FERGUSON, JOHN

Bibliotheca Chemica

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BIBLIOTHECA CHEMICA

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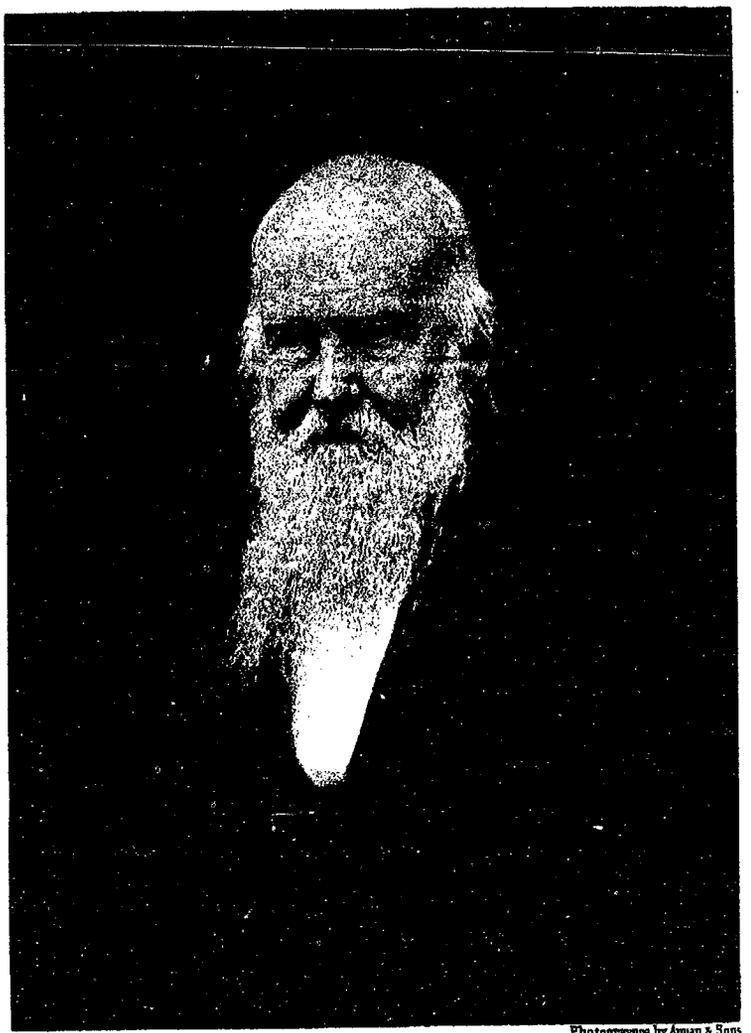

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Bibliotheca Chemica:

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.

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VOLUME II



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CATALOGUE

L. v. L. (C.).

Chymischer Catechismus.

See DREY curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1723, p. 21.

See DREY curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1733, p. 21.

L. (C. C.) *i.e.* Conrad Cunrath, Lipsensis.

See KHUNRATH (CONRAD).

L. (F. C.).

Sammlung achthundert und sieben und funfzig chymischer Experimente einer Gesellschaft in dem Ertzgebürge, darinnen alle die Erscheinungen, welche man bey chymischer Bearbeitung verschiedener Körper wahrgenommen, treu und aufrichtig angezeiget werden, nebst einer Vorrede begleitet von Herrn D. E. G. Kurella. Berlin, zu finden bey Gottl. Aug. Lange. 1759.

8°. Pp. [8] 1-160 [2] 161-404. 2 pp. advertisements. The interpolated two pages form the title of Part III.

This is a collection of six tracts, paged continuously, but issued with separate title-pages, signatures and dates from 1753 to 1759. See the note under KURELLA.

L. H. J. V. H. J. D.

See ORVIUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

L. (J.).

See LANGE (JOHANN).

L. (J. C.).

See TOLL (JACOB), 1753.

L. M. S.

See SCHMUCK (MARTIN), De Occulta Magico-Magnetica Morborum . . . Curatione, 1652.

L. (T. P. G.).

See ERHINÄUS von Brandau (Matthäus).

LAAZ (JOHANN VON).

See LASNIORO (JOANNES DE).

LA BOË SYLVIUS (FRANCISCUS DE).

See SYLVIUS (FRANCISCUS DE LA BOË).

LA BROSSE.

Tractatulus accuratissimus de Compositione Sulphuris et Menstrui vegetabilis, seu Auro Potabili secundum intentionem Raymundi Lullii. Magnati cuidam Anno 1545. per celeberrimum Medicum et Philosophum Gallum Dela Brosse dedicatus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 288.

This cannot be Guy de la Brosse, born at Rouen about 1550 (or later), physician of Louis XIII., who founded the Jardin des Plantes, was devoted to botany, and died in 1641. Yet there is no other 'celeberrimus medicus' of that name mentioned. Nor does it facilitate identification to assume that the given date, 1545, is a misprint for 1645, because by that year La Brosse was dead.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. p. 479.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 450.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 440; 1772, ii. p. 680.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 456.

Manget speaks of Guido de la Brosse 'Medicus Rotomagensis,' author of a tract on the plague, in French and in Latin, 'Paris chés Jeremie et Christoph Periers,' but without date (1623), who, of course, is the same person. Ladrague calls the present writer Joannes, but by what authority he does not state.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 515.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 145.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 540.
Biographie Universelle, 1843, v. p. 614.
Lebreton, *Biographie Normande*, 1858, ii. p. 316.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, vii. col. 505.

LABYRINTH.

See LEITUNGSFADEN (Der) zu dem Chymischen . . . Labyrinth, 1691.

LACINI (GIOVANNI).

See LACINIUS (JANUS).

LACINIUS (JANUS).

Pretiosa Margarita Novella De Thesauro, Ac Pretiosissimo Philosophorum Lapide. Artis huius diuinæ Typus, & Methodus: Collectanea ex Arnaldo, Rhaymundo, Rhasi, Alberto, & Michaele Scoto; per Ianum Lacinium Calabrum nunc primum, cum lucupletissimo (*sic*) indice, in lucem edita. Cum priuilegio Pauli III. Pont. Max. & Senatus Veneti ad annos decem M.D.XLVI.

8°. Ff. [20] 202. Tabula, Errata, Registrum, and Colophon, and Aldus' device [14]. 22 woodcuts. The anchor is on the title-page, and on the verso of the last leaf. The colophon, on the verso of the last leaf but one, runs: Venetiis, Apud Aldi Filios, M.D.XXXXVI.

Colloquium nuncupatorium, interloquutores Bonus et Lacinius, * iiij. *verso*.
Pretiosa Margarita Novella ex concordantijs sapientum collecta, . . . Petro Bono Ferrariensi autore, f. 1.
Epistola Boni Ferrariensis, f. 132.
Collectanea Lacinii ex Arnaldo de Villa Noua quæ practicæ compositionem lapidis philosophorum continent & exquisite docent, f. 136.
Epistola sive Epitome Raymundi Lulli, f. 160.
Collectanea Lacinii sive breuia excerpta ex libro luminis luminum Rhasis, f. 167.
Collectanea Lacinii ex Alberto Magno atque diuo Thoma alijsq; autoribus, f. 180.
Quæstio Curiosa de Natura Solis et Lunae ex Michaele Scoto, f. 195.

Pretiosa Margarita, oder Neu-erfundene köstliche Perle, von dem unvergleichlichen Schatz und höchst-kostbahren Stein der Weisen, in sich haltend den

LACINIUS (JANUS). *Continued.*

eigendlichen Grund-Riſs und Lehr-Arth dieser Göttlichen Kunst: ingleichen andere aus dem Arnoldo, Rhaimundo, Rhasi, Alberto und Michaele Scoto zusammen gelesene Schrifften, durch Janum Lacinium aus Calabria zum erstenmahl in Lateinischer Sprache, mit Freyheit Pabsts Pauli Tertii und des Raths zu Venedig, Anno 1546. heraus gegeben, Anietzo aber um seiner Fürtrefflichkeit Willen in das Teutsche übersetzet und ans Licht gestellet, von Wolffgang Georg Stollen, Liebhabern der edlen Chymie. Nebst einem vollständigen Register. Leipzig, verlegts Johann Friedrich Braun, 1714.

4°. Pp. [24] 468. Innhalt [36]. Title red and black. Frontispiece included in the pagination, 23 illustrations in the text. Vignette with the motto: Dies diem docet.

Zueignungs-Gespräche swischen den Bonum und Lacinium, p. 5.

Neu-erfundene kostbare Perl . . . ans Licht gestellet durch Petrum Bonum, p. 41.

Brief des Boni Ferrariensis, p. 323.

Collectanea Lacinii aus Arnaldo de Villa Nova, welche die Composition des Steins der Weisen in sich begreiffen und richtig lehren, p. 331.

Brief oder kurtzer Begriff des Raymundi Lulli, p. 379.

Collectanea Lacinii oder kurtze Excerpta aus dem Buche Rhasis, Lumen Luminum genannt, p. 394.

Collectanea Lacinii aus Alberto Magno, dem heiligen Thoma, und andern Autoribus, p. 420.

Eine curiöse Frage von der Natur Solis und Lunæ, aus Michaële Scoto, p. 452.

Colloquium nuncupatorium interloquutores Bonus et Lacinius.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), De Tribus Lapidibus Ignium Secretorum, 1703, pp. 80-96.

This is a reprint of the introductory dialogue in the *Pretiosa Margarita Novella.*

Toppi says that Lacinius was a Calabrian whose work was printed by Aldus in 1546 and again by Gabriel Hayn at Nuremberg, 1554, 4°. This last book has the following title: Praeciosa ac nobilissima artis Chymiae Collectanea de occultissimo ac præciosissimo Philosophorum lapide. Per Ianum Lacinium Calabrum Minoritam Theologorum minimum. Nunc primum in lucem aedita cum totius libelli capitum indice [Vignette]. Norimbergæ apud Gabrielem Hayn, Icann. Petrei generum, M.D.LIIII. 4°, ff. [8, including a full-page woodcut] 124. It contains collections in five books, the last of which is a reproduction with modifications of ff. 160-194 in the *Pretiosa Margarita Novella* of 1546. The work by Petrus Bonus, so called, was afterwards issued under the following title: Introductio in divinam Chemiæ Artem integra Magistri Boni Lombardi Ferrariensis Physici. Nunc primùm integra in lucem edita. . . . Basileæ, apud Petrum Pernam, M.D.LXXII. 4°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 278. [Index?] It claims therefore to be more complete than the Aldine edition. The preface to Albertus, Duke of Bavaria, was written by Toxites. This book was reprinted: Montisbeligardi, apud Iacobum Foillet, M.DC.II. 8°, pp. [20] 398 [12, 2 blank]; and again: Argentorati, Impensis Lazari Zetzneri Bibliop. M.DC.VIII. 8°, pp. [20] 398 [12, 2 blank]. See the notes to BONUS (PETRUS).

Nazari, *Della tramutatione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 140.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 389.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 297.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 131.

Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana*, 1678, p. 112.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 504.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 21, No. xxvii.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 2.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 220, 470; iii. pp. 52, 199, 200.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2200 (from Toppi); Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1024 (the editions of Ven., 1546, 8°, and Norimb., 1554, 4°).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 128.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 243.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d' Italia*, 1762, II. parte iii. p. 1637. (Mazzuchelli and Tiraboschi refer to Lacinius in connection with PETRUS BONUS (*q.v.*).)

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 576.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 30.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 55-56, 158, 300.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1807, V. i. p. 221.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 260.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 442; 1843, ii. p. 131; 1866, i. p. 467; 1869, ii. p. 126.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 865, 866.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 374.

LAGARAYE (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT) Comte de.

See MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Comte de La Garaye.

L'AGNEAU (DAVID).

Harmonie Mystique, ou Accord des Philosophes Chymiques, auec les Scholies, sur les plus difficiles passages des Autheurs y allegués, desquels les noms sont és pages suyuantes. Le tout par Le Sr L'Agneau d'Aix en Prouence, Conseiller & Medecin ordinaire du Roy. Traduit par le Sr Veillutil. Celuy qui cognoist le consentement & accord des Philosophes, traictant de cette partie, iouïst d'un admirable contentement, & plusieurs sunt plustost menez par opinion aueugle, que par l'estude de la verité.

Turpe enim difficiles habere nugas,
Et vanus labor est ineptiarum.

A Paris, Chez Melchior Mondiere, en la Cour du Palais prés la Chapelle Sainct Michel ioignant le bastiment neuf du Thresor. M.DC.XXXVI. Avec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. [Pp. 20] 482. Table and privilege [14]. Engraved folding plate containing two symbolical drawings. This copy wants six pages, containing list of authors quoted, errata, and an epigram by Banier to Sr. Veillutil.

Azoth, ou le moyen de faire l'Or caché des Philosophes . . . Reueu, . . . par Mr. L'agneau Medecin.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Azoth, 1659.

Harmonia seu Consensus Philosophorum Chemicorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 705.

The book of which the present is a translation was written in Latin with the following title: Harmonia seu consensus Philosophorum Chimicorum, magno cum studio et labore in ordinem digestus, Paris, 1601 (?), 8°; *Ib.* 1611, 12°. I have not seen the earlier edition. L'Agneau wrote a treatise on the preservation of health, Paris, 1624, 1637, 4°; and in the *Biographie Médicale* is said to have translated into French the work of Basilius Valentinus called *Les douze Clefs de la Philosophie*, Paris, 1659. That, however, does not appear in the book itself, though it may be correct; but Basilius' treatise *Azoth*, which accompanies it, is said to be 'reueu, corrigé & augmenté par Mr. L'agneau Medecin' but not translated. Eloy seems to doubt the identity of the alchemist and the following person.

L'Agneau or L'Aigneau, Lagneau or Laigneau, Lagneus, as he is styled, was a native of Aix in Provence, but the year of his birth is not given. He graduated at Montpellier, settled at Grenoble, and was entrusted with the examination of the surgeons and apothecaries of Dauphiné. He discharged this duty with so much ability that his office was extended to all the provinces in the south of France. In 1610 he was invited to Paris by Jean Héroard, chief physician of Louis XIII., where he practised with success. In 1626 he was appointed by the King to inspect the leper hospitals throughout the kingdom. In the latter part of his life he is said to have been fascinated by alchemy, and to have left part of his fortune for alchemical research. The year of his death is not recorded.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 131.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 132, 245.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 241.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 8.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 55, 200.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 441.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 326.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 534.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 4.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 548.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 503.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 107.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 62.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 359.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 845, 1240, 1241.

LAMARCK (JEAN BAPTISTE).

Mémoires présentant les Bases d'une Nouvelle Théorie, Physique et Chimique, fondée sur la consideration des molécules essentielles des composés, et sur celle des trois états principaux du feu dans la nature; servant en outre de développement à l'ouvrage intitulé: Réfutation de la Théorie Pneumatique.

LAMARCK (JEAN BAPTISTE). *Continued.*

Lus à la premiere classe de l'Institut National, dans ses séances ordinaires. Par J.-B. Lamarck, membre de l'Institut. A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, au Muséum d'histoire naturelle. An V. de la République (1797, vieux style.)

8° Pp. 410 [2]. 10 Tables.

The work of which the above is a continuation is entitled: *Réfutation de la théorie pneumatique ou la nouvelle doctrine des chimistes modernes*, Paris, 1796, 8°.

Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monnet, chevalier de Lamarck, was born at Bazentin, Dép. de la Somme, 1 April, 1744. He rose to be keeper of the Herbaria, and from 1792 Professor of Zoology at the Museum of Natural History. He was a member of the Old Academy and subsequently of the Institute. For the last 17 years of his life he was blind as the result of the smallpox. He died at Paris, 18 Dec., 1829.

Though the work by which he is best known was connected with botany and zoology, he wrote also on physics and meteorology.

Biographie Universelle, no date, xxiii. p. 9.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. pp. 483-489.
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1830, iv. p. 472.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxix. col. 55.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1353.

LAMBSPRINGK.

De Lapide Philosophico Libellus.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. 11.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 765.
See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 337.

Nothing seems definitely known about this alchemical poet. As he is styled in the title 'nobilis' and 'der edle,' Maier is of opinion that he was of noble birth, but Schmieder conjectures that he may have belonged to the Benedictine Abbey of Lammspring, near Hildesheim, so called because the Lamm, a streamlet, has its source within the abbey garden. I have not been able to confirm this view. Still less evidence does he give for his surmise that because his allegorical figures resemble those of Flamel, the author pursued his studies in Paris.

Maier recapitulates briefly the subjects of the pictures, and rather commends the author, but Borrichius thinks he has buried the secret, and Fictuld says that it is almost impossible for the ignorant to get even a little light from it.

His tract was printed in Latin in the earlier editions of the *Musæum Hermeticum*, 1625, 1678, p. 337, and in German in *Dyas Chymica Tripartita*, 1625, p. 83.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 272.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 325.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 132.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 730.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 29, No. xxxxii.
Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 66.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 8.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 39, 47, 53.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 103.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 66.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, p. 39.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 94.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 229.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 981-2.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 311, 318.

LA MÉTHERIE (JEAN CLAUDE DE).

See OBSERVATIONS sur la Physique, &c.

La Métherie was born at Clayette, in the Department Mâconnais, 4 Sept., 1743. He took the degree of M.D., but did not practise, and devoted himself to the study of science. In 1811 he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Collège de France, at Paris. He wrote largely on physics, geology, mineralogy, &c., and edited the journal above mentioned, first with Rozier, 1785-1794, then by himself till his death, when it was taken up by Blainville and carried on to T. xcvi. 1823. In it he printed many of his papers, and gave yearly reports on the progress of science. He died at Paris, 1 July, 1817.

Biographie Universelle, no date, xxviii. p. 122.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 263.
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1830, iv. p. 495.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxix. col. 209.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1360.

LAMOTTE.

See BESTUSCHEFSCHE (Die) . . . Stahltinktur.

This preparation also went by the name of 'Lamotte's drops.'

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 347; 1799, iii. p. 790. Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 149.

LAMPE des Lebens und Todes.

See ANZEIGENDE und warhafftig bezeugende Ampel oder Lampe des Lebens und Todes, 1682.

LANCILOTTI (CARLO).

Opuscoli Diversi del Lancillotti, cioe',

L' Interprete Chimico.

Il Trionfo del Mercurio.

Il Chimico Disuellato con aggiunta.

Il Giardino di vaghi Fiori Medicinali.

In Modona, Per il Sogliani Stampatore Ducale. Con licenza de' Superiori.

12°. Pp. [2] 108, 67 [5]; 81 [3 blank]; 142 [2 blank].

Each tract has a title-page, of an elaborate explanatory character, with a dedication and the date M.DC.LXXVII.

Haller quotes an edition of the *Trionfo del mercurio*, Modena, 1683, 12°, and also *Trionfo dell' Antimonio*, Ibid. 1683, 12°, and *Modo di adoprar la tazza purgativa perpetua o sia calice clinico composto di regulo d'Antimonio*, Bologna, 1683, 12°.

Rotermund quotes them as follows: *Pharmaceutica rationale overo Trionfo dell' Antimonio, et Pharmaceutica Mercuriale, overo Trionfo del Mercurio.* In Modena, 1683.

Der brennende Salamander, oder Zerlegung, der zu der Chimie gehörigen Materien, so da ist ein Wegweiser oder Unterricht, sich in allen Arbeiten der Scheid-Kunst zu üben: Benebenst dem auffgeweckten Chimisten, saffit beygefügter Anleitung von Erwehlung des Vitriols: In Druck gegeben durch Carl Lancilot, Medicum und Chimicum, erst aus den Italiänischen ins Holländische: Nun aber aus der Holländischen in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzet durch J. L. M. C. Zum andernmal wieder auffgelegt. Lübeck, In Verlegung Johann Wiedemeyers, 1697.

8°. Pp. 353 [11], 4 plates of apparatus. Title red and black.

Gmelin quotes: *Guida alla Chimica*, Modena, 1672 and 1679, 12°; *Nuova Guida alla Chimica*, Venezia, 1677, 8°. Translated into Dutch: *De brandende Salamander*, Amsterdam, 1680, 8°, pp. [16] [16, plates of apparatus and descriptions] 1-90 [10] 97-286; [4] 38 [12], and then into German, *Der brennende Salamander*, Frankfurt a. M., 1681, 8°. There is mention of editions of Frankfurt, 1682, 1684 and 1687, 8°, and Lübben, 1694, 8°, which I have not seen, but only that of 1681 and the present one, 1697. According to Gmelin's transcription (ii. p. 21) the name of the translator, Johann Lange, appears in full in the first edition, but without the letters M. C., but elsewhere (p. 227) he gives the translator's initials, though inaccurately, as 'I. L. M. O,' instead of I. L. M. C.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 87.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 200, 201.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 601.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 21, 227, 268.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1141.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 465.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 284, 330; 1869, ii. pp. 275, 322.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1092.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 380.

LANDENBERGER (RÜDOLPH).

See GESNER (CONRAD), Köstlicher Artzneyschatz, 1608.

LANGE (JOHANN).

Chymisches Zwey-Blat, das ist zwey vortreffliche Chymische Tractätlein: Das erste, Eröffneter Eingang zu defs Königs verschlossenem Pallaste Anonymi Philalethæ. Das ander, von dem Stein der Weisen, wie man den recht bereiten soll, Fratris Ferrarii Monachi. Beyde zum ersten mahl ins Teutsch übersetzet von Johann Langen. Franckfurt und Hamburg, In Verlegung Christian Guths, Buchh. Druckts Johann Görlin. M DC LXXIV.

8°. Pp. 94 [2] 72. Title red and black.

Rotermund quotes an edition of Hamburg, 1672.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Pp. 94. Title red and black. The book is cropped and the date cut off, and it wants Ferrarius' tract.

Des Hochgelehrten Philalethæ und anderer auserlesene Chymische Tractätlein genannt

1. Eröfneter Eingang zu des Königs verschlossenen Pallast.
2. Von dem Stein der Weisen, und wie man den recht bereiten solle Fratris Ferrarii Monachi, geschrieben an Ihro Päbstliche Heiligkeit.
3. Von Verwandlung der Metallen.
4. Von dem Stein der Weisen und seinen Geheimnüssen.
5. Brunnen der Chymischen Wissenschafften.
6. Wigands vom rothen Schild, Tractat die Herrlichkeit der Welt.

Denen Liebhabern der wahren Hermetischen Weisheit zu sonderbahren Gefallen ins Teutsche übersetzet von Johann Langen. Nun auf oftmahliges Verlangen zum Druck befördert. Verlegts, Joh. Paul Kraufs, Kayser- und Königl. privilegirter Niederlags-Verwandter Buchhändler in Wienn. 1748.

8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-358. Title red and black.

[Another issue, dated 1749.]

8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-358 [2 pp. advert.]. Title red and black.

See PHILALETHA, Introitus Apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium, 1667.
See WUNDERLICHEN (Die) Begebenheiten defs unbekandten Philosophi in Such- und Findung defs Steins der Weisen, 1673.
See BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO), Berg-Büchlein, 1676.
See KELLEY (EDWARD), Tractatus duo, 1676.
See MEURDRAC (MARIE), Die mitleidende und leichte Chymie, 1676.
See DIGBY (KENELM), Aufserlesene, seltzame philosophische Geheimnüsse, 1684.
See PHILALETHA, Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Riplæi, 1685.
See PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.
See PHILALETHA (CYRENÆUS), Erklärung über die Sechs Chymischen Pforten . . . Georgii Riplæi, 1689.
See KINDER-BETT des Steins der Weisen 1692.
See COLSON (LANCELOT), Philosophia Maturata, 1696.
See LANCILOTTI (CARLO), Der brennende Salamander, 1697.
See NICOLS (THOMAS), Beschreibung der Steine, 1734.
See FLAMEL (NICOLAS), Chymische Werke, 1751.

LANGE (JOHANN). *Continued.*

According to one account Lange was from Silesia and was 'Pfälzischer Leibarzt,' but Jöcher says he was 'Candidatus Medicinæ' and practitioner at Hamburg, and that nothing is known of his life except that he was alive in 1695, and that he maintained himself by translating into German a large number of works, sometimes with, at other times without his name, or with the initials J. L., or J. L. M[edicinæ] C[andidatus], or the pseudonym Hippodamus or Hoppodamus, wherewith he has been credited. The list of them given by him has been made more precise by Rotermund, who has added the place, date, and size of each, and says that Lange was still alive in 1696. Many of his translations are from English, with which he seems to have been familiar, but others imply that he was acquainted with Latin, French, Dutch, and possibly Spanish and Italian. The translations include works by Bunyan (*Pilgrim's Progress*, 1685), Bekker's *World bewitched*, sermons, religious and moral treatises, works on medicine, &c., &c., besides a considerable proportion on chemistry and alchemy. The following is a list of these as given by Rotermund. One to which a query is attached seems doubtful as to whether it is about alchemy or not. Some of the titles are expanded from Jöcher and from actual copies.

Philalethae introitus apertus ad occlusum regis palatium, Amstelod. 1667, in 8 (edited by J. L.).

Chymisches Zweyblatt, Hamburg, 1672, 8.

Wunderliche Begebenheiten eines Philosophi in Suchung und Findung des Steins der Weisen, Hamburg, 1673 and 1690, 8.

Zwey chymische Tractätlein Philalethae und Ferrarii, Hamb. 1673, 8.

Von Verwandlung der Metalle, Hamburg, 1675, 8.

Edv. Bolnesti aurora chymica, Hamburg, 1675, 8 (edited by J. L.).

Guil. Klarkii historia naturalis nitri, *Ib.* 1675, 8 (edited by J. L.).

Thom. Nicols Edelsteinbüchlein, Ebend. 1675, 8.

J. Mariä Meurdrac mitleidende und leichte Chymie, Frankfurt, 1676, 8.

Alvaro Alonso Barba Bergbüchlein, Hamb. 1676, 8.

Edv. Kellaeus de lapide philosophorum, *Ibid.* 1676, 8 (edited by J. L.).

F. Bas. Valentini chymische Schriften, Eb. 1677, 8.

Nicl. Flamelli chymische Werke, Ebendas, 1681, 8.

Rob. Boylen lüftige Noctiluca, Ebendas, 1682, 8.

Corn. Lancilotti brenhender Salamander, Frankfurt, 1682, 8.

Arnoldi de Villanova chymische Schriften, Ebend. und Hamb. 1683, 8.

Mich. Sendigovii (*sic*) Leben, Hamb. 1683, 12.

Kenelmy (*sic*) Digby Geheimnisse, Ebend. 1684, in 8.

Beschreibung de. Coffy, Thée, Chocolate und Tobacks, Ebend. 1684, 12.

Entwurf von Alcahest, Ebend. 1684, 12.

Kern der Chymie, Leipzig, 1685, 8.

Erklärung über die sechs chymischen Pforten Georg Riplæi, Hamb. 1689, 8.

Fr. Merc. v. Helmont Paradoxal Discurse (*sic*), *Ibid.* 1691, 8.

Paradeistafel, Hamb. 1692, 8. (?)

Drey chymische Bücher, Hamb. 1692, 8.

Kinderbett des Steins der Weisen, Ebend. 1692, 8.

Rod. Goclenii physiognomische und chiromantische Anmerkungen, Eb. 1692, 8.

Mr. de l'Emeri cursus Chymicus, Hamb. 1694, 8.

Lancellotti Colsons Tr. von Erlangung des Steins der Weisen, Hamb. 1696, 8.

After consideration of the foregoing list and of the clear statement of Jöcher, Rotermund, and others as to the significance of the initials J. L. and J. L. M. C., namely, that they stand for Johann Lange, it is not requisite to dwell on the misinterpretation of them in the article on Edward Kelley in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, where they are supposed to denote John Lilly and Meric Casaubon. Meric Casaubon died in 1671, but the initials J. L. M. C. appeared as late as 1697. Nor is it necessary to point out that the reading is not 'J. L. *et* M. C.,' but that it indicates one person only; that the reading in the case of Kelley's book is 'curante' not 'curantibus,' and that of the preceding list the German books bearing the initials were certainly not translated by Lilly and Casaubon. As for John Lilly I do not know who he was, for there is no one of that name, so far as I am aware, likely to have edited Kelley's book. Is it possible that the influence of the initials themselves has caused John Lilly to be inadvertently put for William Lilly, the astrologer, who may have been the person in the writer's mind? The fact that among the authorities in the article on Edward Kelley there is quoted 'Dr. John Lilly's Autobiography,' seems to indicate that it is the astrologer who is intended, for it is in his autobiography that Kelley is introduced.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 42.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 441.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2252; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1216.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 344; 1798, ii. pp. 7, 11, 12.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1155.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 335, 338, 347, 381.

LANGELOTT (JOEL).

Send-Schreiben von der Chymie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 381.

Joel Langelott (or Langellot, or Langellott, and also Lancellotus, by Witte) was born 12 Oct., 1617, at Ordorf in Thuringia, where his father Conrad was a dyer and burgomaster. He studied medicine at Jena, Rostock, and Copenhagen, as well as at Leyden, graduated in 1642, and received a call to Gottorp as chemist. He travelled in England, and became court physician in 1647 of Frederick IV., Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1648 he was made private physician of the Duke and of his son. He died 8 Dec., 1680.

The above epistle was addressed to the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum: *Epistola ad Naturæ Curiosos de quibusdam in chymia prætermissis*, Hamburg, 1672, small 8vo, pp. 32.

The epistle was published in German at Nürnberg, 1672.

A number of papers on medical topics appeared in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum Ann. iii. vi. and vii. His *Chymia Physica* is contained in Eman. Koenig's *Thesaurus remediorum e triplici regno.*

LANGELOTT (JOEL). *Continued.*

In manuscript he left *Acta laboratorii Chymici Gottorpiensis; Dissertatio de vera præparatione et usu multiplici laudani opiati; tractatus de oleo auri et mercurio metallorum;* and some controversial tracts.

In the present tract he describes a 'Philosophical Mill,' or apparatus for grinding, of which he was the inventor, and Wallerius gives a drawing of it.

It was to Langelott that Morhof addressed his epistle *De Metallorum Transmutatione*, 1673.

Kirchmajer, *Noctiluca constans*, 1676, p. 21 (c. iii. § 2).
Kirchmajer, *De Phosphoris . . . Commentatio*, 1680, p. 11.
Hoffmann, *Exercitatio de Cinnabari*, 1685, p. 22 ('vir supra fidem verax').
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 708.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688; sig. Rrrr 2 *recto*, Anno 1680. (He calls him *Lancellotus*.)
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 29.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 458.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 201.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 444.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2258; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1243.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 87.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 587.
Joh. Gottschalk Wallerius, *Die physische Chemie* (ed. Christ. Andr. Mangold), Gotha, 1761, i. p. 59, and Tafel iii. 73ste Figur (Langelott's 'Philosophical Mill').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 622.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 18.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 30, 136.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 2, 115.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 512.

LAPIS Animalis Microcosmicus.

See DOLHOPFF (GEORG ANDREAS).

LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM.

Authoris ignoti, philosophici lapidis secreta metaphoricè describentis, Opusculum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 249.
See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 566.
See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 261.
See GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.
See GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

Lapis Philosophorum.

See FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752.
See ERLÄUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens oder des so betittelten Lapidis Philosophorum. 1767.

Lapis philosophorum ad quendam Papam.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 240.

An lapis Philosophorum valeat contra pestem quæstio.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchimiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 259.

De Lapide per Acquam mercurialem.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunst-Kammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 239.
See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 540.

De Lapide Philosophorum.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, sig.):(iiij *verso*.

De lapide Philosophorum duodecim Capitula incerti authoris.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 157.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiæ, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 261.
See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 281.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 261.

LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM. *Continued.*

De Lapide Philosophorum Tractatus duodecim, 1611.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

De Lapide Philosophico Tractatus eximius, titulo conscriptus: Vera Philosophiæ Doctrina de generatione metallorum.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.

Lapidis philosophici nomenclatura, à G. Gratarolo collecta.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 265.

De Lapidis Philosophorum formatione epilogus.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 248.

De Magni Lapidis sive Benedicti Compositione et Operatione Aliquot Capita.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 53.

Liber de Magni Lapidis Compositione et Operatione, Auctore adhuc incerto.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 1.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 5.

Perfecta Salis Communis præparatio ad lapidem Philosophorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 250.

Tractatus Aureus de Lapide Philosophico.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 1.

Tractatus de Lapide Philosophico, incogniti auctoris.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 653 and 698.

Tractätlein von Lapide Philosophorum.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 234.

LA POTERIE (PIERRE DE).

See POTERIUS (PETRUS).

LASNIORO (JOANNES DE).

Tractatus Aureus de Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 579.

Johann von Laaz, or Joannes de Lasnioro, or Lasnionoro, was a Bohemian, who flourished before the middle of the fifteenth century. He announces himself as a pupil of Antonius de Florentia, who, as is stated at the end of the tract (p. 584), was murdered 'here in Bohemia on account of his chemistry': 'Hic Joannes superius subscriptus de Lazionoro (*sic*) fuit discipulus ipsius Antonii Itali de Florentia oriundi, qui hic in Bohemia propter eam artem Chymicam ab hominibus impiis est trucidatus, prout in Bohemico de lapide Philosophorum scripto testatur ita accidisse.' There seems no ground, therefore, for Schmieder's assertion that Laaz studied in Italy, and still less for his statement that his name was changed by his Italian companions into Las-nion-oro, or Laaz-no-gold! because of his unsuccessful alchemical experiments, unless it is meant as a sort of sombre Schmiederian joke. Petraeus it is who is responsible for further account of Laaz. After having learned all he could from Antonius of Florence he travelled—as so many others did—to visit other alchemists, and in the course of his journeyings he came into contact with Barbara, second wife of the German emperor Sigismund, who died in 1437. She lived a very scandalous life—people compared her with Messalina—and her favoured occupation was alchemy, in which she passed off juggling tricks as genuine cases of transmutation. De Lasnioro neither deceived himself nor tried to cheat others into a belief in transmutations which were only shams, and he does not seem to have hesitated to say what he thought about Barbara's prestidigitations. He says she made false gold which would not stand the tests, and cheated many merchants, and when he witnessed the deceptions he spoke out: 'correxi eam verbis.' Then naturally: 'Illa autem voluit me incarcerare, sed discessi ab ea cum pace, quia

LASNIORO (JOANNES DE). *Continued.*

Deus juvit me.' Doubtless he thought himself well out of it.

According to Petraeus these revelations are contained in a MS. on vellum of date 1440, entitled *Via Universalis*.

It is to be observed, however, that the title *Via Universalis* is given to the present tract, for it concludes with the following paragraph:

'Explicit via universalis Joannis de Lasnioro Lazon. sub Anno millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octavo. Feria Sexta in Vigilia Viti. Ego verò Joannes Lucianus exemplavi diligentia magna, anno quadringentesimo.'

As the passages relative to the Queen, quoted by Petraeus from the vellum MS., dated 1440, of the *Via Universalis*, do not occur in the present tract, we must infer either that there are two distinct works of the same name, or, more likely, that the printed version as we now have it is not complete.

The *Tractatus Aureus* appeared in 1611 in *Tractatus de Secretissimo Antiquorum Philosophorum Arcano*. Tractatus ii. De Lapide Philosophorum Joannis Lasniori Bohœmi Summi Philosophi, nunc primum in gratiam studiosæ juventutis in lucem editas (*sic*) ab Autore Anonymo. Anno TV es saCerDos In æternVM., small 8°, sig. A. This tract was published again in 1612, 8°, and with others at Hanau, 1618, 8°.

It was reprinted in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1613, iv. p. 657, and in the later edition of 1659, as above. If all this be accurate, the present tract must have been composed about 1437.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 286.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 626.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 44.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 54, 201.

Petraeus, *Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, 1769, Neue Vorrede, sig. d2 *recto*.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 583.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 29.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 106.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1320.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 223.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 160; ii. p. 383.

LAUGIER (ROBERT DE).

Institutiones Pharmaceuticæ sive Philosophia Pharmaceutica Auctore Roberto de Laugier Doct. Med. S. C. Maj. Consiliar. Universitat. Vindobon. & Mutin. Chemiæ & Botanices Professore Emerito, Reg. Nanceïanæ, & Georgophil. Florentin. Academiar. Socio, atque Mutinensi Medicorum Collegio adscripto. Mutinæ M DCC LXXXVIII. Apud Societatem Typographicam. Annuéntibus Superioribus.

8°. Pp. 326 [2]. 6 plates of Laugier's still. This is the first volume only. There should be three in all, 1788-1791, 8°.

Though his name is quite distinctly Robert, Poggendorff calls him François. He is reported as a native of Nancy or of Metz. He was a doctor of medicine, imperial councillor, professor of chemistry and botany at Vienna and at Modena, a member of the Royal Society of Nancy, of the Agricultural Society of Florence, and of the College of Physicians at Modena. After he resigned his chair in 1768 he lived at Strassburg, and on 17 Dec., 1793, died at Reggio. The above is apparently his only work, but he is remembered by the distilling apparatus which he invented. He is not to be confused with André Laugier, who succeeded Fourcroy at the Museum of Natural History as professor of chemistry, and devoted himself to the analysis of minerals.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1383.

LAVINIUS (WENCESLAUS) Moravus.

Tractatus de Coelo Terrestri.

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER), Cheiragogia Heliana, 1612, p. 97.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 288.

Traité du ciel terrestre.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 566.

These three tracts are quoted by Lenglet Dufresnoy, who repeats that the author was a Moravian gentleman, and that his 'Traité' though short was esteemed. He is said to have studied at foreign universities, lived in Paris, and returned to his own country in possession of the stone, which, from the quantity he possessed, he seemed to have had the secret of making. Oswald Crollius in a note to Mining Superintendent Franz Kretschmer says he had seen the red powder, and, though he knew Lavinius familiarly in France and was aware of his working at chemistry, he was doubtful about his being able to transmute the metals.

LAVINIUS (WENCESLAUS) Moravus. *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1037.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 44.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 472; iii. pp. 44, 54, 201.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296.
Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 43.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 108.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 270.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 361.

LAVOISIER (ANTOINE LAURENT).

