Another Copy.]
FALLOPPIO (GABRIELLO). Continued.


Desservi, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1834, il. l. p. 273.

Hofer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1859, il. p. 127.

Ernst & Grauer, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1845, xil. p. 488 (97 F. W. Thiele).

Bayle et Thillais, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 175.

Biographie Universelle, 1855, xii. p. 550.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1829, xii. col. 66.


Hazen, Geschichte der Medizin, 1885, il. p. 48, etc.


Ferguson, Notes on... Books of Secrets, Parts I. and II., Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Clarges, 1893, lii. pp. 190, 432.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Arzte, 1895, lii. p. 333 (article by Hassel).

FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, oder: eines vornehmen und Christlichen Philosophi unschätzbarer Unterricht von allem demjenigen, was ihm bey kostbarster Suchung des Steins der Weisen, begegnet ist, worinnen derselbe alle diejenigen Streiche, welche denen betrügerischen Laboranten nur immer möglich sind, auszuüben, aus eigener, mit vielen 1000. Ducaten Unkosten verknüpft gewesener vieljähriger Erfahrung, Historisch entdecket, sodann die untrüglichen Mittel, diese Betrügereyen bey Zeiten zu entdecken und selbigen zu begegnen, aufrichtigig zeigt; hierauf aber die Würlichkeit des Steins der Weisen und durch was vor Mittel, unter göttlichem Beystand sowohl hierzu, als zu Verfertigung der herrlichsten Arzneyen zu gelangen, klar lehret, dabey auch in einem ausführlichen Anhang zeigt, wie sowohl alle äußere als innerliche Glieder und andere Kränckheiten mit wenigen Kosten zu heilen sind.

Symbolum:

Wem es Gott gönnt, dem gebet er es im Schlafl.

Frankfurt und Leipzig, in Commission zu haben bey Daniel Christian Hochtel. MDCCCVI.

4°. Pp. [24] 416 [5]. Title red and black. Frontispiece and engraved plate of a bunsencope separate at p. 89. The frontispiece seems to be expressive of the labourous folly of the Alchemists. It is a picture of a laboratory with furnaces and other apparatus. The people engaged are furnished with pipes, which they are busily smoking.

P. 296 are the verses beginning "Ein Ding finde man, in dieser Welt," and p. 313 those beginning "Eine treue Lehre will ich dir geben." See ALTE TEUTISCHE REICHER.

P. 323 is the Appendix:—

Anhang der Land- und Haus-Apotheken, wie sowohl alle äußere, als innerliche Glieder und Krankheiten zu curiren. Wobey sonderlich zusammen gesammelte Artzneyen, womit sich die Arznei selbst, und das, fast ohne Kosten zu curiren, auch ihre Medizin selber verfertigen können.

The first part of this Appendix contains receipts and cures for various diseases. The second part is a sort of pharmacopoeia of common substances and the curative virtues of the preparation. They are far from attractive.

This book is a sequel, with a new title-page, of SINCERUS HYDROPHILUS' Der Chemischen und Heustigen Welt, Nutzbahr Schatz-Kammer, 1796, p.v.

It is condemned in choice phraseology by Ficquel, Prover-Stein, 1755. Th. ii. p. 60, and on the other hand it is recommended to all those who honour hermetic science in the Bytrag sur

FAMA Fraternitas.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781.

FAMA Mystica Hermetica von dem grossen Universal-Stein, oder Lapidie Philosophorum der weisen Weisen, ein abgenüichter Beweis von denselben wahrhaftigem Daseyn: als eine Antwort auf dasjenige Avertissement, das
FAMA Mystica Hermetica. Continued.


This is a defence of the philosophers' stone against certain attacks by an anonymous author and by Baron von Bielstein. The author tries to demonstrate the reality of transmutation by various considerations and arguments as well as by histories.

cal examples, of which he quotes thirty-seven. The book, therefore, to a certain extent goes along with Creining's "Die Edgeborenen Jungfer Alchymia, Kortum's Vorheudigung, and others.

[Another Copy.]

FAMA mystica hermetica vom Universalstein der alten Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 163.

FANIANUS (JOHANNES CHRYPHYUS).

De arte metallicae metamorphoseos ad Philoponum liber singularis.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 39.

De Jure Artis Alchemiae.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 48.


This treat was published at Monthlardi by Jacques Follier, in 1601, a year before the edition of 1602 above mentioned. There is no difference between them except the date.

It was reprinted by Toppis, at the end of his Bibliotheca, with the following title:

De Jure Artis Alchemiae, loco est variorum Auctorum & presentium Jurisconsultorum Judicia, & responsa, ad questionem quotidianaam, ad Alchimis satis legissitas?

Maier, Symbola Aurea Mensa, 1617, p. 389.

Borou, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 93.

Toppis, Bibliotheca Viapolitana, 1599, pp. 397-399.

Maccioni, Lexicon Chymicum, 1666, p. 553.

Raymon, Divinitatio de Nummis quidvulcanex Chymico Metalli factis, 1699, p. 50 et seq.

Kiren Heppich, . . . oder Teutsche Physikier der Schule Kuns, 1704, p. 123.


Jacob Leupoldis Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallicum, 1725, p. 53.

FARMACOPEA.

See BERGOMO.

FASCICULUS unterschiedlicher alten taren und wahren Philosophischen Schriften von Stein der Weisen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), 1719.

FAULHABER (JOHANN).

Johann Faulhabers, Vmimensis Mathematici. Zwey vnd Vierzig Secreta, welche er in deß H. Reichs Statt Augspurg öffentlich zu affigieren, vnd männlich
FAULHABER—FAUSTIUS

FAULHABER (JOHANN). Continued.


4°. Pp. [io, 2 blank].

This does not treat of alchemy or chemistry, but is a brief enumeration of "his miraculous new inventions, sciences and secrets of various mathematical and other wonderful arts never before heard of."

Faulhaber, born at Ulm 5 May, 1586, a man of extraordinary diligence and labour, was an arithmeiian at Ulm, and wrote a number of works on arithmetic and mathematics in which he was deeply skilled. But he was involved in mysticism, was a believer in the numerical cabala, and lost his time over Rosicrucianism and goldmaking, and was a disciple of Valentin Weigel. He died of the plague in 1645. His portrait is given by Boeimandus.

For other writings connected with Faulhaber see C. EUTHYMUS DE BRUSCA, JOHANNES KEMELMINS, and LEONHARDUS SUTORIUS,


FAUSTIUS (JOHANNES MICHAEL).


The work has a preface by Faustius and a reprint of that by Hieronymus Reznor prefixed to "Pandora." The present work consists of the text of Pandora Illustrated by numerous extracts and parallel passages from all the alchemical writers with the supplementary matter above mentioned added. See PANDORA.

The remainder of the 'Lexicon' and 'Summarischer Begriff' were reused together at Hanseburg in 1727, the former with a title-page: "Lexicon Alchemiae D. Joh. Michaelis Faustii," and the latter with an interpolated very detailed title-page beginning: "Seducta, & brevis Artis Chymiae Instructio." Copies of Faustius 'Pandora' occur without this supplement. See below. Schmidtke quotes: Compendium Alchymiae aevi novae, Francof. 1706, 8°, as if it were a distinct work.

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect, wanting the 'Lexicon' and 'Summarischer Begriff.'

FAUSTUS (JOHANNES MICHAEL). Continued.

Medic. Doct. Reipublice Francofurtenis ad Menum Physici Ordinarii,
In Collegio Curiosorum dicti Theophili. Francofurti ad Menum, Sumpt.

8°. Pp. [64], including the Symbolic
Frontispiece: 'Sigillum Sapientiam' 1.2a.

Index [6].

The preface by Faustius treats of Starkey and his
works. That by Wedel discusses briefly the history
of Alchemy and of Philalethes, and Lange's also
deals with historical examples of possessors of the
stone.

The work concludes with Becher's Paustian
Declaration, a criticism of Gesanum (p.s.). Schneider
mentions only a German version of the above:

Lenegel-Dulkeney, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1740, i. p. 415; iii. pp. 168, 170.
Hüchter, Academia . . . Nature Curiosorum
Historia, 1755, p. 479. No. 104.
Faller, Bibliotheca Academica, 1774, i. p. 729
(quotes a work: 'vuln erupsit, de Sternutatione,
[quote a work: 'vuln erupsit, de Sternutatione,

"Komentar über Philalitha Metallverwandlung,
Frankfurt, 1705.; 1726, 8°.
Johannes Michael Faust or Faustus was born at
Bazel, 6 June, 1653, was physician at Frankfurt
a. M., and died there 7 October, 1705. He was
received into the Leopoldine-Carolinian Society, 13
August, 1703, under the name of Theophilus.

Argent. 1688, 4°. by J. M. Faustus. Is he identical
with the editor of Fidora?"

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1788, li. 331.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1838, p. 314.
Ladungen, Bibliothek der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,
1770, No. 1310.

FAUSTUS SABÆUS.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 278; 1751, p. 330; 1792, p. 368.

FEDRO (GEORG). 

See PHÆDRO (GEORG).

FEGFEUER der Chymisten.

See SÖDLER ( )

See ALETHOPHILUS, Glückliche Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegefeuers
der Scheidekunst, 1705.

FEHR (JOHANN MICHAEL).

Hiera Pica, vel de Absinthio analactea, ad normam & formam Academiae
Ordin. Anno salutiferi partis M DCLXVII.

Quæ Deus occulta esse voluit, non sunt scrutanda; Quæ verò manifesta
fœcit, non sunt neglignenda, ne & in illis illicitè-Curiosi & in his
dannambliter inveniamur ingrati. Prosper de vocat. gent.

Lipsiae, Impensis Viti Jacobi Treacheri, Bibliopolæe Vratissaviensis. Literis
Johan-Erico Hahnii. 1688.

(p. 79). Folding woodcut of a leech; folding address to the Academy at the end.

Fehr was born at Kitzingen in Franconia ("Kit-
tinge patria mea," as he says in the present work,
p. 190), 9 May, 1650, according to Lochner (Jöcher
says 1601, and others 1600, but 1600 seems correct),
studied at various German Universities, went to
Italy and graduated M.D. at Padua in 1641. He
settled at Schweinfurt and along with Johann
Lorenz Bauhaus and two other physicians started
the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. After the
death of Bauhaus who was the founder and first
president, Fehr succeeded him in 1666 (see the
address at the end of the present book), and worked
hard to promote the interests of the Academy. He
wrote Anaehra Sacra seu de Scorpanna tractatus,
Jena, 1666, the present book, and numerous con-
tributions to the Academy on Arvica, Files, the
Kissingen waters, and other medical and pharma-
caceutical topics. He died at Schweinfurt in 1688.

Stöhr, Anleitung zur Historia der medicina-
ischen Gelehrten, 1731, p. 850 (an extract about
'Paracelsus Abkommen').

Kestner, Medicinisch's Gerben-Lexicon, Jena,
1730, p. 295.
Jöcher, Algemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, Leipzig,
1720, ii. col. 549.
FEHR (JOHANN MICHAEL). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, Turgi, 1771, I. p. 599.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, Londini, 1771, p. 613.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, Berum, 1774, I. p. 494.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, Basileae, 1779, III. p. 192.
Grewelin, Geschichte der Chemie, Göttingen (1758), II, pp. 905, 925, 914, 766.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 152.
Biographie Medicale, Parv, Panckoucke (1800-23), IV. p. 225.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, Halle, 1807, IV. p. 400, 496, 557.
Derimorts, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, Paris, 1823, II. I. p. 288.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, XIII. p. 483.
Philippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, Jenae, 1835, p. 407 (history of the Academy and list of early contributors), 644.
Hirsch, Bibliographischer Lexikon der heutigen chemischen Erkenntnisse, 1853, II. p. 349.

FEINE (EINE) Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer Bereitung.

See Vier aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1657, p. 228.
See Vier unterschiedene Chymische Tractistlein, 1772, p. 23.

FELDTAW (ANONYMUS VON).

See CROLLUS (OSWALDUS).

FERRARA-AULISIO (NICCOLO).

See DONZELLI (GIUSEPPE), Teatro Farmaceutico, 1728.

He edited the work of Dominico d’Aulisio: Delle scuole santi libri due postumi . . . pubblicati dal suo erede Nicolo Ferruara-Aulisio, Napoli, 1723, 4º.

FERRARI (Giacomo).

See QUERCSTANUS (JOSEPHUS), Le Richerche della Riformata Farmacopea, 1677 ; 1684.

FERRARIIUS.

Fratris Ferrarii Tractatus Chemicus excellissimus, hactenus in principio et fine plus quam dimidia parte mutatus, & corruptissime sub corrupto Esferarii Monachi nomine aliquotes publicatus, nunc ex MS. exemplari Dn. Nicolai Maii, Augustiss. Imperatoris Rudolfi secundi &c. quondam Consilarij, integritati restitutas & philosophorum filiis sincerum communicatus.

Geismarie, Typis Salomonis Schädelwitz. Sumptibus Sebaldi Köhlers.

M.DC.XLVII.

§. Pp. 86. (Sign. Aaa to Pff, in 8.) This seems to be a section taken from Combust’s Collection mentioned below.

De Lapide Philosophorum secundum verum modum formando, Esfemarius Monachus ad Apostolicum quendam scribit.

See GRATAROLLO (GUGLIELMO), Versa alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1551, II. p. 232.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, III. p. 143.

This is only an extract from the TRACTATUS.

Ein sehr früherlicher Chimerischer Tractat an den Pabst geschrieben.

See LANG (JOHANN), Chymisches Zweiilat, 1674.
FERRARIUS. Continued.

Chymische Abhandlung für den Pabst ** nach einem Manuscript Herrn Nicol. Majus, ... zum ersten mal ergänzet und in Druck gegeben zu Geismar im Jahre 1647 von L. C.

See Schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, i. ii. p. 159.

This is a translation from the Tractatus aliquot chemicī singularēs, edited by Ludwig Combach, and published at Geismar in 1647. See the Latin version above.

Thessaurus Philosophiae.

See Gratarolo (Guglielmo), Verze alchémie ... doctrina, 1561, li. p. 237.

See Dariot (Claude), Die guldene Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii. p. 17.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 151.

See Kühnert, Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1706-1718, p. 606.

Ferrarius, called also Efferrarius and Efferroier, is supposed to have been an Italian, an alchimist or a monk of Florentia, and to have flourished about 1600, the date is put forward by Lentit Dufresnoy being deemed too late. The argument for the date stated by Borribichus is, since he quotes the Parke, Geber and Maricenec, but not Arnaldus or Lulita, he must have lived prior to the latter, that is about the beginning of the thirteenth century. I am not sure that this is quite conclusive. Events of his life and the date of his death are alike unknown, but the works ascribed to him are highly praised by Ficquel and are "recommended to beginners," according to that writer's formula.

Maler, Symbus Aurea Mensa, 1673, p. 390.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, pp. 84, 89, 94.

Ficquel, Proceri-Sten, 1712, Th. i. p. 71.
Grendlin, Geschicht der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 267-297.
Schoiber, Geschicht der Alchemie, 1673, p. 229.
Hofker, Histoire de la Chemie, 1849, i. p. 383.
1850, i. p. 47.
Ladurga, Bibliothecum Chymicum, 1870, Nos. 245-245.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. p. 357.

FERRO (GIOVANNI MARIA).

See Quercetanus (Josephus), Le Ricchezza della Riformato Farmacopea, 1677; 1684.

FEUER.

See Moebius (Gottfried), Neu-angestündt hellbrennendes Feuer, 1680.

FEUER-STAB.

Philosophischer und Magischer Feuer-Stab.

See Hermogenes.

FEVRE (NICHOLAS LE).

See Lefevre (Nicolas).

IFICINUS (MARSILII).

Büchlein von dem Stein der Weisen.

See Monte Curitt (V. De), Dreysches Hermetisches Kleeblat, 1667, p. 373.

Büchlein von Stein der Weisen.

See Hermetisches A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 294.

This is an extract only.

Liber de Arte Chymica.

See Mangel (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 172.
FICINUS (MARSILIUS). Continued.

Das neunte Buch Marsilius Ficini vom Stein der Weisen Lapis Philosophorum genannt.


Ficinus was born at Florence in 1433 and was educated at the cost of Cosmo de' Medici. He studied philosophy, theology, medicine, and music with the utmost zeal, and became professor of philosophy and priest and canon at Florence. He was a great favourite of Lorenzo de' Medici. He is remembered as the most devoted adherent of Plato and exponent of his philosophy, his admiration of which carried him to extremes. But he was also a statesman and clever in alchemy and astrology, and he is one of the authorities on the plague in the fifteenth century (1477–78), having written a book, Il condilecolo contra la Pestilenza, translated into Latin by Hier. Riccius, Augsburg, 1528, 4°; Basel, 1529. His other works include translations of religious and philosophical subjects, and his translation of Plato, published at Florence about 1490, followed by other editions. That of Ficinus appeared in 1492. As to the merits of these translations critics have held different opinions.

Ficinus is reported to have been of very small stature, and though of delicate health to have been cheerful and lively, and extremely energetic, diligent and laborious. He died at an estate he possessed near Florence in 1499, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. There is a legend that just after his death he appeared to a friend, Michael Marcus, with whom he had often discussed the question of immortality, and assured him that it was true.

His collected works were published at Venice, 1716, Basel, 1716, 1726, Paris, 1645, in two volumes folio.

Paolo Gioio, Le inserzioni poste sotto le vere imagine de gli buonissimi famosi in itiner, Venetia, 1586, p. 93.

Paolo Gioio, Epigra fit Veterum litterarum illustrium, 1577, p. 69.


Caselmann, Fidei illustrium Medicum, 1557, p. 171.

Boissardus, Bibliotheca catalogica illustrium virorum antiquissimorum, 1650, plate Ece 3.

Boissardus, Bibliotheca Chemicorum, 1654, p. 94.

Vossius, De Universae Medicini Naturn... Libri, 1640, pp. 164, 367.

Mercill, De Veneris renovato, 1636, p. 283.

Magirus, Rhapsomagiae criticae, 1639, p. 369.

Moller, Hommegnomographia, 1619, pp. 85, 99.

Pope Bloom, Conspectus chirurgorum Auctorum, 1710, p. 492.

Fabriceus, Historia Bibliotheca Fabriciana Ponti, 1716, p. 196.

Schelhorn, Amstelredamum litterarium, 1725, I, pp. 18–19.


Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit, 1733, p. 872.

Moritz, Bibliothec, 1735, I, p. 97 (l. i. 7 s), l. II, p. 99 (l. ii. 10 s); II. p. 33 (l. ii. 7 e); III. p. 81 (l. ii. 10 s); III. p. 585 (l. iii. 27 s); III. p. 918 (l. i. 17 s).


Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1755, I, col. 966.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit, 1755, pp. 300, 4642, 964:


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1731, I. p. 151.

Sadus, Omnia litterarum, 1777, II. pp. 480, 503.

Galcin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, I. p. 179.


Alcali, General Biographie, 1801, iv. p. 88.

Fucic, Epoque de la philosophie, 1802, p. 58.

Tiraboschi, Storia della Letteratura Italiana, 1805, VI. II. pp. 467, 599.

Schenkel, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 235.

Keosch & Grober, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1846, xiv, pp. 1–19 (elaborate article by Bastil).

Wulf, Rud. Weitenweber, Ueber das Marsilius Ficini Werk de vita studiandis, Praeceptor, 1853, 4°.


Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xvi, col. 624.


Ludiamo, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1020, Nov. 1860.

Franck, Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques, 1873, p. 537.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, ohne Stelle, 1875, ii. p. 86.

Hassler, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. pp. 70–160.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, I. pp. 188–218, 352.
FICTULD (HERMANN).

Hermann Fictuld's Abhandlung von der Alchymie und derselben Gewijsheit. Erleug 1754, vreylegts, Johann Carl Tetzchner.

8°. Pp. [i] [s] 206.

When he mentioned this tract in the Prokr-Stein, 1753, Th. 1. p. 75, it was still in MS.

Azoth et Ignis, das ist, das wahre Elementarische Wasser und Feuer oder Mercurius Philosophorum, als das einige nothwendige der Fundamentalkunst und Principiorum des Steins der Weisen. Aureum Vellus oder Goldenes Vliefs was dasselbe sey, sowohl in seinem Ursprunge, als erhabenen Zustande. Denen Filils Artis und Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie dargelegt, auch, daß darunter die Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum, samt dessen Praxi verborgen, erffnet von Herman Fictuld. Leipzig, bey Michael Blochberger, 1749.


Ladregen, Bibliotheca Oenorauf, Scien. Secr., 1720, No. 175.

There is a note on 'Azoth' by Kopp, Div. Alchemie, 1806, i. p. 39.

Fictuld asserts that the order of the Golden Fleece was founded by the Duke of Burgundy who possessed the stone, in honour of the alchemical art. He gives (chap. ii.) a list of authors who have written alchemical treatises entitled 'The Golden Fleece.'

[Another Copy.]


The tract has a separate title:

Das edele Perleu und theorer Schatz der Himmelslichen Weisheit; In zwölf königlichen Palästen zugestellet und beschrieben; Nennlich wie der Stein der Weisen vorn Anfang bis zum Ende gemacht und bereitet werde; Nebst einem Anhang und Anweisung vom Chaos, daraus alles herkommt, so zu unserer Kunst gehöret; Samt einen Gespräche; Um vieler Urnachzen willen genütigt worden, solches heraus zu geben, von einem Liebhaber der ewigen Weis- und Wahrheits Göttlicher Geheimnissen, genannt Hermann Fictuld. Frankfurt and Leipzig, bey Joh. Christoph Gönper, MDCCXXXIV.

The Anhang vom Chaos (p. 153) and the Gespräche (p. 199) have each a title, included in the pagination:

Anhang und Anweisung vom allgemeinen natürlichen Chaos der Natur-genossenen Alchymie und Alchymisten; daraus alles herkommt, so zu unserer Kunst gehöret.

The other is:

Ein Gespräche zwischen dem König Massos, seiner Schwester Ages, und einem Hermetischen Lehr-Jünger, von dem Stein der Weisen, zu ferner Erklärung des Chaos und der Arbeit.

Fictuld (Prokr-Stein, 1753, i. p. 75) is sorry there are so many misprints in this book, and says that Mr. Gönper, the printer, ought to have had more regard for his own credit! Fictuld himself is never in fault.

[Another Copy.]

FICTULD (Hermann). Continued.

kurzen Vorrede ans Licht gestellt durch Friedrich (sic) Roth-Scholtzen; Herrenstadio-Silesium. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Christoph Göpner Buchhändler in Nürnberg. 1734.


In this copy the subsidiary title: *Dar alle Pfeilein, &c.* has been put first, before the general title and the preliminary matter. The present general title, referring as it does to certain tracts which do not appear in the collection, was apparently cancelled and that in the preceding copy substituted for it. In every other respect the editions are identical.

Hermetica Victoria, das ist: vollkommen erfrochter Sieg und Triumph, des Welt-berufenen und gleichwohl verachteten Hermaphroditii, über die gantze Schar der Götter und Patronen des Metallischen und Mineralischen Reichs; daß er, und nicht dieselben, die prima Materie Lapidis Philosophorum sey. Unter einem im Traum gesehenen Reichs-Tage und daselbst gebührten Gespräche vorgetragen, und zum Druck befördert durch Herman Fictuld. Leipzig, bey Michael Blochberger, 1750.


This contains only the first part or class. I have not seen the second part with this date.


The first part has a separate title:


The second part has a long title commencing:

Des längst gewünschten und versprochenen Chymisch-Philosophischen Probier-Steins Zweyene Classe, . . . Franckfort . . . 1753.


Des längst gewünschten und versprochenen Chymisch-Philosophischen Probier-Steins Erste Classe, In welcher der wahrn und achtend Adeptorum und anderer würdig erfundnen Schriften nach ihrem innerlichen Gehalt und
FICTULD (HERMANN). Continued.


Besides these another edition is quoted: 1760. He divides the philosophers into two classes, the true and genuine adepts, who are pious souls, lovers of their neighbour and of posterity, some of whom have written works of instruction, some suitable for beginners, but others not. Among these worthy men Fictuld hereby places himself. The second class consists of sophists, arch-deceivers whose books should be burned. There is nothing intermediate in Fictuld's opinion between these. It is not always easy to see Fictuld's principle of classification, if he had any; and it would not be difficult to apply to his criticisms and estimates some of the depreciatory remarks he applies to others. The richness of his vocabulary in abuse is an abiding source of interest and edification. He, in turn, is not spared by a reviewer in the Archiv für Rammkreuzer.

Turba Philosophorum, das ist: Gesammelte Sprüche der Weisen zur Erläuterung der hermetischen Schmaragd-Tafel, oder von dem Stein der Weisen, wie denselbe zu bereiten sey und erlangt werde. Zu Ehren der kunstbegabtenen Söhne der Weihheit hinaus gegeben, durch Hermann Fictuld.

Prüft alles; aber das Gute behaltet.

Ano. 1763.


In the Probr-Stein, 1753, Th. I. p. 72, this work is spoken of as in MS. at that time. The title is adopted, of course, from the old treatise of that name.

Abhandlung von der Gewißheit der Alchemie.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 288.

Aureum Vellus, goldenes Vlies.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 265.

Ein Auszug aus etlichen sehr rar gewordenen ... Werken ... H. Fictulds.

See H. (J. C.), Von der Natur und Kunst, 1781.

These consist of extracts from Das edle Perleis, p. 63; Aukung vom Chao, p. 101; Ein Gespräche zwischen Mazon und Agos, p. 130; Hermetischer Triumphbogen, or Cabala mystica natura, p. 149; and Oculata occultissima, p. 165.

Azoth et Ignis.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 252.

Einzelne Zeugnisse aus dem Probristeine.


Hermetica Victoria.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 271.

Turba Philosophorum.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 15.

Nothing is recorded about Fictuld's life, but his name and works are familiar to most writers on the subject, and the Probr-Stein is sometimes quoted and recommended as an authority, which it is not. Doubtless some of the information he gives in it is correct, but he has made such erroneous statements in matters which can be checked, that he is quite unreliable in those where no check can be applied.

Besides the above works he himself enumerates: 'Gespräch zwischen dem König Masos und seiner Schwester Agos' appended to Das edle Perleis (p.v.); 'Hermetische Triumph-Bogen &c., namlich, Cabala mystica natura, und Oculata occultissima.' According to Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 367) the person who printed under the pseudonym of Fictuld was really called Johann Heinrich Schmidt von Sonnenberg, who is not to be confused with Johann Georg Schmidt (p.v.). But in the HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 79, the Probr-Stein is ascribed to a Baron Meinstoff, without taking any notice of Fictuld. Which of
FICTULD (HERRMANN). Continued.

These is correct I am unable to say. See also HERMETICAES. A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 35.

There is still another version. It is said that he was a native of Langenthal, and that his real name was Mummenthaler, that he had traveled much and seen much, but that he was certainly not a adept. Count Francisca Ompirio de Fictuld, Prohier-Stein, 1773. Th. i. pp. 71-76.

(List of his writings to date.)

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1780, p. 99.


Beytrag zur Geschichte der chemischen Chemie, 1787, pp. 566, 699, 690, 671. (Commends Fictuld for his thoroughness.)

Semler, Unpartheiliche Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkruzer, 1788, iii. p. 165.

Marciano gave him a copy of his book in 1764. Fictuld died in 1775, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Semler was of opinion that he did not err on the side of modesty, and points out that his name Herrnmann FICHTULD is a chronogram for 1764, but he does not deduce anything from the fact, if it were intentional.

Omell, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 316.

Murr, Über die wahren Ursprünge der Rosenkreuzer und des P Rampaurerordnens, 1802, p. 78.

Fuchs, Reiterverzeichn der chemischen Literatur, 1820, pp. 350, 353, 589, 590.

Schmidt, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 544.

Leducque, Bibliothèque Overeself, Sciences Secrètes, 1879, Nos. 530, 540, 647, 1274-75, 1341.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 397, 393, etc., etc.

FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS).


9°. Pp. [3] 92 [1, 1 blank]. Woodcut. The vignette is a six-rayed star. In the centre circle is the symbol for Mercury, in the rays are the astronomical symbols for gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and iron. The book contains the following tracts:

Liber Apocalypses Hermetis, Theo. Paracelso, Interprete, De supersse Mundi Secreto, p. r.

P. 27.

Dialogue, Alexandri a Sichene, p. 49.

Explication Tinctura Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi, ab Alexandri a Sichene, p. 123.


Iamblichus.

Quicquid habemus boni, habemus à Sole, vel ab ipso, vel per alia.

Deus in Cælo est, revelans mysteria profunda & abscondita.
FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS). Continued.

Per Benedictum Figulum; Vtenhoviatem, Francum; Poetam L. C. Theologum; Theosophum; Philosophum; Medicum Eremitam. T. M. Gedruckt zu Basel, in verlegung des Autoris, Anno 1608.

4°. Pp. [10] 83 [1 blank]. Diagrams in the text. Title red and black. The vignette is a rose bush or tree with the metals as flowers, surrounded by the sun.


The first part of this book consists of extracts from Salomon Triumminus, Tribunus, p. 16; Pamatia, p. 23; von Sachsen, p. 36; Tractatus Rhythmicus Novus von Stein der Weyzen, p. 38; Aenigmatia, p. 71; Processus ad Lapidem Philosophorum Monachi cruci dum anumputi, p. 79.


6°. Pp. [16, including frontispiece] 400 [should be 399, as pp. 225-234 are dropped]. The vignette represents a rayed sun for gold, surrounded by the symbols for silver, iron, mercury, lead, tin and copper. The book contains the following tracts:

- Bernhard, Graf von der Mark und Ternis, pag. 23; von Sachsen, p. 36; Tractatus Rhythmicus Novus von Stein der Weyzen, p. 38.
- Alpharius: Kurrent Bericht und Parabolisch Tractatieve, p. 65.
- Carmina ad philosophibile Wesen, 24.
FIGULUS—FIKENSCHER

FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS). Continued.


Anno Trißmegistis gratiae Del, in toto orbis Christi angelebt. Zum andern
mai 1688.

In Verlegung Georg Wolff. [p. 297.]

Contains:

Das Büchlein Theophrast mit der Himmlischen Stickstoffpfeife, p. 106.
Theophrastus Tractatus de Lapidis Philosopherum, p. 209.
Gaspar Hartung Vom Hof, Beschreibung des der
Bericht des geheiligten Steins, p. 356.
Eins wahnhili und einseitige Anlegung der
Schriften aller Philosophen von dem . . . Stein
der Weisen, p. 264.
Theoria brunus, p. 302.
Practica vom Universal oder geheiligten
Theatri Stein der Alten Weisen, Rhytmik general,
bei, p. 307.

Paradisus Aureola Hermeticus Flores Notarum & Astromy, in cuius praemia-
tione causa libelli & pecunia offeritur instructio, quosodo Aureola Hesperidum Pomo,
alb Areoe Benedetta Philosopheria divisa decerpens: a varia Philosophia, tam verborum
tam modernae plantata. In gratiam et enolamunum filorum Doctrinum Chemico
Spagyricum (huc utque praeclausus) nume reseratus & publici juris factus, per Benedictum
Figuem Uttenboviet . . .

Anno Trißmegistis Spagyri Archiatri nobis Donati, &c. De novo Impensis
Georgi Wolffi; 1688. [p. 317.]

Contains:

Alphonus, Rex Castellae: Liber Philosophiae Ocelitatoris (praecipue Metallorum) profundissima:
Cul titulus facit. (M. Sendregius), p. 332.
Aristophanes Alchemista, Tractatus ad Alexander
Magnum de Lapidis Philosopherum, p. 376.
The three treatises in the present collection has
been published previously: Thesaurinus, Frankfurt
a. M., 1608, 4°; Hortulanum, Frankfurt, 1608, 4°; Paradisus, Frankfurt, 1608, 4°, and there
was another work besides, Aureola beneedeta Spagy-
ricus, Norimberg, 1609, 4°. In addition to these
Gremelin quotes an edition of the Paradisus, Stras-
burg, 1600, 8°, but that may be a misprint for 1608.
The treatise, a name is said to be Benedict Tippes,
Borel, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1654, p. 94.
Roth-Scholze, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1757, p. 75.
Fichtel, Procuratoria, 1752, 2. B. p. 66. ("The
author is not known; he has collected extracts, some
from adjectives, some from sophists. What he has
produced from his own mind is vain imagining and
sophistical deception, which demonstrates his
ignorance of Alchemy.")

FIKENSCHER (GEORG WOLFGANG AUGUSTIN).

Christian Wilhelm Baron von Krohnmann. Geschichte dieses angeblichen
Goldmachers, eines der größten und merkwürdigsten Betrügers des sieben-
zahlten Jahrhunderts. Aus archivalischen Quellen bearbeitet von Georg
Wolfgang Augustin Fikenscher, Professor und Rector zu Culmbach, Adjunkt
der philosophischen Facultät zu Erlangen, und Mitgliede einiger gelehrten
1800.

plates of medals.
FIKENSCHER (GEORG WOLFGANG AUGUSTIN). Continued.

Krohnemann carried on alleged transmutations from the year 1677 at the Court of the Markgraf George William of Huyrth. He affirmed that he had a process for ‘fixing’ or solidifying mercury so that when it had been volatilized away a portion remained converted into gold. Silver was also produced, and out of the metal so obtained he caused a medal to be struck in 1692 as a birthday present to the Markgraf. (See Tab. ii. Fig. 3.) He was ennobled and promoted to foremost office at the Court, and he professed to give information on the subject to those who consulted him.

In this course he continued for fully ten years, when at last he was detected as a cheat by the Master of the Mint. He was then tried, condemned, and executed in 1686, with a mocking inscription over him to the effect that while it was his intention to ‘fix’ mercury, the result was just the opposite, for it was he who was in the fix.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemy, 1852, p. 446.

Kopp, Die Alchemy, 1886, i. pp. 185, 195.

FILET (La) d’Ariadne, pour entrer avec seureté dans le Labirinte de la Philosophie Hermetique.

Vir impius non cognoscat: & stultus non intelliget haec. Ps. 91.


This is said to be by Duclos or Dulno. It is not a translation of Reibehand’s Filum Ariadnet (p. v.).

FILIUS SENDIVOGIL.

See Harprecht (Johann).

FILUM ARIADNES.

See Reibehand (Christoph).

FIORAVANTI (LEONARDO).

Corona oder Kron der Arzney deß fürtrefflichen, hoch wundt Artstes Leonhardi Fioravanti von Bononia. In vier sonderbare Bücher unterscheiden:

In dem I. wird gehandelt von allerley unterschiedlichen Zeichen natürlicher Ding, beneben vielen schönen und bewehten Secreten der Medicin und Chirugy.

Das II. zeigt den Weg und Kunst allerley nützliche und heylsame Arzneyen zu componieren.

Das III. handelt von der Alchimy deß Menschen und der Mineralien.

Das IV. und letzte hält und verfasset in sich viel schöne Philosophische und Medicinalische Discours, so samptlich einem Medico zu wissen, hoch von nöthten.


Leonhardi Fioravanti Medici von Bononia, Physica, das ist: Expeiriunt vnnd Naturkündigung.

FIORAVANTI (Leonardo). Continued.

II. Von geheimen niemals erhörten Experimenten der Chirurgie und Ärzte.

III. Von mancherlei Krankheiten des Menschen und der selben Cur.

IV. Von allerhand Alchemistik gewissen und probierten verborgene (sic) hohen Stücken.

Jetzund auf dem Italienischen ob seiner wnsçlichen Fürtrefflichkeit, Hochheit und Geheimnifs wegen ins Teutsch ubersetzet. Getrut zuFrankfurth am Mayn, Bey Anthonij Hummen, In Verlegung Johann Berners. M.D.C.XVIII.


Nel primo de qualsì si tratta de’ secreti più importanti nella professione Medicinale.

Nel secondo si insegnano molti secreti appartenenti alla Cirugia, & si mostra il modo de’ esercitaria.

Nel terzo si còtengono i secreti più ueri et più approuati nell’arte dell’ Alchimia.

Nel quarto si scrivono molti Belletti, che usano le donne per apparer belle.

Nel quinto si comprendono i secreti più notabili in diverse arti & esercitij. Con la Tauola di tutti i Capitolj. Con Privilegio. In Venetia, Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi. MD LXIII.


Compendium Oder Aufzug der Secreten, Gehayrnissen und verborgenem Künstten. Leonhardi Fioravanti.

I. Von Gehayrnissen der Medecin oder innerlichen Artzney.

II. Von Secreten der Chirurgie und wie dieselbige zuüben.

III. Von wahren Bericht, Künstten und Proben der Alchimy.

IV. Von allerley Schmünkchen, derer sich die Weiber zuvermehrung ihrer Schönheit zugebrauchen pflegen.

V. Von sonstigen vielen bewehrten Stücken allerley unterschiedlichen Künstten.


FIORAVANTI—FIORENTINA

FIORAVANTI (LEONARDO). Continued.

 Fioravanti was a native of Bologna where he was born in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine and practiced in Palermo from 1548 to 1550, went with the Spanish fleet to Africa, returned to Naples in 1555, went to Rome, Venice, and Bologna, where he was made doctor and chamberlain, and finally count. He published a number of works on medicine, which along with their author have been severely handled by some modern critics, but the treatment of his writings otherwise than historically is futile. Fioravanti was a chemist and pharmacists, and in his practice put unbounded trust in his speculations. The balsam which goes by his name, and which was in use till a comparatively recent period, is a very complex mixture, but he also describes the preparation of certain definite compounds.

Between 1564 and 1568 he published some works, of which various editions are quoted by the authorities, and some of which I have seen:

La Specchia di scienza universale libri tre, Venezia, 1564, 1565, 1569, all in 8°.
Il compostilio del Secreti rassumiti intorno alla medicina, 4°, Venice 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1586, 1587, 1588, Turin, 1580, 1581.
Le Caprici Medici, Venezia, 1568, 8°; 1571, 1574; 1595, 1599, 8°.

The French translation which I have seen is entitled:

Les Caprices de M. Leonard Fioravanti Bolognais, touchant la Medecine: qui sont plusieurs et diverses medicines nouvelles de grande efficacite, a toute sorte de maladies, avec la maniere de les guider: vites a chomps qu’en voulu serrer.

Traduites d’Italians en Francais, par M. Claude Rodard Apothicaire de Troyes. [Printer’s device.]
Il teatro della vita humana, Venet., 1570, 1579, 8°.
La feste, divina in quattro libri, Id. 1580, 1603, 8°; 1590, 8°.
La Cirugia, Venes. 1582, 1588, 1595, 1597, 1599, 8°.

1599. The Compendium was translated into English and published: London, 1592, small 8°, pp. 154 [9].


The Chirurgerie and Rational Secrets, along with several other medical tracts, were printed in a small 4° volume in 1592 as London.

Under the title of The joyful fuel, there was published at London, in 1597, a translation of the tract Regimento della Prata, Venes. 1565, 1571, 1575, 8°.

A French version of the Specchio was made by Gabriel Chapeau: Minerv Universitats et Sciences, Paris, 1594, 1595, 8°.

Fioravanti died at Bologna, 4 Sept., 1598.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chirurgiae, 1654, p. 95.
Joh. Creutz a Krafthein, Chirurgen et Ephist. in medicina medicinam et practicam, 1671, l. p. 206 ('Fioravanti, sebulo pensionis qui Venetia ejectus est').
Corning, In universam Artis Medicam . . .

Introd. medicinae, 1687, p. 293.

Orlandi, Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi, 1714, p. 190.

Roth-Schott, Biblotheca Chirurgica, 1777, p. 77.


Jacob Leopold Prodruma Bibliotheca Medicinae, 1732, p. 54.

Eichler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, c. 561.

Kaestner, Medicinaes Galaeiformis-Lexicon, 1749, p. 300.

Kaeber, Allgemeines Glaubre-Lexicon, 1770, l. col. 629.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, l. p. 343; 1772, l. p. 573.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, l. p. 269.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, l. p. 283; 1775, l. p. 500.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae, 1777, l. p. 149.

(One of the first in Italy to use chemical medicine.)

Broy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1779, l. p. 235.

Fučich, Repositorium der chemical Literatur, 1806-9, p. 54.

FIOR DE FIORI.

See ARNALDS DE VILLANOVA.

FIORENTINA.

See FLORENCE.
FISCHER (Eberhard Heinrich).


FISCHER (Levinus).


A.C. M.DCC.IV.


There were editions of the above published in 1629, 1634, 16, without place and printer's name.

To him other works are ascribed by Messkn: Corpus medicina impress, Heidelburg, 1606, fol., 1608, 9th.

Messkn, Linenius renovatus, 1686, p. 709.

Manet, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1734, i. ii. p. 352.

FLAMEL (Nicolas).  

Des berühmten Philosophi Nicolai Flamelli Chymische Werke, als
1. Das güldene Kleinod der Hieroglyphischen Figuren.
2. Das Kleinod der Philosophie.
5. Schatz der Philosophie.


After the above title is another title in two compartments specifying: 1. Das Buch der Hieroglyphischen Figuren, Nicolai Flamelli, and 2. Das wahrhaftes Buch des gelehrten Griechischen Abts Symmai, Von Stein der Weisen.


Pp. 309-112 contain a list of alchemical books.

This edition is not mentioned by Roth-Scholz, Schmolz, Wann, Sonders, or Fuchs; the last two quote an edition of Hamburg, 1681, apparently from Roth-Scholz. Lange's translation appeared in 1673, and there is said to be an edition by Roth-Scholz in 1730.
FLAMEL (NICOLAS). Continued.

Annotata quaedam ex Flamello.

See DORM (GERARD), Trevisianus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 117.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 748.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 359.

This has been described as a comment by Flamel on Denis Zacheire, and at Denis Zacheire lived a century and a half after Flamel some have felt a difficulty in believing these annotations to be by him. But the whole idea is based on a misunderstanding. See what is said under ZACHEIRE (Dennis).

Le Désir désiré.


See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Cosmopolite, 1629, ii. p. 111.

Explication des Figures.

See RICHEROUG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 195.

Les Figures Hieroglyphiques.

See ARNAUD (P.), Trois Traicts de la Philosophic Naturelle, 1612, p. 45.

This is the first edition. The English translation was published at London, 1624, 12t., with a folding plate. It was reprinted and published at London, 1689, small 4t., with an Introduction, signed W. W. Westcott.

The Hieroglyphicks.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 321.

Le Sommaire Philosophique.

See RICHEROUG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 263.

Summarium Philosophicum.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat. 1612, sig. Fvj verso.

See WASERSTEIN der Weisen, 1619, p. 214.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 368.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1704, p. 164.

See WASERSTEIN der Weisen, 1743, p. 154.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 172.

Summary of Philosophy; or, Short Treatise of the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMIC, 1680, p. 145.

Geschichte Nicolai Flamelli.

See SAMMLUNG der neuesten und merkwürdigsten Begebenheiten..., 1780.

Histoire Critique der Nicolas Flamel et de Pernelle sa Femme.

See V. * * * (L.), 1761.

Flamel is one of the most renowned of all the adepts; for in his case the philosopher's stone acted in its double capacity of conferring riches and long life. He was born about 1520—though the date is by no means certain—acted as scrivener till an alchemical book written on leaves made of the bark of a tree fell into his hands, when he forthwith began the search for the great elixir, which he succeeded in acquiring after twenty-four years' study, long journeys, hard labours, and many disappointments. His experiments were successful in 1592. The wealth he acquired was devoted to the building, restoring, and decorating of churches and hospitals. He is reputed to have
FLAMEL (Nicolas). Continued.

died in the year 1418, but Paul Lucas relates that when travelling in Asia Minor he met a damos who said that Flamal and his wife were still alive. This story and the reports about Flamal's wealth were examined and criticized by Edelmein von Villain in his history of Flamal (p. 40).

Most of the accounts contained in the histories are based on what is reported to be Flamal's own narrative, as given in his Hieroglyphicks. His tombstone, dated 1418, is from the old church of Saint-Jacques-la-Boucherie, is now preserved in the Hotel de Cluny, at Paris.

List of Flamal's works are given by Borel, Roht-Schots, Le Gentil Dufresnoy, Adung, Genselin, Fuchs, Schmiedel, Kopp.

Flamal's portrait is prefixed to Stöckl iii. of Roht-Schots's Abhithes Chemicus.

For his connection with Abraham Eleazar see ABRAHAM.

Bauer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1. p. 84; Ergreignis vor Geschichte der hebräischen Chemie, 1787, p. 488; Geschichtliche der Manlicher Narrenheit, 1787, ill, p. 244-290; Wichtig, Ursprung der Alchemie, 1777, 24, pp. 243-275; Gendselin, Geschichtliche der Chemia, 1778-1779, passim.


Fuchs, Epitomaria der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, i, p. 30.

The Lives of the Alchemistical Philosophers, 1815, p. 90; ed. Walde, 1823, p. 95; Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1833, pp. 181, 504.

Houdet, Histoire de la Chimie, 1835, i, p. 454-455; i, p. 453-456.

Cruch, Dictionnaire Encyclopédique, 1841, xxxi, p. 54; Neuaug, Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Âge, 1853, pp. 399-412.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 185 (by Delamare).

Figueris, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 136, 326.


Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Mathématiques, 1876, ill. p. 332 (and references).


FLORENCIA.

See RICETARIO Medicinale, 1567.

See RICETARIO Florentino, 1769.

FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA.

FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA. Continued.

creutzische Societet. Aufs einfaeltigem eyffer gestellet durch Florentinum de Valenti ord. benedicti minimum client.

Prior quum perquisiveris, ne crimeris:
Cognosce primum, atq; tunc increpa.


Prior quum perquisiveris, ne crimeris:
Cognosce primum (se), atq; tunc increpa.

Though the title-page is almost identical with the preceding except in the date, the two editions are quite different from each other, as is obvious from the pagination.

See 'ANTIKPIZ' ad Responsum Florentini de Valentin, 1618.

Kloos says that under this name and that of Th. Schweighard, Daniel Möling concealed himself.


Mussi an die anchoraeuchte Bruderschaft der

FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

Ben-Adams 'Traum-Gesicht.

See MELHUN (JEAN DE), Spiegel der Alchymie, 1771.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 296.


Beytrag zur Geschichte der hihern Chemic, 1785, p. 694.


FLOYER (JOHN).

Inquisitio in verum Usum & abusum Calidorum, Frigidorum, & Temperatorium Anglie Balneorum.

See VALLERIUS (NICOLAUS), Testamina Physico-Chemica, 1699, p. 138.

Von den herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers.

See ORTEL, Universal-Wasser doktort. No date.

An Inquiry into the right use of Baths, London, 1697, 6", was the first edition of this work, and it went through several editions. The German translation appeared at Breslus in 1749, 4".
FLOWER—FLUDD

FLOWER (John). Continued.

Sir John Fower was born at Hines, in Staffordshire, in 1689, studied arts and medicine at Oxford, and graduated in both. He studied in practice at Lichfield, and acquired great reputation by his zeal and success in his profession. He died in 1724. He was a strong advocate for cold baths, and his views may have tended to depreciate him amongst his fellows, as they ran counter to the practice of the time. On the other hand, Haller says that his work was not sufficiently well known, and even at the present day it is asserted that he has not obtained due recognition for what he did.

Descroiz, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1894, ii. p. 326.
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1837, xiv. p. 546 (by P. W. Theile).
Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1856, ii. p. 80.
Nouvelles Biographie Générale, 1858, viii. col. 15.
Allibone, A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, 1809, i. p. 560 [Fower and Dr. Johnson.]
Homer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1831, ii. p. 426.

FLUDD (Robert).


Super omnia vincit Veritas, 3 Esdr. 3. 12.
Francofurti, Prostat apud Guilhelmum Pitzerum. Anno M.DC.XXXIII.

Folio. Pp. 87 [1 blank]. Vignette: A Rose Cross with the motto: Dat Rosa mel Apibus.

Discursus de Unguento Armario.

See Theatrium Sympatheticum, 1662, p. 507.

Robert Fludd, o de Flueldus, o Welsh descent, was born at Milgate house, in the parish of Barstow, Kent, in 1624. He entered St. John's College, Oxford, 1591, and graduated B.A. in 1596, M.A. in 1598. Then like most of the scholars of this time he travelled on the continent, and six years elapsed, during which he visited France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. He had acquired a knowledge of chemistry and philosophy of medicine, and on his return he became a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated in medicine in 1605. After several trials he was admitted to the College of Physicians in 1609.

He practiced in London, and was highly esteemed and very successful, and this fact apparently results whether the explanation given of it by Fuller be correct or not.

He was a believer in astrology, alchemy, sympathetic cures, and he introduced the Pathologia Deumolica, in which all diseases are sacrificed to evil spirits located in the four quarters of the earth. He is best known, however, as the most thorough-going supporter in this country of Rosicrucianism of which he defene passed under his name, although its authenticity has been doubted.

He died at London, 8 September, 1659, and was buried in Barsted Parish Church.

His works were published at Oppenheim and Frankfort by different persons between the years 1672 and 1679, in folio. They contain a number of curious and elaborate illustrations which must have entailed no small amount of labor on the author. Besides these, which form to a certain extent a consecutive series, there are the following:
FLUDD (Robert). Continued.


Apologia compendiosa, Fidelissimae de Rebus Crucis extempore et insignis musculi apostolorum, verisimiliter quatuor saeculorum antiquitatis saeculisque antiquissimis antiquissimum antiquissimis antiquissimum antiquissim
FLUDD (ROBERT). Continued.


Morley, Histoire de la Chimie, 1833, ii. pp. 185-190; 1839, pp. 177-182.

Kleist, Biographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, p. 181, Nov. 1841, 248, 2485, 2485, p. 194, No. 967 (Hermann bonum, couture Josuehr Frisio (sic) Frisius, 2481 (sic) leg.)

Bayle & Thillye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. pp. 203-205.

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xiv. pp. 263.

Revue de la Biographie Générale, 1826, xvii. col. 15.


Musée, The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, 1860, i. p. 120.

Stöch, Geschichte der Philosophie der Mittelalter, 1866, iii. pp. 170-190.

FONCSI, Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques, 1875, pp. 529-547.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, abonne Série, 1876, ii. p. 416.

Hassler, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, i. p. 265.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1845, ii. p. 289.


British Medical Journal, 1897, ii. p. 408.


FONSATA (Giovanni Maria Urbano).

[Analyse des Eaux Thermals de Vinay avec des Observations sur les Insectes microscopiques qui y sont contenus ainsi que dans leurs Mousse. Par Mr. Fontana.]

No place, date, or printer.


FONTINA (JOHANNES VON DER).

Die Fontina der Liebbaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See vier nützliche Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen, 1612, sig. Aij recto.

See also JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

FORBERGER (GEORG).

See ZACHARIE (DENIS). Von der natürlichen Philosophia, 1659, 1773.

Georg Forberger was born at Weissen, and towards the close of the sixteenth century lived at Basel. He was an adherent of Paracelsus, and translated Alexander von Sachsen's Tractat de Mercklin, Lindeina renovata, 1680, p. 316.


SECRETIS ANIMOSIUS II from German into Latin, Basel, 1755, 8vo, as well as historical works by Paolo Giovanni and Galiciardini.


Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhen Chemie, 1785, p. 510.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 297.

Ladogun, Bibliotheca Oxenruff, Sciences Serrtis, 1870, Nov. 930-933.

FORMOSUS.

See TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophus Aristobulus, 1762.

FORSTER (JOHANN REINHOLD).

See SCHRÖDER (CARL WILHELM), Chemical Observations and Experiments on Fire, 1780.
FORSTER—FORTALITIUM

FORSTER (Johann Reinhold).

Continued.

Forster, who is said to have been descended from a Saxon, who had left during the wars of Crown and settled at Danzig, was born at Dirschau in East Prussia, 29 Oct., 1739. In his early years he was neglected, but in 1743 he was sent to school at Marienwerder, next to Berlin, and in 1745 to the Gymnasium at Joachimsthal, where he showed an aptitude for languages. In 1748 he went to Halle. His father wished him to study law, he himself preferred medicine, so by way of compromise he studied theology, and acquired such a knowledge of it and such a liking for it that he thought of entering the Church, and in 1753 actually became pastor at Nassenhuben near Danzig. Without neglecting his duties he studied mathematics, history, philosophy, and natural history, which last inspired him with a wish to travel. In the meantime, as his family expenses were increasing more rapidly than his income, he accepted an offer to go to Russia to superintend new settlements along a part of the Volga. On his return to St. Petersburg he presented a report which induced the Government to ask him to draw up a code based on the civil code of the Germans. From Russia he went to England, where he published a translation into English of Lomonosov’s History of Russia and some other works. He refused offers to go as a preacher to Florida and to Maryland, and for a time lived at Warrington as teacher of French and German in the Diocenars’ school. He passed to the Episcopal school, where he taught French for some years. An offer to go to India having failed, he had to support himself in London by writing and translation, but after eighteen months he was offered the post of

Akin, General Biography, 1803, iv. p. 169 (full article).
Parville, Répertoire de la chimie, 2nd Series, 1826, pp. 345, 509, 515, 526, 538.
Biographie Méthodique, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-21), iv. pp. 199-207 (excellent article with long list of his writings, by Jourdain).
Eich & Greber, Allgemeine Biographiade, 1847, xvi. pp. 376-382 (by Eichardt).

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-lexikon, 1859, i. col. 775.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1890, xx. p. 15 (contains a notice of the son J. G. Adam Forster, and a few notes on the father).
Wiltchen, Geschichte der Friedrichs Universität zu Halle, 1894, 1. p. 459, 537, 538.


Anno 1510 Lo C. XVII.

Deus providert: qui credit, habebit.

No place or printer.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. 145, 1 blank. C3 (blank?) is wanting.

The Fortalitium is signed Irenæus Agnostus. The Copia Literarum, F. G. Menapius.
FORTALITIUM—FOURCROY

FORTALITIUM—Scientia. Continued.

Fortalitium Scientia. c13c.XVIII.

2°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. [45, 5 blank].

This is nearly a line-for-line reprint of the 1677 edition, but the impression is not so clean.

Lenglet Du Fresnoy quotes the 1718 edition only, and is followed by the author of the *Mémoirs*. 

Kieser quotes both editions, and adds that this is the first appearance of the two names Lemerex Agnuscis and F. G. Memapin. He states it as his conviction that the two names denote one person, who in all probability was Gottfried Ahrenszus.


FOURCROY (ANTOINE-FRANÇOIS). 

Chemische Philosophie oder Grundwahrheiten der neueren Chemie auf eine neue Art geordnet von A. F. Fourcroy, Arzt und Professor der Chemie. 


This is a translation of the *Philosophie chimique*, published at Paris in 1794, 8°, 1795 and 1806. It was translated into most European languages.


Fourcroy was born at Paris, 15 January, 1755, where his father was a druggist, who could do little for the education of his son, but by the advice of Van-d'Asper he studied medicine, and after a hard struggle against poverty and jealous opposition, he graduated in 1756, and turned his attention at once to scientific work. Four years later by the help of Buffon he succeeded Mauguir in the chair of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes. In 1764 he was a deputy at the National Convention, and became one of the leading members of the Committee of Public Instruction, and also one of the Committee of Public Safety. He assisted in organizing the Ecole Polytechnique and in founding schools of medicine, drew up the scheme of the Ecole normale, and was created director general of Public Instruction. When the university was founded he expected to be made principal, but was passed over in favour of Fontaine. This was a fatal disappointment, and shortly after, on 16 Dec., 1809, he died suddenly of apoplexy in the midst of his family at the age of fifty-four.

Fourcroy's researches, carried on by himself and along with Vauquelin and others, covered the whole field of chemistry. He analysed minerals and mineral waters, investigated uranomel, platinum, sulphuric acid, the combustion of hydrogen in oxygen and the origin of nitric acid in the water produced, fumigating powders, etc.
FOURCROY (Antoine François de).

He examined various vegetable products, and showed that plants contained albumen, and explained the formation of ether, but his most important investigations referred to animal substances, the study of which had never been so systematically undertaken previously. Fourcroy's extraordinary activity and energy were not exhausted by his multifarious researches and his labours connected with organisation of education from the first grade to the highest. He was besides professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes, the École Polytechnique, and at the Faculty of Medicine, and he spared no pains in making biographies as clear and complete as possible, while in their delivery they were distinguished by a brilliancy and critical fervour which have never been surpassed. These lectures are practically contained in his *Systeme des Connaissance Chimiques*, 1801, 12 vols., 8°, which is the best account of the state of the science at the time, as his article in the *Encyclopédie méthodique* is of the greatest value for the history of it in the eighteenth century.

He was a member of the Committee along with Berthollet, Gayton-Morveau, and Lavoisier, which was appointed to draw up the method of chemical nomenclature.

Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1803, i. col. 728.

Royal Society's Index, 1808, ii. p. 577.


FRACASTORO (Girolamo).

De Sympatia et Antipatia Renum.

*Sez theatrum sympatheticum*, 1662, p. 620.

Though his name is attached to the *Disser- cationes Fracastoriana* Fracastoro cannot be regarded as a chemist or pharmacist. His fame rests on his skill in medicine, which gained him the epithet of the "successful," and on his genius as a Latin poet. Mathematics and astronomy were also subjects of study, and he was one of the prominent men of the most brilliant era in the modern history of Italy. He was born at Verona in 1476, and at his birth his lips were so nearly closed up that it was necessary to have them opened by a surgeon. He was an infant in his mother's arms and escaped unharmed when she was killed by lightning. After a careful education by his father he went to the University of Padua and had a distinguished career, being appointed to give lectures on Logic at the age of nineteen. He was present at various engagements between the French and Venetian troops, occupied a chair at Fribur,


van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis Itii duo*, 1657, p. 200.

*Imperialis, Museum Historicum et Physicum*, 1600, pp. 128-18 (with a portrait).

*Ghiberti, Teatro d'Humanii Letterarii, Venetia*, 1647, i. p. 419.

*Bolissardus, Bibliotheca Chelaica*, 1650.

*Pasta*, pp. 11.

*Meredith, Linneus renovatus*, 1856, p. 402.

*Freher, Théârum virorum eruditionis clavicorni*, 1861, p. 834, p. 55.

*Columbus in universar Arum Medicum... introducendo*, 1697, pp. 107, 410; 129, 207, 211.

*Navakeithi o Páitanei*, 1709, p. 77; A. p. 29.


*Vita secria quondam eruditionis arum ac illusturn virorum, Vatislavien*, 1711, pp. 2-18.

and was premier physician of Pope Paul III., who also appointed him to be physician to the Council of Trent. Towards the end of his life he retired to his estate in the neighbourhood of Padua-others say of Verona—where he died of apoplexy, 6 August, 1553. He was buried in the Church of St. Euphemia, at Verona. A statue with his portrait in bronze was erected to him at Padua, and another subsequently at Verona.

He wrote books on philosophical subjects, one on astronomy, and poems, which have received the approval of all competent critics. His collected works were published at Venice, 1555, 4°. His treatise on Sympathy and Antipathy and on Contagious Diseases appeared first at Venice, 1546, 4°, at Lyons, 1550, and 1556, 16°, pp. 332, 1 blank; *Poëmatum Opus*, Padua, 1718, with portrait from the Paduan bronze.


*Stolze, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Geltaerthei, 1743, pp. 177-179, 246, 731, 792.


*Zeder, Universal Lexicon*, 1751, i. col. 1504.

FRACASTORO (GIROLAMO). Continued.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1807, iii. pp. 300, 312, 315, 318.

Desmoulin, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1835, ii. p. 380.

Libri, Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie, 1840, iii. p. 100.

Ersk & Grover, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1848, xvii. p. 120 (article by F. W. Theile).

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, l. p. 176.


Nuovella Biografia Generale, 1858, xvii. p. 418.

Poggendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1853, i. col. 710.


Hamer, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. p. 132.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 400.

FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON).


4°. Pp. [s. a] 46 [1, 1 blank]. Engraved emblematic title extant. This is a different edition, in which the date 1639 is given correctly.


Die Weisheit wird nicht eingeben in einer böse-artigen Seele.

J. A. Th.


5°. Pp. 199 [1 blank].

FRANKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON.)

Franckenberg, Lord of Ludwigsdorf in the principality of Oels, a Silesian nobleman, was born on his estate, 24 June, 1593. He appears under various pseudonyms: Amadeus Freidikies, Franciscus de Monte S. Franciscus Montanus, Elysius, and wrote several books of mystical import and a life of Bohme, of whom he was a devoted follower. He had no respect for confession or for the rite of communion, having quarreled with the priests he went to Danzig, where he was entertained by the mathematician, Heretius. He carried on a


correspondence, "Theatrion Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum, 1578, in the section entitled 'De Scel injury Pseudonymus detectis Liber,' p. 34.


Stolle, "Austung zur Historie der Gebahrdel," 1750, p. 571 (written more systematically than Bohme, but to follow him the reader must be a theologian, mystic, chemist and cabalist). Arnold, "Kritische, und Kritiker-Historien," 1741, Th. i. c. i. §§ 26, 17, 18, 19 (Tom. ii, p. 410); Th. iv. a. xxii. § 75 (Tom. ii, p. 705).


Continued.

wide and learned correspondence, but would accept no offices because he thought they would lead him into many snares. He subsequently returned to Ludwigsdorf and died there 25 June, 1636.

One of his books is entitled:

"Trans viarum chymiarum... namlich Amadeus Friedikius, D. Rebeentesta und D. Clingsman Collectanea... de filiumue, das ist etliche rare... Chymische Processe, Dresdens und Leipzig, 1718, 8°."

There is a copy in the British Museum.


Pauly, "Reperiother der Chemischen Literatur," 1805-08, p. 138.

Poggendorff, "Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch," 1863, i. col. 759.


FREDERICK, Duke of Holstein and Silesia.

A letter concerning an Adept.

See AURIFONTA CHIMICA, 1680, p. 53.

The author is presumably Frederick, or Friedrich IV., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who was born at Gottorp, 29 Dec. 1597. After a thorough education he travelled, and was in France in 1616, when his father died. He then returned, and undertook the cares of government in 1617. In 1620 he permitted the Dutch Remonstrants to settle and to build a town which was called after him Frederickstadt. During the war between the Emperor Ferdinand II. and Christian IV. of Denmark, he was compelled to receive the imperial troops though wishing to remain neutral, in consequence of which he was besieged by the King in Gottorp in 1629, for a short time, but was soon relieved by the concluding of a peace. He died at Augsburg, 26 May, 1632.

He was a man of great learning, a master of many languages, and skilled in all the science of his time. He was the author of two or three works


FREDEN (JOHN).


Freind was born at Croughton, or Crotone, in Northamptonshire in 1675, was educated at Westminster school, and in 1597 went to Christ Church, Oxford, and studied under Aldrich. At first he was distinguished as a classical scholar and he edited Allen's against Censiphon and Demos-
FREIND (JOHN). Continued.

Intro-mathematical or mechanical point of view. In 1704 he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, and delivered lectures thereon in the Amsterdam Muscum, and in 1705 went as army physician to Spain with the Earl of Peterborough. Afterwards he proceeded to Rome where he met Baglivi, the expositor of the above-mentioned medical theory. On his return he wrote a vindication of the Earl's conduct, printed at London in 1726, 1709, and in 1740 appeared his Lectures on Chemistry, which were criticized by the Leipsig journalists, to whom he replied severely. In 1771 he was in practice in London and became physician of George I., was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1728, and of the Royal College of Physicians in 1730. In 1723 he wrote a work on the Small-pox addressed to Mend, and sketched the plan of his history of Medicine. This work established his reputation, and in 1729 when George II. came to the throne he appointed Freind to be physician to the Queen. He held this office however only for a few months as he died 26 July, 1748, universally regretted. He was buried at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire, and his widow and son were taken in charge by the King.


The Vindicia as an appendix. Besides the above of Amsterdam, 1710, there is another, 1718, 12°, and Paris, 1757, 4°, 1752. The English translation has the following title:


Another edition is mentioned; London, 1729, 8vo, with the Enamology. The lectures on the hypothesis of attraction advanced in them were criticised by Le Mort, and Freind's reply was published in the Philosophical Transactions. No. 331, pp. 330-348, for July, August, and September, 1771, and reprinted in the 1772 edition.

The History of Physics in two volumes appeared at London, I. 1755, ii. 1756, 3°; 175 2; i. Latin translation by J. Wigg, London, 173-2 12 French translation by Stephen Poulet, London, 1797, 4°. It is a classical work and is still of authority, especially for the Greek medicine, for which his early training in Greek stood him in good stead. It was also keenly criticised by Le Cercle, and a considerable controversy arose over it, though the author himself took no part in it.

His collected works in Latin were edited by John Wiggins, London, 1733, fol.; Venice, 1773, 4°; Paris, 1732, 4°.


FREITAG (Johann).

De Unguento Armario.

See Theatrwm Sym patheticum, 1662, p. 609.

There are two persons of this name, doctors of medicine. One, born at Lipsiae in the Pragmatic, 1587, studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, Göttingen, Vienna, and Basel, graduated at Pads, and wrote a work on the Anatomy between the Macro- and Micromean. He died in 1654 (1657) at Ratisbon.

The other, born at Nuremberg in the duchy of Cleve, 30 Oct. 1591, studied at Halle, was Professor of Medicine, physician to the Bishop of Chesterfield, finally went to Groningen on account of his religion, was appointed Professor of Medicine, practised and died, 8 Feb. 1641. He was opposed to the doctrines of Paracelsus, and engaged in a controversy with Stennerius about them, and wrote a number of works on medicine enumerated by

van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo, 1639, p. 270.

Mercklin, Lindienius renovatus, 1686, p. 583 (for Johannes), p. 89 (for Arnoldus).

Freder, Theatrum vivorum recentiores clarissimorum, 1688, p. 1371, portrait, p. 69; p. 1383, portrait, p. 64.


Mangel, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, i. ii. p. 316.

Stölze, Abhandlung sur die Geschichte der Medicinischen Wissenschaft, 1731, p. 350.

Kestner, Medicinisches Gekricht-Lexicon, 1740, p. 316.


Mathiæ, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologicus, 1761, p. 595.

Van der Linden. 'The above tract is reprinted from his Nioete Medica, Francof. 1616, 4^.' Mercklin, by some confusion, has joined it to the credit of Arnold Freitag, of Emmerich, born in 1591, from 1589 Professor of Medicine at Heims- tadt, who resigned the post, however, and wrote some medical and religious books. Kestner has repeated this mistake by placing it under Arnold Freitag and not mentioning it under Johann at all. Kestner is copied by Jöcher, but if they had all consulted the Theatrum for themselves they would have seen that the author's name was Johannes, and the source the Nat. Med. Arnold Freitag died in 1614.

FRENCH (John).

The Art of Distillation: Or, a Treatise of the choicest Spagyrical Preparations, Experiments, and Curiosities, performed by way of Distillation. Together with the description of the choicest Furnaces and Vessels used by Ancient and Modern Chemists. And the Anatomy of Gold and Silver; with the chiefest Preparations and Curiosities thereof; together with their Vertues. In Six Books. By John French Dr. in Physick. To which is added in this Fourth Impression. Sublimation and Calcination: In Two Books. As also, The London-Distiller exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters; Together with their Vertues, and other Excellent Waters. London: Printed by E. Cotes for T. Williams at the Bible in Little-Britain, 1667.


The London-Distiller has separate pagination and the following title-page:—

The London-Distiller, exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters: to which is added their Vertues, with Additions of many excellent Wasters. London, Printed by E. Cotes, for Thomas Williams, at the Sign of the Bible in Little-Britain, 1669.


[Another Copy.]
FRÉDÉRICH (Joh.). Continued.

At the end of Book VI, are the following:
The Process of the Elziver, according to Parmenides, p. 213.
The Process of the Elzivir, according to Divi Luni Centum Amo, p. 214.
The Process of the Philosophers-Scene, according to Plutarch, p. 213.
The Enamelled table of Hermes from whence all Alchymy did Artes, p. 215.

Contemporary with the above are three works, one of which purports to be a translation by J. F., the other two by J. F., M.D.
The two are Glauker's Philosophical Enamels, London, 1615, 4°, and Similkafist A New Light of Alchemy, London, 1660, 4°. The evidence that these were translated and edited by French may be briefly stated:

1. Like the Art of Distillation, they were printed for Thomas Williams at the Bible in Little-Britain, but by Richard Cotter.

2. At the end of Glauker's book there is an advertisement of the New Light and of the Art of Distillation.

3. The woodcuts in Glauker's book and in the Art of Distillation are identical as far as they go.

4. There are corrections in French's Art similarly, if not identically, worked with those in Glauker's Enamels.

5. Passages occur in the prefixes which are admitted not identical, but on that very account bear striking evidence of the same hand. There are phrases, words, turns of expression, topics, in the prefixes which denote identity of authorship.

For example, in the 'Eulogy to the Reader' prefixed to Similkafist begins: 'There is abundance of knowledge, yet little truth known'; while that to the Art of Distillation begins: 'There is a glut of Chemical books, but a scarcity of chemical truths'; analogous ideas, expressed in analogous terms. Similarly in the concluding paragraph or sentences he apologises for his style and for the 'matters'—as he calls them, to make the reader to be candid or courteous, and if he knows more and can do better to give evident thereof. In these passages there is certainly not absolute identity in the words used, but the ideas are exactly the same, the expressions are analogous, in short they bear obviously that they were all written by the same person.

With regard to the translation of Agricola's Occult Philosophy it may be observed that it is by a different printer for a different bookseller, and the translator omits the letters M.B. Lowndes says that J. F. stands for J. Freke. There was certainly a John Freke or Freke, but I am of opinion that Lowndes was wrong, and that this translation was also by French. The phrases recur in this book which are found in the others. Thus in the dedication to Dr. Childs, the well-known Hermetist, he says: 'Now, Sir! as in reference to this my translation, if your judgment shall find a deficiency thereto let your candor make a supply thereof.' In the address to the reader in the Art of Distillation he says: 'To conclude, if thou knowest more or better things than these, be candid, and impart them: ... if not accept of the endeavors of thy friend.' In the Epistle to Scudigivos he says: 'If any error I have passed through the slips of my pen, or the Printer's mistake, be thou candid, and mend them. If thou shalt not approve of what I have done, convince me of my error by doing better; for thereby thou shalt oblige the lovers of truth, and, amongst the rest, thy friend.'

Other passages in the address to the reader in the Occult Philosophy can be paralleled, and the whole evidence proves cumulatively that the J. F. of these works is John French the author of the Art of Distillation.


The 1569 edition was printed by Robert White for Thomas Bwerker and Gregory Moule, just as Agricola's Occult Philosophy was printed by R. W. for Gregory Moule. The 1572 edition was printed by J. S. for Thomas Bwerker.

I do not doubt that the initials J. F. again denote John French, for though there is nothing exactly resembling what has been quoted above from the other books the thoughts expressed in the preface are so like those in that to A New Light of Alchemistry that one is warranted in ascribing them to the same author. Wood, it may be observed, thinks that J. F. the translator is probably the same as John French.

The first edition of The Art of Distillation was published at London in 1651, pp. [iv] 199 [1, 15, 1 blank]; the second, in 1653-54, pp. [iv] 192 [1 blank]; [iv] (15); the third, in 1664; all is 4.

The Author was born at Broughton, near Banbury, in 1616. He was a surgeon in the army, became M.D., and wrote this book, and that on the 'Yorkshire sawp.' London, 1624, 1625, 14°, reprinted long after at Halifax, in 1760, as 'The Harrogate Sawp,' x°. He died at Boulogne in 1657.


Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Medicales, d'ane Steric, 1820, vi. p. 47.


FRESNOY (NICOLAS LENNOIT DU).

See LENOIL D'FRENSNO (NICOLAS).

FREUND.

Ein Freund, dem die Wahrheit bewusst ist ... 

See METALLISCHER BAUMGARTEN, 1741.
FREUND. Continued.

Ein Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartz.

*See brevis tractatio, 1715.*
*See con- et dissensus Chymicorum de ... Rustici Minoris Particulari, 1715.*
*See HINFAŁTIGER jedoch deutlicher ... Unterricht von der Luna Compacta, 1715.*

Ein Freund und Untersucher der Naturlichen und Hermetischen Wahrheiten.

*See unvorsichtig (Die) verlorhne ... Philosophische Brief-Tasche, 1728.*

FREUNDLICHES SENDSCHREIBEN, eines Adepti scientie & artis
Hermeticae, an die so genannte Duurnviros Hermeticos Federatos, anlangende
Deroerlichen Schriften, vor einigen Monaten aus Engeland nach Frankfuert
Buchdr. Im Jahr Christi 1684.

12°. Pp. 42 [6 blank]

FREYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON).

*See Freydau (Johann Ferdinand von).*

FREYWALDUS (DONATUS), Minensis. Respondens.

*See Horst (Gregorius), Problematum Medicorum ... decades priores
quinque, 1608.*

FRIEBE (MELCHIOR).

Epistola, sive brevis enumeratio hactenus à se in Chemia acrurum.

*See Mangel (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1703, ii. p. 875.*

Melchior Fribé was born at Friedland in Silesia, 29 Nov. 1659, was a doctor of medicine, practiced at Landshut, and then at Zittau, was 'Physicus' at Hayna in Minus, and communicated a number of

Mercklin. Litteraria responsum, 1686, p. 806.
Mangel, Bibliothecae Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, i. II. p. 347.
Beiber, Academia ... Naturae Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 456, No. 43 (calls him Fribé).
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 559.

papers on medical subjects to the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, of which he was elected a member, 15 Augt. 1679. He died at Mittenweide in 1690.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 603.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 508.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1779, ii. p. 839.

FRÖLICH VON PLAUFEN (HULDERICH).

*See Candano (Geronomo), Offenbarung der Natur, 1591.*

Is this the person who wrote a description of
Basel in verse, Basel, 1669, and edited commentaries of W. Musculus on Genesis and Romans,

1600, and Mostert's Enumerationes on Virgil, 1596, folio?

FROST (ERNST BOGHAUS), Respondens.

*See Kölfinck (Guernier), Dissertatio ... de Tartaro, 1660, 1679.*

FREYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON).

Licht des Liches, das ist Beschreibung und Beleuchtung des fürstlichen und
monarchischen grossen Geheimnisses aller Geheimnisse, des Schatzes aller
Schätze, des Steins der Weisen, den die Weisheit Gottes aus Liebe und
Gnade zum Wohlstand des menschlichen Geschlechts in das Reich der
FRYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON). Continued.
Natur gepflanzt, und, wie solcher zu erlangen sey, geöffnet bar durch Johann Ferdinand von Fryda &c.
Queelinburg und Eisleben, in der Biesterfeldischen Buchhandlung. 1763.

8°. Pp. 64.


[Another Copy.]

Both these works are in the Quarzrov Catalogue, and Kopp quotes "Licht des Libescs"; but I have not seen them elsewhere, and have not found any notice of the author. There is only the fervent wish of the admiring editor of the Hermetisches A. B. C., iv. p. 75. — O gloriosus uterque Eroder, dein Zeugnis bleibe bis ans Ende der Zeit im Segen! The author's name appears also as Frydau.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1885, ii. p. 368.

Sendschreiben.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 75.

Licht des Lichts.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 95.

FUCHS (GEORG FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN).
Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in Basilius Valentinus Schriften vor- kommen.

See Tschikmier (HERMANN FRIEDRICH), 1788.

Fuchs, born at Jena, 30 April 1560, was son of Georg August Fuchs, Phil. and Med. D. He was apothecary at Erfurt, near Jena, in 1587. He was privy docent in the medical faculty, and 1783 extraordinary professor of medicine at Jena, and afterwards superintendent of the hospital. He died 22 April, 1585, at Erfurt. He made numerous chemical investigations, published separately, mostly at Jena. A list of these is given by Munch.

Munch, Das gelehrte Teutschland, der Lexicon der jetzthabenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, ii. p. 438.

Giebel, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii pp. 540-541; 671, &c. passim.

Glauber, Leidenschaften der Professors der Uni-
vaties, Jena, 1578 bis 1818, Jena, 1818, p. 133.
Pogendorff, Biografisches-Literarisches Hand-
lehrbuch, 1804, i. col. 913.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 4me Série, 1888, vi. p. 248.

FUEGER (GEORG).
Theoria brevis de Lapide Philosophico.

See VIGILUS (BENEDECTUS), Thesaurinella, 1683, p. 300.

8°. Frontispiece, title, and introductory matter, pp. [32].

The five tracts have each a title-page and separate signatures and pagination.

They are as follows:

— Das Blut der Natur, pp. 79 (including the frontispiece). [1 blank].

See under these names respectively. The first three tracts were issued together in 1706 in DREV CURIEUSE CHYMISCHE TRACTÄTLEIN [p.v.]. The frontispiece is the same in both collections with modifications as to details.

FÜNFZIG von verschiedener Art, ganz neu erfundene und bewährte Kunstkämme.

See E. (H. v.).

FÜRSTLICHE (Die) Rose von Jericho oder Moses Testament.


In the first paragraph this is said to be the last piece by the Baron Meintstof. It is an except only. The Meintstof is presumably identical with Meintoff, who is named as the author of the Prohor-Stone according to Fictuld. See FICTULD (n.1). For the 'Rose' in alchemical titles see Kopp, D. Alchemie, 1686, ii. p. 377.

FUNDAMENT (Das) der Lehre vom Stein der Weisen.

See PYROPHILUS, 1736.

FUNDAMENTA Vera Chymiae.

Paracelsus.

Separate & ad maturitate percuti.

Anno M.DC.LX.

8°. Pp. 15[1 blank]. No place or printer.

No author's name is given. The tract consists of 42 aphorisms or short paragraphs dealing with the fundamental notions of the composition of metals and their transmutation.

FUSSTEIG dess Fusssteigs.

See SEMITA Semita.
G. (C.).

*See Glaser (Christopher).*

G. (R. A.).


The name of the author of this tract is not mentioned. Ficquel (Problemes-Stein, 1753. Th. ii, p. 38) criticises him severely as being a follower of that 'arch-sorcerer' Philalethes. The book, however, makes but passing allusion to that person, and the most important chapter is that in which the author gives a classification of the clowns and impostors who claim to possess or to be able to make the philosophers' stone.

The book is just mentioned by Kopf (Die Alchemie, 1826, ii. 234) and by Ladea (Bibliothèque Occulte, Sciences Sacrées, 1870, No. 1458).

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

G * * (L.).

La Lumière tirée du Cahos, ou Science Hermétique du Grand-Œuvre Philosophique dévoilé. Par Mr. L. G * * . A Amsterdam. M.DCC.LXXXIV.

24. Pp. 159 [1].

For the occurrence of the word Chaos with an alchemical significance see Kopf, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 324, and for works in the title of which the word occurs, *ibid.* p. 364. Nor should it be forgotten that the title of Baron Chaos was conferred on Richtshausen, an alchemist (Bayer, Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich, ii. zum beginnenden XIX. Jahrhundert, 1883, p. 39).

G. M. B. D. S.

*See Radix Chimie,* 1680.

G. (P. M.).

*See Hollandus (Johann Isaac), Opera,* 1600.
Galen paid special attention to materia medica and pharmacy, and wrote the present and some other works on the subject. He must not, however, be held responsible for the complicated prescriptions which were in vogue 1200 or 1400 years later, and which led to the controversies between the so-called Galenic physicians and the advocates of chemical or ‘spagyric’ remedies.

The position of Galen as the greatest physician of classical antiquity, and one of the most influential during the Middle Ages, is so unquestioned, and his system forms so distinctive a part of the history of medicine that it is hardly necessary to give references to the literature.


Haller, Biblotheca Botanica, 1771, i. pp. 111-120.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 80.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 85.

Saussa, Operomachia literarium, 1775, i. p. 317.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medica practica, 1776, i. pp. 227-273; 1777, ii. p. 434 (the present Italian work).


Spreegel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1832, ii. pp. 132-172.

Desenheimer, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1835, ii. pp. 432-471.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie médicale, 1852, i. pp. 75-76.


Darmstädter, Histoire des Sciences médicales, 1879, i. pp. 264, 266.

Hauser, Geschichte der Medizin, 1875, i. pp. 278-314, 626-629.


Biographie Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 1886, 41e Série, vi. p. 500.


Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften, 1902, i. p. 3 (note on Galen’s name by Wim. Crivener).

GALERAZEYA.

See AGRICOLA (DANIEL), 1631.

GALLUS (FRIEDRICH).

Reise nach der Einöde St. Michael.

See under MEHN (JOHANN VON), Spiegel der Alchymie, 1771, p. 33.

See THORSTENSCH AND PRAXIS WEGEWEHRER BEHÖREN Chemie, 1773, p. 131.

Friedrich Gallus describes how finding accidentally a trunk by Paracelsus in a chapel in the Thuringian forest he was led to visit a hermit who dwelt in the solitude of ‘St. Michael,’ who claimed kindship with the noble family of Trautmannsdorf, and who was a master of the deepest philosophy. He showed Gallus the philosopher’s stone, and
GALLUS (FRIEDRICH). Continued.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1793, p. 85.
Field, Prodig Stein, 1793. Th. i. p. 85.
Schmiedel, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1838, p. 381.

Ladugan, Bibliotheca Osmorff, Science
Secrets, 1790. Nov. 1112-1114.

Gamon (Christofle de)
Le Tresor des Trésors.
See Linhaut (Henri de), 1610.

Gantz neue eröffnete Pforte zu dem Chymischen Kleinod.
See R. (I. M.), 1728.


This tract is in verse. It is a reprint with some modifications of the "ALTE DEUTSCHEN REIMEN, de prima Materia des Steins der Weisen," p.v., and begins--
after some preliminary verses--"Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben."

Gantz (Das) Schema oder Figur.
See Quadratum Alchemisticum, 1705; Ali Pali, Centrum Naturae Concentratum, p. 78.

Garaye (Claude Toussaint Marot), Comte de la.
See Marot (Claude Toussaint), Comte de La Garaye.

Garlandius (Joannes).
See Hortulanus.

Gassmann (Franz).
See Pantaleon.

Gaston de Claves.
See Duclo (Gaston).

Lugduni Batavorum Apud Arnoldum Douce. 1668.

This is followed by a fly-title:

Gebir Arabia Chimica sive Traditionum perfectionis et investigatio Magisterii

12°. Pp. [16, 1 blank] 179 (for 179) [1 blank]. Engraved title, consisting of a black man with a shield, helmet, and lance, from which flows a person bearing the first title. Behind the figure is a palm tree, at the foot of which crouches a tiger or leopard. At the bottom is the imprint.
GEBER. Continued.

Gebri, Regis Aramb, Philosophi Perspicacissimi, Summa perfectionis Magisterii in sua natura; Ex Bibliotheca Vaticane Exemplari undecumq; emendatisimo edita, Cum vera genuinae; delineatione Vasorum & Fornacum. Denig; libri Investigationis Magisterii & Testamenti ejusdem Gebri, ac Aurei Trium Verborum Libelli, & Avicennae, Summi Medici & acutissimi Philosophi, Mineralium additione Castigatissima. Gedani, Apud Brunonem Laurentium Tancken. Anno M DC LXXXII.

8°. Pp. [33, 1 blank, engraved title included] 274 (should be 272, because 113-8 have been dropped in pugging). 9 plates of apparatus.

Besides the Summa Perfectionis, Liber Investigationis, and Testamentum of Gebri, this volume contains:

Liber Trium Verborum Kallid acutissimae, p. 235.
Avicenna: De Congelatione et Congelatione Lapidum, p. 425.
Also called Avicenna Mineralia.

Gaudem Epistole quem Alexandri Macedoniun Regni nomine circumfuerit, Interpretatio abstam Philosophici lapidis, compositionem septembus acutissimis declaratis, p. 294.

Authoris ignoti, Philosophici Lapidis Secreta, metaphorsor descriptioris Opusculum, p. 361.
Merlini Allegoria, profundissimae philosophici Lapidis Aramum perfecto continet, p. 265.
Rachaidi, Verandien, Rhodius, et Kanidis Philosophorum Regis Persarum, de Materia Philosophica Lapidis acutissimae colliquium fragmentum, p. 279.

Faustus Sibesius ad Lectorem, p. 298.


6°. Pp. [24, Frontispiece included] 322 [4, advertisement]. Title red and black. 15 woodcuts in the text, most of which are copies from the early folio editions of Gebers works.

This edition contains the following works:

Gebers Summa, in four books, p. t.
Das Buch der Dreyen Wörter Kallid Rachaidibi, p. 235.
Sendeschreiben Alexandri des Königs der Macedoniun, p. 257.

Donier: Von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen, p. 257.
Eines unbekanntes Authoris Geheimnisses vom Stein der Weisen, p. 266.
Merlinis Allegoria von dem Stein der Weisen, p. 271.
Gebert: Das Buch der Untersuchung, p. 277.
Gebert: Testament oder letzter Wille, p. 303.


8°. Pp. [27, 1 blank] 359 [1 blank].
GEBER. Continued.

The tracts in this edition are identical with those in the edition of 1775, and are as follows:
Das Buch der dreyn Wörter Kalid, Ractaldib, p. 97.
Ractaldib, Verdial, Rhodial und Kasidis...
Stücke von der Materie des Steins der Weisen, p. 96.
Sendcrechten Alexandri des Königs der Macedonier. Von der geheimten Composition des Steines der Weisen, p. 94.
Eines unbekannten Autors Geheimsins von Stein der Weisen, p. 306.
Geber: Das Buch der Untersuchung, p. 311.
Avicenna, Tractat von der Congelation und Conglution der Steine, p. 353.
Feustus Lieben an den Leser, p. 368.

[Another Copy.] Wien, 1792.

Opera.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541.

The works are:
De investigatione perfectionis metallorum, p. 1.
Summa perfectionis metallorum, sive perfectionis magisterii, p. 99.

See GRATAROLRO (GUGLIELMO), Verso Alchemie...doctrina, 1561, i. p. 112.

The works are:
De Investigatione perfectionis metallorum, p. 115.

Liber investigationis magisterii.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 164.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 558.

Secretum.

See under RICHARDUS ANGLICUS, Correctorium, 1581, f. 137; 1596, f. 137.

This tract is entitled in the book: Des Königes Gebers aufs Heiligen Buch der Heiligkeit so er seinem Sohn zu lehre und suß geschehen, darinnen das gröst Secretum begriffen, so auf Erden sein mag: und dessen sich die Venetienser hoch rühmen.

Summa perfectionis magisterii.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 1.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 519.

The Sum.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 335.

La Somme de la Perfection.

See RICHIBOUG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 35.

Testamentum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 362.

De Alchemia Dialogi duo. Quorum prior genuinam librorum Gebri Sententiam...reget...1548.

See BRACUSCO (GIOVANNI).

Geber Redivivus.

See DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACHMIEL), 1683 (?)
De Lapidis Physici Conditionibus Liber. Quo ... Gebri & Raimundi Lullii methodica continetur explicatio. 1695.

See Vogel (Rwald).

Hiitherto it has been the custom, though not a universal one, to identify Gebri with the Arabian alchemist Dahabir Ben Hayyan. If this be correct all that is necessary is to produce proof of the identity by exhibiting the connection of their respective writings. Then what is known of the biography of the Arabian will of course serve for that of Gebri. The results of investigation so far have not led to any satisfactory result, for there are several different notices of Dahabir which do not agree, and which have caused Hammer-Purgstall to say that his biography is overshadowed by considerable confusion and obscurity, and have led Steinschneider to call him an almost mythical personage. There seems, however, to be no reason for doubting that he lived and wrote the alchemical treatises enumerated in some Arabic books of reference. According to the Alis-al-Pakhris (10th century) he was born at Tartus, lived at Damassus and at Kufa, and died a.d. 760, that is a.d. 1356-777. Other accounts which make him a native of Harran and flourishing in the third century of the Hegira, or an apostate Greek, or a native of Spain, have not the authority of the narrative in the Pakhris which is adopted by Hammer-Purgstall.

According to native accounts he was a voluminous writer, and did not confine himself by any means to alchemy. His writings on this subject have been long known by ms. in Arabic preserved at Leyden and Paris, and probably in other libraries. The contents of these ms. however were not readily accessible until they were published by Beulcher in 1695.

As a result of his examination of these works Berthelot has come to the conclusion that the Latin works of Gebri have nothing really to do with the Arabic works of Dahabir, but that they are considerably later.

If this view be correct it opens up an entirely new question, for if we know but little about Dahabir, of Gebri we know nothing at all, except that he cannot be later than the fourteenth century, seeing that his name occurs in ms. of that date. But to his nationality, to his exact date, to the origin of his name, there is no clue, and a still more difficult thing to account for is the clearness of the writings ascribed to him as compared with those of his presumed contemporaries and of many of those in succeeding centuries.

The earliest printed work with a date bearing Gebri’s name is entitled Els Naturalum. There was a copy in the Pinelli collection, excepta natalisdomum, as it is called, and the date is mis-printed: "III. Namos Augusti." A copy it mentioned in the catalogue of the Museo Horbius, and there was one in Count Mac-Carthy’s sale which brought 5 fr. There was formerly one in the Sie Genesé Library at Paris, but it has been missing for a long time. The description given by Hain is merely copied from that in the Pinelli Catalogue, for he repeats the mistake in the date. He never saw a copy, and the book is passed over by Cipriani, so that neither has he come across a copy anywhere. It is quoted by Denis, Magistrates, Passer, Brunet, and Grosset, but they give no definite information about it.

The book is a small 4°, without place or printer’s name, but printed in Italy. It is in Roman letter, 45 lines to the page, and the copy before me has 18 leaves. The book has no signatures, catchwords, or numbers. The colophon, printed in capitals, runs thus:


Two or three of the paragraphs refer to alchemy, but the bulk of the book consists of “secrets” based on the “ occult” properties of certain substances, and it closely resembles the style of the “Magic of Krunam.” There can be no doubt that this is one of the very rarest of books.

The chemical writings of Gebri, with which the preceding has nothing to do, passed through a number of editions. Besides those in the present collection there are the following. The first is in Roman letter, printed between 1470-1560 (B. M. 5249 Rome, 1473), without number or mark of any kind. It contains 712, 55-56 lines to the page. It is called a 4°, but the copy before me has the original manuscript signatures, and they are in eight; Rome, printed from a ms. in the Vatican by MacBethus Silser, no date, 1490-1495, in small square 8°, of which there were two issues at least; Strasbourg, 1509, 1519 (?), 1531, all in folio; Nuremberg, 1491 (a with other works); Venice, 1509, 8°; Nuremberg, 1504, 4° (with other works); 1509 (?); Dutz, 1572, 8°; Strasbourg, 1592, 8° (1609, 12); (1609, 7). There are in Latin.

The German translation printed in the same style, and with the same illustrations as in the Latin, Strasbourg, 1509, 1539, folio; (1582); 1593, 8°, Frankfurt, 1570, 8°; Vienna, 1752, 8°.

There are two translations in English, that by Richard Russell, London, 1676, and a new title-page, 1686; Salmon’s version, 1590 (as above), 1700.

The French version was not printed by itself, but in the Bibliothèque, 1679, 1690, 1741.

Besides these printed editions I have met with several ms. copies both on paper and vellum, of various dates, some of them as early as the fourteenth century. They are all in Latin, except one in Italian, in which language, so far as I am aware, there is no printed edition. Numbers of ms. are preserved in the large libraries.

Theob. Les Vrais Portraits et Vies des Hommes Illustres, 1584, f. 23 recto-24 verso. (The portrait gives a personage whose very existence is doubtful. The biography is equally reliable.)
GEBER.

Continued.

Maier, Symposii Aurei Mensae, 1617, pp. 201-207.
Naudé, Apologia pro tuis Grandis Personivagis, ... suspectis de Magia, 1625, p. 360; English translation, 1657, p. 150.
Leo Africanus, Africae Descriptio, 1626, p. 355.
Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medici liber unus, 1627, p. 150.
Horeel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 122.
Quenstedt, Dialogus de potisii illudiarum doctrina et scriptor virorum, 1654, p. 61.
Hornchius, De Oris et Progress Cosmi Discursus, 1666, p. 180, 826.
Thibet, Histoire des plus illustres et saillus hommes de leurs siecles, 1669, i. p. 92, and portrait. (This portrait is different from that in the 15th edition.)
Hornchius, Haeneliae, Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia vindicata, 1674, pp. 28, 280, 414, 433.
Hermelin, Linthorum rerumcolle, 1680, p. 311.
Hornchius, Centurius Scrittorum Chimorum, 1697, p. 13, No. xviii.
Hebelius, Bibliotheca Orientalis, 1699, p. 397.
Kerr's History of Gipsy, ... or the True History of the Science of the Great Kast, 1700, p. 14.
Klitzel, Bibliothea Chimica, 1707, p. 85.
Jacot Leblond, Prodromus Bibliothecae Metalli, 1723, p. 35.
Mainz, Vindiciae Typographiae, 1723, i. p. 231.
Zedler, Universal Lexicon, 1723, x. col. 474.
Kreutzer, Medicinalis Germaniae Lexicon, 1740, p. 336.
Kinsky, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1756, i. p. 251; 1778, i. p. 350.
Costis, Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Excerpta, Mattioli, 1760, i. p. 423.
Gravina de Bernardus Pulvini, ed. of Saint John's Hospital, 1771, pp. 319, 541 (note on Geber and the alchemists).
Wieg, Historical-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchimie, 1777, pp. 192, 206, 368.
Ramer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 72 (calls himself a native of Seville and alludes to the obscurity of his writings).
R. Watson, Chemical Essays, 1784, i. p. 17.
Weigel, Einleitung zur allgemeinen Schriftkunde, 1788, i. p. 120.
No. 1296a.
Denis, Annales Typographici, ... Supplementum, 1789, Paris ii. p. 229.
Kertum, ... veronificat de Alchimia, 1789, pp. 80, 113, 121, 166, 283-352.
Ahb Ileda, Annales Maior'si, ed. Reiske & Adair, Copenhagen, 1790, ii. p. 75.
Metzger, Sitlaz de pragmatis Literari-geschicht der Medicine, 1790, p. 11.
Wieg, Geschichte der Wissenschaften und der Entwicklungen in der Chemie in der ältesten selbst allzeit, 1791, pp. 89, 133, 207 (based on Bergman).
No. 59 (from Mainz and Pinelli); p. 132, No. 544: 1798, vi. p. 115; No. 769.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 15, 88.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medicai, 1799, i. p. 369.
Akin, General Biography, 1802, iv. p. 262.
Pouca, Recherches sur les chemies des Litteratur, 1806-08, iv. p. 11-12.
Anders, Die Quellen der Alchimie, 1813, i. p. 214.
Eckel & Graber, Allgemeine Encyklopaedia, 1819, ii. p. 417 (article by Hammer).
Schmied, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1832, pp. 86, 93.
Hadjl Kallal, Lexicon Bibliographicum et encyclopaediacd, ed. Filiguel, 1835-1838, i. vii. viii.
Bacarr, L'histoire de la Philosophie chimique, 1837, i. p. 13; 1845, i. p. 14; Rammelberg's translation, 1839, p. 12.
Wiesenberg, Geschichte der Alchemischen Aerzte und Naturforscher, 1840, i. ii. Nov. 55.
Hoek, Histoire de la Chimie, 1841, i. p. 397, 398.
W. H. Black, A descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequested unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, 1845, passim.
Hammer-Fugtsall, Literaturgeschichte der Alchimie, 1849, ii. p. 185; iii. p. 927.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 92.
Phillips & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, pp. 80, 309, 590, 901, 902.
Ignier, L'Alchimie et ses Alchimists, 1856, passim.
Nouvelles Biographies Générales, 1857, xix. col. 789.
Brunet, Manuel du Laboureur, 1857, ii. col. 1316 (coupled from Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).
Grasse, Traité de Livera Paris, 1866, iii. p. 40 (coupled from Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).
Ferguson, "Geber" in The Laboratory, 1867, p. 7.
Laughan, Bibliotheca Exotographica, Sciences Secrets, 1870, Nov. 644-668.
Klub-al-Farisi, ed. Flugel, 1871-72.

8vo. Pp. 32.

Signed: Christian Gerardo Mundl Oppenheim Viita, and dated Dresden, den 25 Sept., 1733. It may be observed that the initials C. G. M. are the same in the title page and in the signature phrase. For the letter to which this is a reply see NEDAGANDER.

GEDICHT (Ein).

See TRISSOMINUS (SALOMON), Auream Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 203.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 314.
See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 357.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 357.

GEDICHT der achten Rosenkreuzter.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 214.

GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zur Verfertigung des gebenedeyeten Steins der Weisen, nach dem System des edlen Sendivogii. 1770.


There is nothing about Chemistry or Alchemy in this book. It discusses magic among the ancients, witchcraft among the moderns, sympathy and antipathy, magnetic cores, amulets, the divine rod, and subjects of that sort.

GRHEIMES und Verborgenes Chymisches Laboratorium.

See W. (6.), 1739.
GEHEIMNIS—GEHEIMNISSE

GEHEIMNIS aller Geheimnisse.

See die Medizinisch-Chymische und Alchemische Orakel, 1755, p. 41.

According to the Misere this is the worst and most imperfect version of the tract, and it differs widely from that contained in Scheber's Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die ältere Naturwissenschaft, vol. ii. Alph. 9, with the title: Schlüssel der wahren Weisheit, etc.

See also the Heilbevollkommene Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldes und Rosenkreuzen, 1733, p. 99.


5º. Pp. I-87p.88. The device consists of two serpents twisted round a lily, with the sun and moon above, and the words: In Seine Zesen von Fürstenu.

Contains (pp. 9-22) Philosophisches Rätsel in deutsche Reime gebracht durch Phillip Zesen von Fürstenu.

[Another Copy.]

See Chymisches Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 17.


5º. Pp. 70. [a blank p. wanting.]

Ficulà says the author takes the philosophers literally, so that these works are sophistical. Ficulà ought to know. Ficulà, Fröhler-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 65.

GEHEIMNIS der Natur des Großen und Kleinen Bauers. 1731.

See Grasshoff (Johann).

GEHEIMNIS vom Salze.

See Elias Artista.

GEHEIMNIS vom Stein der Weisen.

See Gehöl, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 266.

See Gehöl, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 302.

This is a different translation from Morgenstern's. See Geheimniss des Philosophischen Steins.

See Secreta lapidea philosophici.

GEHEIMNIS der Verwehung und Verbrennung aller Dinge.

See Geheimniss der Verwehung und Verbrennung aller Dinge.

GEHEIMNISSE von der Alchymie.

See ii, (c. 0.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757.
GEHEIMNISSE aus der Geisterwelt, Magie und Alchymie beleuchtet und in ihrer natürlichen Gestalt dargestellt nebst Bemerkungen über physische und politische Gegenstände zur Widerlegung ungegründeter Meinungen und Vorurtheile herausgegeben von einem Kosmopoliten. Frankfurt am Main, in der Andreäischen Buchhandlung, 1795.

8. Pp. vi. 35a. The title is quite misleading. It is a collection of short articles on different topics arranged alphabetically. There is one on "Goldmachern," and one on "Rosensprecher."


The philosophers and adepts whose secrets are therein contained are the following:

Lapis Philosophorum est MATER quadam alia
arum filiarum, quasiam una, sollicito sexgenis, et
Amma em in tenetuent decent, eunops ad deessan
natum collœct, ostriet Filium, Rore Cali & Pin-
guadiana Terræ disfrinimur, p. 1.

Antonius a Terra F.R.C. Processus secretissimus
de Regni Astraeae Virtute & in Sublunaris Corpore
potentia, p. 47.

Ignatius a Lilienheim F.R.C. Processus de
Rexmas Avgentias singularias, p. 58.

Processus Anonymi capsam de Materia chao-
tica, p. 62.

Martinus de Dalle, eines Magiers, aus der
Stadt Vittii gebürtig, und wahrem Adepti ven-
erabilis, F.R.C. Processus singularis de Materia
Chaosici, p. 67.

GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718.

Roth-Schütz, who has entered this book under
"Geheimnisse," seems to think that it was an
attempt on the part of Liebesit and Felinger to
pull it off on the public as a new book. It may
have been so; but seeing that the book contains
the date 1696, they surely could hardly hope to
deceive the public by such an ostrich-like trick as
putting 1718 on the title-page.

GEHEIMNUSSE des Philosophischen Steins.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, l. p. 337; 1750, l. p. 499.

See GEHEIMNIS vom Stein der Weisen.

GEHEIMNISSE i.e. Das Geheimnus der Verweisen und Verbrennung aller
Dinge, nach seinen Wundern in der Reich der Natur und Gnade, Macro et
Microcosmê, als die Schlüssel: Dadurch der Wege zur Verbesserung
eröffnet, das Verborgene der Creaturen entdeckt, und die Verklärung des
sterblichen Leibes gründlich erkündt wird.

Joh. 12. Es sey dann, dass das Weitzen-Korn in die Erden falle, und
ersterbe, so bleibt allein, wo es aber erstarbt, so bringt viel Früchte.

1 Petr. 3. Die Erde und die Wercke die drinnen sind werden verbrennen.

Zweyte und mit vielen curiösen Observationibus vermehrte Auflage.

Frankfurt am Mayn, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1733.

8. Pp. 199 [1 blank].

According to Ficidus the person of the name of
Cron claimed to be the author, but did not know
really anything about it. It was more probable
that the tract was written by von Loe, who was
"His Excellency the Resident" of the King of
Prussia at Frankfurt. In any case the author was
a person of great wisdom, and Ficidus recommends
it in the highest degree, of whatever value that may
be. In the Edition Frankfurt, 1773, 8.,

is quoted, and the book is called "theosophical,
mythical,—like most of the books on the subject of
our time.

The tail piece is a coffin!
GEHEMA (JAN ABRAHAM d).


The 'Feld-Apothecke' is interesting.


... By Moller he is called Gehema. He was a Polish knight and doctor of medicines, and his father was a Starost and a chamberlain of the King of Poland. His father dying when he was 24 years of age, his education was neglected and he was only trained to the use of arms and went with his regiment to Holland. During his stay at Utrecht and Leyden he acquired a taste for learning, studied the philosophy of Descartes, and having resigned his position as captain of cavalry, devoted himself to Medicine at the University of Leyden, under Bontekoe. After graduating he served as physician with the Danish troops, and spent some time in Holstein. Subsequently he became physician to the Duke of Mecklenburg, the elector of Brandenburg, who appointed him Fiscalis heraldicus to the Academy of Sciences, and the King of Poland, who made him a councillor. He was an ardent disciple of his two teachers above mentioned and defended them on all occasions. He was the author of a considerable number of books and dissertations on medical subjects, and he was opposed to some of the medical practices of his time. The year of his birth and of his death does not seem to be known, but he was still living in 1703.

Mangen, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicores*, 1731, i. p. 449. (Contains a notice of his work on 'Plica polonica'.)
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gedankheit*, 1731, p. 749 (one of several writers on military medicine).
Jäcker, *Allgemeines Gedachten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 901. (This article is based on Moller.)
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 378. (These contain lists of his works and notices of his life and views.)
*Societas Medicinae*.
*Heuser, Geschichte der Medicin*, 1831, ii. pp. 376, 525.
*Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1855, ii. p. 315 (article by H. Hauser).
GEHLER (JOHANN SAMUEL TRAUGOTT).

See FOURCROY (ANTOINE FRANCOIS DE), Chemische Philosophie, 1756.

Gehler was born at Görlitz, 1 Nov., 1751. He studied law, and took his doctorate, gave mathematical lectures at Leipzig University from 1776, and was afterwards councillor and assessor of the Superior Court at Halle, where he died, 10 Oct., 1796.

During his leisure he devoted himself to natural history, physics and chemistry, and translated into German a considerable number of the very best works of the writers on these subjects. He published a Physikalischer Wörterbuch, Leipzig, 1787-95, 4 vols., 6th, to which two supplementary volumes were added.


GEISSLER (FRIEDRICH).


Erkenne es zuvor, und straffe es dann; Lafs die Leute zuvor ausreden, &c.


8°. Pp. 64.

About Geissler I have found no more than what he states on the above title-page, that he was of Freyberg in Silesia, and was a physician and chemist. Besides the above he wrote: Excelsior nostri viridis Panacea Lennii cabalistice derivata, ex illo Sapientiam Antiquorum origine, visibilis interiora terra, rectificando, invenit occultum latum verum universa medicina, cum figuri, Norimberg., 1678, 12vo.

Lebens- und Todessämme, Jena, 1682.

Borreich, Conspexit Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 41, No. 346.


Flade, Physico-Chron. 1712, p. 97 (quotes not his virtues of virgil upon him: — "a note of a scribbler who has written such absurdities and whose name is more foolish. He has not the smallest notion of the Hermetic philosophy, and his Aurum potabile is as different from the true, as arsenic from sugar candy," etc., etc.).

In the title of the present work, the word AReZene is a play on Athene, and Ares is the red earth from which the genuine Aluminium Sulph is obtained. Borreich thinks that this red earth is the residue after the distillation of green vitriol, known as colerado. This is not unlikely. He evidently was engaged with the substance, since in the title of the Panacea Lennii he quotes the assigna or 2273 Ptolemy got from the initials of the words after " visitabatur."

from the true, as arsenic from sugar candy," etc., etc.

Bürger zur Geschicht der höheren Chemie, 1785, pp. 610, 614.

Gemm, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, p. 26 (quotes a 16th edition also of the above).

Ladegrave, Bibliotheca Owaer, 1795, No. 1106.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1896, ii. pp. 272; 378; 379; 382.

See NERI (ANTONIO), Glasfärber-Kunst, 1658.

GEISTLICHER. Discours und Betrachtung.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781.

GELBEN (Vom) und Rotten Mann, ein Philosophisches Werk und Gespräch.

See MELCHIOR Episcopus Bruxiensis.

GEMMA (CORNELIUS).

De Nature Divinis Characterismi; seu raris & admirandis spectaculis, causis, indicibus, proprietatibus rerum in partibus singulis vniuersi, Libri II. Auctore D. Corn. Gemma, Louaniensis, Regio Medicine professoris. Peculiarem
GEMMA (CORNELIUS). Continued.

partis vitiusque materiem vel argumentum sequens pagina planius explicabit. Antverpiae, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, Architypographi Regij. M.D.LXXV.


Tonius Secundus, pp. 264 [3, 1 blank]. Numerous woodcuts in the text.

Cornellius, the son of Reinerus, called Gemma and Frisius, a distinguished physician, was born at Louvain in 1534 (Adami), 28 Feb., 1535 (Biogr. Med.). He was well trained in the Humanities by his father, and in the University he studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, is which he took his license, being skilled both in the theory and practice. He also acquired reputation as a historian and poet. In 1559, by the Duke of Albe, he was appointed in succession to Nicholas Biesius to the chair of medicine and taught with much renown. In 1670 he took the degree of doctor.

His two principal books are the above, and that entitled Ars Geopolymagnes, printed by Partian at Antwerp, 1579, 3vo., 4°, and mid to be very rare, Reinmann gives an account of it, and says that it is a treatise on the method of study and learning after the manner of Raymond Lully's Ars Brevis (p. 1.), if not based upon it.

The present work is a disquisition on portraits and prodigies in nature of every description, with their supposed connection with human affairs. Monsters, of which he gives curious pictures, which occur in other books on the same subject, were viewed as special works of the Creator intended to foretell or indicate coming events.

His views have not been much respected by subsequent historians and biographers, but allowance must be made for the change of ideas and for the different ways of observing and interpreting phenomena which a lapse of three hundred years entails and the expositions of Cornellius must be regarded as illustrating the beliefs of his time.

There is want of agreement among his biographers as to the cause and date of his death. Some say that it was due to stone, others to the plague, which seems more probable.

It took place on the 22 Oct., 1576 (Eloy), 1577 (Biogr. Med.), 1578 (Castellanus), 1579 (Adami). Teissier says in his fortieth year, others imply in his forty-second year, Adami says in his forty-fifth year.

He was buried at Louvain, and left two sons: Raphael, who became a canon of St. Peter's, and Philip, who continued the tradition of the family and became a physician.

GEMMA Gemmarum Alchimistarum.

See MEISER (LORETZ).

GENERATIONE (De) Metallorum Tractatus.

See MUSARIUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.
GENTTERSBERGER (SAML).


See Neander (Théophilus), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 493.

This title agrees practically with that of the original edition of 1617, as given by Murr, to the words: "sieben Metallen"; then in the earlier edition it runs thus: "...die ungeteilte Lehre Christi. Religion aus dem Leib der Natur abgebildet". And Murr adds venomously: "Wer verkennt hier den Rosenkranzchristen?"

Roth-Scholtz quotes the edition of Darmstadt, 1621, 8°, as well as this reprint of Neander's.

Flemood says the 1617 edition was published by Tho. de, but he professes not to know the author. Whether Tho. de got the set, from some one else, or wrote it himself, Flemood does not discuss, but his judgment is that it is "complect. rigmarole."


GEORGI (JANHN GOTTILF).

Umständliche Nachricht von den berühmten Bestreitwachsen Nerventinkturen, oder sogenannten Lamotischen Tropfen.

See allgemein nützlichen chemisch-physikalischen Mancherei, 1782, ii. p. 342.

The author of this report was born at Colberg in Pomerania in 1728 (Meesel, or at Wachholzhausen in Pomerania, 31 Dec., 1739. He was an apothecary at Lustfeld, went to St. Petersburg in 1770, travelled about in Russia at the request of the Academy of Sciences, was made Adjunct of the Academy in 1776, and in 1783 member. In 1790 he was made Russian Imperial "Kollegienrat." He died at St. Petersburg, but the date of his death is given variously: 13 Nov., 14 Nov., 1802; and 27 Oct., 1803, old stylin.


Alexis, Count of Rinions-Bestuber, was born at Moscow in 1603. He had been raised to the highest dignities of the empire, when he was deposed of them all and exiled in 1588. Recalled 14 July, 1592, he had his property restored, and was reinstated in the senate. With much energy he carried himself both in fortune and misfortune.


GEORGIOUS, Preceptor.

See Dialogus.

GERCKEN (JOHANN).

Kurtzer Bericht von Ursprung, Kraft und Bereitung der Rotten Corallen und ünrieblin der wahrhaftin Tinctur, wie selbe müsse beschaffen seyn,
GERCKEN (Johann). Continued.

nebst dero Kennzeichen, dabeu auch zugleich angeführt wird, wie alle
bisher in denen Apotheke befindlich gewesene Corallinen-Tincturen keine
wahrhaffte und nicht aus deren inneren Wesen bestandene Tincturen, sondern
nur scheinbare und veränderte Farben der aufgegossenen Spirituus seyn.
Leib-Medico, jetzo Physico beyder Städte Brandenburg. Zum Druck
gegeben 1714. 8°. Pp. 70.

Roth-Scholz quotes an apparent continuation of
the preceding: Curieuse und natürliche Observationes oder Ausserungen über die Corallinen-
Tinctur, Brandenburg, 1715. 8°. In Kerne
Hoppach ... be appears as the author of a work:
Ultimum Apollini Testamentum, without place or
date, and the judgment upon it is severely un-
favorable.

Kerne Hoppach ... oder Tractatus Physicus der Schule-Kunst, 1704. P. 126.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1797, p. 89.

GERHARD (Carl Abraham).
D. Carl Abraham Gerhard, Königl. Preuf. Ober-Berg- und Ober-Rechnungs-
und Ober-Bau-Raths, der Königl. Acad. der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, und der
Kaiserlichen Acad. der Naturforscher Mitgliedes, Beiträge zur Chymie und


Gerhard was born at Lerehbronn, near Lignitz, in Silesia, 26 (4) Feb., 1758, was a doctor of
Medicine, and rose to be privy counsellor for
finance, war, and crown lands in Prussia; com-
missionary for the administration of mines and smelting
works, in 1779 counsellor for mining. He was
elected a member of several learned and scientific
societies. He died at Berlin, 9 March, 1821. His
Meman, Das gehehrte Teutschland oder Lexicon
der jetz lebend Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796,
l. p. 536; 1803, l. p. 456.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, 11. pp. 474,
512, 80, 124.
Reuss, Reperatorium Commentationum (Chemia),

GERHARD (Johann).

Commentatio perbrevis & perspicua in Apertorium Raimundi Lullii, verorum
Philosophorum facilis Principis. De Lapide Philosophorum. Cum adjecâ
Interpretatione Testamenti Novissimi, Arnoldo de Villa Nova, attribut.
De codem Lapide Autore Johanne Gerardo D. & Medicinæ Practicae
Professore publico & ordinario in Academiâ Tübingensi.

Rom. i. Invisibilita Dei, à Creaturâ Mundi, per ea quæ facta sunt,
intellecta, conspiciuntur.

Tubinge Typis Philiberti Brunni, Anno M.DC.XLI.

Johannis Gerhardi D. Exercitaciones perbreves in Gebri Arabis Summi
Philosophi Chemici Libros Duos Summæ Perfectionis: Cum Annexi Analytici
Partis Practicae Raimundi Lullii in Testamento. Tubinge, Typis Johan-
Alexandri CellI & Impensis Philiberti BrunniL
GERHARD (Johann). Continued.
Analysis Partis Practice Raymundi Lullii in Testamento.
See MAGNET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 778.

Exercitationes perbreves in Gebri Arabis... libris duos Summæ perfectionis.

See MAGNET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 598.


GERHARD (JOHANN CUNHEAD).


[Another Copy.]

Wants the 2 blank leaves.

The confusion which exists regarding the person or persons called Gerhard is found even in Borel, who was their contemporary. Under Johannes Gerhard he puts Extractum Chymicarum questionum, and under J. Conrad Gerhard Questiones, without anything more. This is different from what appears on the above title. Mercklin has two distinct entries: under J. Conrad Gerhard he puts 'Extractum... questionum' and 'Tractatus... de Chymistria,' Rusti, 1632; under J. Gerhard: 'Decas questionum... 1643;' 'Panacea Hermetic,' 1640; 'Commentarior... in Aperturum R. Lullii,' 1641; 'Exercitationes in Gebri... Libros,' 1635.

Roth-Scholz makes the same allusion, with the omission altogether of the 'Tractatus de Chymistria.' Ranmer mentions J. Gerhardus only, calls him medical professor at Tübingen, and credits him with the same four writings: 'Decas,' 'Panacea,' 'Commentario' and 'Exercitatio,' but not the 'Extractum.' Guelin quotes J. Conrad Gerhard only, calls him professor at Tübingen, and assigns him all the preceding works, both the 'Extractum' and the others.

Panis adds to our knowledge by calling J. Conrad Gerhard a doctor of philosophy, physician to the Count of Hohenlohe, and 'Physicus' at Schillingen. He tempers the names distinctly from one another, putting the 'Extractum' and 'Tr. de Chymistria,' under J. Conrad Gerhard, and the other four under Johannes Gerhard, thus simply following Mercklin.

On the other hand, Schmieder, copying from Guelin, knows of J. Conrad Gerhard only, calls him professor of medicine at Tübingen, and considers him the author of the 'Extractum, and of the Decas and Exercitationes in Gebri Summenae as well.'

Kopp, however, calls J. Gerhard the Tübingen Professor and the author of the 'Exercitationes in Gebri.' He was four times Rector.
GERHARD—GESNER

Continued.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, pp. 193, 242, 256.
Mericlin, Lindeastrum renovatum, 1666, pp. 537, 534.
Koth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 89.
Jacobi Lupoldis Prodrumus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 38.
Matthias, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicarum, 1764, p. 490.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1798, p. 96.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 518.
Perrot, Repertorium, 1806, pp. 113, 133.
Schmider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 333.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. p. 330.

GERMAIN (CLAUDE).

Icon Philosophiae Occultae, sive vera methodus componendi magnum antiquorum philosophorum lapidem. Autore Magistro Claudio Germain Parisino, Doctore Medico Universitatis Parisiensis.
Nihil est tam absconditum, quod non aliquando manifestum sit.
Parisii, Apud Edmondum Couterot, vul Jacobii, ad insigne boni Pastoris.
M.D.C.LXXII. Cum Priviligio Regis.

Icon Philosophiae Occultae, sive vera methodus componendi magnum antiquorum philosophorum lapidem. Aut Magistro Claudio Germain Parisino, Doctore Medico Universitatis Parisiensis.
Nihil est tam absconditum, quod non aliquando manifestum sit.
Rotterdami, Typis vidue Arnoldi Leers, M.D.C.LXXVIII.

Abbildung der geheimen Philosophie.

See Schröder (F. H. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, i. p. 280.

Icon Philosophiae occulta.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 845.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 104.
Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 47, No. 1139.
Koth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 90.
Leempt Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. pp. 73, 98, 172.
Schmider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 431.
Ladrzęga, Bibliotheca Ossianica, Scienza Scienze, 1870, No. 1466.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. pp. 344, 353.

GERVASIUS (JULIUS), Schwartzburgicus.

See Abraham Eleazar, 1760.

GESCHICHTE der menschlichen Narrheit.

See ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

GESCHICKTE (Der) Chymicus welcher nicht nur unterschiedener berühmter Medicorum vortreffliche Prozesse und Medicamentum gründlich und aufsichtig entdeckte, sondern auch zeigte, in was für Krankheiten und auf was für Art dieselben zu gebrauchen. Jena, Verlegts Johann Rudolph Cröker, Buchhändler.
8°. Pp. [8] 76o. The date has been cut off.

GESNER (CONRAD).

De Secretis Remedii Liber aut potius Thesaurus, Evonymo Gesnero philaturo authore. Hic liber non solum medicis & pharmacopoeis, apprime necessarius: sed omnibus rerum naturalium, alchemiae atq; oeconomiae studiosis, in
GESNER (CONRAD). Continued.

varijis tum stillatitijs liquoribus, tum vinis medicatis apparandis, ac singulorì
cognoscendis viribus, villis atque lucundus fuerit. Accedit iam recens Jacobi
Bessonii Galli de absoluta ratione olea & aquas & medicamentis simplicibus
extrahendi Liber doctissimus, nunquam ante hac in lucem aditus.

In utroque icones ad rerum declarationem passim adjiciuntur (sic).


Colophon, after the index: Tiguri per Andreaem Gestarem F. Anno Domini
M.D.LIII. Besson's tract is wanting in this copy.
The title of this edition as given by Brunet (Manuel, ii. 1595) is quite different from
the above.

Tresor des Remedes Secretz, par Evonyme Philatise. Liure Physic, Medical,
Alchymic, & Dispensatif de toutes substantialies liqueurs, & appareil de vins
de diverses saevers, necessaire à toutes gens, principalesment à Medicines,
Chirurgiennes, & Apothicaires. A Lyon, Chez Antoine Vincent. M.D.LIX.
Avec Privilege de la maistre Royalle.

8°. Pp. 67, 1 blank 440. Index 60. Last leaf (133) blank? wanting. 64 woodcuts
of plants and apparatus. Some of the woodcuts have been roughly coloured
yellow and blue by hand.

This translation was made by Barthélemy Anseau, and the dedication is to Maistre
Simon Gay, Surgeon. It first appeared at Lyons in 1555. For a notice of Anseau see
under his name.

A new book of destillation of waters, called the Treasure of Evonymus,
containing the wonderfull hid secrets of nature, touching the most apt formes
to prepare & destill Medicines, for the conservation of helth: as Quintessence.
Aurum Potabile, Hyppocras, Aromaticall wynes, Balmes, Oyles, Perfumes,
garnishing waters, & other manifold excellent confections. Whereunto are
joinned the forms of sondry apt Furnaces, and vessels required in this art.
Translated (with great dilligence, & labour) out of Latin, by Peter Morwvng,
felowe of Magdalin Colledge, in Oxforde. Whereunto is added a profitable
table or Index for the better finding of al such waters as serue aswel for
medicines, as also for the principal matters or other, conteyned in the booke.
Imprinted at London by John Day, dwelling ouer Aldersgate, beneathe Saymt
Martines. Cum privilegio Regiae Maiestatis.

8°. Title leaf; A, B; 6 to Y, AA to YY, AA to K.K, all in fours; or pp. 180
[16]. On K.K is verse is the Colophon: Imprinted at London by John Day, dweloving
ouer Aldersgate beneathe S. Martines. The first of June. 1565. Cum privilegio Regiae
Maiestatis. On K.K is verse is the Statistius' Arms. The same design appears on B 4
verse, after the Table. Black letter. 53 woodcuts of plants and apparatus in the text.

In addition to the woodcuts of plants, etc., the capitals are occasionally embellished
with drawings, some of which are rather humorous.

A peculiarity in this book is that the lines in each page are numbered by teas on the
margin. This is made use of in the Index for facilitating reference.

There is a considerable number of misprints in the pagination, but the book is
perfect.

Köstlicher Arzneyschatz des wolferaren vnnd wettberümpeten Evonymi
Philatist: Darinnen behalten sind viel heimlicher bewärter Arzneystucken
furnemlich aber die art vnnd eigenschafft der gebnannten Wasseren vnnd Oelen:
Sampt grundlicher Beschreibung, wie man die selbigen nit nun artig
zubereiten, sondern auch mutlich vnnd heilsamlich gebrauchen sölle: Deß-
gleychen von bereitung allerhand Weinen, vnnd wie den abgestandnen durch
GESNER

GESNER (CONRAD). Continued.


The first part was translated by Johann Rudolph Landenberger. The second part has not appeared, which seems to indicate the author, the editor, and the translator.

Conrad Gesner was born at Zürich in 1516, in the very poorest circumstances, studied at Stras- bourg, Bourges, and Paris, and on his return to his native town had to take a poor situation in a school. He next went to Basle, studied medicine, spent three years in Lausanne as professor of Greek, studied medicine further at Montpellier, took the degree of M.D. in Basel, and was appointed to the professorship of Ethics and Physics in Zürich, an office which he held for twenty-four years, at the same time practicing medicine with success. He died at Zürich, 13 Dec., 1565, of the plague, in his 49th year.

He was a man of the greatest ability and of extraordinary diligence as is obvious from the many and abundant work of the work which he left behind and which procured him the title of the German Fliny. He wrote books on all branches of Natural History especially on animals, collections on surgery, mineralogy, botany, on philology, learning, obers, etc. and the present work De Remediis Secretis, and he was the first to compile a universal catalogue of books which was published in 1544 and went through several editions. There is no more notable man in the history of learning and of science in the sixteenth century than Gesner.

The first edition of this famous book appeared anonymously, or pseudonymously, or rather errone-

ously, at Zürich in 1552. It is unknown to most of the bibliographers, who usually quote that of 1554 as the first. The first edition does not contain Besov's tract. Subsequent editions are: Lugd., 1554; Lugd. Vincet., 1555; Arnollet, 1555; Vincet. 1556; Lugd. 1558; Franckof. 1558; Lugd. 1560; a.i. et a., with Froschover's device. Brunet mentions an edition, Zürich, 1558. The German translation appeared at Zürich in 1555, 1556, 1556, 1568, 1573, 1576.

The French translation, by Berthelot Ameau, was published at Lyons by Baltasar Arnollet, 1555, small 4°; 1557, 8°, and as above in 1559, an edition not mentioned in the Catalogues.

The Italian translation was published at Venice, 1550, 8°.

The English translation by Peter Worley was first printed by John Day at London, 1559, in 4°. The edition of 1573 is printed page for page but not line for line, with that of 1559. An edition of 1564 is quoted by Goullin (Gusdedia, l. p. 344); but I have not seen it, and it is probably an error.

In Dibdin's Antiq. Jhr., p. 71, No. 1945: p. 104, No. 1944; p. 159, No. 2002, editions dated respectively 1559, 1556, 1575, are described. I have not seen an edition of 1575, and it is mentioned only on the strength of Harleian's notes.

The book is interesting as a record of the Chemistry known by Gesner, the greatest naturalist, polymath and bibliographer of his time. It deals with distillation and is the forerunner of the books of Glasse and French, as it is the successor of those of Brunovici and Ubstaut. It gives an account of plants to be distilled (with drawings of them), of furnaces and other apparatus, and the methods of getting the virtues out of plants, animals, and minerals, and their uses in effecting cures. It evinces considerable knowledge of practical pharmaceutical chemistry as then prac-

ticed, especially at the author admits his want of skill in the art. It contains some singular remedies, and some curious ideas.

In 1576, after Gesner's death, a second part was printed at Zürich by Froschover, in 8°. It was edited by Caspar Wolff or Wolfius, and no mystery is made it if Gesner being the author. It was reprinted at Frankfort, 1586. The German transla-
tion by Weisheiler was first published at St. Gallen, 1575, 4°. The above edition of 1604 is a reprint.
GESNER (CONRAD). Continued.

It was translated into English by George Baker, and, under the title The Newe Jowell of Health, was printed at London by Henry Denham, in 1596, 4to. It was reprinted in 1599 by Peter Short, in 4to, with the title: The Practise of the New and old Medicine.

In Gesner’s sketch of himself (Bibliotheca, ed. Simler & Frischus, Tübingen, 1839, p. 118, col. b, l. 40 et seq.), he refers to the present work which he admits publishing anonymously because he was not quite satisfied with it; 1598 is given as the date of the first (and of the second edition as well. This is apparently a double error, either a misprint, or a bit of forgetfulness on Gesner’s part. About some of the editions he appears rather vague, but he has said correctly that Bessen’s tract was appended to the second edition, and not to the first. The present is the second edition.

The present edition, 1554, which is not mentioned by Brunet, seems to have been the first of Jacques Bessen’s tract. Brunet quotes an edition of 1559 (of which there is a copy in the British Museum [R. 414 a]), which was translated into French by the author, and a parallel edition in Latin and French was published at Paris, by Gallot du Préc. 1574, 4to, according to Brunet. It was culled up by the addition of a second book. The French version afterwards appeared by itself: Art et Moyen Parfait de faire des Élixirs et Ésaues, etc., 37 Medicaments simples & Oligonébres (sic), Paris, Gallot du Préc. 1573, small 8vo, A.D. in eighties, or fl. 31 (misnumbered for 30). There is said to have been another edition at Paris in 1580, 8vo.

GESPRÄCHE des Budoxi und Pyrophill, über den Uralten Ritter Krieg.

*See HERMETISCHE (The Triumph, 1707, p. 57.*

*See HERMETISCHE (The Triumph, 1765, p. 57.*

GESPRÄCH vom Gelben und Roten Mann.

*See MELCHIOR, Cardinal et Episcopus Brixensis.*

GESPRÄCH von der Kunst Alchimisteroy.

*See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), Alchimy-Spiegel, 1613, p. 86.*

GESPRÄCH vom Lapide Philosophorum.

*See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 44.*

*Also called Gespräch von Stein der Weisen.*

GESPRÄCH zwischen dem Merkur, einem Alchmisten und der Natur.

*See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).*

GESPRÄCH zwischen Vater und Sohn.

*See ERŁÄUTERT und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachers...* abgehandelt in einem angestellten Gespräche zwischen Vater und Sohn, 1769.

GESPRÄCH zwischen dem weisen Saturn und einem Chemisten von der Materie und Vorarbeit des Steins.

*See HERMETISCHE A. R. C., 1779, iii. p. 209.*

*An extract only.*

*See V. (J. R.), Guldene Rose.*

GESPRÄCH.

*See also COLLOQUIUM, DIALOGUS, ZUEIGNUNGS-GESPRÄCHE.*

GESPRÄCHE (Ein) zwischen dem König Mascos, seiner Schwester Agos und einem Hermetischen Lehr-Jünger von dem Stein der Weisen zu ferner Erklärung des Chaos und der Arbeit.

*See FICTULD (HERMANN), Chymische Schriften, 1734, p. 199.*

GESPRÉCH (Ein).

*See TRÌSSMÔONUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1398, Tractatus iii. p. 200.*

*See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 351.*

*See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 351.*

*See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 312.*
GETREUE (Der) Eckhart.

See Etimar (Johann Christoph von).

GIGAS (Caspar), Respondens.

Dissertatio Chimica de Antimonio.

See Rolpinck (Werner), 1660.

GILBERTUS, Patriarch zu Constantinopel.

Tractat von Stein der Weissen.

See Heliwig (Christoph von), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 147.