Traité Élémentaire de Chimie, présenté dans un Ordre Nouveau et d'après les Découvertes Modernes, par M. Lavoisier. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a joint la Nomenclature Ancienne & Moderne, pour servir à l'intelligence des Auteurs; différens Mémoires de MM. Fourcroy & Morveau, & le Rapport de MM. Baumé, Cadet, Darcet & Sage, sur la nécessité de réformer & de perfectionner la Nomenclature Chimique. Avec Figures & Tableaux. Tome Premier. A Paris, Chez Cuchet, Libraire, rue & hôtel Serpente. M.DCC.LXXXIX.

8°. Tome Premier: pp. xliv., 322. 2 folding tables. Tome Second: pp. viij., 326. Tome Troisième: Nomenclature Chimique, pp. iv., 359 [1 blank], 2 tables; 13 engraved plates.

Trattato Elementare di Chimica presentato in un ordine nuovo dietro le scoperte moderne, 1792.

See DANDOLO (VINCENZO).

The life and fates of Lavoisier are so well known, his achievements so outstanding, and the accounts of him so accessible and familiar, that it is unnecessary to describe the former or enumerate the latter.

He was born at Paris, 26 Augt., 1743, and received an excellent education. Having a taste for natural science, he studied mathematics, astronomy, botany, and geology, but finally devoted himself to chemistry. In 1764, when he was just 21, he gained a prize from the academy for the best method of lighting a large town. He wrote papers on mineralogy and meteorology, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1764. He now pursued investigation with great ardour, and in order to obtain means to carry on his experiments he obtained the post of a 'farmer-general' in 1769. Then began his researches into the constitution of the atmosphere and the cause of the increase of weight during combustion, which ended after a dozen years' minute and accurate inquiry and prolonged controversy in the overthrow of the phlogistic hypothesis, the introduction and establishment of the oxygen explanation of combustion and the publication of the new system of nomenclature based on it.

Lavoisier's researches were epoch-making, numerous, and varied, but in connection with parts of his work there has been some difference of opinion as to the share to be allotted to him. The most conspicuous case is that connected with the discovery of the composition of water. Upon this question opposing views were taken by the Rev. Vernon Harcourt, Arago, Brougham, and others, the claims of Cavendish, Watt, and Lavoisier respectively being supported by different writers. This topic has been reviewed at full length by Kopp.

Lavoisier studied practical and economic matters as well as pure science, and was especially interested in agriculture, the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder, and he was an active member of the commission on weights and measures. His later researches were upon respiration, and it was in the midst of this work that he fell a victim to the Revolution, 8 May, 1794. Hoefer has brought a severe indictment against the most distinguished of his scientific contemporaries for having apparently made no effort to save him.

His researches were published in the Memoirs of the Academy. They were collected in 6 vols., 4°, and published 1862-1893.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 10, 11; 1799, iii. pp. 63, 276, &c., &c.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 6, 8, 11, 14, &c., &c.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 380, &c., &c.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, pp. 479-481; App. iv. p. lxi. April 3, 1788.
Salvigni, *Due Ragionamenti sulle Teorie chimiche di Lavoisier di Giovanni Mayow e di Lodovico Barbieri*, Bologna, 1818, 8°, pp. 66 [1, 1 blank].
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiii. p. 461; no date, xxiii. p. 414 (by Cuvier).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. pp. 547-554.
Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1830, iv. p. 642.
Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830-31, ii. pp. 75-141.
Cuvier, *Histoire des Progrès des Sciences Naturelles*, 1834, i. p. 65, &c.
Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique*, 1837, pp. 134-186, &c.; 1878, pp. 135-202, &c.
Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, pp. 110-165, &c.
Arago, *Historical Eloge of James Watt, translated from the French . . . by James Patrick Muirhead*, 1839, 8°, p. 102 (the water controversy).
W. Vernon Harcourt, 'Presidential Address.'

LAVOISIER (ANTOINE LAURENT). *Continued.*

Report of the ninth meeting of the British Association . . . held at Birmingham, in August, 1839.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 360, 363, 365; 1869, ii. pp. 351, 355, 357, 489-530.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 299-315, &c., &c.

Kiréevsky, *Histoire des Législateurs Chimistes*, 1845, pp. 22-88.

Brougham, *Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George III.*, 1846, ii. pp. 227-276; *Works*, 1855, i. pp. 290-333.

Muirhead, *Correspondence of the late James Watt on his discovery of the Composition of Water*, 1846.

Trattato elementare di Chimica, Torino, 1847, pp. 138-155, 190-197.

George Wilson, *Life of the Honble. Henry Cavendish*, London, Cavendish Society, 1851 (the water controversy; Bibliography, p. 269).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 671.

Samuel Brown, 'Phlogiston and Lavoisier,' *North British Review*, No. xxxv. Reprinted in his *Lectures on the Atomic Theory and Essays Scientific and Literary*, 1858, i. pp. 186-245.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxx. col. i.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1392.

Hoefer, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 70-120.

Gerding, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1867, p. 135, &c.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, 2ème Série, ii. p. 106.

Ladenburg, *Vorträge über die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Chemie in den letzten hundert Jahren*, 1869, pp. 21 & *sqq.*

Adolphe Wurtz, *A History of Chemical Theory from the Age of Lavoisier to the present time*, translated and edited by Henry Watts, 1869, 8°.

Wurtz, *Histoire des doctrines chimiques depuis Lavoisier jusqu'à nos jours*, Paris, 1869, 12° (appeared originally as the 'Discours Préliminaire' to the *Dictionnaire de Chimie pure et appliquée*).

C. E. Jullien, *La Chimie nouvelle, ou la Cassier de la nomenclature chimique de Lavoisier deblayé*, 1870, 8°.

Säntesson, *Kemiens Grundsanningar framställda i Lefnadsteckningar af dess Heroer*, Stockholm (1870), p. 51, &c., &c. (This is a free translation of Hoefer's book preceding.)

Kopp, *Entwickelung der Chemie in der neuern Zeit*, 1873, pp. 85-216, &c., &c.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. pp. 235-310 (the water controversy).

M. M. P. Muir, *Heroes of Science. Chemists*, 1883, pp. 79-100, &c.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 30; ii. p. 164.

Édouard Grimaux, *Lavoisier, 1743-1794, d'après sa Correspondance, ses Manuscrits, ses Papiers de Famille et d'autres Documents inédits*, Paris, 1888, 8°, 10 plates.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyklopädie*, 1888, xlii. p. 297.

H. Picton, *The Story of Chemistry* (1889), pp. 231-254.

Berthelot, *La Révolution Chimique. Lavoisier*, 1890, 8°, pp. xii. 334. Frontispiece.

La Grande Encyclopédie, xxi. pp. 1064-68 (by Berthelot).

Ernst von Meyer, *A History of Chemistry translated by George McGowan*, 1891, pp. 151-162, &c., &c.

Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 88-141.

Ramsay, *The Gases of the Atmosphere*, 1896, pp. 100-118.

LEADE (JANE).

Soñenblume der Weisen, das ist: Eine helle und klare Vorstellung der Præparirung deſs Philosophischen Steins, neben Bestraffung derjenigen welche sich ohne Grund hieriñen bemühen. Wie auch eine Wohlmeinende Warnung in was vor Materien man sich hierinnen zu hüten, indem die Authorin ihre selbsteigene Thorheiten, so sie in ungegründeten Arbeiten begangen, aller Welt vor Augen stellet. Zum offentlichen Druck verfertiget und an das Tagesliecht gebracht von Leona Constantia in Afflictionibus triumphante. Im Jahr 1704.

12°. Pp. 120.

Aus Leona Constantia Sonnenblume der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 172.

See MYSTERIUM Magnum.

Jane Ward, daughter of Schildknap Ward of a Norfolk family, was born in 1623. She married her cousin, William Lead, or Leade, and, on his death not long after, she lived in seclusion in London, and devoted herself to a religious life, to which she considered herself called by a mysterious voice when a girl.

She studied Böhme and wrote mystical books, one of which, translated into Dutch and German, made her known on the Continent. Francis Lee, on his return from Venice in 1694, fell in with her book and sought her out in London, and was adopted by her as her son, and became her disciple. When her eyesight failed her, he attended to her, looked after her correspondence, wrote to her dictation, and edited her books. Lee was the founder of the Philadelphian Society which included not only Mrs. Leade, but a number of the mystics of the time, her followers, and she wrote certain messages to them. Pordage, one of the members, wrote a letter which seems to be addressed to her (*see* PORDAGE (JOHN)). They drew up a constitution and printed their *Transactions*, which appeared in five numbers, from March to November, 1697,

LEADE (JANE). *Continued.*

and with other papers form a small volume in 4°. This book has become rare.

Towards the end of her life she was in poor circumstances. She died 19 Aug., 1704, and Lee wrote an account of her last hours. Her works are numerous, and a list is given by Miss Fell Smith; they are all mystical and do not refer to chemistry or alchemy.

J. H. Feustking, *Gynaeceum haeretico-fanaticum*, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1704, i. p. 412.
Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, Liber de Anonymis Scriptoribus detectis, p. 415, No. 1691 (Fischer's German translation of her works).
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 43.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. p. 1180.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1737, xvi. col. 1253.
Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 1157 (Th. II. xvii. 19, § 59).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2326; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1451.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 106.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 646.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1789, ii. p. 319.
Vaughan, *Hours with the Mystics*, 1856, ii. p. 117.
Notes and Queries, 4th Series, 1870, vi. p. 529.
British Quarterly Review, July, 1873, lvii. pp. 181-187 (article by Canon Jenkins).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 378.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1892, xxxii. p. 312 (article by Miss C. Fell Smith).

LEBENWALDT (ADAMUS A).

Adami à Lebenwaldt, Philosophi & Medici, Com. Pal. Cæs. Not. Apost. Publ. Erstes Tractätel, von deſs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der Hebreer Cabala mit einem Vorbericht wie der Teuffel bey dem Menschlichen Geschlecht auff vnderschidliche Weiſs eingeschlichen. Saltzburg, Druckts vnd verlegts Joh. Baptist Mayr, Hoff- vnd Academ. Buchdrucker, 1680.

12°. Pp. [12] 80.

Andertes Tractätel, von der List und Betrug deſs Teuffels in der Astrologia Judiciaria, oder zu vil Urtheilenden Stern-Kunst.

Pp. [4] 95 [1 blank].

Drittes Tractätel, von deſs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in den Vier Elementen vnd vil andern aberglaubischen Dingen.

Pp. [2] 140 [1, 1 blank].

Vierdtes Tractätel, von deſs Teuffels List und Betrug in der falschen Alchymisterey und Goldmacher-Kunst.

Pp. [2] 129 [5 blank, 2]. Wants the title, pp. 83-86, and a blank leaf.

Tracts 5-8 are wanting. They are as follows:
Fünfftes Tractätl, von deſs Teuffels List und Betrug in der Berg-Ruethen und Berg-Spiegl, 1681, pp. [2] 137 [3 blank].
Sechstes Tractätl, von deſs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der Waffen-Salben, vnd so genandten Sympathetischen Pulver, 1681, pp. [2] 198.
Sibentes Tractätl, von deſs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der Transplantation oder Vberpflantzung der Kranckheit, 1681, pp. [2] 166.
Achtes Tractätl, von deſs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in Verführung der Menschen zur Zauberey, 1681, pp. [4] 362.

Lebenwaldt, or Lebwald von Lebenwald, who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century, was born at Sailenspach, in Upper Austria, in the government of the Count of Spruitzstein, 25 Nov., 1624, studied medicine, was M.D. of Padua, and had practised the art for seven and twenty years, as he tells us in the dedication of the above book. He was created Count Palatine, was a councillor in Styria, Imperial poet laureate, Apostolic Notarius and provincial physician to the Duke of Styria. He was received into the Leopoldine Academy under the name of Aesculapius II., 7 Feb., 1683. He died 10 (20) June, 1696.

He wrote: Damographia, oder Gemsenbeschreibung in 2 Theilen, Salzburg, 1680, 4°; Das Land-Stadt- und Haus- Arzney-Buch, Nürnberg, 1695, folio, and numerous communications to the Leopoldine Academy, for which see the list given by Cornelius à Beughem.

In the British Museum catalogue he is called Adam Lebwald von Lebenwald.

Kopp calls him Adam A. Lebenswaldt, and says there are eight tracts altogether, of which the fourth deals with the deceits of alchemy. Lebenwaldt scolds vigorously and reveals the tricks of apparent transmutations. He has some remarks also on the Rosicrucians.

The opinions expressed in these tracts were attacked by Johann Tillemann or Tileman, in three 'Defensiones contra Adamum à Lebenwald,' printed without place or date, probably at Innspruck about 1680, in small 12°, i. sig. A in twelves [last leaf blank]; ii. sigs. A, B in twelves, C in four [2 blank]; iii. sig. A in twelve. Tileman anagrammatises his name into 'Du Nebel laut.'

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 8.
Cornelius à Beughem, *Syllabus recens exploratorum in re medica physica & chymica*, Amstel., 1696, p. 70.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 48. (Memoir from the Miscellanea Nat. Cur. Decur., ii). Ann. v. & vi.)

LEBENWALDT (ADAMUS A). *Continued.*

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 89.
Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1735, iii. p. 3208 (refers to Ephemerides Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum ad Ann. 1699 et 1700).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2327; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1453.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 89.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 472, No. 113.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 695.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 34.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 192.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 468.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 392.

LE BRETON (CHARLES).

Les Clefs de la Philosophie Spagyrique, qui donnent la connoissance des Principes & des véritables Operations de cet Art dans les Mixtes des trois genres, par feu M. Le Breton, Medecin de la Faculté de Paris. A Paris, ruë S. Jacques, chez Claude Jombert, au coin de la ruë des Mathurins, à l'Image Nôtre-Dame. M.DCCXXII. Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roy.

16°. Pp. [8] 398 [2].

[Another Copy.]

This book is merely mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy, in the *Beytrag*, by Gmelin, and by Kopp, but they say nothing about the author. He is omitted by Schmieder. Haller refers to a person called Le Breton, author of a work on select surgical remedies, 1716, but I do not know for certain if he be the same as the chemist.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 568, 571.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 129.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 36.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 660.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 318.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1315.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 364.

LE COMTE (LOUIS).

See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

LE CROM (ALEXANDRE?).

Vade Mecum Philosophique, en Forme de Dialogue, en Faveur des Enfans de la Science, nouvellement mis au jour, où l'on fait voir ce que c'est que la vraye Quintessence. Avec un Petit Traité des Dissolutions et Coagulations naturelles & artificielles. Par le Sieur Le Crom. A Paris, chez Daniel Jollet, Imprimeur-Libraire, au bout du Pont Saint Michel, du costé du Marché Neuf, au Livre Royal. Et la veuve Papillon, prés des Augustins, à la descente du Pont-Neuf, aux Armes d'Angleterre. M.DCC.XIX. Avec Approbation et Privilege.

12°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 107 [1 blank].

Petit Traité des Dissolutions et Coagulations naturelles & artificielles. Pp. 40.

Dissertation philosophique sur le Sel Arabe et la Poudre Solaire. Pp. [24] [4].

According to Ladrague, Le Crom is a pseudonym for François Marie Pompée Colonne, who not only wrote the above, but under the name of Crosset de la Haumerie composed the book *Les Secrets les plus cachés de la Philosophie des Anciens*, . . . Paris, 1722, 8°, 1762, 12° (commended in the *Journal des Savans*, 1723, pp. 112-15), and another which appeared anonymously: *Les Principes de la Nature, suivant les opinions des anciens Philosophes*, . . . Paris, 1725, 2 vols., 12°.

This identification is not made by Gmelin, who ascribes (ii. p. 318) to Franz Mar. Pomp. Colonna a work: *Histoire naturelle de l'Univers*, Paris, 1734, 2 vols., 12°; to Crosset de la Haumerie (*Ibid.*): *Les secrets les plus cachés* . . . but with the date 1723; and (*Ibid.* p. 356) to Le Crom:

LE CROM (ALEXANDRE?). *Continued.*

Plusieurs experiences utiles et curieuses concernant la Médecine et la Metallique, Paris, 1718, 12°.

As for Lenglet Dufresnoy, he does not include Colonne at all; Crosset de la Haumerie is credited with the tract above mentioned; and to Le Crom is assigned the work *Plusieurs experiences . . .* 1718, only. But he adds that he visited Le Crom sometimes, and did not think that Le Crom engaged in the Hermetic Science, but only in so far as it could serve medicine.

Le Crom is not mentioned either by Schmieder or Kopp. More recent notices do not make very clear the connection between Colonne and Le Crom. The article in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale* simply mentions Alexandre Le Crom as the name under which he wrote certain books, including the above, but Chésurolles seems to imply that Le Crom was not a mere pseudonym, for he describes him as being 'une espèce d'apothicaire demeurant rue St. Denis, à Paris.'

Colonna, or Colonne, was born in Italy about 1649, came to France in 1669, went back to Italy the following year, and then returned and settled in Paris. He perished in the fire which consumed his house at Paris in 1726. He is said to have been a learned man, skilled in mathematics, but he was specially devoted to the occult sciences, and the books which he wrote refer chiefly to them. They are as follows:

Introduction à la philosophie des anciens, Paris, 1698, 12°. This is said to be merely a revision of the *Escalier des Sages*, Groningen, 1689, fol., by Barent Comders van Helpen.

Les secrets les plus cachés de la philosophie des anciens, Paris, 1722, 1762, 12°, under the name Crosset de la Haumerie.

Abrégé de la doctrine de Paracelse et ses Archidoxes, Paris, 1724, 12°, under the anagram *Sum incola francus*.

Les principes de la Nature selon les opinions des anciens philosophes, Paris, 1725, 2 vols., 12°, anonymous.

Nouveau Miroir de la fortune, Paris, 1726, 12°.

Principes de la Nature ou la génération des choses, Paris, 1731, 12°, posthumous, edited by Gosmond.

Histoire naturelle de l'univers, Paris, 1734, 4 vols., 12°.

Plusieurs expériences utiles sur la médecine, la métallique, &c., Paris, 1719, 12°, under the name of Alexandre Lecrom.

Vade-Mecum Philosophique, Paris, 1719, 12°, as above.

Suite des expériences utiles, Paris, 1725, 12°.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 143, 183.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 318, 356.

Biographie Universelle, 1844, viii. p. 661 (article by Chésurolles).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xi. col. 296.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 591, 1312-14.

LEEUW.

See VREESWYK (GOOSSEN VAN).

LEEUWENHOEK (ANTONY VAN).

Observations faites avec la Microscope sur le sang et sur le lait.

See RECUEIL d'experiences, 1679, p. 221.

Leeuwenhoek was born at Delft, 24 Oct., 1632, at the age of 16 began to learn business with a merchant in Amsterdam, and spent some years there. After his marriage at Delft he gave up business and devoted himself to the study of science, and became one of the most distinguished of microscopic observers. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1679. His death occurred in his 91st year, 26 Augt., 1723, and he continued an unwearied worker to the very end. His letters refer to crystallization, the configuration of the diamond, the solution of silver, compression of the air, experiments with cinnabar, gunpowder, &c., &c. His works were collected and published at Leyden, 1722, 4 vols., 4°; English translation by Samuel Hoole, 1798-1800, 3 parts, 4°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1088.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. 54-63.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 535.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 89.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 584.

Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, 1738, pp. 522, 523.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 466.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 341.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2336; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1436.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 120; 1778, iii. p. 67.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 606, 704.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 202.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 33, 121.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 200.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv. p. xxvii. Ann. 1680.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xx. p. 218.

Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiv. p. 362; no date, xxiv. p. 387.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 561.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 117-119, 209, 224, 250, 264, 265, 266.

Delvenne, *Biographie du Royaume des Pays-Bas*, 1829, ii. p. 64.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 313, 314.

Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, i. pp. 244-245.

LEEUWENHOEK (ANTONY VAN). *Continued.*

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 498.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1860, xxxi. col. 13.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1404.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1865, xi. p. 280.
P. J. Haaxman, *Antony van Leeuwenhoek de Ontdekker der Infusoriën*, 1675-1875, Leiden, 1875 (with portrait, facsimile and illustrations. Pp. 138-140, list of references to Leeuwenhoek).
W. J. A. Huberts, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Noord- en Zuid-Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, Deventer, 1878, p. 303 (quite a short notice).
Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyklopädie*, 2e Section, 1887, xlii. p. 358.

LE FÈVRE (NICOLAS).

Neuvermehrter Chymischer Handleiter, und Guldnes Kleinod: Das ist: Deutliche Unterweisung, wie man die von Chymischer Wissenschafft ins gemein handelende Schrifften recht verstehen; und nach Ordnung der Spagyrischen und Apotheckerischen Bereit-Kunst die darzu erforderte würckliche Operation gebührlich verrichten, die Vegetabilia, Animalia, und Mineralia, ohne Einbufs ihrer wesentlichen Kräfte bereiten; auch die Fehler welche ehdessen in den gemeinen Apothecken begangen worden, abschaffen, und nach der heutigen Verbesserung alle Bereitungen anstellen müsse: Vormals treufleissigst in Frantzösischer Sprache beschrieben, durch N. Le Febure, Seiner Kön. Maj. in Frankreich ordinar-Apotheckern, und Chymischen Distillatorn, &c. Anitzo aber auf Ersuchen guter Freunde aufs Neue durchaus in vielem noch mehr erläutert, und mit häuffigen Secreten und nützlichen Artzneystücken vermehrt, und zum andern mal durch den Druck publiciret von Joh. Hiskia Cardilucio. Mit Chur-Fürstl. Sächsischen Privilegio. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Joh. Andreæ Endters Sel. Söhne. M.DC.LXXXV.

8°. Pp. [34] 867 [55]. Title red and black. Engraved title wanting. 14 engraved plates.

Cours de Chymie, pour servir d'Introduction à cette Science. Par Nicolas Le Fevre, Professeur Royal de Chymie, & Membre de la Société Royale de Londres. Cinquieme Edition, Revûe, corrigée & augmentée d'un grand nombre d'Opérations, & enrichie de Figures. Par M. Du Monstier, Apoticaire de la Marine & des Vaisseaux du Roi; Membre de la Société Royale de Londres & de celle de Berlin. Tome Premier. A Paris, Chez Rollin, Fils, Quay des Augustins, à Saint Athanase. M.DCC.LI. Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

12°. Pp. [4] xxxvj. [4] 454 [2 blank]. Title red and black. Six plates.

II. [4] x. 472. 1 plate.
III. [4] xiv. 477 [3 bl.]. 2 plates.
IV. [4] iij.-xiv. 436 (for 484).
V. [4] iij.-xx. [2 bl.] 436. 2 plates.

His name also appears as Le Febure and Lefebvre. What little is known of his life is obtained chiefly from his own work. He was born early in the seventeenth century, where is not stated, and he was educated in the Protestant College of Sedan, a town to which he alludes more than once. He was initiated in chemistry and pharmacy by his father, and he himself has described the course of his studies. A little before his time had begun the movement which ended in the foundation of the Jardin du Roi, and the appointment of Dr. William Davisson as the first professor of botany and chemistry. When Davisson left, Le Fèvre succeeded him by the influence of Vallot, the king's physician, and he was much flattered by this promotion. He occupied the post for fully a dozen years, and in 1660 published a summary of the instruction he had been in the habit of giving in his treatise on chemistry, of which many editions are extant.

In 1664 he accepted the invitation of Charles II., and was appointed Royal professor of chemistry and Apothecary in Ordinary to the Household at St. James's, and was also elected a fellow of the newly-founded Royal Society. He died in London in 1674.

He wrote two books: *Chimie théorique et pratique*, Paris, 1660, 2 vols., 12°. Several editions are recorded: Paris, 1669, 2 vols.; Leyden, 1669,

LE FÈVRE (Nicolas). *Continued.*

2 vols., 12°, pp. i. [64] 1-556, ii. [4] 557-1216 [21, 1 blank], 8 plates; Paris, 1674, 2 vols., 12°; Leyden, 1696.

It was translated into German, Nürnberg, 1678, 8°; 1675; the above in 1685, and again in 1688.

The English translation was made by 'a gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber,' whose initials are P. D. C. It appeared at London, 1664, 4°, in 2 parts, bound together. It was reissued in 1670, with two different title-pages, on one of which he calls himself Fellow of the Royal Society. It may be observed that, on the title-page, the author's name appears as Nicasius le Febvre and not Nicolas.

Eloy mentions an edition of 1740.

The treatise also appeared in Latin, Besançon, 1737, 2 vols., 4°.

The second work in French was published in 1665. I have not seen this, but only the English version: *A Discourse upon Sr. Walter Rawleigh's Great Cordial . . . rendered into English by Peter Belon*, London, 1664, small 8°, pp. [2 blank, 18] 110.

He is said to have translated into French the 'Religio Medici' of Sir Thomas Brown: *La Religion du Medecin . . . Imprimée l'An* 1668, without place or printer, 12°, pp. [24] 360.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 387 (Add. xi. vi.**).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 74 (calls him Le Februe).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 791.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 56 (calls him le Fürbe).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 4.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 111; 1778, iii. p. 41.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, pp. 97, 116.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 623.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 745; 1798, ii. pp. 357, 517.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 146.

Biographia Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 564 (article by Orfila).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i. (authors), 359*k*.

Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique*, 1837, p. 51; 1878, p. 56; Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, p. 15.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 286; 1869, ii. p. 276.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 12, &c.

La Grande Encyclopédie, no date, xxi. p. 1130 (is based on Dumas and Hoefer).

Haag, *La France Protestante*, 1855, v. p. 497.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 502.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xxx. col. 342.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1404.

LEHMANN (Johann Christian).

D. Johann Christian Lehmanns vollkommene Beschreibung eines Bergbohrers, wie solcher nebst seinen darzu gehörigen Stücken gefertiget, und damit operiret werden solle; Desgleichen wie man sich dessen zu bedienen habe auf viel tausend Schuh, sowohl Ortwärts, als Sohl- und Fürstwerts durch die Damerde, Gebürge & Festgestein zu bohren; welchem noch eine sehr grose Verbesserung derer Puchwerke beygefüget ist. Mit dazu gehörigen Kupfern. Leipzig, in der Grosischen Handlung 1750.

8°. Pp. 70 (for 80). 2 folding plates.

The first edition was published at Leipzig in 1714, 8°, and an edition of 1716 is mentioned.

Lehmann was born at Bautzen (Budissin) in Ober-Lausitz 16 June, 1675. His father Elias was Phil. & Med. D. and private physician to the Saxon Churfürsts George II. and III. At first he had a tutor, then he was at school at Bischofswerda, and in 1690 at the gymnasium at Zittau under Christian Weisen. In 1694 he went to Leipzig, in 1695 graduated as bachelor in arts and medicine, 1696 he was master, and in 1699 doctor of medicine. He was appointed extraordinary professor of the Institutes of Medicine in 1707, and in 1710 ordinary professor. In 1712 the Leopoldine Academy elected him a member under the name of Antenor II. and on the 7 June, 1713, he received the same distinction from the Berlin Academy. In 1723 he was 'collegiat' in the great 'Fürsten-Collegium,' and in 1732 he attained the dignity of Senior of the Philosophical Faculty and Decemvir of the Academy at Leipzig. His death occurred 19 Jan., 1739, at Leipzig.

He was distinguished by his experimental and manipulative ability and by the ingenious instruments which he constructed.

A large number of academic programmes, orations and dissertations on varied subjects came from his pen. Those relating more particularly to chemistry are the following:

Dissertatio de transmutationibus corporum extraordinariis, Lips., 1696, 4°.

Disputatio de Balsamo Peruviano nigro, Lips., 1707, 4°.

Von Zusammenordinirung derer Gradierhäuser, Gradierdächer, Gradier-Maschinen, Gradir-Röhren und Fässer, an, unter und über denen Siedepfannen und ihren Rauchfängen, Dresden, 1719, 4°, and one or two others on salt working. His papers on experimental physics were published in the transactions of the Berlin Academy, 1746, & *sqq*.

Utilitatis physicæ veræ Specimina VI., Leipz., 1714-36, 4°, with engravings.

LEHMANN (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 89.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 466.
Acta Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, 1742, vi. App. pp. 180-190.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2343; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1504.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 489, No. 292.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 777 (the mineral water at Reibelsgrün); 1799, iii. p. 27 (saltworks).
Gottlieb Friedr. Otto, *Lexikon der seit dem funfzehenden Jahrhunderte verstorbenen und jetzlebenden Oberlausitzischen Schriftsteller und Künstler*, Görlitz, 1802, II. i. p. 422.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 300.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 360 (Peruvian balsam).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1409.

LEHMANN (JOHANN GOTTLOB).

Abhandlung von den Metall-Müttern und der Erzeugung der Metalle aus der Naturlehre und Bergwerckswissenschaft hergeleitet und mit Chymischen Versuchen erwiesen von D. Johann Gottlob Lehmann. Berlin verlegts Christoph Gottlieb Nicolai. 1753.

8°. Pp. [16] 268 [8]. 2 plates. Vignette of a medal.

Nothing is on record of Lehmann's birth or origin. He was a doctor of medicine, a royal Prussian councillor for mines, and a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and of others including the Society of Arts, London. In 1761 he went to St. Petersburg to be professor of chemistry and keeper of the Natural History Museum of the Academy there. He made various natural history journeys in Russia for the Empress Catherine II. In consequence of an accident due to the bursting of a vessel in which he was heating arsenic, he died at St. Petersburg 22 Jan. (20 Feb.), 1767, but according to the *Biographie Universelle*, his death was the result of a bilious fever.

He published various works:
Abhandlung von Phosphoris, deren verschiedener Bereitung, Nutzen und andere dabey vorkommende Anmerckungen, Dresden und Leipzig, 1749, 4°.
Abhandlung von den Metall-Müttern und der Erzeugung der Metalle . . . mit chymischen Versuchen erwiesen, Berlin, 1752, 8°.
Probier-Kunst, Berlin, 1775, 8°.
Cadmiologia. Königsberg und Leipzig, 2 Th. 1761-66,—besides treatises on mineralogy, on alum boiling, kao-lin, on forests, charcoal-burning, and papers in the transactions of the Academies of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Haarlem, London, etc.

Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben ausgezeichneter Teutschen des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts, pp. 163-165.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 338, &c., &c.
Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. pp. 108-111. (Meusel remarks on the meagre information about him.)
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 300, 311, 323, 324, 331, 332, 336, 341, 343, 360.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1607.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 566.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 375; 1869, ii. p. 367.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. pp. 78, 81, 154.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxx. col. 456.
Biographie Universelle, no date, xxiii. p. 651.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1409.

See RESPUR (P. M. VON), Besondere Versuche, 1772.

LEHR-JÜNGER der Natur.

See HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind, 1752.

LEHR-SÄTZE von der Præparation des Steins der Weisen.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. viii.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C. 1779, iii. p. 216.

LEHR-SÄTZE vor die Schüler der Weisheit.

See MONTE RAPHAIM (JOHANN DE), Vorbothe der am Philosophischen Himmel hervorbrechenden Morgen-Röthe, 1767.

LEHR-SÄTZE . . . von der Weisheit und Chymie . . .

See SCHWARTZFUSS (Anonymus von), 1706.

LEITER der Philosophorum.

See SCALA Philosophorum.

LEITUNGS-FADEN (Der) zu dem Chymischen und Alchymischen Labyrinth, um sicher darinnen zugehen, durch das Licht der Erfahrung, alle Hand-Arbeiten und Griffe die in dieser Kunst erfordert werden, mit neuen schönen Erfindungen, und einigen sehr nützlichen Geheimnüssen versehen, auch alle definitiones begreiffende. Allen hohen Potentaten, grossen Herren, Rittern und Edlen, Hochgelehrten Doctoren, wie auch andern würdigen Liebhabern der Hermetischen Kunst, zu sonderbahrem Nutzen, und um die Verschwendung der Zeit, und vieler Tausenden in Sudlereyen zuverhüten zur Neuen Jahres-Gabe dem öffentlichen Druck übergeben, durch den aller hier beschriebenen Arbeiten, durch zwantzig Jährige Erfahrung practicirten und gereiseten Pilgram. Braunschweig, Verlegts Caspar Grubers, 1691.

8°. No pagination. Sigs. A-D in eights, E3 [= pp. 70].

The book contains a short system of assaying and testing of ores and such like bodies, and gives an account of the processes and substances. There is no mystery in this tract. It was reprinted in Schröder's *Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für . . . Chemie*, 1776, II. ii. pp. 1-74.

LE MAÎTRE (ALEXANDRE CHRISTIAN).

Der Astralische Geist oder der Balsam deſs Lebens, bewiesen in der Magnetischen Balsamischen Krafft deſs Antimonialischen gereinigten Vitriols, durch die Beyspiele der gantzen würckenden Natur, von den wunderbahren Proben deſs Sympatischen Pulvers, vnd dessen auffrichtigen Bereitung. An Tag geben durch Alexandrum Christianum le Maître, G. G. Q. v. O. I. Getruckt in Verlegung deſs Authoris im Jahr 1684.

12°. Pp. [12] 174 (but should be 168). Title red and black.

LEMERY (NICOLAS).

Cours de Chymie, oder: Der vollkommene Chymist, welcher die in der Medicin gebräuchlichen Chymischen Processe auf die leichteste und heilsamste Art machen lernt, und mit den scharffsinnigsten Anmerckungen und Urtheilen über jeden Proceſs die Liebhaber dieser Wissenschafft weiter anführet: Wie er von Herrn Niclas Lemery, der Medicin hochberühmten Doctorn, und Königlichen Frantzösischen Hof-Apotheckern zu Paris, herausgegeben, und aus der neuesten Frantzösischen Edition ins Teutsche übersetzet und bey jetziger vierten Auflage aufs neue und correcteste revidiret. Dreſsden und Leipzig, verlegts Raphael Christian Saureſsig, 1734.

8°. Pp. [56] 652; 390 [42, 2 blank]. Title red and black. 6 plates of apparatus. Wants a plate, i. pp. 84-5.

Nicolai Lemeri, weyland Medicinæ Doctoris und Königl. Frantzösischen Hof-Apotheckers zu Paris, Cursus Chymicus, oder vollkommener Chymist, welcher die in der Medicin vorkommenden Chymischen Præparata und Processus auf die vernünfftigste, leichteste und sicherste Art zu verfertigen lehret. Aus dem Frantzösischen übersezt und bey dieser fünfften Auflage aufs neue durchgesehen, corrigirt und mit Zusätzen vermehret, von D. Johann Christian

LEMERY (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

Zimmermann. Mit Königl. Pohl. u. Churfürstl. Sächfs. allergnädigsten Privilegio. Dresden, 1754. Im Verlag der Waltherischen Buchhandlung

8°. Pp. [10, including frontispiece] 978. Register [46] 46. Frontispiece (portrait of Lemery), 6 plates of apparatus, 1 folding plate of symbols.

New Curiosities in Art and Nature: Or, a Collection of the most Valuable Secrets in all Arts and Sciences; as Appears by the Contents. Composed and Experimented by the Sieur Lemery, Apothecary to the French King. Translated into English from the Seventh Edition. Printed this last Year in French, in which is near one half more than any former Edition. Illustrated with Cuts. To which is added a Supplement by the Translator. London: Printed for John King, at the Bible and Crown in Little Britain; and Sold by J. Morphew, near Stationers-Hall. 1711.

8°. Pp. [16] 354. Index [14]. Frontispiece and 8 plates.

Nicolai Lemery Neue Curieuse Chymische Geheimnüfse des Antimonii, durch mancherley Experimenta eröffnet, und aus denen neuesten Principiis Physicis klärlich erwiesen, aus dem Frantzösischen ins Teutsche übersetzt von Johann Andreas Mahlern, Med. Doct. Dresden, bey Joh. Jacob Wincklern, 1709.

8°. Pp. [32] 560 [14]. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

Pharmacopée Universelle, contenant toutes les Compositions de Pharmacie qui sont en usage dans la Medecine, tant en France que par toute l'Europe; leurs Vertus, leurs Doses, les manieres d'operer les plus simples & les meilleurs. Avec un Lexicon Pharmaceutique. Plusieurs Remarques Nouvelles, et des Raisonnemens sur chaque Operation. Par Nicolas Lemery, de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, Docteur en Medecine. Seconde Edition. Revûe, corrigée & augmentée. A Paris, Chez Laurent D'Houry, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue de la Harpe, vis-à-vis la rue S. Severin, au Saint-Esprit. M.DCCXV. Avec Approbations et Privilege du Roy.

4°. Pp. [20] 1092, with an extra leaf: * 956-7; table [42]. Title red and black.

Dictionaire ou Traité Universel des Drogues Simples. Où l'on trouve leurs differens noms, leur origine, leur choix, les principes qu'elles renferment, leurs qualitez, leur étymologie, & tout ce qu'il y a de particulier dans les Animaux, dans les Vegetaux, & dans les Mineraux. Ouvrage dépendant de la Pharmacopée Universelle. Par Nicolas Lemery, de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, Docteur en Medecine. Quatriéme Edition. Revûe, corrigée, & beaucoup augmentée par l'Auteur, Avec des Figures en Taille douce. A Rotterdam, Chez Jean Hofhout. M DCC XXVII.

4°. Pp. [20] 590 [58]. Title red and black. xxv. plates.

Mantissa Chimica Spagirica.

See PROSPECTUS Pharmaceuticus Galeno-Chymicus, 1698.

LEMERY (Nicolas). *Continued.*

Lemery was born at Rouen, 17 Nov., 1645 (others 1644). He was trained by an apothecary, but wishing to extend his knowledge he went to Paris and attended the demonstrations of Glaser. As he did not learn with him he departed, and his dissatisfaction has been the origin of the unfavourable estimate formed of Glaser by Fontenelle and often repeated since, without a question as to its accuracy (*see* GLASER). Lemery travelled for six years, and on his return to Paris began as an apothecary, but also gave lectures in the laboratory of a friend, Martin, apothecary of the Prince of Condé. Afterwards he gave courses in a laboratory of his own, and they were thronged by persons attracted and interested by the clearness of his explanations and the cleverness of his experiments.