GINCECEVM Chimicum seb Congeries Plutium Authorum qui in Artm Hermeticam de Lapide Philosophico scripserunt, quorum Tractatus nec in Theatro, aut allo Volumine usque adhaes simul impressi fuerunt. Superdictorum tunc librorum tunc Authorum catalogus sequitur pagina continetur.

In Gratiam Studiosorum Animonialum qui huius Artis notitiam sectantur.

Volumen Primum. Lugduni, M.DC.LXXIX. Apud Io: de Treuis.

8°. Pp. 837 [1 blank].

This appears to be all that was published. It is mentioned but not described by Langlet de Freemoy (Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1792, iii, p. 43), from which it may be inferred that he had not seen a copy at that time, otherwise he would have undoubtedly enumerated the contents.


Geber, Liber investigationis, p. 265.

Georgius Horn, Medulla Alchimiae in aphorismos contracta ex Getro desumpta, p. 129.


Alter Linguam visa nominatus, Raimundi doctrinam, & mistaria occulta artis pandens, p. 335.

Breviss Libellus Miner Mappingorum ductus, p. 340.

Libellus alter, sive restrictus theoricae, Radix ab Vindiam vocatus cum eiusdem authoris brevi dialogo, p. 368.

Oliverijus de Oliverij, Tractatus duo, Vnae de lapide philosophico confoendo, Altae de suo potabili, p. 412.

Pantheologia, Bifolium metallicum, sive medicina duplex pro metallis & hominibus, p. 453.

Joannes Bolye, Tractatus singularis chimicus, p. 495.

Bernardus Trevirensis, Tractatus de lapide philosophorum, p. 503.

Quibus Appendicis loco accedent:


2. Ex Epistolae Eduardi Kalkeri, p. 570.


4. Libri de principijs naturalibus & principijs Artis, p. 577.


Alexander Retz, Epistola ad Philosolphici lapidis compositionem dedicata, p. 591.

Cossanae Philosophici lapides secretae metaphysicae descriptae, p. 595.

Marinus Allegoria profundissimam Lapidis arcaeum perfecto continens, p. 595.

Recensib, Veridissimus, Rhodanos, & Kalid Rex Persarum: Fragmentum de Materia Phisici Lapidis, p. 577.

Lex Omnibusasque natura refugiares: vera de lapide Philosophico Theoria, Pars prima, p. 579.

GIRARD DE TOURNU (Jacques).

See Bacon (Roger), 1629.

GIROLAMI (Flavio).

Nuova Miner a d’oro di Flavio Girolami. Nella quale con via, & efficacissime ragioni de’ Scrittori famosissimi si dimostra, L’Arte Chimica esser verissima, & con la Piera Filosofica potersi far l’Oro. Con le risposte a quelli che hanno scritto contra tal’ Arte, & alle obbietzioni, che si possono far’ all’Autore; il quale a pieno manifesta la grandissima potenza, e gli maravigliossissimi effetti del vero Lapis Philosophorum, e la natura, lodi & eccellenze de gli Alchimisti. Opera veramente piena di vaga, e bella doctrina: a i Lettori
GIROLAMI (FLAVIO). Continued.

diletteuole, & vitie: & a gli professori dell' Arte necessaria, & opportuna.
Con Privilegi.

Virtus Securitatem Parit.

In Venetia, M.D.LXXXX. Appresso Barezzo Barezzi.


Bordi, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1754, p. 104.

Gusella, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 98

Borrichius, Conspectus SCRIPTORUM CHIMICorum, 1767, p. 45. No. lxxxv.

Hoster, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 131.


GISE (GERARD).


The second tract is a German abstract of the preceding.


This contains only the first tract, not the German abstract.

GLASER (CHRISTOPHE).

GLASER (CHRISTOPH). Continued.


[Another Copy.]

Wants 3 plates of apparatus. Inserted is a view of the hot baths at Badkenstein.


[Another Copy.]

Wants the plates.

Christopher Glaser was born at Basel, came to Paris, was demonstrator to Valton, Professor of Chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, and was Apothecary to the King and Duke of Orleans. For a short time he was the teacher of Lemery, who afterwards succeeded him, and Lemery's reputed dissatisfaction has been the cause of the passing and aggravation of an unfavourable judgment upon Glaser. As it is one-sided it requires considerable justification before it can be accepted. He was involved in the poisoning case of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, and was sent to the Bastille, but as there was nothing against him he was liberated. There seems little doubt that the
GLASER (CHRISTOPHE). Continued.

Marichalness and Saint-Crex obtained their poisons from Glaser, but possibly he had no knowledge of what was done with them. His name, however, appears in the literature relative to the ease, whether it be legal or romantic, historical or epistolary. He died between 1670-1673, but his age is unknown.

This work was successful. It passed through several editions, and was translated into English and German.

It first appeared at Paris in 1659, in a handsome


This was another document: Arrêt de la Cour de Parlement... contre Dame Marie Marguerite d'Aubry and the Pasteur pour Dame Marie Marguerite d'Aubry worn printed the same year, 1656, in 12°, at several places. I have before me copies of editions of Amsterdam, Cologne, and Paris. There is also an English translation: A Narrative of the Process against Madame Briveilliers; and of her Condemnation and Execution, for having poisoned her Father and two Brothers, London, 1656, small 4°, pp. 54.

Coating, In Universum Arvum Medicam... Introductio, 1687, p. 594.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemicz, 1707, p. 99.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit, 1731, p. 721.
Jacob Leopold Friedwurm Bibliotheca Medicinalis, 1739, p. 59.
Goyot de Flavai, Causes célèbres et intéressants, 1752, l. p. 135.
De la Martinière, Histoire de la vie et du regne d'Henri le dixneuvième, liv. 4, p. 239.
Kestner, Medicinische Gelahrheit-Lexicon, 1740, p. 347.
Lenglet Dufrenoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, lll. p. 5.
Boerhaave, Chemistry, ed. Shaw, 1753, i. p. 83.
Comité, Proverb-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 68.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médicine, 1778, lii. p. 351.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemicz, 1783, p. 33.

8°; then 1657; Lyon, 1650; Paris, 1657, Brussels, 1656; Lyon, 1656; Paris, 1657; Lyons, 1658, ii. p. 229.

In German, 1677, 1678, 1710, English, 1677.

Glaser is remembered for his method of making poisons sublimate, and to the native salt his name is attached. It is called Glaserite. I have discussed Glaser's life and chemistry in a paper read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1921. It is not yet published.

Beckmann, Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1785, i. p. 278; ii. p. 571; English translation, 1844, ii. p. 325.

Beitrage zur Geschichte der Alchen Chemie, 1784, p. 37.

Weigl, Beitrag zur allgemeinen Schieds-

bass, 1788, i. p. 158.

Graslin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1796, ii. p. 207.

Johann, Reperatorium der chemischen Literatur, 1803-04, pp. 161, 184.


Parer, Universal Lexicon, 1815, viii. p. 466.

J. B. Dumas, L'Empire de la Philosophie Chimique, 1837, p. 5; 1846, p. 66.

Rampilberg's German translation, 1839, p. 55.

Alexandre Dumas, Semblant Crime, 1843, p. 233.

Hofre, Histoire de la Chasse, 1843, li. p. 199.


Biographie Universelle, 1856, iv. p. 515.

La Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, 22, col. 794.

Rasmussen, Archives de la Bastille, 1870, lv. pp. 237, 244, 250; 1871, vii. p. 44.

N. Blain, La Marquise de Briveilliers, 1871, 12°.

Montjoyeux, La Marquise de Briveilliers, Paris, n.d. 12°.

The Popular Encyclopedia, 1874, vi. p. 681 (article by Ferguson).

Encyclopédie Britannica, 1878, p. 627 (note by Ferguson).

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4° Série, 1879, ix. p. 119.


Fenat, Pouch-Bonastre, La Dame des Paons, Paris, 1899, p. 84, English, by George Mait-

ment: Poisons and Poisoners, 1904, pp. 10, 12.

GLASER (JOHANN HENRICH).


GLASER (JOHANN HEINRICH). Continued.

Johann Heinrich Glas was born at Basel, 6 Oct., 1629, became Doctor of Philosophy and, after he had travelled and studied for nine years, also of Medicine. He obtained the Professorship of Greek in 1654, but resigned it in 1667 for the Chair of Anatomy and Botany at Basel. He died of the plague, 5 Feb., 1675, aged 46.

Besides the above he wrote:
- Panegyricus Dissertatio de Similitudine.
- Disputatio inauguralis de rheumatismo.
- Oratio in obitum Hieronymi Baulini.

Hallier, Bibliotheca Medicinae praxis, 1779, i. pp. 233, 248.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Armee-Kunde, 1829, iv. pp. 210, 236.
Bayle & Tellay, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 626.


GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF).


The Works of the Highly Experienced and Famous Chymist, John Rudolph Glauber: Containing, Great Variety of Choice Secrets in Medicine and Alchymy in the Working of Metallic Mines, and the Separation of Metals: Also, Various Cheap and Easy Ways of making Salt-petre, and Improving of Barren-Land, and the Fruits of the Earth. Together with many other things very profitable for all the Lovers of Art and Industry. Translated into English, and Published for Publick Good by the Labour, Care, and Charge, of Christopher Packe, Philo-chymico-Medicus. London, Printed by Thomas Milbourn, for the Author, and are to be sold at his House next Door to the Gun in Little-Moorfields; by D. Newman at the King's Arms in the Poultry, and W. Cooper at the Pelican in Little Brittain. M DC LXXXIX.

See PACKE (CHRISTOPHER).

Glauberus Concentratus, oder Kern der Glauberischen Schriften, worinnen alles unnütze Streit-Wesen weggelassen, was nutzbar ist, in die Enge gezogen, und was undeutlich oder versteckt, so viel möglich klar gemacht, und in Form eines leicht begreiflichen Processes gebracht worden. Aufgesetzt von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse. Leipzig und Breislaus, Verlegt Michael Hubert, Anno 1715.
Glauber (Johann Rudolf). Continued.


8º. Pp. 75 [5 blank] MS. notes. A list of preparations, apparatus, &c., for sale by Glauber. A very curious and probably unique list. It is partially reprinted (p. 701) in the other Glauberia concentratae (q.v.)

De Aurī Tinctura sive Auro Potabili Vero. Quid sit & quomodo differat ab auro potabili falso & Sophistico quomodo Spagyricum preparandum & quomodo in Medicinā usurpandum. Per Ioannem Rudolphum Glaubermann. Amstredami, Prostant apud Ioannem Janssonium. c16 IcCI.

8º. Pp. 22 [2 blank]. Also at Frankfort, 1651, sm. 8º. German translation, Amsterdam, 1646, sm. 8º.


8º. Pp. 22. This is a translation of the preceding.


Furni Novi Philosophici, sive Descriptio Artis Destillatoris Nova; nec non Spirituorum, Oleorum, Florum, aliorumque Medicamentorum illius beneficio, facilium quidam & peculiaribus viis & vegetabilibus, animalibus & mineralibus, conficiendorum & quidem magni cum lucro; agens quoque de illorum usu tam chymico quam medico, edita & publicata in gratiam veritatis Studiosorum
GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.

per Joannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Amsterodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium, c15 IOCI LI.


8°. Pp. 64.


Glauber (Johann Rudolf). Continued.

massen davon wachsen und sich vermehren. Und bey allen in- und eiserlichen Krankheiten der Menschen und Viehes, wie sie auch Nahmen haben möchten, vor all andern Artzneyen Miraculöse wricket. Wie das auch die unvollkommene Metallen Realiter nicht allein in 0 und B zu verwandeln, sondern auch das feine O vber seinen Natülichen 24sten, auf den 8sten feirbexändigen Grad darum zu bringen. Und was noch mehr ist, aus allen Kräutern ein Natürliche 0 zu ziehen, und ein fixes O in ein jedes Kräut wiedervom da drüch thun wachsen machen, möglich ist. Also ein Herrlicher, Glorioser, und Triumphirender Monarch ist,

Elias Artista, wenigen bekannt,

Et Artis Salta vielen genant.


In 1656, also at Amsterdam, he published Dissertationis in nover editam Continuacionem Miracul Mundi, in sm. 8°, pp. 37 [3 blank]


Novum Lumen Chymicum. Hoc est, cujusdam recens inventi & Mundo nondum unquam patetacti Secreti ardui Revelatio, qua Mundo ceco clarum atque inexistuibile Lumen ante oculos collocatur & quasi palpsbliter demonstratur, quod per universum terrarum orbem aequ in frigidis ac in calidis regionibus passim Aurum probum invenit atque utiliter elici possit, ut ut in cunctis illis locis, ubi arena & lapides reperintur, ne pedem quidem uspian ponere quas, ubi non tanum Aurum. sed vera etiam Materia Lapidis Philosophorum subministretur. In Honorem Dei atque Millium
GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.

aliquot afflictorum levamen ac solamen conscripta atque in publicam emissa
a Waesberge, & Elisaeum Weyerstrept. 1664.

8°. Pp. 45 [5 blank]. Not to be confused with the Novum Lumen Chymicum of
Sendivogius.

Operis Mineralis. Pars Prima. Ubi docetur separatia auri et silicibus, arena,
argillae, allisque fossilibus per salis Spiritum, que aliae eligiari nequunt.
Item Panacea sive Medicina Universalis antimonialis, eiusque usus inventa
& publicata in gratiam Studiosorum artis Chymicae per Johannem Rudolphum
Glauberum. Amstelodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium. c1o lcc l li.


Operis Mineralis Pars secunda, De oris & origine omnium Metallorum &
Mineralium, quo scilicet pacto illa per Astra producantur ex Aqua & Terra corpus
sibi suscipiens & multiplice forma formentur. In gratiam diligentium Naturae
scrutatorum, conscripta & in lucem edita a Johanne Rudolpho Glauberu. Latinitate
donata. Amstelodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium, c10 lcc l lii.

Pp. 47 [1 blank].

Operis Mineralis Pars tertia, in qua Titulo Commentarii in libellum Paraceli
Caelestis Philosophorum sive Liber Vestaetum dictum, Metallorum transmutationes in
genere docentur, cum Appendice speculalem eorum processum, ut & eorum
eliquiationem, explorationem, separationem, alliasque necessaries operationes
demonstrant. In veritate testimonium conscripta & publici juris facta a Joanne Rudolpho
Glauberu. In Latinum idomna ex Germanico conversa. Amstelodami, Prostant
apud Joannem Janssonium, c10 lcc l lii.


Operis Mineralis, oder viel künstlichen und nutzlichen Metallischen
Arbeiten Beschreibung Erster Theil: Darinn gelehret, wie man das Gold
aufs dem Kilsingsteinen, Quarten, Sand, Erden, und anderen armen Berg-
Arten, welche sonst mit Nutzen nicht zu schmelzen seyen, durch den
Spiritum Salis extrahirende und corporalis machs soll: Auch wie aus dem
Antimonio eine Panacea, oder allgemeine Medicin, werde, und wie solche
zugebrauchen seyen. Erbunden, und der Eiden Spagyrischen Kunst, und
Hermetischen Medicin Liebhabern zu Gefallen beschrieben, und an Tag
gegan, Durch Joan-Rudolphu Glauberu. Franckfurt am Mayn,
Bey Matthaei Meriana S. Erben. M DC LII

8°. Pp. 124 [4 blank]. The first half of sheet G has the lines numbered 97-100
inclusive, after which the pagination is resumed.

Operis Mineralis. Andrer Theil: Vom Vorsprung und Herkommen aller Metallen
und Mineralien, wie namentlich dieselbe durch die Astra gewirket, auffs Wasser und
Erden jenen Leib nehmen, und in weiser Gestalt formiret werden. . .

Pp. 76 [2 blank].

Operis Mineralis. Dritter Theil: Darinnen vater der Explication vber des Paracelsi
Richtlinie, Caesum Philosophorum oder Liber Vestaetum gesucht, der Metallen trans-
mutationes in genem gelehret, mit einae Anhang vnd Zugab, darin auch derselbe Special
Prooofs ampt ihrer Sagerung, Abreibung, Scheidung vndand anderen daraus gebornen
Arbeiten begriffen. . .

Pp. 183 [1 blank].

Reprinted at Pragae, 1705, sm. 8°.

[Another Copy.]

This copy is much wrought.
GLAUBER (Johann Rudolf). Continued.
Pp. [1-10] 11-211 [1 blank]


These two tracts and the plate are contained in Teuchius’ Prompturn, ii. p. 414 and p. 700, and in the Schatz und Kunst Kammer, p. 414 and p. 700, only in them the ‘Symbolum’ is in verse.

Teutschlands Wohlfaht in six parts was published at Amsterdam in sm. 8°, 1656-1661, and in Latin: Preparatia Germaniae, Antiq. 1658, sm. 8°.


Tractatus de Signatura Salium, Metallorum et Planetarum. Oder: Gründlicher Unterricht, wie, oder auff was Weise man gar leichtlich, nicht allein der Salien, Metallen, und Planeten, sondern auch der Wörter, und Nahmun,
Glauber (Johann Rudolf). Continued.


P. 45:


Pp. 45-130. The above was printed at Prague.

The Libellus Dialogorum, in Latin, was published at Amsterdam in 1663, sm. 8°.


The Latin edition, as part of the Miroculum Mundi, appeared at Amsterdam in 1658, sm. 8°.


Glauber wrote a treatise entitled De Ignis Secretis Philosophorum oder Gebrauch Feuer der Weisen, Amsterdam, 1669, sm. 8°, Pp. 54 [2].

Glauberus Redivivus; Das ist: Der von Falschen vnd Giffigen Zungen emordete, vnd mit Lügen vnd Lästernmätern gleichsarm begrabene, nun aber durch Hülff vnd Zeugnifs der Warheit wieder aufgestandene Johann Rudolff Glauber: Oder klarer Beweifs, daß Christoff Farners, Speyrischen Dohn-Stifts Schäffners, fachgenandte Apologia nichts anders, als lauter,
Glauber (Johann Rudolf). Continued.

aus Neid und Haß erdachte Lügen sagen. Franckfr. Bey Thomas Matthias Güten. MDCLVI.

8°. Pp. 118 [a blank].

Glauber was attacked by Christoff Farnar, in reply to whom he wrote an Apologia contra Mundus Christophi Farnarii Colombari, Anno, 1655. Other works of Glauber are Glaubers refutatio . . . das ist: ein hundred Lügen . . . auf Glaubers selbst eigene Schriften . . . 1661, 8°.

Libellus Dialogorum.

See above Tractatus de Signatura Salutis.

Widerlegung etlicher Johann-Rudolf Glaubers . . . Schriften.

See GRÜNDLICHE WIDERLEGUNG, 1661.

Glauber was born at Karlsbad in 1603 or 1604. He says he was brought up in France; but nothing is recorded about his early life. He was not educated at any university, and it does not appear that he was trained as an apothecary, but he was fond of experimenting, and he travelled much trying to find a philosopher who would put him on the right lines, and he frequented the laboratories of places where he found processes enough but no results. At the same time he studied the writings of the philosophers, and discussed with learned men about the "secret fire" of Arzneiphis or the proper agent, but always found that they understood less of it than himself.

But after long and fruitless labours he admits that he had no success is attempting to perfect the saltpetre, and he therefore turned his attention to more attainable results, though he never gave up his belief in transmutation.

During his journeys he visited Salzburg, Vienna, Cologne, Basel, Frankfort, and Kielingen, before he settled in Holland. He was in his sixtenth year, say 1653 or 1654, when he was at Vienna, that he made the discovery in a mineral spring of the salt which has since borne his name. In these various places he must have spent forty years of his life, gathering by reading, observation, and most laborious trial, the physical, pharmaceutical, chemical, geological, mineralogical, and technological knowledge which has subsequently published.

In 1658 he went to Holland and took up his residence in Amsterdam where he founded a "Hermes" institute, and published his first book: Pernis novi Philosophici, translated into English by Dr. John Flesch, London, 1658, 8°, and into French by Du Tert, Paris, 1659, 8°. This is certainly one of the most remarkable books on chemistry of the seventeenth century. Later on, in 1665, he had to make a stand against the appropriation of his methods and discoveries.


Mendel, Lindeismus nostrae, 1680, p. 573.

Coeurteay, De universo Arte Mercurio ... Introductio. 1667, pp. 371, 354.


Roth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chemicae, 1747, pp. 935-96.

Van Gent, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, i. ii. p. 475-
Glauber (Johann Rudolf). Continued.

Beyerinck zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1783, pp. 315, 316, 341, 343, 657, etc.

Adlung, Geschichte der menschlichen Wissenschaft, 1787, l. p. 161 (depository of course; list of Glauber's writings).

Ummel, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, l. pp. 657, 659, etc.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 130-132, 135.

Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, (Authors) l. 419-7.


Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1834, l. p. 308.

Hoffer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1834, l. l. p. 321.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, l. p. 456, etc.

Philippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, l. p. 475.

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xxvi. p. 637.

Figuer, L'Alchimie et ses Alchimistes, 1836, l. pp. 12, 55, 85.

Neues Biographisches Gymnasi, 1838, xx. col. 798.

Pennecoff, Biographisch-literarischer Hand- und stirbende, 1860, l. col. 799 (list of his works).

Lodzinger, Bibliotheca Universalis, Scienzas, Ser. 4. 1870, l. 555, 1205-12, 1206.


Kopp, Biographie der Chemie, 1875, l. p. 221.


Gleichniss, oder Philosophisches Rätsel.

See Senn priesthood (Michael).

Gliscenti (Fabio).

See Glisenti (Fabio).

Glisenti (Fabio).

Fabii Glissenti Brevi tractatus in quo de Lapide Philosophorum Morali tertius.

Dissertat, Latinitate donatus à Laurentio Straussio, Med. D. & Prof. P. Gissio, Typis Josephi Dieterici Hampelii, Academiae Typogr. c16 loc LXXI.

[Another Copy.]

Glisenti or Gliscenti was born at Verona in the district of Brescia, devoted himself to medicine, and graduated at Padua. He practised in Verona with great success, and had the reputation of being one of the foremost physicians and philosophers of his time, a man of great ability and learning.

The present work with a separate title-page: Breve Trattato sul qual morale si discorre qual sia la Pietà di Filosofo . . . was published along with his principal treatise: Discorsi morali contro il dispiter del morte . . . in Verona, MDXCVI, 4°, and is the last tract in the volume, ff. 556-556.

Ghini, Teatro d'Humani Letterati, 1647, ll. p. 54.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 205 (calls him Gliscenti).

Cassone, Libraria Brasiana, 1654, l. 78.

Papadopoulos, Historia Gymnasi Patavini, 1776, l. l. 201, 202, 203.

Kroth, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1779, p. 156.

Zoller, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, x., col. 1658 (places his death in 1660).

The Discorsi morali is a sort of Discourse of Death and the illustrations in which the Death appears innumerable forms are interesting and valuable for conception and execution.

The book according to Lenglet Dufrénoy, copied by Ghini, appeared again at Venice, 1660, 4°. They both quote the 1596 edition of the Breve Trattato, but not of the Discorsi morali. Besides these he wrote plays and other works. He died at Verona in 1682 according to Cassone, but in 1681 according to others.


Beschreibung der Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1783, p. 654.

Ghiselli, Geschichte der Chemie, 1802, l. p. 596.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 305.


GLORIA Mundi. Continued.

Aber muthwillens wollen sie nicht wissen, daß der Himmel vor Zeiten auch war, dazu die Erde aus Wasser, und im Wasser bestanden durch Gottes Wort. 2 Petr. 3, 5.

Hof, in der Vierlingischen Buchhandlung. 1774.


The earliest edition which I have observed is dated 1600 and there are enumerated also editions of Frankfurt, 1646, Hamburg, 1692, and the reprints in the collections mentioned below. The authorship of the tract is uncertain. Mercklin indeed assigns it to Robertus Valetus, but on insufficient grounds; Roth-Scholts says the author is anonymous; Fielshaf says that though it may be Barolet there is better reason for supposing it the work of Johann von Sternberg, author of the tract Resaurium. Anyhow these two "noble treatises" were the work of the same pen. He piles up eulogies on the present work which are more amusing than his adverse criticisms are comical.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 105.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1789, p. 495.
Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1679, p. 147.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der Alten Chemie, 1785, p. 66.

GLORIA Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi.

See Roth-Scholts (Friedrich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, iii. 1732, p. 357.
See Musæum Hermeticum, 1749, p. 203.

Extract von der Summarischen Inhaltdt.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epiloge Orthelli, 1624, p. 313.
See VERNUNFTIGE ERKLÄRUNG der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760, p. 23.
See Barcian (M.).
See Sternberg (Johann von).

Summa Libri qui vocatur Gloria mundi.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 513.
See Hermetisches A. B. C., i. p. 95.

This is an extract only.

GLÜCKLICHE Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst. 1705.

See Aleteophilus.

GLUCKRADE (Christopher).

See Beguinus (Johannes).

Pseudonym for Johann Hartmann.

GMELEN (Johann Friedrich).


This copy contains numerous Ms. notes, apparently for a new edition.
GMELIN (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). Continued.


8°. Pp. 8; 316.

Though not indicated on the title-pages, it is plain that these are the second and third volumes of a general work on poisons. The above are complete in themselves, but the first volume is wanting to make the copy a perfect one: Allgemeine Geschichte der Gifte, 3. Theil, Leipzig, 1774, is mentioned by Meusel.


8°. Pp. viii. 777 [should be 779] [1]. The eight preliminary pages include the general title to the series.


8°. Pp. [4] 790 [should be 779] [1, 1 blank].

Dritter Band. die letzte Jahrzehnte des achzehnten Jahrhunderts . . . 1799.

8°. Pp. [6] 1488 [should be 1494] [56] [1, 1 blank].

This is the seventh part of the 8th division of the "Geschichte der Künste und Wissenschaften," Göttingen, which was the predecessor of the Munich series of Histories of Science.

J. F. Gmelin (1728-1810) was the grandson of Johann Georg Gmelin and father of Leopold, the author of the famous text-book of which a translation was published by the Cavendish Society. Notices of the different branches of the family are given by Erich & Grauber and by Poggendorff. The articles in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie are unsatisfactory.

Gmelin's Geschichte is one of the recognised books of reference for the older Chemistry. It is not, however, really a history, but a collection of materials towards a history. It is a great enumeration of dates and authors and titles, of mining statistics and of the discovery of substances, etc., but it is devoid of systematic arrangement; there are no subdivisions or classification, and there is nothing dealing with the development of the science itself. The references to books are drawn from Weigelt, Halter, and other writers, but Gmelin has omitted what makes Weigelt's lists so valuable, the references to the authorities for the various editions. There is no index of subjects so that it is impossible to find anything except through the index of proper names, and it far too frequently gives the references incorrectly. Gmelin's book, therefore, is not nearly so useful as it might have been, even within its own scope.


Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 914.


See KELS (HEINRICH WILHELM). 1791.

A preface to Kels' dictionary.

GNOSIUS (DOMINICUS).

See HERMES, Tractatus Aureus, 1610.

GOBET (NICOLAS).


GOBET (Nicolas). Continued.

Gobet was descended from a family belonging to Auvergne and was born about 1729. He studied chemistry with Rouelle, and mineralogy which he supplemented by journeying with Jars in 1768 to see iron works. He was interested also in history and on a journey to Toulouse in 1767 he got from the Marquis de Mésstel a copy of the Memoirs of Cardinal de la Valette and published them in Paris in 1769.

In 1771 he had been made Keeper of the Archives of Monsieur and afterwards clerk of the Council of the Count d'Aruta. He wrote a paper on the "Strains of Dover," in the Journal de Physique, 1777, ix.; translated Pallas' "Observations on the Formation of Mountains," 1789, and along with Paulet de St. Pond brought out an edition of the works of Bernard Palissy, Paris 1777. pp. [xi]. ix.-xxvi., 734, in a large quarto volume. From a chemist's point of view one of the best things he did was to reprint the Essays of Jean Roy with an introduction and notes, Paris, 1777, 6°, pp. xxxii., 216, the first edition of 1690 having become extremely rare.

Before he could carry out any of his important literary projects, his mind became unsettled and he died suddenly it is said in an asylum at Chartres about 1789 according to some, or towards the end of 1794 or the beginning of 1795 according to others.

Beckmann, Beträge zur Geschichte der Bejn.

GOBINEAU DE MONTLUISSANT (ESPRIT).

Explication . . . des énigmes et figures hieroglyphiques . . . qui sont au grand portail de l'église . . . de Notre Dame de Paris.

See RICHONI (J. M. D.), Bibliotheca des Philosophes Chimiques 1754, iv. p. 366.

GOBAT.

Janus Gobat Sapiens manet.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

GOCLENIUS (ROODPHUS).

Tractatus de Magnetica Curatione Vulneris citra ullam & superstitionem, & dolorem, & remedii applicationem, orationis formâ conscriptus, à priori tum ob rerum & causarum, tum exemplorum etiam augmentum longè diversus: Accesserunt enim antiquissimorum Sophorum, Rhagaeis, Theletis, Chaelis, Salomonis & Hermetis Periapt & Signature, quibus, quosq; & quantum sit habenda fides, simul indicator.

Lege, intellige, judica.

Auctor Rod. Goclenius Med. D. Illustris ac florentissimae Mauritianæ phys. Professor Ordinarius, Marpurgi Collator, Ex Officina Rodolphi Hütwelckeri, Anno 1510 IoCIX.


Tractatus De Manetica (sic) Vulnerum Curatione.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHICUM, 1662, p. 177.

Synartheta Magnetica.

Ibid., p. 337.

The author was born at Wittenberg, 22 Augst. 1593. He studied at Marburg and at Copenhagen and Padua, and was created doctor of medicine in 1601, on which occasion his thesis contained an exposition of the Pneumatic system. In 1608 he became professor of physics at Marburg, of medicine in 1611, and of mathematics in 1613. When he was appointed in 1608 he delivered the present discourse on the Weposj-salve, which he revised and enlarged and published in 1609. Thereupon ensued a controversy between him and Roberti who was opposed to the salve. Goclenius never gave in, but continued writing on the subject for several years. He also wrote on augury, chiroscopy, astrology, and similar topics, and on medicine. The treatise on chiroscopy, first published in 1597, was probably his thesis as Medicina Candidatus.
GOCELNIUS (RODOLPHUS). Continued.
He enlarged and published it in 1603, and again at Franeker in 1618, in which he himself calls it the third issue. At Marburg in 1644 it once more appeared. It is identical with the 1608 edition, all except the front two sheets, which have been altered. Other editions quoted are of 1615, 1620, 1668, all in small 8°. It may be worth the attention of the palæontists of the present day. He died 3 March, 1647.

Care must be taken not to confuse him (as has been done by Merchin, Magnet, and Bayle & Thillaye) with his father, Rodolphus Goeclicus, who was professor of logic at Marburg, wrote a prodigious number of dissertations, and died at Marburg in 1648.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iv. p. 274.
Dezaire, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1855, i. p. 240.
Biographie Universelle, 1857, xvii. p. 6 (article by Degenettens).
Poggendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1839, ix. col. 499.
Hauser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. pp. 210-236.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra-
genden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 592.

GOELICKE (ANDREAS OTTOMAR).

Goelcke was born 2 February, 1652, at Nielsberg on the Saale, in the principality of Anhalt, was educated at Zerbst, went to Berlin, where for a couple of years he was tutor to the son of Dr. Krug von Nidda, chief physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. He next went to Frankfurt on the Oder and studied medicine for four years, graduated at Halle, and spent a year at Leyden and Amsterdam. On his return to Germany he practiced medicine at Zerbst, in 1709 was made extraordinary professor of medicine at Halle, 1718 ordinary pro-

Magnet, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1791, i. pp. 486-495. (Magnet reprints reviews of his histories in the Acta Eruditorum.)
Stolle, Anzeige zur Geschichte der Medicinischen Gedächtniss, 1753, fasc. 4, 5.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 596.
Dezaire, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1855, ii. p. 240.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1792, ii. p. 203.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 543.
Dezaire, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1855, ii. p. 574.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra-
genden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 597.

Fries, Geschichte der Chemie, 1792, p. 250.

兵力, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1792, ii. p. 361.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1792, ii. p. 361.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra-
genden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 597.
GÖTTLING (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST).
Johann Friedrich August Göttling was Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Technology at Jena, where he died in 1809. He wrote a work in defense of the Antiphlogistic Chemistry, Weltmar, 1791, and an annual Pocket-book for Chemists, and numerous other chemical works and papers.

GÖTTLING was born at Dresburg, near Halberstadt, 5 June, 1755. He was an apothecary, studied medicine at Göttingen, and ultimately became Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Technology at Jena, where he died in Sept., 1809.

The present book is a translation of Cramer’s Elementa Artis Dialecticae (p. e.).


Johannes Günther, Lebensbitten der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1598 bis 1858, p. 310.


GOISKE (PETER).
See ROSENSTAND-GOISKE (PEDE), (1765).

GOLD des Lebens.
See AURUM VITAE.

GOLD von Mitternacht.
See MAULLIUS (JOHANNES PHILIPPUS), 1714.

GOLDMACHEN.
See ERLÄUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens, 1767.

GOLDMACHER-CATECHISMUS.
See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

GOLDMAYER (ANDREAS).


Goldmayer was born in 1629 at Gunzenhausen. He studied at Altdorf and Straubing, declined a professorship of Mathematics at Altdorf, and settled at Nürnberg, where he lived by writing calendars and casting nativitas. He foretold his own death and that of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The Emperor, Ferdinand III, created him a Count Palatine. He died at Nürnberg, in 1664, in the greatest destitution. His published works consist of astronomical and astrological calculations and descriptions.

The present work is not included in the lists of his writings.
GOLDMAYER (ANDREAS). Continued.
J. G. Dippelmann, Historia Narratio der Nürnbergischen Mathematik und Künstler, Nürnberg, 1720.

GRAB der Armuth.
Sue Atremont (H. D').

In addition to the authorities there cited, reference may also be made to Roth-Schulte, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1797, p. 153, and to Fichtel, Prober-Stoer, 1783, Th. I p. 85, who "recommends" it to the searchers of wisdom.

GRABA (JOHANN ANDREAS).


8°. Pp. 312 [37, 3 blank]. Title red and black.

Graba was born in 1645 at Mulhouse, though some say at Erfurt. He studied at Königsberg for six years, and in Erfurt as a physician, whereupon ensued a dispute with the other physicians for his praticing without a degree. Finally he became a graduate of Giessen. He went to Mulhouse, and had another dispute which ended in a law suit for calumny. He died there in 1669. He was an early member of the Academia Nature Curiosorum, being admitted in 1661, and he wrote some tracts on medical subjects.

Mercklin, Linnæus resonatus, Norimb. 1685, p. 315.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Ccco 3 recto, 1689.
Motschmann, Excerpta literata continuata, 1755, p. 289.
Keitner, Medicinæs Librærum-Lexicon, Jena, 1740, p. 325.
Matthias, Oppositus Historia Medicorum chronologica, 1761, p. 748.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 593.

Some of the authorities quote a 1667 edition of the present book, and Keitner even gives the length of correcting the entry in the Bibliotheca Iconicae of this 1668 edition! He says: "Jene 1667, 8, nicht aber 1668, wie in Biblioth. Rivio, p. 318 steht." He did not think there could be both. There is no error more committable than that of denying the existence of an edition which one has not seen.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1762, i. p. 377.
Dictionnaire, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, Paris, 1815, ii. ii. p. 600.
Philippen u. Ludwing, Geschichte der Apotheke, Jena, 1855, p. 468.
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, sans titre, 1834, ii. p. 494.

GRÄBNER (KARL).

Bilder der Wunderkunst und des Aberglaubens. Mit Berücksichtigung der sogenannten Zauberbücher von Albertus M., Dr. Faust, Paracelsus, Trithheim, Agrrippa, u. a. m. Herausgegeben von Dr. Karl Gräbner.
GRÄBNER (Karl). Continued.

Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
Nocturnos leumes, portentaque Thessala rides

HORAT. lib. ii. Epist. ii.

Mit 20 bunten und schwarzen bildlichen Darstellungen. Weimar 1834.

Druck und Verlag von Karl Gräbner.


GRAMAN (George).

Ein sonderliche Chymische Reise und Hans Apotheke, sampt ausführlichem Bericht, was für Unterscheid zwischen der Galenischen und Paracelsischen Medizin sey, und wie mit denen aufs Edelsteine, Mineralien, Metallen, auch frembden und einheimischen Balsam, Gewürzten, Blüten, Samen und Früchten, nach Spagirischer Kunst bereiten subtilitetten, Tincturen, Essentzen, Oliteten, Extracten und Saltzten, durch Gottes Segen, die Gesundheit ein lange Zeit erhalten, und dann auch allehand gefährliche Krankheiten, ohne sonderlich pürrin, mit kleiner doxi, subtiller masse und wenig Tröpfelein ganz sicher, lieblich und anmutig von männlichen selbst curirt, auch ermeite Artzneyen zur notturft auf Reisen, in einem besonder Künstler, füglich fortbracht werden können, i. a. laborirt, experimentirt und beschrieben. Durch Georgium Graman, Phil. & Med. Doctorem, an jetz Gräflich-Gleichischen Leib- und Hof Medicum in Ohrdruff.

8°. Pp. [40] 160. [7, 1 blank].


According to Haller this edition was printed at Andernuff, and there were others at Schleusingen, 1659, 1679. He wrote also Bericht von der welschen und rothen Ruhr, Halberstadt, 1677, 4°.

Haller, Bibliotheca medica pratica, 1777, ii. p. 470.

To the above editions of the present work Adhuc addas Jesa, 1669, 1699, and calls that of 1699 the fifth edition, enlarged, and he spells the author’s name Grammon.

Abtig, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu ...

GRAMANN (Johann).

Responsio M. Ioannis Gramanni Medicci et Philosophi Erfurdensis, ad προγέγραμμα quorundam Antichymistarum, in qua ceteris calumnias refutatis, Imperfectio artis Galenicæ ostenditur, atq; gloria tum illa ostentatio de fundamentis optimi constitutis, & firmissimis rationibus demonstratis multis; scullis comprobatis, redarguitur.

Iacobi 3. Quod si simillationem amaram habetis & contentionem in corde vestro, solite gloriari & mendaces esse adversus Veritatem. Non est enim ista sapientia è supernis descendens, sed terrena, animalis demonisca.

Plato de Repub. Veritati irasci nefas est.

Erphorciæ Excusæ typis Fistorianis. Anno Domini M.D.LXXXIII.

4°. Sig. A-D in fons, k 2, ov. pp. [35], 1 blank].
GRAMANN (JOHANN). Continued.

Gramann, of Erfurt, was an enemy of Galen and his followers, and a supporter of the Spagyric medicine as appears from the very titles of his books. He invented an ‘antiphilosophical tincture,’ which Stahl is said to have classed with the ‘antilepton pannasae’ of Petrius, by recommending them to be mixed and then to be thrown out at the window. His works are:

Tractatus de Pharmaco Purgante, Erphordiae, Van der Linden, De scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1657, p. 294.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, Basili, 1779, ii. p. 310. (Haller’s summary of the ‘Apologetica refutatio’ is amusing.)

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 289.


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneibücher, 1827, iii. p. 353.

GRAND (Le) Grimoire avec la Grande Clavicule de Salomon, et la Magie Noire, où les Forces Infernales du Grand Agrippa, pour découvrir tous les Trésors cachés, & se faire obéir à tous les Esprits; suivi de tous les Arts Magiques, M.C.C.II.

8°. Pp. 84. 8 woodcuts and a woodcut inverted bastard title. A chap book dealing with conjuration and black magic. Compare No. iii. in SAMMLUNG DER gemeinnützigen Geheimnisse and also Barrett’s MAGUS. A notice of this chap book is given by Ninard, Livres Populaires, 1834, i. p. 159. It has nothing to do with Chemistry or Alchemy.

GRAND (Le) Livre de la Nature. 1790.

See D . . .

GRASSEUS.

See GRASSOFF (JOHANN).

GRASSOFF (JOHANN).


Auch angehengter Epistel ad Cunctos Germaniae Philosophos.

Spiritus Mundati & fixi sunt præsentissima medicina Corporum alternorum.

GRASSHOFF (JOHANN). Continued.

Der kleine Bau. pp. 1-41.
Walch's Commentarius, pp. 42-53.
Supplementum von dem grünem Vorderzug, pp. 355-357.

In the index this is entitled Epistola autoris ad
dominos Foeres de eruce Rosacen.

Apostroph ad cunctos Germaniae Philosophos, Elucidatio Testamenti Raymundi Lullii, pp. 359-360.

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect.


Der kleine Bau, pp. 1-41.
Walch's Commentarius, pp. 42-53.
Supplementum von dem grünem Vorderzug, pp. 355-357.

Apostroph ad cunctos Germaniae Philosophos, Elucidatio Testamenti Raymundi Lullii, pp. 362.


This is one of the variations upon the anonymous tract by Grasshoff called Der kleine Bauer. This edition contains: Der grosse Bauer, p. 1; Liliaum later spinas: Der kleiner Bauer, p. 67; Cabala Chymica, p. 117 [with a figure]; Warnung, Instruction und Beweis ... p. 203; 9 Bezuagr von den K. A. C., p. 208. There was an edition of the Warnung in 1607. See Warnung.

Geheimniss der Natur des grossen und kleinen Bauers, in welchem die Materie und Erkäntniss des einigen und wahren Subjecti, Universalis Magni, & illius Preparatio umständlich beschrieben wird, sammt beygefügten Commentariis Johannis Walchii Schorendorffensia. Anno M. DCC XXXI.


Der grosse Bauer, pp. 1-64.
Der kleine Bauer, pp. 1-48.
Walch's Commentarius über den kleinen Bauer, pp. 44-354.
Supplementum von dem grünem Unterrug, pp. 355-357.

Der grosse und kleine Bauer zwoy philosophische und chymische Tractate von neuem aus Licht gestellat. Leipzig 1744.

GRASSHOFF (Johann). Continued.


Der grosse Bauer, p. 1.
Lilium inter Spinet; Der kleine Bauer, p. 59.
Catala Chymica, p. 102.
Warnung, Instruction, und Beweis gegen alle die, so das Aurum potabile us hernah des Processus, und Preparation Tinctur des Universalis-Lapidis.

Philosophici, in wenig Zeit per se zu verfertigen, und zu bereiten sich selbst, und andere falschlich & sinistre persanadiren und erhaben, p. 177.
Thes is a reprint of the Aperia Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi, 1687.


See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 294.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 585.

This appendix is not reprinted by Manget, but the two tracts are contained in the 1687 and 1733 editions of the Aperia Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi.

L'Arche ouverte, ou la Cassette du petit Paysan.

See RICHERBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 186.


See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 121.

See CON- ET DESENSUS Chymicorum de Famigeratissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari, 1715.


Johann Grashoff, a native of Pomerania, doctor of laws, Syndic of Stralsund, and afterwards counsellor of Eress, archbishop and elector of Cologne, wrote partly anonymously, but also under the names Grasseus (Cassius, Grosser), Chortolasseus and Hermanus Oggadryanus. Of his chief work, "Der kleine Bauer," a good many editions are mentioned, Frankfort, 1657, 1659, Breslau, 1658, Leipzig, 1658, Halle, 1705, Hamburg, 1705, in addition to the above.
Other works ascribed to him are: Dyes chymica tripartita, Frankfort, 1655, 4°; Harmonia imperfecta econd chemicophilici, Hild. 1653, 8°, but the Harmonia is also assigned to Rhenanus. Latterly he lived privately in Livonia, and died at Riga, according to White's conjecture.
GRASSHOFF (JOHANN). Continued.

Bord, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 65.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1668, Sig. T 4 recto, 1669.
Borrichius, Conspicius Scriptorum Chemorum, 1657, p. 33, No. IIV.
Kerse Hopstock . . . oder Tractatus Regum der Schalekunst, 1707, p. 87.
Roth-Schoilt, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1707, p. 135.
Die Edelsteine Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 233.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrt Lexicon, 1750, II.

In expedi Brambawa Gehri interpretem, animadvert, auctores Ioanne Tauludano, I, p. 47.
(The author is called Robertus Tauludanus in the title of the work.)

Gehri Opus: De inquisitione perfectione, I, p. 141.
Gehri Opera: De invenzione veritatis sive perfectionis, I, p. 144.

Gehri Opera: De Liber Farnemum, I, p. 143.
Rogeri Beschoins De Alchemia libellus cui titulum fuit, Speculum Alchemiae, I, p. 201.
Richardii Augulci Libellui super Xylogiis cui titulum fuit, Correctorium, I, p. 207.
Rosarius minor, I, p. 228.
Liber Secretorum Alchemiae compositus per Calid, filium Iaxubki, I, p. 243.
Liber de Magiis lapidis Composiciu et Operatione, Athore adhaerit incerto (also called De Alchemia), I, p. 2.
Sententia Ioannis Baptista Montani, de substantiis, II, p. 35.

Rerum philosophorum Arnaldii de Villanovae, II, p. 35.
Novum innem inasum vel alterius, II, p. 60.
Liber perennis Magistri, qui Lumen Luminum nuncupatur . . . vocatur etiam Flos florum Arnaldii de Villanovae, loge corrector & melior haecum impressis, II, p. 67.

Semler, Unparteiliche Sammlung zur Historie der Alchymia, 1769, I, p. 67; 1797, II, p. 61.
Müll, über den wahre Ur sprung der Alchymia und der Prismaurururten, 1803, p. 32.
Fuchs, Historia rur获得 chemicarum literatur, 1805-08, p. 65a (under Chortheus).
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchymia, 1832, p. 345.
Klose, Bibliographia der Prismaururten, 1844, p. 174, No. 305, and p. 176, No. 306. raccolta ad Fratres R. C., 1848, of which one of the authors is Hieronymus Conoysinus (22).
Ludwiger, Bibliotheca Chymarvum, Sciences Sacrorum, 1789, No. 126-69, 144-44.

GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO.)

Verso Alchemiae Artisque Metallicae, citra Aenigmata, Doctrina, certusque modus, scripsit tum nouis tum ueteribus nunc primum et fideli majori ex parte editis, comprehensius: quorum elenchum ad Praefatione repertes. Habes, amice Lector, adnuandam utilissimam, multa, quae hactenus occultata, & ueluti sepulta iacent: quorum editionis rationem in Praefatione ad philosophos Chemistas paucis intelliges. Basielae M.D.LXI.

Folio in sixo, pp. [13. 1 blank] 244, 299 [1 blank].

Colophon: Basileae per Henricum Petr & Petrum Fernam, Anno salutis humanae M.D.LXI.

Chrysorrhoa, sive De Arte Chymica Dialogus, i, sig. "5" 6.
Dialogus Ioannis Boecobi, cui titulus est Lignum vitae, in quo etiam Gehri Philosphi exposito uescinita continetur, i, p. 2.
In expedit Brambawa Gehre interpretem, animadvert, auctores Ioanne Tauludano, I, p. 47.
(The author is called Robertus Tauludanus in the title of the work.)

Gehri Opera: De inquisitione perfectione, I, p. 141.
Gehri Opera: De invenzione veritatis sive perfectionis, I, p. 144.

Gehri Opera: Liber Farnemum, I, p. 143.
Rogeri Beschoins De Alchemia libellus cui titulum fuit, Speculum Alchemiae, I, p. 201.
Richardii Augulci Libellui super Xylogiis cui titulum fuit, Correctorium, I, p. 207.
Rosarius minor, I, p. 228.
Liber Secretorum Alchemiae compositus per Calid, filium Iaxubki, I, p. 243.
Liber de Magiis lapidis Composiciu et Operatione, Athore adhaerit incerto (also called De Alchemia), I, p. 2.
Sententia Ioannis Baptista Montani, de substantiis, II, p. 35.

Rerum philosophorum Arnaldii de Villanovae, II, p. 35.
Novum innem inasum vel alterius, II, p. 60.
Liber perennis Magistri, qui Lumen Luminum nuncupatur . . . vocatur etiam Flos florum Arnaldii de Villanovae, loge corrector & melior haecum impressis, II, p. 67.

Practica Magistri Arnaldii de Villanovae, ad quendam Papam, ex libro dicit, Breviarium librorum Alchymiae, ii, p. 73.
Alberti Magi Rapsopenosis episcopi de Alchymia liber integerrimus, ii, p. 76.
Aporierum Raynouldi Luillii De veri lapidis compositione, ii, p. 104.
Ars intellecive ejusdem super Lapidem Philosophorum, ii, p. 112.
Practica ejusdem, ii, p. 137.
Identem de intentione Alchimistam, ii, p. 139.
Doubtful treat

Ejusdem Libellus utilissimus de Mercario solo, ii, p. 156.
Liber experimentorum, ii, p. 174.
Pulcherrimum opus de transmutatione metalorum, ii, p. 175.
Capitulum valde magnum in alchime, & omnium nobilium, ex libro qui dictur Philosophus nimbilis, ii, p. 180.
Liber Mercuriourum Raymundi Luillii, ii, p. 183.
Intentio summaria, quae alter dictur Reportorum, valde utilis ad illuminandum Testamentum, Codicilli & aliorum librorum Raymundi Luillii, ii, p. 185.
Aristotelis de Perfecto Magisterio exquisitum & integerrimum opus, etc., ii, p. 186.
Libellus duodecin squarem, ex libro Emanualis, ii, p. 209.
Aquis rebeste Avicenna ad skendum quamquam spiritus substantias albus, ii, p. 211.
Elixirum variis composicio & modus, ii, p. 250.
Joannis de Rupescissa liber de confecessione veri Lapidis Philosophorum, ii, p. 255.
GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO). Continued.

De lapidis Philosophorum secundum verum medium contra dominum necnon ecclesiae, ii. p. 230.

Theatrum Philosophiae, ii. p. 527.

Praevis universalis Magni operis, ex Raymundi, ii. p. 246.

De lapidis philosophorum formatione epilogus, ii. p. 247.

Practica Magistri Odomari ad discipulum, ii. p. 250.

Arabum Philosophorum, ut ex Saturno facias aurum perfectum, ii. p. 250.

Perfecta Salis communis preparatio ad lapidem philosophorum, ii. p. 250.

Historiola Antiqua de Argento in aurum versus, ii. p. 528.

Tractatus de Marchastis, ex quo sint Elsir ad album vertensum, ii p. 254.

Caput de salis alch.ii. p. 258.

Quarto ad Lapis philosophici velatis contra pestes, ii. p. 259.

Vetus Epistola deutilis, de Metalurum materia, & aris imitatione, ii. p. 265.

Practica Caravaisius Hispani, ii. p. 264.

Lapidis Philosophici Nomenclatura, a Guilielmo Gratarolo collecta, ii. p. 265.

Ioannes Aureli Anguierli Chrysopulio libri iii., et Geronicos Liber I, ii. p. 265.

Regimini Artis, ii. p. 299.

[Another Copy.]

There was a reprint of part of the above collection by Perna, Basel, 1579, small 8°, pp. [16] 686 [50, 2 blank]. 603 [1 blank, 44].

Lapidis philosophici nomenclatura.

See VERB. ALCHEMIE... Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 256.

The tract on nomenclature was translated into English and published in H. P.'s Five Treatises of the Philosopher's Stone, London, 1652, p. 65; but the author is missnamed 'Gratarole.'

Gratarolo was a native of Bergamo, where he was born in 1516. He went through the customary training and then turned his attention to medicine. Having acquired a liking for Protestantism he settled in Basel in 1545, and remained there till 1569, when he was summoned to Marburg as professor of medicine. He, however, remained only a year there, and returned to Basel, where he practised medicine and wrote several works. The date of his death is given variously by the different authorities. Niguidus, Freher, Boisard, Jöcher, Bayle give the date as 6 May, 1569. As against that are these published by him on 9 May, 1569, and the works of Pomponius and of Wilhelmus Anemepymus 'Dialogus de substantiis physiciis, &c., Argent. 1565.'

So Niceron quoting from his epitaph gives the date 16 April, 1568, he being in his fifty-second year, and Freher gives the same date. He points out, however, that in the Diarium eruditorum vitrearum, Frit. 1612, Gratarolo is said to have died on 16 April, 1564, in his seventy-fourth year, which would carry his birth back to 1490, for which there is no authority, as in the above inscription he is said to have died in his fifty-second year.

The dates given by the different authorities do not all agree.

His works treat of medicine, on the strengthening of the memory, rural economy, vitru, Marburg University, the hot springs in Pavia, &c. He edited the works of Bernard of TREVIAN, Pietro d'ALCINO, and Praevi medicus, which last however is doubtful.


Matthiae, Catalogus Historiarum Medicinorum Chronologici, 1651, p. 133.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, i. p. 354.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomicum, 1774, i. p. 208; 1777, ii. p. 225 (medical works only).

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina praxi, 1777, ii. p. 205.

Elagy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1756, ii. p. 380.

Heroro, Athenaeum Medicorum, 1778, i. p. 174.


Glaubach, Geschichte der Chirurgie, 1799, i. p. 299.

Hutchinson, Biographica Medicina, 1794, i. p. 125.

Bonino, Biografia medico Pietroni, 1854, i. p. 175. No. 1379.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 351.

Hodler, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 131.

1860, ii. p. 125.

Bilingue, Index-Catalogue, 1847, v. p. 555; and Series, 1901, vi. p. 270.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, générale, 1884, x. p. 320.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1885, ii. p. 534.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 342.
GRAVEL (CARL HERRMANN).


GRAVENHORST, Die Gebrüder.

Aus dem Glauberschen Wundersalze wahren Schwefel hervorzubringen, ohne Beihilfe des Feuers.

See allgemein wichtiges chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 185.

This is a reprint of one of the few tracts published by the brothers. The mixture was obtained by allowing a piece of wormwood to purify in a solution of Glaber's salt. The cause of the separation was accounted for on the plagiatic hypothesis, which was quite competent for the purpose.

Of the two brothers, the elder, Johann Heinrich, was born at Brunswick, 20 Oct., 1729. Beginning as a clerk at Celle he became a brewer, traveled to improve his education, and began business along with his brother as a chemical manufacturer. He was the first to start the making of Sal ammoniac in Germany in 1759, and to prepare Glaber's salt. The younger brother, Christoph Julius, was born at Brunswick in 1731. He was in company with his brother, and carried on the works by himself after his brother's death. He himself died at Brunswick, 17 January, 1794. They had a method of coating iron, copper, and brass, with tin, which was the best at the time. They published a few papers on the substances they manufactured, Brunswick, 1756, and five short papers on Brunswick green, 1771-1776.

Messel, Lexicon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen zwischen Schriftstellern, 1814, i. p. 324.

Fuchs, Repeutium der chemischen Litteratur, 1858-59, p. 524.


Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand- wörterbuch, 1869, i. col. 942.

red alum, and Brunswick green (arsenolite of copper), of which he was the inventor. He died at Brunswick, 14 April, 1783 (Fuchs). The younger brother, Christoph Julius, was born at Brunswick in 1731. He was in company with his brother, and carried on the works by himself after his brother's death. He himself died at Brunswick, 17 January, 1794. They had a method of coating iron, copper, and brass, with tin, which was the best at the time. They published a few papers on the substances they manufactured, Brunswick, 1756, and five short papers on Brunswick green, 1771-1776.
GREGORIUS (PETRUS).


Virtute Duce, Comite Fortuna.


Syntaxes Artis Mirabilis Alter Tomus. In quo, omnium scientiarum & artium traditum est epitome, unde facilem sua aris studiorum, de omnibus propositis, posuit rationes & ornamenta rarissima proferre. . . . Lugduni, . . . M.D.LXXXV.

Pp. 205. Index [125, 4 blank] pp. 89-103 are folding. A plate of the winds.

Commentaria in Prolegomena Syntaxes Artis Mirabilis Artis, Per quum de omnibus disputatur, habeturque cognitio. Authore D. Petro Gregorio Tholoaso I. V. Doctore, nunc in noua Academia Lotharingica Pontis Camassoniij professore publico.

Virtute Duce, Comite Fortuna.


Pp. 394, 370, 2 blank. Index, &c. [93, 1 blank]. Gryphius’ emblem.


Gregorius was a lawyer, doctor and professor at Cahors, then at Toulouse, and finally at Pont & Mousan in Lorraine. He wrote a number of books on law, and he was possessed of vast erudition, as Bayle says. He died in 1595. His books do not deal with alchemy or chemistry.

Bayle, Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1730. ii. p. 659.

GREIFF (FRIDERICH).

Zehen der edlen vnd köstlichen Arzneyen, die aufs durnmbsbesten Stücken zusammen vermitt, vnd auff Chymische Art bereitet, zu mancherley Krankheiten dienlich in vnderschiedlicher Form sicher zugebracht, schneller Würgung, vnd lieblich einzunemen sind. Vnder welchen den Vorzug hat Theriaca Coelestis Quercetani, oder der Chymische Theriac. Neben
GREIFF (FRIDERIC). Continued.


Consignatio Medicamentorum, tam Galenice quam Chymicæ compositorum et preparatorum, que pro tempore in Officina Greiffana prostant, in Augustanorum tamen dispensatorio auctior & super edito, exceptis paucis, non reperiuntur, additis corundem Authoribus, summa dosi, & preio conscripta & communicata. à Frederico Greiffo, Tübingae, Typis Philiberti Brunnilii, Anno M.DC.XLII.

4. Pp. 15 [1 blank]

Greiff was born 29 Oct., 1601, lived, and died 20 Nov., 1668, at Tübingen. His father was an apothecary, and the son, after taking the degree of Phil. M. in 1600 with great distinction, and not proceeding to medicine as his father wished, went into his business instead, turned his attention to chemistry, and finally to the preparation of chemical remedies, especially the "Thevian contenta" of Quercetanus above mentioned.

The above book appeared also in Latin:

Mercelkin, Lindanus renovatus, 1666, p. 506.
Freher, Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorvm, 1688, p. 1497.
Hunger, Bibliotheca Scripturarum Medicorum, 1791, i. ii. p. 574.
K intensive, Medicinische Gebrechen-Lexicon, 1740, p. 36.
Fischer, Allgemeines Gebrechen-Lexicon, 1751, ii. col. 115b.

Decasobillinariorum medicamentorum Galenicorum-Chymicorum modos compositionum et preparatorum, Tubing. 1641, 4th.

Consignation medicamentorum omnium, que in officina prostanis, Tubing. 1633, 1654, 4th.

Kurze Beschreibung einer sehr geschmiedeten Feldapotheke, Tübingen, 1662, 16th.

Sieben ausserordentliche trockene Arzneyen, Tüb. 1660, 19th.

He wrote also religious works, and some psalms and hymns.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, l. p. 579; 1779, iii. p. 396.
Eber, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1788, ii. p. 384.
Gentili, Geschichte der Chemie, 1779, i. p. 584.
Vogeseroff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1869, l. col. 959.
Hinrich, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1865, ii. p. 645.

GREISEL (JOHANN GEORG).


15. Pp. [47, 5 blank] 204 [26].

Greisel was born at Vienna, was a physician in the army, professor of anatomy at Vienna, and finally physician at Znaym in Moravia, where he died 18 May, 1664, but Adelung says at Wien. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy, and its Acts contain a number of dissertations by him.
GREISEL (JOHANN GEORG). Continued.

- Mercklin, Linnaeus renovatus, 1686, p. 387.
- Magat, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciam, 1731, ii. p. 313.
- Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 566.
- Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina praeced., 1779, iii. p. 83.

ADELUNG, Forsezung... zu... Sôcher... Gefalchen-Lexicon, 1797, ii. col. 155.
- Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème série, 1884, x. p. 608.

GREW (NEHEMIAH).

Experiences sur le combat qui arrive du mélange de diverses liqueurs avec toutes sortes de corps.

See RECURIE d'EXPERIENCES, 1675, p. 1.

Grew, son of the Rev. Obadiah Grew, was born in 1641. He studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1661. An essay on vegetable anatomy, which was read to the Royal Society and printed in 1752, procured him the fellowship of that society. The same year he received the degree of M.D. at Leyden, and entered on practice, first at Coventry, but soon after at London. His book on the anatomy of vegetables was published in 1752. Others on the same subject followed, and he also published a number of chemical papers on solution and certain points relating to plants between the years 1754-79. On Oldenburg's death Grew was appointed in 1677 secretary to the Royal Society, and he edited the Transactions for 1679-79. In 1680 he was admitted an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1681 appeared his catalogue of the rarities belonging to the Royal Society, which was re-issued in 1694.

- Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1751, i. p. 214.
- Stoil, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Medicinalen Gelegeist, 1751, p. 80.
- Morthof, Polyh., 1756 (ii. 1, 1, 9), ii. p. 977; (iii. 7, 1, 3), ii. p. 159.
- Keeton, Medicinae (telaebris-Lexicon, 1746, p. 324.
- Boerhaave, Methodus Studii Medici, ed. Haller, 1731, pp. 538—47.
- Portal, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1759, iii. p. 250, etc.
- Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 605.
- Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1778, ii. p. 387.
- Akkin, General Biography, 1802, iv. p. 361.

Then in 1682 his chief work on the anatomy of plants was published which has gained him the reputation of being one of the most distinguished naturalists of the seventeenth century. He wrote a pamphlet in 1661 on 'New Experiments and useful observations concerning Sea Water made freshly according to the patience's invention,' but of all his investigations that is which of the greatest interest to the chemists refers to his examination of mineral water at Exon and the discovery in it of magnesium sulphate. Tractatus de Politico cathartico amaro in aqua Ebersheimitica et magnesiolum allis continet naturae et usum. London, 1709, and in English in 1684 and 1700.

His work entitled Con divulga Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God, appeared in 1701. Grew died suddenly at March, 1712. His funeral sermon, 'Eloeh's Translation,' by the Rev. John Shower, was preached at Old Jewry, and published in 1712.

- Biographie Universelle, 1857, xvi. p. 312.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xxii. col. 4.
- Poggendorf, Biographisch-historisches Handlexicon, 1859, i. col. 923.
- Esch & Graue, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1871, x. p. 429 (article by F. H. Kühl).
- Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, nine series, 1859, x. p. 305.
- Dictionary of National Biography, 1890, xxiii. p. 165 (article by G. S. Boniger).

GREWER (JODOCUS).

Secretum nobilissimum et verissimum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 699.
GREWER (JODOCUS). Continued.

The Secretum, edited by Joos Balbian, was published at Leyden, 1588, 1599, 16.

Mier, Synopsis Auree Mensae, 1617, p. 262.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1634, pp. 168, 266.

Herichius, Compiicies Scripiorum Chemicorum, 1657, p. 12. No. xii

R. Schultz, Ditissima Chemicorum, 1797, p. 164.

Schmiede, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 260.

The author was a priest, but that is all I have found about him.

Lenglet Du Fresnejoy, Histoire de la Philosophie HERMETIQUE, 1749, III. p. 179.

Hoefler, Histoire de la Chymie, 1843, II. p. 134.

Lafrague, Bibliothèque Onomastique, Sciences Surtelis, 1870, No. 581.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1896, II. p. 33.

GRIENSTEIN (J. J.).

See PHILIBERT de Limitibus, Das Hermetische Triklinium, 1792.

GRIM (HERRMAN NIKLAS).


Grim (1641-1771) was a Dane by birth, travelled widely, and had a great knowledge of foreign simples. He was the author of various papers, as well as of some books, such as Compendium medicinae-chymicum.


Kestner, Medicinischs Geburts-Lexicon, 1740, p. 102.

Joh. Moller, Centuria literata, 1744, II. p. 249.


Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1798, II. p. 386.

Roth-Schulte, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1827, I. p. 164.

Destheins, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1833, II. II. p. 631.

In Dr. Caillen's Sale Catalogue of Medical Books (1797-74, p. 29, there is quoted: Pauli (Barth).) Laboratorium Ceylonicum, Anm. 1859, 24. This seems to be a pirated edition, and Kestner complains that the author of the work is never once named by the translator.


Bogengl, Biographisch Literarische Handwörterbuch, 1863, I. col. 954.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1824, II. p. 720.

Hirsch, Biographischer Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, II. p. 643.


GRÖNING (C. G.).

See TRIEWALD (MARTIN), 1795.

GROSSCHEDEL (JOHANN BAPTIST).


Francofurti, Sumptibus Lucem Jennisi, Anno MDCXXIX.

8°. Pp. 105 [1 blank].
GROSSCHEDEL (JOHANN BAPTIST). Continued.

The titles referred to are these:


Lamplödt Dufresny speaks of a 4th edition. He gives the first edition of Hamburg, 1705. It also refers to the Minerals... Lapidis... There is certainly one of Hamburg, 1706.

Decrptio, as if it were a separate book.

Trifolium Hermeticum: oder, Hermetisches Kleeblat:

I. Von der Allgemeinen Natur:
II. Von der besonder, nd der menschlichen Kunst:
III. Von der verborgenen und geheimen Weisheit:


2°. Pp. [9, 1 blank] 265 {1 blank}. 4 woodcuts.

The tracts have separate title-pages:


A list of Grosschedel's works is given by Gsellin. Of these the most curious is the Calendarium Naturalis magicam perpetuum. Nothing seems to be recorded about the author.

The Calendarium is described by Gsellin as having been engraved in copper by Matth. Marian in 'Patent form,' and having been published by J. Theod. de Bry. The version of it which I have seen is a manuscript in imitated printed letters, in black and red, with astrological and symbolical engravings, presumably those above mentioned, inserted in the text.
GROSSCHEDEL (Johann Baptist).

Bord, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 168.
Monselin, La chimie reccouver, 1806, p. 377.
Rob-Schoo, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1702, p. 160.
Jacq Leopoldus Prudovius, Bibliotheca metallica, 1724, p. 63.
Lenglet Du Fresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie, 1743, iii. p. 179.

Fleut, Prober-Sieher, 1753, Th. i. p. 82.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1891, p. 377.
Lefèvre, Bibliothèque Universelle, Sciences et Arts, 1370, No. 1377.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. pp. 318, 368.

GROSSE (Die) Arglistigkeit derer sich der Satan bedient bey der wahren Alchymie um die unverständigen Sucker des Philosophischen Steins in alles zeitliche und ewige Verderben zu stürzen, zur treibertigen Wurmn und besser Anweisung entdeckt von einem dessen Wald-Spruch ist:

In Christi Horto Diantur Thesauri Maximi Pretiosissimique
Erfurt, zu finden bey Augustino Cursio, 1731.

See by the same author: Kurzer und gründlicher Unterricht vom wahren Trieb-Golde.

GROSSE (Der) und Klein Bauer.
See Grasshoff (Johann).

GRÜNLICH (Ein) philosophisch Sendeschreiben.
See D. (J.), 1779.

GRÜNLICHES Beschreibung von denen Particular- und Universal-Tincturen.
See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 1.

GRÜNLICHES (Eine) Untersuchung und Entdeckung der Art und Eigenschaft des Goldes.

GRÜNLICHES Widerlegung etlicher Johan-Rudolf Glaubers zu Amsterdam haußgegebener Schriften, sonderlich aber derer, darinnen er seine vermeynte Verbesserung der Metallen, aus bloßem Bley oder Bley-Erzt (O) und (>) mit grossen Nutzen zu bringen, stattuert, wie der hintenmachegetzé Glaubrische Proces mit mehrern weiset, nebst Eröffnung seiner dazu gehören, doch bishero von ihm in grosser Geheim gehaltenen, und allein vor sehr hohen Preises fallen, nun aber sonder Entgelt zu aller Welt Wissenschaft in Kupfer gebrachten Destruir- und Reducir-Oeffen. Anno 1661

See, Pp. [s] 184 [r], 1 blank. Plates III.-VI.

The volume has another title for which the above seems to have been substituted.

It is to follows:

Nadwendige Ernatur auf etliche Johann-Rudolph Glaubers zu Amsterdam unwaren bishero aufgelaufene Bücher von Verbesserung der Metallen insonderheit aber wider diesen herausgegebenen Ersten Appendicem oder Erklarung seines Füllfrist Thelia Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, und herabgedruckten und begelegten Octen-Böttchern, in welchen Er, Glauber, dierliche Unzutäts zur Ungebühr beschuldigt, und sonstigen Ehrenfahrung angeteckt. Womit bemustet wird, Dafs Glauber vielmehr des Courtrains zu überfähren, und der selber rechtliche Leute in seinen gerühmten Demonstrationen hinterlaufen, vnder besser Wissen und Gewissen ungebührlicher Worte selbigen abgeschlagen, und so fort selbsthin an seinen promissum unter worden, darin sein Vorgebeh aus bloßem Bley oder Bley-Erzt (O) und (>) mit grossen Nutzen zu bringt, nebst seinem Abschied, Auro potabili, und andern mehr, ganz falsch gefunden worden: Jedermannmöglichen vor dergleichen Umsatzen nachrichtlich zu warnen.
GRÜNDLICHE Widerlegung. Continued.

Gott zu Ehren
Das Böse zu verwehren
Und sich redlich zu nehmen.

von

G. D. M. A. S.

Einem Lieblingsgottes gegründeter Philosophischer Schriften, welcher der Wahrheit
Freund, und der betrieblichen Alchemisten Feind. Zu Leipzig in Druck geben
Anno M DC LXI.

GRULING (PHILIP).

D. O. M. A. Philippi Grulingii Stolbergensis Medicci Florilegium Chymicum,
hoc est, Libellus Insignis de quondam Medicamentorum Chymicorum,
uptote; Essentiarum, Magisteriorum, Extractorum, Salium, Tincturarum,
Florum, Crocorum, Oleorum, Spirituum, Fecularum, Balsamorum, Aquarium,
Pulverum, &c. verdi Preparatione, recto Usu & certa Dosi, multis exemplis,
observationibus illustrius, & tali ordine dispositus, ut in curandae morbis
ullum Medico cumulaté sufficiat.

Cato, Utilium rerum scientia non est premenda, sed per manus tradenda.
Lipsiae, Impensis Gothofredi Grosi Bibliopolœ. Anno M. DC. XXXXI

18th. Pp. [24] 46 (37, 1 blank)

Gruling, or Gruling, was born in 1533 at
Stolberg in the Harz. He was corrector at Nord-
hausen, studied medicine at a later age than
usual, and rendered distinguished service to Nord-
hausen in 1566 during the plague. The year
following he settled at Stolberg, and became
the Count's physician and burgomaster. He died in
1572 (1666), aged 74. He was the author of
several works:

VAN der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1672, p. 402.
Mercklin, Linneus reseratur, 1686, p. 912.
Winck, Diarium Biographicum, 1686, §97, Yy7 verso, Anm. 1688.
Munger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, l. ii. p. 353.
Kestner, Medicin et Medicina, Lexicon, 1740, p. 364.

Mettin, Conspicuum Historia Medicum chronolo-

gicorum, 1721, p. 578.

Voss, Historiae de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie,
1770, i. p. 472.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 369.

GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Tractatteln vom Blut der Natur.

See BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

See also GUMMET (THEOPHORUS).

Christoph Grummet was Kuncel's assistant in
Dresden, and in the belief that Kuncel had dis-
covered transmutation was annoyed that he had
not perceived the process, and then proceeded
to slander Kuncel in a way which caused him
much trouble. Kuncel gave afterwards a full
account of the affair. Grummet attacked him in
his tract, Von Nitro oder Blut der Natur,
Dresden, 1697, 4°; Wittgenberg, 1698, 8°; with a
vindication, Leipzig, 1699, 8°; and he wrote Sal
non-sine vento, Rothenburg, 1685, 4°, against
Orsall. Weigel gives the authors name as
Brummet and says that the form Grummet is due
to a misprint.
GRUND SÄTZE.

See HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

GRUNDTLICHER Bericht, was die warhafftige Kunst Alchemia junghalb vnd vermag, in Via universali et particulari.

See DARROT (CLAUDE), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 163.

See KRÖPFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1706-1718, p. 479.

GAULDUS (FRIEDERICUS).

[Schreiben des Gauldi an D. C. von R. und an Herrn N. N.]

See CHYMIHILUS (J. J.), Der wahren chymischen Weisheit Offenbarung, 1729, pp. 104-142.

Gauldi, Gaulde, Gauldus, Frédéricus or Ludovicus, is considered an Italian by some, by others a German with the name Friedrích or Ludwig Walter.

He was resident at Venice in 1600 or thereabout, and though he made no show he was able to assist a noble family to put mines, which they were unable to carry on, into a prosperous condition. A natural inclination sprang up between him and the daughter, but the obstacle to their union lay in his not belonging to the same class of society. This was, however, by his giving or lending to the Republic a large sum of money which seems to have counteracted as him the requisite rank, but nothing more is recorded either about the marriage or the money. Gauldus was known to possess a small but very fine collection of pictures. The noblemen, according to another account, a printer and critic, examining the collection, came upon a portrait obviously intended for Gauldus, which he at once recognised as the work of Titian, who died in 1576. Gauldus did not deny the fact, but gave no explanation, and left Venice the following morning, so that the mystery remained unsolved.

Nothing more was heard of him, but he is alluded to in The Compleat Weiser, 1788, as being still alive, and nearly 60 years old. When he was in Venice, a couple of centuries earlier, he seemed a

Kern Hofstich ... oder Tausendstes Profeffor der Schieß-Kunst, 1709, p. 119 (refers to the preceding book, and discusses the probability of Gauldi's story).

Die Edelgestern Jünger Alchemia, 1730, p. 263.


Cohn, J. Hermannus Redivivus, English translation, London, 1746, p. 84.

Fichtl, Freiber-Sein, 1753, Th. i, p. 85. (Fichtl's account does not tally with the current man of middle age, though he asserted that he was much older, and the portrait apparently represented him as he then was, though it must have been painted more than a century previously.

The narrative is told with various embellishments, but there seems to have been some foundation for it, as the existence of a person with these pretensions was currently reported at the time.

The prose of the romance is furnished by the work quoted by Gmelin: "Der enlärte Gaulich sive Frid. Gauldes ex sa ipso mendacit et impotus convexit, false ist, anntillicher Beweist, dass dessen, was von einem 400 jährigen Venedigischen Edelmannse und seiner Medizin vorgegeben wird, mehr für eine Fall als warhafftige Geschichte zu halten." This seems to have accompanied Gmelin's copy of the Communication (see the following), but I have not met with it.

Communication einer wahrhaftigen Chymischen Medicina, Kryst wecker, ... von berühmten Venedigischen Edelmanns Frédéricus Gauldusius, mit Leben auf 400. Jahr zu diesem wahren Steine conservirt, und kürzlich noch Anno 1688, zu Venetia zu selbe gesaet. Augsburg, 1700, 16°. P. 62 (including a portrait of Gauldus) [a blank]. This is said to be translated from precious English and Italian texts. The second part contains the letters to and from Gauldi, above mentioned.

See QUATTARAM DA GUBBIO.

GUBBIO.
GÜLDENE (Das) Flüsse.

See Möglin (Johann Ludwig).


Without place and printer's name.
4°. Pp. 31 [1 blank].

GÜLDENE (Die) Rose.

See V. (J. R.).

GÜLDENE (Das) Vlies.

See Siegemacher (Johann Ambrosius).

GÜLDENESER (Ein) Tractat vom Philosophischen Steine. Von einem noch Lebenden, doch vngenanten Philosopho den Filis Doctrine zur Lehre, den Fratribus aureis Crucis aber zur Nachrichtung beschrieben. Anno MDC.XXV.


This is a tract taken out of the German translation of the Museum Hermeticum. For the Latin version: Tractatus aureus de lapide philosophico, etc. Museum Hermeticum, 1749, p. 1.

GÜLDENFALK (SIGMUND HEINRICH).


8°. Pp. xxvi. 443 [1 blank].

A volume of the von Schwindtische Lesebibliothek.

Gündenfalk left the Hanau-Darmstadt service and retired in 1750 to Frankfurt a. M., and then to Hamburg an der Elle. He died in Sept. 1785, but bis age is not recorded. He published a Archiv für Freimaurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1785, p. 404 (in unfavourable notice, taking the compiler to task for his uncritical method).

Mensel, Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutsches Schriftsteller, 1804, IV. p. 437. metrical translation of the Psalms, Frankfurt, 1783, 8°, and Die himmlische und hermetische Perle, oder die göttliche und natürliche Trinkhut der Weiss, Frankfurt, 1765, 8°.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 89.

GÜNTEGER (SIMON).

Hortulus Sanitatis Amoennisimus. Hoc est: de Tuenda et Conservanda Bona Valetudine omnibus Literatis et Peregrinantibus Libellus accommodateissimus & maxime necessarius, in lucem editus cum Indice locupletissimo a Simone
GÜNThER (Simon). Continued.

Gúnter Gemovieni Marchício. In Nobili Spira, Typis Augustini
Scheideri, Impensis Authori, & Heliae Kembachij. Anno M.DC.VIII.
16°. Pp. 155 [1 blank]; Index [11, 1 blank].

Mercklin, Liodensius reuens, 1685, p. 971. Haller, Bibliotheca Medicae practica, 1777, ii.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 405. p. 493.

GUERRE des Chevaliers.

See ANCHYNE (L) Guerre des Chevaliers.

GÜTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

See GÜTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

GÜBERT (NICOLAI).

Alchymia Ratione et Experientia ita demum viriliter impugnata & expugnata,
vna cum suis fallacjv & deliramentia, quibus homines imbubinatar: vt
nunquam impetusur se erigere valeat: Auctore Nicolao Guiberto, Lotharingo,
Doctore Medico. Item de Balsamo, eiusque lachryme, quod Opobalsanum
dictur, Natura, Viribus & Facultatibus admirandis.
Sapientum finis, Sapientiae communicatio.

Argentorati. Impensis Lazari Zetzeri Bibliopolio. M.DC.III.

The tract 'de Balsamo' is separately pagcd and has a separate title and signatures
so that it might go by itself—except that it is mentioned in the other title—
De Balsamo, eiusque Lachryme, quod Opobalsanum dictur, natura, viribus &
facultatibus admirandis. Per Nicolaum Guibertm Doctorem medicum Lotharingum.

Argentorati, Impensis Lazari Zetzeri, M.D.C.III.


Guiberti was born about 1547 at St. Nicolas de Port in Lorraine, studied medicine and graduated
about 1570. He travelled for many years in France, Spain, Italy and Germany, and practised in Casti-
durante and Rome. He at first believed in trans-
mutation and worked in the laboratory of Cardinal
Granvelle, viceroy of the two Sicilies, and for the
Cardinal of Augsburg translated German works by
Parschitz into Latin. In Naples he was associ-
ated with Baptista Porta and Flamsteed. In 1579,
under Pope Gregory XIII., he was appointed
inspector-general of drugists' shops in the states

Schenehins, Bibliotheca Medica, p. 416.
Van der Linden, De Scriptoriis Medici, 1684, p. 507.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 208.
Mercklin, Liodensius reuens, 1685, p. 836.
Roth-Scholza, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1757, p. 177.
Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medercam, 1751, i. p. 428.

Jacob Loppii Prodenus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1785, p. 62.

Mortet, Polyhistor, 1795 (i. 5. p. 13), p. 528.

De Murchinii poeculis dissertatio, Francof. 1579.

Kestner, Mediciniches Gebütern-Lexicum, 1750,
p. 667.

Langlet D'oré, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1794, iii. p. 181.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gebütern-Lexicum, 1750, ii.
col. 96.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 350.

of the Church. He returned to his native country
and lived at Vancoeurue. Having completely
changed his views and considering that transmu-
tation was impossible and that the pursuit of it led
to poverty and want, he wrote his books against
Alchemy, and criticized his former friends who
believed in it. He died at Vancoeurue about 1600.
In addition to the above he wrote: Acta ofio de
marrhia, ren de sio qua marrhia nomine experi-
mentum, Francof. 1597, 12°, and De interius
Alchemia metallicorum transmutatoria tractatus
augment. Tulli, 1754, 8°.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1782, ii. p. 263.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der älteren Chemie, 1875, p. 592.

Kollmann, Fortsetzung... zu... Jabcrs... Gebütern-Lexicum, 1797, ii. col. 675.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Farschoue (1800-
185), i. p. 584.

Scheibler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 357.


Biographie Universelle, 1839, xvi. p. 82.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1839, xxii. col.

Pog.Brande, Biographisch-literarische Hand-
traführung, 1859, i. col. 793.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragen-

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médico-
cales, 4eme Série, 1860, xi. p. 452.
GUIDIUS (JOANNES).
De Mineralibus Tractatus in Genere Ioannis Guidii Senioris Patritij Volaterrani I. C. aetate sua celeberrimi, Libri Quatuor;

In quorum
I. agitur [De Metallarjis.
   De Artificialibus Metallorum.
   De Alchimistis.

De Metallis.
   De Auro, & Argento.

De Gemmis.
   De Ferro, & Armis.
   De Salinis.

In III. [De Moneta.
   De Thesauris.
   In III. [De rebus aureis, & argenteis.
   De Ornamentis.
   De Vestibus Auratis.

In III. [De Publica Utilitate.
   De Privata Utilitate.


4*. Fp. [40] xii (for 109) [a blank] double columns. Title red and black.

There was apparently an earlier edition of this book published at Venice, 1619, 8°, and a later one at Frankfurt, 1627, 4°.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 109 (quotes the 1627 edition only).

Merklin, Lindemann's renovatis, 1686, p. 396.

Mangin, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1751, i. ii. p. 377.

Jacob Longhi, Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1739, p. 63 (quotes three editions).

GUIDO DE MONTANOR.

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE)

GUIRAUD (F.).

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Traité du Soulfpre, 1629.

Guiraud was the translator.

GULDEN (Die) Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE).

GUMMERT (THEOPHORUS).

Theopori Gummertens Treuherlige Notification-Schrift von Ursprung und Ende, das ist: Von der Generation und Vitrification derer Metallen, Mineralien und allerhand Steine, mit angehengter Berührung der Universal-Materia Lapid. Philosoph. aus einem einigen, geringen, iederman bekanten, und doch unerkantenen Dinge, sambt andern raren Curiositiaten, &c. Wie solche von dem Authore durch Gottes Grade und unermüdeten Fleiss seithero untersucht, und bey viel hundert Proben im Feuer und sonstven warhaftig befunden worden, &c. An alle redlichgesinnete Liebhaber der Edlen Chymie, bey dieser letzten fast gefährlichen Zeit, wohlmeinend abgelassen,
GUMMERT (Theophorus). Continued.


4°. Sigs. A4, B4, or pp. [14].

It seems to have been released in 1590. Leopold calls the author Theodor. Osmelin calls him Christoph Grammet (q.v.), or Gummert, or Grummet (q.v.), and quotes the present dissertation, but Leopold distinguishes C. Grummet from Theodor Gummert though their works appeared within five years of each other. It is possible that they are identical, seeing that Christophorus and Theophorus have practically the same meaning, and could be used as synonyms, but so far as can be judged from their respective writings and from what is said about Grummet by Knuckel, they appear to be different.


Osmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 28.

See NEANDER (Theophilus), Heptas Alchemiae, 1621, p. 227.

GUTMANN (ARIUS).

Offenbahrung | göttlicher | Majestät.

The above title is printed in large letters in the middle of the page, and is enclosed by four ornamental lines. Above the title is the following:

Auguriis, de utilitate eorundem. | Neminem dubium est, quas homines aut stultos aut sapientes vocant. Nunc autem sapientes vocant, non cordatos & ingenios homines, sed eos qui sunt, quanta in eum hominem potest ipse homini deducti, firmissime percepta cognitio; tio: ab hon. cognitione vis & morum | congruent. |

To the sinister side of the title, printed perpendicularly along the page:

Mar. Ficin. in Plat. | Animas formas intima et divit. |

Below the title:

Parac. in Philo. Sagen. lib. i. cap. 2. |

Der Philosoph soll das aus ersten betrachteten, von wannen der Mensch komme und den andern den Eckstein legen. Denn: nach der Theologie, damit er wisse, um der Leib und das köstliche | in ihm und das ewige seyn, damit er denselben nicht zum Teufel ver-jamme. Und der Jurist, damit er wisse, wie der Mensch nicht eine | Sus say sondern eine edle Creatur, dessen ihm wisse als einen | Menschen, nicht aber ein Kalb zu uhrbällen. Und der Medicus soll | diesen Anfang auch wissen, dass er ihn nicht | wie ein Vieh in die | Fleisch-Bauke gebe, sondern bedenke Göttliches Bildnis | recht, wie der Artus mit zu führen. |

On the dexter side of the title also printed perpendicularly along the page:


Divina arte, & spiritu expertis |

progr. incognita qua |

efficatur. |

This title-leaf is followed by the 'Elenchus Capitum,' and then by the other 8° title as follows:


Without date, place and printer's name.

GUTMANN (ABSIDIUS). Continued.

Gutmann, by some called Gutmann, and Gutmann, lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, but very little is known about him. Up to his twentieth year he studied arts and philosophy, and then went to the University, but perceiving the emptiness of the current topics, he travelled and saw that even the common people were better instructed. Yet he returned to the University, till a book entitled Pulnoer came into his hands, which he read and pondered with diligence, and from it he learned the loftiness of the Divine Majesty, and then for the third time he visited the different Universities where he heard discourses not on theosophie but on beastish and devilish writings.

His own book, presumably the result of all his study and experience, was written in 1572. The author was living in Swabia about 1570, and was well known in Augsburg about 1584. The dedication of the book to Duke Frederick V., Count Palatine on the Rhine, is dated "Frankfurt am Main, ipiritu Nondulius Verbalius Anno 1570." and this, the first edition, is said to have been published at Amsterdam after his death. This edition had become so rare that some sixty years later (as the present title states) it was reprinted, the editor being Heinrich Ammerbach, pastor at Halberstadt. It has neither place nor date, but it is said to have appeared at Frankfurt a. M., or, according to Schelhorn, at Halberstadt, in 1635. There is no evidence of this in the present copy so far as I can perceive.

The perception of the work to Gutmann is due to what is said in the Edda.

Sperber, Echo der von Gotl hocherlesentliches Prackreifel des dieblischen Ordens R. C. Dantzig, 1616, Pref. to Lect. p. 12. (Contains a review of Gutmann.)

Collurg, Das Platonisch-Heidnische Christentum, 1692-93.

Borchardt, Conspectus Scripturarum Chemicarum, 1697, p. 34, No. 111.

Kersch Hoppich ... oder Teutischer Feger unauthorized Schmidt-Kunst, 1709, p. 90. (A laudatory notice.)


Roth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chemicarum, 1777, pp. 108-176. (Roth-Schott gives a brief notice of the author, and a summary of the contents, and calls it an excellent book.)


Zellner, Universal Lexicon, 1791, xi. col. 1429.

Marbach, Bohajster, 1735 (ii. 3. 5), p. 105; (ii. 7, 7), p. 292; (iii. 7, 6), p. 554.


Stoell, Anleitung zur Historien der Gelifie, 1735, p. 370.


Arnold, Kirchen- und Kreis-Historien, 1741, ii. p. 381.

Lenz, Daffennuy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1784, ill. p. 279.

Reimann who gives the preceding account of the author, points out the close resemblance of his ideas and language to those of Paracelsus, but he does not quote at all accurately Gutmann's version of Genesis, i. 1-5, which forms the text of the twenty-four books of commentary constituting the work. Reimann concludes by repeating Herder's remark, that Gutmann propounds a great number of problems, but does not give a solution of them. Corredt calls him a pupil of Paracelsus.

Stolle's criticism is that the commentary instead of illuminating the words of Moses only obscures them. He is very bitter about this and similar writings, and says that he calculated on learning something from it, but was shamefully deceived. Herder's remark is that Gutmann speaks of creation as if he had been an eye-witness of it. He is said to have been a Rosicrucian, if not the actual founder of the order, and that in any case anticipations of its doctrines are to be found in his book. Gentin says that he hardly deserves a place in the history of chemistry.

Every one emphasizes the rarity of both editions. That of 1689 was so rare that as much as 100 ducats had been given for it. Stolle says there is a copy of it in the Library of Jena University. Of the second edition, which is said to be a fine for line and page for page reprint, I have seen another copy, and there is one in the British Museum. A book entitled: Aegyptiaca Lehr- u. Schriftschriften der algyptischen Offenbahrer-Pharao, Hamburg, 1767, 8vo, which I have not seen, is apparently a criticism of or reply to Gutmann's book.


Reym, Catalogus ... Literarum variorum, 1747, p. 499.

Bober, Allgemeines Gehalt-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 526.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, l. p. 342.

H. Corredt, Kritische Geschichte der Chiliasmus, 1783, ill. p. 925.

Beckgrup zur Geschichte der algypt. Chemie, 1785, pp. 494, 495 ("a strange and little known work by an alchemist and ghost-seer").


Gmeiner, Geschichte der Chemie, 1777, l. pp. 228, 527.

Murr, Uber den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und der Gregoriusvergeist, 1803, p. 49.

Fecker, Reperatorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 83.

Sprongel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iii. p. 807.

Huet, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, l. p. 190.

Kloos, Bibliographie der Gregoriusvergeist, 1844, p. 175, No. 246.

Gaume, Traité de Lixres rares, 1864, ill. p. 187.

Hanes, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ill. p. 256.

Köpp, Die Alchemie, 1885, l. p. 212; ii. p. 8.

GUTWASSER (BENEDICT).

Aus dem aufrichtigen Glaubensbekenntnifs, 1728.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, i. p. 41.
H. (C. G.).


This anonymous treatise is divided into ten books with distinctive titles:
2. Catholicon Physicorum, p. 25.
3. Venus Virtutis . . . nec non Mars Victorius, p. 43.
5. Saturnus Saturnus, p. 83.
6. Metamorphosis Lapidum ignobilium, in Gemmas quasdam pristosis, p. 117.
8. Auslegung der dunklen Wörter, &c., p. 159.

It is therefore neither more nor less than a translation of Samuel Norton's tracts, &c.

Compare Vigilantius de Monte Czobi, Dreyfisches Hermetisches Kleeblatt, Nürnberg, 1667, which includes the tracts contained in this volume.

Of the present work there is a copy in the Omorgan collection.

Ladnug, Bibliothèque Omorgan, Sciences Secretes, 1879, No. 1425.

H. (E.).


8°. Pp. [8] containing the title, on the reverse of which is the interpretation of the "Ambaradins Poculum," and preface; pp. 3-44, the first tract; pp. 45-56, the second tract; and pp. 99-110, the catalogue of cabalistic books. The second tract has a title-page which repeats the second part of the above title.

We are not informed who the lady was who in 1574 composed the present little tract. The second is also anonymous. The list of cabalistic and magic books contains the titles of 69 nos. which were on sale at Leipzig in 1614 for 10000 imperial. Amongst other items it contains: No. 50, Magus Kiramidis (sic), a famous book of magic which was afterwards edited by Rivius and printed in 1638, and was then translated into English. The Catalogus was reprinted by Semler, and the present work is quoted by him. The authorship, however, was unknown to him; he thinks it is a translation from the French, and the other tract from the Latin, which will be found in the Theatrum Chemicum, although the two versions differ widely from one another.


Ladnug, Bibliothèque Omorgan, Sciences Secretes, 1879, No. 1425.
H. (J. C.).


8°. Pp. viii [1, 1 blank], 100.


The extracts are from the following works of the same author:
3. Das Gespräch zwischen Mosca, Agos und Fritidi, p. 133.
1. Das edle Perlein, 1734, p. 63.
2. Das allgemeine naturliche Chaos, p. 102.
5. Oeconomia occulta, 1746, p. 183.

Adamah Boos is the pseudonym of Adam Molech Birchart (p.n.).
Ladrage, Bibliographia Ouvrage, Sciences Secrètes. 1879, No. 1511.

H. (J. F.), S.
Sei HANTONORTH (JOSEPH FREDRICH), Suecus.
Sei HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

H. (L. C.), P. T.
Sei HELLWEG (CHRISTOPH).

HAAS (JOHANN CONRAD).
Sei CREILING (JOHANN CONRAD), Dissertatio de Aureo Vellere, Sectio IV, 1739.

HAGEN (KARL GOTTFRIED).


Vom Braunstein, und dessen erdigt alkalischen Theile.
Sei ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalischs Mancherlei, 1781, l. p. 217.

The above work went through several editions. The first, 1786; the second, 1791; the fourth, 1815. Hagen wrote also Grundsçze der Chemie, Königsberg, 1794, 8°. A dissertation on the water at Thorn, in Latin, Regiomonti, 1766, 4°; in German, Königsberg, 1789, 4°; Lehrbuch der Apotheker-Kunst, Königsberg, 1778, 4°, 1781, 1786, 1792, 1794, and papers in the Nova Acta Academiae Naturae Curricular, before the Naturforschende Gesellschaft at Berlin, in Croll’s Annalen and in other journals. The author was born at Königsberg, 24 Dec. 1749, and was Hofapoteker. He became Doctor in 1775. extraordinary Professor, 1779; ordinary,
HAGEN (KARL GOTTFRIED). Continued.

1888, in the Medical Faculty; in 1894 he was made Master of Arts, and in 1899 Professor of Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History in the Philosophical Faculty in the University there. He died in Königberg, a March, 1899. His elder brother

C. E. Weigl, Grundriß der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, ii. 42; 43 (514142, 46).


Puch, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1866-1868, p. 566.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, i. p. 117; 1845, iv. pp. 35, 68.

Philippus & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, pp. 541, 729, 857.

Kühler, Der Mensch schöpfer in das Weltsystem.

and a grandson, both chemists, and a nephew, an engineer, were all natives of Königsberg.

The Lehrbuch der Apotheker Kunst had great influence on the art in Germany.

et les Arts et des Métiers qui concourent leur Sauveur, 1839, ii. p. 6.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1865, i. col. 999.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, x. p. 340 (article by Landenberg).


Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1896, xi. p. 27.


HAIN (JOHANN DAVID), Preset.

See VOLTELEN (FLORE JACOBUS), Respondens.

Hain, though a native of Germany, having been born at Heidelberg, 9 July, 1759, spent the greater part of his life in Holland. He was a decree of medicine at Leyden, and in 1753 was appointed professor of physiology, physics, astronomy, and in 1759 of botany and chemistry at Utrecht. Afterwards, in 1773, he went to Leyden as professor of medicine. He died there 19 March, 1784. Haer speaks of him as 'vir illustre et notissimus in naturæ editionem.' He wrote a few papers on chemical subjects:


Haer, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 72.

Weigel, Grundriß der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, i. pp. 490; i. 472.

Adelung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu J. B. Lecker's Allgemeine chemische Lexicon, 1789, ii. col. 1755.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 75.


Pottendorf, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1856, iii. p. 17.

HAIMO.

Epistola de quatuor Lapidibus philosophicis, materiam suam ex minore mundo desuntum est.

See SERENVOGULUS (MICHAEL), Epilogus in Novum Lumen Chymicum Ortheilii, 1624, p. 177.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 457.

The authorities seem disposed to accept without demur the statement that the author of this treatise was the Haimo who flourished in the ninth century. According to the accounts he was an Anglo-Saxon, converted to Christianity, a pupil of Alcuin's and a schoolfellow and friend of Rabanus Maurus, and a Benedictine monk. He became reader of theology at Fulda in 882, in 890 teacher at Corvey and Hirschfeld, but not Abbot, and in 840 bishop of Halberstadt.

He entrusted the administration of the cathedral to an officer called Ruediger, whose residence and property near Halberstadt grew into the village of Haim or Hoym, from which the noble family of von Hoym may have been derived.

He also founded the monastery of St. Wipertus on the Bode (now dissolved), which is said to have led to the building of the neighboring town of Quedlinburg. Into it he introduced Benedictine monks, who had been formerly pupils of his own at Hirschfeld, and made his school friend Rabanus Maurus; and on his death he was driven out of Fulda by the refractory monks there. Of the monastery nothing remains except the tiny but impressive crypt of the church, now enclosed by a range of farm buildings.

He placed a fine library in the cathedral at Halberstadt, but it probably perished in the fire of 1775. Haimo died in Halberstadt, 27 (46) March, 855.
HAIMO—HALLER

He wrote commentaries on almost all the books of the Old and New Testaments, homilies on the Gospels, summer and winter homilies, and a number of other works, some of which have been printed, though most of them appear to be still in manuscript.

In the list of his works, at all events as given by Pitx, nothing appears relative to any subject but theology and religion, and it may be doubted not only if the present work be by Haimo, but if alchemy was cultivated to any extent in Germany at that time. It may be doubted with still greater emphasis if alchemy—allowing that it was cultivated then—had been studied to such an extent and the possible sources of the materia prima had been examined so exhaustively that the suggestion of a new source contained in the present tract could have been possibly made. It was only at a late date in the development of the pursuit, and when everything else had been tried in vain, that the alchemists at their wit’s end turned to the material supposed to be described in this tract. To see the tract appears spurious, not by Haimo, but recent; certainly not of the sixth century, more likely of the seventeenth. Against its authenticity also is the fact that it did not appear in print till it was included in the sixth volume of the Thesaurus Chemicum. If it had been known and considered of value by the older alchemists in the sixteenth century it could hardly have escaped inclusion in some of the collections that were in circulation.

Narzi, Della Transmutazione Metallorum Sigurisi, 1559, p. 130 (just mentions the book).

Pitx, Relationum Historiarum de rebus Anglicis Tomo Prima, 1619, p. 146 (Ann. 733).

Boeß, Chymicorum, 1624, p. 111.

Joh. Andreas Quenstedt, Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum, Wurtzberg, 1642, p. 32.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 280.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina medicæ et in quàm Alchemi, 1733, Lib. viii, p. 543 (the alchemical tract is not mentioned).

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, xii. col. 550 (and references).

Cave, Scriptorum Ecclésiastorum Historiarum, 1739, ii. p. 28, Am. 831.


Schröder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1833, p. 216.

Novelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xiii. col. 111.

Höcker, Historie de la Chimie, 1849, l. p. 335.


Ladrague, Bibliothéque d’Ouvrages, Sciences et Lettres, 1890, No. 1147.

HALLER (ALRECHT VON).

See PHARMAÇOPEA Helvetica, 1711.

Haller was born at Berns, 16 Oct., 1762, studied medicine at Tübingen in 1729, and at Leyden under Boerhaave in 1735, and was capped M.D. there in 1729. He visited London and Paris, proceeded to Italy, where he lectured on anatomy, and resided in Berne about 1790, where he began practice as a physician, for which, however, he had no liking. In 1734 he was made professor of anatomy, a theatre was built for him, and he gave lectures and demonstrations on this subject. The University of Göttingen having been founded in 1735, Haller was invited to become professor of anatomy, botany, and surgery, and after some hesitation he accepted the post which he occupied till 1773. He then resigned on account of his health, and returned to Berne, where he was appointed Amman and filled various offices in the State. He died 12 Dec., 1777.

No man had a greater reputation in Europe than Haller, and he received all the honours that were to be had. He was the most eminent as an anatomist, physiologist, and botanist, a man of affairs and of administrative capacity, one of the most voluminous and successful of medical writers, distinguished as a poet and literary man, and the greatest of medical bibliographers. His classified catalogues of the literature of anatomy, botany, medicine, and surgery, in ten volumes, 4°, 1771-1788, accompanied by abstracts, estimates, and criticisms, represent prodigious labour and reading, and an unrivalled knowledge of the history of those subjects. They are of the greatest value even now for the study of the history of medicine.

Haller, however, was not a chemist, hardly even a pharmacists, still he cannot but regret that he did not complete his system of bibliographies by a Bibliotheca Chemicorum.
HALLER (ALBRECHT VON). Continued.

Rees, The Cyclopaedia, 1819, xv, 186, 100 var. Biographisch-hist. der Erdkunde, Paris, Pauckouer (1820-23), v. pp. 36-63 (article by Jourdan and Boissenu, with a long account of his writings).

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1827, s.c., sect. ii. p. 292-304 (article by Seiler).

Spranger, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1826, v. pp. 261, 8c., 8c.

Dessemers, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1826, iii. i. pp. 11-31.

Morwitz, Geschichte der Medizin, 1849, ii. p. 238.


Phillippy & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1854, pp. 251, 252, 256, 852.

Knyssens, Les Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et des Médaillés qui consacrèrent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 9, and the drawing on n medial.

Rudolf Wolff, Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz, 1859, Zweiter Cylchr. pp. 105-146, portrait.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwerk, 1854, i. col. 393.

Figgier, Vie des Savants Illustres (Savants du xvi. siècle), 1870, p. 249.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1870, v. p. 490 (article by Binsch, with references).

Hassler, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. p. 581, 8cc.


Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, alle Beisp., iii. p. 72.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 31.

HALLEY (EDMUND).

Erzähungen von denen Winden.

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), Tractat oder Abhandlung von Natur und Eigenschaft der Elementen, 1723, p. 65.

Halley, son of a soap-boller, was born at Haggerston, 29 Oct., 1656. His fame rests on his astronomical work, but he wrote one or two papers on chemical subjects, as on the salts of the sea. He was professor of geometry at Oxford, 1703-09.


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomic, 1777, ii. p. 105 (celebrior mathematicum campionem urinorarium descriptum).

Adelung, Fortsetzung... au... Jöcher... Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1807, ii. col. 610.


Roes, The Cyclopaedia, 1819, xvii. 360 vce.

Secretary of the Royal Society, 1713-31, Astronomer Royal, 1772, and Foreign Associate of the French Academy, 1759. He died at Greenwich, 14 Jan., 1742, aged 86.


Weit, A History of the Royal Society, 1848, passim.

Grant, History of Physical Astronomy, 1850, p. 239, & passim.


Knyssens, Les Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et des Médailles qui consacrèrent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 10.


HALMALE (JOHAN FREDERIK VAN).


This work begins with a commendation of chemistry. Next follows its history, with brief notices of Geber, Lully, Arnoldus, Roli Valentinus, Paracelsus, Bernhard, Seidvogius, v. Suchten, v. Helmont and his son, Philalethes, de Contrasius, Pantaleon. Then mercury and its compounds, of which the preparation, properties, and medical uses are discussed at length.

Van der As merely mentions his name and books. Haller, and, after him, Gunten quotes Ontleding over de Amsterdamse Apothek, Amst. 1739 and 1769, 8°.
HALMALE—HAMMEN

HALMALE (Johan Frederik van).

Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1708, iv. p. 49.
Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1877, VIII, i. p. 120.

Gimelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 249.

HALTEREN (Nicolaes van).

Princetelijk Gheschenck, of Tractaet der Medicynen. In 't welck natuurlijck en grondich de Loffijcke en wyberoende Konst van Ghenesinghe, de krachten van alle Cruyderen ende ghevassen, als oock Commen, Hersen, Olyen, Extracten, Wateren, gheene ynt-ghesondert. Mitagesders de Com-

positien aller Medicamenten, en de Remedien teghens alle Krankheden, en Feynen, die het Menschelijcke geslacht voorvallen, verlaect vverden, en by experientie goedt bevonden syn.

Hier is een Tractaet van de Alchymie voor de beminders Theophrasti Paracelsi by ghevoegt. Eerst beschreven door den Hoogh-geleerden ende Experten Medicijnc Nicolaes van Halteren, Dienaer des Godtlikens vvoorts binnen Hornera. Ende nu tot eyghen kosten in 't licht gebracht, door Johannes à Porta, t' Amstredam, By Ian Evertsz. Cloppenborch, Boecxvercooper op 't Water in den vergulden Bybel, tegen over de Coorenbeurs, 1633.


Paracelsus’ Tract, p. 179. Haller (Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. p. 316) quotes this book, but gives the date 1659.

HAMMEN (Ludwig von).

Ludovici von Hammen, D. Medici Regii de Hernis Dissertatio Academica.


12°. Pp. [15], 7-135, [1 blank].

This writer was a Prussian, born (at Danzig?) in 1624, studied medicine at Montpellier, and apparently took the degree of M.D. there. His thesis on the occasion was entitled: Curruculum medicum Mensupiis pro doctoratis gradu, Montp., 1642. He became physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland. The above seems to be his only book, for a work on the History of

Merkel, Linnezias renovata, 1686, p. 763.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum mediciorum, 1734, i. ii. p. 587.


Georgius Matthaei, Coniecturae Historiae Medici-
corum Chronologicae, 1761, p. 885.

Portal, Histoire de l’Anatomie et de la Chir-
urgery, 1779, iii. p. 306.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 678
(Gedenknim vernaeculorum spermatorium inventor ab anno 1677).

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 433.

Danzig Physicians on which he was engaged was

interrupted by his death, which took place 15

March, 1659. He has been credited by Mathijs,

Haller and others with having been the first to

observe spermatozoa, but Hamen has shown that

this is due to confusing him with Johann Ham,

who was a student at Leyden at the same time and

who really made the discovery in 1677.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1775, ii. p. 444.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practica, 1779, iii. p. 370 (his thesis).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucké (1800-

23), v. p. 69.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv.

p. 250.

Hamer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1811, ii. p. 324-


Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médi-
cales, 1856, 2me Série, xii. p. 107.

Hirch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorrzug-

enden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii.

p. 43.
HANCOCKE (John).

Vom gemeinen Wasser als dem besten Fiebermittel.

See GERTEL, Universal-Wasserdoktor.

John Hancoke, D.D., an English clergyman, Rector of St. Margaret’s, Lothbury, Prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, had studied medicine and was a great advocate for the use of water in fever. On this subject he wrote his book: Epistola magnum, or common water the best cure for fevers, London, 1720, 1723, 1724, 8vo; 1726, 8vo, 1733; French translation, by Nisian: Traité des vues médicinales de l’eau commune, Paris, 1725, 8vo, 1730, 12mo. He is recommended for his accuracy in the statement of facts but he deprived them of their value by his inferences and criticisms of other views.

HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).


12mo. Sigs. A to D in twelves, or, pp. [55, 1 blank].

This was published anonymously. Moller assigns it to Hannemann, and Kopp and other authorities do the same.

Cato Chemicus.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 368.


The author is accused by Schottamper of having plagiarised in this treatise from Coering.


HANEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).


Hannemann was born at Amsterdam, 26 Oct. 1649. He studied theology, but passed to medicine and practised in Friedrichstadt, Stade and Bremen, and in 1715 was appointed professor of physics at Kiel. He was a Doctor of Copenhagen and a member of the Academy of Sciences Curiosorum from 1680. He died at Kiel in 1724 on his birthday, 25 (24) Oct., aged 74. In his long and very active life he wrote works and dissertations amounting in number to over a hundred, all of which, however, were not printed. Lists are given by several of the authorities mentioned below, but the fullest notice of the author is that by Moller. He wrote several tracts about Mercurii, Linde linae renovata, 1666, p. 699.

Comert, in Universar Armn Medicinae . . . Instructissima, 1687, p. 183 (cap. x. 22, addit.).

Roth-Scioita, Bibliothica Chymica, 1727, pp. 49, 181, 7.


Stolle, Ausleistung zur Historie der Medicinalischen Gelehrtheit, 1731, pp. 291, 452.

Jacob Leopold Prodomus Bibliothecae asteriicarum, 1733, p. 62.


Moller, Chymia literarum, 1744, i. p. 88; ii. p. 386.


Georgius Mathiie, Conspectus Historia Medicam chronologica, 1761, p. 207.

Portal, Historia de l'Analyse de et de la Chirurgie, 1770, iii. p. 545.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 577.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1772, i. p. 241.

Fbg, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 448.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii.


In his dissertation "de mumia cordis," he rejected the circulation of the blood, but his ideas were refuted by Bartholomaeus, and he was not held in esteem by Portal.

At his death his library went to Kiel University, p. 371. Haller is not favourable to Hannemann, calling him "non sius firmarum fidel homo."

Bauer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1734, p. 94.

Bingers zu Geschichte der älteren Chymia, 1785, p. 461.


Reuss, Repertorium Commentationum, 1809, iii.


Fichte, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1808-18, pp. 307, 310, 319.

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-21), v. p. 70.

Schmidt, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1826, p. 455.

Beyle u. Thilaye, Biographie Medicale, 1833, ii. p. 184 (severely judged).

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarische Hand-werterbuch, 1855, i. col. 102a.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 244; ii. p. 369; &c.

HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).


HAPELIUS—HARTMANN

Continued.


The Disquisitio Heliana is reprinted from the edition of 1666, for which see BOLINUS ICONIUS (Raphael), and see also ELIAN.

Chenogia Heliana, de Auro Philosophico, nec dum cognito.

See THETRUM CHEMVICUM, 1659, iv. p. 262.

Disquisitio Heliana, Aphorismi Basiliani sive Canones Hermetici de spiritu, anima et corpore medio Majoris & Minoris Mundi.

See THETRUM CHEMVICUM, 1659, iv. p. 327.

Disquisitio de Helia Artium.

See BOLINUS ICONIUS (RAFEHEL).

See also ICONIUS (RAFEHEL). BOLINUS.

Nicolaus Niger Hapelinus is an anagram for Raphael Eglinus Iconius, though hardly any of the older writers notice this, but assume Hapelinus to be the author's real name, and enter the present work under it accordingly. In addition to the references under Eglinus, the following which refer specially to Hapelinus may be given.

Bertel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 167.

Mercklin, Linnæus renovatus, 1668, p. 84x.

Bortrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicitum, 1697, p. 33.

Magd. Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1793, i. ii. p. 589 (written the name 'Hapellus').

Bayntrig zur Geschichte der Äther Chemie, 1785, p. 596.

Schenk, Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1796, i. p. 46.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 514.


Ladnagius, Bibliothèque Chymique, Sciences, 1790, Nos. 525, 551, 544-546 (under R. E. J. D., but Ladnagius did not understand these letters).

HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

See HAUNORTTON (JOSEPH FRIDERICI).

HARTMANN (GEORZ).

See DIGBY (KREELM), Auferlesene, seltsame Philosophische Geheimnisse und Chymische Experimente, 1684.

Gmelin seems to ascribe the English version of the above to John Hartmann. Adelung quotes his works: Preserver and restorer of health, London, 1682, 8vo; Digby's Secreta, London, 1682, 8vo, and the above translation; Family Physician, London, 1696, 8vo.

Adelung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu ... Achilles Alchemia, Celebrioria, 1787, ii. col. 1613.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1796, i. p. 593.

HARTMANN (JOHANN).


I. De Oleis variis Chymicè disilatis.

II. Basilica Antimonij Hameri Popij Thallini.

III. Marci Cornachini D. M. Methodus, que omnes Humani Corporis affectiones ab humoribus copia, vel qualitate peccantibus, Chymicè & Galenicè curantur.

Geneva, Sumptibus Petri Chouët. M.D.C.XLVII.

HARTMANN (JOHANN). Continued.


Cornacchini Methodus, pp. 112 [13, 3 blank]. 4 folding tables.

This work was first published at Leipzig, 1632, 4°; Geneva, 1635, 4°, pp. 651 [39, 1 blank]; 112 [13, 3 blank], 3 tables, and thereafter repeated.

It was revised by Carduchiis, and published at Nuremberg, 1677, 4°. Baumer says 1679.

Hermetischer Probiert Stein, 1647.

See CROLLIUS (OSWALDII).

Hartmann was born 15 Jan., 1526, at Amberg, son of a farmer. He graduated at Marburg, in philosophy, 1591; became professor of mathematics there, 1592; 1636, Med. Doc.; 1639, appointed professor to give public lectures on Intro-Chemistry, that is Chemistry, the first established chair of this subject in Europe, according to Mercurius and others. Kolbe, however, has taken no notice of the fact, if he was aware of it, in his account of the Marburg laboratory. In 1616 he was asked to fill the post of councillor and physician to the then Duke of Hesse-Cassel, when he had reluctantly to resign his chair. He died 9 Dec., 1617, at Marburg. He wrote several works on medicine, and notes on Bogulus's Tyrocinium under the pseudonym of Christopher Glückkrot (p.s.). His works collected by Jorhemi were published in folio, Francof. 1684, 1690, and in German, 1695.


Gaselin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 269-269.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, i. pp. 105-105.


Dietemar, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1826, i. l. p. 47.

Hecter, Histoire de la Chimie, 1834, ii. p. 248; 1836, ii. p. 280.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1845, ii. p. 18.

Beyre & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 423.

Fugger, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1865, i. col. 1003.

Billingius, Index-Catalogus, 1884, v. p. 86a; and Series, 1900, vi. p. 770.


HARTUNG VON HOFF (CASPAR).

Von der Bereitung des gebenedeyten Philosophischen Steins.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. 11.

See FIGLIUS (BENEDICTUS), Thessaurinella, 1623, 245.

See ERHÖHTE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 349.

HARVEUTUS (ISRAEL).


All that I have found recorded about Harvetus is that he was a native of Aries, lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, was a partisan of chemistry, and wrote in defense of it against Riolus and the Paris Faculty, who had condemned the abuse, not to say
HARVETUS (ISRAEL). Continued.

His use of its principles in medicine. Besides the present work he wrote: "Defensio Chymiae adversus Apologia & susum rar Scholae Medici Mariti- moniae & in eandem Gulielmi Bunsenni, Medicis Aurelianiis notationem," Paris, 1604, 8°. This apparently was replied to by Riccius under the pseudonym of J. Anturetus: "Apologia pro Juspublo Scholae Germaniae de Alchymia, Paris, 1604, 8°. The discussion was continued by Riccius in another book: "Ad Libavi Manian, Jesu, Riciani Responsio pro Consula Scholae Parthensiana contra Alchymianum Inv." Paris, 1603, 8°, pp. 184 (5). He also engaged in another controversy: "Discours contre le Paradis de Laurent Joubert, qu’il n’y a aucune raison que quelqu’un puisse vivre sans manger durant plusieurs jours et anées," Nuon, 1597, 12°. There was a Latin edition also, Aurelian, 1602, 8°, of what Haller tersely styles "insani ateriacim,"

HAPPEY zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1785, pp. 569, 571.


Hanson, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii, pp. 179, 177.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médi- cales, sème Série, 1886, xii, p. 496.

Hülsh, Biographisches Lexicon der hervor- genden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii, p. 72.

HASLMEYER (ADAM).

Antwort an die Lobwürdige Brüderschaft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz N. N.

See ALLEMBINE und General Reformations, 1781, p. 99.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1727, p. 562, Haselmeyer's name is not mentioned by Klos, and it does not occur in the Miniv.

HESLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).

See HESLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).

HAUDICQER DE BLANCOURT.

De l'Art de la Verrerie. Où l'on apprend à faire le Verre, le Cristal, & l'Email. La manière de faire les Perles, les Pierres précieuses, la Porcelaine, & les Miroirs. La Méthode de peindre sur le Verre & en Email. De tirer les couleurs des Métaux, Mineraux, Herbes & Fleurs.


There is an English translation: "The Art of Glass, London, 1699, 8°, to which was added an appendix on making glass-eyes. New edition of the French, Paris, 1708, in two parts, 28°. This is a reprint of the 1697 edition, to which has been added "Traité des Pierres Précieuses."

The original work is little more than a translation of Neri's "L'Art Vitraria, even affirmed that he possessed some alchemical secrets. In consequence of a charge of forging ancient titles of nobility he was sent to the galleys in 1701, and this was commuted to perpetual imprisonment. All his papers and collections were deposited in the Bibliothèque Royale, 10 July, 1706. His works relate to the nobility of Picardy, Paris, 1693, 4, pp. 394. Historical research on the "Côtes de la Sainte-Euphrasie, Paris, 1695, 2 vols, 12°, and the present treatise on glass.
HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT.

Journal des Savants, Sept. 1693, p. 435 (notice of his work on the nobility); Avril, 1695, p. 179; Juin, 1700, p. 410 (notice of his work on the order of the St. Baptist).


Aedelung; Fortsetzung ... zu ... fächer.

Geheimten-Lexicon, 1877, ii. col. 1898.


Continued.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1865-08, p. 211 (calls him Blancaur in the index, but Blancourt in the text, and speaks of an edition of Paris, 1697, 4° (fle)).

Biographie Universelle, 1857, xviii. p. 540 (article by Weisss).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii. col. 540.


HAUSS (Das) des Lichts.

See Philalethes (Eugenius).

HAUTNORTHON (Josaphat Friederich).

Der Verlangte Dritte Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge; oder vom Philosophischen Salz; Nebenst der wahren Preparatation; Lapidis & Tincture Philosophorum. Darin die Sucher dieser grossen Geheimnifs vom Philosophischen Werck einen solchen Nachricht finden, daß desgleichen mit keinem Gelde zu bezahlen; So aber ihnen aus inniglicherem Mitleiden wegen des langen suchens rund und frey heraus ohn allen umschweiss mitgetheilet wird vom Sohn Sendivogii, genant I. F. H. S. Gedruckt zu Amsterdam, Vor Christoffel Luycken, Buchverkauffer auff der Haarlemmen Creutastrafs, da sie verkauft werden. 1657.


This is the original of the first division of the Lucerna. There is said to be an edition: Amsterdam, 1656, but that may be doubted, for the 'Vorrede' is signed: J. F. H. S., Gegeben in Lieflant zu 28 Mart. 1657, which would seem to imply that this is the first edition.


Lucerna Salis Philosophorum. Hoc est: Delineatio nuda desiderati illius Principi tertii mineralium Sendivogiani, sive Salis pontici, quod est subjectum omnis mirabilitatis & academia unica veterum Sapientum, nec non clavis artis Gebraca, claudens sigillans & aperiens, nemine alias pandente vel occultunde, continens simul veram preparationem hujus mirabilis saponis & aquee siccæ, que nihil madefacit, nec ulla alii rei in Mundo commiscetur, quam metallis: Secundum methodum qui cuncti Philosophi panaceam illam universalem confecerunt, in salutem afflictii hominis cae effigiei & imaginis gloriæ Dei, qui laudetur in secula secolorum. Ad controversum animum officiosum erga prolem doctrine fideliter eadem communicata à filio Sendi-
HAUTNORTHON (JOSEPH FRIDERICH). Continued.

vogii, anagrammatic vocato: Tuis Ophir dono fort theca Saturni. Annun
publicationis convent famorum illud Paracelsi vatiquidam:
ELias artVM artes DoCobIt.
Et illud nostri Cosmopollita:
Monarchia Borealis aDVenita.
Et Bohmii Teutonicorum:
LILIVM eDet flores & septentriones.
Amstelodami, Apud Henricum Betkium, cum privilegio. An. MDC.VIII.


The 'Prefatio' is signed 'J. F. H. S. Filio Sendivogii,' which stands for Josephus Fridericus
Hastuorthon or Hautorthorn, or Hestuorthorn Suecius.

The volume contains, first of all, the whole of the German of 1659, but Cap. ii. & v. have been enlarged.
At the end of Cap. viii. has been introduced a Recapitulatio, and a catalogue of the best and most useful authors, and a warning against the writings of Glaser (p. 63), to whom the author was uncompromisingly opposed.

Then follows (pp. 64-126) a harmony of authors on different parts of chemistry, in thirteen chapters, with an Epilogue.

Next comes the 'Dialogus preparationum Lapidis Philosophiæ amphiæ descriptus,' to which are added the Rhetorik beginning: 'Res quaedam in hoc Munde irreducta.'—'Es ist ein Ding in dieser Welt.'

Two short notes to the reader contain, first: an account by the author of the origin of the work and the meaning of the title 'Filius Sendivogii,' and second: the statement of the author's pseudonym: Josephus F. Hastuorthon.

The appendix contains: 'Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum strete Alberto Bayero sive Bavaro, Monacho Carmelitano, etc., which was printed also in Figures' Thesaurinum, p. 110, and must not be confused with the dialogue of Mercury, an Alchemist, and Nature, ascribed to Sendivogius. Both dialogues are included in Roth-Schott's edition of Sendivogiius Works, 1718, pp. 79, 176.

[Another Copy.]

Dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge vom Philosophischen Salz.

See ROTHSCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, p. 339.


See THEATRUM CHIMIECUM, 1661, vi, p. 523.

Tractat von philosophischen Salzen.


The name of the author of these tracts appears under the initials J. F. H. S., with the additional title Filius or Sohn Sendivogii. The last phrase has been employed to denote actual kinship, but this is not in accordance with what is known otherwise of the author, and it means only that he reverenced Sendivogius as his father, instructor, and example. The author, indeed, himself settles the question, for he says (Luzern, p. 244): Ne quid hucusce animadiscimus in tenebris Antheor hujus tractatus eclipsi, quod eum me magis initat Sendivogii filium nominem, scias velim, me car- naliter tamen esse, et secundum doctrinam quam verum pratenum ex ipsius incomparabilibus opusculis habebi, et tamen ipse faterar in unct. II. huius verbi: Divi tituli sanctum Deus, quod pater filio debet, etc.

The interpretation of the initials is given in the Luzern, p. 137, where the editor informs us that after publishing the above German tract, he was inundated with letters asking for the author's name, and he did not know what it was if not Josephus Fridericus Hestuorthon.

This name appears also as Hautuorthon and Hautuorthorn, and the S. stands for Sanctus or Sanctus.

In addition to the above tracts he wrote another, Justinianophilus, in German and Latin on opposite pages, 1665, 8°, pp. 294 [4 blank]. This is a violent attack on Glaser. The same initials also appear in the 1695 edition of Hollands' Opus Vegetabile, as those of the editor, and 'Northorn or Hautorthorn, by birth a Swede, and son-in-law of the world-renowned Polish adopt Sendivogius.' is the reputed author of certain 'canonie rules' in verse, which are contained in the 'Hermetische Stoffe, von und Mond-Kind,' 1728 (in v.).

Now while the initials have been elucidated by the user of them himself, it has been gathered from other sources that Hansorthorn is a pseudonym, and that the author was Johann Harprecht.

Harprecht tells us that Johann Harprecht (who liked to hide himself under the title 'Filius Sendi-

voigi'), son of the Thiegeon professor, secretary for a time to Baron Cronstein at Riga, spent the whole
HAUTNORTON (Josaphat Frierderich). Continued.

winter with him in 1657, and during their intercourse admitted that he had got the ms. of Grasseur or Chorolakous 'Kleiner Bauer' from a friend in Livonia, and had often read it and even transcribed it; that he had no doubt of the truth of the processes, but as he had only some areas of lead from Misnia to work on he meant to go to Holland to prove the truth of the ms. by experiment. When there he published certain tracts:

De Sola Philosophorum. Lactans Sola Philosophici, etc., under the name of Filius Sendivogii. In these he gives expression to pious and God-loving sentiments after the fashion of the old sages, but whether when he published them, he was an adept or not, Borrichius confesses he was very much in doubt, not merely because, shortly before, Harprecht knew nothing whatever about the art of assaymg metals, especially on account of two observations in the writings themselves: one that the matter at the beginning of the great work is sweet, which points to the use of lead; the other that the 'erde spiritit fuses, but not permanenty,' which Borrichius shows is borrowed from a passage in the 'Kleiner Bauer.'

In all this account, curiously enough, Borrichius takes no notice of the initials J. F. H. S., but Roth-Scholtz adds the remark that 'his name must have been Johann Friedrich and not simply Johann, because J. F. H. S. stands on his writings, which may denote: Johannes, Filius, Harprecht, Sveus.' Perhaps it may; but it would surely have been more logical and reasonable on Roth-Scholtz's part to have put 'Johannes Friedrich Harprecht, Sveus.' Then Roth-Scholtz goes on to quote the passage from the Lactans above mentioned in which the name of Josaphat Frierderich Hautnortton is given, after which the entries are put under that title.

While therefore Borrichius assigns the tracts to Harprecht, and exhibits no knowledge of Hautnorton, Roth-Scholtz ignores the name of Harprecht, and deals with Hautnorton as the author.

As Borrichius is quite positive about his origin, the author was the son of Johann Harprecht, professor of law at Tubingen (who died 18 Sept., 1650, Witta, Dieturum Biographicium, Nua recup. and ann.), and was born in 1610. It is possible that he was impressed by Sendivogius' intimations and attracted by his writings, and in his enthusiasm called himself his 'son,' and endeavoured to understand his writings and attain the position of an adept, and for this purpose travelled in order to find some one who could throw light on the subject. But I have not found anything positively stated about him, except what Borrichius says, and the dates of his books; not even the date of his death is recorded.

Petresus, however, has introduced some fresh complications. He also identifies Harprecht with the 'Filius Sendivogii,' and states that he made use of Grasseur's book. He then adds that he sold the MS.—on account of their illegibility—for a good sum, that they were taken to Livonia, that Harprecht ultimately married a woman with money, changed his name to Johann Hiericus Cardillus, and published a number of medical and chemical books. This also is possible, for, if the accounts be correct, Cardillus was still alive in 1660—at least one of his books appeared in that year. But on the other hand those who mention Cardillus, Mattheis for example (Conjectura Historica Medicorum chronologica, 1761, p. 859) make no reference whatever to his being the same person as Harprecht.

Birkholz (Admah Boza) accepts Borrichius' statement, but adds nothing to our knowledge of the facts. He states, however, that the latest edition is that in Joseph Ferdinand Kleeblatt's Neues Herausgabe einiger nar gewordenen chemischen sehr wertvollen Predigten, Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1758.

Admah Boza, Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1797, Vorbericht, 1797, and 1798, 2nd ed.


Gimel, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 419, 642.

Ficht, Beyträge zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 447.

HEADRICH (John).

Arcana Philosophia or, Chymical Secrets, containing the noted and useful Chymical Medicines of Dr. Wil. and Rich. Russel Chymists, viz.

I. Species Vitae, alias Universalis.
II. Tinctura Regalis, call'd Scorbubick, &c.
III. Species Cororatora, alias Pleuretica.
IV. Species Proprietatis.
V. Species Minor.
VI. A Pestential Cordial, call'd his White Cordial.
HEADRICH—HECKENHAUER

HEADRICH (John). Continued.

As also Several Curious Chymical Processes and Spagerick Preparations of Natural things for the use of Medicin, and many other things of great use and vertue in Eradicating the most Stubborn Diseases; Likewise Four curious small Treatises, viz. the I. of Fevers, the II. of the Jaundies, the III. of Madnes, and the IV. of Diarrheas, Lientries, &c. by the Renowned and most Approved Dr. Aurelius Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus, of Hohenein. Publish’d by John Headrich, Philo-Chymicus, and formerly Operator to Dr. Richard Russell. London, Printed and Sold by Henry Hills in Black-Fryers, the Publisher, at the Blew Ball in Hogsdon, over against the Crooked Billet, near Shoreditch Church, and the Booksellers of London, &c. 1697.

Richard Russell of whom Headrich calls himself the operator, is known as the translator of the works of Gepher and Bergman, and possibly others. Headrich’s book is mentioned by Flamin, Schmied, Gmelin, Geschichte der Cheme, 1796, ii. p. 519, and Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 351.

HEBENSTREIT (ERNST BENJAMIN GOTTLIB). See Scharle (Karl Wilhelm), Opuscula, 1788.

Hebenstreit was born at Leipzig, 10 Feb., 1758. He studied at the University there, and graduated in medicine, in 1785, was appointed professor extraordinary of general medicine, and in 1793 of Anatomy and Surgery at the University. He was a member of several societies. He wrote some papers: De aquae natura aetern, Leipzig, 1785; Von rothen Spiegelglase, 1784; treatises on the sophistication of wines, on medicine and surgery, &c.; and translated Vallerius’ Metallurgy, the works of Bergman, Fontana, Fourcror, Van Marum, and others. He died at Leipzig, 12 Dec., 1803.

HECKENHAUER (WILHELM).


HEER (HENRICUS AB).


Hendrik van Herer belonged to a patrician family of Tongres in the state of Liege, where he was born about 1590. He was distinguished by his knowledge of philosophy and the mathematics. He travelled in Germany, Italy, Spain, France and England, and knew the languages of those countries as well as Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He graduated somewhere as M.D. and settled in Liege as town-physician from 1605. He was also physician of Great Ferdinand, Elector of Cologne. He died about 1563. He was a man of great erudition, of keen insight and solid judgment, who continued a diligent student to the close of his career. Every year he spent some weeks at Spa, on which he wrote the present book.

Van der Linden, De scriptis medicis libri duo, 1677, p. 106.

Mercklin, Lindanus renovatus, 1686, p. 394.

Roth-Schütz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1757, p. 106.


Foppens, Bibliotheca Belgica, 1793, i. p. 449.

Keister, Medicinalis Gelliatum Lexicon, 1740, p. 382.


Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, ii. p. 82; 1776, ii. p. 477.

Matthiæ, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 58.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 355.