In 1681 (1683?), on account of his religious opinions, he went to England, but, as affairs did not turn out as he expected, he returned to France and graduated in medicine at Caen, in 1683. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes deprived him of the right to practise medicine, so he joined the Romish church in 1686, and resumed his courses.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 836.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 387 (Add. XI. vi. * *).
Cornelius à Beughem, *Syllabus recens exploratorum in re medica physica & chymica*, 1696, p. 188 (de remedio contra colicam nephriticam).
Fontenelle, 'Éloge,' *Histoire de l'Académie royale des Sciences*, année 1715; Paris, 1718, pp. 73-82.
Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1728, iv. pp. 212-220; 1731, x. pt. 2, p. 142.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. 66-67.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, Jena, 1731, pp. 700, 701, 801 (life), 802, 803.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 90.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Jena, 1740, p. 468.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 6, 7, 202, 334, 335, 336, 337.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipzig, 1750, ii. col. 2357; and Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1561.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 114; 1778, iii. p. 47.
Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1755, Bd. i. p. 430 (review of the fifth edition of his chemistry).
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, VI. ii. p. 228.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 809.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 129-131; 228, 242, 251, 431.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 57.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 3, 91, 141, 143.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 179, 211, 221, 222, 223.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xx. p. 160.

In 1699 he was made associate of the Academy in chemistry, and succeeded Bourdelin as pensioner. He died of apoplexy, 19 June, 1715, and was succeeded in the Academy by his son, Louis.

The *Cours de Chimie* was first published at Paris in 1675, 7th edition, Paris, 1688, small 8°; 8th edition, Paris, 1696, 8°, with a portrait of the author; 10th edition, Paris, 1712, and the last Paris, 1756, 4°, edited by Th. Baron d'Henouville. It was translated into Latin, German, English, and Spanish.

His *Nouvel Recueil de Secrets et Curiosités les plus rares* was published at Amsterdam, 1709, 2 vols., 8°.

Pharmacopée Universelle, Paris, 1697 and 1706, 4°.

Traité . . . des drogues simples, Paris, 1698 (?); 2d ed. 1714 (?); another edition, 1759.

He was the author of papers on camphor, honey, &c., in the Paris Memoirs. A very full list of his works is given by Quérard and Haag.

His son, Louis Lemery, was demonstrator of chemistry in the Jardin du Roi.

Biographie Universelle, Paris, 1819, xxiv. p. 47; Paris, n.d. xxiv. p. 83.
Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xx. *sub voce*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 572.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 291.
Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 235.
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, Paris, 1833, v. p. 141.
Cap, *Éloge*, couronnée par l'Académie de Rouen, 1838; reprinted in Cap's *Études Biographiques*, 1857, Première Série, pp. 180-226.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 293-300; 1869, ii. pp. 284-290.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 183-185, &c., &c.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 289.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 8.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 505, 864.
Haag, *La France Protestante*, 1856, vi. pp. 538-544 (notice with good lists).
Lebreton, *Biographie Normande*, Rouen, 1857-61, ii. p. 497.
Édouard Frère, *Manuel du Bibliographe Normand*, Rouen, 1858-60, ii. p. 204.
Hoefer, *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, Paris, 1862, xxx. col. 593.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1417.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, 2ème Série, ii. p. 147.
Kopp, *Beiträge*, 1875, iii. p. 186.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 665 (article by Pagel).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 56.

LEMNIUS (Levinus).

Levini Lemnii Medici Zirizæi, De Habitu et Constitutione Corporis, quam Græci κρᾶσιν, Triuiales Complexionem vocant, Libri II.; Omnibus quibus secunda valetudo cura est, apprime necessarii: ex quibus cuiq; procliue erit

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PARIS
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LEMNIUS (Levinus). *Continued.*

corporis sui conditionem, animique motus, ac totius conseruandæ sanitatis rationem ad amussim cognoscere. Nunc vero ab innumeris mendis, quibus passim scatebant, vindicati, formaq; commodiore in lucem editi. Cum Indice rerum & verborum copiosissimo. Francofurti Typis Nicolai Hofmanni, sumtibus Ionæ Rhodii. M.DC.IV.

8°. Pp. [16] 185. Index [9].

This accompanies the 1611 reprint of the *De Miraculis*. There is an Italian version: *Della complessione del corpo humano libri due*, Venetia, 1564, 8°, ff. [4] 124; and in English: *The Touchstone of Complexions . . . now Englished by T. N.*, London, 1633, small 4°, pp. [8] 248 [10, 2 blank]. The translator's name is Thomas Newton.

De Miraculis Occultis Naturæ, Libri IIII. Item de Vita cum Animi et Corporis incolumitate recte instituenda, liber vnus. Illi quidem iam postremum emendati, & aliquot capitibus aucti, hic vero nunquam antehac editus: Auctore Levino Lemnio Medico Zirizæo. Francofurti Typis Nicolai Hofmanni, Impensis Ionæ Rhodij. M.DC.IV.

8°. Pp. [16] 582. Indices [55, 3 blank].

The Secret Miracles of Nature: in Four Books. Learnedly and Moderately treating of Generation, and the Parts thereof; the Soul, and its Immortality; of Plants and living Creatures; of Diseases, their Symptoms and Cures, and many other Rarities not treated of by any Author Extant; whereof see more in the Table of the Contents. Whereunto is added one Book containing Philosophical and Prudential Rules how Man shall become Excellent in all conditions, whether high or low, and lead his Life with Health of Body and Mind. Fit for the use of those that practise Physick, and all Others that desire to search into the Hidden Secrets of Nature, for increase of Knowledg. Written by that Famous Physitian, Lævinus Lemnius. London, Printed by Jo. Streater, and are to be sold by Humphrey Moseley at the Prince's Arms in S. Paul's Church-Yard, John Sweeting at the Angel in Popes-Head-Alley, John Clark at Mercers-Chappel, and George Sawbridge at the Bible on Ludgate-Hill, 1658.

Folio. Pp. [16] 398. Title red and black.

Similitudinum ac Parabolarum quæ in Bibliis ex Herbis atque Arboribus desumuntur, dilucida explicatio: In qua narratione singula loca explanantur, quibus Prophetæ, obseruata stirpium natura, conciones suas illustrant, diuina oracula fulciunt: Auctore Levino Lemnio. Seorsum accesserunt de Gemmis aliquot, iis præsertim quarum D. Ioannes Apostolus in sua Apocalypsi meminit: De aliis quoque, quarum vsus hoc æui apud omnes percrebuit, Libri II, Auctore Francisco Rueo, D. medico Insulano. Item Levini Lemnii De Astrologia Lib. I. Francofurti Ex Officina Paltheniana, sumtibus viduæ Petri Fischeri. M.D.XCVI.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 288. At p. 171 there is a separate title to Rueus' tract, but the pagination is continuous.

The tract, De Astrologia, begins on p. 257, with a half-title.

These tracts are printed along with certain editions of the treatise of Vallesius *de Sacra Philosophia* (*q.v.*).

LEMNIUS (LEVINUS). *Continued.*

Levinus Lemnius, or Lemmens, was born at Zirickzee, 20 May, 1505, studied first theology, then medicine under Vesalius, and was a friend of Dodoens and Conrad Gesner. He graduated at Padua in 1525, became a successful practitioner in his native place, and died there (in orders, after his wife's death), 1 July, 1568. He did not write on alchemy or chemistry. His chief work, *De Miraculis . . . Naturæ*, in two books, was first published at Antwerp, 1559, 8°. The preface is dated December, 1558. It was again published in 1561, 8°, ff. [16] 164. It was enlarged to four books, and published at Antwerp, 1564, 8°. The following editions are enumerated by me in 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets': Antwerp, 1574, 1581; Francof., 1590, 1604, 1611; Commelin's, s. a.; French by Gohory, Paris, 1567, 1574; Orleans, 1568. There are other editions and translations into German by Jacob Horst, 1572, 1588, and Italian, 1560, 8°, ff. [16] 181 [3 blank].

Miræus, *Elogia Belgica sive illustrium Belgi Scriptorum . . . vitæ*, Antverp., 1609, p. 99 (under Fr. Rumeus).
Castellanus, *Vitæ illustrium medicorum*, 1617, p. 227.
Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 99.
Franciscus Sweertius, *Athenæ Belgicæ*, 1628, p. 505.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 335.
Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Lovanii, 1643, p. 608.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 465.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 748-9.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1245.
Jo. Fabricius, *Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars VI.*, 1724, pp. 269, 270, 387.
Nicolaus Comnenus Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venet., 1726, ii. p. 218, No. 99.
Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, iii. p. 72.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 70.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 90.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 157 (ii. 2. 2. 11).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1738, xvii. col. 66.
Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, ii. p. 792.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 468.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2359; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1568.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 120; 1778, iii. p. 50.

Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1755, iii. pp. 775-776.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 335.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 334.
Les Bibliothèques Françoises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, revue . . . par Rigoley de Juvigny, 1773, iv. (Du Verdier, T. ii.) p. 586 (Gohory's translation of 1574).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 221 (contents of 'De occultis naturæ miraculis Libri iv.').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 136.
Saxius, *Onomasticon litterarium*, 1780, iii. pp. 304, 638.
Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 286.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 351-352.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 1.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1832, p. 404.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 212.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1419.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1865, xi. p. 315.
Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medizin*, 1881, ii. p. 141.
Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 187, 250; 1890, New Series, i. p. 216.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 666.

LE MORT (JAKOB).

Jacobi Le Mortii, M. D. P. E. C. Chymiæ Veræ Nobilitas & Utilitas, in Physica Corpusculari, Theoria Medica ejusque Materia et Signis, ad majorem perfectionem deducendis. Comprehendens opera ejus omnia, hucusque typis commissa. Quibus seorsim excusa Collectanea, Maetsiana & Marcgraviana, Bibliopolæ subjunxerunt. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Fredericum Haaring, Cornelium Boutesteyn, 1696.

4°. Pp. [2 blank, 10] 150 [14]; [2] 173 [18, 1 blank]; [2] 237 [11] 2 plates; [4] 228 [10, 2 blank]. The last tract wants pp. 113-4. Title red and black.

This collection is made up of the following tracts which have separate signatures and pagination.

Jacob Le Mort. Chymiæ veræ nobilitas & utilitas.

Jacob Le Mort. Pharmacia medico-physica ratione & experientia nobilitata.

Jacob Le Mort. Chymia medico-physica ratione & experientia nobilitata.

Collectanea Chymica Leidensia Maetsiana & Marcgraviana, olim publice & privatim in Academia Lugduno-Batava Chymiam profitentium, ac docentium.

Lemort (or Jakob le Mort) was the son of an apothecary at Haarlem, and was born 13 Oct., 1650. He was at school at Leyden and then in the university, where at first he studied theology for three years, but then went to Amsterdam and took up the study of chemistry, intending to

LE MORT (JAKOB). *Continued.*

become an apothecary. On the death of his father he returned to Leyden and studied medicine and pharmacy, worked in the laboratory of Karel Lucas de Maets, but in 1672, in consequence of some disagreement, he opened a laboratory of his own. Three years later, in 1675, he started a pharmacy, where he was visited by a number of sick people for advice. He also gave instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, and theoretical and practical medicine, but this was an offence to the doctors, because he had no degree.

Six days later, in 1676, he got the degree of M.D. from Utrecht. Returning to Leyden he renewed his practice and his teaching, on 28 Dec., 1694 he received permission to give public instruction in chemistry, and in 1702 he was created professor in the faculty. He died 1 April, 1718.

He wrote: Compendium chymicum, Lugd. Bat., 1682, 12°; Chymia Medico-Physica, Lugd. Bat., 1684, 8°, pp. [8]275 [25]; 1688, 8°; and other works.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 487.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 71.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 104.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 485.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 691; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2146.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 116; 1778, iii. p. 52.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 773.
Paquot, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire littéraire des dix-sept Provinces des Pays-Bas*, 1763-v. p. 136.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 763.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 428.
Jon. Wilh. Te Water, *Narratio de rebus Academiæ Lugduno-Batavæ sæculo octavo et decimo . . .* Lugd. Bat., 1802, p. 199.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 3.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 284; 1869, ii. p. 275.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 116; 1847, iv. pp. 155, 193.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, vi. p. 3.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xxx. col. 631.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1869, XII. ii. p. 1064 (and references).

LENGLET DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS).

Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique. Accompagnée d'un Catalogue raisonné des Ecrivains de cette Science. Avec le Véritable Philalethe, revû sur les Originaux. Tome Premier. A Paris, chez Coustelier, Libraire, Quay des Augustins. M.DCC.XLII. Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roy.

12°. Tome Premier, pp. [xxiij. 1 blank] 486 [20]. Tome Second, pp. xxxij. 120 (Transmutations Metalliques); 360 ('Le Veritable Philalethe'). Tome Troisieme, pp. [22] 432.

Lenglet Dufresnoy (born at Beauvais, 5 Oct., 1674) was a voluminous writer on historical subjects, and was possessed of a prodigious memory. He died 6 Jan., 1752 (others 1755), in consequence of the injuries he received by falling into the fire when asleep beside it.

The present work consists of four parts: lives of alchemists, with a chronological table; histories of transmutations; a translation of Philaletha, and a bibliography of alchemical books. The bibliography certainly contains more titles, but as far as the execution is concerned it shows but little advance on Borel's efforts a hundred years earlier. The author did not believe in alchemy, but he does not give any reason, historical or scientific, for not believing in it, and his criticism of books is simply persiflage, which he frequently repeats. One asks why he selected the subject at all. If to him alchemy was a delusion, transmutation deception, and the literature verbiage, it was hardly necessary to write three volumes to demonstrate his unbelief. He did not seem to be aware that there was any historical significance in the origin, growth, and death, of the alchemical idea.

The work published by Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, Paris, 1856, is a rehabilitation of the descriptive part of Lenglet Dufresnoy's book.

Michault, *Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire de la vie et les ouvrages de M. l'Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy*, Paris, 1761, 12°.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 471.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1782, p. 73.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 560.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 302.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1582 (gives a short summary of his life and a list of his works, but omits the above).
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiv. p. 85; no date, xxiv. p. 118.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 545.
Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1833, v. p. 158.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxx. col. 661.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 550, 631, 1737, 1742.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 7, 9, 375.

LENTILIUS (ROSINUS).

Wolgemeintes Bedenken, uber die zu Frühlings- und Herbst-Zeiten unzeitig angestellte Präservir-Ader-lässen. Und wie solche zu bequemerer Zeit

LENTILIUS (ROSINUS). *Continued.*

anzustellen, bey müssigen Stunden aufgesezzet von Rosino Lentilio, Academ. Leopold. Imperial. Nat. Curios. Colleg. d. Oribasio. Ulm, In Verlag Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, An. 1692.

8°. Pp. [12] 49 [1].

Not about chemistry.

Rosinus Lentilius, whose name is also written Linsenbahrdt, was born at Waldenberg 3 Jan., 1657. He graduated M.D. and practised at Crailsheim in Franconia, at Nördlingen and Stuttgart. Subsequently he was appointed private physician to the Margrave of Baden Durlach and the Duke of Würtemberg, and accompanied the latter on his travels in Holland, France and Spain. On the 31 July, 1683, he was elected to the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. He died at Stuttgart, 19 Feb., 1733. He wrote both on medical and physical subjects, and was the first to advise arsenic in intermittent fevers. In chemistry he wrote on hermetic phosphorus, on the coal used in England for fires, on the difference between fermentation and effervescence.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 949.
Cornelius à Beughem, *Syllabus recens exploratorum in re medica physica & chymica*, 1696, pp. 75-77 (from the *Ephemer. Acad. Nat. Curiosorum*).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 71.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 470.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2365; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1589.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 472, No. 116.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 84.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 117, 139, 215, 222 (mineral waters), 351 (English drops).
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 2, 43, 104, 109, 146.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 6.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 465, 553.
Phillippe und Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 572.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1493.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1883, xviii. p. 262.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 60 (mineral waters).

LENTIN (AUGUST GOTTFRIED LUDEWIG).

See KEIR (JAMES), 1791.

He was born at Dannenberg 4 Jan., 1764, took the degree of Ph.D. and acted as privat-docent at Göttingen from 1795 to 1801. In 1795 he wrote a paper on the behaviour of metals when heated in deplogisticated air, and in 1798 the first part of his 'Taschenbuch für Freunde der Gebirgskunde.' At this time he visited England, and wrote 'Briefe über die Insel Angelsea,' Leipzig, 1800, 8°, and at Hannover in the same year, a translation of a work by his father, a physician at Hannover, who died 26 Dec., 1804, 'Memorabilia circa aerem, vitæ genus, sanitatem et morbos Clausthallensium An. 1774-77.' He was appointed clerk to a saltwork at Rothenfeld, and in 1817 salt inspector at Sülbeck and Salzderhelden in the kingdom of Hannover. He also made experiments on the roasting and smelting of ores at the Rammelsberg in a large furnace.

He died at Sülbeck, near Elmbeck, 18 Jan., 1823.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 345 (über das Verkalken der Metallen).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1493.

LEO.

See PRACTICA Leonis Viridis.
See VERBUM abbreviatum Fratris Raymundi de leone viridi.
See also RAYMUNDUS.
See also LÖWE.

For works in which Leo, or Löwe, or Leu, or Leeuw, or Lion, appears in the title, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 379.

LEONA CONSTANTIA.

See LEADE (JANE).

LEONARDUS (CAMILLUS).

Speculum Lapidum Camilli Leonardi. Cui accessit Sympathia septem Metallorum ac septem selectorum Lapidum ad Planetas. D. Petri Arlensis de

LEONARDUS (CAMILLUS). *Continued.*

Scudalupis Presbyteri Hierosolimitani. Parisiis, Apud Carolum Seuestre, & Dauidem Gilliū via jacobæa e regione Mathurinorū. Et Joannem Petitpas, via D. Joā. Lateran. in collegio Cameracensi. 1610. Cum priuilegio Regis.

8°. Sigs. ā, 8 in eights, i in six. Pp. 499 [1 blank]. Index [36].

The title is engraved and represents the portal of a Temple or Tomb, with the above engraved in the centre.

De Scudalupis' tract begins p. 245. It is preceded by a blank leaf and a separate title, both included in the signatures but not in the paging.

In this copy two leaves containing the portraits of the author and of the Duke de Nivernois are wanting, and the engraved title and another leaf have been pasted together.

The author was an Italian physician in Pesaro at the beginning of the 16th century. He was much esteemed by Cæsar Borgia to whom he dedicated this book on precious stones. The dedication is dated Id. Sept., 1502. The book was printed at Venice in 1502 by Joan. Baptist. Sessa, in 4°, ff. lxvi., but Van der Linden and Mercklin and Rotermund say at Pesaro, an edition which I have not seen. Then, Venice, 1516, 4°, ff. lxvi., by Melchior Sessa and Petrus de Ravanis; Aug. Vindel., 1533, 4°; Paris, 1610, 8°; Hamburg, 1717, 8°. This last edition contains a 'Clavis' to the *Sympathia* by Petrus Constantinus Albinius, first printed in 1611. Baglivi says it was written in 1516, and published at Venice, and then Leonardus' book was translated into Italian by Ludovico Dolci, who, suppressing the author's name, had the assurance to put his own name on it, and published it at Venice in 1565 as his own: 'ô turpe plagium! ô detestabile furtum! ô calamitatem deplorandam Litterariæ Republicæ'; as Baglivi righteously exclaims. This is noticed also by Saxius. But Baglivi is wrong about the date of the first edition.

The English version was printed in London, 1750, 8°, pp. 240; but Book III., relating to engraved stones, is omitted.

Rotermund's criticism is that he has collected many fables about the formation and hidden powers of precious stones.

According to Vogt the present edition is mutilated and worthless. I have compared this 1610 edition roughly with that of 1502, and so far as I have observed it is a literal reprint, except that the table of chapters has been omitted.

The present seems to be the first publication of the tract of Petrus Arlensis (*q.v.*).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 93.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 138.

Baglivi, *Opera Omnia Medico-practica et anatomica*, Ed. 6ta, 4°, Lugduni, 1704, p. 500, in his 'Dissertatio de Vegetatione Lapidum.'

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 73.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 90.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 472.

Vogt, *Catalogus . . . Librorum rariorum*, Hamb., 1747, p. 54.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, iii. col. 2382; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1630.

Christ. Saxius, *Onomasticon Literarium*, 1780, iii. p. 397 (under Ludovicus Dulcis).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 594, 658.

Lessing, *Kollectaneen zur Literatur*, 1790, i. pp. 204, 212.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors), ii. 599 *a*.

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 519.

LEONHARD VON ALTENBURG.

Delarvatio Tincturæ Philosophorum, das ist: Kurtze und einfältige Erklährung des Lapidis Benedicti, worinnen die Hieroglyphica Nomina Philosophorum obscura, welche die Philosophi ænigmatisch beschrieben, klar und deutlich gemachet, durch einen der wahren Philosophie Liebhabern entdecket und erkläret, der in der Wahrheit Genuine Feuer-Arbeit Liebet, und da es wohl heissen mag: Aut hic, aut nusquam. Ober- und Nieder-Wasserberg, gedruckt durch Mercurium Schwefelmann. 1769.

8°. Pp. [16, including the emblematical frontispiece] 94. Register [10].

An edition, probably the first, with the same imprint appeared in 1747 (Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*, 1870, No. 1463; Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 352).

The author is Leonhard von Altenburg, according to the *Hermetisches A. B. C.*, 1779, iv. p. 122.

Delarvatio Tincturæ Philosophorum.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 122.

LEONHARDI (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

See BAYEN (PIERRE), Chymische Untersuchungen über das Zinn, 1784.

Leonhardi was born at Leipzig, 18 June, 1746. He studied there, graduated in philosophy, and in 1771 in medicine. As a privat-docent he read lectures on medicine and chemistry, and in 1781 was extraordinary professor of medicine at Leipzic, and in 1782 ordinary professor of medicine at Wittenberg. He performed the duties of this office till 1791 when he was summoned to Dresden to be physician and Hofrath to the Elector. He retained his professorship for which he provided a deputy. He died at Dresden, 11 Jan., 1823.

He wrote numerous dissertations on chemical, physical and physiological topics; translated Macquer's Chemical Dictionary, 6 vols., 1781-1783; second edition, enlarged, 7 vols., 1788-1791; the additions were printed separately in 1792. He translated also Scheele's Treatise on Air and Fire, 1782, 8°; Schwedisches Apothekerbuch, Leipzig, 1782, and published other works.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 655, 688.
Weis, *Das Gelehrte Sachsen*, Leipzig, 1780.
Klübe, *Neuestes Gelehrtes Dresden*, Leipzig, 1796.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1797, iv. p. 417.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 688 note f; 1799, iii. pp. 318, 615, 722, 797 note d, 800, 802, 820, 851, 903.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 174.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 10.
L. F. F. Fleming, *De Vita et Meritis beati Joh. Gottfr. Leonhardi*, Dresden, 1823, 8°.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 431.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. pp. 82, 97, 316.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 708.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 674 (article by Pagel).

LE PELLETIER (JEAN).

La Pyrotecnie de Starkey, 1706.

See STARKEY (GEORGE).

LESSER (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN).

Friedrich Christian Lefsers, der Kirchen zu S. Jacob und Martin in der Kayserl. freyen Reichs-Stadt Nordhausen Pastoris des Ministerii daselbst, der Kayserl. Academie der Naturforscher, der Königl. Preufs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, und der Königl. Grosbrittannis. teutschen Gesellschaft zu Göttingen Mitgliedes, Lithotheologie, das ist: Natürliche Historie und Geistliche Betrachtung derer Steine, also abgefafst, dafs daraus die Allmacht, Weisheit, Güte und Gerechtigkeit des grossen Schöpffers gezeuget wird, Anbey viel Sprüche der Heiligen Schrifft erkläret, und die Menschen allesamt zur Bewunderung, Lobe und Dienste des grossen Gottes ermuntert werden. Neu-verbesserte Auflage. Hamburg, bey Christian Wilhelm Brandt. 1751.

8°. Pp. xlviii. 1488. Register [64]. 3 folding tables. 10 engraved plates, one of which is of the Prague medal. Woodcut.

Lesser was born at Nordhausen, 29 May, 1692, acted as tutor in Berlin, pastor of the church 'ad montem Mariæ Virginis' and administrator of the Orphanage at Nordhausen, and died there 17 Sept., 1754. He was devoted to natural history, and besides the present work (1st ed. Hamburg, 1736) he wrote others of a similar character on the sun, insects, and one called Testaccotheologie. He wrote a description of a visit he paid that remarkable place at Rübeland, in the Harz: Baumann's Höhle, Nordhausen, 1734, 4th ed. 1745. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy, and the Berlin Academy.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 91.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, Halæ, 1755, p. 503, No. 452.
Joh. Philip Friedr. Lesser, *Nachricht von dem Leben und Schrifften Herrn Friedrich Christian Lesser*, Nordhausen, 1755, 4°, pp. 64.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 368.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 280.
Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. p. 172.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1683 (and references).
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiv. p. 301; no date, xxiv. p. 317.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 23.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxx. col. 966.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1436.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 236; ii. p. 196.

LETTER.

A strange Letter concerning an adept.

See FREDERICK, Duke of Holsatia and Sleswick.

LETTER (A) to the true Disciples of Hermes, containing six principal Keys of the Secret Philosophy. [Signed: Dives Sicut Ardens S * * *.]

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 116.

LETTRE aux Vrais disciples d'Hermes contenant six principales Clefs de la Philosophie Secrete. [Signed: Dives Sicut Ardens S * * *, *i.e.* Sanctus Desiderius, or Limojon de Saint Disdier (*q.v.*)].

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, 1689, 1699, p. 121.

LETTRE d'un Philosophe sur le Secret du Grand Oeuvre.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE), 1688.

LETTRE Philosophique.

See PHILOVITA.

LETZTES Testament eines Vaters seinem liebsten Sohne hinterlassen.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705, Alipuli: *Centrum Naturæ Concentratum*, p. 68.

LEURSEN (JOHANN GERHARD).

Chymischen Schauplatzes Vortrab, das ist: Gründliche Anleitung zu der waren Chymie, worinnen begriffen der Animalien, Vegetabilien, Mineralien und Metallen Ursprung und Kräffte, Wachsthumb und Verwandlung, aus selbst eigner Erfahrung mit unumbstöslichen Gründen bewiesen und erkläret, durch Johann Gerhard Leursen.

Sap. c. 12. v. 1. Und dein unvergänglicher Geist ist in Allen.

Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Jacob Gottfried Seyler, Minden, druckts Johann Piler, M.DC.LXXXI.

4°. Pp. 39 [1 blank].

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes an edition: Franckfurt, 1708, 8°, which is copied by Gmelin. Neither of them takes any notice of an earlier edition.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 203.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. 321.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

LEUTMANN (JOHANN GEORG).

Vulcanus Famulans oder sonderbahre Feuer-Nutzung welche durch gute Einrichtung der

Stuben-Ofen	Schmeltz
Camine	Destillier
Brau- und	Treib- und
Saltz-Pfannen	anderer Ofen

LEUTMANN (JOHANN GEORG). *Continued.*

kan erlanget, und auf solche Art mit wenigem Holtze starcke Wärme und grosse Hitze gemachet auch das Rauchen in Stuben verhindert werden. Andere Edition über die Helffte vermehret und mit raren Experimentis erkläret von M. Joh. Georg Leutmann, P. D. Wittenberg Bey Gottfried Zimmermann. 1723.

8°. Pp. [title, 2 blank, 5, 1 blank] 154, [4]; title red and black. Table at p. 35. 38 plates, two being numbered 30, and plates lettered A—R. Wants the frontispiece?

Other editions mentioned are: Wittenberg, 1735, 8°; fifth edition, Wittenberg & Zerbst, 1764, 8°.

Leutmann was born at Wittenberg, 30 Nov., 1667, studied theology there, but was also devoted to mathematics and mechanical science. In 1694 he was pastor at Dabrun, but in 1725 was made professor of mechanics and optics in the new Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, and in 1733 went to Moscow in connection with the mint. He was distinguished by his mechanical and optical inventions; the polishing of glass, an assay-balance without a tongue, clocks, fire-engines, and pumps ('three necessities of a town,' as he called them), instruments for investigating the air, for taking specific gravities, thermometers, etc., etc. His books were published at Wittenberg, Halle, Danzig, and his papers appeared in the Commentationes of the St. Petersburg Academy. He died in 1736.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 203.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2412; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1732.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 449, 579.
Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1802, iii. p. 354; 1804, v. p. 16; 1805, vi. p. 910.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 236, 357.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 375; 1869, ii. p. 367.

LEWENHEIMB (JACOBUS SACHSIUS À).

See SACHS (PHILIP JACOB).

LEWIS.

Expériences Physiques et Chymiques, sur plusieurs Matieres relatives au Commerce & aux Arts: Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois de M. Lewis, de la Société Royale de Londres; Par M. De Puisieux. Tome Premier. A Paris, Chez Desaint, Libraire, rue du Foin-Saint-Jacques. M.DCC.LXVIII. Avec Approbation, & Privilége du Roi.

12°. Tome Premier, pp. xl. 400. 4 plates. Tome Second, pp. viij. 392. M.DCC.LXIX., Tome Troisieme, pp. xij. 410 [2]. Engraved plate.

William Lewis was born in London in 1714, went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1737 and M.D. in 1745. He went into practice in 1745, first in London, afterwards at Kingston-on-Thames, and in 1745 was also elected to the Royal Society. He published a course of Practical Chemistry, London, 1746, 8°; An experimental History of the Materia Medica, 1761; in German by Ziegler, 1771; in French, 1775; The New Dispensatory, London, 1753, Edinburgh, 1781; in German, 1768, again 1783-86, and 1797; Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis, London, 1748; History of Gold, and in German by Ziegler, 1764, 8°; Commercium Philosophico-Technicum, 1763-66, 4 parts, 4°; in German by Ziegler, Zürich, 1764, 8vo. There seems to be another translation by Joh. Geo. Krünitz, Berlin, 1764, 8vo, 2 parts, and in French, 1768. He translated Caspar Neuman's chemical works in 1759, and published two papers on platinum in the Philosophical Transactions for 1754 and 1757. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He died 21 Jan., 1781, but others say 19 Jan.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 426.
Jerem. David Reuss, *Das Gelehrte England . . . vom Jahr 1770 bis 1790*, 1791, p. 241 (death 19 Jan. 1781).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 381, 382, 399, 401 note, 558, 696; 1799, iii. pp. 20, 35.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 284, 314, 344, 356.
Jöcher; *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1737.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv., p. xliv., 31 Oct., 1745.
Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, 1815, ix. p. 764.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, ii. (authors), 604 *g*.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 458.
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1833, v. p. 285.
The Georgian Era, 1834? iii. p. 484.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 451.

LEWIS. *Continued.*

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 368; 1869, ii. p. 361.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. pp. 71, 223.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1443.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 697.
Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1888 (Late Series), vols. iii. and iv. p. 849.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1893, xxxiii. p. 199 (article by W. A. J. Archbold).

LEYTER (Die) der Philosophorum.

See SCALA Philosophorum.

LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS).

D. O. M. A. Alchemia. Andreae Libavii Med. D. Poet. Physici Rotemburg. operâ e dispersis passim optimorum autorum, veterum & recentium exemplis potissimum, tum etiam præceptis quibusdam operosè collecta, adhibitisq; ratione & experientia, quanta potuit esse, methodo accuratâ explicata, & in integrum corpus redacta. Accesserunt tractatus nonnulli Physici Chymici, item methodicè ab eodem autore explicati, quorum titulos versa pagella exhibet. Sunt etiam in Chymicis eiusdem D. Libavii epistolis, iam antè impressis, multa, huic operi lucem allatura. Cum gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo speciali ad decennium. Francofurti Excudebat Iohannes Saurius, impensis Petri Kopffij, M.D.XCVII.

4°. Pp. [18] 424. Index [19]. Device and Colophon [1] a blank.

D. O. M. A. Alchymia Andreæ Libavii, recognita, emendata, et aucta, tum dogmatibus & experimentis nonnullis; tum Commentario Medico Physico Chymico: qui exornatus est variis Instrumentorum Chymicorum picturis; partim aliunde translatis, partim planè nouis: In grätiam eorum, qui Arcanorum Naturalium cupidi, ea absq; inuolucris elementarium & ænigmaticarum sordium, intueri gaudent. Præmissa Defensione Artis: opposita censuræ Parisianæ: Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo speciali ad decennium. Francofurti, Excudebat Joannes Saurius, impensis Petri Kopffii. Anno cIↃ.IↃ.VI.

Folio. Pp. [20] 196. Index [12]. Engraved border to the title.

D. O. M. A. Commentariorum Alchymiæ Andreæ Libavii Med. D. Pars Prima, Sex Libris declarata: Continens explicationem operationum chymicarum priore artis libro comprehensarum, adiectis fornacum et aliorum vasorum figuris, partim ex impressis antehac autoribus, partim aliunde acceptis, & ex latibulis officinarum productis.

Præmissa est Defensio Alchemiæ et refutatio obiectionum ex Censura scholæ Parisiensis, quæ licet videri nolit hanc Alchemiam, sed Quercetani damnasse, nimis tamen frigidè de arte sentit, eaq; proponit, quæ in ludibrium & ignominiam artis simpliciter possunt conuerti, nec sonant aliter: Pag. 15. Antiturq. Alchymiæ hic caussa agitur von Quercitani Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareo speciali ad decennium. Francofurti, ad Moenum Excudebat Ioannes Saurius impensis Petri Kopffij.

Folio. Pp. [10] 402. Numerous woodcuts of apparatus.

. . . Pars Secunda, continens tractatus quosdam singulares ad illustrationem eorum potissimum, quæ libro Alchemiæ secundo habentur difficiliora laboriosiora; quæq; plurium simul artium adminiculo indigent, & veluti ex multis constituta, peculiarium scientiarum dignitatem & nomen merentur. Cum Gratia et Privilegio Speciali. Francofurti. Typis Ioannis Saurii, Impensis Petri Kopffii. Anno M.DC.VI.

Folio. Pp. 192. Index [10, 2 blank].

LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS). *Continued.*

D. O. M. A. Alchymistische Practic: Das ist, von künstlicher Zubereytung der vornembsten Chymischen Medicinen: In zweyen Tractätlein klärlich entdecket: Deren das Erste, von destillirten Wassern, Öhlen, Saltzen, Extracten, quintis essentiis, aquis vitæ, floribus, balsamis, &c. Aufs den vegetabilibus animalibus vnd mineralibus: zu allerley Innerlichen vnd Eusserlichen Artzneyen recht vnd gründtlich zubereyten: von einem vnbekandten Artisten, aufs eigner Erfahrung, bester form, auffs fleissigst vnd trewlichst beschrieben: Das Ander, vom Lapide Philosophorum: Wie derselbe künstlich soll gemacht werden: ohn figürliche vnd Parabolische reden, eigentlich vnnd deutlich also gelehret, dafs dergleichen zuvor wissentlich niemals im Truck gesehen worden. Alle beyde, nach vermögen, vnd verleihung Göttlicher Gnadt, corrigiert, vnnd erkläret, durch Andream Libavium von Hall in Sachsen, Medicum vnd Statt Physicum zu Rotenburg auff der Tauber. Mit Römischer Kayserlicher Mayest. Priuilegien auff sechs Jahr nicht nachzutrucken begnadet. Getruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, bey Johann Saurn, In verlegung Petri Kopffen. M.DC.III.

4°. Pp. 293 [3]. Title red and black. Woodcuts in the text.

D. O. M. A. Commentationum Metallicarum Libri Quatuor de Natura Metallorum, Mercurio Philosophorum, Azotho, et Lapide seu tinctura physicorum conficienda. è Rerum Natura, Experientia, et Autorum præstantium fide Studio & labore Andreæ Libavii M. D. P. et Physici Rotemburgici deprompti & expositi, more veteris philosophiæ cum perspicuitate euidente. Francofurti ad Moenum, In Officina Typographica Iohannis Saurij, impensis Petri Kopffij. Anno M.D.XCVII.

4°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 392.

[Another Copy.]

D. O. M. A. Exercitationis Casimirianæ Loco Trium Quæstionum Scitu Jucundarum Explicatio.

I. De medicamine Tyriorum, quo à Diodoro Siculo scribuntur in murum intortos ab Alexandro M. lapides mollivisse ne nocerent.

II. De auro in homine nato ex historia pueri cujusdam Silesij ante annos 21: certantibus inter se Martino Rulando, & Joh. Ingolstetero, ante sexennium denuo argumentis propugnante Osvvaldo Crollio, Medicis Chimicis.

III. De ventriculorum lapides, arenas, ossa, aurum, argentum, & alia concoquentium virtute ex historijs miris.

De quibus inter Gymnasij Studiosos Disputatio publica erit 16. Ianuarii Anno currente 1615. Coburgi Præside Andrea Libavio M.D.P.L. Gymnasij Directore & Prof. Pub. Respondente Primislao Altersbergero Pragensi Philosophiæ Bacc. & Studioso in Casimiriano publ. Ibidemq; ex Officina Typographica Casparis Bertschij. Anno 1615.

4°. Pp. [20].

Rerum Chymicarum Epistolica Forma ad Philosophos et Medicos quosdam in Germania excellentes descriptarum Liber primus, in quo tum rerum

LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS). *Continued.*

quarundam naturalium continentur explicationes ingeni- æ; tum Chymiæ disciplina pyronomica, sceuastica & vocabularia cum quibusdam inter arcana habitis declarantur fideliter. Autore Andrea Libavio Med. D. Poeta & Physico Rotemburgo tuberano οὐκ ἄνευ θεοῦ καὶ φύσεως. Ecce vestibulum Chymiæ. 1595. Cum Priuilegio Cæs. Maiest. special ad decennium. Francofurti, Excudebat Ioannes Saurius, impensis Petri Kopffij.

8°. Pp. [32] 300 [1 emblem, 3 blank].

. . . Liber Secundus, continens operationes Chymicas artificum præceptis, naturæ documentis & experientia declaratas, additis de physicis quibusdam & aurificio problematis iucundis: ad docendum discendumque facilimè chymiam vtiliter comparatus studio & opera Andreæ Libavii . . . Claues porrigo: Cape & vtere. . . .

Pp. [30, 2 blank] 615 [1 blank].

D. O. M. A. Syntagmatis selectorum vndiquaque et perspicue traditorum Alchymiæ Arcanorum, Tomus Primus. In quem congesta sunt Commentaria Chymiæ hactenus desiderata: Insertis passim Scholijs, & commentationibus ipsis, ad penitissima huius Philosophiæ & Medicinæ ducentibus. Conscriptus et in IIX. Libros digestus. Studio Andreæ Libavii Med. D.P.C. & illustris Gymn. Casimiriani apud Coburgenses Directoris, & Professoris publici. Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareo speciali ad decennium. Francofurti Excudebat Nicolaus Hoffmannus, Jmpensis Petri Kopffii. Anno M.D.CXV.