It first appeared at Liège, 1614, and other editions are mentioned: 1699, 8°; Lugd. Bat., 1645, 12°; 1682, 2 vol., 12°; 1685, 12° (pp. [22] 179[17]; [8] 85 [8r, 3 blank]). Liæa, 1645, 12°. It was translated into French: Liæa, 1645, 8°; 1645, 12°; La Haye, 1779, 12°, edited by Werner Chronot, with notes and emendations, especially in the Chemistry. Vindelic pro sua Spadacrome, Leodi, 1614, 8°; Liæa, 1645, 12°; Lugd. Bat., 1685, 12° (appended to the Spadacrome).

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 309.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, i. p. 303.


Biographie Nationale . . . de Belgique, 1844-45, viii. col. 831 and references. (Article by Alphonse Le Roy.)

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1815, vi. p. 96; and Series, 1803, vi. p. 98.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der herausgegebenen Arbeiten aller Leute und Welt, 1866, iii. p. 120.

HEILMANN (JOHANN JACOB).

Sit theatrum chemicum, vi. 1661.

Heilmann was a physician at Zaalbracht and edited the above volume from 1660. A rare editions which had escaped notice in the previous volumes of the Theatrum. In his preface he specially required those who may have unpublished Miss. to let him have them for printing, as he Manget, Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, sig. "where.

Die Edelgeboren Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 80.

intended to continue the Theatrum. No more, however, was ever issued.

In the preface (sig. 'vera') he tells the story of Gustavher's transmission at Strasburg in 1605. It was copied from him by Manget and is referred to by Erlistand others.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 693.

Schnetter, Geschichte der Alchymia, 1839, p. 332.

HEIMLGKEIT (VON DER) AUERHEIMIGKEIT.

Sit Nobander (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, i. and p. 321.

HEINIKE (SAMUEL).


The Clavica Salomonis has nothing to do with chemistry or alchemy. See an article on the treatise, which deals with magic, demonology and conjunction, in Adelung's Geschichte der menschlichen Naturlehre, 1768, vi. pp. 195-245.
HELBACH (FRIEDRICH).


This work is mentioned by Haller as well as another by the same author: Oemographia, Wein- keller, oder Kunstbuch vom Wein und Kräuter- wein, Frankfurt, 1604, 4°.

At this time there lived also a Wenzel von Helbach who wrote: Hortus Corporis, Arzneigärten des menschlichen Leibes mit notwendigen Stücken.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 401.


HELBIG (JOHANN OTTO).

See HELWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH).


Helcher was born at Oels, in Silicia, 9 May. 12 Nov., 1656. He practised at Oels and Schweidnitz, with more reputation than merit, for he was a man of secrets who—in an enlightened age like
HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH). Continued.
ours [always the ignorant self-sufficient boast of the eighteenth century] nourished himself on the old chimera, long age condemned.6 He was a believer in potable gold as the present writing testifies

ROTH-SCHULTZ, BIBLIOTECA CHIMICA, 1771, pp. 206-208.
KAHLE, MEDICINALIS GEBERIEN-LEXICON, 1700, p. 381.
TÖNNI, ALLGEMEINES GEBERIEN-LEXICON, 1750, ii. col. 1450.
ROTH, ACADEMIA . . . NATURALIS CURATORUM HISTORIA, 1742, p. 409. No. 498.
GEORGIAU MATHIEU, COMPTES RENDUSS AMERCIIS, 1715, p. 736.

and clung to his beliefs till the close of his life. He was elected a member of the Academia Naturalis Curatorum, 21 June, 1711, under the name of Hierotheus. He died of apoplexy, 30, July 1719.

S. DICT. HISTOIRE DE LA MEDICINE, 1778, i, p. 476.
PLANCHE, DICTIONNAIRE DE L'ART ET DE LA LITTERATURE, 1786-88, p. 102.
BIOGRAPHIE MEDICALE, PARIS, PANCKOUCKE (1800-1820) v. p. 136.
LUDRIDGE, BIBLIOTHEQUE OUARON, SCIENCES SECRETES, 1790, No. 1855.
BILLINGS, INDEX-CATALOGUE, 1885, vi, p. 42; and SERIES, 1901, vi, p. 998.

HELIA ARTISTA.

See ELIAS.
See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

HELIOPHILUS à PERCI S Philochemicus.

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS A).

HELLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEM VON).

See COCHEM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON).


The first edition, which was incorrectly printed, was published at Mühlenhausen, 1709.


8°. pp. [16] 80. Register [7]. Title red and black.

3. Eines unbekannten Autors, Gesprach vom Steine der Weisen [or, Gesprach vom Lapide Philosophorum]. p. 44.
4. Mag. Allemaniae in Boion entrance vollkommen Werck [also Alamanus]. p. 64.
5. Dessen Seid-Schreiben von Erklärung der Geheimnisse der alten Weltweisen, p. 82.
7. Licht der Weltweisen [or, Lumen l'philosophorum; or, Luminaire]. p. 106.

There was an edition, apparently of this book, in 1711. 8°.

Neu eingerichtetes Lexicon Pharmaceuticum, oder Apothecker-Lexicon, worinnem Teutsch-Latinisch, und Latinisch-Teutsch, beyde nach dem Alphabeth, die Stücke, welche ex triplici Regnō, oder dreyfachem Natur-Reiche, als regnō Minerali, Vegetabili, Animali, in der Medicin, Apothecke und Chirurgie gebrächlich, zu finden: Darbe auch die Preparata was von jedem Stück zu haben, nicht weniger die Vires und Doses gesetzet worden, um sich desto besser und leichter darein zu richten; Vor diejenigen, welche der edlen Medicin, Apothecker-Kunst und Chirurgie zugethan, nöthig; vor andere aber, welche nicht dergleichen Profession, nützlich und annehmlich zu lesen, und zu gebrauchen, Mit sondern Fleifs und Mühe alzo eingerichtet und anztzo zum Drittenmahle in Druck gegeben von L. Christoph Hellwigen, P. L. C & Pract. Erfurt. Franckfurth und Leipzig, In Verlegung Johann Christoph Stössels seel. Erben in Erfurt, 1714.

Of this work there was an edition in 1710.


HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). Continued.


8vo. Pp. 76 (4 blank).

A second edition, enlarged, appeared in 1712. Moschmann says this is the only tract he wrote in Latin.


8vo. Pp. 54 (5 blank).

See HELWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

Christoph von Hellwig, Helwig, or Helbig, brother of Johann Otto, was born at Collin on the Louse, or Collde, in Thuringia, 15 July, 1663, went to Jena in 1681, and made great progress in medicine, when he was induced by his brother to accompany him on the journeys he was obliged to undertake as a physician. He returned to Jena for a brief period and then went to Erfurt in 1684, and attended the courses of Vestel, Leichter, and Hartenstein, and appeared on four occasions in public disputations.

In 1688 after passing the examination as Candidatus Medicinae, he began practice at Weinschen. In 1693 he removed to Frankenhausen on the Kyfilhauzen, and on the 16 June held his inaugural disputatio for the licentiate, under the presidency of H tissue, who a few days before had conferred on him the poesial laurel-wreath.

In 1696 he was chosen physician by the town of Tünnstädt in Thuringia, where he continued till 1712, when he went to Erfurt, and died there 27 May, 1721.

On 3 August, 1716, he was created a Knight of the Golden Cross and Count Palatine.

Roth-Schoelch, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1771, pp. 74 (the "Fasciculus"; "no longer of any value, and most of the copies have been sold as waste paper"). 210, 222-238.


Mangini, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicae, 1731, i. p. 644.

Jacob Leopold Prodrumus Bibliotheca metallica, 1739, pp. 67, 68.

He wrote thirty-one books and half-a-dozen tracts in his own name on medicine, surgery, anatomy, botany, pharmacy, physics, &c. One of the most interesting of these has the title: Aeusserst bergHistorien wierzen die Eigenschaften und Nütz der Metallen, Mineralien, Erden, Salz- und ander Steine beschrieben, mit curiösen Relationen, von der verschiedensten Sache unser aller gestrichen im der außerei, vorzüglich in der Baumanns-Hilte und Brochel-Berg zu sehen, Leipzig, 1702. He appeared under the pseudonym Valentin Kriestermann, Gaspar Schneider, and Constant Aepnphilus Herberger, and he edited works by his brother, by Sebastian Würdig, Francken von Frankenstein, Carduclus, Conrad Kuranth, and others.

Our author must be distinguished from another person of the same name who graduated M.D. at Basel in 1666, was made professor the same year at Greifswald, and died there in 1690. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy.

A third, possibly a son of the preceding, was also professor of medicine at Greifswald.

Kastner, Medicinische Galahrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 368.

Müller, Cinabria literata, 1724, ii. p. 439. (He interprets the initials L.C.H.P.T. to mean: Lieut. Christoph Helwig, Practicus Tenstadiensis.)

Jüche, Allgemeines Galahrten-Lexicon, 1730, ii. col. 1756.

Mathias, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicae, 1756, p. 874. (Ch. v. Hellwig and his pseudonym.)
HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON).

Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 92.
Bloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Mèdecine, 1778, li. p. 419.
Beifug zur Geschichte der höhern Chemic, 1783.
P. 334.
383, 689.
Pouch, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1802-09, pp. 291, 225, 205, 209.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).


I. Was eigentlich der Lapis Philosophorum sey?

II. Worinnen seine Materia bestehe, und wie sie müsse bereitet werden?

III. Und endlich was man von denen Laboranten und Goldsuchern insgemein Alchemisten, an Herren-Höfen, halten solle? An seinen geliebten Freund, C. T. S. Dr.

Heidelberg, In verlegung Johann Michael Rüdigers Gedruckt bey Samuel Ammon.


HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON). Continued.


The first title is in black and red printed over two pages. Each part has a title sometimes included, sometimes not, in the pagination of the part. The book is correctly printed and the woodcuts are very rude. This copy was lacking the portrait and biographical notice by his brother which are not included in the pagination.

Gnetin (p. 399) quotes only an edition Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1701, 12°, of the above.


Poggendorff quotes this book apparently under the title: Judicium de viribus hermeticis, Anstebod., 1683, 12°, which seems to be a misapprehension.

Judicium de Duum-Viris Hermeticis Fœderantis.

See HELWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 263.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

See Alipuli, Centrum Nature Concentratum, 1682.
See Quadratum Alchymisticum, 1705.
See Alipuli, Centrum Nature Concentratum, 1756.

Poggendorff ascribes the above tract: Centrum naturæ concatenatum. Danzig, 1755, 12°, to Hellwig, not aware that he was only the translator, and that the nominal author is Allpull whose name, by the way, is not noticed by Poggendorff at all. The date 1694 is a misprint for 1682; he has not considered that Hellwig was not born till 1696.

His name is written Helbig, and Helwig, but as it appears in the Artesia Materia above, it is Johann Otto Liber Arbor von Hellwig. He was born in 1654 at Cölln in Thuringia. From 1671 he studied medicine at Jena, Erfurt, Altorf, and Basel, and graduated M.D. at Erfurt in 1675. He then went to Amsterdam, sailed to the East Indies and practised for some years in Batavia. On his travels he mixed with all kinds of people, studied their languages and manners and learned much from them. When he returned from the east he travelled in Portugal, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, England, knew most of the languages and was received with much honour. He was the electoral councillor and physician and honorary professor at Heidelberg; he was privy councillor at Gotsa, the same rank was conferred on him by Christian V., king of Denmark, and Charles II. created him a baronet. He died at Bayreuth in 1698. He was the elder brother of Christoph Hellwig, above, and his portrait by Jacob Peters is at Erfurt.

Besides the above he wrote also: Intravitus in verum et iussu librum I. Basilea, 1690. 8°; Heidelberg, 1690, 12°, with two letters, one on the philosopher’s stone and the other on the Rosicrucians.

Jacob Leopold Perniua, Bibliotheca Metallica, 1729, p. 87.


Lange, Historie de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1749, iii. pp. 183, 184.

Jüden, Allgemeines Geklaren-Lexicom, 1759, ii. col. 1481.

Georgius Mathias, Cenactus Historiae Medici-orem chronologicos, 1761, p. 897.

Haller, Bibliotheca Academica, 1774, i. p. 496.

("In obs. 194, brevis quantum & parum probabilis profer, de hominibus caudatis, feminis..."
HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

Send-Schreiben an P. Alexium Augustiner Ordens in Wien.

HELLMONT (FRANCUSCUS MERCUERI VON).

NELMONT (FRANCUSCUS MERCURUS VAN). Continued.

Besides seeing his father’s works through the press, he wrote some of his own. That is most interest as at present day bears the title: Alphabeticus vel Naturalis Hebraicus brevisissima Delinensio, Sulzbach, 1657, 32°, pp. [46], with the frontispiece, 107 [1, colophon], 36 plates, and it not only attempts to explain the method of teaching deaf-mutes to understand what is said by the motions of the lips. The German translation, Sulzbach, 1667, Aden- lang says was by Knorr von Rosenroth.

He left so writing on Chemistry and does not seem to have had the special interest in it exhibited by his father.

Erich & Graber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1829, Sect. ii., Th. v., p. 487.
Kloss, Bibliographia der Freimaurerei, 1844, Tom. 321 (Paradoxal Discourse), 385, 383 (the Alphabet).
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, ii. p. 159.
Bayre & Tillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, l. p. 444.

Novelle Biographie Génerale, 1858, xxii. col. 864.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand- wörterbuch, 1839, i. col. 1060.
Van der As, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1867, vii. p. 652.
Broex, Le Banque François Mercure van Helmont, Anvers, 1879, 2, pp. 28.
Franck, Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques, 1875, p. 1754.
Haemer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 347 (the Alphabet).

Biographie Nationale, publiée par l’Académie Royale de... de Belgique, 1884-85, viii. cols. 992-996 (article by Alphonse Le Roy).

HELLEONT (Johann Baptist> van).


Folio. Ps. [p. 1] 1270 [29, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Frontispiece and portrait of Van Helmont separate.
Continued.


Precipio: or the immature mineral electrum, the first metal: which is the miner of mercury.

See Collectanea chymica, 1684, p. 45.

Van Helmont was born at Brussels in 1577, of a noble family of Brabant, and was the owner of several estates. He had finished his arts course at Louvain by the time he was seventeen, but did not take the degree as he was dissatisfied with what he had been taught. He now turned to science and pursued alchemy, astronomy, astrology, botany, philosophy, ethics, and even magic, but gave them up on account of the defects he found in them. He was next attracted by Epicurus and Socrates and at last fell upon the writings of Thomas Kempis and Tauler and went over to mysticism. Having resigned his property to his sister and given up the privileges of his rank he turned to medicine, studied every author he could find, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the works of Hippocrates and Galen. He astonished the doctors by the extent of his learning, and graduated at Louvain in 1599. He spent a couple of years in Switzerland and Italy and returned home, and on the failure of the physicians to cure him of a slight disorder he gave up the school medicine and considered that his aim now was the overthrow of the system which had been erected on that of Galen.

After this he travelled over the length and breadth of Europe and returned to Holland impressed with the interest and importance of chemistry. Having married a rich Brabant lady, Marguerite van Ranst, he settled at Vilvoorde, and to the end of his life shut himself up in his laboratory pursuing chemical investigations and writing his various books.

It was much esteemed by the Elector of Cologne, and Rudolph II, Matthias and Ferdinand III sent him invitations to their courts, but he could not be induced to leave his laboratory.

He did not escape controversy, however, and in his reply to Roberti on the magnetic cure of wounds no fewer than twenty-seven propositions incompatible with the Catholic faith were discovered. He was kept in prison for a short time, but when it was found that he was not playing with heresy he was liberated. He had, however, to retract his opinions formally, and remained suspected for a time after; something resembling a ticket-of-leave man under police supervision. It was not till two years after his death that his wife induced the Archbishop of Malines to make his rehabilitation complete.

His discussion with van Heer about the water of Eireya, Bibliotheca Chalcosia, 1654, pp. 124, 126. Lorenzo Casso, Biogii d' uomini letterati, 1656, ii, pp. 141-150, and portrait.

William Cooper, A Catalogue of Chemical Books, 1675, Sig. Q. recto.

Witte, Historiae Medicae notae acutum clarissimorum renovata decas prima, 1676, p. 153 (by Van Helmont himself and his son).


Witte, Elenus Medicamentum, 1654, 30 Dec. 1644, fol. 24 verso.
HELMONT (Johann Baptista van).

Barchusen, De Medicina Originis et Progressu Dissertations, 1723, pp. 412-432.
"Die Edelgeschenk Jungfer Alchymist, 1730, p. 180 (van Helmont is the authority for Bouter's story).
Mansuet, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 644-648 (reprint of his life by himself and his son, with remarks attributed to Bouterse).
Spole, Anleitung zur Historie der Medizinischen Gelehrsamkeit, 1731, pp. 243-466, 497, 520, 775, 807.
Jacob Leopoldi Predominus Bibliotheca Medica, 1730, p. 67.
Foppen, Bibliotheca Belgica, 1790, i. p. 570.
Arnold, Kirchen- und Kultur-Historien, 1740, (Th. iii. cixii. f. 1, 177), ii. p. 300.
"Fichaud, Proefs-Stein. 1753, Th. i. p. 91.
Georgius Matthaeus, Conciseux Historia Medici non chronologica, 1761, p. 600.
"Brucker, Historia Critica Philosophiae, 1766, iv. i. p. 749.
"Haller, Bibliotheca Helvetica, 1777, i. p. 473.
"Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, i. pp. vii (title page) and list of his works.
"Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, p. 307.
"Haller, Bibliotheca Medica pracax, 1777, ii. col. 518.
"Hammer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1784, p. 8.
"Koridor vorbeigedt die Akadem.,...Augsburg, 1790, p. 165.
Metterg, Skansa einer pragmaticischen Literaturgeschichte der Medizin, 1792, p. 237.
"Muri, Uber den wahre Ursprung der Rezension und der Druckmusterzuend, 1804, p. 79.
"Puch, Rejoindrum der chinesischen Literatur, 1805-07, p. 102.
J. J. Loos, Johann Baptist van Helmont, Heidelberg, 1807.
"Rixner & Sibers, Leben und Lehrenwege be- rühmter Fysiker, ed. Hoff, Saltschach, 1866.
"Thomson, History of Chemistry, 1830, i. p. 179.
Continued.
Denizière, Dictionnaire Historique et de la Medecine, 1836, iii. p. 97.
"Theodorus Henricus Franciski, Vita et Opiniones Helmontii, Lipsia, 1837, 4 vols.
"Theophile, Geschichte der Medicin, 1839, i. p. 309, & passim.
"Houder, Geschichte der Chirurgie, 1843, ii. p. 150; 1850, ii. p. 134.
"Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 115-127, & passim.
"Lettres de Gui Famin, ed. J. H. Reveillé-Pras, 1846, i. pp. xiii. 245, 265, 303; ii. i. 127, 178, 240; ii. i. 77. (The editor does not agree with Famin's opinions).
"Journal des Savants, 1852 (article by Cherrey).
"C. Broucla, Le premier Ouvrage de J. B. van Helmont...ou Bijdrage ...are Artz Universiteit van Groningen, 1854 (references in the Introduction).
"Bayre & Thullieu, Biographie Medicale, 1857, i. p. 361.
"Philipp & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1858, p. 470.
"Biographie Universelle, 1817, xx. p. 15; 1817, xii. p. 96.
"Cassel, Biographiefragen, dritte Uebersetzung, 1857, p. 96.
"Dictionnaire Générale, 1857, xxvi. i. col. 633.
"Kreyd, De Humania similibus in omnima, sive Artibus...in Academia, 1857, i. p. 223.
"Poggendorf, Biographisch-Literarische Hand- wörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1605.
"Von der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1867, viii. p. 408 (and references).
"W. Rommelrothe, Einleitung zur J. B. van Helmont, Brüssel, 1868 (contains a minute biography).
"Figueras, Vies des Savants illustres (Savants du XVIIe Sicle), 1890, pp. 376-402 (with references).
"Ladvocat, Biographie Universelle des Sciences Seclaires, 1870, No. 2121-18, 1892.
"Meusel, Notizienhistorisch sur J. B. van Helmont, a propos de la libération et de la libération de la flamme, Bruxelles, 1875, 8.
"Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xi. p. 707 (article by Delff, who quotes only Rixner & Sibers as his authorities).
"Hanse, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 346, 360, 82.
"Biographie Nationale publiée par l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1884-95, viii. col. 309 (article by Alphonse Le Cuyr).
"Billinges, L'histoire de la, 1885, vii. p. 47; and Series, 1890, vii. p. 105 (and the references).

HELVETIA.

See PHARMACOPOEIA HELVETICA, 1771.
HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Johannis Friderici Schweitzers, Guldenes Kelb, welches die gantze Welt
anbetet und verehret, in welchen gehandelt wird von einem sehr hohen
Wunder der Natur die Metalleu (sic) zuverändern, nemlich, Wie die gantze
Substanz und Wesen des Bleyes in einer Minuten von einem sehr kleinen
Körnlein des warhaftigen Philosophischen Steins in ein vollkommen Gold
ganz henge verwandelt worden.

Job. 37. v. 5. Gott machet Wunderding, aber wir können solche nicht
verstehen.

Seneca in seinem 77. Sendeschreiben. Man muss die Schmerzereden der
Unwissenden mit Geduld vertragen, und ist die Verachtung von dem,
der auf Ehr und Tugend zu wandelt, selbst wieder zu verachten.

In Teutsch verfertigt, und zum Druck befördert 1668. In Nürnberg, Bey
Wolf Eberhard Felsecker.


The Golden Calf, Which the World Adores, and Desires: In which is handled
The most Rare and Incomparable Wonder of Nature, in Transmuting
Metals; viz. How the entire Substance of Lead, was in one Moment
Transmuted into Gold-Obrixon, with an exceeding small particle of the
tree Philosophick Stone. At the Hague. In the Year 1666. Written in
Latin by John Frederick Helvetius, Doctor and Practitioner of Medicine
at the Hague, and faithfully Englished. London, Printed for John Starkey
at the Mitre in Fleet Street near Temple-Barr, 1670.


Will. Cooper, the chemical publisher in the
seventeenth century, had translated this treat,
when he was anticipated by the publication of the
above. He then abbreviated his translation, and,
under the title: A Briefe of the Golden Calf, or the
Worke Idol, pp. [10] 41 [1 blank], published it
along with his Philosophical Epistel and some
other tracts and the Catalogue of Chymical Books,
London, 1673. 8°.

Joannis Friderici Helvetii, Vitulus Aureus, quem mundus adorat et orat.
Oder: ein sehr curioses Tractätlein in welchem das rare und wundersame
Werk der Natur in Verwandelung derer Metallen-Historien ausgeführt wird:
Wie nemlich das ganze Wesen des Bleyes in einem Augenblick durch Hülfe
eines sehr kleinen Sticks des Steins der Weißen zu dem allerbesten Gold,
von obengenannten Herrn Helvetius im Haag gemacht und verwandet
worden. Aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey
Johann Georg Eigelinger, 1767.

8°. Pp. [including the frontispiece] [1-13] 14-80. The frontispiece is an engraving
of the Prague Medal.

See FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

The above is the fifth tract in this collection, but it is quite separate, and could perfectly well appear
by itself, as indeed it does in the following entry.

Joannis Friderici Helvetii, Vitulus Aureus, quem mundus adorat et orat.
Oder: ein sehr curioses Tractätlein in welchem das rare und wundersame
Werk der Natur in Verwandelung derer Metallen-Historien ausgeführt
wird. Wie nemlich das ganze Wesen des Bleyes in einem Augenblick
HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Continued.

... und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Eßlinger, 1767.

8°. Pp. [1-15] 14-60, including the frontispiece, which is an engraved plate of the Prague Medal.

This is identical with the preceding, but has been separated from the collection.

Güldenes Kalb.

See ROTH-SCHOLZT (FRIEDRICH), Deutschen Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 481.

Vitulus aureus quem mundus adorat et orat.

See MANGERT (R. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicum Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 106.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1750, p. 875.

Johann Friedrich Schweitzer, alias Helvetius, great grandfather of the philosopher, was born at Köthen, in the Duchy of Anhalt, in 1655 (Roth-Scholz's says 1651), studied medicine, went to the Hague, and became physician to the Prince of Orange.

He was the author of one or two medical and botanical books, and of some on alchemy, as: De Alchymia officiis alchemiae naturae philosophorum, Francol. 1690, which I have not seen, and which seems to me to be too curiously like a book with the same title printed at Frankfurt in 1590. He is now remembered by the present work, in which he gives an account of the transmutation of which he was witness in 1666. The book passed through several editions, and the case excites a great deal of discussion. By some it was looked on as conclusive proof of the actuality of transmutation; by others it was considered too parasitical for comment. Kopp, however, asks if a man like Helvetius could have narrated such an occurrence either erroneously or untruthfully; and he thinks that it would not be reasonable to assume either. On the strength of this cautious view more energetic believers in the occult have brought it forward at the present moment as historically incontestable. See Dr. G. H. Berthold, Das Buch der Wunder (1757), the book is not dated, but it came out this year; ii. p. 779.

Helvetius died at the Hague, 29 Augst, 1709. His portrait is given in Roth-Scholz's Bibliotheca Chemicum, 1727, frontispiece to Stett 14.

The book was first published in Latin at Amsterdam, in 1667; at the Hague, 1705, 8°, pp. [1-6] 7-77, folding plate; and, it is said, also in 1750. The German version was published at Nürnberg, 1668; other editions quoted are 1675.

Goosen van Vreeswyk, De Goeda Lasset, 1675-76.

p. 5.

Mercklin, Lendinias renovatus, Novier                                                            1686, p. 356 (mentions only three works).

Spinoza, De Nagelte Schriften, Amst. 1697, 4°, p. 315, or Opera Posthuma, p. 333.


Barchusen, Pyrophilia sacrina, 1698, p. 424.


Morhof, Polyhist., 1724, ii. p. 306 ("Homo exulini juridici, et circumanesse tantum doctrinae.")

Charpentier, Des ouvrages scientifiques de Weisheit, Offenbach, 1721, p. 71.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemicum, Nürnberg, 1727, pp. 372-447. Portrait. (Long list of his works.)

1727; Francol. a. M. 1705, 1766. Dutch: Goudt Kalgh, waarin in een algemeen water de door middel van den philosophischen Stein het Leed in Goud is verwandt, Amsterdam, 1749.

Kopp has made a curious statement which deserves notice, otherwise it may lead to mistakes. When describing Helvetius' "Vitulus Aureus," he adds in a parenthesis that he is not to be confused with a contemporary physician in Köthen of exactly the same name, who, in 1655, at Leyden, published an alchemical writing "lichts eenzichi." Now below Helvetius' portrait, as given by Roth-Scholz, is the inscription: Johannes Friederici Helvetii, Asbaliana Guldenas, Medico Doctor, et Practicus ab A. 1565. I have not been able to find a translation of this name, and must account for its otherwise similar name as due to a misprint. Helvetius, also, has seen in his name in some of his publications.

On the other hand, in the Beytrag zur Geschichte der alten Chemie, 1785, p. 677, occurs the following: "1751, Io. Frider. Helvetii licht mot nicht, is gedeeld, in einer Mann, der sich getrouwe, in gouden kalgh zu zaagen (he did not, but that does not affect the present argument) kann man schon erwarten, dat er etwas aus nichts hervorbringen konnte."

There is not the slightest doubt in these passages as to the identity of Helvetius of Köthen with the author of the Golden Calm, and of the identity of the author of "lichts eenzichi" also with the author of the Golden Calm. I am not aware of any ground for the distinction Kopp draws. He is so very accurate that one hesitates to believe that he has here been in some sort of misapprehension, but it seems to be the case.

Roth-Scholz, Deutschen Theatrum Chemicum, Nürnberg, 1726, i. p. 421.

Die Edelgewalt Jungfer Alchymia, Tübingen, 1720, pp. 156 (the author says the narrative is by his friend he knows), 356.

Mangel, Bibliotheca Sorbiorum Medecorum, Geneve, 1731, i. ii. p. 560. (Copied from Mercklin.

Kersier, Medicinalis Glaubens-Lexion, 1730, p. 386.

Deugd Deruyx, Historie de la philosophie, Paris, 1749, i. p. 41a: ii. p. 65; iii. p. 175.


Jäger, Allgemeines Glaubens-Lexion, 1750, ii. col. 1477.

Fleisch, Prober-Stiel, 1753, Th. 1. p. 91; ii. p. 74.
HELVIUS—HENCKEL

HELVIUS (Johann Friedrich).

Continued.

Ehr. & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1829.
Thomas, The History of Chemistry, 1820, i. p. 18.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, Halle, 1825, p. 401.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, ii. p. 189.
Lavisse, Physiognomy, translated by Holcroft, Lond. 1844, p. 185 — where he commends Helvius’ Physiognomica Medicinae.
Novelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxii. p. 870.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1805, i. col. 1061.
Von der Ha, Biographisch Wörterbuch der Nederlands, 1837, viii. p. 270.
Laudanien, Bibliothæs Ouvroff, Sciences Servias, 1839, Nos. 1221-23.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, Heidelberg, 1866, i. p. 83 sqq. & passim.
Berend, Das Buch der Wunder, s.s. (1901), ii. p. 709.

HELWIGIUS (Christophorus).

See HELWIG (Christoph).

HENCKEL (Johann Christoph).


HENCKEL (Johann Friedrich).

Pyritologia: or, a History of the Pyrites, the Principal Body in the Mineral Kingdom. In which are considered its Names, Species, Beds and Origin; its Iron, Copper, unmetallic Earth, Sulphur, Arsenic, Silver, Gold, original Particles, Vitriol, and Use in smelting. The whole compiled from a Collection of Samples; from visiting Mines; from an intercourse and Correspondence with Naturalists and Miners; but chiefly from a course of Chemical Enquiries. With a Preface, containing an Account of the Advantages arising from Mine-works in general, and particular from those of Saxony. Translated from the German of J. F. Henckel, late chief Director of the Mines at Friberg in Saxony. London: Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand; And A. Linde, in Catharine-Street, in the Strand. M.DCC.LVII.


Pyritologia: oder, Kiefer-Historie, als des vornehmsten Minerals, nach dessen Nahmen, Arten, Lagerstätten, Ursprung, Bisen, Kupfer, unmetallicher
HENCKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). Continued.


One of his correspondents is M. Gottheil, which is a pseudonym for Kleefelder. The letters contain an interesting matter relating to the history of mineralogy and chemistry at that time.


See RESPUR (P. M. VON).

Henckelins in Mineralogia Redivivus.

See STEPHANI (JOHANN EMANUEL), 1759.

Henkel, or Henkel, was born at Merseburg, 11 Aug., 1697, took the degree of M.D. and practised at Freiburg (Rheinlände), and became mining cancellor there. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academy, 28 Oct., 1738. Several works were written by him which are

Roth-Scholles, Bibliotheca Chemicum, 1727, pp. 468-469.


Jacob Leopold Fodorowi Bibliotheca metallicum, edited by Breidmann, 1739, p. 68.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1779, ii. p. 176 (ad libitum et ingeniosus vir).

Enumerated by the authorities. He died at Freiberg, 27 January, 1744. He is not to be confused with a certain surgeon, Joseph Friedrich Henkel (Haller, Bibl. Ani., 1777, ii. pp. 314. 779; Bibl. Chir., 1775, ii. 263).

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 150.

Braun, Bibliotheca Chemicum, 1776, p. 61.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1796, ii. pp. 310. 475 (Pyrologica, Flora Saturniana, 196-9, 697, 706, 779 (Behrend portable, 795 (Behrens)), 1799, ii. 9 (Boer), 67 (mineralogy).

Koos, Repertorium Commentationum, 1803, iii. (Chemie et Fos Metallicum), pp. 755, 179, 178.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1800-09, pp. 240, 445, 474, 204, 977 (against Respurg), 387, 384.

HENCKEL (Johann Friedrich). Continued.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1857, xix. p. 113 (article by Hennard).

HENNICKEN (Gottfried).

*See Thomson (George)*, 1686.

HENSING (Johann Thomas).


Ad Esequiarum Laidis, non Graeciae, sed Magni Orbis h. e. Alchymiae, quae Filia Natui Maior Chemiae, habetur, Scienia Spectanda futuro die Octobris publice Chemicas factumus Demonstrationes Academiae Patres, Patronos atque Givs Excellentiss. Incltyos, Ornatis officiose et peramanter invitat D. Io. Thomas Hensing P. P. Gissae, Typis Vid. Io. Reinh. VVipii, Acad. Typogr. CI IOCC XXIV.

Discurs von dem Stein der Weisen.

*See Wellin (Gorg von)*, *Opus Mago-Cabalisticum et Theosophicum*, 1735, p. 57.

Hensing's name was Johann Thomas, not Theophilus (Portal) or Theodor (Schmieder). He was born at Frankfurt a. M., 30 Augst., 1689. His taste at first lay towards theology, and to study it and philosophy he proceeded to Leipzig, but on account of illness he went home, and giving up the church took to medicine and surgery. He returned to Leipzig and resumed his studies, and on the Swedish invasion left the town and travelled by Halla, Wittenberg, and Jena to Frankfurt. On the journey he made the acquaintance of Hofmann, Stadl, Berger, Vater, Wedel and others. His attention was given specially to chemistry, anatomy, and botany. After graduating at Gissae in 1709 he gave lectures there, and in 1717 was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine. In 1753 he was promoted to the new and unusual position of professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. He had an experimental laboratory, and great things were looked for from him, when he caught a fever, and died 27 Augst., 1756, at Wetzlar.

Several interesting works were written by him:

1. *Dissertatio inauguralis de vitriculo, Gissae, 1709.*
2. Meditaciones et experimenta circa acidulas Sval-tenenses (in German), Frankfurt, 1711, 8°; 1729, 8°.
3. *Dissertatio de Germinatione metallica artificiali, Gissae, 1718, 4°.*
4. *Dissertatio sistens cerebri examen Chemici ex codegnique phosphorum singularis omnia inflammabiliis accendens, Gissae, 1739, 4°.*
5. *Dissertatio de vitriculo, an sit materia lapidis philosophih? Gissae, 1725, 4°* (a continuation of the inaugural one).

Von der Alchemie, worinnen er jedes, was sich auf dafs bitten, 4°.
HEPTAS Alchymica.
See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS).

HERCKMANN (FRANCISCUS).
Buch aller Geheimnisse aller Philosophorum, welche jemals von unserm Steine geschrieben.
See HELWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 30.

HERLICHIUS (DAVID).
See HERMETISCHER ROSEMKRantz.

The author is called Herlich and Herlichus, Herlis and Herelics. He was born at Zeis in Munich, 28 Dec., 1597. Being in poor circumstances he kept himself by poetry and music, while a student at Leipzig, Wittenberg and Rostock. He took the degree of Philosophum Magister, and in 1611 was appointed Corrector at Glatrow by the Duke of Mecklenburg, after which he was Physicus at Frankfort and Anklam. In 1611 he published almanacs with predictions, which had a great sale and were translated into other European languages. In 1585 he was made professor of mathematics at Greifswald, and at a later date, in 1598, was created M.D. and 'Physicus' at Stargard, went to Lübeck in a similar capacity, but returned to Stargard, where he suffered the loss of his whole library by fire. He died 15 August, 1625. He was a voluminous author writing on poetry, mathematics, medicine, astronomical and meteorological problems, and on curiosities out of the way topics. He believed in astrology and in alchemy, but on the latter subject wrote only the work now referred to.

Georgius Matthäus, Coniecturis Historia Medici
corum chronologica, 1761, p. 354.
Portol, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, ii. p. 320.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medica practica, 1777, ii. p. 217 (quotes the medical writings only, not the "Konkratz").
Adams, Geschichte der menschlichen Naturei, 1797, iv. p. 323.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 639.
Biographia Medica, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-
25), v. p. 150.
Kossgarten, Geschichte der Universität Greifswald, 1827, i. p. 282.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xii. p. 212 (his portrait is at Greifswald University).
Koop, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 348.
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, dixième série, 1888, xii. p. 609.

HERMAPHRODITISCHE (Das) Sonn- und Monds-Kind.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 301.

HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind, das ist: Des Sohns deren Philosophen natürlich übernatürliche Gabenheit, Zerstörung und Regeneration oder vorgestellte Theorie und Praxis den Stein der Weisen zu suchen und zu machen. Durch einen unbekannten Philosophum und
HERMAPHRODITISCHES-HERMES

HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind. Continued.
Adeptum in 12. emblematischen Figuren und so vielen Paragraphis. Mit
Applicir- und Beyfigung so vieler Canonisch Veren des berühmten Schwedischen Adepti Northons: aus einem alten manuscript geeognener präsentirt.
Nun aber nach dem mystischen Verstand und innem Weesen explicirt, nebst denen Caballistischen Zeichen Salomonis durch einen Lehr-Jünger
der Natur. L. C. S. Maynts, bey Joh. Friederich Krebs Buchhändler

8°. Pp. 70. Frontispiece, 12 emblematical figures and one plate of cabalistic
symbols.
The Swedish adept Northon here mentioned is J. F. Hautecorthon.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.
Il Pimandro di Mercurio Trimegisto, tradotto da Tommaso Benci in lingua
Fiorentina. In Firenze 1549. Con privilegio di Papa Paolo III. &
Carlo V. Imp. & del Duca di Fiorenza.

8°. Pp. [16] 119 [1 blank ; Tavola, 7, 1 blank].

The "Ponantres," a philosophical-religious
treatise of the second century A.D. or thereby,
has nothing to do with chemistry or alchemy,
and it is a question for critical discussion whether
or not this Hermes is really identical with the
author of the Smaragdine Table. Round the
above book and other writings which accompany
it there has grown up a bulky literature which,
though it lies rather outside the scope of the
present work, cannot be passed over in a review
of the whole subject.

See Louis Ménard, Hermes Trismegist, traduction complète précédée d'une étude sur l'origine
des livres Hermétdiques, Paris, 1866, 8°.
John David Chambers, The theological and
philosophical works of Hermes Trismegistus,
Christian Neoplatonist, Translated from the original
Greek, with preface, notes, and indices, Edinburgh,
1882, 8°. For the older literature consult Fabrici-
cus and Brucker.
The English translation was made by Dr.
Keever and published at London, 1650, 1657,
edited by John French (f.v.).

Hermetis Trismegistii Erklärnifs der Natur und des darin sich offenbarenden
Grossen Gottes, begriffen in 17 unterschiedlichen Büchern, nach Griechischen
(sic) und Lateinischen Exemplar in die Hochdeutsche Sprache übersetzt,
nebenst vorgesetzter sattshamer Nachricht und Beweis von der Person und
Genealogie Hermetis, dessen Medicin, Chemie, Natur und Gottes-Gründe,
mit unterlaufenden vielen der Egyptier Weisheit, und unterschiedlichen
anderen Curiosa berührende Passagen. Verfertigt von Alethophilo.
Hamburg, In Verlagung Samuel Heyls und Gottfried Liebezeits, Buch-
händlern in St. Johannis Kirchen. 1706.

The introduction contains an elaborate account of the "person and genealogy of
Hermes," based mainly on Horrithius' researches, and includes (Sig. d3 verso) a
translation of the "Tabula Smaragdina." The rest of the book consists of a translation
of the "Pimander," "Aeolipus," and the writings in "Tabula" and "Ammos." None of
the other alchemical writings are included.

Hermetis Trismegistii Einleitung in's höchste Wissen: von Erkenntnifs der
Natur und des darin sich offenbarennden grossen Gottes. Begriffen in
siebenzehn Büchern, nach griechischen und lateinischen Exemplaren in's
Deutsche übersetzt, nebst Nachricht von der Person des Hermetis, dessen
Medicin, Chemie, Natur und Gottes-Gründe; mit der Egyptier wundervoller
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.


Verlag von J. Scheible.

16*.. Pp. 230. 231-236 advertisements of theosophic and occult books.

This is the first volume of J. Scheible's "Kleiner Wunder-Schatzplatz der geheimen Wis-". It is a reprint, biographical introduction and all, of the above edition of 1706.

Verba Hermaeis in Pimandro.

Sec. Occulta Philosophia, 1613, p. 49.


Qui, quid novit, loquitur, index Iustitiae est: Qui autem mentitur, testis est fraudulentus. Pro. 12.

1610. Lipsiae, Sumptibus Thomae Schureri.


Colophon: Lipsiae, [device] Valentinus am Ende imprimebat. Anno M. DC. X.

Of Gnoeis' work Schneider quotes an edition: in no reference to an edition of 1600, but only to Lips., 1600, 8°, and Kopp, besides this of 1610 which mentions one dated 1700. In the BViging there

[Another Copy.] Interleaved, with MS. notes.

Tractatus aureus de Lapidis Physici Secreto in Cap. 7. divisus; Nunc verò à quodam Anonymo Scholiis illustratus (cum epistola dedicatoria et pre- fatione).

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 327.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 400.

The Golden Work.

See Salmon (William), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 179.

Gülden Tractätlein von der Composition des Steins der Weisen, in sieben Capitel abgetheilet.

See Alchymistisches Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 1.

See Alchymistisches Sieben-Gestirn, 1722, p. 9.

Güldener Tractat von Zusammensetzung des Steins der Weisen.

See Hermetisches A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 311.

Septem Tractatus, seu Capitula.

See Ars Chymica, 1566, p. 7.

Les Sept Chapitres.

See Richerbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 16.
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.

Sept Traictes ou chapitres dorez.

See Joly (Gabriel), Trois Anciens Traictes de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1626, p. 1.

Seven Golden Chapters.


This is different from Salmon's version given above, and both are different from that given by South in A Suggestive Inquiry.

Traict de l'Ouvrage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermes.

See Espagnet (Jean d'), La Philosophie Naturelle restablie en sa purete, 1651, p. 248.

Des Hermes Trismegists wahrer alter Naturweg, 1782.

See H. (J. C.).

Liber Apocalypsis.

See Higulus (Benedictus), Pandora, 1608, p. 1.

The Emerald Table.


Besides Salmon's version given below, others by H. P., 1652, Sig. A4 verso, and in South's will be found in The Mirror of Alchemy, 1590.

Suggestive Inquiry, 1830, p. 7.

La Table d'Emeraude avec le Commentaire de l'Hortulain.

See Richelieu (J. M. d.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 1.

La Table d'Emeraude d'Hermes Trismegiste, pere des Philosophes.

See Joly (Gabriel), Trois Anciens Traictes de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1626, p. 25.


See Respou, Besondere Versuche, 1777, pp. 263-265, and 280-284.

Schmaragd Tafel.

See Occulta Philosophia, 1613, p. 50.

Die Smaragden Tafel.

See Hermescher Rosenkrantz, 1659, pp. 53, 79.

See Hermescher Rosenkrantz, 1682, pp. 53, 79.

See Hermetische (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 168.

See Roth-Scholtz (Friedrich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 504.

Die Smaragdene Tafel, von der Chimie.

See Wedel (Georg Wolfgang), Vernunftige Gedanken vom Gold-Machen, 1734, p. 98.

See Annulus Platonis, 1781, p. xviii.

Smaragdina Tabula.

See Dorn (Gerard), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 4.

See Bernhardus Trevisan, De Alchemia Liber, in Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, i. p. 685.

See Bernhardus Trevisan, Liber de Secretissimo Philosophorum Opere Chymico, in Mangé (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 389.
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.

The Smaragdine Table.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 238.

Smaragdinae (Dea).

See HERMETISCHES A. H. C., 1778, i. p. 57.

Tabula Schmaragdina.

See TRISMOGENIUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vallis, Tractatus iii. (1598), p. 238.

See TANGKE (JOACHIN), Promptuarium Alchemiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 413.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENGRANTZ, 1659, pp. 42, 79.

See SCHATT und Kununkammer, p. 413.

See KRÖNERT Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 335.

See HERMETISCHES (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 168.

Tabula Smaragdina.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Von der Hermetischen Philosophia . . . Ein Buch, 1582, Cv verso.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Bericht von der Hermetischen Philosophia, in CLUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1659, p. 200.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1653, sig. 76 verso.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, Fünffter Theil, Amsterdam, 1660, p. 19.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, Prag, 1704, p. 649.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Drei Bücher von der Hermetischen Philosophie, in DER HERMETISCHE PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 213.

See NAXAROS (CHRIST DE), Aurei Vesicarius Supplementum, 1733, p. 24.

See KLEVECK (JOHANN), Das Fundament der Lehre von Stein der Weisen, 1736, p. 28.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1746, p. 6; 1747, p. 6.

See VERNEWFTER Erklärung der Smaragdinen Tafel des Hermes, 1760.

See HORTIANUS, Commentariolus in Tabulam Smaragdianam.

Tabula Smaragdina de Alchemia.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 365.

See WEDEL (GEORG WOLFGANG), Introducitio in Alchimiam, 1706, p. 59.

Tabula Smaragdina, cum expositionibus Gerardi Dorn.

See DORN (GERHARD), De Nature Luce physica . . . Tractatus, 1583, p. 82.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 362.

Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis, Die Wort der Geheimnifs des Hermetis.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 531.

Tabula Smaragdina, inter manus eius inuenta in obscurco antro, in quo humatum corpus eius repertum est.

See MARENUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA), Palladis Chymicar Arcana detecta, 1678, Pars ii. p. 3 (cum commentario).

Tabula Smaragdina, in ipsius sepulcro inventa, cum commento Hortulanii philosophi.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 32.
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.
Tabula Smaragdina cui titulus Verba Secretorum Hermetis Trismegisti, W.
Chr. Kriesmanni et Gerardi Dorni commentarii illustrata.

See MANEG (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 380.
Tabula Smaragdina seu Verba Secretorum Hermetis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 715.
Tabula Hermetis.

See ELIAS, Elias Artistus mit dem Stein der Weisen, 1770, p. 145.

The first edition of the 'Tabula Smaragdina' is that contained in the volume De Alchimia, Nürnberg, 1541. It was known, however, three hundred years before that date, and if Horultanus, who wrote the 'Commentary' on it, flourished, as has been said, in the tenth century, that would carry it back another three hundred years. When it is considered that alchemy was known all along as the Hermetic Art, it is not surprising that a writing which with such a show of probability could be considered of ancient origin, which bore Hermet's name, and the meaning of which was esoteric, would be cherished and revered by the alchemists. The Tabula Smaragdina had all these qualifications. It is certainly not modern, it has been assigned to Hermes from the first, and its significance does not lie on the surface. The man that runs cannot read it, nor, for that matter, the man who sits. It is as profound a mystery, as great a puzzle as 'Adonias Levia Cripseus' itself.

But, in fact, everything concerning it remains a problem: its legendary and romantic discovery; the original language, for it is known in Latin only; its author, whether one of the several personages of the name of Hermes, or an anonymous writer who ascribed it to him to give it authority; its possible connection with so-called Hermetic writings of an earlier time; the subject with which it deals.

The student of the history of chemistry cannot well ignore it, less perhaps now than ever, since the discovery of Egyptian writings, and especially of the medical papyri of Ebers, which he calls a Hermetic treatise of 1500 B.C. (a date coinciding with that assigned to Hermet by Lambeck), has given a different aspect to the controversy between Cosm and Borrichius, and has put the existence of Hermes on a new foundation. Other researches also have shown that the belief in a person or persons of the name of Hermes has been so widespread and persistent that the whole Hermes-legend forms a legitimate subject of inquiry as to its origin and the probability of its being correct. One can hardly settle it as summarily as was done by vor Murr: was man von Hermes Trismegist first, sind blosse Märchen, and on the other hand the most that can be hoped for is that future discoveries may lead to at least a plausible theory, if not to perfect certainty regarding its origin.

Borrichius, De Oris et Progressum Chemiae dis- cussatis, Hamburg, 1669, p. 304.
Morhuf, De Metallerum transmutatione ad . . .
J. Valentinium . . . Epistola, 1673, p. 100.
Borrichius, Hermeta liber . . .
Chverpin, Germania antiqua libri tres, 1651.
Coring, De Hermaiologia scriptoribus et scriptis. Hafniæ, 1674.
Kreger, De Hermaiologia scriptoribus et scriptis. Hafniæ, 1674.
Krieger, In Historia Opificum et Mechanicorum ad Hifiae, 1654.
Krieger, In Historia Opificum et Mechanicorum ad Hifiae, 1654.
Krieger, In Historia Opificum et Mechanicorum ad Hifiae, 1654.
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Krieger, In Historia Opificum et Mechanicorum ad Hifiae, 1654.
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.


Rothe-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, pp. 175-189.

Stein, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelehrten, 1797, p. 345.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, l. p. 588 (under Triumegistus).


Leenslet Dufresny, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermesitique, 1741, l. pp. 4, 409; iii. pp. 185, 197.

De passim.


Fichtl, Studien, 1753, Th. l. p. 93; Th ii. p. 75.


Haller, Bibliotheca Medicatns practica, 1767, i. p. 11 (expresses doubt about the tradition).

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 304 (Hermes, Thoth.), p. 95 (Hermes Trismegistus).

Bergmann, Dissertation graduali de Primordii Chimiae, 1779, p. 9.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 74.

Breyning zur Geschichte der älteren Chemie, 1785, pp. 28, 79 (in the "Table 1.", pp. 209, 618.

Fabrein, Bibliotheca Graecae, ed. Hailes, 1790, l. pp. 41-94 (chemical writings, p. 73).

Wiegand, Geschichte des Wachsthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der dritten und vierten Zeit, 1799, pp. 19, 20, 25, 26 (translated from Bergmann).


Punchs, Referat der chemischen Literatur, 1805-08 pp. 4-7.


Schneider, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1833, pp. 427.

Grasse, Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte, 1837, i. l. pp. 296, 497.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemic, 1844, ii. pp. 143-144.

A Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery, London, 1850, 6°. (This book is said to be by Dr. William (?) South, and as it was suppressed, it has become rare. It contains pp. 99-121, a translation of the Golden Treasury of Hermes.)

Fugier, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 4-6, 20, 56.

D. Choroba, Die Sauber und der Sauber, St. Petersburg, 1856, l. pp. 283-295 & passim.


Ladingue, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences, 1860, Nos. 177, 586-586.

Frang, Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques, 1875, pp. 708 (chiefly on the philosophical works).

Pappys Eber. Das Hermesische Buch über die Arzneimittel der alten Ägypter in hieratische Schrift, Leipzig, 1875, 2 voll. 4°.


F. Chambas, Notice du Papyrus Méthodique Eberi, 1896, pp. 28, 28 (from the journal L'Anthropology).

Berdalot, Les Origines de l'Alchimie, 1898, p. 32, 39, 58, 63.

Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, i. pp. 4, 209, 218 (Tabula Seraphingina); ii. 34, 340, 359, 359.

H. Joachim, Pappys Eberi. Das älteste Buch über Heilkunde, aus dem Ägyptischen zum erstenmal vollständig übersetzt, Berlin, 1890, 8°.

HERMETICA: Philosophiae Studiorum [Epistola].

See CHYMISCHE Lust-Gärten, 1747, p. 17.

HERMETICAL (The) Triumph: or, The Victorious Philosophical Stone. A Treatise more compleat and more intelligible than any has been yet, concerning The Hermetical Magistry. Translated from the French. To which is added, The Ancient War of the Knights. Translated from the German Original. As Also, Some Annotations upon the most material Points, where the two Translations differ. Done from a German Edition. London, Printed ; and Sold by P. Hanet, at the Sign of the Black-Spread Eagle, near Somerset-House in the Strand. 1723.


The Ancient War of the Knights ... now from the French render'd into English, p. 1.

A Discourse between Endonco and Pyrophos upon the Ancient War of the Knights, p. 26.

A Letter to the true Disciple of Hermes containing six principal Keys to the secret Philosophy. (Signed Dives sive Ardens S ** *). p. 116.

HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.

See HERMETISCHER (Der) Triumph.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, See URALTEN Ritter Krieg.
HERMETISCHE Arzenei.

See SEMLER (JOHANN SALOMON), Von achter hermetischer Arzenei, 1766.

HERMETISCHE (Die) Gesellschaft.


Wahrheit ist nicht die Tochter des Anscheins sondern der Zeit.

8°. Pp. 120 [6]. Wants pp. 113-120.

The 'Hermetic Society' consisted apparently of two members only: Kortum and Bührens. References to the literature referring to it are given under Kortum.

HERMETISCHE Kunst.

See REICHE (DER) WEG zu der Hermetischen Kunst, 1773.

HERMETISCHE (DER) Nord Stern.

See V. (3. 3), 1771.


Phoenix Alchymiae, p. 75. Alanus, Ditta, darinnen das Geheimmum Philosoophischer Art zu Tag gegeben wird, p. 304.

Artëphii, von der geheimmn Kunst und Stein der Weisen Geheimes Buch, p. 120. An edition of Frankfurt, 1690, 8°, is quoted in Jacob Leupoldi Professori Bibliothecae metallicae, 1730, p. 70. Certain of the tracts seem to have been reprinted from the Hermetischer Rosenkranz.

HERMETISCHE (Das) Triklinium, 1792.

See PHILOTHEUS de Limitibus.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph oder der Siegende Philosophische Stein.


HERMETISCHE Triumph. Continued.

L'Ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers (German and French on opposite pages), p. 15.
Gespräche des Eudoxi und Pyrophiöl über den Urinal Ritter-Krieg, p. 57.
Notwendige Erinnerung des Verderencers dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser, p. 159.

Sendeschriften an die wahren Schüler Hermetis in sich haltende die vornehmsten sechs Schlüssel der geheimen Philosophie. Aus dem Französischen ins Teutsche versetzt, p. 195. This is signed: Divis sicut Andras S *** &c. See the note under ULRALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph oder der Siegende Philosophische Stein,

In French and German, on opposite pages:
L'Ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers, p. 15.
Gespräche des Eudoxi und Pyrophiöl über den urinalen Ritter-Krieg, p. 57.
Notwendige Erinnerung des Verderencers dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser, p. 159.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph.

Sei HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 15.
Sei ULRALTER RITTER-KRIEG.
Sei HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.
Sei TRIOMPH (Le) Hermetique.

HERMETISCHE Wahrheit.
Sei REINE HERMETISCHE Wahrheit.

HERMETISCHE (Die) Wissenschaft.
Sei GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der hermetischen Wissenschaft.

HERMETISCHEN (Von der) Philosophia.
Sei BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

HERMETISCHER Rosenkranz, das ist: Vier schöne, außerlesene Chymische Tractatlein, nemlich
II. Johannis Garlandii seu Hortulanî Angii, Compendium Alchimiea, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.
III. M. Arnoldi de Villa Nova, Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.
IV. Bernhardi Comitis Trevis. absonderlicher Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

Allen Liebhabern dieser edlen Kunst zum besten, aus dem Latein, ins Teutsche gebracht, und nun erstmals in Druck gefertigt.
Difs Buchlein ist viel Geldes wert, wirstu es recht verstahn,
Die Güldin Kunst kein ander Buch dich besser lehren kan.
HERMETISCHER Rosenkranz. Continued.


HERMETISCHER Rosenkranz, das ist: Vier schöne, außerlesene Chymische Tractatlein, nemlich:
II. Johannis Garthi [sic] seu Hortulanl Angii, Compendium Alchmiae, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.
III. M. Arnoldi de Villanova, Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulanl.
IV. Bernhardi Comitis Trevris absonderlicher Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

Allen Liebhabern der edlen Kunst zum besten, aus dem Latein, ins Teutsche gebracht, und nun zum andern mahl zum Druck befördert.

Dils Büchlein ist viel Geldes wehrt, wirstu es recht verstahen,
Die Gülten Kunst kein ander Buch dich besser lehren kann.

This collection was made by David Herlicius (q.v.). There was a later edition, Frankfurt a. M., 1747.

Begriff der Geschichte der Ather Chemis, 1765, Laddus, Bibliothek Oeseroff, Sciences
Secteur, 1787, Noti. 559, 651.
Kopp, Beitrage zur Geschichte der Chemis, 1868, ii. p. 452.
Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1866, ii. p. 392.
ii. p. 378, note 55.


The book consists of extracts from the current literature, which give an idea of what was considered important to be studied at the time. It is also of some use as it sometimes supplies the names of the authors of certain anonymous and doubtful tracts. Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1866, ii. p. 392.

A. B. C. 1.

IV. Nodius sophicus modestus, p. 72.
V. Kinderlehrer des Steines der Weisen, p. 86.
VII. Johann Grabhoffer, Chrysantheus genannt, Schriften; Geheimnisse des grossen und kleinen Bauern; Chalke Chemis, p. 91.

IX. Johann Siebmacher aus Nürnberg. Wasserlein der Weisen, p. 176.
X. Johann Friedrich Hautmorthen. Tractat vom philosophischen Salz, p. 152.
XI. Leonis Continassis (Johanna Lade). Sonnenblume der Weisen, p. 172.
XII. Radichis Hrotoffer. Euhedarius major, p. 179.
HERMETISCHES A. B. C. Continued.


XVII. Aufrichtig deutscher Wegweiser zum Licht der Natur, p. 305.


A. B. C.

II.


III. Das philosophische Vaterherz, p. 56.

IV. Amer Praxedis, p. 79.

V. Das aus der Finsenmilch von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht, p. 106.

VI. Pana mystica hermetic, p. 153.

VII. Der rechte Weg zur hermetschen Kunst, p. 175.


A. B. C.

III.

I. Der solche Ritterkrieg, und hermetsche Triunfoh, p. 15.

II. Henry Vaughan (156) genannt Eunomius Philalethus. Enthüllter Einzug zu den Königs verschollenen Palast, p. 79.

III. (Henry Vaughan): Von Verwendung der Metalle, p. 78.

IV. (Henry Vaughan): Kurze Anleitung zum himmlichen Rubin, p. 80.


VII. (Henry Vaughan): Anthroposophia Magica, p. 115.

VIII. (Henry Vaughan): Animas magica abscondita, p. 129.


XI. Thomas Vaughan [sic]. Aula Lucis, Haupts des Lichtes, p. 177.

A. B. C.

IV.

I. Aus Pictuds Turba Philosophorum, p. 15.


III. Aus Elias Aristis Geheimniss vom Salze, p. 47.

IV. Einnehme Zeugnisse aus Pictuds Proberstein, p. 73.

V. Aus Johann Ferdinand von Fraytau Sendbriefen, p. 73.

VI. Aus derselben Licht des Lichtes, p. 95.

VII. Aus Leonhards deliratione Tincturae Philosophorum, p. 129.

VIII. Aus v. Leyes Geheimeins der Verweigung und Verbrennung aller Dinge, p. 137.

IX. Aus dem mikroskopischen Vorspiel eines neuen Himmels und der neuen Erde, p. 167.


For notes upon the above authors, see the respective entries.

HERMETISCHES Journal.

See HERMETISCHE (Die) Gesellschaft.
HERMETISCHES—HERMOGENES


8°. Pp. 330. The date has been torn off.

Zweyter Theil... (date torn off). 8°. Pp. 320.


The date of parts I. and II. is 1782, which of course stands for 1782.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, 1870, No. 626. Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 341 (enumerates only three parts are mentioned).

The contents of the four parts are as follows:

4. Johannes Augusti Guldenes Vlies und Goldenselbstock, ... übersetzt von M. Valentia Wieg, ... abgedruckt nach der Hamburgen Ausgabe von 1716, II., p. 3.
5. Reine Hermatische Wahrheit von einem unbekannten Verfasser, II., p. 143.
6. Schätzfall zur wahren Weisheit, III., p. 3.
7. Philadelphia oder brüderliche Liebe von Ironius Philocentas, III., p. 27.

HERMITE (I.) du Fauxbourg.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN). Gneelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 314) quotes the pseudonym but not its equivalent.

HERMOGENES.


In the preface to the present tratt his works are enumerated by himself, and the titles copied by Ficidul and others.

Apocryphas, spagyric et philosophico, Leipzig, 1790.

Spagyricum und philosophisches Brünnlein, 1790; Leipzig, 1794, 8°.

Of the ‘Feuer-Stab,’ Kopp says there was an earlier edition of 1790.

Ficidul says that the author has not revealed his name, but he is “obviously an Arch-Sophist,” his writings are “godless lies and quackery,” and they deserve to be burned. There are no half-measures with Ficidul.
HERMOGENES. Continued.

But on the other hand it seems to have been of some importance in the development of Rosicrucianism, and is quoted repeatedly as an authority by Semonde, who links his name more than once with

Ficinus, Proclus, 1323, Th. ii., p. 76.


Ficinet. Whether the latter, after his published criticisms, would have enjoyed being put in the same category may be doubted. This author does not appear in Kloos's list.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1758, ii. p. 316.

Ladriere, Bibliothèque ouvrage, Sciences, 1760, No. 176, 1768.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 326, 386, 391.

HERMOPHILUS.

Le Fœsaurter d'Hermophile, envoyé a Philalethe.

See Richerbourg (J. W., m.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 394.

HERTODT VON TOTTENFELDT (JOHANN FERDINAND).

Epistola contra Philaletham. Respondio ad precedentem Epistolam.

See Mange (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, i. pp. 657 and 699.

Johann Ferdinand Inert, or Herdt, von Tottenfeld, or Tottenfeld, of Nickelsburg in Moravia, born 4 Feb., 1645, was a doctor of medicine, a member of the Leopoldine Academia, Naturali Curiosorum in 1670, and chief physician to the Emperor. In his youth he occupied himself with writing books, but later on he abandoned this sort of work and practised medicine at Merklin, Lindenburg renovatus, 1586, p. 286. Roth-Schloß, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1781, p. 984.


Britannia, the capital of Moravia, with great acceptance. He died in 1714.

He wrote 'Tetragono-Matrici Moraviae,' Vienna: Austriae, 1665, 8vo; 'Opus mirificum sexti diem,' Jac., 1670, 8vo; 'Croocologia, sive curiosa Croci regis vegetabilia, enselastico,' Jac., 1671, 8vo, and some papers in the Ephemerides du Society.


HERVERDI (JOSEPH FERDINAND).


The Beytrag does not spare the author's obscurity, errors, and digressions from sound sense.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 683.


Meusel quotes the above, but knows nothing about the author. Schneider calls him Herward, which seems inaccurate.

(His is an inaccurate reference, and I have failed to correct it.)

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1832, p. 559.

Ladriere, Bibliothèque ouvrage, Sciences, 1870, Nov. 986-7.

HERWIG (HENNING MICHAEL).

The Art of Curing Sympathetically, or Magnetically, Proved to be most true both by its Theory and Practice, Exemplified by several Cures performed that way. With a Discourse concerning the Cure of Madmen, And An
HERWIG (HENNING MICHAEL). Continued.

Appendix to prove the reality of Sympathy. Also an account of some Cures perform'd by it in London. Written originally in Latin by H.M. Herwig, M.D. London, Printed for Tho. Newborough at the Golden Ball in St. Pauls Churchyard, R. Parker at the Unicorn under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill; and P. Buck at the Sign of the Temple, at the Temple-Gate in Fleetstreet, 1700.


Watt (Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, (authors) i. 490 a) quotes: Acta Curandi Syn-
patheticæ, Culemburgi, in date, 10°. There is a copy in the British Museum (1096. a.
59).

HESSLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).

Theophrastus Redivivus hoc est Usus Practicus Azothi, sive Lapidis Philosophici Medicalis, qui vera Tinctura corporis humani, Gratia divine in his ultimis temporibus nobis redonat: Des theuren, Edlen, Hocherfahren, vnd weit-

Christlicher Leser höre mich hier,
Richt nicht zugeschwinder bitt ich von dir,
Lass mich zuvor bedachtsamlich,
Dann judicir vernünftiglich.

Franckfurt, In Verlegung Johann-Willhelm Ammons vnd Serlins. Im Jahr Christi 1659.


Theophrastus Redivivus, Illustratus, Coronatus & Defensus. Hoc est: Usus Practicus Azothi, Lapidis Philosophici Medicalis, qui vera Tinctura Corporis humani: et Elixirij novi correcti: aliorumque arcanorum Medici-
HESSLING (Elias Johannes). Continued.


Ovi: Perfer & obdura, dolor hic tibi proderit olim.