Folio. Pp. [11, 1 blank] 480. Index [7, 1 blank]. Engraved border to the title. Woodcuts in the text.

. . . Tomus Secundus. In quem congesta sunt partim noua, eaq; penitiora Spagyrorum secreta, partim prioris tomi nonnulla explicatius tradita, & inter ea etiam ænigmatica Quercetani, aliorumque Hermeticorum non pauca studiosè inuestigata, declarata & iudicata, ab Andrea Libavio . . . Cum Indice copioso duplici, Chymico & Medico. . . . Francofurti, . . . Anno M.D.CXIII.

Folio. Pp. [12, 1-8] 9-453. Index [14, 1 blank]. Border to the title. Separate leaf with woodcut, p. 307. Woodcuts in the text.

D. O. M. A. Appendix necessaria Syntagmatis Arcanorum Chymicorum Andreæ Libavii, M.D.P.C. Halli-Saxonis Illustris Gymnasii Apud Coburgenses Directoris, Professoris Publ. et Medici Chymici-practici. In qua præter Arcanorum nonnullorum expositionem & illustrationem, quorundam item Medicorum Hermeticorum, & mysticorum descriptionem, continentur defensiones geminæ, Primum eorum quæ ab Henningo Scheunemano, & iuniore Gramano sunt impugnata, Postea quæ in transmutatoria metallorum à Nicolao Guiberto, Lotharingo, M.D. quibus fieri potuit viribus, sunt attentata. Accesserunt

I. Iudicium breue de Dea Hippocratis, seu Hygeia argentea (argentipara) Henningi Scheunemani, quam nuper excogitauit ex commentariis nostris valde fugitiuam, deserta causa fixorum istorum quæ volaticis Galenicis opposuit infeliciter;

II. Schema medicinæ Hippocraticæ & Hermeticæ simul, cuius rudimentum doctis censendum committitur, vt postea elaborari possit;

III. Examen Philosophiæ magicæ Crollii;

IV. Censura Philosophiæ vitalis Ioannis Hartmanni Marpurgici Professoris;

V. Admonitio de regulis Nouæ Rotæ, seu harmonicæ Sphæræ Fratrum De Societate Roseæ Crucis iuxta Famæ editæ indicem.

Omnia studio & opera Andreæ Libavii, M.D. &c. M.DC.XV. Francofurti Excudebat Nicolaus Hoffmannus, Impensis Petri Kopffij.

Folio. Pp. [12] 279 [10] [1, device and colophon] [2 blank].

D. O. M. A. Examen Philosophiæ Novæ, quæ Veteri abrogandæ opponitur:
In quo agitur de modo discendi nouo:
De veterum autoritate:
De Magia Paracelsi ex Crollio:
De Philosophia viuente ex Severino per Johannem Hartmannum:
De Philosophia harmonica magica Fraternitatis De Rosea Cruce,

LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS). *Continued.*

Operâ & studio Andreæ Libavii Philos. et Med. D. P.C. Halli-Saxonis, illustris Gymnasii Cesimiriani apud Coburg: Directoris & Professoris publici. Impressum Francofurti ad Moenum Sumptibus Petri Kopffij. M.DC.XV.

Folio. Pp. 306 [12].

D. O. M. A. Analysis Confessionis Fraternitatis De Rosea Cruce pro admonitione et instructione eorum, qui, quid iudicandum sit de ista noua factione, scire cupiunt. Authore Andrea Libavio M.D.P.C. Illustris Gymnasii Casim. Apud Coburgenses Directore & Professore publico. Impressum Francofurti ad Moenum Sumptibus Petri Kopffii. M.DC.XV.

Folio. Pp. 28 [2 blank].

See LIBER PRAXEOS ALCHIMICÆ.

Libavius was born at Halle in Saxony in 1540, and graduated doctor of medicine. In 1588 he became professor of history and poetry at Jena, in 1591 he was a teacher in the gymnasium and town physician at Rotenburg o/T., and on 20 March, 1607, director of the gymnasium at Coburg, where he died 25 July, 1616. Though an enthusiastic chemist and author of numerous works he was not a blind follower of Paracelsus, but of moderate and independent views, and carried on controversies both with the Paracelsists and Galenists as Amwald, Erastus, Granuannus, Guibertus, Riolanus, Scheunemannus, and the Paris school. He was among the first to describe chemical actions in plain language, and he has the credit ascribed to him of writing the first real text-book. He attempted the analysis of mineral waters, and described several substances which he discovered.

Other works by Libavius are the following:

Gegenbericht von Panacea Amwaldina, Franckf., 1595, 4°, pp. [20] 189 [1].

Singularium . . . Pars Prima [Quarta], Francof., 1599-1601, 8°.

Defensio et Declaratio perspicua Alchemiæ transmutatoriæ, Vrsellis, 1604, 8°.

Praxis Alchymiæ, Francof., 1604, 8°.

Alchymia triumphans, Francof., 1607, 8°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 26.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 135.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 47.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1334.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. N3 *recto*, Ann. 1616.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 120.

Jo. Casp. Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum . . . qui in . . . Academia Ienensi . . . vixerunt et adhuc vivunt . . .* Jenæ, 1711, Classis iv. p. 51.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 805.

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedancken . . . über den Streit von dem sogenannten Sulphure*, 1718, p. 13.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, fl. i. p. 76.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 781, 782, 840.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 92.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. pp. 250, 403, 434, 445.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. pp. 1239, 1290.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 474.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 382, 476; iii. pp. 203-208; 280.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, iii. col. 2417; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1756.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 121; 1778, iii. p. 68.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 363.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 393.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 266.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 254.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 97; 1777, ii. p. 282.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 8.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 515, 571, 581, 595.

Christ. Ehrenf. Weigel, *Einleitung zur Allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 131.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 345-51, 353, 356, 361, 364, 557, 592; 1798, ii. p. 766.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 28.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 147.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 90-92.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 37.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 550; iv. pp. 89, 549, 553.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 174.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 348.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 89; 1869, ii. p. 26.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 112, &c.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 278, 281, 289, 316; 1849, ii. p. 174.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 381.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 453, &c.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 70.

J. Günther, *Lebenskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena von 1588 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 172.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1449.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 581.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. p. 145.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 19, 21, 45, 87, 99, 216, 231, 249.

LIBELLUS duodecim aquarum ex libro Emanuelis.

See EMANUEL.

LIBELLUS Minera philosophorum, dictus.
See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 349.

LIBELLUS, sive restrictus theoricus, Radius ab Umbra vocatus cum brevi dialogo.
See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 368.

LIBELLUS qui Testamentum inscribitur.
See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova.

LIBER, cujus nomen Alze.
See ALZE.

LIBER Aureus de Principiis Naturæ & Artis.
See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), 1630.
See also LIBER de Principiis Naturalibus, . . .

LIBER de Magni Lapidis Compositione et Operatione, Authore adhuc Incerto.
See LAPIS Philosophorum.

LIBER Mutus Alchemiæ mysteria . . . aperiens.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. ad finem.

LIBER Praxeos Alchemicæ cum additionibus Libavii.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 700.

LIBER de Principiis Naturalibus, & principiis Artis Chemicæ.
See also LIBER Aureus de Principiis Naturæ & Artis.
See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 517.
See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 151.

LIBER Secreti maximi totius mundanæ Gloriæ.
See BARNAUD (NICOLAS), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. 25.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 774.
See PHILOSOPHUS GALLUS anonymus.

LIBER Secretorum.
See KALID.

LIBER de Septem Verbis Philosophorum cum explicatione.
See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 369

LIBER Trium Verborum.
See KALID.

LIBERIUS Benedictus.
See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 608.

LIBORIUS AB INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS).
See INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORIUS AB).

LICHT.
Das aus der Finsternis von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht.
See CRASSELLAME (MARC-ANTONIO).

LICHT. *Continued.*

Licht der Weltweisen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 126.

Called also Licht aller Philosophorum, or Luminare or Lumen Luminum.

Das hellscheinende Licht in Finsterniss.

See LUX in tenebris lucens.

For Alchemical books referring to 'Light,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 385.

Liecht (Vom) der Natur.

See LUMINE (De) Naturæ.

See ZWEY schöne Chymische Tractätlein.

LIÉBAUT (JEAN).

Quatre Livres des Secrets de Medecine, et de la Philosophie Chymique. Faits Francois par M. Iean Liebaut Dijonnois, Docteur Medecin à Paris. Esquels sont descrits plusieurs remedes singuliers pour toutes maladies tant interieures qu'exterieures du corps humain: traittees bien amplement les manieres de distiller eaux, huyles, & quinte-essences de toute sorte de matieres, preparer l'antimoine & la poudre de mercure, faire les extractions, les sels artificiels, & l'or potable. Derniere Edition. A Rouen, Chez Pierre Calles, Libraire: ruë aux Iuifs, pres la grand' porte du Palais. M.VI.C.

8°. Pp. [8] 352. Table [6, 2 blank]. Vignette and 52 woodcuts in the text.

This is a translation of the second part of Gesner's *De Secretis Remediis Liber*, edited by Caspar Wolfius, and printed by Froschover, in 1569. (*See* GESNER (CONRAD).) Various editions of the translation appeared, Lyons, 1593; Rouen, 1628, 1643; Paris, s.a., and Gmelin quotes one, Rouen, 1616, 8°.

The book was translated into English by George Baker, under the title: *The Newe Jewell of Health*, London, 1576, 4°, in black letter with woodcuts. It was reissued with the title: *The Practise of the new and old Phisicke*, London, 1599, 4°.

In the article on Baker in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, it is not noticed that this is the second part of Gesner's work. Liébaut wrote also *Trois Livres de l'embelissement et ornement du corps humain*, Paris, 1582, 8°, now rare; Lyons, 1595, 12°.

Liébaut, or Liébault, was a native of Dijon, born in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, practised medicine in Paris, and wrote some medical and other books.

L'Agriculture et maison rustique de Charles Etienne et de Jean Liebaut, Paris, 1574, 4°; enlarged, Paris, 1586, 4°; other editions: Rouen, 1602, 1625, 1637, 1658; Paris, 1640, 4°; Italian, by Hercules Cato Ferrarius, Venet. 1581, 4°; German, by Melchior Sebitz, Argent. 1592, fol.; Amstelod. 1593, fol., Argent. 1607, Amst. 1622, fol.; English, by Richard Surflet, London, 1606, 4°; Dutch, Amster. 1588, fol. Beschreibung des edlen Krauts Nicotiana, 1643, 4°.

In 1594 he signed the Act by which the University of Paris acknowledged Henry IV. to be their king. He died at Paris, 21 June, 1596.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 26.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 627.
Conring, *In Universam artem medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 109, 123.
Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, Amsterdam, 1730, iii. p. 114.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 79.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 476.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 209.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2425; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, ii. col. 1783.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 274.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 228.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 192.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 73.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, ii. pp. 308, 567.
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiv. p. 461; no date, xxiv. p. 505.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), vi. p. 44.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxxi. col. 172.
Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' in the *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 188, 194.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1885, iii. p. 7.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 703.

LIEBHABER der Cabalistisch-Göttlichen Magie.
See GEDANCKEN, 1754.

LIEBHABER der Chymie.
See KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH), Aureæ Catenæ Homeri Dritter Theil, 1726.
See WUNDER-DREY, 1737.
See GEHEIMNISS vom dem Leben und Vermehrung aller Dinge, 1748.

LIEBHABER der Chymischen Grund-Mischung.
See KURZE Bericht von den Metallischen Gläsern, 1767.

LIEBHABER der curieusen Wissenschaften . . .
See CURIEUSE GEDANCKEN, 1702.
See CURIEUSE UNTERSUCHUNG, 1703.

LIEBHABER der geheimen Physik.
See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773.

LIEBHABER göttlicher und natürlicher Geheimnisse.
See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum, 1735.
See MICROCOSMISCHE Vorspiele, 1744.

LIEBHABER der Hermetischen Kunst.
See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS).

LIEBHABER der Hermetischen Künste.
See RARE PHYSICALISCHE und andere Fragen.

LIEBHABER der Hermetischen Philosophy.
See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), 1665.

LIEBHABER der Königlichen Kunst Chymiæ.
See MYSTERIUM Occultæ Naturæ, 1657.

LIEBHABER der Naturlehre.
See MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Chymia hydraulica, 1755.

LIEBHABER natürlicher Wahrheiten.
See VERNÜNFTIGE Erklärung der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760.

LIEBHABER natürlicher Wissenschafft.
See GEHEIME Unterredungen, 1722.

LIEBHABER seines Nächstens.
See SCHREIBEN an den Gold-begierigen Liebhaber der Chymie und Alchymie, 1770.

LIEBHABER in Philadelphia.
See GOLDMACHER-CATECHISMUS, 1776.

LIEBHABER der Philosophie.
See KÖNIG (Der sich . . . zeigende), 1711.

LIEBHABER Philosophischer Geheimnisse.
See DREY curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften.
See GLAUBERUS Concentratus, 1715.

LIEBHABER der Philosophischen Künsten.
See K. (G. A.).

LIEBHABER der reinen Wahrheit.
See KÖNIGLICHE . . . Special-Concordenz, 1723.

LIEBHABER und Schüler der geheimen Weisheit.
See THEORETISCH praktisches Handbuch der höhern Chemie, 1784.

LIEBHABER des Theophrasti Paracelsi.
See ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

LIEBHABER verborgener Künste.
See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705.

LIEBHABER und Verehrer der wahren Weisheit.
See FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein
The introduction is so signed.

LIEBHABER der wahren Weisheit.
See GÜLDENE (Die) Hoffnung, 1721.

LIEBHABER der Wahrheit.
See SCHMIDT (J. G.), 1706.
See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 289.
See ERÖFNETES Philosophisches Vater-Herz, 1750.
See UNWANDELBARE (Die) und ewige Religion der ältesten Naturforscher, 1760.

LIEBHABER der Weisheit.
See ARTREMONT (H. D'), Eröffnetes Grab der Armuth, 1702.
See CHYMISCHES LUST-GÄRTLEIN, 1747.

LIECHT der Natur.
See LICHT.

LIGHT of Alchymy.
See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy.
See F. (J.), A New Light of Alchymy, 1674.

LIGNUM Vitæ.
See BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).

LILIUM inter Spinas.

See JOHANNES de Padua.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 323.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiossimi, 1687, p. 67.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 596.

See PHILOSOPHIA Salomonis, 1753, p. 59.

Borrichius' estimate of this tract is not quite favourable: *Lilium inter Spinas*, verè spinosum opus est, &, ut paucis multa, tenebricosum; but he does not connect it with Grasshoff, who was apparently the author. For the 'lily' in connection with alchemy, see Kopp.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25; No. xxxv.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 351. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 378.

LILIUM de Spinis evulsum.

See TECENENSIS (GUILHELMUS).

According to Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 378) this tract was believed by some to be due to Albertus Magnus.

LILLY (WILLIAM).

See BURMAN (CHARLES), The Lives of . . . Elias Ashmole, . . . and . . . William Lilly, 1774.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2439.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1807, vi. p. 277.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xx. p. 266.

Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xxi. *sub voce*.

William Lilly's History of his Life and Times from the year 1602 to 1681. Written by himself in the sixty-sixth year of his age, to his worthy friend, Elias Ashmole, Esq. Published from the Original MS., London, 1715, London, 1822, 8°, pp. [4] i.-v. [6-7] 8-260, 12 portraits. (This is the same as that contained in the above.)

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1462.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1893, xxxii. p. 258.

LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

Lettre d'un Philosophe, sur le Secret du Grand Oeuvre. Ecrite au sujet des Instructions qu'Aristée à (*sic*) laissées à son Fils, touchant le Magistere Philosophique. Le Nom de l'Auteur est en Latin dans cet Anagramme. Dives Sicut Ardens, S. A Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry, ruë S. Iacques, devant la Fontaine S. Severin, au S. Esprit. M.DC.LXXXVIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. 61 [1 blank]. Verba Aristei Patris ad filium, p. 42, in Latin and French. La Lumiere des Mercures, Extraite de Raymond Lulle, pp. 9 [1]. Le Chemin du Ciel Chymique, Par Jacques Toll, pp. 31 [1 blank].

Sendschreiben eines Adepten über das Geheimnis der grossen Kunst.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 95.

CLIII. Aphorismes Chimiques.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

Letter (A) to the true Disciples of Hermes.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 116.

Lettre aux vrays Disciples d'Hermes.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, 1689, p. 121; 1699, p. 121.

Sendschreiben an die wahren Schüler Hermetis.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 195; 1765, p. 195.

Limojon was born about 1630 at Avignon of a noble family belonging to Dauphiné. He was écuyer of Jean-Antoine de Mesme, Count d'Avaux, and he acquired his confidence and esteem to such an extent that he was entrusted with the execution of many important matters. He accompanied the count to the Congress of Nimwegen in 1678, of which he published an account at Paris, 1680, 12°; to Holland, 1684, when the count was ambassador, and again when he was ambassador from Louis

LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (Alexandre Toussaint de). *Continued.*

XIV. to James II. in Ireland in 1689. Limojon, who was commissioned by the count to describe to the French King the state of affairs in Ireland, perished on the return journey. He was Knight of Mount-Carmel, and of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. Besides the above he wrote a book on the city and republic of Venice, Amsterdam, Elzevir, 1680; Paris, 1685; La Haye, 1683, and *La Triomphe hermétique*. "This little work of 153 pages, curious and much esteemed at a time when chemistry was in its infancy, has become rare; but one need not much regret it," says H. Audiffret.

The anagram on the title of the above book, and at the end of his Letter to the true disciples of Hermes, corresponds exactly with Sanctus Desiderius. It is also put as equivalent to Dydacus Senerius, but it is not exact.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 315.
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiv. p. 502; no date, xxiv. p. 543 (article by Audiffret).
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxxi. col. 241.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1148-1154.

LINDEN (Diederich Wessel).

Gründliche Chemische Anmerkungen über Herrn D. Schüttens Physicalische Nachricht vom Ursprunge der mineralischen Wasser und den Bestand-Theilen in dem Clevischen Sauer-Brunnen-Wasser; wie auch über des Herrn von Welling Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum, und was von dessen Verbesserung der Metalle zu halten sey. Diesen sind beygefügt nützliche medicinische Nachrichten von der Kraft der Mistel gegen die Epilepsie; und von einer neuen Art den tollen Hunds-Biſs zu heilen. Verfasset, aus dem Englischen übersetzt und erleutert von Diederich Wessel Linden. Amsterdam und Leipzig, In Verlegung Peter Mortier, 1746.

8°. Pp. [16] 260. Index [12]. Title red and black. Engraved plate.

The present treatise is only one of several which the author wrote upon mineral waters, a subject to which he seems to have devoted himself. He wrote tracts on Shadwell Spaw, London, 1749; Hyde Spaw at Cheltenham, 1751; Treatise on the origin of chalybeate waters and natural hot Baths, London, 1748, 1755; Medicinal Mineral Waters at Llanrindod in Radnorshire, London, 1756; and Three letters on Mining, London, 1750.

LINDERN (Franciscus Balthasar von).

Speculum Veneris oder Venus-Spiegel worinnen sich ein jeder besehen, und was für abscheuliche Zufälle von einer unreinen Liebe sich äussern, wahrnehmen, auch im Fall der Noth, in Ermanglung eines habilen Medici oder Chirurgi, sich selbsten Rath schaffen kan. Nebst einigen merckwürdigen Begebenheiten und einem Unterricht einiger approbirten Specificorum durch vielfältige Erfahrung an das Licht gestellet von Francisco Balthasare von Lindern, Medic. Doctor. & Practico. Vierte neuvermehrte Auflage. Strafsburg, Verlegts Johannes Beck, Anno M DCC LI.

8°. Pp. [8] 64 [14] 617 [31]. Title red and black. Frontispiece extra and plate of instruments.

This book passed through several editions. It does not relate to chemistry.

Franciscus Balthasar Linder, or von Lindern, was born at Buchsweiler in Elsass, 1 March, 1682, studied medicine at Jena under Wedel, graduated at Strasburg and practised medicine there, where he died 25 April, 1755. He cultivated botany and wrote a work entitled *Tournefortius alsaticus*, 1728, a new edition of which appeared in 1747, under the name: *Hortus Alsaticus*.

He also published some medical works, and Haller quotes: Unterricht von allen Gebeinen des menschlichen Körpers und von der Art zu balsamiren und ohne Drähte ein Sceleton zu præpariren, Argent., 1710, 12°; Augspurg, 1736, 12°.

Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, 1738, p. 465 (his work on Osteology).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 203.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 189.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 73.
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiv. p. 511; no date, xxiv. p. 554.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 53.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 716.

LINSIUS (PAULUS).

Occultus Aeris Cibus juxta mentem Hermeticorum quorundam expositus, & Deo T. O. M. Adjuvante in illustri Salana Permissu Amplissimæ Facultatis Philosophicæ, sub Præsidio M. Pauli Linsii, Fac. Phil. Witt. Adj. Liberalioris Exercitii Gratia Examini publico submissus à Resp. Aut. Johanne Justo Bückingio, Alsfeld. Hasso. Ad diem 20. Martii. Jenæ, Typis Johannis Nisl. Anno M.DC.LXXV.

4°. A in four, B in two; or pp. [12].

Linsius wrote another dissertation, *De Corallis*, printed at Jena this same year, 1675, 4°. Haller quotes the present tract in his *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, but, as that work was printed in 1774, it is not obvious how the anomalous dates are to be reconciled.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 578.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 625.

LINTHAUT (HENRI DE).

Commentaire de Henri de Linthaut, Sieur de Mont-Lion, Docteur en Medecine: Sur le Tresor des Tresors de Christofle de Gamon, Reveu & augmenté par l'Auteur. A Lyon, Par Claude Morillon, Imprimeur de Madame la Duchesse de Montpensier. 1610. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. [8] 177 [3]. Title red and black. Wormed.

Borel quotes the above, and another edition in 16°, without Linthaut's Commentary, presumably the first. I have not found any notice either of de Gamon or of Linthaut.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 101.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 209.

LIVES (The) of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, with a Critical Catalogue of the Books in this Science, and a Selection of the most Celebrated Treatises on the Theory and Practice of the Hermetic Art. London: Lackington, Allen & Co. 1814.

8°, in fours, pp. 384. Index [2]. Engraved plate.

This copy has also inserted the title-page subsequently printed, viz.:

The Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers; with a Critical Catalogue of Books in Occult Chemistry, and a Selection of the most Celebrated Treatises on the Theory and Practice of the Hermetic Art. London: Printed by Macdonald and Son, Cloth Fair, for Lackington, Allen, & Co., Finsbury Square. 1815.

The name of the author is nowhere given, but the book is ascribed to Francis Barrett, the author of *The Magus*, as by Watt (*Bibliotheca Britannica*), and in the Catalogues of the British Museum and Advocates' Library. It is a poor production; the biographies are superficial and superstitious; the extracts from the hermetic treatises are by no means lucid, and the 'critical catalogue' (pp. 95-112) is about the worst and least critical compilation of the kind extant. It does contain, however, a great number of titles and some rare books are mentioned, but the execution of it is as bad as bad can be.

The book, edited by Arthur Edward Waite, was reissued at London, by Redway, in 1888. The alchemical treatises have been omitted, a number of additional lives have been inserted and the others have been enlarged and generally re-written on the basis of the 1815 edition. The catalogue, pp. 276-306, has had a number of new titles incorporated with it, but it has not been revised and corrected, and the additions are drawn up pretty much in the same way as the original entries.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i. (authors), 77 *s.*

Halkett & Laing, *A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain*, 1883, ii. p. 1500 (ascribed to Francis Barrett).

LIVES (The) of . . . Elias Ashmole, . . . and Mr. William Lilly. 1774.

See BURMAN (CHARLES).

See ASHMOLE (ELIAS).

See LILLY (WILLIAM).

LIVRE de la Nature.

See D * * *

LOBGESANG (Ein) von der Göttlichen Weisheit.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Nord-Stern, 1771, p. 127.

LOCQUES (NICOLAS DE).

Les Rudimens de la Philosophie Naturelle touchant le Systeme du Corps Mixte. Cours Theorique, où sont clairement expliquez les Preceptes & les Principes de la Chymie, qui ont estè jusques icy cachez des anciens Philosophes. Par Nicolas de Locques, Medecin Spargyrique (*sic*) de Sa Majesté. Livre Premier. A Paris, Chez Geoffroy Marcher, ruë Saint Iacques, à la ville de Rome. M.DC.LXV. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [22] 184 [8]. Frontispiece. In the 8 pp. at the end are chemical characters and apparatus.

Les Rudimens . . . Cours Pratique. Où il est traité des operations suivant la Doctrine de Paracelse; qui n'ont pas jusqu'icy esté connuës, que de fort peu de personnes: Composé par Nicolas de Locques, . . . Livre Second. A Paris, . . .

Pp. [16] 214 [2].

Les Rudimens . . . De la Fermentation, Où on void ce qui se passe interieurement dans les mouvemens divers des substances. Avec le Traitté du Sang & les propositions de la Chymie Resolutive. . . . Traite Second. . . .

Pp. [16] 146 [2 blank].

Les Vertus Magnetiques du Sang, De son vsage interne & externe. Pour la guarison des maladies. Par Nicolas de Locques D. Medecin Spagyrique. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de Iacques le Gentil ruë des Noyers. Et se vend chez l'Autheur, ruë des Mauvais-Garçons, à l'Image Saint Martin. M.DC.LXIV. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [16] 54 [2].

Propositions touchant la Physique Resolutive. Par Nicolas de Locques, Medecin Spargyrique (*sic*) de Sa Majesté. A Paris, Chez Geoffroy Marcher, ruë S. Iacques, à la ville de Rome. M.DC.LXV. Avec Privilege du Roy,

8°. Pp. 39 [1 blank].

Elemens Philosophiques des Arcanes et du Dissolvant General, de leurs Vertus, Proprietez, et Effets. Où sont ponctuellement expliquées en general leurs secrettes compositions, & les experiences qui en ont esté faites; l'ordre & la maniere de s'en servir pour les usages de la Medecine. Par N. de Locques, D. Medecin Spargyrique (*sic*) du Roy. Livre sixiéme. A Paris, Chez Geoffroy Marcher, ruë S. Iacques a la Ville de Rome. M.DC.LXVIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [19, 1 blank] 87 for 89 [1 blank].

In a brief notice of Nicolas de Locques in the *Biographie Universelle*, Tabaraud says that the *Rudimens* is an extremely rare work in which are to be found good observations alongside of alchemical reveries. After the author's death a work was in circulation which was never printed, but of which a few copies exist. It consists of a series of experiments, chiefly on zinc, and almost all from the alchemical point of view. There is however a great number of positive facts, which are both curious and interesting. This collection is said to belong both to Nicolas de Locques, who was then spagiric physician of the king, and to Lebreton, physician of the faculty of Paris. There is a copy of the above book in the British Museum (1034. i. 3 (1-3)), but the author is called Nicolas de Locques. In one place Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him Jean, in another Nicolas.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 482; iii. pp. 5, 209.

Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiv. p. 616; no date, xxv. p. 15.

LÖHNEYSS (GEORG ENGELHARD VON).

Georg Engelhard von Löhneyſs, Erbherrn in Remlingen und Neuendorff, weyland Fürstl. Braunschweigischen geheimbten Berg-Raht und Stallmeister zu Wolffenbüttel, Gründlicher und aufsführlicher Bericht von Bergwercken, wie man dieselbigen nützlich und fruchtbarlich bauen, in glückliches Auffnehmen bringen, und in guten Wolstand beständig erhalten; Insonderheit die Ertze und Metallen, als Gold, Silber, Kupffer, Zien, Bley, Wiſsmuht, Spieſsglaſs,

LÖHNEYSS (GEORG ENGELHARD VON). *Continued.*

Stahl-Stein, Magneten und Eisen-Stein, ein jedes nach seiner rechten Natur, Art und Eigenschafft auffs nützlichste bearbeiten, rösten, waschen, puchen, seigern, auff mancherley Weise in kleinem Feuer probiren, cimentiren, und scheiden, auch im grossen Feuer ohne Abgang schmeltzen und zu Nutze machen soll. Nebenst vielen künstlichen Abbildungen allerhand darzu nöthigen Ofen und Werckzeuge; wie auch vortheyliche Anweisung vom Schwefel machen, Vitriol, Alaun, Salpeter und Saltzsieden. Sampt beygefügter nützlicher Berg-Ordnung, und Bericht von der Bergleute Verrichtung und Freyheiten. Allen denen, so Bergwercke bauen, und dabey interessirt sind, zu Dienst Gefallen auffs neue wiederumb an den Tag gegeben. Stockholm und Hamburg, In Verlegung Gottfried Liebezeits Buchhändlers. Gedruckt in Leipzig bey Christopff Günthern, Im Jahr Christi 1690.

Folio. Pp. [21, 1 blank] 343 [1 blank]. Engraved title extra and 11 plates. Sheets K and L are numbered partly by pages partly by leaves. Sheet Ss by leaves.

This work deals with mining, metallurgy and assaying, and reminds one of Lazarus Ercker's book. It was published also at Zellerfeld, 1717, fol.

In the 'Zugabe' to the *Bifolium metallicum*, 1771, p. 110, ab Indagine quotes von Löhneyss' account of the making of zinc at Goslar in the Harz.

Loeneiss or Loehneys or Löhneyss was a nobleman of the Palatinate, 'Stallmeister' at the court of the Elector Augustus of Saxony, an experienced courtier and statesman, entered in 1583 the service of the hereditary prince Heinrich Julius of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and became Berghauptmann. In the dukedom of Wölffenbüttel he bought the estates of Remlingen and Neundorf, and at the former place he wrote his books, designed the plates, woodcuts and initials with his own hand, and had them printed at his own press. He wrote other books: Aulico-Politica, oder Hof-, Staats- und Regierkunst, Remlingen, 1622, fol. A new edition appeared at Frankfurt, 1679, fol., without the words 'Aulico-Politica.' The copies of the first edition were destroyed by a fire. Della Cavalleria, seu de arte equitandi, 1609, fol.; translated into German by Valentin Trichter, Nürnberg, 1729, fol.; Gründlicher Bericht des Zäumens, 1588, fol.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 545; 1710, v. p. 269. (Reimmann (iii. p. 545) calls the mineralogist 'Christopher,' but the politician (v. p. 269), 'Georg Engelhard.' The mineralogist and politician are identified in the British Museum Catalogue.)

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 94.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 403 ((ii. 2, 2, 29, § 4), calls him Christopher).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 761.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2494; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 2042.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 65.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 173.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 118.

LOEN (S. E. VON).

Geheimnifs der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 137.

The date of the first edition of this book is not recorded, but Fictuld quotes an edition of 1733, which according to the entry by Ladrague is the second: Das Geheimnufs der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge, nach seinen Wundern im Reich der Natur und Gnade, Macro et Microcosmice, als die Schlüssel: dadurch der Weeg zur Verbesserung eröffnet, . . . (von S. E. de Loen). Zweyte und mit vielen curiösen Observationibus vermehrte Auflage. Franckfurt am M., Joh. Friedr. Fleischer, 1733, in 8° of 109 pp. The third edition, same place, publisher and size, was issued in 1759. There was also an edition, Frankfurt, 1771, 8°. One of the few persons who have noticed the book is Fictuld, who has put it in his first class, and has praised the author for his wisdom, but adds that he has said more than was perhaps admissible; still he commends it strongly to the lovers of nature and grace. He states that a person called Cron, at the Court of Weimar, claimed the authorship, but when pressed to say whether he was the author or not he made no reply. Fictuld is inclined to believe that it was written by von Loen, who was the King of Prussia's 'resident' at Frankfurt. But Fictuld's statements must always be taken for what they are worth, and in all cases they require confirmation. The editor of the *Hermetisches A. B. C.*, however, assigns the work to von Loen. The comment in the *Beytrag* is that it is 'theosophical and mystical, like most of the books of its time on the subject.'

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 82.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 675.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1456-57.

LÖWE (Der) defs Rothen Creutzes.

Schlufs-führender Erläuterungs-Anhang.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE), Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri, 1680.
See also LEO.

LÖWENHEIM.

See SACHS (PHILIP JACOB).

LÖWENSTERN (JOHANN KUNCKEL VON).

See KUNCKEL (JOHANN) von Löwenstern.

LONDON.

Pharmacopée.

See PEMBERTON (H.), 1761.

LOVER of the Hermetick Science.

See ALIPULI, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, 1696.

LOWER (RICHARD).

Englisches Artzney-Büchlein das ist: Des welt-berühmten Englischen Medici Hrn. D. Loweri, und unterschiedlicher anderer vortrefflichen Englischen Medicorum in London, nützliche, bewehrte und viele Jahre lang an vielen Menschen probirte und gut befundene Recepte und Artzney-Mittel, worinnen enthalten die sicherste und beste Methode, allerhand Kranckheiten, Gebrechen und Schwachheiten des menschlichen Leibes, innerlich und äusserlich zu heilen: Welche als sehr nutzlich, nicht allein allen Medicis, Chirurgis und andern der Artznez-Befliessenen, sondern auch andern Personen, absonderlich aber dem gemeinen verlassenen Mann zu sonderbahren Nutzen, im verwichenen Jahre in Engelland mit grossem Applausu gedruckt worden, und nunmehro wegen ihrer grossen Nutzbarkeit, aus der Englischen Sprache in unsere Hochdeutsche übersetzt und an den Tag gegeben, von C. Ludovici, M. Leipzig, bey Johann Ludwig Gleditsch, Anno 1702.

8°. Pp. [8, portrait of Lower included] 226. Index [14]. Advertisements [8].
Title red and black.

Lower was distinguished as an anatomist and physiologist, but so far as I know, contributed nothing to chemistry. He was born at Tremeere, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, in 1631, was educated at Westminster School and went to Oxford where he graduated in Arts and Medicine. He studied chemistry in Oxford, assisted Dr. Willis, and in 1666 went to London. He became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1675 and of the Royal Society in 1667. He had a very large and fashionable practice for many years, but on account of his politics he got out of favour and it shrank considerably. He died in London 17 Jan., 169$^{0}/_{1}$. He is noted for his work on the brain, and for his experiments on transfusion.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 939.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 137 (Add. iii. 37. 3); p. 183 (Add. iv. 39. 1).
Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 302 (transfusion of blood).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 116.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historia der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 494.
Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, 1738, p. 247.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 490.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2547; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 2188.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 130; 1778, iii. p. 110.
Biographia Britannica, 1760, v. p. 3009.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 558.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 164, 235.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1807, vi. p. 350.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv., p. xxv., Ann. 1667.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 121.

LOWER (RICHARD). *Continued.*

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. col. 297.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824 (authors), ii. p. 618*y*.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 90, 91, 94, 105-106, 138, 190.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 487.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 312, 316; 1849, ii. p. 195.
Pepys, *Diary*, 1848, iv. p. 482.
Evelyn, *Diary*, 1850, ii. p. 333.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 495.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1870, 2ème Série, iii. p. 143.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 51.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1887, viii. p. 368.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1893, xxxiv. p. 203 (article by Dr. J. F. Payne).

LOYS (GEORG).

Georgii Loysii c. v. Pervigilium Mercurii, in quo agitur de præstantissimis peregrinantis virtutibus. Et qua ratione unusquisque citra majorem difficultatem exteras peragrare provincias, regiones adire exoticas, & cum cujusvis conditionis hominibus, benè & honestè conversari potest. Iterum nunc Manuali formâ tertiò editum. Francofurti, Impensis Christiani Kleinii. M.DC.XLIV.

12°. Pp. 270 (misprint for 200) [12].

This does not treat of chemistry but of travelling.

LUCENS Lux in tenebris.

See LUX in tenebris lucens.

LUCERNA Salis Philosophorum.

See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDRICH).

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1737, p. 94.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 209.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. pp. 38, 45.

LUDEEN (JACOBUS).

J. N. J. Jacobi Ludeen, Med: D: & Prov: Scaraburg: in W: Gothia Phys; ord: de Lithogenesia Macro- et Microcosmi, Exercitatio Physico-Medica cujus Pars Prior Generationem Lapidum in Majori mundo ostendit & petrificationis modos, Pars Posterior Generationem lapidum in omnibus corporis humani partibus ex Observationibus scriptorum idoneorum demonstrat. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Coenradum Wishoff. M DCC XIII.

12°. Pp. [8] 187 [3].

This seems to be all he wrote. There is a copy in the British Museum (977. a. 28). I have not found his name mentioned by any of the authorities.

LUDOLF (HIERONYMUS).

Die in der Medicin siegende Chymie bestehend in aufrichtiger Mittheilung derer in Bereitung der wichtigsten Medicamentorum mit Nutzen gebrauchter Chymischen Handgriffe. Erstes Stück, darin gezeiget wird:

I.) Eine herrliche Verbesserung der bishero üblichen Tincturæ Antimonii, dafs sie nemlich in der Extraction so roth wie ein Blut wird, welches auch mit allen andern metallischen Tincturen angehet.

II.) Ein ächtes Arcanum Tartari zu bereiten.

III.) Wie ohne Kosten ein reines Sal Alcali Fixum in ziemlicher Menge zu verfertigen, und wie ein Balneum Mariæ umsonst unterhalten werden könne.

LUDOLF (HIERONYMUS). *Continued.*

Mit einem hierzu nöthigen Kupfer versehen, und alles aus gnugsamen Chymischen und Physicalischen Gründen bewiesen von Hieronymo Ludolfo, Philos. et Medic. Doct., Facult. Philos. Assess. Extr. et Profess. Publ. Itemque Practico Erford. Erfurt, zu finden im Jungnicolischen Buchladen, 1743.

4°. Pp. 38. Frontispiece included in the pagination.

. . . Zweytes Stück. Darinnen gezeiget wird die Nothwendigkeit, Nutzen und Verfertigung des Spiritus Mercurialis, samt denen wichtigsten Vortheilen, einen ächten Spiritum Vini zu erhalten; dabey auch zugleich die nachhero in Bereitung der Tincturæ Antimonii gefundene Handgriffe treulich angeführet werden, und die Anlegung eines hierzu bequemen Schmelts-Ofens gewiesen wird. Mit einem nöthigen Kupfer versehen. . . . 1746.

4°. Pp. [8, including the frontispiece] 32.

. . . Drittes Stück. Darinnen gezeiget wird eine Tincturam Antimonii durch den destillirten Wein-Essig zu bereiten, desgleichen auch auf eben solche Art die ächten metallischen Oele zu erhalten, dieselben flüchtig und wieder fix zu machen, nebst einem Vortheil, die Terram foliatam Tartari auf eine geschwinde und leichte Art auf das höchste zu reinigen, zugleich auch ein Athanor beschrieben wird, darinnen man mit einem Feuer wohl zwantzigerley und mehrere Arbeiten verrichten, und besonders auch einen bequemen Putreficir-Kasten halten kan. Mit einem nöthigen Kupfer versehen, . . . 1746.

Pp. [8, including the plate] 32.

. . . Viertes Stück. Darinnen gezeiget wird:
Auf welche Art man am mehresten von der Naphtha Chymica oder Oleo vitrioli dulci bekommen könne, und
Warum diese Naphtha aus dem Aqua regis das darinn aufgelösete Gold an sich nimmt;
Desgleichen auch, wie man durch das Laboratorium 3 bis 4 Zimmer heitzen könne, nebst
Einer gefundenen Verbesserung des Balnei maris.
Mit einem nöthigen Kupfer versehen. . . . 1747.

Pp. [8, including the plate] 32.

. . . Fünftes Stück. Darinnen gezeiget wird:
I.) Wie man dem Salpeter seine Röthe oder Quintam Essentiam ausziehen, ingleichen aus demselben viele Naphtham oder oleum nitri dulce erhalten könne, und warum solche Naphtha aus dem Scheide-Wasser das darinne aufgelösete Silber in sich nimmt.
II.) Wie das Saltz aus dem ungelöschten Kalk zu erhalten, und aus was für Theilen ein Sal alcali fixum bestehe.
III.) Wie man in der Haußhaltung bey einem Feuer waschen, brauen, braten kochen, backen, darren und bis 6 Zimmer heitzen könne.
Nebst einer gefundenen nöthigen Verbesserung meines Athanors. Mit einem nöthigen Kupfer versehen. . . . 1747.

Pp. 40, including the plate.

. . . Sechstes Stück. Darinnen gezeiget werden
Die fernere Versuche von der Naphtha Vitrioli und Naphtha Nitri, ingleichen, wie das Sal metallorum aus dem Wismuth zu erhalten. Mit einem nöthigen Kupfer versehen. . . . 1748.

Pp. [4, including the plate] 36.

. . . Siebentes und letztes Stück. Darinnen gezeiget wird
Wie die Weine überhaupt verbessert, insbesondere aber die schlechtere Land-Weine in Spanische, Italiänische, Ungarische, Champagne, Burgunder, Stein- und Rhein-Weine, ohne den geringsten Zusatz, sondern in und durch sich selbsten verwandelt werden können, ingleichen, wie in Obst-Ländern aus Obst ein guter Wein zu erhalten, und wie solche Weine zu Verfertigung der schönsten Spirituum und Essentzen der Vegetabilien zu gebrauchen. Mit einem nöthigen Kupfer versehen. . . . 1749.

Pp. [4, including the plate] 36.

Zugabe zu der in der Medicin noch immer und immer siegenden Chymie, worin gezeiget wird:
Wie eine Tinctura Antimonii in Pulver zu verwandeln; wie die allerbeste erdhafte Mittel zu bereiten; wie die Naphtha aus dem Küchensalze zu verfertigen; die rechte Zubereitung der Salium essentialium der Vegetabilien; der Schade des Mercurii dulcis in den Franzosenkrankheiten, und endlich wie der Mercurius durch ein Laugensalz aufzulösen, und daraus so wol ein ächtes Mittel für die Franzosen, als auch ein starkes Menstruum die Metalle völlig aufzuschliessen, zu verfertigen. . . . 1750.

Pp. [4] 92. Inhalt [8].

LUDOLF (HIERONYMUS). *Continued.*

D. Hieron. Ludolfs, öffentlichen Lehrers der Chymie und Mathematik, der philos. und medicinis. Facultät Decanus und ordentl. Beysitzers, wie auch Stadtphysicus allhier, vollständige und gründliche Einleitung in die Chymie, darin nicht allein alle Chymische Arbeiten deutlich gezeiget und gründlich erkläret, sondern auch zu derselben Erläuterung die wichtigsten Versuche aus der Pharmacie, Metallurgie und Alchymie nebst allen Vortheilen treulich ausgeführet worden. Mit nöthigen Kupfern versehen. Mit Röm. Kays. Maj. auch Kön. Poln. und Churf. Sächs. allergnädigsten Privilegien. Erfurt 1752, im Verlage Joh. Heinr. Nonnens.

8°. Pp. [20, including frontispiece] 1104. Register [12]. 20 plates of apparatus and symbols. The frontispiece is a curious, full-length portrait of the author in his laboratory. Wants Ggg 1, pp. 833-4.

Ludolf, son of Hiob Ludolf, was born at Erfurt, 11 Dec., 1708, attended school there and studied law in the university in 1725, and in 1728 went to Copenhagen; in 1730 was through want obliged to take the post of a clerk with his uncle at Wetzlar, and in 1731 continued his law studies at Jena. In 1734 he held the position of a tutor to a youth at the Witgenstein Court at Berleburg, and lived there till July, 1737. While there he pursued watch-making for a year to earn a livelihood, and then his taste for medicine revived, whereupon he returned to Jena in 1737, and took up the subject, paying special attention to chemistry. On his return to Erfurt he took the degree of Master and Doctor of Medicine, soon made a large practice, and in 1740 began to lecture. In 1741 he was extraordinary professor of philosophy, 1745 ordinary professor of chemistry, ordinary assessor of the medical and philosophical faculties, was appointed town-physician, and then private physician of the Kur-Mainzischer Statthalter there. He was afterwards summoned to Mainz as physician of the Kurfürst Joh. Friedr. Karl, with permission to retain the professorship, to which he returned on the death of the Kurfürst in 1764. In 1752 he had been ennobled, and died 7 Nov., 1764. Gmelin, who in one place (ii. p. 470) calls him 'Heinr,' but in others 'Hier.' correctly, refers repeatedly to his having been a teacher at Erfurt.

He made several new pharmaceutical compounds, and wrote a number of books and dissertations on pharmaceutical and medical subjects.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1737, p. 95.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 344, 363, 385, 470-72, 649, 686.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 290, 293, 295, 301.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. pp. 384-388.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 55.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 126.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1511.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1870, 2ème Série, iii. p. 173.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1391, 1642-43.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 58 (article by Pagel).

LUDOVICI (C.).

See LOWER (RICHARD), 1702.

LUDOVICI (DANIEL).

See LUDWIG (DANIEL).

LUDOVICUS (JOHANN).

Tractatus de Elixire Arboris Vitæ, id est, Medicinâ meâ Universali: Quæ omnibus Morbis in genere, desperatissimis etiam, & qui pro incurabilibus vulgò habentur, felicissimo successu acommodari potest. Observatis duntaxat nonnullis in hoc Libro determinatis:

In morborum profligationem,
Ad vitam pacatiorem.

Conscriptus & publici juris factus a Johanne Ludovico à Frundek, Germano, Equite, & Medicinarum Doctore, Serenissimæ Electoralis Principis, &c. &c. Ducis Kuerlandiæ, Celsitudinis Exarchiatro & Consiliario Medico, diversa-

LUDOVICUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

rumque Vrbium quondam Physico Ordinario. Hagæ-Comitis, Ex Typographia Adriani Vlacq, Anno 1660.

8°. Pp. [4] 147 [1].

LUDUS Puerorum.

See ALCHIMIA (DE) OPUSCULA, 1550, i. f. 135.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, ii. p. 111.

Das Kinderspiel (oder Weiberwerck).

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 154.
See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schrifften, 1748, p. 359.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 198.
See OPUS Mulierum.

Maier, *Symbola aureæ mensæ*, 1617, p. 559.

LUDWIG (DANIEL).

Danielis Ludovici, Archiatri quondam Ducal. Saxo-Goth. Opera Omnia, videlicet

I. De Pharmacia moderno Seculo applicanda Dissertationes III. cum Commentario.

II. De Volatilitate Salis Tartari Dissertatio.

III. De Morbis Castrensibus & Dysenteria Tractatus duo, in gratiam Exterorum e lingua Germanica in latinam translati.

IV. Observationes Physico-Chymico-Medicæ XLIIX. ex Ephemeridibus Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum transcriptæ.

Quibus uti Index Locupletissimus subjicitur, ita Vitæ Autoris Curriculum præponitur exaratum a Georgio Wolfg. Wedelio. Cum Privil. Reg. Pol. et Elect. Saxon. Lipsiæ, Apud Joh. Herbordum Klosium. Anno M DCC XII.

8°. Pp. [16] 1102. Index [85] [1 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait of the author included in the pagination. The true number is 1098, because 933-4 and 979-80 have been dropped.

Danielis Ludovici Med. Ducal. Sax. Goth. De Volatilitate Salis Tartari Dissertatio. Editio Secunda. Gothæ, Impensis Salomonis Reyheri. Exscrib. Christoph. Reyhero. Anno M.DC.LXXIV.

12°. Pp. [20] 73 for 93 [3 blank].

Daniel Ludwig, called Ludovici by Kestner and others, and also Ludovicus, was born at Weimar, 5 Oct., 1625, studied there and at Jena and other places, but graduated at Jena in 1647. He practised at Königsberg in Franconia, at Saltzungen, and at Gotha in 1666, where he died 11 Sept., 1680. His work, *De pharmacia moderno seculo accommodata*, first published in 1671 at Gotha, went through several editions, and was translated into French and German. In it he attempted to reform the pharmacopoeia by purging it of useless and dangerous substances. On this account he has been commended by Sprengel and others.

The dissertation, *De Volatilitate Salis Tartari*, was published at Gotha, 1667, 12°, pp. [4] 92 [1, 1 blank].

The *Observationes* contain a number of papers bearing on chemical and pharmaceutical questions.

The present edition of Ludwig's collected works is not mentioned by any of the authorities I have consulted. The edition always given is that by Johann Conrad Michaëlis, Francof. a. M., 1712, 4°.

There are apparently notices of his life by Joh. Heinreich in the introduction to his translation into German of Ludwig's tract, *De moderatione Taxarum*, Gotha, 1714, 8°; by Michaelis, prefixed to his edition of the collected works—and there is the 'Autoris Vitæ Curriculum' by Wedel, in the present edition.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 292.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . introductio*, 1687, p. 30 (Add. i. 12. 1); p. 273 (Add. viii. 9. 2); p. 294 (Add. ix. 7. 2); p. 386 (Add. xi. 6. 2).

Cornelius à Beughem, *Syllabus recens explora-*

LUDWIG (DANIEL). *Continued.*

torum in re medica physica & chymica, 1696, pp. 79-80.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 117. (He gives a list of his dissertations and observations.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 749, 791, 792, 793.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1737, p. 95.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 492.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2584; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung*, 1813, iv. col. 91.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 553.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 604.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, p. 409.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 116.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 300 ('rei pharmaceuticæ peritissimus, chemicus idem, vir excitati ingenii').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 138, 215, 216, 256 note i, 258, 373.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 28, 53, 60, 73, 83, 85, 101.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 128.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 289.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 489.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 116; 1845, iii. p. 29; 1847, iv. p. 352.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 289.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 472.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1512.

K. F. H. Marx, 'Zur Anerkennung des braven Arztes Dr. Daniel Ludwig, des Reformators der Pharmakologie und Pharmacie,' in *Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1875, xx. p. 3.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 59.

LUFFT-GOLD.

See CLAUDER (GABRIEL), Dissertation von der Universal-Tinctur, 1682.

LUGDUNUM Gallorum.

See PHARMACOPŒA LUGDUNENSIS, 1674.

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS).

Raymundi Lullii Opera ea quæ ad adinventam ab ipso Artem Vniversalem, Scientiarum Artiumque Omnium breui compendio, firmaq; memoria apprehendendarum, locupletissimaq; vel oratione ex tempore pertractandarum, pertinent. Vt et in eandem quorundam interpretum scripti commentarii: Quæ omnia sequens indicabit pagina: & hoc demum tempore coniunctim emendatiora locupletioraq; non nihil edita sunt. Accessit huic Editioni Valerii De Valerijs Patricij Veneti aureum in artem Lulli generalem opus: Adiuncto indice cum capitum, tùm rerum ac verborum locupletissimo. Argentorati, Sumptibus Lazari Zetzneri Bibliopolæ. M.DC.VIIII.

8°. Pp. [16] 1109. Index [40] [1, colophon and emblem, 2 blank]. 3 folding diagrams; woodcuts in the text. Not about chemistry.

[Raymundi Lullii Majoricani Elucidarium, geschrieben über sein Testament und Codicill, wie die recht zu verstehen.] s. l. & a.

8°. Pp. 57-68.

This is a fragment from the *Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn*, 1675.

Analysis Partis Practicæ in Testamento.

See GERHARD (JOHANN), Exercitationes perbreves, p. 73.

See also MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 778.

Apertorium, & Accuratio Vegetabilium.

See RICHARDUS Anglicus, Correctorium Alchymiae, 1581, f. 81.

See RICHARDUS Anglicus, Correctorium Alchymiae, 1596, f. 81.

This is different from the other tract entitled *Apertorium de veri lapidis compositione.*

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS). *Continued.*

Apertorium de veri lapidis compositione.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 104.

Apertorium von der wahren Composition des Steins der Weisen.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 25.
See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 35.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 312.

Apertorium. Commentatio Perbrevis & Perspicua in Apertorium Raimundi Lullii.

See GERHARD (JOHANN), 1641.
See CLAVICULA.

Arcanum Lullianum, seu Modus secretissimus conficiendi & componendi Vniversalem Medicinam, per verum & genuinum Artis Spagyricæ Artificium.

See GERHARD (JOHANN), Panaceæ Hermeticæ . . . Assertio, 1640.

Ars Compendiosa.

See DE TINCTURIS Compendium, seu Vade Mecum.

Ars intellectiva super lapidem Philosophorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 112.

Brief oder kurtzer Begriff.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 379.
See EPISTOLA.

Cantilena.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 822.
See CODICILLUS.

Capitulum valde magnum in albedine, & omnibus nobilius, ex libro qui dicitur Philosophus mirabilis.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. 180.

Clavicula quæ et Apertorium dicitur.

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), Secreta Alchimiæ Magnalia, 1612, p. 57.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 295.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 872.

Clavicula, Apertorium, or little Key explaining all the rest of his works.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 163.

Codicillus, seu Vade Mecum & Cantilena in quo fontes Alchemicæ Artis, ac Philosophiæ reconditioris uberrimè traduntur.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 880.

Compendium animæ Transmutationis Artis Metallorum, Ruperto Anglorum Regi transmissum.

See ALCHIMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 92.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 171.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 780, and i. p. 853.

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS). *Continued.*

Compendium Artis Alchemiæ et Naturalis Philosophiæ.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 83.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 875.

Compendium Artis Magicæ (*sic for* Magnæ), quoad compositionem lapidis philosophorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 165.

Elucidarium über sein Testament und Codicill.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 57.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 71.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 315.

Elucidatio Testamenti.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Ein Philosophischer . . . Tractat: genannt Der kleine Baur, 1619, p. 370.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Ein . . . Tractat genannt: Der kleine Baur, 1658, p. 363.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 823.

L'elucidation ou l'eclaircissement du Testament.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 297.

Elucidatio Testamenti totius ad R. Odoardum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 139.

This is different from the above.

Epistola de accurtatione Lapidis Benedicti missa Anno 1412 Roberto Anglorum Regi.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 160; 1714, p. 379 (in German).

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 863.

Experimenta.

See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 1.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii. p. 88.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 826.

Experimenta . . . von Raimundo in Latein beschrieben. Jetzt aber durch Herrn Georgium Sanderreuter von Wasserburg verteutscht worden.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 664.

Explicatio Lulii.

See VOGEL (EWALD), De Lapidis Physici Conditionibus Liber, quo . . . Raimundi Lulii methodica continetur explicatio, 1595.

De Intentione Alchimistarum Liber.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 139.

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS). *Continued.*

Intentio Summaria, quæ aliter dicitur Repertorium, valde utilis ad intelligentiam Testamenti, Codicilli & aliorum librorum Raymundi Lullii.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 185.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 730.

Lapidarium.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 98.

Libellus utilissimus de mercurio solo.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 163.

Liber Artis compendiosæ, quem Vade Mecum nuncupavit.

See DE TINCTURIS Compendium, seu Vade Mecum.

Liber experimentorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 174.

Liber mercuriorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 183.

Liber dictus Lux Mercuriorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 824.

Lignum Vitæ.

See MYSTERIA.

La Lumiere des Mercures.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE), Lettre d'un Philosophe, 1688.

Modus accipiendi Aurum potabile.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 77.

Mysteria.

See BRACESCO (GIOVANNI), De Alchemia Dialogi II. Quorum . . . alter Raimundi Lullij Maioricani Mysteria in lucem producit.

This second dialogue is also called *Lignum Vitæ.*

Potestas divitiarum, in quo expositio Testamenti Hermetis continetur.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 56.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 866.

Practica.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 127.

Praxis universalis magni operis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 165.

Precatio ante Medicinarum exhibitionem.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 682.

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS). *Continued.*

Pulcherrimum opus de transmutatione metallorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 175.

Repertorium.

See INTENTIO Summaria.

Summaria lapidis consideratio et eius abbreviationes.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 156.

Testamentum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 1 (Theoria); p. 135 (Practica).

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 707 (Theorica); p. 763 (Practica).

Testamentum Novissimum, Partes duo.

See ULTIMUM TESTAMENT.

Theoria et Practica.

See TESTAMENTUM.

De Tincturis Compendium, seu Vade Mecum.

See ALCHIMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 153.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 849.

This tract is different from that called 'Codicillus seu Vade Mecum.'

Tractatus de Lapide et Oleo Philosophorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 92.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 878.

Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 79.

Tractatus de Præparatione Lapidis Philosophici.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 146.

Ultimum Testamentum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. pp. 1-55.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 790.

The version of this tract in the *Ars Aurifera* consists of one part only. Manget has reprinted this, though not verbatim, and he has added (pp. 806-822) 'De Practica Liber Secundus' in 27 chapters, which is not contained in the *Ars Aurifera* and is different from the 'Practica' in the *Testamentum*.

Vade Mecum.

See CODICILLUS.

See DE TINCTURIS Compendium, seu Vade Mecum.

Verbum abbreviatum Fratris Raymundi de leone viridi.

See RAYMUNDUS.

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS). *Continued.*

Ramon Lul (Brambach) or Lull, or Raimundo or Raymundo Lullo, or Raymundus Lullus, or Lullius, Raymund Lulle, Raymund Lully, was a native of Palma in Majorca. The year of his birth is given variously: Pascual puts it in 1232, Perroquet in 1240 or 1249, others in 1234, 1235, 1236, 1239. During his youth he followed the court and was given up to pleasure, till his whole life was changed by a lady whom he admired showing him how she was suffering from malignant disease. Thereafter he became extremely religious, is said to have had heavenly revelations, and devoted himself to the conversion of the Saracens to Christianity. For this purpose he learned Arabic and had permission to found a small monastery of Franciscans, whose duty it was to learn Arabic and assist in the work. He tried to have similar establishments elsewhere but without success, and he even attempted to get up another Crusade. He himself travelled and preached to the unbelievers, not without many perils (see Brambach), and at last in 1315 he was all but stoned to death at Bugia in Africa. His body was rescued by some Genoese sailors who brought him to Majorca, but he died 30 June, 1315, in sight of his native country before he could be lauded. After his death he was canonized as a martyr and a monument or mausoleum was erected to him, a drawing of which is given by Sollerius.

He was a voluminous writer on divinity, the liberal arts, philosophy, physics, law, medicine, mathematics, metaphysics, logic, and his own art. Wadding enumerates 400 works, and by some that number is multiplied nearly by 10. As to the books on chemistry which pass under his name and are enumerated by several of his biographers, they are considered to be not by him, and the transmutations said to have been effected by him are also considered unauthentic. The whole of the story about his coming to England, on the invitation of Cremer Abbot of Westminster, to make gold to induce King Edward III. to undertake a war against the Turks, which gold the king afterwards used against France, seems to be without foundation, and will not stand examination.

As the works however must have been written by some one, De Lunnco ascribes them to a Raimundo de Tárraga who lived 'por los años de 1370, esto es, en el siglo en que murió Ramon Lull.' He was a converted Jew whose devotion to the occult sciences, and the censures his works provoked are strong proofs that if he did not write all the alchemical books, he was author of some of them. Fabricius, who does not refuse to the blessed martyr the fame of an alchemist, says in the article devoted to Raimundo de Tárraga that he wrote books '*de secretis naturæ*, de Alchimia et alia quæ jussu Gregorii XI. An. 1372 flammis sunt exusta.' To a person of the name of Raymundus Lullius Neophytus, 60 years later, are ascribed the chemical books as well as the Liber de Dæmonum Invocatione, by Morhof.

Lully's reputed alchemical works were published singly and in collections. The following are some of the separate editions:

De Secretis Naturæ siue Quinta essentia libri duo . . . M.D.XLI. *Colophon:* Argentorati apud Balthassarum Beck. Anno XLI. Mense Martio. 8°, ff. [4] 183 [4, 1 blank].

This also contains Albertus, De Mineralibus . . . libri quinque, and was edited by Ryff.

De Secretis naturæ siue Quinta essentia libri duo . . . Venetijs apud Petrum Schoeffer . . . Anno M.D.XLII., 8° pp. 324 [8].

Codicillus seu Vade Mecum, Coloniæ, 1563, 8°, pp. 271 [1 blank]; Coloniæ, 1572, 8°, pp. 248; Rothomagi, 1651, 8°, pp. 206 [2 blank].

Testamentum, item Compendium Animæ transmutationis artis metallorum, Coloniæ Agrippinæ, 1566, 8°, ff. [4] 240 [6].

Libelli aliquot chemici: [Testamentum novissimum; Elucidatio vocabulorum; Vade mecum; Compendium de transmutatione animæ metallorum; De compositione gemmarum; Epistola accuratoria ad Regem Neapolitanum; Medicina Magna; Dialogus Demogorgon]. Basileæ, Perna, 1572, 8°, pp. [16] 480 [31, 1 blank]. Basileæ, Waldkirch, 1600, 8°, pp. [12] 393 [26, 1 blank].

Mercuriorum Liber. Item Apertorium; Repertorium; Artis intellectiuæ Theorica & Practica; Magia naturalis. Coloniæ Agrippinæ, 1567, 8°, pp. [16] 381 [1].

De Secretis Naturæ, seu de Quinta Essentia liber Unus; Epistola ad Regem Robertum; Tractatus de aquis. Coloniæ, 1567, pp. [8] 376.

Tractatus de Conservatione Vitæ; liber Secretorum seu Quintæ essentiæ. Argentorati, 1616, 8°, [8] 111 [1 blank].

Testamentum. Rothomagi, 1663. Pars i. pp. [1-8] 9-355 [11]; Pars ii. [14] 393 [27].

Part i. contains Theorica & Practica (the two divisions of the *Testamentum*), and Compendium Animæ transmutationis; Part ii. contains a reprint of the *Libelli aliquot chemici.*

Secreta Secretorum. Coloniæ, 1592, 8°, pp. [8] 155 [1].

Wadding, *Annales Ordinum Minorum*, ii. Ann. 1275, 1287, 1290, 1293, 1295; iii. Ann. 1315. (He maintains that the alchemical books are subsequent to Lully's time.)

Henr. Cornelius Agrippa, *De Incertitudine et Vanitate Scientiarum et Artium atque excellentia Verbi Dei Declamatio*, 1530, sig. G 3 *recto*; English translation, 1569, f. 24 *verso*, cap. 9. (Here he criticises the 'Lullian Art' severely, though he himself wrote a commentary upon it which was published at Cologne, 1531, 1533, 1538, and in his collected works.)

Nàzari, *Della tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 142.

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS). *Continued.*

Mariana, *De rebus Hispaniæ*, Moguntiæ, 1605, ii. p. 9 (lib. xv. cap. iv. Raymundi Lulli obitus).

Juan Seguí, *Vida y hechos del admirable Doctor y mártir Ramon Lull*, Mallorca, 1606.

Bellarminus, *Operum Tomus Septimus*, Col. Agrip., 1617, 'Liber de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis,' col. 168, Ann. 1285; col. 263.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 403.

Abr. Bzovius, *Annales Ecclesiastici*, Colon. Agr. 1618, xiv. (Ann. 1372), col. 1398. (Long discussion and refutation of his errors.)

Croillius, *Basilica Chymica*, 1620, 'Prefatio Admonitoria,' p. 92.

G. Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands Personnages qui ont esté faussement soupçonnez de Magie*, Paris, 1625, pp. 373-376; English translation, 1657, pp. 175-177.

John Selden, *Mare Clausum*, 1636, pp. 436-440 (Lib. ii. cap. 25, with a drawing of a rose noble); or *Opera Omnia*, 1726, II. ii. col. 1386 (with the same illustration. He refers to the reputed alchemical origin of the gold, but does not mention Lully).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 413.

Joannes Imperialis, *Museum Historicum et Physicum*, Venet., 1640, p. 12, and portrait.

Jacob. Gaddius, *De Scriptoribus non ecclesiasticis*, 1648-49, p. 285.

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 443 (rose nobles), p. 467 (connection with Cremer).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 141-47, 246, 267.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patriis illustrium Doctrinâ et Scriptis Virorum*, 1654, p. 35.

A. Perroquet, *Apologie de la vie et des Oeuvres du bien-heureux Raymond Lulle*, à Vendosme, 1667, square 8°, pp. [24] 390 [6]. (Livres de Chymie, p. 377.)

Borrichius, *De ortu et progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio*, 1668, pp. 129-142.

De Vernon, *Histoire de Raymond Lulle*, Paris, 1668, 12°.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*, 1669, Lib. ii. c. 15, p. 414.

Morhof, *De Metallorum transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, pp. 120-131.

Wm. Camden, *Remains concerning Britain*, 7th edition by John Philipot, 1674, p. 242.

John Webster, *The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft*, 1677, p. 5.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 486.

Isaac Bullartius, *Academie des Sciences et des Arts*, 1682, ii. p. 150, with a portrait.

Will. Cave, *Cariophylax ecclesiasticus*, Londini, 1685, p. 265.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 930.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 109 (Intr. c. iii. §27).

Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1687, p. 536.

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1208, portrait, plate 54.

Petrus Bennazar, *Breve ac compendiosum rescriptum; nativitatem, vitam, martyrium, cultum immemorabilem pii hæremitæ, ac venerabilis martyris Raymundi Lulli*, Maiorcis, 1688, 4°.

Reyher, *Dissertatio de Nummis . . . ex Chymico Metallo factis*, 1692, p. 13.

Acta Eruditorum, 1697, p. 304; 1710, p. 397.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 16, No. xxiii.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia Historico-Philologico-Critica*, Hamburgi, 1697, pp. 610-612. (A certain R. Lullius Neophytus is the reputed author of the *Liber de Daemonum invocatione*. The opinion of Wadding and Vinc. Mutius is that the chemical books are by a much later Raymundus, and Moller thinks 'nec sine ingenti veri specie,' 'while Borrichius and Morhofius in replying to Mutius get into more difficulties than they resolve.')

Joh. Jacob. Hoffmann, *Lexicon Universale*, 1698, iv. p. vij. (a mere note: he distinguishes him from Raimundus Lullius Junior de Terraga and makes no allusion to alchemical writings).

Morhof, *Dissertationes*, 1699, pp. 287, 288-89.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 56.

Joan. Baptista Sollerius, *Acta Raymundi Lulli Majoricensis, Doctoris illuminati, Bugiæ in Africa Martyris et ab eo denominatæ Lullistice Academiæ patroni*, Antverp., 1708, fol. (Contains 1° an introduction by the editor, with a life of Lullus and engravings of his monuments. Sollerius doubts the genuineness of the alchemical works, and of his making gold for Edward III. in 1333, seeing he was dead by 1315, pp. 25-28. 2°. An anonymous contemporary biography. 3°. Life by Carolus Bovillus. 4°. Encomium, by Nicolás de Pax, 1519. 5°. Select miracles at his canonization. 6°. The orthodoxy of his works. 7°. Catalogue of his genuine works. 8°. Catalogue of works ascribed to him, p. 75.)

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, 'De Scriptoribus pseudonymis detectis Liber,' p. 425, No. 1620.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 189.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 420.

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Miræus, 'Auctarium de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis,' in Joh. Alb. Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, 1718, p. 71, CCCXCIII.

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Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 119.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 96.

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Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis*, 1735, iv. p. 863.

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Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 144-187, 222-226, 366-468; ii. pp. 6-10 (with a drawing of a rose noble); iii. pp. 210-225 (gives a long list of his alchemical writings).

LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS). *Continued.*

Will. Cave, *Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria*, 1743, Appendix . . . in qua de Scriptoribus ecclesiasticis, ab anno MCCC. ad annum MDXVII. . . . agitur, p. 5, Anno, 1301; addition by Henry Wharton.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, p. 337.

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Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2599; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1813, iv. col. 151. (They quote very few of his more important books, and enumerate mainly the chemical ones.)

Fictuld, *Probier-Kunst*, 1753, Th. i. p. 107.

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Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, VI. ii. p. 503 (a meagre account).

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 61.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. pp. 9-21 (discusses whether Lully was a chemist or not); 1767, vi. pp. 679-681.

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Torbern Bergman, *Historiæ chemiæ medium seu obscurum Ævum*, 1782, p. 19 (artificial gems).

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Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, 1788, ii. lib. 9, c. 3, pp. 122-141.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie . . ., 1789, pp. 87-99 (a very complete discussion by a believer as a reply to Wiegleb).

Wiegleb, *Geschichte des Wachsthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittleren Zeit*, 1792, p. 140, note.

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Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 68-83, 556-557; 1798, ii. p. 299.

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, pp. 8-12 (contents of a 14th century MS. of Lully's alchemical writings, partly in Spanish; and of another MS. dated 1422, written in Italy).

Wadding, *Scriptores Ordinum Minorum*, Romæ, 1806, p. 201.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1807, V. i. p. 220.

Ruding, *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, London, 1817, i. pp. 129-30, 424; 1840, i. pp. 62, 63, 220.

H. Loew, *De Vita Raymundi Lullii Specimen*, Halis, 1830, 8°.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 38.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 166, 601.

Felix Torres Amat, *Memorias para ayudar a formar un Diccionario Critico de los Escritores Catalanes*, Barcelona, 1836, p. 348 (no allusion to the alchemical works).

Mackay, *Memoirs of extraordinary Popular Delusions*, 1841, iii. p. 25; 1852, i. p. 105 (with a portrait).

Grässe, *Literärgeschichte*, 1842, II. ii. 2, pp. 638-640 (his alchemy).

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Graesse, *Trésor de Livres rares*, 1863, iv. p. 295.

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Acta Sanctorum, Parisiis & Romæ, 1867; Junii Tomus septimus, pp. 581-676. (Life by Sollerius, with the engravings; contemporary anonymous life, p. 606; Bovillus' Life, p. 613; Nicolaus de Pax, Encomium & Epistola, p. 618; Miracula, p. 623: Dissertatio on his orthodoxy and list of his works, p. 634. This is a reprint of the *Acta Sanctorum*, Tomus V. Junii 30. pp. 633, 661; Bovillus, p. 668; Pax, p. 674.)

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Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 24 *et passim*.

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Wilhelm Brambach, *Des Raimundus Lullus Leben und Werke in Bildern des XIV. Jahrhunderts. Zwölf Lichtdrucktafeln*, Karlsruhe, 1893, folio, pp. 9 [1], 12 photographs.

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Léop. Delisle, *Testaments d'Arnaud de Villeneuve et de Raimund Lulle, 26 juillet 1305 et 26 Avril 1313. Journal des Savants*, Juin 1896, pp. 14.

H. C. Macdowall, 'Raymond Lully,' *Macmillan's Magazine*, 1897, lxxvi. p. 23.

Homenatge al Doctor Arcangelic lo gloriós Martir de Crist Beat Ramon Llull sos deixebles, admiradors i devots al primer d'any de 1901 i començament del segle XX., 8°, pp. 98 [1, 1 blank], with illustrations and music.

Conr. Haebler, *Bibliografía Ibérica del Siglo XV.*, 1904, pp. 180-183 (logic, theology, &c., printed in the 15th century, but no alchemy).

LULLIUS Redivivus Denudatus. Oder neu-belebter und gründlich-erklärter Lullius. Durch seine vier und dreyssig weltbekannte Kunst-Proben, oder Experimenten. Nunmehr aus dem Lateinischen in unser Teutsche Mutter-Sprach übersetzet mit Erklärung des Duncklen erörtert. Durch nöthige Anmerckungen erläutert durch öffters-bewehrte Kunst-Griffe deutlich aufgelöfst und allen der wahren Weifsheit nachforschenden ans helle Tags-Liecht gelegt. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Johann Ziegers, Gedruckt im Jahr Christi 1703.

8°. Pp. [8] 334 [8]. 4 woodcuts in the text.

LULLIUS Redivivus Denudatus. Oder neu-belebter und gründlich-erklärter Lullius. Durch seine vier und dreyssig weltbekannte Kunst-Proben oder Experimenten. Nunmehr aus dem Lateinischen in unser teutsche Mutter-sprach übersetzet, mit Erklärung des Dunklen erörtert. Durch öfters bewährte Kunstgriffe deutlich aufgelöfst, und allen der wahren Weifsheit nachforschenden ans helle Tagslicht gelegt. Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden im Kraufsischen Buchladen. 1771.

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-230, 231-2 contain book advertisements. 4 woodcuts.

[Another Copy.]

Of this work Fictuld can only say that it contains nothing but 'arch-sophistic lies,' and that for the sake of posterity the best fate for it is to be burned.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 225.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, ii. p. 91.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 646 (1703 edition).
Ladrague, *Bibliotheque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1493-94.

LUMEN Apothecariorum.

See QUIRICUS de Augustis, 1520, ii. f. 1; 1566, f. 143.

LUMEN Juvenis Experti Novum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 934.

LUMEN Novum Chimicum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

LUMEN Philosophorum.

See LICHT der Weltweisen.

For alchemical writings on 'Light,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 387, and see also under LUX.

LUMIERE (La) sortant par soi-meme des Tenebres, poeme sur la Composition de la Pierre des Philosophes, traduit de l'Italien avec un Commentaire.

See CRASSELLAME (MARC-ANTONIO).

LUMIÈRE tiree du Cahos.

See G * * (L.), 1784.

LUMINARE Majus.

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHO (JOANNES JACOBUS).

LUMINE (De) Naturæ.

See ZWEY schöne Chymische Tractetlein.

LUNA Compacta.

See EINFÄLTIGER iedoch deutlicher und verhoffentlich nützlicher Unterricht von der Luna compacta et fixa, 1715.

For alchemical books bearing the name of the 'Moon,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 390.

LUST-GÄRTLEIN.

See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gärtlein.

For alchemical books referring to 'Garden,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 375.

LUX lucens in tenebris.

See LUX in tenebris lucens.

LUX obnubilata suaptè natura refulgens. Vera de Lapide Philosophico Theorica, metro Italico descripta, et ab Auctore Innominato Commenti gratia ampliata. Pars Prima. Venetiis, M DC LXVI. Apud Alexandrum Zatta. Superiorum Permissu, & Priuil.

12°. Pp. [83, 1 blank] a2 [10].

See CRASSELLAME (MARC-ANTONIO).

This volume contains the three 'Canzoni' of Crassellame in Italian, followed by a 'proemium,' and by the anonymous commentary on each stanza, in Latin. It is a reprint of this book which is contained in the GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM following.

LUX obnubilata suaptè natura refulgens: vera de lapide Philosophico Theorica.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 579.

LUX in Tenebris Lucens.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii. p. 55.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 169.

See VIER Chymische Tractatlein, 1677, p. 3.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, Pars iii. 1682, p. 142.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 636.

For alchemical books on 'Light,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 387. See also under LUMEN.

M. (C. G.).

See GEDANCKEN vom rechten Gebrauch der Naturweisheit, 1754.

M. (D.).

Drei Tractätlein.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 288.

M. (D.).

Erstes Tausend neuer Chymischer Versuche und Erfahrungen, so mit allem Fleifse angestellet und sorgfältig aufgezeichnet worden von D. M. Leipzig bey Christian Gottlob Hilschern. 1768.

8°. Pp. [2] 452 [10].

Divided into 5 parts. Each 2 parts have a title-page, introduction, and index, but the paging is continuous: Erstes und zweytes Hundert, 1766, [1-11] 12-88 [89-96]. Drittes und viertes Hundert, 1767, [97-105] 106-176 [177-184]. Fünftes und sechstes Hundert, 1767, [185-193] 194-270 [271-280]. Siebendes und achtes Hundert, 1768, [281-289] 290-368. Neuntes und zehntes Hundert, 1768, [369-381] 382-452 [453-462].

Fünftes und sechstes Hundert neuer Chymischer Versuche und Erfahrungen, so mit allem Fleifse angestellet und sorgfältig aufgezeichnet worden von D. M. Leipzig, bey Christian Gottlob Hilschern. 1767.

8°. Pp. [9] 194-270 [10].

Another copy of the same parts in the preceding.

M. (E. C. D.).

Über allgemeine Arzneien.

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

The initials D.M. possibly stand for Doctor Medicinæ.

M. (M.).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE).

M. M. M.

Felix Puerpera seu Observationes Medicæ, circa Regimen Puerperarum & Infantium recèns natorum, ad. Cl. Virum D. D. Drelincurtium per M. M. M. Lugd. Batavor. Apud Petrum Vander Aa, M DC LXXXIV.

12°. Pp. [8] 40.

MACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS DE).

See DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS).

He is entered under this heading by Baumer, and the following works by him are quoted: Instituts de Chymie, Paris, 1766, 2 vols., 12°; Procedes chymiques rengés methodiquement et definies, Paris, 1779; L'art du destillateur des eaux fortes, Paris, 1773.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 125.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 42.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 577 (the translation of Juncker's 'Elements of Chemistry').