Beyond what he says about himself on his title-pages I have not found anything about Hessling. Gmelin calls him Hasing and quotes only Theophrastus Zureucus, 1659. This book seems to have provoked a controversy, for Roth-Scholtes gives the title of a criticism intended as a warning to the public: 'Inlusterae Theophrastus Editioni detecta; Stuttgart, 1660, and to this Hessling replies in his Fröndes- und Krieg-B Juda, 1660, as well as in the present work. Adelung quotes: Brygmingius Jorovatius a cophesbus, Cassel, 1659, 4°.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, I. p. 605.
Hedrick, Theophrastus Paracelsus, eine Kritische Studie, 1815, p. 138, 696, 639.
Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelstica, 1894, pp. 609, 601, 606.

HEURNIUS (Johannes).

Sec Brouchiusus (Daniel), Secreta Alchimiae Magnalia, 1612.

Heurnius wrote a preface in defence of alchemy. It is not mentioned at all by Mercklin. Only the edition: Colon. Agrip. 1599, 4°, is quoted by Nicerem.

Iohannis Heurnii Vita inediti De Peste Liber.

Ex Officina Plantinianae Raphelengii, 1593, lxxxv.


Mercklin quotes an edition: Lugd. Bat. 1600, 4°, only.

Iohannis Heurnii Vita inediti de Febribus Liber. Ex officina Plantiniana Raphelengii, 1610.


Mercklin quotes an edition: Lugd. Bat. 1598, 4°, only.

In 1583 he was appointed to the chair of medicine at Leyden, which he occupied for twenty years till his death. He was six times rector of the university, and he was the first who, at the students' request, gave practical demonstrations of anatomy.

In his three years from calamities he died on 18 Aug., aged 72, on his birthday day according to Wittius, but in 1598 according to Mercklin. As, however, he places his birth in 1545, and gives his age as 29, he must have made a slip in the year of his death.

With the exception of the preface in defence of alchemy which he wrote for Brouchius' collection, all his works deal with the institutes, study and practice of medicine, with special diseases, and with the history of the art as shown by his editions of Hippocrates. They were ultimately collected by his son Otto, and published at Leyden, 1609, 4°, and at Lyons, 1638, folio.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo, 1679, p. 277.


Illustrum Holandiae et Wigfridae Ordinis almae Academiae Leidensis, 1614, pp. 124 [portraits].

—T. Adami, Vita germanorum Medicus, 1590, p. 368.
HEURNIUS—HILDANUS

HEURNIUS (Johannes). Continued.

Crasso, Ejegi d’Helenini Litterati, 1666, ii. pp. 64-66, with a portrait.

Marchelin, Ludovici annuus, 1696, p. 605.

Coring, In Universum Artem Medicam..., 1687, p. 103, 250.

Fischer, Thesaurum virorum eruditorum charitatis, 1688, pp. 1-72, plate 55.

White, Biographia Biographica, 1688, Sig. A 4.

Pope-Blount, Censurae Celebriorum Authorum, 1770, p. 379.


Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorium Medicorum, 1751, i. ii, p. 684.

Stahl, Abhandlung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 25 (his life), 450 (works), 709.

Hieron, Historia, 1730, xxvii. p. 36.

Boopends, Bibliotheca Medicina, 1735, i, p. 660.


Caprar Burnmann, Trajectum Eruditorum, 1752, p. 334.

Scherer, Almaine Gelertten-Lexicon, 1752, ii. col. 1578 (a long account).

HILDANUS (Wilhelm Fabricius).


His name is given variously as Wilhelm Fabry, and Fabrius, Gellius Fabricius, and Gellius Fabricus Hildanus. He was so called from the village of Hildum near Dinsendorf, where he was born 23 June, 1590. He was educated at Cologne, studied surgery with CasparSlotanus, a pupil of Vesalius and surgeon of the Duke of Jülich. In 1595 he went to Maa, the following year to Fayeron, next to Geneva, where he resided for four years with Jean Grillo, an able surgeon, who practiced Tagliacosc's method. He married in 1599, and trained his wife in surgery and obstetrics, and returned to Hildum and Cologne. In 1602 he went again to Switzerland, and remained at Fayeron and Lausanne till 1612, when he was invited to Bern as town and census physician. He was also physician to the Margrave of Baden-Hohberg in Durlach. He was considered one of the best trained surgeons in Germany at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and he made many contributions to the literature of the subject. He also wrote on
HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS).

He died at Bern, 14 Feb., 1634, in the 74th year of his age, of asthma, having suffered some years previously from gout.

Halley, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 295-297.
Halley, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 399; 1774, ii. p. 500.

Korsch, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1775, ii. p. 345.
Gotth. Einzbl von Hailer, Bibliothek Schweizer-Geschichte, 1785, i. Nov. 653, 1795, 1697, 1698, 1724 (notices of his works).


Biographie Universelle, 1855, iii. p. 991.

Allgemeines Deutsche Biographische, 1877, vi. p. 536.

(Article by Hirschi.)


(Article by Kleinwächter.)

HILDEBRANDT (GEORG FRIEDRICH).


Nec manet vila sui similis res; omnia migrant,
Omnia commutat Natura, et vertere cogit.

Lucetius de rerum natur.

Libr. VI. v. 828.

Braunschweig im Verlage der Schulbuchhandlung: 1793.


An excellent monograph with numerous lists of books and papers.

Hildebrandt was born at Hanover, 5 June, 1764, graduated M.D., was privat-docent at Göttingen, in 1796 professor of anatomy in the Anatomical and Surgical Institute at Braunschweig, anessor of the Ober-Sanitäts-Collegium, ordinary professor of medicine at Erlangen in 1793, of chemistry in 1796, and of physics in 1799. He was also Counsellor of the King of Prussia. He died in 1826.

He contributed largely to scientific periodical literature, and wrote works on medicine, his Manual of Anatomy being regarded as a classic in its day.

HILDEBRANDT (Georg Friedrich).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panchouze (1820-
26), v. p. 186. 
Fuggerhain, Biographisch-literarischen Hand-
worterbuch, 1825, i. 600. 1826.

HILDEBRANDT (Johann Bernhard).
Gedruckt zu Hall in Sachsen bey Peter Schmidt, In Vorlegung Joachini Krusicken. Anmo M DCXVIII.

The running title of this poem is: Das Buch Magnesia. It may be compared with that of Jansthaller.

HILDEBRANDT (Paulus) von Hildenbrandseck.


HILL (John).
HILL (JOHN).  Continued.

This is part 4 of Scheible’s Series called Antiquarische Raritäten.

The original work, entitled The Virtues of Sage, appeared at London in 1765, 8°.

The German translation, of which the above declares itself to be a reprint, was published at Altenburg, 1775, 8°.

Hill, son of the Rev. Theophilus Hill, of Peterborough or Spalding, was born about 1736. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, studied botany of which he must have acquired a good knowledge, went on the stage and failed as an actor; returned to his first occupation and entered on the life of a literary man. His edition and translation of Theophrastus upon Stones brought him into notice, and his botanical writings which were numerous and extensive gained him fame and distinction, for on account of his book: 'The Vegetable System,' in six and twentyfolio volumes, the King of Sweden conferred on him the Order of Vasa, and henceforth he used the title 'Sir.' He also procured from St. Andrews the diploma of Doctor of Medicine.

Besides his more laborious contributions to botany and natural history, he threw off all kinds of literary work with the utmost ease, wrote plays—which were unsuccessful—and lost fame in notoriety as a man of fashion and a journalist who resided society scandal and town talk in a weekly


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. pp. 363–364 ('Magnis inde botanicos operibus celebrib').

Achard, Portraits... 8... 12... 16... Necro... Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1787, ii. col. 204.


Askin, General Biography, 1804, v. p. 375.

Poch, Reptorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806–09, p. 397.


HILTEBRANDT (GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS).


4°. Pp. [8] 410. Title red and black. 600 emblems in the text. This is a collection of emblems, and does not treat of alchemy.

HIPPODAMUS (JOHANNES).

See Fenotus (Bernard G.), Theophrastisch Vade-Mecum, 1596 and 1597.

See also Hoppodamus (Johannes).

HIRSCHING (WILHELM SIMON CHRISTIAN).

Versuch Physikalisch-Chymischer Lehrbegriffe zu möglicher Prüfung des Wesens, des Beständnisses, und der Wirkungser des so berichtigten Metallverwandelnden Meisterstückes und dessen vorgelblicher Nutzanwendung
HIRSCHING (WILHELM SIMON CHRISTIAN). Continued.


A defense of alchemy on & prior grounds as well as by instances of actual transmission. In the first chapter reference is made to Guibier, Thornewater, and his gold-iron nail, Dibenheim and Seton. Cornelius Martini whose arguments were related by an experiment, Caietano, and to the more recent case described by Burghardt, and to Wenzel Sieber and Bötticher. These are considered undeniable evidence. Afterwards the composition of the metal is discussed, and their alchemical elements: sulphur and mercury.

Hirsching was born at Windsheim, 5 Feb., 1706. He was sent in 1743 to the newly-founded university at Bayreuth, but stayed there only for a short time and proceeded to Erlangen, and finally to Jena where he took the degree of M.D. in 1747. He then practiced in Windsheim, in 1753 became physician at Mayenhein and in 1760 of the superior bailiffs of Uffenheim and Creilingen. He died at Uffenheim, 18 May, 1779.

Besides the above he wrote: Dissertation de Analysse stricte de diats, Jena, 1747, 8°; Kurze Nachricht von einem obwalt. Windsheim auf dem Opfet des sogenannten Kehrelberges hervorgeléstes sehr natürliches Gebarben aus zum Unterricht derer, so sich dessen in Zukunft be- dienen wollen. Rothenburg, 1754, 4°, besides memoirs in Deines' Frudholdt Sammlungen.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Paulmouuc (1820-
25), v. p. 250.
Schüblent, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p.

568.
Pogendoff, Biographisch-litterarisches Hand-
worterbuch, 1863, l. col. 1172.

HISTOIRE de la Philosphie Hermetique. 1742.
See LENGLER DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS).

HISTORIOLA antiqua de Argento in aurum verso.
See GRATARIOLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ Alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 252.

HJÄRNE (URBAN).


Hjärne was born at Svoyrit, Ingermanland, in Sweden, on Dec., 1641, of good family. After studying medicine at Upsala, where he sustained a thesis in 1663, he went to London and was admitted to the Royal Society, 2 Dec., 1669, proceeded to Paris and devoted two years to the study of anatomy, physics and chemistry, and is said to have taken the degree of M.D. at Angers. On his return to his own country he was received with much distinction on account of the reputation he had acquired especially in chemistry. He was appointed premier physician to the King, president of the Medical Council, director of the Royal Laboratory which he had succeeded in getting established in Stockholm and in which he did much investigation. In order to familiarize himself with the best metallurgical processes he made two visits to Germany, and was afterwards made vice-
HJÄRNE (URBAN). Continued.

president of the Council for Mines. He was a member of the Commission appointed by Charles XII. to examine the validity of the process by which Paykull professed to convert lead into gold, and of the reality of which he seemed to be convinced.

After a long and laborious career he died 22 March, 1724, at Stockholm, aged 83.

* * *

Acta Litteraria, 1684, p. 79 (review of the analysis of mineral waters); 1774, p. 126 (review of the Acta et Testamenta).
Die Büdinger noch in Alcmea, 1750, p. 234.
Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 656, 688 (reprints from Acta Litteraria).
Stoll, Anleitung zur Historie der Medizinischen Gesellschaft, 1773, pp. 590, 581.
Kemner, Medicinischer Gelehrter-Lexicon, 1740, p. 409.
Haller, Bibliotheca botanica, 1774, ii. p. 137.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, i. p. 482.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 522.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. p. 374.
Baemer, Bibliotheca chemica, 1783, p. 34.
Carrire, Catalogue... des Ouvrages... sur la Médecine (1797), pp. 89, 35 (calls him Antoine-Urban Hjärne).
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. pp. 118.

Hjärne is known by his observations on fornic acid, nickel, increase of weight by calcination, arsenic from the distribution of plants, mineral waters. He was a voluminous author, and a list of his writings is given by Eloy and in the Swedish biographical dictionary. (his chemical knowledge), 119, 330 (antiseptic "balans" for preserving wood and dead bodies).
Roua, Reportarium Communicationum, iii. (Chemie et Rer Metallica), 1823, p. 134.
Fuchs, Reportarium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, pp. 250, 270.
Thompson, History of the Royal Society, 1813, Appendix iv. p. xxiv.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 306.
Hoefner, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, ii. p. 305.
1850, ii. p. 296.
Klopstock, Des Hommes célèbres dans les sciences et les arts et des Métaux qui convient leur souvenir, 1783, ii. p. 137.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1860, i. p. 103.

HOCHZEIT.

See ROSENCRUZT (CHRISTIAN), Chymische Hochzeit.

HOFFMANN (FRIEDRICH).


2°. Pp. [1-19, engraved title included] 11-137 [a, b blank]. [a, adv.].


HOFFMANN (FRIEDRICH). Continued.
Friderici Hoffmanni Consillarii, Medici et Professoris Regii, Societatis Regiae
Britannicæ Sociatis, Observationum Physico-Chymicarum Selectiorum Libri
III. In quibus multa curiosa Experimenta, et lectissima virtutis Medicamenta exhauritur, ad solidam, & rationalem chymiam stabilendam præmissi.
Venetiis, M.DCC.XL. Apud Sebastianum Coleti. Superiorium Permisso, ac Privilegio.

Vom Wasser als Universalmedizin.
*Seer Cæteri, Universal-Wasser Doktor.* No date.

Petri Paterii Opera Omnia . . . cum Annotationibus et Additamentis
Friderici Hoffmanni.
*Seer Paterii, Opera Omnia,* 1698.

Hoffmann, one of the most distinguished physi-
cians of the 18th-19th century, was born at Halis, 19 Feb., 1660. His parents were able to give him an excellent education, and at the age of 13 he began the study of Latin. After his father's death in 1679 he began his course in Arts and graduated in 1689. He then commenced the study of medi-
cine at Jena under Wolfgang Wodet, in 1690 he passed to Erfurt and was taught chemistry by Casper Cramer, and received the degree of doctor of physic in 1691, on which occasion he wrote his thesis "De Gesellschaft Antimoni." On account of the skilful exposition and knowledge of chemistry it displayed, the dissertation was highly commended, and in consequence a course of chemistry which he gave attracted a large audience.

He next went to Minden, in Westphalia, where he practised medicine most successfully. After a couple of years he proceeded to Holland, and passed over to England, stopping in London and Oxford. At Minden in 1689 he had been appointed physician to the fortress, but in addition Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, made him not only physician to the principal, but private phy-
sician as well. In 1698 he was at Halberstadt, where he again distinguished himself, and wrote a dissertation "De insufficientia acidul et virosolii," in which he controverted the views of Cornelius Bontocki.

When Frederick III., Elector of Branden-
burg, Maneg, Bibliotheca Scriorum Medicorum, 1725, l. ii. pp. 376-379, with a portrait. (Contains reprints of reviews.)
Georgia Matthaei, Conspectus Historiae Medici-
cam chronologicae, 1707, p. 380.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomicæ, 1774, l. pp. 733-
235.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, l. p. 531.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii.
and first king of Prussia, founded the University of
Halle in 1694. Hoffmann was appointed Primar-
ies professor of Medicine in 1693, and drew up the
Hanses of the Faculty.
Honours and distinctions began to come to him. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, member of the Berlin and St. Petersburg Academies, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He was in great request at various Courts for his advice and skill, and the king brought him to the Court in 1708 as his personal physician, but Hoffmann did not care for the posi-
tion and in January, 1719, returned to Halis.

In 1723 when on a visit to his daughter and son-
in-law in Berlin, he had to undertake the care of the
king who was suffering from the effects of his campaign on the Rhine, and in this he succeeded
at the end of five months. He left in April, 1733.
His wife died in 1737, and the year following he was seized by a violent fever from which, however, he recovered. His death took place on 12 Nov., 1740. A fine portrait of him is prefixed to his edition of Poetarum works.
His writings refer almost entirely to medicine, and were chiefly in the form of academic disserta-
tions, of which he wrote a prodigious number. A few, however, refer to pharmacy and to mineral springs. His collected works fill in the Canon edition, 1740-1750, 11 vols. folio; Naples, 1757-1765, vol. 4; 1765, 27 vols. 4; Venice, 1743, 17 vols. 4, pp. 256-274 (says he was born at Klausthal in the Harz).
Baunier, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1792, p. 32.
Bainier, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . fächers allgemeinen Geschicht-Lezeca, 1792, li. col. 205. (List of dissertations and works.)
Gottlieb, Geschichte der Chirurgie, 1794, l. ii. p. 35 SCC. &c.
Hussel, Biographie Medicale, 1799, l. p. 448.
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-
25), v. p. 326.
Spengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1849, in.
Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1835, l. p. 279.


Index etc. 12.

The Auctarium has a separate title-page:


Johann Moritz Hoffmann, son of Moritz, was born at Altdorf, 6 Oct., 1653 (1652, Stecher). He studied Latin and Greek at Heidelberg in Franconia, and medicine at Altdorf and Frankfurt a. d. O. He then departed to Padua, spent two years in Italy, and returned home in 1674. He resumed his studies at Altdorf and graduated M. D. in 1675. In 1677 he was appointed extraordinary, and in 1681 ordinary professor of Anatomy, and of Chemistry in 1684. In the laboratory which was erected by the urgent pressure of his father he gave courses. He also gave lectures on botany. In 1700 he resigned the Chair of Anatomy and held that of Practice of Medicine until his departure to the Court of Anspach.

In 1684, under the name of Heliodorus II, he entered the Leopoldine Academy, and on the death of Leclert in 1701 became Director, an office which carried with it a number of titles.


Vierum Clarissimorum ad Schekhamenium eospius seletti, Epist. in. p. 150.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scripitorum Medicorum, 1731, I. ii. pp. 739-743. (Reviews of his works and extracts from them.)

Stolte, Anleitung zur Historie der medischen Geschichte, 1731, pp. 301, 302, 303.

Jacob Leopold Friedorfus Bibliotheca metallicca, 1753, p. 73.

Keitner, Medicinisch Gekreten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 800.


Stecher, Academia... Natura Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 473; 1778, ii. p. 544.

His skill as a physician made him much sought after by distinguished people and especially the princes of the House of Anspach. In two journeys to Italy in 1655 and 1672 he accompanied the representative of the house, and he was invited to reside at the Court. But his attachment to the University of Altdorf was so great that it was not till 1713 that he accepted the invitation and removed to Anspach. He died there 31 Oct., 1797, aged 74.

His writings are chiefly anatomical and physiological, but besides the above he wrote: Laboratorium novum chemicum aperitum medicinae curense, Altdorf, 1693, and chemical papers in the Acta of the Leopoldine Academy for 1688, 1691, 1704, 1707-9. He was the first professor of chemistry at Altdorf.

Georgius Matthaeus, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologis, 1761, p. 277.

Portal, Historia de l'Anatomia et de la Chirurgie, 1795, iv. p. 75, & passim.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 635.

Haller, Bibliotheca Scripitorum Medicorum, 1774, i. p. 425.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 637-655. ("Professio Altdorffii, vir eruditus, necne ab Austro Hassius?")

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practica, 1779, iii. p. 372.

Baumann, Bibliotheca chemica, 1783, p. 41.


Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 447.

Keesa, Repertorium Commentationum, 1803, iii. (Chemica et Rer Metallica), pp. 64, 65, 134.

Pach, Repertorium der chinesischen Literatur, 1668-88, pp. 88, 205, 205, 211.
Hoffmann—Hohelande

Hoffmann (Johann Moritz). Continued.


Kees, Die Chirurgia, 1830, xviii. 1164.


Hohelande (Theobald von).

Merces Alchimistarum, in singulari & plurali numero. Das ist: Artliche Schulführung vnd Unterweisung, wie ein flius doctrine, der sich jo nicht wil warmen lassen, mit geringen, in effectu, Experimenten vnd leichtem Fever, sein Haufs vnd Hoff, vnd alles was er hat, verdistilliren, so wol auch mit prächtigem Gutschen vnd vnd hyn vnd wider reiten, seine Füüs cautet versparen könne, dass er im Alter desto besser moge zu Füssen laufen. Alles in praxi, auf gerathol wem experimentirt, vnd nach hinweg-nu[m]ung des serui fugistis, gar genaw calculiert, auch mit Melancholischen Ohrenkratzen getrewlich summirt, vnd durch einen mit Schaden erfahrener Laborantum, (qui frustra melius cras fore semper sit, serando; adeo nunc in fundo quersit parsimoniam.) Cabalistisch aufgezeichnet, an jetzo aber gantz versündig an Tag geben durch Theobaldum von Hohelanden, Mittelburgensem. Getruckt zu Frankfurt am Mayn bey Wolfgang Richtern, in Verlegung Egenolf Emmels, Im Jahr M. DC.X.


De Alchemiae difficultatibus Liber.

See Theater Chemicum, 1659, i. p. 109.

See Mangert (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 336.

Hohelande (Ewald von).


The translator of the above is Joachim Teadeus. It was written by Ewald von Hohelande, from Middelburg, to his brother Johann von Hohelande to acquaint him of the truth of Alchemical Art, which he does by describing certain histories of transmutation. In dealing with this simple matter Schneider has made confusion. He places (p. 261) the work under Theobald von Hohelande but he states (p. 340) that it was dedicated by him to his brother Ewald, which is doubly wrong.

See Vogel (Ewald).

Some writers identify Theobald and Ewald von Hohelande or Hohelande from Middelburg in Zealand, while others keep them distinct. Ewald is also identified with Ewald Vogel. On the assumption that they are the same Theobald is regarded as a writer who having first written against alchemy afterwards brought forward evidence in support of it.
HOHELANDE (Ewald von). Continued.

The first work was entitled: De Alchemiae difficulties, in quo deoctur quid sit quippe vitare debeas verae Chymiae studiosus ad perfectionem adspiras. Coloniae, 1591, 8°, pp. [96] 1-30, 31-62, 63-165 (1 blank). A German translation: Von den Irrwegen der Alchemisten, appeared at Frankfurt a. M., 1600, 4°; and the above edition of 1599.

The second: Historiae alchemiae transmutationis Metalli pro defensione Alchymias contra homines rabem adjecta est Lullii vita, et alia quaedam. Coloniae, 1604, 8°. German translation as above, 1604.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1677, p. 445.
Bresl, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 175.
Morthof, De Metallorum transformationibus . . . 1677, p. 141.
Krug, Bibliotheca metallica et alia, 1598, p. 458.
Merklin, Ledenius renovatus, 1666, p. 932.
Borrichius, Compendium Scripturarum Chemicarum, 1677, p. 32, No. 328.
Kerst Haugbuch . . . oder Teutsches Regeurt der Scheide-Kunst, 1709, p. 127 (put in the black list because he wrote without doing any good).
Fielhold, Prover-Bistein, 1753, Th. I, p. 94.

HOHELANDUS (Isaac).


Fragmentum de opere Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii, p. 126.

De Salibus et Oleis Metallorum.

See STahl (Georg Ernst), Fundamenta Chymiae, 1746, i, p. 237.

HOHELANDUS (Johann Isaac).

Magistri Ioannis Isaci Hollandi, Viri in Philosophia, potissimum verò in Chymia celeberrimi, Opera Mineralia, siue de Lapide Philosophico, omnia, duobus libris comprehensa. Nunquam antehac edita, ac nunc primam
HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). Continued.
ex optimis manuscriptis Teutonicis exemplaribus fidelissimis in Latinum sermonem translatas, à P. M. G. Middelburgi, Excudebat Richardus Schilders, Ordinum Zelandiae Typographus. 1660.


8°. Pp. 384 [378-8 omitted]. 12 engravings. 16 woodcuts. The date seems to be a misprint for MDCLXVII.

The tract (pp. 317-381) by 'Sendivogius servant' has the following title-page:


The 'Philosophical Hand,' engraving and name, was adopted by a certain Justus Simplucus Hortulanus for a tract on the philosopher's stone, which see. The difference is that while Hollandus uses certain pictorial symbols of his own in the engraving, he gives the ordinary chemical symbols for the same intended in the text, and it is these which are used by Hortulanus. According to Roth-Scholz the Opus Vegetabilia appeared in 1660. It was printed again in 1665. 8°, pp. 156, edited by 'John Sendivogii genannt J. P. H. S.', that is J. P. Hamborn, or Johann Harprecht. That also may be the interpretation of the title 'Sendivogii Diener,' in the foregoing tract, although Hamborn himself calls himself 'Filiae' or 'Sohn Sendivogii.'

There is an English translation entitled: Certain Secrets of Invis Hollandus concerning the Vegetal and Animal Works, which was printed with Parasites: A hundred and fourteen Experiments and Cures, . . . London, 1669, pp. 31-34; and also in Three exact Pieces of Leonard Philemon, . . . London, 1692.

The tract by 'Sendivogius servant' is not to be confused with that by von Hoghelande bearing the same name.


HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). Continued.

This is a reprint of the edition of 1657 and contains the tracts as follows:

Opera Vegetabilis, pp. 173-335.
AUFrieflicher philosophischer Thurat von den Treffen derer Alchemisten, pp. 336-400.
Opus Mineralia, pp. 401-458.
Tractatus de Lapide Philosophico, oder vom Stein der Weisen, pp. 511-768.

Fragmentum ex Theorji.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemici, 1647, p. 33.
See GERMICUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 513.

This was translated into English with the title:
A Fragment out of the Theorics of St. Isaccus (de) Hollandus, and publish'd with Paraclisius' A Hundred and fourteen Experiments and Curios.

Opera Mineralia, sive de Lapide Philosophico omnia.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 304.

Opus Saturni.

See BASILIIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 465.

This tract is contained in the reprint of this edition of Basilius Valentinus, Nürnberg, 1796, p. 362.

The English translation of the 'Opus Saturni' was made by Daniel Cabe and printed along with Basilius Valentinus' Of Natural and Supernatural Things, London, 1671, small 8, p. 182.

Tractatus de Urina.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 566.

Little seems to be known about the persons called Hollandius. By most authorities Isaac is regarded as the father and John Isaac as the son, but Manget inverts this and calls John Isaac the father and Isaac the son. Boerhaave says they were natives of Stoek, and Van der As of Stoek-wijk in Krimpenerwaard. Schneider gives reasons for believing that they lived early in the fifteenth century, and Van der As says that the younger Hollandius lived about 1460; others (such as Sorentius, Athenae Belgicae, Antw. 1611) put them at the end of the sixteenth century, or even, as Bergmann does, at the beginning of the seventeenth. Nerl, when about to describe a paste to imitate gems, says he took it when he was in Flanders from Isaac Hollandius. Now though Nerl was there in all likelihood towards the end of the sixteenth or in the early years of the seventeenth century, his words hardly imply that Hollandius was alive at that time, and that Nerl got the process from him direct. But there is no impossibility in it.

There is also a want of unanimity in assigning the writings to their respective authors, that one or almost disposed to question whether instead of two persons there may not have been one only.

Antonio Nerl, L'Arte Vetaria, Firenze, 1612, lib. v, cap. xvi, p. 75.
Maier, Symbola Aurea mens, 1617, p. 955.
Van der Linden, De Scripturis Medicini libri duo, 1677, p. 283.
Furcy, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1644, p. 276.
Mercklin, Libriis remanentis, 1688, p. 621.
Boerhaave, Conjectures Scriptorum Chimicorum, 1697, p. 29.
Kerankgobach, . . . Teutsche Fegerhen der Schiide-Kunst, 1700, p. 86.

This seems to be the result arrived at by Ledrague who enters all the writings under John Isaac, and takes no notice of Isaac.

Boerhav and Gmelin, though both recognizing father and son, make no attempt to sort the titles, but put them under the authors completely. Lenglet Du Fresnoy, however, followed by Schneider, has made the attempt; but comparison of their allotment with the above titles, taken from the books themselves, will show either that they have confused the persons, or that in the copies they consulted, the names of the authors were different from what they are in the above.

The analogy of the writings to those of Basilius Valentinus has been pointed out by some writers, and Van der As, who takes the fifteenth century as their time, goes the length of saying that not only Paracelsus has whole passages which might have been transcribed from Hollandius, but even Boyle had got credit for what Hollandius had known previously.

The writings which pass under their authorship have been commended by Boerhaave, and Isaac is said to have been skilled in enamelling and in imitating precious stones.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicorum, 1777, p. 404 (Opera Vegetabilis).
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, i. 2, p. 745.
Boerhaave, Elementa Chymica, 1729, ii. p. 40.
Jacob Lapideus Podoventis Bibliotheca metallica, 1723, p. 74.
Lenglet du Fresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie traditionelle, 1742, i. pp. 231, 450; iii. p. 192.
HOLLANDUS—HORLACHER

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). Continued.
Boernheu, Methodus Studii Medici, 1751, i. p. 149.
Fichtl, Prober-Stein, 1793. Th. i. p. 95; Th. ii. p. 77. (He considers the present work is not by the "dear good innocent Hollandus").
Georgius Matthaei, Commentarius Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1704, p. 117.
Baumeier, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 82.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 490, 504, 505.
Gimelli, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 126-129, 357.

Thomson, History of Chemistry, 1830, i. p. 43.
Schmid, Geschichte der Alchemisten, 1856, pp. 210, 214.
1866, i. p. 477.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 72 & passim.
Fugier, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 17, 85.
Van der Au, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlandsen, 1867, VII. ii. p. 966 (and references).
Ladreggs, Bibliothèque Quarratif, Sciences Secrets, 1870, No. 815-823.

HOLLRIELEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COECHEM VON).
See Coecheim (Johann Heinrich) von Hollrieden.
Though this author's book is referred to at some length by Semler and after him by Murr, nothing seems to be recorded about him personally. Semler, Unparteiische Sammlung zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1789, ii. p. 159.
Murr, Über den wahre Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freimaurerordens, 1809, p. 35.

HONORTHON (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).
See Harprecht (Johann).

HOPPODAMUS (Johannes).
See Arnoldus de Villa Nova, 1748.
Hoppodamus is said to be a pseudonym of Johann Lange. See also Hippodamus.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 335.

HORING (MICHAEL).
See Dorn (Gerhard), Theophrastische Practica, 1618.
Adelung presumes he belonged to Carinthia, for he wrote: Beschreibung des Landes Kärntnen, Leipzig, 1806, 6th ed., p. 204.

HORLACHER (CONRAD).
Bibliotheca Chemico-Curiosa, D. Mangeti enucleata ac illustrata. Das ist:
HORLACHER—HORN

HORLACHER (CONRAD). Continued.

Horlacher published books and papers, but nothing is said about his life except that he was a physician and chemist at Ulm at the end of the seventeenth century. He edited Faller’s Hofbuch (cf. 194), reprints of Alchemia of 1700, Strassburg, 1708, 6°, pp. 386, 394, 401. Frontispiece and six plates, the present

Die Eilegeborene Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 372

of which he is credited with being the author. He also wrote Methodus Uranographiae, and a work on alchemica.


Georgius Matththus, Coniectarum Historiae Medicorum chronologicae, 1741, p. 832.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i, p. 748.

condensation of Magot’s Bibliotheca—the use of which is hard to see—wrote Methodus Urinographiae, and a work on alchemica.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i, p. 397.

Beispiel zur Geschichte der Physik Chemie, 1783, p. 659.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1788, iv, p. 79.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i, p. 269; 1798, ii, pp. 300-302, 480.

HORN (CASPAR).

See GEBER, 1668.

See BERNUARD TREVISANUS, 1746-7.

Caspar Horn was born at Freiberg in Saxony in 1793. At an early age he took a taste for medi-

HORN (CHRISTOPHER).

De auro medico philosophorum Dialogus scholasticus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v, p. 869.

The above tract appeared originally at Frankfurt, 1613, 8°. He wrote also: Hortulus medicus Hippiocresci, spagyricus, Holmocretum, Casae, 1613, but Haller gives the date 1604, and calls

König, Bibliotheca Viti e Nono, 1768, p. 412.

Herculis, Loxdurium remanuum, 1669, p. 139.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, sig. Ff 1, recto, Anno, 1653.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciuanum, 1731, ii, p. 733, recto, Anno, 1653.

Kestner, Medicinale Gleichung-Lexicon, 1740, p. 475.


Fleidich, Prother-Stia, 1733, Th. ii, p. 78.

regret on the part of the people. He continued in practice at Freiberg for twenty years, and his death in 1653, at the age of 70, was much lamented.

He does not seem to have done any literary work except this edition of Gebir, and even it he did not himself publish.

König, however, speaks of a Caspar Horn, who, Act. 1630, "librario de elephanti et reventalis, but they seem to be different.

Georgius Matththus, Conjectarum Historiae Medicorum chronologicae, 1741, p. 526.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i, pp. 338, 372.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii, pp. 419, 428, 656. (It is doubtful if the works quoted are by the above author.)

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1780, ii, p. 251.


HORN (CHRISTOPHER).

De auro medico philosophorum Dialogus scholasticus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v, p. 869.

The above tract appeared originally at Frankfurt, 1613, 8°. He wrote also: Hortulus medicus Hippocrates, spagyricus, Holmocretum, Casae, 1613, but Haller gives the date 1604, and calls

König, Bibliotheca Viti e Nono, 1768, p. 412.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii, pp. 419, 572.

Beispiel zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 599.

the author Christianus. To Christoph he assigns a tract 'De inflammatione hepatis,' Aldafor, 1620, 4°.

Adelung, Fortsetzung... zu... J. F. Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i, p. 516.


HORN (GEORGE).

Medulla Alchimia in aphorismos contracta ex Gebro desumpta.

See GEBER, 1668.

See GIMMICH CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 179.

George Horn was born in 1650 at Greussen (Schwarzburg-Sondershausen); Witte calls him 'paladinus,' Reinsmann says 'Kensah in der Ober-Pfalz.'

The Bohemian troubles drove him to Bayreuth, he stayed for a time at Nuremberg, and went next to Holland. At the Hague he became tutor to an English youth and accompanied him to England, and during his residence declared himself in favour of Protestantism. He returned to Holland to occupy the chair of history, politics, and geography at Hardwick, and thence removed to Leyden to be professor of history, about 1658. In 1659 he engaged in a controversy with J. Vossius about
HORN (Georgo). Continued.

the age of the world, which Vossius thought was understated according to the current chronologies. He wrote a considerable number of books, and in particular *Arca Mundi, sive Historia mundi; a curious little book, Arca Noae, sive Historia Imperiorum et Regnorum, a candido arce ad notra tempora; Historia philosophica libri septem*, 1653. It's worth on the history of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on geography, etc. So far as I am aware the above is his only separate writing on alchemy, but he has spoken of it at some length both in his *Arca Mundi* and *Historia philosophica*.

Fischer, *Theatrium ororum eruditionis claramus*, 1688, p. 166.
Machol, *Philobiter*, 1714, i. p. 916; ii. pp. 4, 119, etc.
*Acta Philosophorum, Halle, 1716, 8o. vi. pp. 1639-61* (review of his *Historia Philosophica*).

Under the name of Honorius Regius he wrote a work in Latin on the state of the Church in England, with an appendix containing the decrees of the Synod of Glasgow against the bishops, 1647.

Horn was a man of wide reading and varied knowledge, but fell into inaccuracies by depending too much on his memory; he could, however, put his statements and ideas very tersely and exactly. He is said to have lost 3000 florins through an alchemist at the Hague. He died insane at the age of 30, in 1670 at Leyden.

*Notizen Biographie Geschled*, 1856, xxv. col. 1796.

HORN (JOHANN BERNAIRD).


According to Leopold this book was published at Frankfurt.

Horn wrote also: *Wohlgärnter Anschlag und Bedenken, wie die wilde ammoniatische*.

Jaco Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica, 1729, p. 74.

HORST (GREGORIUS).


Arist. lib. 2. Metaph. cap. I.

Οὐ μόνον χάριν ἐκείνῃ ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἐτειμείρισι ταῖς δόξαις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἑτετειμείρισιν αὐτοφάρμακοι; καὶ χάρι ὁδοὶ συμβαλλονταί την & κ.

Wittbergae, Typis Crotaniensis, per Joan. Gorman, Anno M.D.C.VIII.

4°. Pp. [9]. Title in a woodcut border, cut in at the bottom. There are five dissertations each with separate title-page, and signatures.

2 D
HORST (GREGORIUS). *Continued.*


4°. Sigs. A and B in fours, or pp. [16].


**ZN** 692 Problematum Medicorum Decas, Continens controversas questiones morborum quantum organorum vocis & respirationis, Quam... respondens M. Dominus Freywaldus, Minusatis. Ad diem 5. Martij. Wittenberge.

4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C; or pp. [30].


4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C; or pp. [30].


Gregorius Horst, nephew (but Haller says "fils") of Jacob Horst, also a physician, was born at Torgau, 5 Nov., in 1578. His early schooling was obtained at Torgau and at Halberstadt and Illeidt. His course in arts and philosophy was taken in Helmstad and Wittenberg, where he received the degree of Phil. Mag. in 1600, and then, as was the custom, he visited other universities and finally studied medicine and graduated M.D. at Basel, 28 March, 1606. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a chair of medicine at Wittenberg, but almost immediately removed to Salzburg as physician.

Johann Daniel Dieterich, Oratio funebrius qua Gregoriae Horstii, Archidiaconi Ulmeinsatis parvasatit. In Horstii Opera, North, 1560; Gossau, 1562; reprinted by Blaquet in 1721.

Witte, Memoriae Medicorum notari sculi clarissimarum renomata. Decus prima, 1676, p. 67 (Dieterich's Funeral Oration).

In 1608 he was made professor of medicine at Giessen and physician to the Landgrave of Hesse. He occupied this position till 1623, when he accepted a call to Ulm to be town physician and president of the College. He died at Ulm, 9 Aug., 1636, after a laborious career as a practitioner and author. His works are for the most part medical, but there is a dissertation "De siatura thericarum," Giessen, 1618, 8°, and a work: 'Decus pharmaceuticarum exercitationum," 4°; Giessen, 1614, 3°; Ulm, 1616, 8°; 1618, 4°. They are highly commended by Scheinmann in his notes to Conring's "Introduzione."
HORST (GREGORIUS). Continued.

Conring, in universum Artes Medicin... Introduction, 1871, Scheilhammers Additamenta, p. 139.
Manger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medievorum, 1781, i. l. pp. 233-296. (Contains a reprint of Disterer's juridical edition.)
Stolz, Anleitung zur Historia der Medicinischen Geburtshilfe, 1761, pp. 366, 367, 370, 373.
Keimner, Medicinisches Geburtsh.-Lexicon, 1740, p. 413.
Jocher, Allgemeines Geburtsh.-Lexicon, 1790, ii. col. 1716.
Bey, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1776, i. p. 65; 1778, ii. p. 563.
Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicae chronologicae, 1776, p. 370.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, ii. p. 499.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 305, 309-310.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. pp. 499-502.

HORST-HORTULANUS.

Commentary on the Table d'Emeraudes d'Hermes.

See Richerbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 2.

Hortulan Philoprah ab Hortis Maritimis Commentariolum in Tabulum Smaragdinam Hermetis Triagemistae Χρυσέων.

See Alchimia, 1541, p. 364.
See Ars Chimica, 1566, p. 33.

Compendium Alchemiae, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Triagemistae.

See Hermetischer Rosenkrantz, 1659, p. 51.
See Hermetischer Rosenkrantz, 1684, p. 51.
See Hermetische (Der) Philosophus, 1703, p. 167.
See Roth-Schoitz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 499.
See Hermes.

Erklärung über den Commentarius Hortulani.

See Arnaudus de Villanova.

Practica vera Alchemiae.

See Ortholanus.

The present edition of 1541 is of importance, for it was the first both of the Tabula Smaragdinae of Hermes and of the Commentarius written by Hortulanus to checkmate it.

HORTULANUS. Continued.

Bernae exaudit faciebat. Anno M.D.XLIV., 4, pp. [16] 309 [a]. It has an elaborate ornamental title-page. It was printed at Berne by Mathias Apiaarius at the expense of Petræus, and is a reprint of the previous edition. The Commentarius begins on p. 203.

So far as I have observed hardly anyone who has discussed the question in connection either with Hortulanus or Garland have taken notice of these two earliest editions of the commentary, but has quoted only that of 1560 and 1571.

These may now be described. The 1560 edition has this title:


Basilea Anno M.D.L.X.

The contents are as follows:

2. Tabula Snamargiliana, p. 2.
4. Arnoldus de Villanovâ, in commentariis Hortulanus expositor, p. 32.
5. Ioannes Garlandius, Synonymorum in arte alchimistâ expositor, p. 53.

At the end of the life is a list of Garland's works taken from Bonetus Burienne, in which appears the title: Orationum, Lib. 1, followed by the words: 'Laudis, honor, virutis & gloria.' This is merely the present commentary to which Bonetus has erroneously given the name of the author, and the four words from the opening of Hortulanus' Praelatio with whom the commentary begins.

The 1571 edition is a reprint of that of 1560, but differs from it in the title and other particulars:


The contents of Part I are as follows:

Epistola Comit Otho Heinrichi, datata: Venet. 1570.

The printer to the reader.

The context. Libri de Alchimia, p. 1.

Enigma della pietra philosophica di Lorenzo Venture, etc. p. 220.

Index.

Part II contains the following:

Ioannis Garlandi Angli Philosophi doctrinâi Compendium Alchimiae, libro in tabulâ Snamargiliana Hieronymi Triumphali, ed. in tabulis Snamar- giilianâ Hieronymi Triumphali extatis Commentarii, p. 1.

Arnoldus de Villanovâ, in Commentarios Hortulanus expositor, p. 93.

Ioannes Garlandius Anglicus, Synonymorum in arte Alchimicae expositor, p. 30.

Garlandius: De preparatio Elixir libellus, p. 52.

Garlandius: De Mineralibus liber, p. 67.

Ioan. Garlandius philosophi excellentissimi Vina, p. 130.

Leonardus Prepelstel Carmen, p. 122.


The 'Summa' is new, but Hortulanus' 'Praefatio' is omitted.

Part III consists of articles taken from the Speculum majus Vinetiius and others.

Except Massi, those who have quoted this reprint refer to it as if it were a separate publication and had not appeared under the title of another work. If there be a separate edition of 1571, which is quite possible, I have not seen it.

The commentary is the name in both these editions, so that the distinction drawn between them by Dom Rivet, namely that the edition of 1560 is an abridgement of that of 1571, made by the author himself or by some other person subsequently, has not only no foundation in fact, leaving the dates out of the question, but has not even any support from the actual titles. Dom Rivet, however, took his description not from copies of the books, but from the entries in Librosi and the Bibliotheca Barberiana, 1681, p. 452. 2. The only difference is in the first chapter, which in the 1560 edition is lengthened by the insertion of the 'Tabula Snamargiliana,' omitted in the 1571 edition. In every other respect the two issues are identical.

So far as I know these books also are rare.

When the 1541 and 1560 editions are compared with each other there are several points of difference to be observed.

1. The title.
2. The introduction of Garland's name.
3. The additional tract.
4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first.
5. The differences in the two versions, 1 and 2. It will be noticed that the phrase 'Compendium Alchymi' and Garland's name do not occur in the titles of the earlier editions, but were introduced by Horlud either of his own initiative, or, more probably, from the manuscript used, while that of Hortulanus has disappeared from the 1560 and 1571 editions.

3. As to the additional tract, they do not occur in the editions of 1541 and 1545, and they are assigned not to Hortulanus, but to Garland. That they are by him is a question of evidence, but their authenticity has been categorically denied by Harsen.

4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first, signifies: either that Horle did not know the editions of 1541 and 1545, which seem unlikely, or that he meant that the version of Hortulanus Commentary, which he was giving, as well as the other tracts were now printing for the first time, and in this sense he may have been correct, as will be seen from the following.

5. The differences between the earlier and later editions are well marked. There are thirteen chapters in the editions of 1541 and 1545, as against twenty-one in those of 1560 and 1571. There are different readings throughout and different arrangement of words, and in the 1560 and
HORTULANUS. Continued.

1571 edition chapter v, has an introductory part which is not contained in the previous editions. As an illustration of the differences the opening words of Hortalanus' 'Præstio' may be given. In the 1541 edition they are: Ego dicus Hortulanus, ab hortis martiris minucatus, pelle jacobina instatuta, indiguis vocari discipulus philosophus. ... In the 1560 edition: Ego quidem Hortalanus, ab hortis, vel ab aere maritianum dictus, Jacobina pede instatuta, minus indiguis philosophorum, indignus vocari discipulus philosophus.

It may be inferred, therefore, that the editors of the two editions drew from different manuscript sources, and this is confirmed by Harold giving on the margin of his edition a few variant readings which happen with one exception to be those of the edition of 1571.

The existence of these two different printed versions has not, so far as I am aware, been noticed or mentioned before.

The authorship of the 'Commentariolus' has given rise to some diversity of opinion. Most of the older writers have accepted the identity of Garlandia and Hortulanus without criticism, though they are not unanimous as to the date at which the work flourished. Recent researches have settled that John de Garlandia, a native of England, resident in France, poet, musician, mathematician, grammarian, was born in the latter half of the twelfth and lived on to the middle of the thirteenth century, and was thus a senior contemporary of those who have made this period conspicuous in the annals of learning. On the ground of identity this would be the date also of Hortulanus. Fabrices, however, did not admit it and Kopp has made the remark that the question was not to be so readily answered as Morlot appeared to think. More recently still, Hauréau, who in 1879 corrected the patent misconceptions of Dauriac, who accused him of error, above, has denied altogether that Garlandia had anything to do with alchemy, and has rejected the works on the subject attributed to him.

Influenced by certain manuscripts he is of opinion that Hortulanus is the same as a person called in them Maritianus Orthulanus, who wrote a treatise which is contained in the Theatrum Chemicum (see Orthulanus) and is dated 1558. If there be doubt about the connexion of Hortulanus and Garlandia, there is equal if not more about the existence of Maritianus Orthulanus. That the same occurs in manuscripts is hardly sufficient to establish the connexion of the persons. For, in a manuscript at St. Gallen of the fourteenth century,

Mai, Symbolorum Aureae Mundi, 1817, p. 436.
Vita, Relatio et Historiae de rebus Anglicis Tristes primus, 1820, p. 134.
Van der Linden, De scriptis medicis libri duo, 1657, p. 122 (Basel, 1572 edition).
Borel, Bibliotheca chimica, 1684, pp. 101, 129.
Morlot, De Metallorum Transmutatione ad ... Janum Langham, ... Epistol, 1675, p. 102.
Berborichia, Compendi de Scripturarum Chemicarum, 1699, p. 92.
Fabricii, Bibliotheca Graec, 1708, l. p. 69; ed. Harle, 1706, l. p. 76 (quotes the commentary of Orthulanus sive Hortulanus, resquouia).

referred to by Kopp (Beitrag, 1859, p. 292), the opening of the 'Præstio' runs thus: Ego a dicis Orthulanus ab ortis Martini minucatus, &c., instead of 'ab aere maritianum.' That one of these readings is an error of transcription is pretty obvious. The meaning in either case is somewhat obscure, but it would not take much effort on the part of a possibly puzzled reader to convert 'Orthulanus, ab ortis Martianus' into 'Martius Orthulanus.' All this is a matter for investigation, and anyhow it would be premature to assign the 'Commentariolus' of Hortulanus to a Martin Ortolan or Lorthobain, about whom Hauréau admits that he had so lasting fame, or, it would be more correct to say, had none at all.

While something has been said in support of the various opinions, no argument sufficiently cogent and conclusive has been put forward to induce belief that the problem of authorship has been solved.

As to the 'expostion' assigned to Arnoldus de Villanova, its authenticity, other things being equal, must obviously depend on the date fixed for Hortulanus. If he be identical with Garlandia the exposition could quite well be by Arnoldus, who flourished in the latter part of the thirteenth century. But if he be the same as Orthulanus and lived in the fourteenth century or later, the exposition could not be by Arnoldus, and Hauréau in his dissertation on Arleolus, quite logically considers it not to be by him.

Kopp, too, has pointed out that this 'expostion' does not appear in any list of Arnoldus' writings, so that apart from the date, it is possibly not a genuine writing of Arnoldus. Dom Rivet speaks of a translation: La clef de l'abêtage, of which there is a manuscript 'A l'abêtage des Dames.' Can this be a translation of the 'expostion'?

The Commentary was often printed and it was translated into English, French, and German.

The translation into English was made from the 1541 text, and was printed along with Roger Bacon's The Mirror of Alchemy, London, 1757, pp. 17-97. The French translation was also made from the 1541 text, and was published along with Le Miroir d'Alchimie de Roger Bacon, Lyon, 1657, pp. 30-56.

The German version by Johann Schambert is appended to Pantheus' Paracelsus (sic), Magdeburg, 1600, 1606.

As it is somewhat difficult to disjoin Hortulanus and Garlandia some of the following references apply to both and some to the two individually. Reference may be made also to 02615, where the connection with Hortulanus is further considered.

Polycarp Leyser, Histoire posthum et pomatum mediocritatis, p. 271 (1555), (and references).
Oudin, Commentarius de Scripturis Rutili Anapistis, 1729, li. col. 809 (A.D. 1040; J. de Garlandia, poet and chemist).
Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina medici et ingenii atque, 1735, l. vii. p. 56 (p. 56, thinks the alchemist and the grammarian are different, and that the latter flourished about 1100); Florence, 1572, p. 19 (Mun, in his note, refers to Oudin for making them identical).
Tenner, Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, 1748, p. 309.
HORTULANUS. Continued.


Figiel, Provisor-Schule, 1733, Th. i. p. 97.


Arche für Freimaurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1783, i. p. 241 (not a translation, but "an attempt to put in modern dress writings the diction of which has repelled readers").

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, pp. 356 (p. 377, No. 21, for the edition with Ventur, 1791), 394.

Samml. Unpartheise Sammlung zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1796, l. pp. 26, 76.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, l. p. 60.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 117.

Hoeser, Geschichte der Chemie, 1816, l. p. 417; 1818, i. p. 441.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, ii. pp. 147, 155, 165; 1847, iv. 347.

Journal des Savants, 1851, p. 286 (article by Chereudd).

Figueur, L'Alchimie et le Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 44, 56, 131, 364.


Histoire littéraire de la France, 1868, vii. pp. 83-98 (article by Dom Rivet); xxi, pp. 96-7; xxiv, pp. 11-13, 77-103, 94-950 (articles by Victor Le Clerc).

Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1869, p. 384.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouverte, Sciences, 1870, No. 1386.


Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1881, xviii., pp. 95, 96 (article by Arnaud de Villeneuvo, denying the authenticity of the "Exposition").


HORTULANUS (Fontanus).

Fontani Hortulanus, Pata Chymics, in Beschreibung der wahren und falschen Chymie, mit beygefügten acht raren Tractetgen und zum Theil alten kostbaren Manuscriptp, bestehend:

1. In Übereinstimmung der gross- und kleinen Welt.
4. Erkläret die Chymische Wörter, so bey dem Laboriren und Bereitung der Chymischen und andern Artzneyen vorkommen.
5. Lehret einige auserlesene Artzneyen verfertigen, deren sich die hocherfahren Natur-Kündiger voriger Zeiten bedient.
7. Archiv der Dames oder Geheimnisse, die zu menschlicher Zierde und Schönheit gehören.
8. Eine Anweisung zu einer kleinen Haus-Färberey.

Cassel, Bey Johann Bertram Cramer. 1740.


HORTULANUS (Justus Simplicius).

HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS). Continued.

In welcher sowohl die Theoria als auch die Praxis zu diesem hohen Werck zu gelangen, so deutlich als niemahls gesezigt, und allen Liebhabern der edlen, wahren und unarten Hermetischen Philosophie zum Nutz und nòthiger Anweisung vor Augen gestellet, und aus den hinterlassenen Schriften eines unbekannten Philosophi und wahren Adepti treulich communicirt wird von Justo Simplicio Hortulanuo. Leipzig, Bey Johann Christian Martini, Anno 1719.


The 'Philosophical Hand' here used as a frontispiece is identical with that elucidated by J. i. Hollandius. Over the thumb and first to fourth fingers are the symbols for saltpetre, Roman vitriol, salmanosio, alum, common salt, respectively; on the palm of the hand the symbol for mercury, and on the ball of the thumb that for sulphur. There is no explanation given of the symbols as is done by Hollandius. The tract is in two parts; the first contains some general considerations as to the 'Stone'; the second professes to deal with its matter and preparation.

HORTULUS Olympicus Aureolus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS). Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 197.

HORTUS Divitarum. Der Garten der Reichthum aller Weisheit Gottes.


See KRÖPFLNRE GEHEIMNISSE DES STEINS DER WEISEN (1708), p. 500.

HOUGHTON (THOMAS).

Ran Avis in Terris; or The Compleat Miner.

See COLLECTION (A) of Scarce and valuable Treatises upon Metals, 1740, pp. 243-319.

The first edition has this title: Ran Avis in Terris; or the Compleat Miner, in two Books; the first containing, the Libaries, Laws and Customs of the Land-Mines, within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Derbyshire; in fifty-nine Articles, being all that ever was made. The second teacheth the Art of distilling and levelling Grooves; a thing greatly desired by all Miners; being a subject never written on before by any. Valus Labor, multiorus laborem allevis. By Thomas Houghton, London: printed in the year 1681, 12°, pp. [8] 103 [7]. Other editions are mentioned, 1689, 1799, 1708. Houghton also wrote the Laws and Customs of Mines in the Forest of Dean, in Mendip, &c., and some other works on mines and economical subjects.

Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1842, i. (authors), 5194.

HOUPREIGHT (JOHN FREDERICK).

See ARIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680.

HOUPREIGHT signs the dedication of the book to Charles II.


A series of receipts for experiments with the metals, for testing them and separating them. A table of chemical symbols is given at the end.
HUGINUS À BARMA.

Saturnia Regna. S. M. T. F. P. Magisterium, id est, Aqua Sapientum, per positiones Hermeticas publicatum.

See TEDA Trésor Chimica, 1674, p. 137.

Etliche Philosophische Schlüsse.

See TEDA Trésor Chimica, 1674, p. 284.

This translation contains two plates only. Huginus' tract was first printed at Paris in 1672. A hundred and twenty years later a person calling himself 'Pl. Th. An.' tried to get a copy of the book in the libraries, but in vain, and he turned over hundreds of sole catalogues but never saw it mentioned. Observing that it was unknown to Longhet Dufresnoy he had almost come to the conclusion that it was entirely lost, when he obtained it along with a number of others from a bookseller Pierre Derieu and reprinted it. It appeared in a small volume at Paris, 1779, 12°, pp. 169 [1 blank], 3 plates, followed by a French translation in uniform style in 1780, pp. 150, 3 plates.

In it, however, the above initials are written S. M. L. S. F., and the editor calls himself 'Pl. Th. An.'

Borrichius indulges in some schismage at Huginus' expense. Petrusma says that Huginus was a certain Frater Paulinus, with the same Tullorius, and he also notes that one or two plates are wanting in the German translation. Fuchs calls him Hugino von Parma, which is a curious misprint.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1866-68, p. 116.

HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schriften, 1723, p. 28.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schriften, 1733, p. 28.

The 1723 edition is quoted by Roth-Schoultz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 169. As Fichtls has placed the book in his second class there can of course be no possible merit in it at all (Pflicht- Stein, 1723, Th. II., p. 73).

HUNDERT drei und fünfzig Aphorismi.

See BELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCUERIUS VAN).

HUNDRED (A) and fifty-three Chemical Aphorisms.

See PACKE (CHRISTOPHER).

HUSER (JOHANN).

See PARACELSUS (AUREOLUS PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS), 1603.

Details of Huser's life do not seem to have been preserved. He lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, was in practice at Waldkirch in Baden, became councillor and physician of the Elector Ernest of Cologne, and at his request collected the works of Paracelsus, both printed and in manuscript, and published a 'definitive' edition—as it would be called now—as appearing at Basel, 1569, 1570 (1592) in ten volumes, and again in 1609, as above. Coursing not only says that Huser's versions differ from those by Dorn, Bodenstein, and others, but adds that his good faith is justly suspected, and apparently thinks that a strong enough reason for not preferring them to the others. This opinion, however, can be compared with Stedholt's remarks.

Mook, Theophrastus Paracelsus, eine Kritische Studie, 1066, p. 85.


Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsia, 1894, passim.
HUXHAM (JOHN).


Huxham, son of a butcher, was born at Harberton, in Devonshire, a mile from Totnes, about 1664 (others say 1669). Without making much effort he did very well at school, having an excellent memory, and became a good classical scholar. He then went to Leyden and studied medicine under Boerhaave, but on account of expense he took his degree at Rheims in 1707. On his return after waiting for an opening he settled at Plymouth, married, and as his practice did not increase so rapidly as he wished, he had recourse to certain expedients so like those pursued by "Sawyer late Nokesmorf," that it is difficult to believe that Dickens did not simply copy Huxham's methods. Gradually however he succeeded, and having sent some reports of cases to the Royal Society was elected a Fellow, 5 April, 1739, and he was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in 1755. He worked very hard both at his practice and at literary work. He was widely read and was skilled in the works of the ancient physicians, especially Hippocrates. He died at Plymouth on 19 August, 1758, but as he would never speak of his age it is given variously as 73 or 74, or 75.

He wrote papers and treatises on medicine and pathology: "A dissertation on the malignant
tumorous sore throat," 1757, 8°. "Essay on fevers," 1759, which is considered his most important work.


On account of his treatment of fever having been successful in saving the life of the Queen of Portugal when she was in the last extremity, the king caused his work to be translated into Portuguese. His collected works were published at Leipzig, by J. C. Reddel, in 3 vols., 1764, 1773; and Vienna, 1764 and 1769. The separate works passed through numerous editions.

His method of preparing tincture of bark in which the bitter was corrected by aromatics, led to his being attached to it, and there was also in use Aethica antimonialis Huxhami.

Huxham was a scholar, a keen observer, an acute thinker, a lucid writer, and his works are of historical value.

His portrait is in Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery.

Halier, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 135.
Halier, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. pp. 151, 421 ("celebrimum clinicum").
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chymie, 1798, ii. p. 538.
Renner, Repertorium Commentationum, 1803, iii. Chymia et Metallica, p. 274.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, i. 811.

Snedden, Pioneers of Torquay, 1858, p. 352.
Dictionnaire Historique et de la Médecine, 1856, iii. i. p. 257.
Bibliographie médicale générale, 1856, xxv. col. 665.
Hibbert, A critical Dictionary of English Literature, 1829, i. p. 920.
Porgendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1163.
Häuser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1871, ii. p. 610.

HYDROLITHUS Sophicus.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIOUS).

HYDROLITHUS (SINCERUS).

Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, Nutzbahre Schatz-Kammer, nebst einer
dabei befindlichen Land- und Haufs-Apothecu, zu jeckern sichem

Frankfurt am Mayn, Bey Wilhelm Daniel Fischer.

HYDROPHILUS (SINERUS). Continued.

This work is in the form of a story of adventure, a sort of chemical romance. It contains reprints of the two poems: "Ein Ding fand man, in dieser Welt," p. 295; and No. III. of the 'Alte deutscher Reimen'; "Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben," p. 313.

The appendix begins on p. 323 and has a separate title:

Anhang der Land- und Haus-Apotheke, Wie sowohl äußerliche, als innerliche Glieder und Krankheiten zu curiren. Wobey sooderlich zusammen gesammelte Arzney, vom sich die Armen selbst, und das, fast ohne Kosten zu curiren, auch ihre Medicin selber verfertigen können.


HYDROPYROGRAPHUM Hermeticum, or the Metallic water fire translated by John Frederick Houprecht.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1689, p. 1.
I. (I. G.)
See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

I. N. v. E. J.
See NAXAGORAS (ERHARD VON).

ICH SAGS NICHT, i.e. Johann Siebmacher Nürnbergensis.
See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIA).

ICONIUS (RAPHAEL EOLINIUS).
See EOLINIUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).
See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

IDEA Chemiae Bohemian Adeptae. 1690.
See BÖHR (JACOB).
Beitrag zur Geschichte der modernen Chemie, 1705, p. 642.

IM GOLDE SUCHT.
See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORII AB).

In this he quotes a good deal from Henkel, and transcribes from Löbneris and Cramer the method for extracting zinc followed at Goslar.

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORII AB).

Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine.

Schreuder, 1771.


[Another Copy.]

Besides these two books he wrote some others: Chemisch-physikalische Nebstunden, Hof, 1780, 8°, pp. 201. Memoriales Bismarck, Nürnberg, 1780, 8°. Philosophische und physikalische Zeitung, Nürnberg, 1783: Philosophische und physikalische Abhandlungen, Nürnberg, 1784. In the Nebstunden, p. 245, he speaks of the Wegweiser zur äthern Chemie, as composed by him.

The first of these contains in Section 5 a contribution to the history of the Rosicrucians. It was afterward printed separately, 1784, 8°, pp. 32.

The author of the Beifrag says that the name of the author is obviously fictitious. This is correct. His real name was Johann Ludolph Jäger, and he was a native of the Magdeburg district, born about 1740. He is said to have gone first to the University of Tübingen, then in 1747 to Leipsig, and in 1750 to Halle, where he studied under Steins and gave out that he had been examined by him for the licentiate in medicine, which office he assumed. He next went to Brunswick and wrote a paper against the Gravecrete's manufacture of salammoniste, which is printed in the Treffelum above. He was employed there in the porcelain works, afterwards returned to Leipsig, lived privately, and communicated to the Economic Society proposals for the manufacture of salt-petre and borax, which, it is said, were not received with favour. He died 16 March, 1759.

Menau quotes an 'Abhandlung vom Tobacksrahmen, Wolfenstein, besides the Nebstunden and Memoriales Bismarck, but not those above. There does not seem to be any reason for thinking that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine (p. x) is merely another form of his pseudonym and does not denote a different person.


INDAGINE (JOHANN LUDOLPH AB).

See MONTANUS (LUDWIG CONRAD), 1751.

As is observed in the preceding article there seems no reason for doubting that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine is identical with Johann Ludolph Jäger, who uses the pseudonym Innocentii Liborius ab Indagine. The initials are the same in the three names.

INSTRUCTIO Patris ad Filium de Arboe Solari anonymi Philosophi Galli.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1651, vi. p. 163.
INSTRUCTIO, etc. Continued.

"The most faithful and pleasant instruction taken from the French ms. of an anonymous philosopher, by which a father declares to his son everything that is necessary for the composition and preparation of the great stone of the wise men, in ten chapters." Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 397) speaks of an edition of this book which appeared at Strasburg in 1659. It was therefore reprinted in the Theatr um almost immediately.

INTRODUCTIO Generalis Chymica, cum Dictis Philosophorum, ex libro Aureae Rosae.

See APPENDIX ad faciliorum Radicis Chymiae intellectum, p. 35.

INTROITUS Apertus ad oculus Regis Palatium.

See PHILAELTHA.

IRENAEUS AGNOSTUS.

See FORTALITIUM Scientiae, 1617.

See FORTALITIUM Scientiae, 1618.

Murr mentions other tracts by this person, who was 'Notar' of the Rosicrucian fraternity, but not the above.

Kloss ascribes the following Rosicrucian tracts to this writer:

Fortalitium Scientiae, Clypeum Veritatis, Speculum Constantiae, Faus Gratia, Frater von Frater (which Murr styles "das sensible Gesicht"); Theosophus Fidelis, Thutimaburnum Sophorum, Epitome libri Mundii, Regula Vite, Epitomis Fr. R. C., Colloquium Rhodoauroticum, 1649, pp. 123.


Arrieu an die innerliche Bruderschaft des Ordens der Goldenen und Rosenkreuzer, 1763, pp. 63, 64, 87.

Rüppell zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 605.

IRENAEUS PHILAELTHES.

See PHILAELTHES.

IRRGÄNGEN (Von den) derer Alchemisten, Auctoris incerti.

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), Die Hand der Philosophen, 1667, pp. 317-381.

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), Sammlung unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schriften, 1745, pp. 335-400.

This is not to be confused with van Hogelande's, or with Jean de Meun's Gespräch zwischen der tract: Von den ernen der Alchemisten, 1600, 4°. Natur und den erween Alchimisten (p.v.).

ISAAC, HOLLANDUS.

See HOLLANDUS.