MACQUER (PIERRE-JOSEPH).

Dictionnaire de Chymie, contenant la Théorie et la Pratique de cette Science, son application à la Physique, à l'Histoire naturelle, à la Médecine, & aux arts dépendans de la Chymie. Par M. Macquer, Docteur en médecine de la faculté de Paris, de l'académie des sciences, de la société royale de médecine, professeur de chymie au Jardin du roi, &c. Nouvelle édition, corrigée & augmentée. Tome Premier. En Suisse, Chez les Libraires Associés. M.DCC.LXXIX.

8°. Pp. xxviij. 580.

Tome Second.

8°. Pp. [2] 654 (655 not numbered) and 1 blank.

Tome Troisieme. Seconde edition, revue & considérablement augmentée. A Paris, chez P. Fr. Didot jeune, Libraire de la Faculté de Médecine, Quai des Augustins. M.DCC.LXXVIII. Avec approbation, & Privilege du Roi.

8°. Pp. [4] 520.

Tome Quatrieme. En Suisse . . . M.DCC.LXXX.

8°. Pp. [4] 776.

Macquer is said to have sprung from a Scottish catholic family which removed to France on account of its religion and adherence to the Stuarts. He was born at Paris, 9 Oct., 1718, and had a younger brother, Philip, who was trained as a lawyer but devoted himself to history and literature.

Pierre on the other hand studied science and medicine, in which he graduated in 1742, but he did not practice, and occupied himself entirely with chemistry, which he pursued under Rouelle, and which he was one of the first to deal with as a science, apart from its application to pharmacy and the arts. Nevertheless he did not neglect chemical technology, for he specially studied the dyeing of silk, and was appointed by Louis XV. to superintend the manufacture of porcelain at Sèvres, and in 1750 to perform the chemical examination of certain remedies said to be new, which were to be sold to the government. He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1745, and succeeded Bourdelin as professor of chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes. He was member of the Academies of Stockholm and Turin, of the Society of Physicians, Paris, 'royal censor,' and 'doctor regens' of the medical faculty of Paris.

He died on the 15 (18) Feb., 1784, and as he himself wished an autopsy, it was found that the aorta was ossified, and that in the cavities of the heart were stony concretions which had caused him untold suffering for a long time.

Macquer's researches are numerous, varied, and original. Though he worked just before the oxygen period he seems to have been conscious of the defects of the phlogistic hypothesis, and some of his work has a bearing upon the later development. In 1771 he first witnessed the combustion of the diamond, he wrote memoirs on alumina in 1758 and 1762, examined sulphate of calcium, sulphate of ammonium, and sulphate of magnesium. In 1746 he demonstrated the metallic character of arsenic, and later described potassium arseniate; he investigated zinc, the oxidation of tin and of silver, the volatilization of gold, the properties of platinum, the solubility of india rubber (in 1768), and the composition of milk. He made researches on the solubility of salts in alcohol, showed that the sulphates are much less soluble than the nitrates and chlorides, and that in general alcohol dissolves those salts most readily in which the acids are less firmly combined, an adumbration of some recent views.

He wrote books on pharmacy, a Dictionnaire portatif des Arts et Metiers, 1766, 8°, 2 vols.; Manuel du Naturaliste, 1770, 8°; L'Art de la Teinture en Soie, 1763, fol.; in German, Leipzig, 1779, 8°.

Elemens de chimie theorique, 1741, 12°; 1749, 12°; 1753, 1756, 12°; in German, Leipzig, 1752.

Elemens de chimie pratique, 1751, 12°; 1756, 12°.

The two together in English, 1758, 8°; German, 1768, 8°; Dutch, 1773, 1775, 8°; Russian by Kosma Florinskie, 1774, 8°, pp. 428; with 4 plates, 2nd part, 1775.

His chief book was the dictionary, which may be regarded as the first scientific work of its class.

Dictionnaire de chymie, Paris, Lacombe, 1766, 2 vols., 8° (this first edition was anonymous); 1776, 1778, 2 vols., 4°, or 4 vols., 8°; edited by H. Struve, Neuchatel, 1789, 5 vols., 8°.

Danish, Copenhagen, 1771, 1772, 8°.

German, with observations by C. W. Poerner, Leipzig, 1768, 3 parts, 8°; second French edition, translated into German by J. G. Leonhardi, with additions and remarks, Leipzig, 1781-83, 6 vols., 8°; 2nd edition, Leipzig, 1788-1791, 7 vols., 8°.

MACQUER (PIERRE-JOSEPH). *Continued.*

English, by Keir, London, 1777, 3 vols., 8° (translated from the anonymous first French edition).

Italian, by Scopoli, Pavia, 1783, i.-vi.; 1784, vii.-ix., 8°.

Scopoli's observations were incorporated by Leonhardi in his second edition, Leipzig, 1788-91; new edition, Leipzig, 1792, 8°, pp. 1008; Leipzig, 1809, 8°.

Third edition, entirely revised by Dr. Jeremias Benjamin Richter, Leipzig, 1806, 1807.

From 1768 to 1776 Macquer acted as editor of the section of the *Journal des Savants* relating to medicine and surgery, natural history, anatomy, chemistry and pharmacy, and physics.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 384, 410.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 318.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 375.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 126.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 37.
Histoire de la Société royale de Médecine, Paris, 1782-3, pp. 69-94.
Journal de médecine militaire, Paris, 1784, iii. pp. 387-396.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 548-550, 687-688 (list of his works); 1799, iii. pp. 30, 34, 39, &c., &c.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. pp. 100-106.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 32, 36, 72, 73, 75, 80, 89, 91, 99, 106, 123, 162, 165, 166.
Vicq-d'Azyr, *Eloges Historiques*, An. xiii.-1805, i. pp. 277-303.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 283, 293, 306, 310, 315, 363, 369, 516, &c., &c.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 325.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xxi. p. 89.
Rees, *The Cyclopadia*, 1819, xxii. *s.v.*
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 145.
Biographie Universelle, 1820, xxvi. p. 76; n.d. xxv. p. 658 (by Cadet Gassicourt).
Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. pp. 295-301.
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1833, v. p. 418.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 393-394; 1869, ii. pp. 385-386, 530.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 220-224, &c., &c.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 430.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 634.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xxxii. col. 595 (by H. Fisquet).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 7.
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1870, iii. p. 630.
Barbier, *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages anonymes*, 1872, i. col. 959, *d.*
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 89.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 89, 250 (Macquer's attitude towards alchemy).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1887, viii. p. 494.

MADATHANUS (HENRICUS).

Aureum Seculum Redivivum.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 53.
See MYNSICHT (HADRIAN À).

The above is a pseudonym of Hadrian à Mynsicht, as is said in *Keren Happuch*, and also in the British Museum Catalogue. Borel, however, includes only this work by Madathanus, and makes no allusion to Mynsicht at all. The book appeared in German with the title: Aureum seculum redivivum, das ist: die uhralte entwichene güldene Zeit, 1621, 8°, and it was included in the collection by Condeesyanus or Grasshoff, *Dyas Chymica Tripartita*, 1625, pp. 67-87, and in Latin in the previous editions of the *Musæum Hermeticum*, 1625, pp. 75-99; and 1677-8, pp. 53-72.

König quotes the above book but misnames the author 'Madanathus,' and refers to Mynsicht.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 149.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 492.
Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 91.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 47 (he quotes the above from the 1677-78 edition of the *Musæum Hermeticum*, and calls the author 'Madastanus' and 'Madasthanus,' but identifies him with Mynsicht).
Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. pp. 114, 117.
Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 58.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1255 (entered under Mynsicht).

MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie. Erster Band. Tübingen bey Jakob Friedrich Heerbrandt. 1784.

8°. Pp. xxxi [1] 392.

Zweiter Band. 1787.

8°. Pp. [32] 376.

MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie. *Continued.*

The two volumes contain the following tracts:

Vol. I.

I. Ueber die allgemeine Auflösungsmittel von D. Rud. Joh. Fried. Schmid, p. 1.

II. Geschichte des Feuer-wassers und höllischen Feuers nebst einigen damit angestellten Versuchen von Joh. Wilh. Agricola, p. 217.

III. Eine Perle den Schweinen vorgeworfen, das ist, der Stein der Weisen in seinen mathematischen Anfängen der Welt vorgelegt, p. 277.

IV. Ueber allgemeine Arzneien. Vor Liebhaber philosophischer Wahrheit. Durch E. C. D. M., p. 291.

V. Carl Fried. Zimmermanns Gedanken von der Uebereinstimmung, welche an etlichen Sätzen aus der wahren Alchemie mit verschiedenen im Mineralreich sich erzeigenden Umständen zu bemerken ist, p. 355. Nebst

Dessen Gedanken über die magische und medicinalische Steine, p. 386.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 596.

Vol. II.

1. Das Goldene Vließ, oder von der Möglichkeit der Verwandlung der Metalle. Von dem Prof. Creuling (*sic*, for Creiling), p. 1.
2. Der alchemische Wegweiser, p. 177.
3. Auszüge aus denen vier Schriften:
   1. Lumen de Lumine von Eug. Philaletha, p. 265.
   2. Antroposophia Theomagica von eben diesem, p. 301.
   3. Philosophische Brieftasche von einem Ungenannten, p. 319.
   4. Wasserstein der Weisen, p. 365.

nebst noch zween Traktätlein

1. von Johann von Mesung.
2. Via Veritatis.

These last two tracts do not appear in this copy.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 628.

MAGIA Naturalis.

See GEHEIME UNTERREDUNGEN zwischen zweyen vertrauten Freunden, . . . von Magia Naturalis, 1722.

MAGISTERIO.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

MAGNI (De) lapidis compositione & operatione.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 5.

MAGNI Philosophorum Arcani Revelator. Quo Hermetis Discipuli, Magnique Scrutatores Operis omnia ad suum laborem necessaria, clarissimè explicata invenient. Tractatus contentos proxima indicat pagina. Genevæ, Apud Samuelem De Tournes. M.DC.LXXXVIII.

12°. Pp. [2] [1-8] 9-490 [9] [1 blank]. Engraved plate of apparatus, p. 302. Portrait of Hermes Trismegistus on the title-page.

The tracts in this volume are as follows:

Pretiosissimi Arcani Arcanorum et Philosophorum Magisterii Verissima ac Purissima Revelatio. De Transmutatione Metallorum: in qua dicta obscura Philosophorum optimè ac clarissimè deteguntur. Recens in lucem edita à quodam Philosopho Anonymo, p. 1.

Opus Philosophicum quod Opus Iovis nuncupatur, cum aliis Operibus Particularibus De Transmutatione Metallorum, p. 305.

Liber de Septem Verbis Philosophorum cum explicatione, in quibus totum Opus Philosophicum continetur, p. 369.

Reverendissimi Archipresbyteri Magistri Antonii de Abatia Epistolæ Duæ, Scrutatoribus Artis Chymicæ mandatæ, p. 421.

Annotationes in duas Epistolas . . . Antonii de Abatia, p. 473.

Arcanum à quodam Philosopho anonymo deductum, p. 483.

MAHLER (JOHANN ANDREAS).

See LEMERY (NICOLAS), 1709.

He was Respondens for a dissertation with Fr. Hoffmann as Præses: Dissertatio medica inauguralis tradens praxin clinicam et compendiosam febrium, cum cautelis, Halæ Magdeburgicæ, Typis Johannis Gruneri [1705]. 4°, ff. 18.

MAIER (MICHAEL).

Atalanta Fugiens, hoc est, Emblemata Nova de Secretis Naturæ Chymica, Accommodata partim oculis & intellectui, figuris cupro incisis, adjectisque

MAIER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

sententiis, Epigrammatis & notis, partim auribus & recreationi animi plus minus 50 Fugis Musicalibus trium Vocum, quarum duæ ad unam simplicem melodiam distichis canendis peraptam, correspondeant, non absq; singulari jucunditate videnda, legenda, meditanda, intelligenda, dijudicanda, canenda & audienda: Authore Michaele Majero Imperial. Consistorii Comite, Med. D. Eq. ex. &c. Oppenheimii, Ex typographia Hieronymi Galleri, Sumptibus Joh. Theodori de Bry, M DC XVIII.

4°. Pp. 211 [3, 2 blank]. Title within an engraved border. Portrait of Maier. 50 engraved emblematic pictures, with an 'epigramma,' each of which is set to music.

For a later edition, see 'Scrutinium Chymicum,' 1687.

Michaelis Majeri, Imperial. Consistor. Comit. Med. D. Eq. Ex. &c. Chymisches Cabinet, derer grossen Geheimnussen der Natur, durch wohl ersonnene sinnreiche Kupfferstiche und Emblemata, auch zu mehrerer Erleuchterung und Verstand derselben, mit angehefften sehr dienlich- und geschickten Sententien und Poëtischen Uberschrifften, dargestellet und ausgezieret. Welches, nachdeme es wegen vieler darinn entdeckten raren Geheimnussen und Erläuterung der Philosophischen Subtilitäten, von verschiedentlichen hocherleuchtenden und zu grossen Künsten sich applicirenden Liebhabern zum öfftern begehret und verlanget worden; Der Chymischen Republic und dero Liebhabern, zur Speculation, Betracht- und Untersuchung aus wohlmeinender Veneration und Liebe zum zweyten mahl in der Lateinischen Sprach ausgefertiget, vor jetzo aber zum ersten mahl in das Hochteutsche übersetzet ist; von G. A. K. der Philosophischen Künsten Liebhabern. Deme beygefüget ist, eine Application des Hohen Lied Salomonis, auff die Universal-Tinctur der Philosophorum. Franckfurt, Verlegts Georg Heinrich Oehrling, Anno 1708.

4°. Pp. [4] 153 [1 blank]. 50 emblematic engravings.

This is a German translation of the *Scrutinium Chymicum*.

Examen Fucorum Pseudo-Chymicorum Detectorum et in Gratiam Veritatis Amantium succincte refutatorum. Authore Michaele Maiero, Com. Pal. Eq. Ex. Med. D. Francofurti Typis Nicolai Hoffmanni, sumptibus Theodori de Brij, Anno M.CDXVII.

4°. Pp. 47 [1 blank]. Vignette.

Lusus Serius, quo Hermes sive Mercurius Rex Mundanorum Omnium sub Homine existentium, post longam disceptationem in Concilio Octovirali habitam, homine rationali arbitro, judicatus & constitutus est. Authore Michaele Majero Com. Pal. Med. D.

Horat.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.

Oppenheimii Ex Chalcographia Hieronymi Galleri, Sumptibus Lucæ Jennis Bibliop. 1616.

4°. Pp. 79 [1 blank]. Vignette.

[Another Copy.]

MAIER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

In this copy the date has been altered. It was originally 1616, but the top of the 6 has been scraped out and a tail has been added with a pen, so that it appears to be 1619.

This alteration from 1616 to 1619 seems to have been done systematically; I have seen another copy with the date altered, and Schmieder quotes an edition, Oppenheim 1619; but I doubt if one exist apart from that of 1616.

There is an edition, Francofurti, 1617, 4°; a German translation: Frankfurt, 1615 (?), 8°, and 1625; an English translation by J. de la Salle: *Lusus Serius, or Serious Passe-time*, London, 1654, 12°, pp. [8] 139 [1 blank].

Michaelis Majeri, Imperial. Consistor. Comit. Med. D. Eq. Ex. &c. Secretioris Naturæ Secretorum Scrutinium Chymicum, per oculis et intellectui accuratè accommodata, figuris cupro appositissimè incisa, ingeniosissima Emblemata, hisque confines, & ad rem egregiè facientes sententias, doctissimaque item Epigrammata, illustratum. Opusculum ingeniis altioribus, & ad majora natis, ob momenta in eo subtilia, augusta, sancta, rara, & alioqui nimium quantum abstrusa, quàm maximè expetitum, desideratum; Iterata vice amplissimæ Reipublicæ Chymicæ Bono & Emolumento, non sine singulari jucunditate legendum, meditandum intelligendum, dijudicandum, depromptum. Francofurti, Impensis Georgii Henrici Oehrlingii, Bibliopolæ. Typo Johannis Philippi Andreæ. M.DC.LXXXVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 150 [2 blank]. 50 symbolical engravings.

This is a reprint of *Atalanta Fugiens*. The differences in this edition are the alteration of the title, the omission of the engraved title and Maier's portrait, the omission of the music, and of the 'Epigramma Authoris' and 'Epistola dedicatoria.'

Silentium post Clamores, hoc est, Tractatus Apologeticus, quo causæ non solùm clamorum seu Reuelationem Fraternitatis Germanicæ de R. C. sed & Silentii, seu non redditæ ad singulorum vota responsionis, vnà cum malevolorum refutatione, traduntur & demonstrantur, scriptus Authore Michaele Maiero Imperialis Consistorij Comite, Eq. Ex. Phil. & Med. D. Francof. Apud Lucam Iennis. M.DC.XVII

8°. Pp. 142 [2 blank]. Vignette.

This was translated into German, Franckfurt, 1617, 8°, pp. 190 [2 blank]. The second edition of the Latin was published at Frankfurt, 1622, 8°, pp. 236 [4 blank]. At p. 101 begins a reprint of *Themis Aurea*, with a separate title-page, 1624.

Symbola Aureæ Mensæ Duodecim Nationum. Hoc est, Hermæa seu Mercurii Festa ab Heroibus duodenis selectis, artis Chymicæ vsu, sapientia & authoritate Paribus celebrata, ad Pyrgopolynicen seu Aduersarium illum tot annis iactabundum, virgini Chemiæ Iniuriam argumentis tam vitiosis, quàm conuitiis argutis inferentem, confundendum & exarmandum, Artifices verò optimè de ea meritos suo honori & famæ restituendum,

Vbi & artis continuatio & veritas inuicta 36. rationibus, & experientia librisque authorum plus quam trecentis demonstratur,

Opus, vt Chemiæ, sic omnibus aliis Antiquitatis & rerum scitu dignissimarum percupidis, vtilissimum, 12. libris explicatum & traditum, figuris cupro incisis passim adiectis, Authore Michaele Maiero Comite Imperialis Consistorii, Nobili, Exempto, Med. Doct. P.C. olim Aulico Cæs. Francofurti Typis Antonij Hummij, impensis Lucæ Iennis. M.DC.XVII.

4°. Pp. [20] 621. Index [43]. Portrait of the author, the same as in *Atalanta Fugiens*. 12 symbolical engravings. The title is enclosed in a border containing 12 medallion portraits of the chief alchemists of 12 Nations. Woodcut, p. 345. The

MAIER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

portraits are of Hermes, Maria, Democritus, Morienus, Avicenna, Albertus, Arnoldus, Thomas Aquinas, Raymundus, Bacon, Melchior Cibinensis Ungarus, and Anonymus Sarmata, who is probably Sendivogius. (Compare the *Viridarium*, p. 39, where the Emblem is repeated.)

Tripus Aureus, hoc est, Tres Tractatus Chymici Selectissimi, nempe

I. Basilii Valentini, Benedictini Ordinis monachi, Germani, Practica vna cum 12. clauibus & appendice, ex Germanico;

II. Thomæ Nortoni, Angli Philosophi Crede Mihi seu Ordinale, ante annos 140. ab authore scriptum, nunc ex Anglicano manuscripto in Latinum translatum, phrasi cuiusque authoris vt & sententia retenta;

III. Cremeri cuiusdam Abbatis Westmonasteriensis Angli Testamentum, hactenus nondum publicatum, nunc in diuersarum nationum gratiam editi, & figuris cupro affabre incisis ornati operâ & studio

Michaelis Maieri Phil. & Med. D. Com. P. &c. Francofurti Ex Chalcographia Pauli Iacobi, impensis Lucæ Iennis. Anno M.DC.XVIII.

4°. Pp. 196. A blank leaf between pp. 182-3 and a blank leaf at the end. Vignette, portrait, and 19 engravings.

This collection was reprinted in the *Musæum Hermeticum*, 1749 (*q.v.*).

Michaelis Majeri Viatorium, hoc est, De Montibus Planetarum septem seu Metallorum; Tractatus tam utilis, quàm perspicuus, quo, ut Indice Mercuriali in triviis, vel Ariadnêo filo in Labyrintho, seu Cynosurâ in Oceano Chymicorum errorum immenso, quilibet rationalis, veritatis amans, ad illum, qui in montibus sese abdidit De Rubea-petra Alexicacum, omnibus Medicis desideratum, investigandum, uti poterit. Oppenheimii Ex typographia Hieronymi Galleri. Sumptibus Joh. Theodori de Bry. M.DC.XVIII.

4°. Pp. 136 [misprint for 138] [2 blank]. The title is surrounded by an engraved border, with Maier's portrait in the centre at the top, a landscape at the bottom, and the gods and goddesses representing the seven metals in compartments along the sides. Seven symbolic engravings in the text.

Michaelis Majeri Viatorium, hoc est, De Montibus Planetarum septem seu Metallorum; Tractatus tam utilis, quàm perspicuus, quo, ut Indice Mercuriali in trivijs, vel Ariadnêo filo in Labyrintho, seu Cynosurâ in Oceano Chymicorum errorum immenso, quilibet rationalis, veritatis amans, ad illum, qui in montibus sese abdidit De Rubea-petra Alexicacum, omnibus Medicis desideratum, investigandum, uti poterit. Rothomagi, Sumpt. Ioannis Berthelin, in area Palatij. Anno M.DC.LI.

8°. Pp. 224, Engraved title included. 7 engravings. Vignette.

Michaelis Meyeri, D. Viridarium Chymicum, das ist: Chymisches Lust-Gärtlein, in sich begreiffend etlich und fünffzig Philosophische Sinnenbilder, deren Beschreibung in teutsche Reimen gefasset, durch einen Liebhaber deren Wissenschafft. Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Herman von Sand. M DC LXXXVIII.

Oblong 8°. Pp. 112. Title; preface pp. 3-6; p. 7, blank; p. 8, verses; p. 9, copper plate engraving, and thereafter verses on the *verso* and engraving on the *recto* of each page. Compare Stolcius de Stolcenberg's book.

MAIER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Aenigma.

See BOREL (PIERRE), Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 275.

Subtilis Allegoria super Secreta Chymiæ.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 701.

Treuhertzige Warnungs-Vermahnung, . . . an alle wahre Liebhaber der Natur-gemäfsen Alchymiæ transmutatoriæ.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 289.

See THARSANDER, Adeptus Ineptus, 1744, p. 95.

Tripus Aureus.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 373.

Maier was born at Rensburg in Holstein about 1568. After graduating as doctor of medicine he lived at Rostock, then at Prague, was physician to the Emperor Rudolph II., and in 1619 to the Landgrave Moritz of Hesse; he was also a Pfalzgraf and private secretary to the emperor.

In 1620 he was at Magdeburg, where he died in 1622, in his 53rd or 54th year. He was a keen alchemist and defender of the Rosicrucians, and a voluminous writer. He had the reputation of being the most learned amongst the chemists of his time. Little account of him, however, is made by Schmieder, Kopp, and others.

In addition to the above he published the following books:

Arcana Arcanissima, s. l. et a., 4°, pp. [12] 285 [1 blank, 14].

Cantilenæ Intellectuales de Phœnice redivivo, Rostochii, 1622; Chansons . . . sur la resurrection du Phenix, Paris, 1758, 12°, pp. [8] 129 [1 blank], Latin and French.

Civitas Corporis Humani, Francofurti, DCXXI. (*sic*), 8°, pp. 216.

De Circulo Physico Quadrato, Oppenheim., 1616, 4°, pp. 79 [1 blank].

Examen Fucorum Pseudochymicorum, Francof., 1617, 4°, pp. 47 [1 blank].

Jocus Severus, Francof., 1617, 4°, pp. 76.

Verum Inventum, hoc est, munera Germaniæ, Francof., 1619, 8°, pp. [16, 1-10] 11-249 [1, 6 blank].

Septimana Philosophia, Francof., 1620, 4°, pp. [36] 228 [52]. Folding plate.

Themis Aurea, Francof., 1618, 8°, p. 192; 2nd edition, 1624, along with 'Silentium post clamores (*q.v.*).

The Rosicrucian work: *Tractatus Posthumus, sive Ulysses*, Francofurti, 1624, 8°, pp. 274 [2 blank], was published after his death. It was short (pp. 41), but the editor added others on the same topic, and issued it as a kind of memorial volume. The other tracts are:

Colloquium Rhodostauroticum, p. 43 [illegible]

Echo Colloquii Rhodostaurotici, p. 163;

Christianæ Religionis Summa per Joan. Diazium Hispanum, p. 203;

Scholasterium Christianum, p. 217.

So far as I have observed this is one of the rarest of Maier's works.

Kopp mentions another work: *Comitia philosophica*, which I have not seen.

De Volucri Arborea, Francof., 1619, 8°, pp. 180.

Themis Aurea, English translation, London, 1656, 16°, pp. [30, 2 blank] 136.

Echo Fraternitatis Rosæ Crucis, Dantisci, 1616, 8°, has been ascribed to him.

A good deal of the interest of Maier's books now turns upon their symbolical illustrations by De Bry, apart from the treatment of the subject of alchemy and Rosicrucianism.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 362.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 149-153, 267.

Morhof, *De Metallorum transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, pp. 84, 104, 146.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 496.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 817.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 128.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ, 1732, p. 96.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 100, 123; ii. pp. 169, 422, 434, 444; iii. p. 554.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 503.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, Bd. ii. p. 253 (Th. ii. B. xvii, c. xviii. § 24); Bd. iii. A. p. 116, § 3.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 384, 477; iii. pp. 47, 48, 225-230, 284.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, Havniæ, 1744, i. pp. 376-380.

Vogt, *Catalogus Historico-Criticus Librorum Rariorum*, Ed. 3², 1747, p. 430.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 329; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1106.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, pp. 366-67.

Guil. François De Bure, *Bibliographie instructive*, 1764, Volume . . . des Sciences et Arts, Nos. 1912-1924 (gives a list of fourteen of his works).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 425.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 470, 498.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, Leipzig, 1783, pp. 61-63.

MAIER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 520, 601, 603.

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1792, iii. p. 458; English translation, 1814, iv. p. 577.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 516.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und das Freymaurerordens*, 1803, pp. 28, 34, 44-45, 57.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 115, 116, 118, 119, 121, 123.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xxi. p. 138.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 236.

Biographie Universelle, 1820, xxvi. p. 231; n.d. xxvi. p. 113 (article by Weiss, contains a short biography, a list of his principal works, and a discussion on the Rosicrucians).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 353.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xxxii. col. 862.

Ladragus, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1127.

Bauer, *Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich*, 1883, p. 18.

H. Peters, *Aus pharmaceutischer Vorzeit in Bild und Wort*, 1886, p. 205.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 220; ii. pp. 8, 220, 323, 339, 341, 350, 354, 366-370, 375, 381, 382, 384.

Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexicon*, 1897, xi. p. 67 (article by S. M. Jørgensen).

MAISNER (DANIEL).

See NORTON (THOMAS).

MALDINY (JOANNES JACOBUS DE).

Joannis Jacobi de Maldiny Equitis Pedemontani, Sacræ Regiæ Maj. Danicæ et Norweg. Consiliarii, Mirabilia Mundi, sive de Scientiarum Artiumque omnium Origine et Progressu Tractatus, in quo perutilia reserantur Arcana Mathematica, Mechanica, Physica, Medica et Chymica. Accesserunt insuper rara, certa, elaborataque Arnoldi De Villanova Experimenta, usque ad nonum Artis Chymicæ Opus, Authoris usu et annotationibus illustrata. Cum elegantibus manupictis Figuris. Augustæ Vindelicorum, Sumptibus Joannis Jacobi Lotteri, Hæredum, Anno 1754.

8°. Pp. [12] 135 [5]. 2 folding plates.

Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1888, N.S. i. p. 329.

MALVASIA (CARLO CESARE).

Extractum è Tractatu super Epitaphio Bononiæ . . . insculpto.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 717.

The work of which the above is an excerpt has the following title:

Aelia Laelia Crispis non nata resurgens in expositione legali Co: Caroli Caesaris Malvasiae V. I. ac. Sac. Paginae Doct. Colleg. necnon in patrio Archigymnasio horis vespertinis ordinarii legum Interpretis Primarii illustrissimo viro Domino D. Ioanni Baptistae Colbert dicata.

Bononiae, Typis HH. Dominici Barberii, 1683, Superiorum permissu. Expensis Iosephi Antonii Davici de Turrinis. 4°. pp. [24, including the engraving of the stone], 196.

He gives a list of those who have attempted interpretations of the Ænigma, beginning with Marius Michael Angelus and Richardus Vitus Basinstochius down to Petrus Hercules Bellolus, forty-three in all, the text of the inscription with the various readings which occur in the versions given by the different interpreters, and then an elaborate exposition of the inscription supported by numerous illustrations taken from other Roman inscriptions. His solution of the puzzle is that it is an epitaph on a girl who died before her birth, and who had been promised in marriage to the author of the inscription.

Carlo Cesare, Marquis of Malvasia, was born at Bologna, 18 Dec., 1616. He studied law, medicine, philosophy and divinity, and sustained theses on these subjects, was a canon of the Cathedral and professor of law in the University, and a member of various literary societies. All his life he made a study of the history of art, and one of his most important books is on this subject: *Felsina pittrice, vite de Pittori Bolognesi*, Bologna, 1678, 2 vols., 4°; Bologna, 1841, 2 vols., 8°.

He also collected the inscriptions found in Bologna and its neighbourhood, and published them in a work entitled *Marmora Felsinea*, Bologna, 1690, 4°.

Possibly the *Ælia Lælia Crispis* inscription, which was found in the house of the senator Volta, and was believed by Malvasia to be ancient, though others did not accept it as Roman, may have been an outcome of his palæographical pursuits. He wrote another small work *Pitture di Bologna*, Bologna, 1732, 12°, edited after his death by Zanotti, and a number of books on law, letters, poems, etc., which remain in manuscript and are mentioned by Orlandi.

Malvasia died at Bologna, 10 March, 1693.

MALVASIA (Carlo Cesare). *Continued.*

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 500.

Pellegrino Antonio Orlandi, *Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi e dell' opere loro stampate e manoscritte*, Bologna, 1714, 4°, p. 80.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 74 ('Malvasius, in Epitaphium').

Luigi Crespi, *Vite de' Pittori Bolognesi non descritte nella Felsina Pittrice*, Roma, 1769, pp. 1-15 ('Vita del Conte Carlo Cesare Canonico Malvasia,' with a portrait).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, iv. col. 525.

Biographie Universelle, 1820, xxvi. p. 417; n.d. xxvi. p. 291.

Malvasia, *Felsina Pittrice*, ed. Giampietro Zanotti, Bologna, 1841, Tomo i. pp. ix.-xviii. (a reprint of Luigi Crespi's 'Vita,' quoted above, with a portrait of Malvasia as frontispiece to the volume).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xxxiii. col. 191.

MANGET (Jean Jacques).

Jo. Jacobi Mangeti, Medicinæ Doctoris, et Sereniss. ac Potentiss. Regis Prussiæ Archiatri, Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, seu Rerum ad Alchemiam pertinentium Thesaurus Instructissimus: quo non tantùm Artis Auriferæ, ac Scriptorum in ea Nobiliorum Historia traditur; Lapidis Veritas Argumentis & Experimentis innumeris, immò & Juris Consultorum Judiciis evincitur; Termini obscuriores explicantur; Cautiones contra Impostores, & Difficultates in Tinctura Universali conficienda occurrentes, declarantur: Verùm etiam Tractatus omnes Virorum Celebriorum, qui in Magno sudarunt Elixyre, quique ab ipso Hermete, ut dicitur, Trismegisto, ad nostra usque Tempora de Chrysopoea scripserunt, cum præcipuis suis Commentariis, concinno Ordine dispositi exhibentur. Ad quorum omnium Illustrationem additæ sunt quamplurimæ Figuræ æneæ. Tomus Primus. Coloniæ Allobrogum, Sumpt. Chouet, G. De Tournes, Cramer, Perachon, Ritter, & S. De Tournes. M.DCC.II.

Folio in sixes. Pp. [20] 938. Title red and black. Portrait-leaf (damaged at one corner). 16 plates.

Tomus Secundus. Genevæ, Sumpt. Chouet. . . . M.DCCII.

Pp. [2] 904. Leaf of advertisements. 14 plates. Title black.

The following are the titles of the tracts contained in Manget's collection:

Tomus I.

Olaus Borrichius. De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio (contains 'Elia Lelia Crispis,' p. 26), i. p. 1.

Olaus Borrichius. Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum Celebriorum, i. p. 38.

Athanasius Kircher. De Lapide Philosophorum Dissertatio, i. p. 54.

Athanasius Kircher. De Alchymia Sophistica, i. p. 82.

Salomon de Blauvenstein. Interpellatio brevis ad Philosophos pro Lapide Philosophorum contra Antichimisticum Mundum Subterraneum Athanasii Kircheri Jesuitæ, i. p. 113.

Gabriel Clauder. Tractatus de Tinctura Vniversali, ubi in specie contra R. P. Athanasium Kircherum pro existentiâ Lapidis Philosophici disputatur, i. p. 119.

Daniel Georg Morhof. De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum Epistola, i. p. 168.

Philippus Jacobus Sachs à Levvenheimb. Aurum Chymicum, i. p. 192.

Joh. Fridericus Helvetius. Vitulus aureus quem mundus adorat et orat, in quo tractatur de rarissimô Naturæ Miraculô Transmutandi Metalla, nempe quomodo tota Plumbi Substantia, vel intra momentum, ex quavis minimâ Lapidis veri Philosophici particulâ in Aurum obryzum commutata fuerit Hagæ Comitis, i. p. 196.

Joannes Chrysippus Fanianus. De Iure Artis Alchemiæ, hoc est variorum Autorum & præsertim Jurisconsultorum Judicia & Responsa ad Quæstionem, An Alchemia sit Ars Legitima, i. p. 210.

Gulielmus Johnsonus. Lexicon Chymicum, i. p. 217.

Gulielmus Johnsonus. Lexicon Chymicum. Liber Secundus, i. p. 275.

Petrus Joannes Faber. Manuscriptum . . . Res Alchymicorum obscuras extraordinariâ perspicuitate explanans, i. p. 291.

Petrus Joannes Faber. Epistolæ aliquot, i. p. 304.

Joannes Joachim Becher. Oedipus Chymicus, obscuriorum Terminorum & Principiorum Chymicorum Mysteria aperiens et resolvens, i. p. 306.

Theobaldus de Hoghelande. De Alchimiæ Difficultatibus Liber, in quo docetur, quid scire, quidque vitare debeat veræ Chemiæ studiosus ad perfectionem aspirans, i. p. 336.

Cato Chemicus, Tractatus quô veræ ac genuinæ Philosophiæ Hermeticæ & fucatæ ac sophisticæ Pseudo-Chemiæ, & utriusque Magistrorum Characterismi accuratè delineantur, i. p. 368.

Hermes Trismegistus. *Tabula Smaragdina.* Cui titulus *Verba Secretorum Hermetis Trimegisti* W. Chr. Kriegsmanni & Gerardi Dornei Commentariis illustrata, i. p. 380.

Arnoldus de Villa Nova. Testamentum, i. p. 389.

MANGET (JEAN JACQUES). *Continued.*

Hermes Trismegistus. Expositiones Dornei, i. p. 389.

Hermes Trismegistus. Tractatus Aureus de Lapidis Physici Secretô, in septem Capitula divisus, cum Schollis Anonymi, i. p. 400.

Turba Philosophorum ex antiquô Manuscriptô Codice excerpta, qualis nulla hactenus visa fuerat editio, i. p. 445.

In Turbam Philosophorum Sermo unus Anonymi, i. p. 465.

Allegoriæ Sapientum supra Librum Turbæ Philosophorum XXIX Distinctiones, i. p. 467.

Turbæ Philosophorum aliud exemplar, i. p. 480.

Allegoriæ super librum Turbæ, i. p. 494.

Ænygma ex visione Aristei Philosophi & Allegoriis Sapientum, i. p. 495.

Exercitationes in turbam Philosophorum, i. p. 497.

Artephius. Liber qui Clavis majoris Sapientiæ dicitur, i. p. 503.

Calid. Liber de Compositione Alchemiæ quem edidit Morienus Romanus, Calid Regi Ægyptiorum; quem Robertus Castrensis de Arabicô in Latinum transtulit, i. p. 509.

Geber. Summa Perfectionis Magisterii in suâ naturâ, i. p. 519.

Geber. Liber Investigationis Magisterii, i. p. 558.

Geber. Testamentum, i. p. 562.

Joannes Braceschus. De Alchemia Dialogus veram et genuinam librorum Gebri sententiam explicans, i. p. 565.

Joannes Gerhardus. Exercitationes perbreves in Gebri Arabis summi Philosophi libros duos Summæ perfectionis, i. p. 598.

Rogerius Baco. De Alchymia Libellus cui titulus Speculum Alchemiæ, i. p. 613.

Rogerius Baco. De Secretis operibus Artis & Naturæ et de Nullitate Magiæ Epistola (ad Guilielmum Parisiensem conscripta), i. p. 616.

Avicenna. Tractatulus de Alchemiâ, i. p. 626.

Avicenna. De Congelatione et Conglutinatione lapidum, i. p. 636.

Aristoteles. De perfecto Magisterio Tractatus, i. p. 638.

Aristoteles. Tractatulus de practica lapidis philosophici, i. p. 659.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Thesaurus Thesaurorum & Rosarium Philosophorum, omnium Secretorum maximum secretum, de verissima compositione Naturalis Philosophiæ qua omne diminutum reducitur ad solificum & lunificum, i. p. 662.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Novum Lumen, i. p. 676.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Perfectum Magisterium & Gaudium transmissum ad inclytum Regem Aragonum, quod quidem est Flos Florum, Thesaurus omnium incomparabilis & Margarita, i. p. 679.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Epistola super Alchemia ad Regem Neapolitanum, i. p. 683.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Speculum Alchemiæ, i. p. 687.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Carmen, i. p. 698.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Quæstiones tam Essentiales quam accidentales ad Bonifacium Octavium cum suis Responsionibus, i. p. 698.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Semita semitæ, i. p. 702.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Testamentum, i. p. 704.

Raymundus Lullius. Testamentum, & primum de Theorica, i. p. 707.

Raymundus Lullius. Testamentum. Pars Practica super Philosophico Lapide, i. p. 763.

Joannes Gerhardus. Analysis Partis Practicæ Raymundi Lullii in Testamentô, i. p. 778.

Raymundus Lullius. Compendium Animæ Transmutationis Artis Metallorum, Ruperto Anglorum Regi transmissum, i. p. 780.

Raymundus Lullius. Testamentum novissimum, Carolo Regi dicatum, i. p. 790.

Raymundus Lullius. Testamenti novissimi pars altera, i. p. 806.

Raymundus Lullius. Elucidatio Testamenti, i. p. 823.

Raymundus Lullius. Liber dictus Lux Mercuriorum in quo explicatur quod in aliis Libris occultatum est, i. p. 824.

Raymundus Lullius. Experimenta in quibus veræ Philosophiæ Chemicæ Operationes clarissime traduntur, i. p. 826.

Raymundus Lullius. Liber Artis Compendiosæ quem Vademecum nuncupavit, i. p. 849.

Raymundus Lullius. Compendii Animæ Transmutationis Artis Metallorum aliud exemplar, i. p. 853.

Raymundus Lullius. Epistola de Acurtatione Lapidis Benedicti missa Anno 1412. Roberto Anglorum Regi, i. p. 863.

Raymundus Lullius. Liber Potestas Divitiarum dictus, in quo optima expositio Testamenti Hermetis continetur, i. p. 866.

Raymundus Lullius. Clavicula quæ & Apertorium dicitur, in qua omnia quæ in opere Alchemiæ requiruntur, apertè declarantur, i. p. 872.

Raymundus Lullius. Compendium Artis Alchemiæ et Naturalis Philosophiæ, i. p. 875.

Raymundus Lullius. Tractatus de Lapide et Oleo Philosophorum, i. p. 878.

Raymundus Lullius. Codicillus, seu Vademecum & Cantilena in quo fontes Alchemicæ Artis, ac Philosophiæ reconditioris uberrimè traduntur, i. p. 880.

Joannes Braceschus. Lignum Vitæ, seu Dialogus ex Italicô in Latinum versus à G. Gratorolo Physicô, quo Raymundi Lulli Scripta explicantur, i. p. 911.

Liber Mutus Alchemiæ Mysteria filiis Artis nudis figuris, evidentissimè aperiens (15 plates), i. p. 938.

Tomus II.

Petrus Bonus. Margarita preciosa novella, ii. p. 1.

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Pantaleon. Tumulus Hermetis apertus, ii. p. 728.
Pantaleon. Examen Alchemisticum, ii. p. 736.
Pantaleon. Disceptatio de Lapide Physico, in quâ Tumbam Semiramidis ab Anonymô Phantasticè non Hermeticè sigillatam; jam verò reclusam, si sapiens inspexerit ipsam, promissis Regum Thesauris vacuam inveniet, ii. p. 744.
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Ludovicus de Comitibus. Tractatus de Liquore Alchaest, & Lapide Philosophorum, . . . item de Sale volatili tartari &c., ii. p. 764.
Ludovicus de Comitibus. Metallorum ac Metallicorum naturæ operum ex Orthophysicis fundamentis recens Elucidatio, ii. p. 781.
Ludovicus de Comitibus. Appendix Symbolæ Crucis aliqualem explicationem exhibens, ii. p. 840.
Claudius Germain. Icon Philosophiæ occultæ, ii. p. 845.
Christianus Adolphus Balduinus. Aurum superius & inferius Auræ Superioris & Inferioris Hermeticum, ii. p. 856.
Melchior Friben. Brevis enumeratio hactenus à se in Chemiâ actorum, ii. p. 875.
D. I. B. De Spiritu Mundi Positiones aliquot, ii. p. 876.
Andreas Cnöffelius. Responsum ad Positiones de Spiritu Mundi, quod in se continet Reserationem Tumbæ Semiramidis, ii. p. 880.
Trames facilis & planus ad Auream Hermetis Arcem rectà perducens, ii. p. 887.
Daniel Stolcius de Stolcenberg. Hortulus Hermeticus è Flosculis Philosophorum cuprô incisis conformatus, & brevissimis versiculis explicatus; quô Chemiæ studiosi pro Philothecâ uti, fessique Laboratoriorum ministri, recreari possint, ii. p. 895.

In these volumes Manget has classified the authors partly according to subject, partly chronologically. The first book contains the authors who have written the history of alchemy; those who have written against or for it; those who have given examples of transmutation; those who have written on the difficulties of alchemy and its language. Then follow the treatises from Hermes to Raymund Lully, with the *Liber Mutus*, which completes the first volume. The second volume contains authors from Lully down to Manget's own time, the beginning of the eighteenth century. In the first volume there are 69 tracts, in the second there are 71.

MANGET (JEAN JACQUES). *Continued.*

Manget was born at Geneva, 19 June, 1652. His father was a wealthy merchant, and his uncle a physician of the King of Poland. To gratify his parents his studies were at first directed to divinity, but afterwards he taught himself medicine by private study and reading, graduated as doctor in 1678 at Valence, in Dauphiné, and practised in his native place with great acceptance and success. He became dean of the Medical Faculty there, in 1699 the Elector of Brandenburg made him his first physician, and when he became king of Prussia, Manget still continued to hold the position until his death. His literary work, in which he is said to have been helped by Daniel Leclerc, consisted chiefly in collecting and reprinting in large volumes treatises on medicine and surgery, and these are valuable as works of reference to books which either are now difficult to obtain or which have disappeared.

They are:

Messis Medico-spagyrica, Colon. (? Genevæ), 1683, fol.

Bibliotheca anatomica, Genevæ, 1685, 2 vols., fol.; 1699, 2 vols., fol.; London, 1711, 3 vols., 4°.

Bibliotheca pharmaceutico-medica, Genev., 1704, 2 vols., fol.

Bibliotheca chirurgica, Genev., 1721, 4 vols., fol.

Bibliotheca scriptorum medicorum, 1731, 4 vols., fol.

(This contains the whole of Merclin's *Lindenius renovatus*, with reprints of biographical notices and reviews from a variety of sources, and additional authors subsequent to Merclin's time. This last section, however, is not so full as it might have been.)

Bibliotheca medico-practica, Genev., 1695-98, 4 vols., fol.; *Ib.* 1739, 4 vols., fol.

Theatrum anatomicum, Genev., 1716-1717, 2 vols., fol.

He edited the works of some other writers on medical subjects.

The present work is the largest of the collections of chemical authors, and though it contains a number of works which had already been printed in Zetzner's *Theatrum chemicum*, it contains a great number of others which Zetzner did not reprint. The originals of many of the treatises are now extremely scarce, so that for historical reference Manget's collection is indispensable. The only drawback under which it labours is that the text as printed differs sometimes from that of other editions.

Manget died at Geneva, 15 (25) Augt., 1742, in his 91st year, without having had a day's illness during his lifetime.

Journal des Savans, 1703, pp. 499-504.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 343, 465, 494, 497, 540.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. 217-257 (biography, and contents of his different books).

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 97. ('Bibliotheca chemica curiosa,' iv. vols. fol., Genuæ, 1695, 1702. It is in two volumes, and I have seen no other mention of a 1695 edition.)

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 2 ('Bibl. Scriptorum Medicorum'), 60 ('Bibl. Chemica Curiosa,' with a reprint of the contents).

Memoires pour l'Histoire des Sciences & des beaux Arts (Memoires de Trévoux), 1743, Mars 1743, pp. 549-551.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 110; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 570.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 93. (Horlacher's abstract; Fictuld condemns both, and laments the loss of time in compiling them.)

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, vii. p. 159.

Osmont, *Dictionnaire typographique*, 1768, i. p. 442.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, ii. p. 72.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 803.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 520.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 150.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 603 ('aliqua mecum adfinitate conjunctus, magnus collector').

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 2.

Jean Senebier, *Histoire littéraire de Genève*, Genève, 1786, ii. pp. 316-18.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 455, 300, 371, 480.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 122.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xxi. p. 236.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 173.

Biographie Universelle, 1820, xxvi. p. 486; n.d. xxvi. p. 340 (article by Weiss).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 513.

Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1833, v. p. 488.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 509.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 51.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 588.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xxxiii. col. 201.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 538. (Horlacher's abstract; there is no copy of the original work.)

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1871, iv. p. 505.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 115 (article by Pagel).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 88; ii. p. 326, 340.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1887, viii. p. 578.

Bibliotheca Chemico-Curiosa, D. Mangeti enucleata ac illustrata, 1707.

See HORLACHER (CONRAD).

MANGOLD (CHRISTOPH ANDREAS).

Versuche mit Farben.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 319.

MANGOLD (CHRISTOPH ANDREAS). *Continued.*

These experiments on colours, on cinnabar, etc., were communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Mainz.

Mangold was born at Erfurt in 1719, where he began his studies. He became doctor of medicine, assessor of the medical and philosophical faculties and of the Academy of Sciences at Erfurt, ordinary professor of anatomy, chemistry and philosophy there, and a member of the Academy at Montpellier. From Erfurt he went to Jena, and afterwards accompanied Count Gotter in his travels in France. In 1751 he was professor at Frankfurt, where he was distinguished as a teacher and author, but his plans for the improvement of chemistry and medicine were never carried out owing to his feeble health, and Rotermund adds that it can be said of him that he studied himself to death. On the 29 June, 1767, he took a fancy in the evening to write a dissertation, and he worked at it through the cold night till 1 o'clock in the morning; at 9 o'clock he was found unconscious, and his death took place on 2 July, 1767.

In 1761 he translated the first part of J. G. Wallerius' *Physical Chemistry* from Latin into German. The second part was translated by Chr. Ehr. Weigel, 1776, amended 1780. In 1748 at Erfurt he published a volume in 4°: Chymische Erfahrungen und Vortheile, and a continuation of them at Arnstadt, 1749, 4°. This last contained a refutation of Hieronymus Ludolph's dissertations: *Die in der Medicin siegende Chymie*, Erfurt, 1743-50.

Baldinger, *Ehrengedächtnifs des Prof. Mangolds*, Jena, 1767, 4°.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 433.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 39.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 461, 471, 472, 650 (list of his papers), 694.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 4.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 296.
Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. p. 455.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 574.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 174.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 512.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 116.

MANLIIS (JOANNES JACOBUS DE) de Boscho.

Luminare maius.
Cinthius vt totum radijs illuminat orbem.
Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.
Lumen Apothecariorum.
Thesaurus Aromatariorum.

Folio. Ff. 75. Tabula [2, blank leaf].

After the 'Tabula' comes this Colophon:

Impressum Venetijs ere ac sollerti cura heredum. q. domini Octauiani Scoti ciuis ac patricius Modoeciensis: & socioꝝ. Anno a dominica incarnatione. 1520. Die. 23. Martij.

followed by the Registrum & Scotus' device. Black letter. Double columns.
Lumen Apothecariorum, ff. 1-24. Thesaurus Aromatariorum, ff. 25-64.
The above colophon is repeated, f. 62 *verso*, with the Registrum and Scotus' device.

Luminare Maius quondam elaboratissimis, Ioannis Iacobi Manlii Alexandrini, Commentario, & Nicolai Mutoni Mediolanensis Appendicibus, locuples; Nunc verò etiam luculentissima; Iani Matthaei Durastantis Sanctoiustani expositione locupletius adeò redditum; vt, quod illorum ope solis iam erat Pharmacopœis vtile, Nunc quidem huius opera sit etiam Medicis vtilissimum. Connexa præterea sunt, tam Lumen Apothecariorum, quàm Thesaurus Aromatariorum, cum dilucidissimis, illud Quirici Augusti, hic Pauli Suardi; Commentariolis. His demum accessere et copiosissimi Quatuor Indices, Primus, ac Secundus in Luminare; Tertius in Lumen; Vltimus in Thesaurum, adeò planè, examussim, affabreq; à Durastante facti; vt; nihil in Testibus; nihil in, Commentario, Appendicibus, Expositione, & Commentariolis, sit legere; quod ab eisdem Alphabetico digito non breuitur indiceter. Cum Privilegio. Venetiis, Apud Lucam Antonium Iuntam. Anno M D LXVI.

Folio. Ff. [36] 1-142; Index [10], 143-213, 214 blank.

MANLIIS (JOANNES JACOBUS DE) de Boscho. *Continued.*

Colophon: Impressum Venetijs, in Officina Lucæ Antonij Iuntæ. Anno à Saluberrimo Virgineo Partu. M D LXVI.

The *Lumen Apothecariorum* is by Quiricus de Augustis de Dertona and the *Thesaurus Aromatariorum* by Paulus Suardus.

According to the bibliographers this book passed through many editions: Sæc. XV. without place and date; Ven., without date; 1490; Pavia, 1494; Ven. 1496, 1499; 1501, 1503, 1506, 1517, 1549, 1551, 1556, 1561, 1563, 1566, all in folio; Lugdun. 1525, 1536, in small folio. The 1520 edition is not mentioned. An Italian version by Pietro Lauro, Venez. 1559, 4°.

Haller makes no unfavourable remark on the book, and says it was not contemned by Cordus. But Stolle is particularly severe on this much-prized *Luminare*, and says that even in full day light one must light it up with Diogenes' lantern if one wishes to enjoy a twinkle from it; and in the note he adds that any one who turns over its leaves will see the truth of his observations, and will come across concoctions of such a kind that he doubts if any one to-day (1731) would black his boots with them!

The author, Joannes Jacobus Manlius, or de Manliis, with the addition, de Bosco or Boscho, was an Italian physician, born at Alexandria, who flourished in the fifteenth century. The best edition of the *Luminare* is said to be that by Nic. Mutonus. He wrote also: Interpretatio simplicium secundum ritum officinarum, printed in Otto Brunfel's *Herbarium Novum*, Argent. 1531, fol. ii. nom. xi.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 281.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 503.

Merckiin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 614 (adds a Libellus medicus variorum experimentorum, Bas. 8°).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 769, 770.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 509.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 115; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 586.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 238.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 471.

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, Norimbergae, 1794, ii. p. 258, No. 98; 1795, iii. pp. 281, 1259; 387, 2028; 453, 2480; 1799, vii. pp. 369, 830; 1800, viii. pp. 407, 575; 1801, ix. pp. 301, 281; 328, 768 *b*; 521, 567 *c*.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 167.

Hain, *Repertorium bibliographicum*, 1831, II. i. Nos. 10708-10713 (of the six editions Hain saw only the last two, dated respectively 1496 and 1499).

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1863, iv. p. 366.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xxxiii. col. 231 (from Rotermund).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1887, viii. p. 581.

MANNA COELESTE.

Auszug aus dem Lateinischen Manuscript, Manna Coeleste, das himmlische Manna genannt.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum, 1735, p. 549.

MANTISSA Chymica Spagyrica.

See LEMERY (NICOLAS).

MARBODAEUS.

Marbodaei Galli Caenomanensis De gemmarum lapidumq; pretiosorum formis, naturis, atq; uiribus eruditū cū primis opusculū, sane q̄ utile, cum ad rei medicæ, tū scripturæ sacræ cognitionē; nūc primū nō mō cētū ferme uersib. locupletatū pariter & accuratius emēdatū, sed & scholijs q̄q; illustratū p Alardū AEmstelredamū

ℭ Cuius studio additę sunt & præci puæ gemmaꝝ lapi dūq; p̄tiosoꝝ expli catiōes, ex uetustiss. qbusq; autoribuꝰ co actæ. Cū scholijs Pi ctorij Villingeñ.	Ep μαργάριτον τί μιον. Ἀποδοὺς ἅπαντα λάμβανε. En margaritū no bile, Eme si cupis ditescere. Rationale. Exodi 28 & 39. Leui. 8

Coloniæ excudebat Hero Alopecius. Anno 1539.

MARBODAEUS. *Continued.*

8°. Ff. 124 (misprint for 126) [2]. Ai and Aij are not numbered. Aij numbered 3, Aiij not numbered, A5 numbered 5, Avj not numbered, Avij 7, Aviij not numbered, Bi numbered 9, and thereafter each leaf numbered to 124.

The lower part of the title is occupied with a half-length representation of the Jewish high priest, whose breastplate is adorned with twelve stones arranged as in the following table.

Doctrina	3 Smaragdus Leui	4 Carbũcul⁹ Iuda	5 Saphirus Zabulon	& Veritas
	2 Topazius Simeon	9 amethystus Aser	6 Iaspis Isachar	
	1 Sardius Ruben	10 chrysolitus Nepthalim	7 Lincurius Dan	
	12 Beryllus Beniamin	11 Onychinus Ioseph	8 Achates Gad	

Marbodæus, or Marbodus, was a native of Anjou, b. about 1035, he died at Angers, 11 Sept., 1123. He was bishop of Rennes and was the author of several works in prose and in verse. Pits makes him out to be a Welshman, who ultimately went to France, Leyser calls him an Englishman, but these statements are not correct.

The poem on precious stones, which is the work by which he is remembered at the present day, must have been widely circulated. Upwards of sixty manuscripts of it are known, and there are translations in French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, English, Irish, Danish, and other languages.

This poem, revised by Joan. Cuspinianus, was first printed at Vienna in 1511. It was not known to Beaugendre, Fabricius, Leasing, and others, but it is described by Beckmann.

It is contained in Marbodus' works printed at Rennes, by Johannes Baudouyn, for Johannes Mace, 1524, sm. 4°. a book so rare that Beckmann never saw it and Beaugendre could find only one copy in France. The copy I have came from the Sunderland Library. The poem is on Dvi *verso* to Eii *verso*. Subsequent editions: Friburg (probably), 1531, small square 8°, A to G in eights, with the notes of Pictorius; Paris, 1531, Christianus Wechelus, small square 8°, pp. 110 [2]; Cologne, 1539 (the present edition); Francof. 1540, in Cornarius' edition of Macer's *De materia medica libri* 5; Basil. 1555, *Marbodi Dactyliotheca*, and again in 1740; Witteberg. 1574, ed. Rantzovius; with preface by Henricus Moller; reprinted at Lübeck, 1575, 8°; reprinted at Leipzig, 1585 (in these three editions the poem goes under the name of Evax); Lugd. Bat. 1695 and 1707 in Gorlæus *Dactyliotheca*, ed. Jac. Gronovius; Paris, 1708, the edition of Beaugendre, appended to his edition of Hildebert's works, in folio, pp, 1635-1690; Wolffenbüttel, 1740, 4°, pp. 84; Beckmann's edition, Göttingen, 1799, 8°, pp. xxviii. 164. Beckmann gives a full account of the issues of the book and a critical edition of the text. Marbodæus' poems are printed in Migne's *Patrologia*, vol. 171, and in Franz's edition of Pliny's *Historia naturalis*, Lips. 1791, x. pp. 734-762.

There is an almost contemporary translation of the poem into old French. It was printed by Beaugendre from a MS. of S. Victor and reprinted by Beckmann. The fullest account of the old French translation, with the corresponding lapidaries of Modena, Berne, and Cambridge and other similar works, is that by Léopold Pannier. There is an edition of the poems, with a translation into modern French, and an introduction about the author by Sigismond Roparts, Rennes (1873), 8°, pp. 227 (the 'Lapidarium,' pp. 141-207). What amounts to a translation into Spanish is found in a MS. in the British Museum, from which it was edited by Karl Vollmöller: *Ein Spanisches Steinbuch*, Heilbronn, 1880, 8°, pp. vi. 34. The Danish translation was made by Molbech, and that into English by King, printed in the appendix to his work on antique gems.

The poem under the title of "Lapidarium" is often quoted and whole passages are transferred or copied by Vincent de Beauvais, *Speculum Naturale*, Lib. ix., and by Bartholomew Glanville, *De Proprietatibus rerum*, Lib. xvi., and it is also a source used in the *Liber Aggregationis* attributed to Albertus Magnus.

One of the questions connected with this work is whether it is by Marbodus or by an Arab called Evax. It has arisen because the poem opens with an allusion to a person of that name. Lessing (ii. p. 139) does not see why Evax should not have written a work on precious stones, or why Marbodus should have said that his poem was extracted from Evax's work, if it were not so. Reinesius thinks Marbodus made himself the interpreter of Evax. See also Beckmann's notes in his edition, 1799, pp. 1-5. In the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, there is a sustained discussion about the authorship of the poem. Dom Rivet in 1735 at first argued against the probability of Marbodus the bishop being the author, but in a later article he seems to have assigned it to him after all. The author of the article on Marbodus in a subsequent volume criticises and refutes D. Rivet's views and on the whole decides in favour of the bishop, though he admits that the question is not absolutely settled. According to D. Rivet (ii. p. 338) only two MSS. have the name of Marbodus. In a MS. on vellum (about 1380) in my possession (which I do not suppose is one of these two) there are at the end three lines marked 'Marbod⁹ redonẽsis epĩs,' and the Colophon runs: "Explicit liber Marbodi epĩs redonẽsis natura lapidũ An. ĩ. C. M. viij. xij." The lines occur in the 1524 edition without any heading; they are entitled '(Marbodei epilogus' in Pictorius' edition, 1531, f. 54; in the present edition, Epilogus, f. 76 *verso*; in Rantzovius' of 1585 they are called 'Conclusio operis,' and in Beckmann's they form part of what is termed 'Epilogus.'

MARBODAEUS. *Continued.*

According to Beaugendre (*Venerabilis Hildeberti primo Cenomanensis Episcopi . . . Opera . . . accesserunt Marbodi Redonensis episcopi . . . opuscula*, Paris, 1708, fol., cols. 1379-80) the author is Marbodus Andegavensis, the bishop, and he expresses some surprise at Moréri calling him M. Cenomanensis. But Beaugendre either did not know or had forgotten that in Alard's present edition he is actually so entitled.

Macri de Materia medica Libri V. versibus conscripti, ed. Cornarius, Francofurti, 1540. (The poem: De naturis lapidum liber, forms Liber V. ff. 97 *verso* to 132 *recto* and the author's name is spelled 'Marboldus.')

Wolfgang Jobst (Justus), *Chronologia sive Temporum supputatio omnium illustrium medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1550, p. 75. ('Evax Rex Arabum' in the time of Nero, noticed by Suidas and Symphorianus Campegius).

Bale, *Scriptorum . . . Brytanniæ Catalogus*, Basil., 1557, Cent. ii. p. 154 (calls him 'Marbodus Euanx, Brytannus, ex Cambria').

Lilius Gregorius Gyraldus, 'Historiae Poetarum Dialogus Quintus,' *Opera Omnia*, 1580, p. 223, No. 30.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, ed. Simler, 1583, pp. 467 (Marbodus), 501 (Merboldus).

Antonius Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer*, 1608, ii. p. 53.

Sixtus Senensis, *Bibliotheca sancta*, 1610, lib. 4, p. 274 (calls him Marbadus).

Pits, 'De Illustribus Britanniæ Scriptoribus,' in *Relationes Historicæ de Rebus Anglicis*, Paris, 1619, p. 185.

Gerardus Joannes Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis libri III.*, 1651, lib. 2, c. 44, p. 372.

Reinesius, *Defensio variarum lectionum*, 1653, p. 76.

G. J. Vossius, *De Veterum Poetarum Temporibus Libri II.*, 1654, 'De poetis Latinis,' c. vi. p. 72.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 505.

Conring, *In Universam artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 93 (Evax).

Du Pin, *Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 1697, ix. p. 159.

Du Pin, *A new Ecclesiastical History*, 1698, x. p. 150.

Acta Eruditorum, 1709, p. 145.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina*, 1712, i. pp. 719 (1524 edition), 869 ('de lapidibus') (the author is put under various names, Marbodeus, Merbodeus, Merboldus, Merobaudes); 1721, ii. pp. 308-313 (list of his works); 880-881 ('Carmen de Gemmis').

Polycarp Leyser, *Historia Poëtarum et Poëmatum Medii Aevi*, Halæ Magd., 1721, pp. 368-70.

Heumann, *Poecile*, 1722, I. lib. ii. n. xi. pp. 266-272 ('Emendatio Sententiarum Marbodi').

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1728, xiv. p. 118 (list of references in Vincent de Beauvais' *Speculum Naturale* to the book 'de Lapidibus,' which passes under the name of Evax).

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 98.

Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1735, ii. pp. 335-340 (article by Dom Rivet); 1867, Avert. lvij., vii. p. 134; 1868, x. pp. 343-392.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis*, 1736, v. pp. 45-56; iii. p. 761.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 1751, iii. col. 134; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 641. (They draw a distinction between Marbodæus and Marbodus.)

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, Amsterd., 1759, vii. p. 190.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 429 ('de gemmis').

Lessing, *Kollektaneen*, 1790, under Edelsteine, i. p. 203; Evax, i. p. 226; Marbodus, ii. p. 137.

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1800, viii. p. 244, No. 1 (Marbodus, *Hymni*, Rhedonis, 1524, 4°); p. 149, No. 2077 (Marbodæus, De lapidibus, Wechel, 1531); 1801, ix. p. 7, No. 35 (Viennæ, 1511, 8°); p. 152, No. 456 (without place, 1531).

Chaudon et Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, Lyon, An xii.-1804, vii. p. 592.

Biographie Universelle, ancienne et moderne, Paris, 1820, xxvi. p. 568; n.d., xxvi. p. 424 (by Weiss).

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 175; 1849, ii. p. 105 (list of editions).

Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1856, iii. p. 539.

Gallia Christiana, Paris, 1856, xiv. col. 746.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, Paris, 1863, xxxiii. col. 366.

C. W. King, *The Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems*, 1865, p. 7.

C. W. King, *Antique Gems*, 1866, pp. 389-417. (Verse translation of Marbodæus' poem. King regards the ascription to Evax as merely a poetic license.)

Steinschneider in Virchow's *Archiv*, 1868, xlii. p. 57, note 16.

C. Ferry, *De Marbodi Rhedonensis episcopi Vita et Carminibus*, Nemausi, 1877, 8°, pp. [8] 107 [1 blank] ('Lapidarium,' pp. 67-83.)

Léopold Pannier, *Les Lapidaires Français du Moyen Age des XIIe, XIIIe et XIVe Siècles*, Paris, F. Vieweg, 1882, 8°, forming the 52nd fascicule of the 'Bibliothèque de l'École des hautes Etudes.'

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 123.

Léon Ernault, *Marbode Évêque de Rennes sa vie et ses Œuvres* (1035-1123) *avec une préface et des notes de son frère Emile Ernault . . . et de Félix Robiou*, Rennes, 1890, 8°, pp. [4] v. [1 blank] 260 [1, 1 blank] ('Liber Lapidum,' pp. 102-125).

MARCHASITA (De).

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 254.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 173.

MARCK (Bernhard von der).

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

MARENGUS (Joannes Baptista).

Palladis Chymicæ Arcana Detecta, siuè Mineralogia Naturalis, & Artificialis.

MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA). *Continued.*

Opus planè aureum. In quo præcipuè ostenditur modus efficiendi Philosophorum Lapidem, & multa alia lucrosa traduntur. Secunda Editio. In multis praxeis aucta, in omnibus clarius explicata, & in duas partes diuisa. Auctoris nomen in hoc puro anagrammate iterum delitescit. Ianus Gobrat sapiens manet. Genuæ, 1678. Typis Antonij Georgij Franchelli. Superiorum permissu.

12°. Pp. 426, 355 [3]. The second part has a short title included in the pagination.

The first edition has the following title-page:

Palladis Chymicae Arcana detecta, siuè Mineralogia Naturalis, & Artificialis. In Naturali ostenditur, quomodo à natura metalla in visceribus terræ generentur: in Artificiali verò modus, quo per artem metalla imperfecta reducantur ad perfectionem Solis, vel Lunæ, demonstratur Opus planè aureum in tres partes divisum. Auctoris nomen in hoc puro anagrammate delitescit Ianus Gobrat sapiens manet. Genuae, M.DC.LXXIV. Typis Antonij Georgij Franchelli. Superiorum permissu.

12°. Pp. [1-18] 19-285 [2 of errata, 1 blank].

This first edition is said to be extremely rare. The second edition, as is obvious from the pagination, has been much enlarged, and, in fact, re-written, besides being arranged in two parts instead of three. Lenglet Dufresnoy is, therefore, quite correct when he says that it is necessary to have both editions. But that is not quite easy to attain to, and in the British Museum, so far as I have observed, there is a copy of the second edition only.

The author's anagram which appears in both editions, is explained in a note by the printer at the end of the second part of the second edition, p. 355. He says that it stands for Ioannes Baptista Marengus, a citizen of Genoa, a man distinguished in literature.

Similarly Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him Jean-Batiste Maringue. Kopp in his note on alchemical books with the title from 'Pallas' quotes the first edition, but does not mention either the anagram or name of the author, and makes a little slip in saying that the book was published at Geneva.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 253.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 367.

MARGARITA.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

See BONUS (PETRUS).

For alchemical works called *Margarita*, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 374.

MARGGRAF (ANDREAS SIEGMUND).

Andr. Siegm. Marggrafs Directors und Chymici der Königl. Preufsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Churmaynz. Akademie nützlicher Wissenschaften ordentlichen Mitglieds Chymischer Schriften Erster Theil. Neue verbesserte Auflage. Berlin, bey Arnold Wever, Buchhändler. 1768.

8°. Pp. [22] 330 [6]. Folding table. 2 plates.

Zweyter Theil, 1767, pp. xiv. 206. [1, 1 blank]. 1 plate.

[Another Copy of the second part.]

The name is also spelt Maregraf, Maregrav, and Margraf. He was born at Berlin, 3 March, 1709. He had long training in pharmacy under Caspar Neumann in Berlin; in 1731 he went to the Apothecary Rossler at Frankfurt a. M., and to Spielmann in Strasburg in 1733; studied medicine at Halle under Hoffmann and Juncker, and mineralogy and metallurgy under Henckel, at Freiberg. He travelled a good deal, and in 1739 paid a visit to the Harz, which he subsequently repeated. In 1738 he was member of the Berlin Academy, and in 1754 head of its Chemical Laboratory, and in 1760 director of the physical class of the Academy. He died at Berlin, 7 August, 1782. He was a Foreign Associate of the French Academy. He wrote numerous papers embodying important novelties, and is specially remembered for his discovery of beetroot sugar. In 1777 a medal was struck in his honour by Jacob Abramson.

The first edition of his collected works, with a preface by J. C. Lehmann, appeared at Berlin, in two parts, 1761, 1767, 8°.

MARGGRAF (ANDREAS SIEGMUND). *Continued.*

E. G. Baldinger, *Biographien jetztlebender Aerzte und Naturforscher in und ausser Deutschland*, 1772, i. Stück 1 (1768), pp. 87-98.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 372 (paper on beetroot sugar).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 358, 780 (calls him Alexander').
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 58.
Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Année 1782, Paris, 1785, pp. 122-130.
Nouveaux Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres, Année 1783, Berlin, 1785, pp. 63-72.
Crell, *Chemische Annalen*, 1786, St. 2, pp. 181-192.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 612-20, & *passim*.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 4, 29, 41, 51, &c.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 289, 298, 313, 322, 326, 330, 331, 334, 345-346, 354, 367, 378, 394, 477.
La Prusse Littéraire, ii. p. 456.
Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr* 1750 *bis* 1800 *verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. pp. 487-490.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 706.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 192.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 414-428; 1869, ii. pp. 407-421.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, i. pp. 208-211, &c., &c.
Miscellanea Berolinensia, vi. p. 54; vii. p. 324.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, Jena, 1855, pp. 594-602 & *passim*.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 48.
Aug. Wilh. Hofmann, *Chemische Erinnerungen aus der Berliner Vergangenheit*, 1882, pp. 10, 60, 158.

MARHERR (PHILIPP AMBROSIUS).

Herrn Philipp Ambrosius Marherr Chemische Abhandlung von der Verwandschaft der Körper, aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt von E. G. Baldinger, der Weltweisheit und Arzneywissenschaft Doctor, Sr. Majestät des Königs von Preufsen zu Dero Armeen ordentlichem Arzte, der Herzoglich deutschen Gesellschaft der schönen Wissenschaften zu Jena Mitgliede. Leipzig, bey Christian Gottlob Hilschern 1764.

8°. Pp. 144. Two folding affinity tables.

Marherr was born at Vienna in 1738, graduated there as doctor of medicine in 1762, his thesis (with Nepomuc Crans as præses) being entitled: Quaestio medica: Quae sint caussae musculorum motrices, Viennae, 1761, 4°; and in 1766 was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine at Prague. He maintained against Haller, that the course of the blood through the lungs was quicker than through the rest of the body. He died 28 March, 1771.

The present work was first published in Latin: *Dissertatio chymica de affinitate corporum*, Viennae, 1762, 4°. The preface of the translation is dated Prague. He wrote another paper: Programma de electricitatis aëreae in corpus humanum actione, Viennae (Prague?), 1766, 4°, and after his death appeared Praelectiones in Hermanni Boerhavii institutiones medicas, Tom. I.-III., Viennae et Lipsiae, 1772, 8°; Editio nova, Viennae, 1785, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 626.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 61.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 697.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 349.
Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr* 1750 *bis* 1800 *verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. p. 490.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 710.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. 194.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 326.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 384.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 134.

MARIA.

Dialogue de Marie et d'Aros, sur le Magistère d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 77.

Excerpta ex interlocutione habitâ cum Philosopho Aros.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus, 1624, p. 129.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 479.

Explicatio verborum Mariæ Prophetissæ.

See ORTHELIUS.

MARIA. *Continued.*

Practica.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 205.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 269; 1750, i. p. 329.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schrifften, 1748, p. 263.

By some Maria, or Maria Prophetissa, is identified with Miriam, the sister of Moses, but by others she is described as a Jewess, who was trained in Egypt, was skilled in all its learning, and together with Pammenes was found in the Temple of Memphis by Democritus. Pammenes revealed the mysteries too freely, but Democritus and Maria concealed the processes in judiciously chosen language and thus gained renown. There cannot be much doubt about her enigmatical language if the above writings be genuine. She gets the credit of having invented or introduced the use of the water-bath which to this day is known as Balneum Mariæ, or Bain Marie. Maria is quoted as an authority by Stephanus Alexandrinus. Kopp considers the inclusion of Miriam among the alchemists as by no means modern.

Stephanus, 'Artis auri conficiendi actio nona' in Pizimenti, *Democritus Abderita De Arte Magna*, Patavii, 1573, f. 59, *verso*.
Nazari, *Della Tramutatione metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.
Maier, *Symbola aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 56-63.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 154.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 7, No. viii.
Lambecius, *Prodromus Historiæ Literariæ*, 1710, p. 155.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 26, 460; iii. pp. 11, 12, 17, 37, 44, 45; addition, No. 19.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 112 (identifies Maria with Miriam, Moses' sister).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 48-50.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 97; 1866, i. p. 282.
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, St. ii. p. 402.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 648-652.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 202, 207; ii. pp. 370, 395.
Berthelot, *Collection des . . . Alchimistes Grecs*, 1888, *passim*.

MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Comte De La Garaye.

Chymia Hydraulica oder neu-entdeckte Handgriffe, vermittelst welcher man das wesentliche Saltz aus Vegetabilien, Animalien und Mineralien mit schlechtem Wasser ausziehen kan. Erfunden und anfänglich in Französischer Sprache bekannt gemacht von dem Herren Grafen von Garaye, nunmehro aber wegen Vortrefflichkeit der Sache ins Teutsche übersetzt von einem Liebhaber der Naturlehre. zweyte verbesserte Auflage. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1755.

8°. Pp. [32] 364 [4]. 2 plates. The translator's initials are L. C. P. S. g. v. S.

The French original is as follows: Chymie hydraulique pour extraire les sels des vegetaux, animaux et mineraux, par le moyen de l'eau pure, par M. L. C. D. L. G., Paris, 1745, 12°; and with notes by Parmentier, Paris, 1775. The German translation first appeared at Franckfurt and Leipzig in 1749, 8°.

This author was born at Rennes in Brittany, 27 (26) Oct., 1675. He was educated in Paris, and distinguished himself at the Collége d'Harcourt. Urged by the desire to be of help to the unfortunate he became a physician, and in this way was able to give them the benefit of his skill and of his fortune. He founded schools and hospitals at Rennes, Dinan, and other places, and even in Paris, where he established the refuges of Saint Saviour and Saint Bennet. His life was devoted to charitable objects, and the number of institutions he created was so great that it is difficult to understand how he could afford it. He was a diligent chemist, and devised methods for extracting a number of principles from plants, as from Peruvian bark, the extract from which was known as the essential salt of Garaye. He devised a rapid method for making black oxide of iron, and prepared an ammoniacal chloride of mercury called 'Tinctura mercurialis,' and wrote *Recueil alphabétique des pronostics dangereux et mortels sur les différentes maladies des hommes, pour servir à MM. les curés et autres*, Paris, 1736, 18°; 1770, 18°. He died 2 July, 1755.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 353.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 628.
Les Époux Charitables, ou Vie du Comte et de la Comtesse de Lagaraye, 1782, 8°.
De La Bastie, évêque de Saint Malo, *Mémoires sur la vie et les vertus du comte de La Garaye*, 1786.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 359, 520.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 285.
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiii. p. 144; n.d. xxii. p. 514 (calls him Lagaraye).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 333 (article by Jourdan).
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1832, iv. p. 423.
Journal des Savants, Nov. 1858, p. 706 (article by Chevreul).
Moniteur du 16 Janvier, 1859 (article by Paul Pougin).
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxviii. col. 814.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. No. 1341.

MAROT (Claude Toussaint), Comte De La Garaye. *Continued.*

J. Marie Peigné, *Le Comte Marot de la Garaye, étude biographique*, Paris, 1864, 8°, pp. vii. [1 blank] 60. (Chemistry, pp. 47-53.)

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Owvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1380.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 718.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 492.

MARROW of Alchymy.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

See PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.

MARS.

Die mit dem Marte genau vereinigte Venus.

See TRACTATUS Physico-Chymicus, 1706.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 98 (Rostock, 1706, 8°).

MARSCHALCK (Johann).

See GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE), Novum Laboratorium, 1677.

The translator and the translation are just mentioned by Jöcher, but no account of him is forthcoming, except that he was a physician, and Rotermund simply refers to Jöcher and has nothing of his own to add.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 206; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 785.

MARSCIANO (Franciscus Onuphrius de).