ITTERSHAGEN (GEORG CHRISTIAN).


E. Pp.[18] 45. [1 blank.]

See APPENDIX ad faciliorum Radicis Chymiae intellectum, p. 35.
ITtershagen (georg Christian).

The book is dedicated to Christian Friedrich Carl, Margrave of Anspach and Bayreuth, and the dedication is dated Brunswick, 1 Nov., 1773.

Prior to this time Réunisz had invented the so-called porcelain which went by his name, and Ittershagen in the above not only claimed it as an invention of his own which he offered for sale, but went the length of calling the product the finest genuine porcelain. For this appropriation the author has been severely criticized by J. L. ab Indagine. Of the author there is very little on record. He was at one time "Kirchennotar" of the first "Kreis" at Riga, afterwards lived privately at Walk. He was a native of the Elbe, but no date is given. He died at Riga early last century.

J. L. ab Indagine, Chemisch-physikalische Neben-

fliegerei, 1780, p. 185.

Meisel, Das gelehrte Deutschland oder Lexicon

Arsenic durch Kunst zu erzeugen.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 188.
J. * *

See PETRUS de Zalento, Von Metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen.

J. D. K.

See K. (J. D.).

J. (I. N. v. B.).

See NAXAGORAS (WEHR VON).

J. J. CHYMIPHILUS.

See CHYMIPHILUS.

JACOBÆUS (OLIGERUS).

De Oleo Montis Zibini ... libellas, 1690.

See ARIOSTUS (FRANCISCUS).

Oligerus Jacobeus, that is Holger Jacobsen, was born at Aarhus, 6 July, 1670. After graduating in Arts and Medicine at Copenhagen he traveled in France, Italy, Hungary, Germany, England and the Low Countries, to perfect himself in the sciences. He made the acquaintance and friendship of the most distinguished men of his time and carried on a learned correspondence with them. He returned to Aarhus in 1679, and soon after, in 1688, was appointed professor of philosophy and medicine at Copenhagen. He was entrust ed also with the arranging of the Royal Collection of Curiosities, of which he printed a description:

Mercklin, Lindaeus renovator, 1686, p. 815.

Niceron, Mémoires, 1799, i. p. 272; 1790, ii. p. 274.

Monge, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medici. 1731, ii. i. pp. iii. x.

Zeiller, Universal-Lexicon, 1732, iv. col. 33.


Chartier, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1753, iii. letter I, p. 2.


Boly, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, ii. p. 77; 1778, ii. p. 94.

Museum Regium, Hafniae, 1696, and Supplement, 1699, 2 vols. fol., and he was made a councillor of the Tribunal of Justice, 1699. He died 18 June, 1701, from sorrow for the death of his wife. She was a daughter of the famous physician Thomas Bartholinus.

His papers which were published in the Acta Hofvianae, vols. ii. iv., relish for the most part to the anatomy of animals. The present work, of which he was editor and translator, is described under Ariostus. He wrote also the funeral oration of his father-in-law, Bartholinus, Hafniae, 1681, 4°.

Portal, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, p. 593.

Haller, Bibilotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 425.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. p. 362.


Bayle & Thibout, Biographie Médicale, 1835, ii. p. 351.


Brück, Dancks Biograph Lexikon, 1894, viii. p. 375 (by J. Petersen).

JACQUIN (NIKOLAIUS JOSEPH).

Nikolaus Joseph Edlen von Jacquin's kais. königl. Bergaths, der Chymie und Kräuterkunde öffentlichen ordentlichen Lehrers an der Hohenschule
JACQUIN (NICOLAAS JOSEPH). Continued.

First edition, Wien, 1783; third edition, 1791. The book is interesting for being in German, in compliance with the request of the Emperor in 1783, that lectures in the University should be delivered in German.

Nicolaas Joseph Jacquin (Mennel calls him Jakob) was born at Leyden, 16 Feb., 1729, graduated M.D. and went to Vienna in 1772. During the years 1775-1778 he travelled in America for botanical purposes, and on his return was made councillor for mines, professor of chemistry, mining and metallurgy at Schinmaitz, and professor of chemistry and botany at Vienna. In 1780 he retired, in 1796 he was created a baron, and his death occurred at Vienna on 4 Oct., 1797. He worked principally at botany, and took great care of the garden at Vienna, which under his superintendence became one of the most notable in Europe.

He executed various analyses, but his most important contribution to chemistry was his defence of Black's fixed air against Meyer's 'Acidum phlegmatum' with the title: Examen chymicum doctrinae Meyerianae de acido phlegmatique Blackiana de aere fixo, respectis calcis, Vindob. J. P. Kraus, 1769.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 450.
Weigel, Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, i. p. 22 (154, 8).
Baum, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1784, p. 75.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chymischen Literatur, 1798-99, pp. 374, 455. 7: 17.
Biographical Universalt, 1818, xxi. p. 536 or 537, xxi. p. 535.
Delamare, Biographie du Royaume des Pays-Bas, 1800, l. p. 525.
Kalmann, Rede vor Gédeon Freiherr von Jacquin.

pp. 96, and in German, 1779, 96. He was violently attacked by his followers of Meyer, but thirty years later Black's view was taught as an established fact and a part of chemical doctrine by Jacquin's son, Joseph Frans, who succeeded his father at Vienna. See his Elementa Chymiae, 1793, p. 144, Section xiii. De Acido Carbonico.

The present work was written with special reference to the needs of the physician and apothecary, and consists purely of descriptions of methods of preparation and of the properties of various compounds. The course begins with plants, passes to animals, and closes with minerals. A short course of assaying completes the book. There is no theory; only a collection of facts clearly enough described. Such explanations as are given are based on physiognomy. The classification of inorganic substances throws light on the amount of knowledge then possessed.

Other works referring to chemistry are: Miscellanea Austricae ad Botanicam, Chemiam et Historiam naturaliam spectantium, 1778-81, 4°; a vol.; Collectanea ad botanicae, chemicae et historiae naturalis spectantia, 1786-96, 5 vol., 4°.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1845, iii. p. 38; 1847, iv. p. 80.
Philippe & Ludwig, Geschicht der Apotheke, 1845, pp. 638, 650.
Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1856, ii. p. 69 (and reference).

JACQUIN—JAMSTHALER

JÄGER (JOHANN LUDWIG).
See INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBRIUS AB).

JAMSTHALER (HERBRANDT).
Viatorium Spargyricum. Das ist: Ein Gebeneyerder Spargyrischer Wegweiser, in den edlen Sonnengarten der Hesperidum zu kommen, vnd dasselbst den Gildenheit Tinctur Zweig des universals (sonsten Lapis Philosophorum genannt) zu erlangen. Alles in einem Historico-Poetischen Discurs sampt
JAMSTHALER—JEAN

JAMSTHALER (HERBRANDT). Continued.
Erzählung des Authors gantzem Leben, verfasst vnd beschrieben durch Herbrandt Jamsthalern. Nunmehr allen Fillis Doctrina zu Lieb an Tag gegeben, vnd mit schönen in Kupfer gestochenhen Figuren geziert.
Franckfurt am Main, in Verlegung Lucei Jeniasl. Anno M.DC. XXV.

In the same volume and apparently forming part of it is Thomas Norton's Crede Meali (p. n.).
The engravings are symbolical of hermetic processes and ideas. The whole poem seems to be an allegory of the preparation of the philosopher's stone.
Jamsthaler's book is mentioned by Kopp, and is commended—at least not condemned—in the Figur.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1686, ii, p. 384.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1686, ii, p. 384.

Gedicht vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 213.

This is an extract only.


See V. (J. R.), Giudene Rose.

JANITOR Pansophus seu Figura Aenea quadripartita cunctis Museum hoc introeuntibus, superiorum ac inferiorum scientiam Mosaiico-hermeticam analytice exhibens.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 563.

JANUS Gobrat Sapiens Manet.

See MARENGUS (JOANES RAPTIUS).

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See VIER südtliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, Sig. Aij.

This is a translation of the old French hermetic poem “La Fontaine des Amoureux de Science” written by Jean de Fontaine. He was a native of Valenciennes, who lived there in 1419, and wrote this poem. Leogiet Dufrennoy, for the sake of a guide, has given a fancy picture of him, entirely occupied with researches in his laboratory, except when he shut himself up in his reveries and wrote upon the Hermetic science in French verse, “c'esto folle sur folle.” Schmeider, however, has surpassed not merely Leogiet Dufrennoy but even Jean himself in his reveries, and has set down most wonderful nonsense on the subject. He ascribes the poem to Baltasar Brunnet, “Lais de Fontaina” (1) a perfectly well-known physician of Halle in the sixteenth century, who appears to have also prosecuted alchemical researches, and whose medical works were printed in 1627 and 1624. Schmeider adds that “under his assumed name and with a change of his christian name certain tracts of his were printed after his death, with the title: ‘Johannis de Fontina Vier südtliche chymische Tractátlin, Halle, 1612, 8°.’ It would be difficult to put more inaccuracies and unfounded assumptions into the same space.

Leogiet Dufrennoy quotes three editions of the poem: an early one, undated, with other pieces in verse; a second, “revu et corrigé par Antoine du Moulin, Lyon, chez Jean de Tousser, 1542, 4to”; a third, Paris, chez Guillard, 1565, 4to, and the reprint in the third volume of the Romans de la Rose, Paris, 1715, 12mo, 2 vol. Besides these, Pierre Rigaud published an edition: Le Metaîllique Transformation. Contenant trois traites traités en rithme Françoise, Lyon, 1618, 12mo, ff. 88. The three treatises are “La Fontaine des amoureux de science.” Les renoncements à Naur a l'Alchymie errant, by Jean de Meang; “Le Sommaire Philosophique,” of N. Flamel. The last two seem to have been printed here for the first time, but the first, says the editor (I presume Rigaud himself), had been printed previously at Paris and Lyons, but in a very corrupt manner, and he found it necessary to revise the text, which he did from print and manuscript copies. He omitted also the illustrations of apparatus contained in the Lyons edition.

This seems to have been the last of the editions, and the work had dropped into oblivion till it appeared again in a limited issue by Genty.
JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. Continued.

La Fontaine des Amoureux de Sciences compose par
Jeunes de la Fontaine de Vincennes, en la Comité
de l'Abbé Poinsot, Poésie Hermétique du XVIIe Siècle
Publié par Ach. Guery, Paris, Poulet-Malassis et
de Bocque, 1861, small quarto 8°, pp. [4] 93.[3].
The editor has prefaced an introduction contain-
ing an outline of the history of alchemy, and added
some notes at the end. One regrets that he
has given no account of the author and of the
previous editions of the book, which would have
been more appropriate and useful than the
historical sketch.

Longlet Dufresdy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermétique, 1754, I. p. 347; III. p. 166.
Corpus Mathiae, Conspicua Historia Medi-    
corum chronologica, 1761, p. 631.
Schmidel, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1791, p. 390.
Geisser, Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literatur-
geschichte, 1824, II, II. p. 645.

JEAN DE MEHN.

Der Spiegel der Alchymie des wortreichen Philosophen Johann von Mehn.
Aus dem Lateinisch-Französischen übersetzt.
Dem noch begegneten wurden
Ben-Adams Traum-Geschichte durch Florentum a Bethavor; Nebst Friedrich
Galli Reise nach der Einöde St. Michael.
Ballenstädt und Bernburg in
Die Biesterfdiehsen Hof-Buchhandlung. 1771.

8°. Pp. 44. 45-8 four pp. of Book advertisements.

Jean, called de Meun, or Meung, or Meun, or
Mehun, or Meung, or Mung, from his birthplace,
and Clopinet, because he was lame, flourished
from the middle of the fourteenth century down to
about 1320. Dufresnoy says 1280 to 1364; others
1350 to 1365. He was a poet at the Court of
Philip the Fair, and compiled the 'Romance of
the Rose,' began about 1305 by William de Lorris.
He is said to have introduced into this 'Romance'
' two poems: 'Les Remarques de Nature à l'
'Alchymiste errant,' and 'La Réponse de l'Alchimi-
'aste à la Nature.' These are contained in the
edition of the Romance, Paris, 1745. They are
assigned to Jean in the Biographie Universelle,
and by Longlet Dufresnoy and others, but accord-
ing to Brunet they are insertions made in the
sixteenth century. These works are said to have
been printed in a collection of alchemical poems,
Lyons, 1557, 8°; Paris, 1612, 1613, 8°. It is
contained in Rigaud's collection: La Métallique
Transformation. Contenant trois anciens tracts
Meun, Symbole Aureus Mensae, 1617, p. 345.
Morchef, De transmutatione Metallorum ad . . .
Jodocum Langlefrohe . . . Epistola, 1673, p. 133.
Electrochimis, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum,
1657, p. 27, No. xxviii.
Quetul & Eckard, Scriptores Ordinis Praedicato-
torium, Loth. Par. 1719, I. p. 741.
Longlet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermétique, 1741, I. p. 153; II. p. 234.
Jocutt, Commentarius Chymicus-Leziss, 1799, I.
col. 1506 (under Clopinet).
Fizillard, Prover-Bliers, 1725, Th. ii. p. 94.
Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du
Maion de la Perdier, 1772, I. pp. 262-8.
Répertoire sur la Chymie des Alchimistes, 1785,
pp. 634, 675.

As Mathias informs us, William Backhouse
translated into English certain books of Jean de la
Fontaine, and Solomon Triemissimus. Copies of
these translations in Ashmole's handwriting exist
among the Ashmolean Manuscripts and are de-
scribed by Black. They consist of the present tract
by Jean de la Fontaine, the two tracts by Jean de
Mehun (p.), namely: 'Les Remarques de Nature',
and 'La Réponse de l'Alchymiste,' and the treatise of
Symcas the Greek Abbot. The treatise by Triemissimus is the 'GoldenPhoenix.'
These translations do not seem to have been
printed.

W. H. Black, A description . . . Catalogue of the
Manuscripts deposited unto the University of
Oxford by Elias Ashmole, 1855, col. 94, No. 58
(Jean de la Fontaine, &c.); col. 1069, No. 1395
(Triemissimus).

en riches Françoise, Lyon, 1618, II. 95-96. See
the note to Jean de la Fontaine.

As for the mémoire d'alcymie some regard it as
being genuine, but Hooper is of opinion that it
is apocryphal. It was printed along with the 'Miracle' of Roger
Bacon, Lyons, 1557, pp. 105-134, and in the
reprint of the 1557 collection, Paris, ch. Charles
Sevestre, 1612, 8°, pp. 3-33. The 'Miroir' calls it
an "important fragment."

To Jean de Mehun is also ascribed the first work
on fortune-telling in French. The editions men-
tioned by Geisser are: Paris, 1550, 8°; 1557, 8°;
1575, 8°; Lyon, 1590, 8°. Those which are now
before me are the following: Le plaisant jeu du
Dodechedron de Fortune, . . . renouvelé et changé
de sa première edition, Paris, 1750, 4°, pp. [40],
and two tables of (two leaves each mounted on
guards) crissl. The other is the very rare English
translation: The Dodechedron of Fortune; or,
the Exercise of a Quick Wit . . . . , Englished by

Gemelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, I. pp. 59.
164.
Geisser, Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literatur-
geschichte, 1824, II, II. p. 633, 638, 1085, 1087,
1088, 1823, III. i. p. 664.
Floers, Histoire de la Chymie, 1843, I. p. 407;
1866, I. p. 499.
Pouchet, Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au
Moyen Age, 1873, p. 377.
Figare, L'Alchimiste et les alchimistes, 1869,
p. 83.
Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1856, xiiii, pp.
1-61.
Biographie Universelle, Paris, no date, xxviii.
p. 149.
Beweis der Natur, welchen sie den irrenden Alchemisten thut.

*See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1619, p. 156.*
*See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1704, p. 128.*
*See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1743, p. 112.*

Demonstratio Nature.

*See MUSARUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 145.*

Ein Gespräch zwischen der Natur und den irrenden Alchimisten.

*See VIEK nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, sig. Cj verso.*

Auszüge aus einer Abhandlung welche den Titel hat: Wasserstein der Weisen.

*See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii, p. 365.*

JEAN DE ROQUETAILLADE.

* See RUPECISSA (JOHANNES DE).*

JEAN XXII.

L'Art Transmutatoire.

*See BACON (ROGER), De l'Admirable Pouvoir et Puissance de l'Art & de Nature, 1629.*

Extravagans de Crimine falsi.

*See KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS), Mundi Subterraneus, 1655, ii, p. 309.*
*See MANGET (J.), Bibliotheca Chemicca Curiosa, 1702, i, p. 102.*

The first work is said to have been originally written in Latin.

To Pope John XXII, is also ascribed a tract: 'L'Elixirs des Philosophes,' which with the preceding appeared at Lyons, 1559, small 8vo, pp. 246, in company with Roger Bacon's work: 'Le Miroir d'Alchimiste,' and others.

This pope, who lived from 1244 to 1294, and resided at Avignon, converted the palace, it is said, into a laboratory, where he pursued the art of transmutation, which he had acquired from Arnaldus de Villanova or Raymund Lully. His labours were attended with so much success that he left behind him twenty-five millions of florins, which Lennelet Dufresnoy endeavours to show he had no means of acquiring except by his alchemical operations. Perhaps it was owing to his possessing the secret and to his success in using it, that he promulgated in 1327 his famous bull against the alchemists, printed by Kircher and Manget: Spesam quas non exhibent divitas pauperes alchemisti. He may have found by observation and experience that they were ignorant, and he may have wished to prevent them learning what he knew. Whatever that was, he has taken care not to reveal it in the books of which he is the reputed author.

This contradiction—no unprecedented—between precept and practice, has caused some perturbation of mind among later critics. Lennelet Dufresnoy ignores the bull and acknowledges the alchemy; Kircher does the reverse; Wieghe tries to reconcile the two. Anyway the pursuit of alchemy was not stopped by the edict.

Lennelet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i, pp. 187-193, 468; iii, pp. 41, 190.*
JEAN XXII. Continued.
Wieglo, Historisch-britische Untersuchung der Alchemie, 1793, p. 266.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 55.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1799, p. 159.

JESUS.
See V. (J. E.), M.D., Gudene Rose, No. ii.

JM GOLDE SUCHT.
See Schmid (G. O), 1706.

JOB.
Prodromus Jobi Chymici.
See Maull (Johann Phillip), Gründliche Beschreibung . . . 1714.

JOEL (FRANCISCUS).

Joel was born on 2 Sept., 1608, at Solothurn, in the district of Odenburg, in Hungary, and was educated at Orimuts and Vienna. When he was aged 18 he took up the study of medicine, and lived from 1524 with a physician at Neustadt till 1528, when he removed to Leipzig and then to Wittenberg and Berlin. After staying some time there he was summoned to Gstaad by Prince Albert to be court apothecary. In 1543 he married and went to Stralsund, but in 1549 or 1552, on account of religious differences, he retired to Greifswald to practice medicine. After four years he was appointed town physician and took his licence at Rostock. In 1559 he was admitted professor at Greifswald, and was rector of the university in 1560 and 1577. In 1576 he was married for the second time. His death occurred 20 Oct., 1579. He was the most distinguished professor at Greifswald in the sixteenth century. He began to publish after he had been forty years in practice. His works deal with medical topics, and include some of interest from a historical point of view: Dissertationis de Paranemis questionibus, 1571; De morbis hyperphysico et rebus magicis Theses: cum Appendice de lata Lamiaurum in Monte Britnorum quae Blockberg vocat, Rostochi, 1568, 8°, in which he attacked the superstition and alchemy of Thurneuer, and provoked thereby a controversy. His name also is attached to a tract of a different class: Summa Scotice consociionis de masticatione Sambiasi per F. Joelen excerpta. The collected edition of his works was begun by Matthias Bachmeier in 1616, continued by his son Franciscus Joel, and by his grandson of the same name, to 1630, 1631, at Hamburg, Lüneburg, and Rostock, in six volumes, 4°, and then at Amsterdam in 1609, in a revised edition. His promised work Saturemias was not included in the above. In his medical views he was opposed to Paracelsus.

Holler, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, I. p. 335.
Holler, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, I. p. 300;
1775, II. p. 605.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1760, ii. p. 514.
Spranger, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1805, iv.
P. 245.
Dessauers, Dictionnaire historique de la Mède-
JOEL (FRANCISCUS). Continued.
Hierothee, Biographisches Lexikon d. hervorra-
genden Aerzte, 1866, lii. p. 399 (by Pagel).
ALLERGEMEINE DEUTSCHE BIOGRAPHIE, 1881, xiv. p. 113 (by Puhl).
Zur Geschichte d. Brochreisen, Hamburg, 1892. 5th ed., p. 67 (in R. Steinheil's 'Nachtrag'.

JOHANN VON MEHUNG.
See JEAN DE MEHUN.

JOHANN VON MESUNG.
See JEAN DE MEHUN.

JOHANN DE MONTE CUBITI.
See MONTE CUBITI (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN DE MONTE HERMETIS.
See MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN DE MONTE RAPHAIM.
See MONTE RAPHAIM (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN DE MONTE-SNYDER.
See MONTE-SNYDER (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN VON TETZEN.
Johannis Tizennsis, eines Böhmischen Priesters, Anthonii de Abbatia, eines
in der Kunst erfahrenei Mönch's, und Eduardi Kellei eines Welt-behrühmten
Engeländers vortreffliche und aufsführliche Chymische Bücher, Allen der
Geheimen und Hohen Kunst-Liebhabern zu Nutz und mercklichen Unterricht
in Teutscher Sprach übergesetzt, und heraus gegeben durch einen, der
niemals gauz geprösenen Wissenschafl, sonderbarhen Befordder. Mit
einer Warnungs-Vorrede wider die Sophisten und Betrieger. Hamburg,
In Verlegung Gottfried Liebezeis. 1691.

Vorrede, p. 3.
J. de Tetsen, Processus, Latin and German, p. 22.
J. de Tetzen, Assignan, p. 70.
Antoniust de Abbatia, Scoldrief, p. 85.
E. Keilhuss, Tractat an Rodolphum, p. 123.

Processus de Lapide Philosophorum.
See Drey vortreffliche... Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 42.

Chymische Schriften; oder Process vom Stein der Weisen.
See ROTHSCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii.
p. 607.

In his historical introduction the editor of the
above collection says that Johannes Tizennsis was
a priest in the Kingdom of Bohemia, who had
lived some three hundred years earlier, that is
about 1370, a very learned man with much practice
in the art, as he was informed by an experienced
chemist who had copied, as clearly as he could, the
original ms. written in 1412 illegibly in a monastic
hand, and translated it into German rhymes from
the Latin.
Schneider says he was a contemporary of
Basilus Valentinus, and that though his name in
JOHANN VON TETIZEN. Continued.

German looks like that of a Pomeranian noble, and in the Latin like that of an Italian, he was in reality a Bohemian monk, and was named after his birthplace, perhaps Teschen in Upper Silesia—which is not in Bohemia. Schmieder’s hypothetical biographies must be received with reservations, a priest in Bohemia is not necessarily a Bohemian monk, and the date—not to say the existence—of Basilius Valentins is quite undetermined. Kopp accepts the date and the Bohemianism; Fichtuld desires beginners to hold him in respect on account of his writings: but Borrichius is not of the same opinion when he calls him “scriptor multius caligini, et quo sine insigni damno posses carere habere disciplinam.”

The first edition of the present collection has the title: Drey vorzüglich und noch nie im Druck gewesene Chymische Büchere, als I. Johannis Teutinensis eines Böhmischen Priester apostularum genannt Processus de Lapide Philosophorum, ... Hamburg, in Verlag von Johann Nussan, 1690, 8°, pp. 160. The above is almost a line for line and page for page reprint of this edition.

Johann von Teutens two works are entitled: ‘Processus de Lapide Philosophorum,’ in 144 stanzas of rhyming Latin verse, and the other is in prose and is called ‘Regnum.’

Ladegaurc, Bibliotheque Ouvrage, Sciences Secrets, 1709, No. 1077.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 205; ii. pp. 310, 316, 351.

JOHANNES VON DER FON'TINE.

See JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

JOHANNES DE PADUA.

Arcanum de multiplicatione philosophic in qualitate.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 252.
See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 221.
See FIGULUS (HEDNICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 195.

Libri Secretorum de Lapide Philosophorum.

See DARIO (CLAUDIUS), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 32.

Lilium inter Spinas.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 157.

Praxis de Lapide Minerali.

See SCHEURERT (JOHANN), Consummata Sapientia, 1681, p. 31.

Vollendethe heilige Weisheit.

See HERMETIECHS A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 283.

Kopp raises the question if this treat is identical with that published by Schaserdt; it is; but the order is different, and there are some verbal alterations, and different spelling.


pp. 21-49 Lib. II. pp. 352-295.

pp. 49-164 Lib. III. pp. 357-945.

In Schaserdt said there is no division into books, and in pp. 313-350 there is a kurv Wiederholung which is not included in the other.

No account of this writer is forthcoming. Maier calls him “Germanicus scriptor,” which seems out of keeping with his name, and says that though he

Maier, Symbola Aurea Monach, 1657, p. 207.

Jacob Leupoldis Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1720, p. 205.

Lecher, Algemeines Gelehrte-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 1058.

Fichtuld, Prober-Stein, 1735, Th. I. p. 117.

has entered into the minutest details of manipulation as if that were the chief thing, yet he conceals some wheat among that chaff, and gives important directions for the preparation of the stone. Incidentally he makes some curious observations upon different kinds of springs and baths. Fichtuld commends him for his clear and complete exposition. In the Beitrag an edition dated Hagedshurg, 1602, 4°, it is mentioned as well as that of Frankfurt, 1601, 12°. Jocher surreptit to him the tract Lilium inter Spinas (though, according to others, it was written by Grasshof, Vindicatorium Mathematicorum, and De imperio et juridicione.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der Alchimie, 1785, p. 96.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chymie, 1795, i. p. 302.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 205, 3056°.

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Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 205, 3056°.
JOHANNES–JORDAN

JOHANNES PAUPERUM.

A.bbraviori... de Secretis Secretorum.

See Artis Auriferae... Volumen Tertium, 1610, p. 131.

JOHANNISKRAUT (Das), chemisch-medicinisch abgehandelt, von Anthopo-Mago-Botanophile. Leipzig, verlegt Adam Friedrich Böhme 1781.

8°. Pp. 76 [a blank].

At the end is an alphabetical list of all the writers who have referred to this plant.

JOHNSON (WILLIAM).

Lexicon Chymicum.

See Manget (i. j.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 217.

Johnson, who lived in London at Amen Corner in the middle of the seventeenth century was a chemist and follower of Paracelsus. The Lexicon was published with the following title in red and black:


Mercklin, Linnæus renovatus, 1666, p. 370.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii. l. p. 277.

Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica, 1725, p. 77.

Kenamer, Medicinæs Geletriciæ-Lexicon, 1740, p. 481.

1659, Small 8°, pp. [a blank], 16 [a blank]; Liser Secundus, 1653, pp. [7, 1 blank], Viva Paracelsi [15, 1 blank]; Lexicon, 86 [a blank].

Chemical characters, errata, and licence to print [16].

The book was again published by Neerland in 1666, in a larger 8°, pp. [a blank], 32 [a blank]; Liser Secundus, 1660, pp. [a], 42, characters [a, 3 blank].

Besides these Mercklin mentions an edition by Neerland, 1657, 8°; Francenduri apud Wendelium Mogvalviti, 1676, 8°, and this revised and corrected by Joh. Christoph Vogelwarg, Franc. et Lizipus, apud Johanneum Henricum Ellingserum, 1696, 8°.


Gemelli, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, l. p. 662.

JOLY (GABRIEL).

Trois Anciens Traictes de la Philosophie Naturelle.

1. Les Sept Chapites (sic) dores, ou bien les sept Sceaux Egiptiens, & la Table d'Esmeraude d'Hermes Trismegiste.

2. La Response de Messire Bernard Conté de la Marche Trévusins, à Thomas de Boulongne, Medecin du Roy Charles Huitieme.

3. La Chrystopê de Jean Aurell Augurel, qui enseigne l'art de faire l'or.


8°. Pp. [8] 89 (for 81) [x]. This copy wants Augurel's preface.


JORDAN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

JORDAN (Johann Ludwig). Continued.


In contemplatione naturae nihil potest videri superaucum. Plin.

Gottingae Typis Joann. Christian. Dieterich. No date (1799?).


Jordan (1771-1851) was a physician at Clausthal, afterwards warden of the Mint and teacher of chemistry and mineralogy in the mining school there.

He was the author of papers on mineralogy, mining and chemistry in Crell’s, Scherer’s and Schweiger’s journals. The above was crowned by the Gottingen Academy.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1853, I. col. 1505.

Royal Society, Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1869, ill. p. 578.

[Another Copy.]

JOSEPHUS WESTPHALUS.

See Westphalus (Josephus).

JOURNAL de Physique, de Chimie, et d’Histoire Naturelle.

See Observations sur la Physique, etc.

JÜNGKEN (Johann Helfrich).

See Jüngken (Johann Helfrich).

JUGEL (Johann Gottfried).


Dicta Philosophica, oder General-Physik dieser sichtbaren Welt, von der Generation aller Ding, aus der wahren Prima Materia, besonders aber der Geschöpfe im mineralischen Reich; der Creatures Auf- und Untergang, wie
JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). Continued.


8o. Pp. 316 [a] [a blank].


Kopp's remark is that this is anything but a treatise on experimental chemistry in the common sense of the term.


8o. Pp. viii. 80.

The Vorbericht is signed "Der Autor Chygiuennist," which is obviously an anagram for "Jugel, Chymist."


Kopp says there was another edition in 1766. He gives an abstract of Jugel's views.

Sehr geheim gehaltene und nunmehr frey entdeckte experimentirte Kunststücke die schönsten und raresten Farben zu verfertigen; in gleichen die Vergoldung und Versilberung, sowohll kalt, als im Feuer, auf Metall, Glas
JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). Continued.


8°. Pp. [xii] 688; 306 [r7, 3 blank].


Johann Gottfried Jugels Physica-Subterranea, oder Bewegungskraft der elementischen Wirkungen, die auf und in unserm mineralischen Erdboden verrichtet werden. Ein Opus aller seiner gefundenen geheimen Einsichten in das dreyfache große Naturreich, das Unsichtbare sichtbar, und das Umbegreifliche begreiflich und vorstellig zu machen, welches er nach einer 46jährigen Naturforschung, als ein Freund aller Menschen, also auffrichtig mittheilet. Berlin und Leipzig, bey George Jacob Decker 1783.


Von der Scheidung der Vier Elementen aus dem Ersten Chaos, und wie nach deren eingepflanzten Liebe eines in dem andern unaufhörlich seine
JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). Continued.

Wirkung verrichtet, aus deren Qualitäten so vielerley Ausgeburten in allen
dreyen Reichen zu Tage gebracht werden, zusamt, wie die Quinta Essentia
solcher Wirkung der Mercurius Universalis, als die Prima Materia aller
geschaffenen Dinge, sowol in truckner als liquider Gestalt ganz rein, lauter
und unverfalscht daraus zu erlangen sey. Allen Liebhabern natürlicher
Geheimnisse zu einem Grund ihrer Erkenntnis gelegt von I. G. I.
Einem emigen Erforscher derselbigen. Berlin, Bei Johann Andreas
Rüdiger. 1744.

Theophanii Kirzhich," says the Epitogra.

[Another Copy.]

Johannis Gottfried Jiegel was born in 1707 (compare his Physica Subterranea, 1783, in the dedication
where he says he is in his 76th year). Though not a native Prussian he was created by the King a
"Sordirktor" in 1724. After 1727 he lived in
Berlin, and on account of his reputed knowledge of
chemistry became a member of the Rosicrucian
Society. All his life had been devoted to the
investigation of nature, and "in six and thirty
pieces he had collected his views in the Mathe-
ematical, Mining and Occluit sciences." He died in
May, 1786, at Berlin, in his 97th year.
Kopp has taken some trouble with him. As a
rule Kopp is one of the fairest of critics, a piercing
judge, an unwarped and generous historian,
deciding the merits of each one by his own time
and not by that of his. But over Jiegel he has all
but lost his temper, and his criticism is all the more
severe that he is hardly ever provoked to such an
outburst. He quotes in full the titles of some of the
books above given so that the author may be
judged of by them, but he admits that he has had
difficulty in getting passages short and charac-
teristic out of the "coagula of nonsense" which
they contain. At the end he says that it requires
some effort to examine and estimate such literature,
and he considers that he has given proof that the
science of the later Rosicrucians was pseudo-science
of the most contemptible kind.

Some of Jiegel's books are quoted by Gmeinlin,
and he is included by Poggendorff.

Fichtel, Prodr.-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 80.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, i. p. 420.
Bauer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1794, p. 70.
Bretell zur Geschichte der Altvon Chemie, 1785,
Pp. 627, 775.
Asherung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzung zu . . .
chemische allgemeinen Gabren-Lexico, 1797, ii. col.
2544.
1799, iii. pp. 36, 67, 96.
Fisch, Rezensionen der chemischen Literatur,
1808-09, pp. 471, 514, 523, 540, 559, 596.
Messel, Lexikon der von Jahr 1750 bis 1800
veröfentlichen Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1804, vi.
pp. 319, 322.
Schmidberg, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1824, pp.
507, 546.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-
werterbuch, 1857, i. col. 1056.
Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences, Ser. 2,
Nouv. 1809-1843, 1899.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiv. p. 648
(by Gumbel).

JUNCKER (JOHANN).

Consectus Formularum Medicarum, Exhibens Tabulis XVI. Tam Methodum
Rationalem, Quam Remediorum Specimina, ex Praxi Stabiliata Potissimum
Desunta et Therapiae Generali accommodata. Auctore D. Joanne Junckero,
Medicinae Practico Orphanotrophei Halensis, Halae Magdeburgiae, Iitteris
et Impensis Orphanotrophei M DCC XXIII.

splendente lector.

Johann Juncker, or Juker, was born at Lehn-
dorf, near Giesen, 23 Dec. 1679 [23 Sept., 1679
(Hirth)]; 3 June, 1800 (Hoy); others 1862,
studied at Giesen, Marburg, and Halse, where he
was teacher in 1720-4, and 1707 at the Royal
Pedagogy. He studied medicine at Erfurt, and
practised in Winigenstein and Lingen, he then
returned to Halae, became ordinary physician to
the Pedagogy and Orphanage in 1726, took the
degree of M.D. in 1741, was created professor of
JUNCKER (JOHANN). Continued.

medicine in the university, and was subsequently promoted to be a Prussian Hofrat. He died 25 October, 1756.

He was a devoted adherent of Stahl, and advocated his doctrines in a vast number of academic dissertations on medicine, and he compiled a series of works entitled 'Conspectus, vte.: 'Conspectus Therapiae specialis,' 1707; 'Conspectus Medicinae,' 1718; 'Conspectus Chirurgiae,'

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, II. 1. pp. XXXI.-XXXVIII.
Steinle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinalischen Gelehrtheit, 1731. p. 796.
Matthiï, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologicus, 1751, p. 366.
Haüer, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 435.
1772, ii. 230.
Haüer, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. pp. 38.
661.
Haüer, Bibliotheca Anatomic, 1777, ii. p. 335.
Haüer, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1777, ii. p. 479.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 645 (refers to another Johann Juncker, at least fifty years earlier, who wrote a poetical paraphrase of Hippocrates' Aphorisms, Erfurt,1709, 12°, and Conspectus Medicinae Practicae, Ilz, 1624, 4º).
Baumler, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1785, p. 36.
Adelung, Fortsetzung ... au., Vols. 2, 3, 4.
Jecher, allgemeines Gehefteten-Lexicon, 1797, ii. col. 9447.

Éléments de Chymie, traduits ... avec des notes. 1757.

See DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS).

JUNGEN (JOHANN HELPFICH).


Francorutii ad Moxem, Apud Johannem Maximilianum à Sande, Anno MDCCCL.


Corpus Pharmaceutico-Chymico-Medicum, sive Concordantia Pharmacorum Compositorum Discordantia; Modernis Medicinae Practicis dicata. Quippe in ea inventum tantum non omnia notissimorum Dispensatoriorum, tam Veterum nunc minus consuecta, quam & Recentiorum hodierno die magis ususilla Composita, juxta morborum seriem ita disposita, ut uterumna inde pateat & in promptu sit Materia Medica cajusvis genio nata; Notis
JUNGKEN (JOHANN HELFRICH). Continued.


Johannis Helfrichi Jungken, Physici Francofurtensis, Lexicon Chymico-Pharmaceuticum, in Dvbus Partes distinctum, ubi Pars Prior continet selectos Processus Chymicos potissimum hactenus magis usuales et originaliter & Medici, non vero Pharmacopolarum Laboratorii prodesse, Pars Altera exhibet Composita Pharmaceutico-Galenica, tamen hactenus usuali, quam alia his subordinate, & correctione dicta. Editio Tertia, Novissimae nonnullis auctori reddit, & quidem cum Prefatione, de Contractioribus Pharmacopoliis, Juxta modernis rei Medicis statum, rite instituendis, atque Medici, non tantum privati, sed & Dispensationem, & Pharmacopole hinc inde acriter impugnatum, concernente &c. Norimberge, Apud Johannem Fridericum Ridigerum, Anno M DCC XXIX.


Of the Lexicon Chymico-Pharmaceuticum Elay quotes editions: Norimberge, 1709, 1710, 1716.

Jungken, or Jungke, or Jungken, or Junken, was born 29 Dec., 1648, at Caldern, in Hesse, studied at Marburg and Heidelberg and graduated in medicine at the latter place in 1671. He went to Switzerland, and in 1675 was appointed court physician to the Duke of Birkenfeld. In 1679 he left on account of the war and became physician of Count Wittenstein. He left for Frankfurt in 1680 and traveled with Count von Holstein the Imperial Ambassador. He next spent three years in Speyer, and afterwards settled at Frankfurt in 1689, where he became physician to the garrison, then to the hospital, and finally 'Physicus Ordinarius.' He also acted as private and court physician to a number of the reigning nobility. He was received as a member of the Academiae Naturalis Curiosorum, 19 Feb., 1696. He died at Frankfurt 5 Jan., 1756.

Other editions of the preceding were: Chymia experimentalis curiosa, 2004, 2nd ed. pp. 326, 386, with an engraved title and a plate of apparatus, 1694, 1701; Lexicon Pharmaceuticum, 1669, 4th ed.; Corpus Pharmaceutico-Chymico-Medici Universale, 1721, 2 vols. fol.; 1723, fol., and he wrote some works on medicine and notes on Agricola's Commentaries on Poppius.

Abdallah Jurain Filli Jacob Jurain Hyle und Coahyl; Aus dem ÁEthiopischen ins Lateinische, und aus dem Lateinischen in das deutsche transliret und übersetzt durch D. Johann Elias Muller, Physico-Magico-Medico practicum. Hamburg, MDCCXXXII.


In the address to the reader the editor of this tract says his name was de Canthier, and that he was 61 years of age. The author, Abdallah Jurain tells (p. 19) of his parentage, his discovery of the stone and of the Society of "Wark adamsiten" to which he belonged, and how he was made chief of all the philosophers in Ethiopia. Muller, who appears as the translator, wrote one or two books.

Jos Muller (J. R.).

Ladrange quotes from F. J. W. Schröder's *Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die ältere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie*, 1795, ii. p. 21-212, another work by the same author: *Des Arabers Abdallah Jurain. Vork Reifeoder Goldkunst in philosophischen Steinen, and adds that it was written in gold letters upon parchment and belonged to an Arabian hermit, who set the greatest store by it. The editor, however, would not guarantee its authenticity.


K. (C. A.)


This is really a treatise on economics, but in chap. iii. the author points out the practical and economic advantages of the study of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and gives examples of the profitable results following from the application of the discoveries made to the affairs of everyday life. It is in fact an early advocacy of the practical importance of the study of physical science, and is therefore of special interest at this time (1706).

K. (C. F.)

See CRASSELLA (MARCO ANTONIO).

K. (D. D.)

See DESTILLIR-KUNST, 1753.

K. (E. L. D.)


P. 40. Rogerius Bacot ... Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Vitriola ...

The title certainly reminds one of Basil Valentine's *Cerius Triumpialis Alcanumii*. The book contains a number of experiments on green vitriol and other substances which are of interest, historically, from their empirical character.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der Mährn Chemie, 1785, p. 129.

Leclair, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1836, p. 145.


Laudon, Bibliothèque Universelle des Sciences, 1870, No. 1488.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Wests pp. 47-70 containing Roger Bacon’s tract on the Tincture and Oil of Vitriol.
K. (G. A.).

See MAIER (Michael), Chymisches Cabinet, 1708.

K. (J. D.).

Die durch seltsame Einbildung und Betriebsrey Schaden bringende Alchemisten-Gesellschaft, nach ihren gewöhnlich Merckmahlen und Eigenchaften, welche sie von sich spüren lassen, nebst Anführung einiger Discurse, was von der Alchemie zu halten, wie auch Erzählung etlicher untichtigen Processe: Worbei auch viele in Conversation gebräuchliche höfische Reden, und unterschiedliche Ergötztheiten zubeifinden, in einen nützlichen Lust-Spiele vorgestellet von J. D. K.

Franckfurth und Leipzig,

... Heinrich Zichler, 1700 [1709].

This is a play in which the alchemists of the time are ridiculed, the author, in his preface, being careful to distinguish their pursuit from chemistry. It is mentioned by Gmelin, Geschichten der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 293, and Kopp quotes it from him in his note upon "Alchemy on the Stage" (Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 298). Kopp also refers to an article on Christian Rester by Friedrich Zerreke, who shows that the said Rester was not the author (Abhandlungen der philolog. histor. Classe der Kön. Sächs. Gesell. der Wissenschaften, Leipzig, 1884, i. p. 598).

There was a French comedy, in 3 acts, not mentioned by Kopp, a few years earlier than the present: Les Souteneurs ou la Pierre Philosophalis d'Arithme, Amsterdam, 1695, ii. pp. [16]-148, 149 lines of new text, with 3 illustrations and a frontispiece.

KALID BEN JAZICHL.

Liber Secretorum Alchemiae.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 328.

See GRATARIO (G.), Vera Alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1591, i. p. 233.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 208.

See MANGET (J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1703, ii. p. 183.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schriften, 1749, p. 273 (in German).

Buch der Geheimnissus.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 274.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 335.

Secreta Alchemiae.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 284.

Of this writer Maier says that he was a consummate artist in chemistry, and repeats, what the book itself tells us, that he was translated from Hebrew into Arabic and then into Latin. He further comments him for his reverence and prudence in treating the art as a divine revelation only to those worthy of it. Horstiches describes the tract as 'of deep and hidden meaning, to which if you bring no illumination you will carry it from hence away.'

Schneider calls the author a Jew, but gives no authority for his statement that the Arabic manuscript came to Nürnberg about 1520. There is no notice of his life; he is not mentioned by Gmelin and Kopp, and the Hebrew origin of the book lacks confirmation. His name appears in various forms: Nasari calls him 'filius Azizhi iudei.' Borel, in consequence of some misprint or other accident, has made two persons out of one and has got into general confusion. He enumerates: 'Liber Secretorum Regis Caïd, filii Iacachi siue lapidis Philosophici secretorium ad mirandum, . . . ex Hebraico primum in Arabica, et demum in Latinum traducta . . . Francofurti, Sumptibus ac Typis Ioannis Briingeri, 1625, in 3 [pp. [4]-8] 9-18 [1, 1 blank] & Norimbrog, num Gero (which is probably the 1541 or the 1545 edition above); and 'Caïd Isaii Regis, filii Isachi vel Aschich liber secretorum Alchemiae In Theatro Chemicico, ex aliiis diitter, filius Isai, & Isidori, vel Seid, corrupto nomine,' and he further attributes to him the 'Liber Trium Verborum' which passes under the name of Kalid Rouchadli. Borel has made a slip in saying that the 'Liber Secretorum Alchemiae' is in the Theatrum Chemicum, he has been confused with Kalid ben Isai, and with Kalid Rouchadli, as is done by Manget.

The first edition of the 'Liber Secretorum Alchemiae' seems to be that of 1541, above. It was reprinted in the 1545 edition of that collection.
KALID BEN JAZCHI. Continued.

which appeared under the title: Alchemia Gebrri...libri, cum Katalpig, pp. 274-293, and there was the 1645 edition above mentioned. It was translated into French and published along with R. Bacon, Herculaneum, &c., Lyon, 1657. PP. 257.

Naar, Delta transmutationis metallicae seu regi, 1599, p. 157.

Naar, Symbola Aurea Mensa, 1617, p. 27.


Mercklin, Lindanica renovata, 1666, p. 137 (call it him Elias Jarchi).

KALID BEN JESID.

Entretien du Roi Calid et du Philosopho Morien sur la Magistere d'Hermes.

See Richbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 56.

See ZORIENUS.

In the year 689, Calid, Jezid, Kalid's father, died, and Mononiah II., Kalid's brother, succeeded but lived only for a few months. Kalid being young between 15 and 20 years of age, Meeronau was made Caliph, on condition that Kalid should be next, but instead of that he appointed his own son, Abd-al-Malik, to succeed him. He had married Kalid's mother on his accession, but had made the blunder of calling him illegitimate. When this was repeated by Calid to his mother, she was so infuriated that she either had Meeronau removed by poison or by suffocation in pillows while he was asleep. Kalid then rose up to the succession, and spent the last twenty years of his life in the company of wise and learned men and in the prosecution of the sciences, especially of alchemy. He was the most learned not only of the Omrides, but of the whole Korishieh stock. His teacher was the Greek monk and adept Mariano (Mortensin), he transmitted to him all the sciences.

Naar, Delta transmutationis metallicae seu regi, 1599, pp. 157, 141.

Naar, Symbola Aurea Mensa, 1617, p. 32.


Borrichin, Coniectus Scriptorum Chimicorum, 1659, p. 12, No. 370;


Witznelde, Geschichte der Arabischen Aretol und Naturforscher, Göttingen, 1840, p. 9, No. 97.

Hecht, Histoire de la Chimie, 1849, l. p. 331 of Egypt, and Stephanus the elder translated for him Greek books into Arabic. He died in 704 according to Hammer-Purgstall, in 705 according to Ibn Khaldun, followed by Leclerc, but in 706 according to Tasbibi in his Egyptian history, quoted by Graber-Purgstall.

The alchemical writings ascribed to Calid in the Fiberist (10th century) are: Book of the leaf, the great; book of the leaf, the little; the book of booths; the book of adoration to his father Jesid about the art of alchemy; Hadji Khâla adds: the book of compassion is four sections: i. the knowledge of the philosophers' stone (others say the troubles, x2, of weights, x3, of the method of preparation, x4, of the properties of the stone. There is also a poem: the Foundation of Wisdom; a book on the secrets of alchemy, and his conversations with Mariano. Leclerc assigns to him not only this last but also the Liber Secretorum and the Liber trium verorum.

1866, i. p. 350 (author of the Liber Secretorum and Liber trium verorum).


Kopp, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1844, ii. p. 181.

V. M. D. Shell, Literaturgeschichte der Araber, Wien, 1851, Erste Abtheilung, Zweiter Band, pp. 142-240.


Leclerc, Histoire de la Science Arabe, 1876, i. p. 54.

KALID RACHAIDIBI.

Liber Trium Verorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE, ... volumina, 1610, i. p. 225.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1660, v. p. 185.

See GINNECUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 573.

See GERBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 235.

See Manet (J. H.), Bibliotheca Chimica Cariosa, 1702, ii. p. 189.

See Arnaud de Villa Nova, Chimische Schriften, 1748, p. 321. 2-F
KALID RACHAIDIBI. Continued.

Buch der drey Wörter.

See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 301; 1759, i. p. 367.

See Geber, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 236.


The signature of the ‘Liber trium verborum’ to Kalid, or Kalid, or Kanid Rachaidibi, or Calid Rachidatibi according to Nazari, is based upon the statement at the end of the printed editions. Concerning the author Schmiede remarks that he was an Arab an alchemist who lived about 1000, and was often confused with Kanid ben Ixath. There appears to be no Arabic manuscript forthcoming, but one may exist, though it may not be mentioned in the catalogue. The Latin translation was first printed in the Ars Averjana, Basel, 1595, then in the Theatrum, in Mangen’s Bibliotheca, in the Dannig 1685 edition of Geber, and in German in Roth-Scholz’s translation of Geber. Schmiede infers from this that the original was to be sought for in Basel. But there he is wrong, for the tract had been printed in Italy a hundred years before, sometime between 1470 and 1480, in the edition of Della transmutatione metallica sogni tre, 1599, p. 130. (He adds the title of the first chapter, ‘De qualitate lapidis,’ as if it were a distinct tract, and has thereby misled Borel.)

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 54.

Merklin, Lindesius renovatus, 1866, p. 127 (attributes the ‘Liber trium verborum’ to Kalid filius Ixath.

KALLID.

See Kalid.

KANIS or KANID.

See Kalid Rachaidibi.

KARDILUK (JOHANN HISKIAS).

See Cardilucius (Johann Hiskias).

KASTELL (C. V. V.).

C. V. V. Kastells Adeptus Realis. das ist kürzliche Zuschrift an alle respective Hochgeneigte Liebhaber der wahren und reellen Alchymie, bestehende

(1) In einer treuhertzigen Warnung vor allerhand betrüglichen Metall- und Mineral- auch Special- und Particular- Processen.

(2) Einen gründlichen Beweis, das nicht nur ehemals eine Gold- hervorbringende Wunder-materia, oder so genannt Stein der Weisen warhaftig und gewifs gewesen, sondern auch zu dato noch bey verschiedenen Menschen gefunden, und durch Göttliche Beyhülfe ゅrichlich bereitet werden könne.

(3) Einer aufrichtigen Geständnifs obigen Autoris, das Er durch Göttliche Gnade solches Geheimmifs nicht nur besitze, sondern auch resolvet sey, einigen redlichen Patrioten solches oculariter zu demonstriren.
KASTELL—KEIL

KASTELL (C. V. V.). Continued.

und zu eröffnen, zum andern mahl aufgelegt. Leipzig zu finden in Groschufs Buchladen, 1716.


In the British Museum there is a tract called *Adaptus Falsae*, containing title-page, preface, and index only, and dated 1715. The name of Kastell does not appear on it, and the title varies some-what from the above. Against it was written *Adaptus Falsae*, 1731, (p. v.). Kopp mentions both 'Adaptus Falsae' and 'Adaptus Ineptus' by Wegner, but not the present tract.

KEIL (CHRISTOPF HEINRICH).


8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 356. Register, etc. [17, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Haller (Bohl. Chirurgica, 1745, ii. p. 204) quotes an edition of Leipzig, 1747, the sixth, because he did not know the first. He calls it a textbook for beginners by a physician of Wunsiedel.


Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinisch-Chymisches Handbüchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabets verfasset, vorinnne alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus verfertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten
KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICI). Continued.


8. Pp. [16, engraved title or frontispiece included] 89. Indices [37]. Title red and black.


This is the edition quoted by Gemelli, by Fuchs, and by Schnieder.


8. Pp. 175[1 blank]. Engraved symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination.

This edition is in the Oswaroff collection.

I have not found any notice of Keil. Besides these he wrote a Lexicon medicis-physicorum, botanico-technicum, versus a J. A. C. et ducem, Auct., 1707, 8.

The author of the Eppysgraphe contemptuously of his other works, which he styles 'Handbüchelchen.'
KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1774, ii. p. 574. 
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. pp. 223, 309. 
Begriff zur Geschichte der alther Chemie, 1785, p. 664, No. 458. 

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1795, ii. p. 393. 
Fuchs, Reperatorium der chemischen Literatur, 1805, p. 200. 
Schmiedel, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1830, p. 544. 

KEIR (JAMES). 


In 1776 he published his translation of Macquar’s Chemical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4°; again in 1777 in 3 vols. 8°, including as a supplement the second edition of his Treatise on Gases, contributed various papers to the Royal Society of which he was elected a fellow in 1785, and published: The first part of a Dictionary of chemistry, 4to., by J. K. F.R.S. and S.A. Sc., Birmingham, 1790, 4°, pp. (4) xx. 296. It went no farther, however, because he gave up the phlegmistic theory under which he had begun it. 

His death took place on 11 Oct., 1820. 

KELLER (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH). 

See Respour (P. M. de), Rares Expériences, 1777. 

KELLEY (EDWARD). 

Edouardi Kellbei Anglii Tractatus duo egregii, de Lapide Philosophorum, una cum Theatro Astronomiae Terrestri, cum Figuris, in gratiam filiorum Hermetis nunc primum in lucem editi curante J. L. M. C. Hamburgi. Apud Gothofredum Schultzen, Prostat & Amsterdami apud Jansonio-Waesbergios. Anno M. DCC. LXXVII. 


[Another Copy.] 

 Wants the end blank leaf. 

Buch von dem Stein der Weisen . . . nun aber nebst einer Vorrede von dem Leben und Schriften Kellie zum Druck beforderet. 

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 733.
KELLEY (EDWARD). Continued.

Via humida, sive Discursus de Menstruo Vegetabilis Saturni.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1735, iii. p. 801.

Excerpta quedam ex Epistolis.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemici, 1647, p. 31.

See GINCECM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 512.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1735, iii. p. 799.

Tractat.

See DREY vortreffliche ... Chymische Bücher, 1690, p. 113.

See JOHANN VON TETZEN ... Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 113.

Aus einem Schreiben Eduardi Kellei.

See TADA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 300.

Though there are many discrepancies in the various narratives of Kelley's life, there is enough unanimity to show that he was an unscrupulous adventurer, not to say a thorough-going scoundrel. He was therefore a man of ability without any moral restraint. His recorded adventures form one of the romantic episodes in the history of alchemy.

He was born at Worcester in Aug., 1556, and was trained as an apothecary, so that he had some familiarity with chemistry. He went to Oxford and Wood has originated the statement that it was under the name of Talbot that he entered Gloucester Hall. He next became a lawyer in London or in Lancaster, and in 1580 is said to have had his ears cropped on the gallows in the latter place either for coining or forging old deeds; for misdemeanours, according to one account he went after this to Wales and there, at an inn where he stopped, he purchased for a small sum from the landlord a book which he recognized as an alchemical one, and an ivory box containing some white powder and the fragments of another with some heavy red powder. These had been taken from the tomb of a bishop at Gloucester; it is said, which had been broken up and manacled because it had been repaired to contain much treasure. But this was all that had been found and the disappointment of the sacrilegious thieves had been great, while the book—which Dr. Dee apparently speaks of as the Book of Dunstan—and the boxes had been treated as worthless till Kelley perceived their value and rescued them.

Mayer, Symbola Aurea Moxei, 1617, p. 461 ('his history and miserable end are fresh in our memories').

Ashmole, Thesaurus Chemicus Britannicus, 1659, pp. 465, 524, and notes p. 478.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1651, p. 129.

A True and Faithful Relation of what passed ... by Dr. John Dee ... and some spirits ... London, 1659, fol. (See the Preface and the Postscript to it, in which Cass Gujar, the editor, refers to what Ashmole says. The book contains also a portrait of Kelley.)

Methode, De Metallorum Transmutatione ad ... Langelustin Epistola, Hanu, 1673, p. 125.

Marchlin, Loci etraeus, 1663, p. 355.

Johannes von Tuten ... und Edouard Kelie ... Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 33 [notice of Kelley, by the editor].

He next went to London and seems to have made the acquaintance of Dr. Dee at Mortlake in 1582. After spending some time in experiments on transmutation, and carrying on his famous conferences with spirits, they and their wives went abroad in company with a Polish nobleman, Albert Lesky, in 1585. Kelly arrived at last at Prague, where he performed a transmutation for the Lord of Rosenberg. The Emperor Rudolph II., who was devoted to alchemy, having heard of this, was anxious to see him. By another demonstration he gratified the Emperor who, it is said, made him a knight. Kelley entered into the imperial service and having boasted of his knowledge of the secret became practically a prisoner. Afterwards, he had more liberty, but having quarrellled with a certain Georg Hunkler, and having killed him, he was again imprisoned. He tried to escape by means of his bedclothes from the window, but in doing so he fell, and after lingering some time, he died from the injuries he had received. This was in 1595.

The details of Kelly's life are confused and contradictory, and a critical examination of them would take more space than a brief note like the present.

The works which pass under his name are 'Sir Edward Kelie's Works,' and his tract 'Concerning the Philosopher's Stone written to his especial friend, G. S. Gent,' in Ashmole's Thesaurus, pp. 344-353. These were translated and published at Hanover, 1673, 8vo, 1674, 8vo, as above.

Kees Haupstuch ... oder Teutisch Regerung der Schieds-Kunst, 1709, pp. 106-110.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1731, p. 101 (portrait).

Die Erscheinung Jungfräulein Alchymia, 1709, p. 68.

Mangt, Bibliotheca Scripium Medicorum, 1731, 11. i. p. 172.

Zeller, Universal-Lexicon, 1775, 11. col. 419.


Pichard, Prolifer-Stine, 1723, Th. ii. p. 9a.

Matthiae, Concordi Historia Medicorum chronologica, 1766, p. 360.

Morb merchants, Flora Medicae, Bayreuth, 1764, p. 125.
KELLEY (EDWARD). Continued.

John Weaver, Antiquus Funerum Monumenta, 1795, Discours, p. xiv. (account of an incantation by Kelley at Walton in 1690).

Boys, Dictionary historique de la Medecine, 1772, ii. p. 534.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1792, p. 88.


Boys, Recherches historiques de la Littérature, 1800, i. p. 51.


William Lilly's History of his life and times, 1820, pp. 233-257 (with a portrait of Kelley).

Schnieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1822, pp. 309, 601.


The Private Diary of Dr. John Dow, ... edited by John Orlando Halliwell (Camden Society), 1846, 3 vol.

Houter, Histoire de la chimie, 1843, ii. p. 135; 1869, ii. p. 129.

Fugger, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1846, pp. 190-198.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouverte, Sciences, Série, 1870, No. 941-942.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, i. pp. 194, 197; ii. pp. 290, 396.


KELNER (DAVID).


This is probably a new edition either of Ars separatrix oder Scheidekunst, Leipzig, 1693, 12°, or Anleitung zur Prober-Kunst, Gotha, 1690, 8°, but of which I do not know.


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KELLNER (David). Continued.


This is the only work of Kellner's referred to by Schmieder.


Kurze Vorstellung der zur edlen Chymie gehörigen Wissenschaft, bestehend in 153. Aphorismis oder Stüren, dahin alles, was zur Alchymie gehört, gar flüchtig gezogen werden kann. Vermöhs in lateinischer Sprache zu Amsterdam, durch den jüngern Herrn van Helmont sich Eremitan Subalternum nennend, heraus gegeben, letzter aber der curieusen teutschen Welt zu Dienste in dem Mutus-Sprache übersetzt, und also zum drittenmaligen Druck befördert von D. David Kellner.

8°. Pp. [97].

KELLNER--KELS

KELLNER (DAVID). Continued.


Synopsis Metallurgica.

See Horn (Johann Berhard), Synopsis Metallurgica, 1690.

Of Kellner very little seems to be known beyond what is stated on the title-page of his works. He was born at Gotisa, studied medicine at Heimscheid, and graduated there in 1690, his dissertation being de usuum constitutione naturalis et praeternaturalis. He became physician at Nordhausen, and pursued chemistry and metallurgy, and wrote:

Kerens Hoffmann... oder Teutsches Geheuer der Schelde-Kunst, 1702, p. 106.
Manget, Bibilotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, II. I. p. cxxviii.
Jacob Leopold Prodnus Bibliotheca Metallum, 1739, p. 78.
Jächer, Algemeine Chemisches Lexicon, 1750, II. col. 2099; Rotermund's Fortsetzung, 1810, III. col. 187.
Matthieu, Conjectura Medico-励orvm chronologicum, 1751, p. 347.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chimurgica, 1774, I. 450.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, II. p. 536.
Bayrung zur Geschichte der höhren Chemie, 1785, p. 239 and p. 258. (In this last the author assigns several books on these subjects. Among them was a Berg und Salzmaen-Buch; Synopsis Mundi Metallicis Alchemica, Lipsia, 1701, 8°; Hochmuter und bedruckt edle Blaue-Brauer-Kunst, 1710; and some surgical papers. The dates of his birth and death are not given.

KELL'S (HEINRICH WILHELM).


Kels was born at Liebenau, in the county of Huy, in 1769, was an apothecary in Hanover, and after studying medicine in Göttingen, from 1790 to 1791, graduated Dr. med. at Heidelberg, went in 1791 to Surinam as second chief surgeon to the military hospital of the Dutch West India Company. He died at Bellair in Surinam, 15 June, 1799. His chemical papers were published in Geli's Anales, and he wrote a Dissertatio de carbonis vegetabilis, Holstein, 1790, 4°.

Sengstada, Biographisch-Literarisches Hand-, wörterbuch, 1803, I. col. 1490.
KERCKRING (THEODOR).

Commentarius in Currum triumphalem Antimonii.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

Kerckring, of a Lübeck family, was born at Amsterdam, or, according to others, at Hamburg, but the exact date of his birth is not recorded. At the age of 28 he made rapid progress in Latin under Spinoza, and under a medical man Frans van Ende, whose daughter, in his absence, used to give lessons, and whom Kerckring ultimately married. He studied medicine, and acquired great reputation as an anatomist and chemist. He practised several years in Amsterdam, and was highly esteemed for his learning, skill, and acumen, by Leibnitz, Cauer, Kirchmayer, and others.

After traveling a long time in Holland and in France he went to Hamburg in 1698, and there pursued his medical work, collecting an anatomical museum which is said to have been the admiration of all visitors.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and from

Morphol., De Metallorum Transmutatione... Epistola, 1679, p. 45; German translation, 1764, p. 46.

Hallervord, Bibliotheca Curiosa, 1764, p. 354.

König, Bibliotheca veteris et nova, 1726, p. 444 (medical works only).

Mercklin, Libellus novus, 1686, p. 396.

Conring, In Universam Artes Medicum... Introductio, 1687, Add. iv. § 390, p. 185.

Kern-Hippsch... oder Tatschischer Richter der Schule-Kunst, 1707, p. 361.

Müngel, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. p. xlix.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinal Glaubens, 1747, p. 476, 478.

Jacob Leupoldi Prudentissimi Bibliothecae metallicae, 1737, p. 379.


Kastner, Medicinalis Glaubens-Lexicon, 1740, P. 444.

Leeght Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philo-

Mechanique, 1745, iii. p. 104.

Moller, Compendium Literaturae, 1744, ii. pp. 468-472.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Glaubens-Lexicon, 1730, ii. col. 2057; Rittermüller's Fortsetzung, 1810, iii. col. 239.

Charpentier, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et, Légitime, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 15.

Pleistis, Probo-Stilo, 1753. Th. ii. p. 83.

Peralis, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, iii. p. 60, & passim.

Hallier, Bibliotheca Chirurgiae, 1724, i. p. 32.

Eley, Dictionnaire historique de la Medecine, 1778, ii. p. 670.

Hallier, Bibliotheca Medicae practica, 1779, iii. p. 60.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1789, p. 5.

Bevegur zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1793, p. 299.


the year 1685 bore the title of 'Resident' at Hamburg on the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

He died a Nov., 1693, from the kick of a horse it is said, and in his 30th year according to Hallier, but that cannot be, when it is considered that he was publishing his works in 1654 and 1670.

His principal work, Speculum Anatomiae, was published at Amsterdam, 1670, 1671, and 1672, and a collected edition of his anatomical writings at Leyden, 1727, 4 vol.

The commentary on Basilius Valentinus appeared in 1665, and other editions: Amsterdam, 1671; Geneva, 1671, 1684, 15 vol.

In German: Nürnberg, 1744, and 1752.


Hutchinson, Biographia Medicorum, 1799, ii. p. 29.

Pouch, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1805-06, p. 243.


Delvotis, Biographie du Royaume des Pays-Bas, 1819, ii. p. 6.


Deviemeris, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1836, III. p. 319.

Hoefer, Historie de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 335.

Van der Aa, Biographie Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1803, x. p. 131 (alls him Theodorus Kerckring).

Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Hand-

lexikon, 1865, i. col. 1465.

Lagrange, Bibliothèque Universelle des Sciences, 1789, No. 854.

Hesse, Geschichte der Medicin, 1861, i. pp. 304.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographia, 1864, xv. p. 555 [by Hirsch].


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra-

genden Aerzte, 1886, iii. p. 455 [by C. E. Danile].

Genussfreundliche Conversat, Tid, 1874, 1. No. 36.

(R. K. R.)
KERKRING (THEODOR).

See KERCKRING (THEODOR).

KERN der Alchymie.

See PHILALETES (IRENAEUS PHILOPONUS), 1685.

KERN der Al-Chymie.

See GANTZ (Der) Kern der Al-Chymie, 1748.

KERNER (ARNOLD).


6\*h. Sig. A to S in eights; cc, pp. [492, and a blank] S to rest, has the Colophon:
Erphordiae, Ex typographio Johannis Röhbockii, Impensis Johannis Birckneri Bibliopolae. Anno M.D.C.XVIII.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Little is recorded about the author. He was a zealous supporter of chemistry, and discovered a balsam described in his Diuris thermae, Erfurt, 1618, 8\*h. This I have not seen. There was a later Mercdin, Lindanus renatus, 1686, p. 89.

Munlap, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii. i. p. 11.

Jacob Leopold Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1730, p. 89.

Keiser, Medicinae Gelehrten-Lexikon, 1740, p. 449.

edition bearing this title: Balsamus vegetabilis vel Sejkauris compositus. Das ist, Kurrer doch gründlicher Diurese von einem mächtlichen vegetabilischen oder Schmelz-Eisern, Canid. 1631, 8\*h.

Leblot Duprey, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1749, ii. p. 194.


Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologica, 1751, p. 555.


KERTZENMACHER (PETRUS).

See ALCHIMIA, das ist, alle Farben, Wasser, Oele ... zubereyen, 1613.

In Leopoldis Prodromum the 1720 edition is quoted and the author is called 'Kretzmer,' whereas

Jacob Leopold Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1730, p. 89.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, p. 577.
Kessler (Thomas). Continued.

vermehret. Strafsburg, In Verlegung Johannis Philippi Sartorii Buchhändlers. Anno M DCXXXII.


The first and second hundred are together: the third and fourth have separate titles and pagination.

Gmelin quotes an edition of 1649, and Frankfurt, 1641, on p. 258 he quotes the above. In the British Museum (1034. b. 7) there is a copy of this edition, and also of the fourth edition, Nürnberg, 1641, 8°.


This edition is in the British Museum (1033. b. 7. 13). Gmelin quotes editions Nürnberg, 1645; Frankfurt a. M., 1666; Strafsburg, 1691; Hermitt. 1713. The 1645 edition is in the British Museum (1034. e. 16 (1)), and also the fifth edition, Frankfurth a. M., 1641, 8° (1033. a. 13). This last one is quoted by Kopp.


Kester, or Kessler of Strafsburg wrote collections of chemical receipts. Gmelin ascribes to him Serroti, Oppenheim, 1615, 8°, and Serroti Chymicus, Frankfurt, 1595, 8°, with which I have not seen. He also mentions Dreihundert außerlesene Chymische Preussi und Säthichein, Strafsburg, 1690, 8°, followed by Kopp. To this Schneider adds an edition of Frankfurt a. M., 1641, but I may have confused it with the "500 Processes" above mentioned.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gleichien-Lexicon, 1720, ii. col. 2077; Gittermann's Fortlauf und Ergrünungen, 1820, ii. col. 275.
Pflückl, Prober-Stein, 1773, Th. II. p. 84 (calls the author an 'Arch-Sophist' and his alchemical processes 'deceptions and lies').

See Quercetanus (Josephus), 1631.

Khalid.

See Kalid.
KHUNRATH (CONRAD).


This seems to be the first edition, and it is said to have been published in 1599. There was an 8°, ff. [5] 146 (11).


In this third edition the work has been entirely recast and much enlarged. The sixth edition is dated Hamburg, 1638, 4°.

KHUNRATH (CONRAD). Continued.

ordentlich aufweiset. Mit sondern reif, den Filijas Doctrinum, zum besten colligiret, vnd in Druck öffentlich ververtigen. Durch, C.C.L. Eisleben.

Without date and printer's name.

The prefacc is dated Schleswig, 1594.

[Another Copy.]

Conrad Khunrath, possibly a brother of Heinrich Khunrath, was a physician and chemist of Leipzig, who lived some time in Denmark and was at Schleswig in 1594, whence he dedicated his book to the magistrates and council of the free town, Liebeck, Lüneburg, &c. He was anxious to promote the knowledge and use of chemical medicines, and besides the present work he wrote: "Pflichtige Tractatslein de Eileborre, rare solis, obstabilis, schachare und der Schlang, Leipzig, 1597, 8°, and one or two other books.

A second part of the Medulla was published in 1614, after his death. Motter says correctly that the first edition of his book bore only his initials.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 65 (enters him under 'Conradus Lipensis').

Moller, Hannaymene-Scipio, 1597, p. 689.

Kestner, Medicinische Gelehrten-Liste, 1740, p. 444.

Le Gentil Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1783, ill. pp. 196, 199.

Moller, Chymische Literatur, 1744, B. p. 499.


Rödermünder Fortsetzung, 1770, II. col. 322.

Chauffé, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1753, III. letter K, p. 95.

Matthäus, Comptes Rendus des Etudes Chronologiques, 1782, p. 354.


C. C. L. They stand for Conradus Conradus Lipensis.

His book was successful, as it seems to have passed through a number of editions.

The enumeration of these is not very satisfactory as none are undated, and it is not easy to make the editions tally.

Schrödewig no date 1596, 8°.

Eisleben no date 1599.

Hamburg 3rd edition 1625.


Leipzig 1680.

Leipzig 1759.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, II. p. 312. (Haller here calls him erroneously C. C. K., and quotes a number of editions, which I have not seen confirmed.)


(Just copies Haller, even to repeating C. C. K., and 1744, for 1754.)

Pusch, Répertoire des chemiee de l'Europe, 1801-08, p. 99.

Biographie Universelle, 1814, II. p. 391; no date, II. col. 235 (article by Weisse).


Ladreuw, Bibliothèque Ouvroinet, Sciences Servantes, 1790, No. 1118.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1886, VII. p. 365; and Series, 1903, VIII. p. 65.

KHUNRATH (HEINRICH).

Von Hylealischen, das ist Pri-Materiälischen Catholischen oder Algemeinen Natürelchen Chaos der Naturgemessen Alchymie und Alchymisten; Wiederholte, vernernerte vnd vollermahret Naturgemäss-Alchymisch vnd Rechtlehrende Philosophische Confessio oder Bekenntnus; Henrici Khunrath Lips: Göttlicher Weisheit Liehabers (sic), vnd beyder Artzney Doctor:

Hchoch-mah-el !

Dem Lesterer.

Ob dir schon was ist unbewust,
Nicht des' minder ein anderns ist bewust.

Cum Privilegio S. S. Cesareum Maë speciali.

8°. Pp. [a.] 469 [r. with woodcut ; a blank]. Title red and black, with woodcut border ornament. The woodcut is the owl with spectacles, two torches and two candelabrum, with the lines:

Was hellen Packeln, Liecht oder Brillen

Wann die Leht nicht sehen wollen.

Catechism (p. 469). Gedruckt zu Magdeburg, durch Joachim Schmelde, in vorlegung Johann Francken Anno 1618.
KHUNRATH (HEINRICH). Continued.

Other editions are: Magdeburg, 1598 (the first), 1605, 8°; Strasbourg, 1599, 1700, 12°; 1786 (p.x). There seems to have been an earlier work: Consensus de Chino-Physico-Chemico-Catholicorum Catholico; the preface of which is dated Magdeburg, 1596, but the edition before me was printed by Dolhopf, Argentoratii, 1699, 12°, pp. [a] 44.


New edition of 'Von Hydraulischen ... Chaos.'


Folio. Pt. [a], pp. 60, 322 [b] [blank]. Colophon: Hanoviæ Eruditiæ Gulielmus Antonius, WDCX. Portrait, engraved title, ten engraved symbolis plates, nine of them double, not in the pagination.

Numerous editions of this book are reported, Frankf., 1598; Magdeburg, 1602; Hannæ, 1604; Magdebr., 1606; Frankf., 1608; Leipz., 1608; Lübeck, 1608; Magdeburg, 1609; Hannæ, 1611, 1618, 1617; Hannæ, 1653; Frankf., 1653; Hamb., 1700. Most of these, as Möller says, are probably fictions. That of 1602 seems to be mentioned by Khunrath himself; perhaps it was referring to the date on the above title-page. De Bure admits the existence of one edition only, this of 1602, and takes no notice of the others, except that of Frankf., 1653, and if, as shown, is not a new edition but only that of 1602 with a new dated title-page. But he should have mentioned the colophon, for if the 1603 edition has the 1609 colophon there is not much more to be said as to the identity of the two, except as concerns the more recent title-page.

Of the four unnumbered leaves two contain in a tabular form a scheme of the book: 'Summa Amphithetarii Sapientiae Aeternae solius veræ Christiano-kabalistici divino-magicæ, 80., which belongs to p. 18 of the first part. The other two also contain a table marked * * belonging to p. 132 of the second part. These tables, as well as certain of the illustrations, are sometimes swindling.

Johann Arndt (p.x) wrote a commentary on the first four figures in this book.


The signatures begin on the half sheet, because the preliminary matter occupying half a sheet has signature J. The preface is signed J. V. R.

KHUNRATH (HEINRICH). Continued.

von seinem sämtlichen Schriften, nebst dem in Kupfer gestochenen Athanor auf Bechler herausgegeben. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen, 1783.


First edition, Magdeburg, 1631; 1635; 8°. Guernin (i. 287) considers this the only thing by Khunrath of any value.

Judicium über Henrici Khunrath's Amphitheatrum.

See ARNDT (JOHANN).

The author of the Bevtrag says (p. 256): how a pious man like Arnlt could occupy himself with the comfortless works of Khunrath is as great a mystery to him as the Amphitheatrum itself.

Khanrauth, or Khunrath, or Khunrath, or Kunrauth, or Conrad, or Conrad, or Casrau, was born at Leipzic in 1556. He studied medicine, graduated at Basel in 1588, was a follower of Paracelsus, wrote his curious theosophic or mystical books, and died at Leipzic (Dresden, Muller), in 1605, aged 45. His portrait is given in the Amphitheatrum.

He believed in the transmogrification of stones and metals, and the prolongation of life by the Elische. His writings are obscure and full of symbolism.

Another work of his is entitled: Hochzeitsleiche, unsumpflüchtige, und gar nothwendig Drey Fragen die ... Curation ... Sandre, Grines, Steins ... betreffend, Leipzig, 1606. It was reprinted Frankfort and Leipzig, 1788, 8°, p. 38 (a blank).

Van der Linden, De Scriptoribus Medici libri duo, 1687, p. 177 (quotes the text in the original only).


Quirinus Kuhmann, Der neugestiegener Böhme, Leiden, 1674, cap. 37, p. 26-75.

Haller wear, Bibliotheca Curiosa, 1696, p. 405. ("Zebia, liber supersticiosus," edited by Khunrath.)

Merschlin, Linneaus renovatus, 1686, p. 356.

Witte, Epistola Geoephaphica, 1666, 8°, D. 4 redo; 9 Sept., 1605.

Boorcheus, Conjectus Scriptorium Chemicorum, 1697, p. 13.

Moller, Mystus-Mysticus, 1697, p. 688.

Keren Hopsha ... oder Teutische Pyre der Schweiß-Kunst, 1700, p. 120.


Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, 17. vol. 2156.


Arbold, Kirchen- und Keiser-Historien, 1741, ii. p. 331; 1742, ill. c. 11, p. 11-14.

Lemelle, Dictionnaire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1754, i. p. 382, 475; iii. p. 158.

Bruch, Almanach Critico Philosopher, 1753, IV. i. p. 675.

Muller, Cimbricca Literata, Hann. 1744, ii. p. 409. (This is the fullest account.)

Johner, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. vol. 2061; Rokermund's Fortsetzung, 1805, iii. vol. 38.

Chauffept, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, 1753, ill. letter K, p. 25.

Fleutal, Prober-Stein, 1753, Part i. p. 100 (faintly lauded with the stock phrases).

He wrote also: De ignis Magorum Philosophorum secretis externis et visibilis, das ist: philosophische Erklärung des ... Glut- und Flammszunders der weisen Weisen. ... nebst Johann Arndts philosophisch-kabbalistischen Judicium über die vier ersten Figuren des ... Amphitheatrum. Neuw. ... Auflage, Leipzig, 1781, 8°. Pp. 139. First ed. Hamburg, 1705.

Khunrath is still of authority with modern devotees of occultism, and two of the symbolic places in the Amphitheatrum have been reproduced and commented on by de Guinius, but some of the older writers showed him no mercy. The author of the Pyre says that the 'Amphitheatrum' and other things all bear witness to his disgusting arrogance and ignorance. He wrote not from the Spirit of God but from the Ignorant devil of pride.'

Matthias, Conjectus Historiae Mediciorum chronologicae, 1761, p. 354.

De Bure, Bibliotheca instructiva, 1764, ii. p. 248.

Elyot, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 647.


Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1795, pp. 207, 525, 563, 597 (critical of Khunrath with fervor).


Pach, Histoire de la chimie, 1806, pp. 73-76.

Biographie universelle, 1812, xxii. p. 597; no date, xxii. p. 255 (article by Weiss).


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1807, iii. p. 433.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 342.

Ladrague, Biographie des savants, Sciences, 1875, Nos. 975-980, 1896.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 219; ii. pp. 361, 375.


KIESER (FRANZ).

Cabraca Chymica, Concordantia Chymica, Asot Philosopher, Solificatum. Drey unterschiedliche, nützliche, und zuvor nie aufgegangene Tractttiteln, oih
KIESER (Franz). Continued.

welcher Hilfe niemandt in Ewigkeit Chymiam veram verstehen, noch das sumnum Arcanum erlernen wird.

In welcher I. Der rechte Grund vund Fundament aller natürlichen vnd vbernatürlichen Dingen erklärt wird.


Im III. Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller vnd jeder Particularitäten, fürnemsten Handgriffen vund Vortheilen, ad con fidendum Azt Philosop. necessaria, So Georgius Clettus, I. V. Lic. selbst im praxi wahr oder falsch befunden, von ihm einem guten Freunde in Missiven communiciret.

Jetze aber allen Fiili doctrine zu besonderem Nutzen vnd Gefallen an Tag geben, von Francisco Kiesero, Chymico vnd Medicino zu Frankfurto. Mühlhausen, Bey Martin Spiessen, In Verlegung Johann Spiessen, &c. Anno M. DC. VI.


Van Sicuten's tract is made up of extracts from a number of sources, as Pancletius, Bernhardus' Symbolum (p. 177); De Prima Materia Lapidis, &c. (p. 152 [in verse]); Libri Arzomii (p. 205); Speculatones Phantasticae (p. 215); Legis Philosophorum ad quandam Panum (p. 240); Expositio Alberti super Chymiam (p. 254); Particulariarum Christiani Schmalerzneck er Secretis artis Domini. Jacobii Alberti (p. 269); Legis Alberti Magni Rebis (p. 275); Norma, &c. (p. 277).

Then, p. 373:


Vignette of a conjoined set of symbols.

Lenget Duhamel, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1740, ii. p. 125.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der Äther Chemie, 1785, p. 265.

KIESLING (Johann Gottfried).


This first edition is not quoted by Gmelin.
KISSLING (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). Continued.

This is a genuine book on assaying and gives a good idea of the processes and reagents of the time. In the first edition symbols and characters are used, but in the second the names are given in full. The frontispiece, which represents an assayer's laboratory, has been modified in the second edition.

The most important change is that the female figure who in the first edition is merely looking through a window, in the second is represented as holding a rope or chain which is hanging down into the room, and to which are attached the planetary symbols of the metals.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 372.

KINDER-BETT des Steins der Weisen, durch einen unbekannten Chevalier in Französischer Sprache beschrieben. Und nun aus dem Französischen ins Teutsche übersetzt, durch J. L. M. C.
Hermes und Geber. Wer diese Kunst einmal zu Ende bringet, wenn er auch gleich Tausendmal tausend Jahr lebete, und alle Tage vier Tausend Menschen zu ernehen hatte, würde er doch übrig genug haben.
Hamburg, Verlegts Gottfried Liebernickel. 1692.

This seems to be the second part of the collection called Nodus sophicus adnatus, 1692, separated from the rest. See the note on that work. The translator was Johann Lange, Medicinae Candidatus.
Ladragus, Bibliothèque Ouverture, Sciences Sceptiques, 1870, No. 1931.
Kopp, Die Alchemia, 1886, ii. p. 363.

See Nodus sophicus adnatus, 1692.
See HERMETICUS A. B. C., i. p. 85.

KINDER-SPIEL (Das).
See LUDUS Pastorum.

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS).

Psalm 138.
Kircher (Athanasius). Continued.

Engraved title included in the pagination. 3 plates, and folding plate separate. The true pagination is 710, 200 pp. being dropped between 246-245.
De Bure quotes an edition of Rome, 1646.

Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waeberge, & Viduam Elizae Weyerstraet. Anno c1510 c lxx. Cum Privilegiis.

Folio. Pp. [58], including the engraved title and the Emperor's portrait 48s [40]. Engravings and a few woodcuts in the text. 6 separate plates. 9 printed tables.
Engraved title-page to Part II. Between pp. 246-247, p. 249 the Tree of Philosophy.


Folio. Pp. 59, including the engraved title 618 [46]. Title red and black. Vignette. The Emperor's coat of arms, sig. 3 verso. Numerous engravings and woodcuts in the text.

The present work first appeared at Rome, 1641. Prodromus Magnesium, Rome, 1645 4°; Magnesium naturae regnum, Rome, 1657, 4°, p. 126.


Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium & Elizeum Weyerstraten, Anno c1510 Ioc. LXV. Cum Privilegiis.


Tomus secundus, Pp. [24, including the engraved title 487. Index [5]. 17 plates. Woodcuts. 7 tables.
There was an edition in 1670.
KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS). Continued.

Sententia de Unguento Armario ex libro III. ejudem de Arte Magnetica desumpta.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 567.

De Lapide Philosophorum Dissertatio ex Mundo Subterraneo descripta.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 54.

De Alchymia Sophistica.

See MANGERT (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 82.

Diatribe de prodigiosis Crucibus, que tam supra vetes hominum, quam res alias, non pridem post ultimum incendium Vesuvij Montis, Neapolii comparuerunt.

See SCHOTT (CAPSAR), Ioco-Serorum.

KIRCHER was born a May, 1602, at Geyra, near Faldo. In 1618 he joined the Jesuits, devoted himself to study, and was appointed to teach mathematics, philosophy, and Oriental languages at the University of Würzburg, a duty which he discharged in the most brilliant manner. On the outbreak of the thirty years' war he went to Augsburg, where he studied antiquities for two years, and was advised by Peiresc to attempt the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. He was on the point of going to Vienna as professor of mathematics, when he was suddenly called to Rome.

In 1657 he accompanied the Cardinal Frederick

Alegambe, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu, 1649, p. 48.

Craso, Kögel d’ Homini lettenari, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 391-398, with a portrait.


Mangert, Bibliotheca Theologica, 1702, ii. p. 201.

Reinma, Einleitung in die Historie Literarum derer Teutschen, 1712, iii. p. 178.


Mangen, Bibilotheca Scriptorum Medico-

1731, i. p. 9.

Stelle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Geburtsh, 1731, pp. 533-535.

Leopold Proskauer, Bibliotheca Medica, 1732, p. 80.

Meinert, Polyskistor, Ed. tertia, 1730, i. pp. 337-341.


Stelle, Anleitung zur Historie der Geburtsh.

1736, pp. 320-325 ("a learned woman.") 5th.

Zeller, Universal-Lexicon, 1737, iv. col. 755

Kesmer, Medicinisches Geburtsh-Lexicon, 1740, p. 444.

Lemnius Dufresnoy, Historia de la Philosophia Hermetica, 1744, i. p. 492; iii. pp. 61, 195.

Vogt, Catalogus historiae, antiquitatis, literarum variorum, 1747, pp. 281-285 ("a learned woman.")

Peter, Allgemeines Geburtsh-Lexicon, 1752, ii. col. 995; Rosenmuller's Fortsetzung, 1812, i. col. 357.


Porst, Historie de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, ii. p. 644.


of Sixtoy to Malta, and was received with great distinction by the Grand Master. He returned to Rome and acted for eight years as professor of mathematics, and afterwards resigned. He died 28 Nov., 1680.

KIRCHER was a man of vast—almost cumbrous—erudition, of equal curiosity, superstition, and confidence in his own opinion. His works in number, bulk, and uselessness are not surpassed in the whole field of learning.

He was an opponent of alchemy and wrote against it in the Mundus subterraneus.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 463.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1771, i. p. 464.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 334.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1777, ii.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1779, ii. p. 298.


Crusius, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 739-743; 1798, ii. p. 31.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxxi. p. 440; no data, xvi. p. 663.

Rohde, Geschichte der Chemie, 1833, i. p. 476.

Bataille, Historique des Scaions de la Compagnie de Jésus, 1839, i. p. 466.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1817, iv. p. 475 (note), 480.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 476.

Jenais, Breslau, 1840, ii. pp. 399-408 (by Schnell,


Figueres, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 49-92.

Zaiden, De la Philosophia, Biography, vol. iii.

Wollet, De la Philosophia hermetica, 1856, col. 277.

Demme, Biographie de l'Age, 1861, xxviii. col. 769.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-historisches Hand-

wörterbuch, 1865, i. col. 193.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1868, xvi. p. 1

(by Ermann;)

Bibliothek des Index-Catalogus, 1884, vi. p. 444; and

Sokman, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 290.

Hirsch, Biographische Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1886, iii. col. 446 (by Pagel).

Sommervoegel, Bibliothek des Compagnie de Jésus, 1892, Bibliographie, iv. col. 1046-1077.
KIRCHMAIER (GEORG CASPAR).


The author of the Beiträge is unable to agree with Kirchmaier’s thesis that iron and other metals were first prepared by Adam for the use of mankind.


Kirchmaier, Kirchmaier, Kirchmaier—all the forms occur—was born at Uffenheim in Franconia on (29) July, 1625. He became professor of rhetoric at Wittenberg, and was received into the Academia Naturae Curiosorum in 1677 under the name of Phosphorus II. He was a man of immense attainments and his studies embraced mathematics, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, zoology, and medicine, and his numerous works on the most varied subjects won and maintained for him great celebrity.

He died on Sept. (Oct.), 1700.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731. II. p. III.
Jacob Levow de Probrumus, Bibliotheca Metallica, 1739. p. 81.
Melzer, Cimier Literatur, 1746, ill. p. 390 (under Kunsdor).
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lezicon, 1753, ill. col. 2098 (list of his numerous, varied and curious books) Rotermund’s Fortsetzung, 1810, ill. col. 385.
Bichows, Academia... Historia Curiosorum, 1755, p. 159, No. 69.
Matthi, Compendii Historiae Medicorum chronologicae, 1766, p. 706.
Galler, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, I. p. 503.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, I. p. 414. Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1774, II. p. 250.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1779, Ill. p. 72.

Kirchmaier had already written a tract on phosphates: Nocitutes cardiac perfusiones, dissisa phosphates, nunc referia, Witteberga, 1760. 4°. If [22]. Beckmann quotes the later tract of 1789, p. 7, for Kirchmaier’s account of an experiment on the phosphorescence or fluorescence of flour spar, which Beckmann thinks was the first publication of it. Rotermund ascribes to Kirchmaier the discovery of etching on glass, but the art, as Beckmann shows, was known to Schwannard before Kirchmaier and long before the deceneration of flour spar by Scheele.

Beiträge zur Geschichte der älteren Chemie, 1785, P. 537.
Beckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1792, ill. p. 555; English translation, 1844, ill. p. 255.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1795, II. pp. 375, 390.
Fuchs, Experientia, 1708, p. 176.
Schmolz, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, pp. 455-474.
Biographie Universal, no date, xvi. p. 247.
Figuer, L’Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, p. 311.
Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 770.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Hand- wörterbuch, 1869, I. col. 1294.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1884, xvi. p. 16 (by W. Hens).

KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH).

Aurea Catena Homeri. Das ist: Eine Beschreibung von dem Ursprung der Natur und natürlichen Dinge, wie und woraus sie geboren und gezeugt, auch wie sie erhalten und wiederum in ihr unanfängliches Wesen zentröret, werden, auch was das Ding sey, welches alles gebehret und wieder zerstöret,
gantz simpliciter nach der Natur selbst eigner Anleitung und Ordnung mit
seinem schönsten natürlichen rationibus und Ursachen überall illustriert.
Neue Auflage, welche nach einem accurate und vollständigen Manuscript
fast auf allen Blättern verbessert, und an sehr vielen Orten um ein grosses
Theil vermehret, in Zwey Theilen, weil kein echter dritter Theil vorhanden
verlegts Samuel Benjamin Walther. 1728.

Symbolic engraving and woodcut.

Aurea Catena Homeri Dritter Theil de Transmutatione Metallorum, oder
eine Beschreibung von den Tincturen, wie solche aus allen Erzen, Metallen, 
&c. können zubereitet und dadurch die geringere Metallen und Bidegsteinen
in bessere verwandelt werden, Nebst einer curiosen Historischen Nachricht,
von Verwandlung der geringeren Metallen in Bessere. Von einem
aufdringlichen Liebhaber der Chymie. Frankfurth und Leipzig, 1726.


The first edition of the *Aurea Catena Homeri*, containing two parts was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig by Johann Georg Böhme, 1726, 8°. pp. 75, including the 'Catena' in red, as the frontispiece), 46. Symbolic plate. Title red and black.

Other editions: Jena, 1726 (1); Jena, 1727; Vienna, 1727 (2).

Then, with the title: Anonimus Platonis, Berlin and Leipzig, 1721 (p.s.). This is said to have been edited by Wolfner and Juffa.

The book was translated into Latin by Feyer, and published: Francfurt, Basle, 1720, 8°, again at Hall in Swabia in 1720.

Ladragus mentions a translation into French: 'Chaine d'Or d'Homère,' by Stindor in the 18th century, which existed in manuscript in the Ouvr.
cir Library, and had not been printed, and an adaptation or modified translation: 'La Nature dévouée, Paris, 1770, 4 vol.', '2d,' said by Barbiere to have been translated by a physician, Dufournel.

The third part appeared first in 1726 as above, and again in 1729, and it was republished in 1730. As so often happens when a bibliophile has not seen some particular edition, Ladragus considers the
date 1726 given by Feyer as a mistake for 1729. But while right in affirming the 1729 edition, which is listed also in the Beuing, he is obviously 
wrong in denying a 1726 edition; both exist.

The authorship of this work is not at all certain. The author of the Beuing thinks it was written about 1654 by a Rosicrucian of Utrecht, and the
manuscript lay in the Imperial Library at Vienna.
Feyer, who quotes only the 1728 edition of the original work, says the author is not known, but he follows the former philologists as his master Simeon Renatus, skilled in his way in the description of

Feyer, *Verschl-Schn.,* 1729, Th. ii. p. 33.

Ladjragus Dufresnoy, in *Beuing zur Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1785, p. 661.
KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH). Continued.

Barbin, Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Annonces, 1879, liii, col. 298 d.
Kopp, Aurora Coeli, Hemer, Breslau, 1832.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1885, lii. p. 200.

KIRSTEN (GEORGI). Continued.


Hippocrates Lege sua.

Omnium profecto Artium Medica nobilissima. Verbum propter eorum, qui eam exarcent, ignorantiam, eorum quod qui temerè de his judicant, omnibus artibus jam longè inferior habetur.


Kirsten, Kirstein, Kirsteyn, Kirstenius, was born at Steinitz, 28 January, 1614. At Halle he began a course of study of philosophy and medicine, which lasted several years and led him to Jena, Strassburg, Tubingen, Leyden, Franeker, Groningen, Utrecht, and again to Leyden, where he devoted four years to botany, and finally received his degree. He intended now to travel, and declined chairs at Dorpat and Greifswald, but was persuaded to return to Steinitz as professor of medicine and royal physician. He died there March 4, 1680, and his last discourse was pronounced by Henricus Schweins (Witte) or Schwenn (Haller). His writings—besides the present criticism of JOHANN AGROMA (q.v.)—consist of Disquisitio Physiologia, Steinitz, 1671; a collection of academical disputations, and Oration de medicine dignitate et praestantia contra Plinius et Plinia, Steinitz, 1677.

Hennigus Witte, Memoria Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovata, 1676, Dees Secund., pp. 209-214. (reprint of the funeral oration of Henricus Schweins.)

Mercklin, Luidens renovatum, 1686, p. 352.

Froben, Theatrius Medici traditum elocutionem, 1668, p. 137.

Witt, Zitirn Biographiën, 1688, Sig. Ooos versus, 4 March, 1650.

Mangert, Bibliotheca scotorum medicorum, 1731, li. p. 523 (contains a reprint of his funeral oration).

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrtir, 1731, 4. 5. 6. 7. 279.

Zudler, Univeral-Lexion, 1757, xvi. col. 801.


Nicolai, Mémoires, 1740, xii. pp. 179-182.

Jocher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexion, 1758, liii. col. 2103; Rotermund’s Fortsetzung, 1820, liii. col. 412.


Matthias, Conspectus Histori Medicius chronologicus, 1764, p. 591.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 493.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 546.

Haller, Bibliotheca Practica, 1777, lii. p. 746.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1777, i. p. 655.

Fischer, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1807-08, p. 146.

Bayle et Talleyse, Biographie Médicale, 1855, li. p. 490.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der konservativen Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 489.
KIRSTEN (MICHAEL).
Non-entia Chymica.
See UTIS UDENSUS.

KIRWAN (RICHARD).
See SCHELLE (KARL WILHELM), 1780.

Kirwan was born in Co. Galway in 1733. He finished his education at O'Connell and St. Omer and by the death of his brother succeeded to the family estate of Cregg in 1755. He was called to the Irish bar in 1768, but soon relinquished law for science which he pursued in London. He lived there from 1772 to 1787, and became acquainted with many of the most notable people of the time, carried on a wide correspondence and held receptions which formed a readiness for distinguished personages. He contributed papers to the Royal Society for which the Copley medal was conferred upon him. In 1784 he published his book on mineralogy, which had much success as being the first systematic work on the subject in English. Even now it is an interesting landmark in the history of mineralogy, as it shows the minerals that were known, the system of classification and the amount of knowledge of their composition. This was fol-

Schmiede, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1831, p. 581.
Royal Irish Academy, Proceedings, 1850, iv. App. No. viii. p. 155. (article by M. Donovan); Id. p. 489 (with portrait ; article by Dr. Pickells. The English Cyclopedia, Biography, vol. iii. 1856, col. 717.
Novelle Biographie Générale, 1821, xxvii. col. 792.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-

KLEEIBLAT.
See MONTE-CUBITI (V. DE).

KLEFEKER (DETTER).

The editor of Henkel's letters says that his name was Detlef Kiekefer, that he was a 'royal Prussian Commissionarius' who lived at Hamburg and dealt in foreign produce. In his earlier letters he called himself Michael Gottsche, but he afterwards used his own name when he had attained his object, which was to get access for himself and his excellent friend to Henkel's laboratory and money bag. The said friend was a Dr. Wibert of Hamburg, who seems to have dictated the letters which Kiekefer wrote out and sent. At all events the editor treats them as emanating practically from one person. We gather from p. 199 of the letters that the name Pyrophilus which appears in the present work is another of Kiekefer's pseudonyms.

The letters addressed to Henkel treat of various chemical topics. Meusel quotes the present book and states that he has seen it assigned to Johann Kiekefer, but he is of opinion that it can hardly be by that person.

Detlef Kiekefer (Detlef). See Grasshoff (Johann).

Kleine Bauern (Der). See Gloria Mundi.

Kleine Paradeiss-Tafel. See Gloria Mundi.


Kleinod. See R. (i. m.), 1728.

Klettenberg (Johann Hector von). See Besondere Curieusse Entrevue, 1731.

Ladagu states that on p. 116 of the Osaroff copy below the word Pyrophilus is written Kiekefer Hamburghensis, and that Weiss in his article says that in a sale catalogue this book is attributed to Johann Kiekefer. But he has not noticed the confirmation of the authorship which is printed on p. 219, the note, namely, which gives the date and apparent name of the place: Gegeben aus dem Kiekefer-Peltz-Eh, im Jahr Christi 1736, meines Alters ein Ein und Sechzigsten Jahr. Obviously the name of the place is an anagram of Detlef Kiekefer.

The present copy wants a supplement, pp. 127-130, with some other tracts, including one on perpetual motion by Kiekefer, mentioned by Ladaguque. The title of the supplement is: Abgenöthigte Beflegung, gehörig an dem Tractat, beilii: das Fundament... 2 vols. 1736.

Biographia Universale, 1818, xxii, p. 555; no date, xxii, p. 16. (Article by Weiss, who identifies him with Johann Kiekefer.)

Schiefe, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1833, p. 36.

Nouvelles Biographies Générales, 1821, xxvii, col. 886. (This article is on Johann Kiekefer, but it does not include the present work among his writings.)

Ladagu, Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences-Sorcières, 1840, No. 1295.
KLETENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON). Continued.

and again undertook to make the stone in quantity. In 1601 the Emperor died, but Cæciano found a patron in Prince Johann Wilhelm of Palatine. But for some reason the Count went to Berlin and maintained his former promises to King Frederick I., and executed successful experiments in the presence of Conrad Dippel, a believer in alchemy, but a shrived personage. He was impressed by the nobility and titles of the stranger. He had promised within sixty days to make a large quantity of the transmuting medium for gold and silver, for the King. The latter gave the adept numerous and valuable presents, and promised him also important offices. But instead of going on with his preparations be absconded himself and went to Hildesheim and Stettin. On his return he made fresh demands, offered to sell the secret outright, and asked for money to take him to Italy. This conduct raised suspicion which was not diminished by information about his previous doings at Vienna, which worried the King against him. It was at last found that the process he had given to the Royal Commission for preparing the stone was a failure, and when he was expelled from Prague he was taken to Berlin, did a little and fled to Frankfurt on the Main. He was arrested and conveyed to the fortress at Kœstritz. On his stating that he could not do any experimental work in prison, he was taken to Hamburgh. Here, however, he was arrested and conveyed to the fortress at Kœstritz. On his stating that he could not do any experimental work in prison, he was condemned to death. In August, 1719, the sentence was carried out; dressed in clothes covered with earth, he was hanged on a gallows decorated with the same material.

Hannemann, Thubacian, 1707, p. 34.
Hannemann, fatus (1709), p. 5.
Die Edelsteine Jungfer Alchimia, 1730, pp. 103-134.
Patrizius, Fr. Basilius Valentinii ... Chymische Schriften, Leipzig, 1759, l. Neue Vorrede, etc. 65 versus—65 versus.
Gildenhorn, Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsexperimenten, 1782, pp. 94-107.
Berichtig zur Geschichte der älteren Alchimia, 1785, pp. 384-416.

Klettenberg was born at Frankfurt a. M. in 1609, and at school displayed unusual ability, acquiring French and Latin with facility. Stirling by ambition, he had the fancy to be a statesman, and to enrich himself in alchemical pursuits. But his experiments miscarried, and he lost in them and dissipated living what little money he possessed. He travelled for three years to England, and resided for a time at Cambridge, but he had to depart from it also for the same reason, and wandered up and down, borrowing money from people who believed in his power to transmute, and re-possess him with promises. When at the end of his resources, he returned to Frankfurt and tried by a successful marriage to attain the position he desired. He lived more in solitude, and having killed a relative called Stadlberg, said to be a rival, to a quarrel or duel, tried to get away, but was secured and imprisoned in Frankfurt. He published his book entitled, "Diluculum Alchimica," set up as an alchemist, and went to the Court of Saxony where his previous history was unknown, and where he impressed everyone by his manners and in his character as living. His fame having come to the ears of Augustus III. in 1714 he made an undertaking to supply the King with within fourteen months with a universal circulator of unlimited power and an elixir of life, and to receive a million. He accepted the offer and was to receive his part of the bargain in a laboratory that had been furnished for him at considerable cost. But time passed, he still indulged in his old habits and contracted debts, and he made excuses for the delay of the work. He was in favour with the King who permitted him to revisit his native town. When he ran the risk of being arrested on account of the duel, he withdrew to a place in the neighbourhood where he lived till the spring of 1726. On his return to Dresden he represented to the King that the previous labours had come to nothing on account of the unexpected duration of his absences, he must begin anew. The following year passed also and the King became impatient and disconcerted, and at last a commission of inquiry was appointed to ascertain the reason of the delay, and Klettenberg was ordered to bring his work to a conclusion. He made attempts to gain complete freedom but he was watched carefully, and when he planned to escape, was transferred to the Königstein, the great castle near Dresden.

On 1719, he contrived to break out, and, with an agility worthy of his name, to climb down the high steep rocks on which the castle stands. How he effected it without injury is surprising to any one who knows the place, and he had better fortune than some of the French...
KLETtenberg (Johann Hector von). Continued. Made a report to the King, and Klettenberg was ultimately condemned to death for various crimes, murder being one. The heavy broad-bladed sword of the executioner put an end to his life by decapitation on 1st March, 1720. Klettenberg suffered his sentence without haring his eyes bandaged.

KNOHR (Louis Gilhomme de).

Basilius Valentinus Redivivus seu Astrum Rutilans Alchymicum. Das ist:


[Another Copy.]


[Another Copy.]


This copy has a dedication to the Bishop of Kehlstat, added, dated Leipzig, 8 May, 1726, which is not contained in the other copies.

Das Nöthige Nosce Te, zu Erhaltung der Lebens-Flammen durch eine doppelte Panacea, so aus der wahren Minera Solis der Sophorum durch richtige Spagirische Handgriffe prepariret wird; Allen Gesundheit-lobenden zu derselben Erhaltung, so sie aber verlohren, dero Recuperierung, samt einer richtigen und accuraten Manuscript der Zubereitung vorgestzter Panaceas, recommendiert und presentiert durch Louis Gilhomme von Knor, Philos. & Medic. D. Leipzig, bey Johann Grosens Erben. 1714.

The true name of this person was Ludwig Wilhelm von Knör, which he seems to have had a fancy to turn into rather unusual French. His name is known, but I have found no details of his life except that it ended in 1754. Haller calls him D. L. W. v. Knör.

Besides the above, he wrote also Pharmacopoeia compendiosa, oder Kursus pharmaceutischer Arzneymittel, Naumberg, 1755, 8°, a description of an alkaline gold-malt, and Das mit Goldmos hervorgegangene, Pflanzen, Kriech- und Blumen Samen und Obst, aus angezogener Magnesia, Leipzig, 1755, 8°, and one or two on practical medicine.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelateren-Lexicon; Rothermund’s Fortschritt und Erfahrungen, 1810, ill. col. 366.

Dessinier, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1798, ill. I. p. 228.

Hirsch, Biographische Lexikon der berühmten Arzte, 1866, ill. p. 596.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ill. pp. 327, 328.

KOCHHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

See also HOLLLRIEDE (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

KÖMÜVES (PAULUS ADAMUS).


KÖNIG.

Der sich aller Welt zeigende König in seinem Purpur-Mantel, Das ist: Die ohnverfalschte Wahrheit unserer Chymischen Operation in Bereitung der Universal-Tinctur, entdeckt sich ohne eintige dunkle Rödeme-Arth auf zweyen urh-alten Manuscriptis, und offengehnet sich in seinem herrlichen Geschmuck. Welches zu Dienste seines bedürftigen Nächsten zum Druck befördern und an Tag geben wollen ein Liebhaber der Philosophie. Franckfurth, Verlegts Samuel Tobias Hocker, MDCCXL.


KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, worinnen sie, samt dero gantzem Fundament, bestehe, nach der Abtheilung, wie der Conspectus Capitum & Contentorum so stracks auf dem andern Blatte ausweiset und angezeigt, samt
KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, etc. Continued.

derselben Ehren-Rettung oder einem gnussern fundirten Sentiment, dass
die Concordanz aus den Büchern der Philosophorum nicht nur möglich
und richtig zu machen sey, sondern auch die unrechten von den wahren
Philosophis gantz wohl und leichte zu unterscheiden. Alles auf Anleitung
Herrn Johann Kunckel von Löwensterns sel. Seines A. 1716 durch Hrn. D.
Joh. Caspar Engelheider, Medic. Practicum in Hamburg, heraus gegebenen
Laboratorii Chymici, und zwar in specie desselben 42. Capitels, allwo er
mit gantz nictigen und abgeschmackten Fundamenten oder Beweißthümern
das Contrarium behaupten wollen, dass namiich von beyden keines möglich
seyn könne; Allen Liebhabern der hochdefen und von Gott selbst unum-
ständlich in die Natur gelegten und fest gegründeten Hermetischen Philosophie
zu dienlicher Nachricht und grosser Erbauung, ausser welcher sonst (wie
ich ungeschert schreibse und dreist sage) durch gedachtes Laboratorium
Chymicum, sie in der That und Wahrheit gänzlich, oder gantz und gar von
derselben alleinigen einzigen Materie, und ihrer richtigen Vor- und Nach-
Arbeit wahren Bereitung, abgeführt werden; Von einem Liebhaber der
reinen Wahrheit, welcher durch die Gnade Gottes darinnen, vermittelst
der Experienz, fest gegründet, sonst aber Seiner Röm. Kästlichischen wie
auch Catholischen Majestätten N.O.T.P. durch öffentlichten Druck an den Tag
gegeben. Breßlau und Leipzig, bey Michael Hubert, 1723.


Fluddi (Prosper-Stin, 1725, Th. ii. p. 109) Kunckel, Bibliothèque Curiosa, Sciences Secrètes,
assigns this work to Nazonoti; it is not men-
tioned by Kopp. Lapugne puts it under

[Another Copy.] The imprint has been cut off.

KÖPPE (JOACHIM), Respondens.

See HORST (OREGORITUS), Problematum Medicorum ... decades priores quinque,
1658.

KOFFSKY (VINCENTIUS).

[Frater Vincentii Koffskhii eines großen Philosophen und München des Pre-
derg Ordins zu Danzig. Hermetische Schriften, denen wahren Schülern
und Nachfolgern unserer geheimen Spagirischen Kunst zum Nut beschrieben
und hinterlassen den 4ten Octobr. Ao. Dominii MCCCC LXXVIII. Zwei
Theile. Nürnberg, bey Johann Adam Stein, 1786.

Symbole eingraven.

Tinctur-Wurtzel, und auch Materia prima des gebenedeyten uhralten Steins
der Weisen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 52.

If the title-page can be trusted and Koffski or
Koffsky was a Dominitian friar at Danzig, who left
his writings to his pupils and followers on Oct. 4,
1480, then the bull of Pope John XXII. against
alchemy had not had any effect in stopping the
pursuit. He may be regarded in the meantime as
the first Polish student of the art. After the
Reformation the manuscript was found built up in
KOFSKY (VINCENTIUS). Continued.

the cloister of the monastery in 1560. This happened so often that one gets quite to know these manuvierns; they come from—clerici. The Latin original is said by Schneider to have been first published in Benedictus Piggus' Theatrino, 1608, and again in 1628 as above, but that is inaccurate for the 1628 edition is in German.


Flemist, Preber-Stein, 1739. Th. i. p. 101 (not complimentary).

The German translation, he says, was published at Danzig, 1621, 4to. The illustrations are of some interest.

Borriolus has so high opinion of the author: 'Vincentius Kofsky in nob. Thyncrora radice urnas tenebras fregit, et ad nos dedit diam phantasmaturum,' Beiträge zur Geschichte der älteren Chemie, 1785, p. 654.

Greselin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1761, ii. p. 4.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1834, ii. p. 239.

Ledenburg, Bibliotheca Oenesti, Sciencee Secreti, 1770, Nov. 26, 679.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. p. 239.

KORANHAUPF (JAMMAH).

See Tritheim (Johann), Gildes Kleinod, 1782.

KORDORFFER (BARTHOLOMÆUS).

Beschreibung der Edelgesteine.

See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 597.

Ethische Kordanorferische Particularia.

See Duriet (Claude), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstzammar, 1614, Part iii. p. 227.


Of this writer nothing seems to be known except the titles of his books. He was alive in the year 1720 and had returned safe and sound to Germany after having been away in heathendom. In this year he is reported to have received a letter from Paracelsus on the 'clarification of the metals.' The book which he wrote on precious stones was intended to open the eyes of his countrymen to the frauds perpetrated on them in their guild. Kirchmaier speaks of a book by Bartholomaeus Kordanorfer, De Vitro anticoni et sulphur.

Georg Caspar Kirchmaier, Nocturna Consorti, 1706, sig. 92 verso.

Mercutio, Libertas manus, 'De Thyma Gemmarum,' 1633.

Roth-Scholtz, Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 597.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciorum, 1721, i. p. 1221.

Jacob Leopold Friederico Bibliotheca metallica, 1723, p. 83 ('Thyma Gemmarum,' Frankf., 1526, 8vo).

KORDORFFERISCHE SCHRIFFEN.

See Trismogius (Salomon), Aureum Vellus [1595], Tractatus ii. p. 55.

See Trismogius (Salomon), Aureum Vellus, 1599, ii. p. 87.

See Eroffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 129.

KORTUM (KARL ARNOLD).


KORTUM (KARL ARNOLD). Continued.

Kortum was born at Mülheim on the Ruhr 5 July, 1745. He began physics at Heidelberg in Westphalia in 1770. He was author of numerous writings on all sorts of subjects, and was a believer in alchemy which he tried to defend in his present work, and in supplement: Noch ein paar Werte über Alchimie und Wiegolf, Duisburg, 1767. Having begun to correspond with Pastor Bächler of Schwerte, near Dortmund, in 1795, the two worked together for a year, and then in October, 1796, by means of a notice in the "Reichs-Anzeiger" announced the existence of a "Hermetic Society," which had been formed for the furtherance of the work of the alchemists throughout Germany. There was no such society, but the notice elicited the fact that there were many persons engaged in alchemical pursuits. The fiction of this Society was maintained for about three years, till the first part of the "Hermetic Journal" (p. n.) appeared. Complaints and dissatisfaction began to be common, and Kortum withdrew from the management and got it taken up by a Baron d. F. von Sternhahn. It lasted till 1803 when the suspended Journal was continued by another called "Hermet." But it received no support and confidence in the Society having been shaken, it could not be resuscitated. Kortum died for some years later, and died 15 Aug., 184; Bächler in 1853.

The history of the Hermetic Society has been narrated by Kopp and more recently by Schultze, who has examined the archives of the Society now at Giesenh, and who vindicates Kortum from every questionable motive.

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KOSMOPOLIT.

See GEBRÜHMES aus der Geisterwelt, 1795.

KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS).


Gesamal quotes also an edition, Arnsadt, 1799, 8°.
KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS). Continued.

Das in der Medicin geläufiglichste Regnum Animale oder Thier-Reich, Darinnen enthalten

I. Eine accurate Beschreibung aller Thiere nach dem Leben, es sey in- oder ausländisch, zw(ey)- oder viertüftig, wild oder zahm, geflügelt und in der Lu(ft) oder im Wasser lebend, &c.

II. Ein höchst-dienlicher Unterricht, wie d(ie) guten und nützlichen Thiere zu erhalten und zu vermehren, die sündlichen hingegen zu fangen, zu vertilgen und auszurotten.

III. Eine vollkommene Anweisung, wie und was von jedem Thiere in der Medicin und Oeconomie zu gebrauchen und zu nutzen sey. Mit Fleiss also zusammen getragen, und mit nöthigen Registern anietro zum andern malh vermehrter zum Druck befördert von Valentino Kräutermann. Arnstadt und Leipzig, In Verlegung Ernst Ludwig Niedtens, 1728 (?).


Other editions mentioned are Frankfurt, 1716, 1717; Arnstadt, 1726, all in 8°.

Der accurate Scheider und künstliche Probierer, welcher gründlich zeigt und beschreibt

I. Die Erzeugung der Metallen und Mineralien insgemein, samt deren Erkännnifs.

II. Was Scheiden und Probieren sey, auch wie solches vorzunehmen, sowohl im nassen als trockenen Wege.

III. Die Schmelzung und Probierung allerhand guter und geringer Erze, nach ihren eigentlichen rechten Gehalts, auch auf Gold und Silber.

IV. Zum Probieren dienliche Mittel und Wege, als, Probier-Wagen, Gewichte, Capellen, &c. und deren Verfertigung, samt Bereitung verschiedener scharfler, zum Schmelzen und Probieren dienlicher Wasser, &c.


Valentin Kräutermann is one of Christoph von Heilwigs pseudonyms, but it is not unquestionably Der wohlhabende Apotheker, Arnstadt, 1730, 8°.
KRÄUTERMANN—KRIGSMANN

KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS).

Jacob Lenguéfis Prodromus Bibliothecae metallicae, 1732, p. 84.

Rauner, Geschicht der Pfalz 1735, p. 192.

Genelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1746, ii. p. 293.

Fuchs, Reptorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1800-08, pp. 319, 374, 514.

Rotermund, Fortsetzung zu... Eichler Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1810, iii. col. 776 (refers to Hélwisch (Christian) in Jocher, ii. col. 1699 and to Mottramann, Erfindung literatur, i. pp. 135-161).

Luding, Bibliothecis Orientalis, Scientiae Secreti, 1820, Nov. 1350.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1865, iii. p. 337.

KRELLEN (FRANZ).

See Warnung, Instruktion und Beweise... 1857.

KRIEGSMANN (WILHELM CHRISTOPH).


The dedication to Dr. Johannes Tackius is dated 'Hartemburgh Calend. September 1651.'

Commentaria in Tabulae Smaragdinam Hermetis Trismegisti.

See ANON. (J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 380.

In one of his books Kriegsmann calls himself Wilhelm Christian, but his real name is Wilhelm Christoph. He was born in 1633 at Hardfeld in the principality of Schmallachen. From school at Schmallachen he went in his fifteenth year to Jena, where he resided for three years and then proceeded to Helmstadt for two years. He studied theology and languages, of several of which he acquired a knowledge, in particular of those of the East. At the age of twenty he might have had a professorship, but he declined it on the score of his youth, and accepted the invitation of Count Friedrich Eulrich of Harrsburg to act as tutor in the Leithingen family. The Count came to esteem him highly and made him Kirchenrathe. In 1674 he went to Darmstadt at the request of Ludwig VI. von Kamehnath, but in 1675, on account of jealousy partly of changes in the Court itself, he resigned, and was appointed by the Elector Carl Ludwig of the Palatinate to be Kammer- and Reichs-rath at Mannsheim, 22 Sept., 1675. He held the position but for a short time, as his death occurred 29 Sept., 1679.

He was the author of a number of works, ecclesiastical and religious, which, by their unusual themes give evidence of a certain originality of mind and view. Among them are a tabular view of Raymond Lully's Ars; a work entitled: Forteresse royale; a fragment of Herm-Staat für junge Herrschaft; a mid-eighteenth Magistri, 49, 1729, and a, usually political or moral advice or directions to young princes, and thought by some to be a satire on fortification, much to Strieder's amusement, who has given a sketch of its plan: De secreto Philoso-

Merklin, Lindensius renovat. 1565, p. 373.

Rotermund, Einleitung in die Historien literati dem der Tentamen, 1709, Th. ii. p. 88 (places his death in 1709).


Kalixt, Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicae, 1734, p. 83.

Fuchs, Reptorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1800-08, pp. 319, 374, 514.

Rotermund, Fortsetzung zu... Eichler Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1810, iii. col. 776 (refers to Hélwisch (Christian) in Jocher, ii. col. 1699 and to Mottramann, Erfindung literatur, i. pp. 135-161).

Luding, Bibliothecis Orientalis, Scientiae Secreti, 1820, Nov. 1350.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1865, iii. p. 337.

KRIEGSMANN.

See Warnung, Instruktion und Beweise... 1857.

KRIEGSMANN (WILHELM CHRISTOPH).


The dedication to Dr. Johannes Tackius is dated 'Hartemburgh Calend. September 1651.'

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Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1865, iii. p. 337.
KRIEGSMANN (Wilhelm Christoph).
Halber, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii, p. 259.
Beckmann, Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erkundungen, 1799, iii, p. 370; English translation, 1814, iii, p. 61. (Beckmann quotes Tossel to warn his readers from wasting their time by consulting it.)
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1829, p. 36.
Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1839, p. 376.

KROHNEMANN (Christian Wilhelm), Baron von.
See FIKENSCHER (Georg Wolfgang Augustin), 1800.

Krohnemann was hanged as an impostor in 1666.

Scheidner, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 466.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, i, pp. 185-195.
Figuier, L’Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1839, p. 160.

KRÜGER (Rudolph August).


This is a dissertation on all the preparations of gold which had been proposed to date for use in medicine. References to the authorities are given.

Jacob Leopold Preudhomme: Bibliotheca metallica, 1739, p. 95.

KRÜGENER (Michael).
See CRÜGENER (Michael).

Matthias, Conspectus Historiarum Medicorum Chronologicus, 1761, p. 841.

KUCHELBECKER (Georg Gottlob), Respondens.
De Phlogisto ... Disputatio.

See WAPACHER (David), 1752.

Gmelin calls him incorrectly H. Gottfr. Kachelbecker, but quotes the Dissertatio de soporuibus, Lipsi, 1755, 4°, and the above De phlogisto unius.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1790, ii, pp. 704-705.

KÜNSTEL (Johann Wolfgang).

KUNSTEL (JOHANN WOLFGANG). Continued.

An edition of Leipzig, 1711, 4°, pp. 29, is that quoted by Gmelin. It is the second according to Billings.


KUNCKEL (JOHANN).


A-D, in eights.

Johann Kunckel von Löwenstern, Königl. Schwedischen Berg-Raths, und der Kayserl. Leopold. Societät Mit-Glieds, d. Hermes III. V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein; als:


II. Nützliche Observationes von den Fixen und flüchtigen Saltzern, Auro & Argento Potabilis; Spiritu Mundi u.d.g. wie auch von den Farben und Geruch der Metallen, Mineral. &c.

III. Epistola, contra Spiritum Vini sine Acido.

IV. De Phosphoro Mirabilis; dessen leuchtenden Wunder-Flülen; sampt einem Discurs von Nitro.


P. 409:


Johann Kunckel von Löwenstern Vollständigstes Laboratorium Chymicum, worinnen von den wahren Principi in der Natur, der Erzeugung, den Eigenschaften und der Scheidung der Vegetabilien, Mineralien und Metalle,
KUNCKEL (JOHANN). Continued.

wie auch von Verbesserung der Metalle gehandelt wird. Vierte verbesserte


The 1st edition was published at Hamburg auch
Leipzig in 1766. 8°. Pp. [40], including a portrait of
Kunckel]. 727 [727.

An edition of 1758 is in Ladnagel's Bibliothecum
Observati, 1750. No. 1299.

Johann Kunckels, Churfürstl. Sächs. geheimen Kammerdiens und Chymici
Nützliche Observationes oder Anmerkungen, von den Fixen und flüchtigen
Salzen, Aurum et Argento potabili, Spiritu Mundi und dergleichen, wie
auch von den Farben und Geruch der Metallen, Mineralien und andern
 Erdgewächsen; Durch viel-Jährige eigene Erfahrung, Mühe und Arbeit mit
Flüs untersucht, angemerket, und nun auf vieler der Edlen Chimie
Befosse und unverdrossener Naturforscher inständiges Begehren zu dero
Nutz und Gefallen an den Tag gegeben. Hamburg, Auff Gottfried
Schultzens Kosten, im Jahr 1676.

55 blank.

Johann Kunckels, Churfurstl. Sachs. geheimten Kammer-Diener und Chymici,
Öffentliche Zuschrift von dem Phosphoro Mirabilis und dessen leuchtenden
Wunden-Pilalen samt angehängtem Discurs von dem weyland recht benamten
Nitro, jetzt aber unschuldig genannten Blut der Natur, an die Gesammt
Hocherfahren Churfurstl. Sächs. Herren Leib-Hoff- und Stadt-Medics
in Dresdnen. Hierauf gegeben in Wittenberg Anm. 1678. Leipzig,


Johannis Kunckelii Elect. Sax. Cubicularii intimi & Chymici Philosophia
Chemica Experimentis Confirmata in qua agitur de princeps Chymicis,
Salibus acidi & alcalibus, fixis & volatileibus, in tribus illis Regnis, Minerali,
Vegetabilis, & Animali, itemque de odore & colore, &c. Accedit Perspicillum
Chymicum contra Non-entia Chymica. Amstelodami, Apud Ioannem
Wolters, 1694.

and black. Engraved vignette.

Johannis Kunckelii, Elect. Sax. Cubicularii intimi & Chymici utiles Observationes
sive Animadversiones de Salibus fixis & volatileibus, Aurum & argento potabili,
Spiritum mundi, & similibus. Item de colore & odore metallorum,
mineralium aliarumque rerum que à terra producuntur. Propria mulorum
anorum experimentia, operà & labore diligenter investigata & animadversa, ac
cunct ad multorum nobilissimae artis Chymicæ Studiorum & indefatigatorum
nature scrutatorum instantes petitiones usui corre studioque in lucem edita.
Primùm ab Authore Germanice conscripta, nunc verb Latinitate donata. à
Carolo Aloisio Ramsio. Londini & Roterdami, Apud Henricum
Wilsonium & Consortes. Anno MDCCLXXXVIII.

Society, 2 blank]. Engraved title-page included in the pagination.
KUNCKEL (JOHANN). Continued.

The second tract has a title-page, and the Royal Society list also contains a separate title-page:


Kunckel, or Kunckel, was born at Hitten, near Rendsburg, about 1620 (others 1628). He was at no university, but began with an apothecary. His father was an assayer, and he had thus very early familiarity with chemical operations, and he was latterly prompted to visit workshops and manufacturies to gain acquaintance with the methods then followed. He studied metals, and though he believed in transmutation, his knowledge and skill and experimental ability made him one of the chief chemists of his time. One of his most famous investigations was upon the production of phosphorus, of which he himself tells the story. His ability promoted him to be director of the laboratory and chemist at the Court of Leines and next at Dresden. He gave courses of chemical instruction at Wiilzburg, in 1677; the Elector of Saxony made him director of the Altnau laboratory. Disputes and backlings caused by envy made him accept the invitation of the Elector of Brandenburg in 1679, and he departed to Berlin. Thereafter he went to Stockholm, where he was enshrined with the name von Löwenstein, in 1681. He died at his estate of Dresdnenhufen, near Pernau, 20 March, 1709 (though others say at Stockholm in 1707). He was admitted a member of the Academia Nature Curiosorum in April, 1693, with the name Hannesi III, and wrote a considerable number of books on chemistry as well as an enlarged translation of Nerii Aris Hortibus with Christopher Mersini's notes, Frankfurt & Leipzig, 1699, 4°, with portrait and plates; Ind: 1699, 4°, with poor impressions of the portrait and plates. It was afterwards turned into French by Baron d'Holbach, and published at Paris in 1725, in 4°.

Kunckel's works, especially his Laboratorium chymicum, are of some use for the history of transmutation, as he records several cases of such action, more particularly those of Schaad-Schwertzer and David Bencher, and they also contain autobiographical details.

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KUNRAHT.
See KHURNATH.

KUNST Alchimisterey.
See CESAR (THEOPHILUS), Alchimy Spiegel, 1613, p. 86.


2nd. Pp. 203 [9, 4 blank].

This is a reprint in modernized language of a tract which has the following title: Kunstbüchlein, gemein vernünftigem gebrauchen aller betrachtlicher Werckleist. . . , Augsburg, 1537, small 4, f. xxvii. [1]. It contains in the first part receipts for steel and iron, solders, fluxes, etching, etc.; for taking spots and stains out of cloth; for making inks and colours, for dyeing, illuminating, etc.; and the concluding part is a reprint of the tract: Recherches d’ Alchimie, 1531. [q.v.]

Ferguson. Some early Treatises on Technological Chemistry. Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1885, p. 153; and Supplement, Ibid., 1892, p. 94.

KUNST (Von der) Chimia.
See MORGESTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 504.
See MORGESTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1730, i. p. 612.
See ARTE (DE) Chimica.

KUNST Stücke die schönsten und raresten Farben zu verfeinigen.
See JUDEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), 1786.

KURELLA (ERNST GOTTFRIED).
See L. (F. C.), Sammlung achthundert und sieben und fünfundfünfzig chemischer Experimente, 1759.

Kurella was born at Nieden in East Prussia, on 12 March, 1725, and graduated doctor of medicine at Königsberg in 1746, and was a Councillor of the Oberkollegium Medicin und Oberkollegium Sanitats at Berlin. He wrote a number of works on Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgiae, 1775, ii. p. 492.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 434.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1780, p. 43.

Meeser, Das gelehnte Deutschland oder Lexikon derantzehnten Zeitlichen Schriften, Leuna, 1797, iv. pp. 311-195.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08 pp. 372.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon; Roter different parts of medicine, on anatomy, surgery, pharmacy, &c., &c., and dissertations and reviews. He wrote also: Chymische Versuche und Erfahrungen, 1-ten Sich, Berlin, 1756-1759.

He died at Berlin, July 28, 1779.

D. E.: on material for the Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen, 1810, iii. col. 196.


Poggendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1853, i. col. 1322.


KURTZER (Ein) Tractat von der Occulta Chimicorum Philosophia.
See OCCULTA (Von der) Chimicorum Philosophia, ein kurzer Tractat.

KURTZER und gründlicher Unterricht von Wahren Trinch-Golde und Allgemeiner Artzeney, darin erörtert wird, ob, woraus und wie es bereitet werden könne? Item was es würcke? woran es zu erkennen und ob emals dergleichen von den Adeptis feigeboten und verkauft worden sey? so wol,
KURTZER und gründlicher Unterricht, etc. Continued.
den frommen Suchern des Philosophischen Steins, als auch den Patienten, um sich für den Betrug der heutigen so genannten Gold-Essenzen und Universal-Medicinen zu halten, zum besten gestellt von einem, dessen Wahl-Spruch ist:
In Christi Horto Detegitur Thesaurus Maximaque Panacea. Erfurt, zufinden bey Augusto Crusio. 1731.
19. Pp. 21 [3 blank].
The author of the above wrote also DIE GROSSE EKLIFTIGKEIT derer sich der Satan bedient bey der Wahren Alchymie (p.v.).

KURZE jedoch gründliche und einfältige Anleitung zu dem grossen Naturgeheimnifs des Lapidis Philosophici. 1753.
See NEDAGANDER.

KURZE und deutliche Vorstellung der Edlen Probier-Kunst, was eigentlich dieselbe sey, worinnen sie bestehet, was vor Instrumenten darzu erfordert werden, wie man zu der rechten Erkennnifs aller Mineralien und Metallischen Erzen zu gelangen, und welcher Gestalt endlich die Erkannten recht zu probiren, und in der Probierung zu tractiren seyen. Nebst einem ausführlichen Bericht; von Saltpeter sieden, und Erklärung aller Chymischen Wörter und Zeichen. Von einem dieser edlen Kunst Preiswürdigst Ergebenen. Nürnberg, bey Johann Friedrich Rüdiger. A. 1718.
The present work is a treatise on the assaying of metallic ores. It gives an account of the reagents, apparatus, furnaces, precautions, list of technical terms, and methods for analysing ores in the dry way.

9'. Pp. 46.
Discourse upon ruby glass, upon fluxes and metallic oxides, upon artificial gums, etc. The tract, Sed sine veste, usually ascribed to Orachat (p.v.), is assigned here (p. 12) to Grumet. That however seems to be a slip, for it was the reply which Grumet wrote: Sed non sine veste.

KUS (Gorgo).
See BORRICHUS (OLAEUS), Metallische Probier-Kunst, 1680.
With Borrichus as proves he was respondent also of a dissertation: De Aqua, Hafniae, 4to. Vol.
C. Luft (1689), 4°, 87, of which there is a copy in the British Museum (T. 537. (35)).