Clavis Arcis Hermetis Epistolæ Tres Responsoriæ Comitis Francisci Onuphrii de Marsciano Authoris ad Comitem Cæsarem de Kulmiski a prædicto conscriptæ, quas Responsorias Epistolas idem Comes de Kulmiski pro hujus Sacræ Hermeticæ Scientiæ Inquisitorum eruditione propriis sumptibus typis edi curavit, Anno Salutis 1743, in gratiam Filiorum Artis. Ac sub Auspiciis Illustrissimi Domini, Domini Baronis Caroli Matthæi De Rechpach, Domini in Mederndorf, Neuhaufs, & Drassing, & cæt. Sacræ Majestatis Reginæ Ungariæ, Bohemiæ, & cæt. Consiliarij Provincialis, nec non Inclytæ Provinciæ Carinthiæ Deputati Actualis, exhibitas, dicavit.

Isai. cap. 45 *vers.* 3. Et dabo tibi thesauros absconditos, & arcana secretorum: Etenim *Eccl. cap.* 20. 32. Sapientia abscondita, & thesaurus invisus, quæ utilitas in utrisque? Unde *Job. cap.* 28. Et non dabitur aurum obrizum pro ea, nec adæquabitur ei aurum neque conferetur Indiæ Tincturis. *Eccl. cap.* 1. & *Prov. cap.* 4. Viam ergo Sapientiæ monstrabo tibi, & ducam te per semitas rectas.

Cum permissu Superiorum. Coloniæ.

4°. Pp. 134 [2]. Small woodcuts in the text.

The epistles are dated Cascioviæ, 1739, 1740, and 1741 respectively.

On the fly-leaf is the following MS. note:

Der V. hat dieses Werk 1764, in Wien dem berüchtigten Herman Fictuld eigenhandig übergeben ist auch bald darauf gestorben. Im Maimonat 1773 habe es vom Fictuld (defsen eigentlicher Namen Muffenthaler ware) zu Langenthal als seinem Geburths Ort erhandelt.

N.B.—Fictuld hat mir ein ehrlicher mafs geschienen dazumahl 74 Jahr alt, er hat viel gereiset und viel erfahrn aber er war gewifs kein Adeptus. Er hat zuerst in ☿ seit 20 Jahren aber im ☐ gearbeitet welchen er für die wahre Materia hielt. er wolte mir 10 Louis dor abentlehnen (?) nachher ano 1775 habe vernomen dass er mit selbst gemachter handle, und sich mit durchbrachte. Afio 1777 im 78 jahr sein alters starb er.

MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS ONUPHRIUS DE). *Continued.*

Unfortunately the writer of the note does not add his name. As for Flotuld's true name it does not agree with Johann Heinrich Schmidt, which is given him by Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, Heidelberg, 1886, ii. p. 367).

The name of this person is practically unknown to the writers on alchemy. Kopp mentions him in connection with some manuscripts, but he makes no reference to his printed works. And yet it is said of him that he attracted much attention while he lived, and had still (in 1788) many adherents. In one of the MSS. he calls himself Franciscus Comes de Mno & Mte Jove—and he wrote in Italian.

The MSS. in question are quoted in the *Catalogus chemico-alchemico . . . curiosorum*, 1788 (*q.v.*), said to have been drawn up by Gräffer at Vienna, and will be found in the 'Codices Alchemici,' p. 142, and 'Codices Cabalistici,' p. 55, respectively.

The author is called by Rotermund Franz Onofrius Marsejano, an Italian count, Patricius of Orvieto and Fuligno, celebrated as a poet and alchemist. He quotes none of his alchemical writings, but mentions a poem: L'Ebreo disingannato. Poema sacro, Venice, 1743, 4°, pp. 188.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iii. cols. 788-89.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1389-90.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 233.

Lux Hermetica Clarificata, seu Circulus Quadratus sapientum, Opus Hermeticum de Vero, ac Probato Lapide Philosophico. Comite Francisco Onuphrio de Marsciano Authore. Sub Gloriosis Auspiciis Illustrissimi, ac Excellentissimi Domini, Domini Joannis Antonii Crotta, Patritii Veneti Meritissimi exhibitum.

Paul. 1. *ad Cor.* Oculus non vidit, nec auris audivit similia. *Apocalyps. cap.* 10. 9. Accipe ergo, & comede hunc librum, & erit in ore tuo tanquàm mel dulce: scilicet lege, & pasce te hac dulcissimâ Doctrinâ *Ezech. cap.* 3. Et felicissimus eris in orbe, si verò *Eccl.* documenta *cap.* 21. observaveris *vers.* 2. ubi dicit: Quasi à facie colubri fuge peccatum, & cæt. Quapropter inde quid erit? 1. *Reg. cap.* 14. *vers.* 13. Gustans gustavi paululum mellis: & ecce morior. Unde fac, ut *Prov.* 3. *vers.* 17. *&c.* si felix esse cupias.

[ ] Typis Joan. Frid. Kleinmayr, In [ ] Typ. 1742.

4°. Pp. 284 [4]. Woodcuts in the text. Out of the title-page has been cut the name of the place.

Der unterwiesene Anfänger in der Chymie Hermetisches Sendschreiben von Comite Francisco Onuphrio de Marsciano an seinen auserwehlten Schüler in der Kunst überschicket. Anno 1744. zu Cöln auf Kosten dieses seines Schülers gedrucket zum Nutzen derer Liebhaber der Chymie. Die Geheimnusse der Kunst und von niemand bisshero erklärte wunderwürdige Dinge. Darum

Job cap. 28. v. 17. Es wird ihm das Gold nicht gleich geachtet werden, und goldene Geschirr werden dafür nicht vertauschet werden.

Wienn, bey Joh. Paul Kraufs, nächst der Kaiserl. Königl. Burg. 1751.

8°. Pp. [112] 176. Title red and black; nine woodcuts in the text. This copy wants pp. 177-182 [2 blank], containing advertisements of chemical books.

[Another Copy, 1752.]

8°. Pp. [112] 176; 177-182 [2 blank]. Title red and black. Nine woodcuts in the text.

This is identical with the preceding except that the date is altered. This copy has the six pages of advertisements and the two blank pages.

Auszug aus des Grafen Francisci Onuphrii de Marsciano Schriften.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 202.

MARSILIUS FICINUS.

See FICINUS (MARSILIUS).

MARTINI (GREGORIUS).

Commentatiuncula in libri qui inscribitur de Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu Caput XI. Quod est de principiis Chymicorum. Tractationem quæstionis: an sal sulphur & mercurius sint prima perfectè mixta, & reliquorum perfectè mixtorum principia: novam perque utilem continens. Autore Gregorio Martini, Suibus. Sil. Doct. & Ducatus VVolavici in ejus Mesopoli, quæ est Steinovia ad Oderam, Physico. Francofurti ad Oderam. Typis Friderici Hartmanni, M.DC.XXI. Impensis Martini Guets Bibliopolæ.

8°. Pp. [12] 243 [1 blank].

This is a commentary on the work of Sennertus, published in 1619. The author calls himself Martinius, and apparently also Martini, and by others is styled Martinus, and Martini.

The book is mentioned by Mercklin, Manget, and Gmelin, but nothing is said about the author.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 183.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 363.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 270.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 228 (merely quotes the book).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 595.

MARTINIERE (DE LA).

Tombeau de la Folie. Dans lequel se void les plus fortes raisons que l'on puisse apporter pour fair connoître la realité & la possibilité de la Pierre Philosophale, & d'autres raisons & experiences qui en font voir l'abus & l'impossibilité. Par le S De La Martiniere, Medecin & Operateur ordin. du Roy. A Paris, Chez l'Auteur ruë de la Coûtellerie au grand Dauphin Royal. Avec Privilege Du Roy.

12°. Pp. [12] 128. Portrait on the *verso* of the title.

Haller quotes two books by a De la Martiniere: *L'Empirique charitable*, Rouen, 1664, 1667, 12°; and *Traité de la maladie venerienne*, Paris, 1664, 1684, 16°. He calls the author: Chemista, chirurgus, peregrinator. It is possible that he was the author also of the present work. Haller, however, does not mention it.

Jacob quotes it under a different title: *Le Chymique inconnu, ou l'Imposture de la Pierre philosophale*, Paris, about 1660, 12°.
According to his portrait he was born at Paris, 24 Feb., 1634, and at the age of twenty-eight began to write his books on medicine.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 231.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 151.
P. L. Jacob, *Curiosités des Sciences Occultes*, 1862, p. 84.

MARTINUS DE DELLE.

See ALIPULI.

See DELLE (MARTINUS DE).

In addition to the passages quoted in the *Fegfeuer* from De Delle's poem, reference may be made to a few lines repeated by Petraeus with which De Delle concludes his review of the questionable practices of the would-be adepts. Petraeus styles him 'pious,' and Kammer-Diener of the Emperor Rudolph.

In the list of manuscripts proposed in 1735 by Augustinus Crusius of Erfurt to be printed, there is one: 'Rarissimum Particulare,' by Martinus de Belle. This may possibly be a misprint for de Delle. The list is contained in Abraham Eleazar's 'Werck,' 1735, 2nd edition.

Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, Neue Vorrede, sig. c5 *recto*.

MARTIUS (JOHANN NIKOLAUS).

Unterricht in der Natürlichen Magie.

See WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN), Die Natürliche Magie, 1782.

MARTIUS (JOHANN NIKOLAUS). *Continued.*

Rotermund tells us that Martius was a celebrated medical practitioner at Brunswick who wrote the above book in Latin: De magia naturali ejusque usu medico ad magicæ et magica curandum, Lips., 1715, 4°; 3rd ed., *ibid.* 1717, 8°. The above was a thoroughly revised edition. Haller quotes editions: Erford., 1700; 1705, 4°; Lips., 1715, 4°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. pp. 298, 421.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 713.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 884.

MATHEW (RICHARD).

The Unlearned Alchymist His Antidote: Or, A more full and ample Explanation of the Use, Virtue and Benefit of my Pill, Entituled, An effectual {Diaphoretick, / Diuretick,} purgeth by {Sweating / Urine.} Whereunto is added, Sundry Cures and Experiences, with particular direction unto particular Diseases and Distempers. Also, Sundry plain and easie Receits, which the Ingenuous may prepare for their own health. By Richard Mathew, and are to be had at his house by the Lyons Den at the Tower, next Gate to the By Ward. London, Printed for Joseph Leigh, at the upper end of Bazing-hall-street, near the Naggs-head Tavern, 1662.

8°. Pp. [16] 192.

This book has two title-pages, which coincide exactly except that the second has after "Tavern" the additional words: "and are there to be sold together with this Pill, 1662."

There was a previous edition of 1660.

The virtues of the pill are set forth in the narratives of the cures which it effected. The narratives are very much in the style of his contemporaries, Christopher Packe's, Dickinson's, Winter's, and of other vendors of secret specifics, both then and now. The accounts given are curious, and historically interesting, from the side lights thrown on the manners and customs of the times.

It is not said, however, that it was possibly this pill which was the cause of the death of Dr. Isaac Barrow.

But Mathew had also to pay the penalty of every inventor; his claim to the discovery was contested by Starkey, who wrote a tract upon it, and referred also to the subject in his chapter on 'Oil of Sulphur,' in the COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 149 (*q.v.*).

The edition cited by Haller has the date 1663, and another tract by Mathew mentioned by Haller is: *A pretious pearl in the midst of a dunghill*, London, 1663, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 140.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 267.

John Aubrey, *Brief Lives, chiefly of Contemporaries*, edited by Andrew Clark, 1898, i. p. 91.

MATTHÆUS (JOANNES).

Enodatio quæstionis: an armorum unguentum, ad curanda vulnera, nec visa nec tractata aliquid conferat?

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 573.

Though the above is not included in the list of his works which I have seen, the author is the person distinguished as Johann Matthäus, or Matthäi *Hessus*.

He was the eighth son of Conrad Matthäus, professor of history and rhetoric at Marburg. He was born there 15 March, 1563, he was doctor and professor of medicine at Herborn from 1607, private physician of the Count of Nassau, and wrote some books on medical topics. Among these was a treatise on the hot springs at Baden, Hanau, 1608, 8°; 'Speculum sanitatis,' 'Hortulus medicus'; 'Tractatus de febre pestilentiali'; 'Centuria difficultatum medicarum, practico imprimis necessariarum,' 1616.

He died at Marburg in 1621.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 519.
Caspar Burman, *Traiectum eruditum*, 1750, p. 214.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 287; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 974.
Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1788, viii. p. 253.

MAUGIN DE RICHEBOURG (JEAN).

See RICHEBOURG (JEAN MAUGIN DE).

MAULIUS (JOHANNES PHILIPPUS).

Gründliche Beschreibung des höchsten Kleinods der Welt in Geistlichen und Leiblichen, vorgestellet in vier erbaulichen und Christlichen Gesprächen vom Gold von Mitternacht, darinnen von der höchsten Medicin und Stein der Weisen, und also den allernützlichsten Materien in der Göttlichen und Natürlichen Weisheit, nach der heil. Schrifft, Natur, und Erfahrung nachdrücklich gehandelt wird. Gott zu Ehren und dem Nechsten zum besten heraus gegeben von Ioh. Phil. Maulio, M.D. Königl. Preuſs. Brunnen-Medico, Consule Lunensi &c. Gotha, Bey Jacob Mevio, An. 1714.

8°. Pp. [68] 1264 [2]. Title red and black, printed across two pages. Engraved frontispiece on two pages included in the pagination. P. 1155: Prodromus Jobi Chymici, Authore Joh. Philippo Maullio, . . . Anno MDCCVIII.

This book seems to have been originally issued with another title-page, which is added on at the very end of the present volume:

זוהר מצפון sive Medicina Theologica, Chymico-Irenica, & Christiano-Cabbalistica, Vorgestellt in der Ersten Continuation Curioser und Erbaulicher Gespräche Vom Gold von Mitternacht oder von der Höchsten Medicin, Darinnen gezeiget wird, wie diselbe in der Heiligen Schrifft, nach dem Grundtext, zu finden; Und dafs die Vergleichung der Geistlichen, und Leiblichen Höchsten Medicin, die rechte Cabbala der Alten, oder ware Chimie seye; Auch dafs nach diser erkanten Einhelligkeit, die Entscheidung der Theologischen Controversien, insonderheit die würckliche Einigkeit der beyden Evangelischen Religionen, unpartheyisch zu ersehen seye, von Joh. Philippo Maullio, St. Goarino, Med. Doctore, und Practico zu Lünen in Westphalen, auch Ihrer Königl. May. in Preussen Medico, bey denen Neuen Mineralischen Wassern, und Gesundsheits-Brunnen, zu Schwelm in der Grafschafft Marck. Anno MDCCIX. Wesel zu finden Bey Jacobus von Wesel, Buchhändler daselbst.

The book with this title and date 1709 is referred to by Kopp. In the Ouvaroff Catalogue the title-page is given, but the date is 1713, and only 56 preliminary pages are quoted. The present title-page of 1714 is not referred to.

There is no information about the author's biography except what he himself says. He belonged to St. Goar, was M.D. possibly of Leyden, because he appears as the author of a dissertation: De abortu, Leyden, 1686, 4°, quoted by Haller, practised at Lünen in Westphalia, was physician of the king of Prussia, at the then newly-discovered mineral springs at Schwelm in the Marck. Upon these he wrote a treatise: Von Schwelmer Sauer brunnen, 1706, referred to by Gmelin.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 99.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i., p. 110 (gives the date as 1713).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 8.
Korium verteidiget die Alchimie, 1789, p. 46.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 781.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1639 (gives the 1709 title, but the date 1713).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 391.

MAURER.

See WARUM gelangen nur wenige Menschen zum Meisterstük der königlichen Kunst?

MAURER (FELIX).

Observationes Curioso-Physicæ, oder besondere Remarques und Anmerckungen der geheimen und grossen Wunder der Welt in natürlichen Sachen, welche sowol, am Himmel, in der Lufft, Feuer, Wasser, auf und in der Erde, an Menschen, Thieren, Gewächsen u.d.g. sich erzeiget, aus der erfahrensten Physicorum und Natur-Verständigen Schrifften herausgezogen, und über die curieusesten Materien der natürlichen Wissenschafften gestellet von Felix Maurer Physico & Medico. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Bey Johann Leonhard Buggeln, Buchhändlern in Nürnberg. 1713.

8°. Pp. [32] 1039. Index [17]. Title printed across two pages. Folding plate of natural wonders.

All that Rotermund can tell us is that the present author was a doctor of medicine and a 'physikus,' and wrote the above book. Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Erklärungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1030.

MAYER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

See MEYER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

MAYER (LUDWIG CASPAR).

See KIRCHMAIER (GEORG CASPAR), Metallo-Metamorphosis, 1693.

MAYER (MICHAEL).

See MAIER (MICHAEL).

MEDICAMENTIS (De) Universalibus Dissertatio.

Without place, date, and printer's name.

See PANTALEON, Disceptatio de lapide Physico, 1678.

MEDICAMENTORUM (De) Dosibus Index omnium, qui hactenus prodierint longe locupletissimus. Bononiæ, M DCC XLV. Ex Typographia Dominici Guidotti, & Jacobi Mellini. Superiorum Permissu.

4°. Pp. 244 [2] a blank.

MEDICES (CHRISTIAN DE).

Concursus Philosophorum, das ist gründlich-wahrhafftig- und einfältige Beschreibung und Philosophische Zusammenstimmung, welcher gestalt die lieben Alten das grofse Geheimnüfs vom Stein der Weisen zu wercke gerichtet und hinterlassen, auch wie noch heutiges Tages, auch andächtiges Beten, fleifsiges Lesen, und wohlgefafsten Grund, solch hohes Mysterium zu erlangen und zu bekommen seye. Aus treuhertzigem Wohlmeynen den Meinigen, und allen Gottliebenden Nachforschern, zu einer unfehlbaren Richtschnur und Unterricht auffgesetzet durch den Wohlgebohrnen Herrn, Hn. Christian de Medices, Freyherrn von Scharfenstein, Herrn zum Rosenthal und Silbersdorff &c. Und zum öffentlichen Druck befördert durch Lt. Johanne Friederico Brebifs, der Zeit Hoch-Fürstl. Brandenburg. Culmbach. Physicato Adjuncto der Stadt und sechs Aemter Wohnsiedel. Jena, In Verlegung Johann Bielckens, 1706.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 768. Title red and black.

This is a collection of passages from various authorities systematically arranged so as to elucidate different questions connected with transmutation.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 232. Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1332.

MEDICINISCHE Betrachtung über Alchymistische Medicinen, worinnen durch Analysirung vieler Arbeiten der angerühmtesten alchymistischen Authoren erwiesen wird, dafs alle Partikular- sowohl als Universal-medicin der Philosophen nichts sey, als Sal Metallorum est Lapis Phylosophorum. Wien 1792 in der Zierchischen Buchhandlung im deutschen Hause.

8°. Pp. [18] 53 [1 blank].

MEDICINISCH- Chymisch- und Alchemistisches Oraculum darinnen man nicht nur alle Zeichen und Abkürzungen welche so wohl in den Recepten und Büchern der Aerzte und Apothecker als auch in den Schrifften der Chemisten und Alchemisten vorkommen findet sondern deme auch ein sehr rares

MEDICINISCHE. Chymisch- und Alchemistisches Oraculum. *Continued.*

Chymisches Manuscript eines gewissen Reichs * * * beygefüget Ulm un Memmingen 1755 in der Gaumischen Handlung

8°. Pp. [6] 72 [2 blank]. Symbols. 2 woodcuts.

P. 41:

Geheimnifs aller Geheimnisse oder Clavis Sapientiae omnium Philosophorum et Adeptorum in einem guldenen Kleinod und Compendio Veritatis Philosophico aus einem uralten Manuscript von Anno 1300. mitgetheilet und ans Licht gestellet. M DCC LV.

MEDIOLANUM.

Antidotarium Mediolanense.

See PROSPECTUS PHARMACEUTICUS Galenico-Chymicus, 1698.

MEDULLA Alchymiæ Veteris.

See HORN (GEORG).

For alchemical books called *Medulla*, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 347.

MEDULLA Destillatoria et Medica.

See KHUNRATH (CONRAD), Lipsiensis.

MEERHEIM (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

Discurs Curiöser Sachen, insonderheit Hermetisch-Philosophischer Physicalisch-Medicinischer und anderer Wissenschafften, im Monath Januario 1708. Heraufsgegeben von Johann Gottfried Meerheim, Eq. Arc. Cr. Leipzig, Verlegts Johann Heinichens Wittwe.

8°. Pp. 79 [1].

Discurs . . . im Monath Februario 1708. Herausgegeben von J. G. M. E. A. C. Leipzig . . .

8°. Pp. 72 (misprinted 27).

Theosophischer Discurs von denen tribus Partibus Essentialibus zu Ergäntzung des Discurses Im Monath Februario 1708. Versprochener massen herausgegeben von J. G. M. E. A. C. Leipzig . . .

8°. Pp. 47 [1 blank].

[Another Copy of the January number.]

There were also numbers in March and April, after which apparently it ceased.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 233. Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 325.

MEERHEIM (PAUL WILHEM VON).

Paul Wilhem von Meerheim eines Obersächsischen Chymici glücklich vollführte Reise-Beschreibung nach denen unbekannten Ost- und Südwerts gelegenen Indianischen Insuln, von wannen derselbe nebst seinen Cameraden glücklich und zur grösten Freude seiner Freunde retourniret ist, vielen zum Vernügen begannt gemachet. Erlangen und Leipzig, 1753. Zu finden in dem Müllerischen Buchladen.

8°. Pp. 56.

This journey is an allegory of the search for the stone.

MEGISERUS (Hieronymus).

See ARNALDUS de Villanova, Opera, 1603.

Megiserus was born at Stuttgart in 1553, where his father was conrector of the gymnasium, studied at Tübingen under Frischlin, and took his master's degree in 1577. In 1582 he went to Padua to study jurisprudence, and in 1584-88 he returned as tutor with some young noblemen. In 1588-89 he travelled in Italy and visited Malta, and in subsequent years he travelled in Germany, Holland, and England. In 1590-91 he was living at Graz in Styria and was nominated Historiographer by Archduke Charles. From 1592 to 1598 he was rector of the gymnasium at Klagenfurth, but at the end of that time he had to retire on account of the Jesuits, and went to Frankfurt on the Main. In 1603 the Elector of Saxony called him to Leipzig to be extraordinary professor of history. In 1605 he undertook the establishment of a school at Gera, on a new plan. In 1609 he was recalled to Leipzig, and three years later settled at Linz in Upper Austria, where he died in 1616 or 1618.

Megiserus was a man of immense acquirements, especially in history, geography, and languages. His numerous and laborious books are entirely connected with these subjects, and lists are given by Rotermund and Elze.

The only contribution to Alchemy which he made, so far as I know, is the present collection of tracts by Arnaldus.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Ann. 1616; Sig. N4, *recto*. (Witte calls him Megisterus.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 356; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1188.

Biographie Universelle, 1821, xxviii. p. 115; n.d. xxvii. p. 503 (article by Weiss).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxiv. col. 722.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1885, xxi. p. 183 (article by Th. Elze).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 335.

MEHUN.

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

MEINSTOOF.

See FÜRSTLICHE ROSE (Die) von Jericho.

MEISNER (Lorentz).

Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum. Oder Erleuterung der Parabolischen und Philosophischen Schrifften Fratris Basilij, der zwölff Schlüssel, von dem Stein der vhralten Weisen, vnd desselben aufsdrücklichen vnnd warhafften præparation. Sampt etlichen feinen Particularen. Durch, Laurentium Meisnerum Chirurgum, Eschvvegiensem Hassum. Item, Aufslegung Rythmorum Basilij, von der Materia des Steins der Philosophen, Gefertiget durch Conrad Schülern. Eifsleben. Mit Röm. Keys. May. Freyheit. Anno M.DC.VIII.

8°. No pp. Sigs. A-G in eights (=111, 1 blank). a-e in eights (=77, 3 blank). Title red and black. 5 woodcuts.

e7 recto, Colophon: Gedruckt zu Eifsleben, Durch Jacobum Gaubisch. In vorlegung Jacob Apels, Buchhandl. in Leipzig, Anno M.DC.VIII.

Schüler's tract has a separate title included in the foliation (*aj*), as follows:

Gründliche Aufslegung vnd warhafftige Erklerung der Rythmorum Fratris Basilii Valentini Monachi. Vonn der Materia, jhrer Geburt, Alter, Farb, Qualitet vñ Namen, des grossen Steins der Vhralten Philosophen. Gefertiget durch, Conrad Schülern, Fürstlichen Würtembergischen Obern Rath zu Stuttgart.

Ad Momum ha ha he.
Rides me? Magis rideo te.
Spernis me? Magis sperno te.
Lachestu mein? Viel mehr ich dein.
Haltestu dann auch nichts von mir,
Viel weniger halt ich von dir.

Anno M.DC.VIII.

Gmelin states that Schüler was author also of 'Artis tractatus,' Cassel, 1612, 8°; 'Collatio plusquam Aurea Comitis Bernardi Trevisani, de miraculo Chimico sive de Lapide Philosophico,' 1616. See SCHÜLER (CONRAD).

Meisner and this book are just mentioned by Rotermund.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 518.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöcher's Allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1813, iv. col. 1279.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 208.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 990-991.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 373.

MEISTERSTÜK der königlichen Kunst.

See WARUM gelangen nur wenige Menschen zum Meisterstük der königlichen Kunst?

MELCHIOR, Episcopus Brixiensis.

Ein Philosophisches Werck und Gespräch von dem Gelben und Rotten Man.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 177.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 299.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 296.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 299.

MELVOLODEMET (FRANCISCUS SEBASTIANUS FULVUS), Pisanus.

Non plus ultra Veritatis, Untersuchung der hermetischen Wissenschaft.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum, 1735, p. 556.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 269.

MEMORIA che serve d' Introduzione alla Riforma del Catalogo de' Medicamenti della Spezieria dello Spedal Maggiore di Brescia scritta dalla Medica Deputazione per ordine dell' Illustriss. Presidenza di detto pio luogo. In Brescia M DCC XCIV. Dalla Stamperia Locatelli con permissione.

8°. Pp. 47 [1 blank].

MENAPIUS (F G).

See Ἀντίκρισις ad Responsum Florentini de Valentia, 1618.

Copia Literarum.

See FORTALITIUM SCIENTIÆ, 1617, 1618.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, pp. 36, 46.

MENNENS (GUILIELMUS).

Aurei velleris libri tres.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 240.

Mennens, son of Willem Mennens and Mechteld van Doorne, was born at Antwerp in 1525. He pursued poetry, natural history, theology, medicine, and chemistry, and was a 'searcher for the blessed stone.' He edited the poems of Adrianus Scorelius, and wrote the above work: De Aureo Vellere, sive Sacræ Philosophiæ, Naturæ & Artis admirabilium libri iii. Antverpiæ apud Gasp. Bellerum, 1604, 4°. He died at Antwerp, 28 Dec., 1608, and was buried in the church of St. James, and left a son, Franciscus.

Of his book Paquot says 'it is an allegorical, symbolical, physical, chemical and alchemical history of Gideon and Jason, or, if you will, a heap of visions.'

Franciscus Sweertius, *Athenæ Belgicæ*, 1628, p. 315.

Paquot, *Mémoires*, ii. pp. 671, 672.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 189.

Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1643, p. 329.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 157.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, pp. 531, 532.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 381.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Ann. 28 Dec. 1608; sig. F 4 *verso*.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 33, No. 1.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 299.

Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 415.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 56, 233.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 437.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 266.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 69.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 50.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 100 (misnames him Meneus).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 360.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1869, xii. p. 593.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 986.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 244.

MENNI (JOHANN HEINRICH).

See TILEMANN ( ), Lapis Ignis Basilij, das ist: Guldiner Apffel . . ., 1666.

Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, p. 233) does not quote this, but another tract by Menni: Aurum potabile, redivivum, quo Franciscus Antonius mira morbos curando præstabat, Francof., no date, 8°.

Menni seems to have been the editor of Tilemann's tract.

MENSENRIET.

D. Mensenriet. Vrim & Thumim Moysis welches Aaron im Amts-Schildlein getragen Feuer-bleibendes Wasser der Maccabæorum aus dem allgewaltigen grossen Buch der Natur hervor gebracht, und Sonnen-klar an das Tage-Liecht gegeben, durch die ohnbekandten Ritter der streitbahren Insul Colchon. Philosophisches Hermetisches Kleinod, d. i. Ein hellbrennendes Feuer und Mercurialisches-Licht der Weisen, das in der Finstere leuchtet, die rechte Anima der Metallen, das Principium movens, die rechte Forma der Metallen, der rechte Sulphur &c. wodurch alles gezeiget wird. Virtutes Alchimiæ Artificialis, d. i. Anima Animæ maximæ, vel Forma Metallorum & Mineralium & essentialis ignis generativis (*sic*), ein Fünncklein Dei, Salomon nennet es, eine Flamme des Herrn, so nimmer verlöschet. Nürnberg, bey Joh. Friedrich Rüdiger, 1737.

8°. Pp. 96.

Fictuld calls the author Doctor Mensenried, and quotes this book, which he condemns, while he admits that he knows nothing of the author.

The author of the *Beytrag* includes the book in his catalogue, but takes no notice of Mensenriet and does not speak of the author.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 94.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 665.

Ladrague puts Mensenriet as the author.

In the British Museum Catalogue there is no reference to Mensenriet, and I have not discovered any other heading under which the book might have been entered.

Nor is it included by Graesse in the *Trésor*.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1371.

MENTZEL (CHRISTIAN).

Lapis Bononiensis in obscuro lucens, collatus cum Phosphoro Hermetico clariss. Christiani Adolphi Balduini, cognomine Hermetis, &c. nuper edito, et cunctis naturæ indagatoribus ulterioris scrutinii ergò exhibitus à Christiano Mentzelio, D. Sereniss. Elect. Brandenb. Consil. & Archiatro S. R. Imp. Acad. Naturæ Curiosor. Collega. Bilefeldiae, Sumtibus Auctoris. Typis Iusti Trenckeneri. M.DC.LXXV.

12°. Pp. [42] 77 [1]. 2 plates.

Christian Mentzel was born at Fürstenwald in the 'Mittelmarck,' where his father was burgomaster, 15 (22) June, 1622. He studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, and at Königsberg, accompanied the Brandenburg ambassador to Warsaw in 1647, and afterwards spent a year at Danzig. In 1650 he started to travel, and by Hamburg went to Holland, Italy, the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, and Candia, and in 1654 was at length at Padua, where he took the degree of doctor. When he returned home he accompanied the Churfürst, Frederick William, as travelling physician to the Rhine, and was created councillor and private physician. He accompanied him during subsequent years in all his campaigns and journeys, and on his death in 1688 Mentzel requested permission to retire into private life. He carried on a voluminous correspondence, even with friends in India, and he was considered the best Chinese scholar in Europe of his time. He died at Berlin, 17 Jan., 1701, in his 79th year. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy, admitted 18 Feb., 1675, with the name 'Apollo.'

His writings refer principally to botany, and include a polyglot dictionary of botanical terms, and he compiled also a chronology of all the Chinese kings.

Besides the above he communicated to the Leopoldine Academy papers on mineralogical topics: on toad-stones, on aetites, belemnites, chelonites, &c.

MENTZEL (CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

Miscellanea Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, Ann. 1676, Appendix ad Annum Quartum et Quintum, pp. 180-214 (or in the other issue, pp. 158-189); Ann. 1699, Appendix, p. 191.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 532.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 170.
Decad. II. Actorum Medicorum Berolinensium . . . volumen IV., 1724, pp. 3-5, with a portrait.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1730, II. i. p. 300.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 679, 680, 681.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 100.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 537.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 441; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1449.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Leopoldino-Carolinæ Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 467, No. 57.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 598.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 622.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 268.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 383 ('archiater Brandenburgicus, vir polymathos').
Biographie Universelle, 1821, xxviii. p. 327; n.d. xxvii. p. 663.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxiv. col. 1012.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 279.

MENUDIER (JEAN).

See GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE), Chymischer Wegweiser, 1710.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 384.

MERCKWÜRDIGE Nachricht, wie es einem Schüler der Hermetischen Philosophie in dem Gesuch des Steins der Weisen ergangen.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. ii.

MERCURE (Le) Indien.

See ROSNEL (P DE).

MERCURII Zweyfacher Schlangen-stab, das ist:

I. Glücks-Ruthe zu Paracelsi Chymischem Schatz.

II. Menstruum seu Solvens Universale Philosophicum,

darinnen das Gold sine strepitu, wie Eyfs in warmen Wasser zerschmiltzt: Samt dem gantzen Philosophischen Procefs. Ulm, In Verlegung Balthasar Kühnen Seel. Wittib. 1679.

12°. Pp. [4] 112 [4 blank].

Each tract has a separate title-page as follows, lucluded in the pagination.

I. Glücks-Ruthe, zu Erhebung defs von Paracelso angezeigten Königlichen Schatzes, zwischen Beyern und Schwaben. Beschrieben, durch A. A. Naturalium Cultorem, also benahmt.

Könt ich meinem Namen geben
Einen Athem oder Leben:
Wer' er gleich dem Stein Saphir,
Dieses woll man glauben mir.
Meine Wohnstatt wol bekannt
Wird vom Höchsten Haubt genafit,
Thet' ich ihren Durch-Flufs nennen
Würde sie ein jeder kennen.

Anno Salutis. HeVs!
DesVper & eX CœLIs Gaza roratVr In terraM. [=1672, or 1677?].

II. Menstruum seu Solvens Vniversale Philosophorum. Das ist: Klärliche Beschreibung defs Universal-Subjecti, darinnen solch Menstruum begriffen: Und wie dessen 3. Principia zu extrahiren; mit seinem Mare Hermetice zu componiren; Auch zur Universal Tinctur zu perficiren; zu Fermentiren und zu Augmentiren. Durch G. C. Saphir. Anno Salutis. OranDo & LaboranDo aCqVIrItVr Gaza eX FVnDo. [=1677.]

Can there be any allusion in the verses in the preceding title-page to the author of this second tract?

MERCURIJ-ARBEIT (Ein), vnd Augment mit dem Mercurio Lunæ.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 245.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 545.

MERCURIO (De) Alchymistarum.

See ZWEY schöne Chymische Tractetlein.

MERCURIO (De) Philosophico parvus tractatus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 697.

MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS.

See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

MERLIN.

Allegoria de arcano lapidis.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 252.

Allegoria . . . lapidis arcanum perfectè continens.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 569.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 265.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 191.

Allegoria vom Geheimnuss des Steins.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 340; 1750, i. p. 413.

Allegorie vom Stein der Weisen.

See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 271.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 306.

The 'Allegory' of Merlin, which was printed along with Geber from the Vatican manuscript by Marcellus Silber before 1520, probably for the first time, seems to be a fairly ancient document. It describes in a symbolical way certain operations with gold and mercury, and curiously enough it quotes no authority, but refers to Egyptian and Alexandrian physicians, and it might have emanated from that source. It does not appear, however, among the Greek writings which have remained to us.

How it came to be attributed to Merlin is a question which, so far as I am aware, has received no answer, nor is it at all certain whether it is to be ascribed to Ambrosius Merlin, or Merlin Caledonius, or to some one who has simply assumed the name.

To suppose it the work of either of the two semi-historical personages who lived in the fifth and sixth centuries respectively, involves assumptions which it would be difficult to substantiate. That they were said to be of supernatural origin, that they were reckoned prophets and magicians, and that they took part in the now dimly seen events of their times, is a matter for historical investigation; but how they acquired a knowledge of alchemical operations long before such were known in this country at all, or, for that matter, in Western Europe, makes one doubt the authorship of the present writing. The problem, therefore, at present remains without a satisfactory solution. The plausible explanation of Schmieder that the writer learned his alchemy at Alexandria is destitute of proof, and the events of the lives of the two Merlins show that they had something else to do than engage in alchemical experiments.

The references which follow are chiefly to the historical persons of the name, not to the legendary Merlin, or to the present writer.

La Vita di Merlino, Venetia, 1480, 4°; Florentia, 1495, 4°; Venez., 1539, 1554.

El baladro del sabio Merlin con sus profecias, Burgos, 1498, fol.

Histoire de la vie, miracles, enchentemens et propheties de Merlin, Paris, Verard, 1498, fol.

Bale, *Illustrium Maioris Britanniæ Scriptorum . . . Summarium*, Gippeswici, 1548, f. 27 (Ambrosius Merlinus); f. 32 (Merlinus Caledonius). (Both were prophets, both were skilful about nature, but there is no allusion to chemistry.)

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.

Maier, *Symbola aureæ mensæ*, 1617, p. 559.

Pits, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis Tomus Primus*, 1619, p. 101 (Merlinus Caledonius, Ann. 570); p. 89 (Ambrosius Merlinus, Ann. 480).

Thomas Heywood, *The life of Merlin, sirnamed Ambrosius. His Prophesies, and Predictions interpreted*, London, 1641, 4°. (This is in fact a history of England.)

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 158.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 132.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 55.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Aetatis*, 1736, v. p. 209 (Ambrosius Merlinus); p. 210 (Merlinus Caledonius).

Fr. Gotthilff Freytag, *Programma de Merlino Britannico*, Naumburg, 1737, fol.

E. D. Hauber, *Bibliotheca magica*, 1741, iii. pp. 480-486 (reprint of the article by Friedr. Gotthilff Freytag).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 37, 42, 70, 170.

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 592 (about the above life in French printed by Verard).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 465; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1513.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 111.

MERLIN. *Continued.*

Jeremias Nicolaus Eyring, *Synopsis historiæ literariæ*, 1783, i. p. 140.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 483.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 125.
Biographie Universelle, 1821, xxviii. p. 379 (article by Weiss); n.d. xxviii. p. 46 (article by Weiss and Alf. Maury).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 113.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354 (thinks the Allegory may be by Rachaidib).
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 663.
Veitch, *The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border*, 1878, p. 129.

MERRETT (CHRISTOPHER).

See NERI (ANTONIO), De Arte Vitraria.

Merrett was born 16 Feb., 1614, at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, and was named Christopher, like his father. He entered Gloucester-Hall at Oxford in 1631, after two years removed to Oriel College, and took the degree of B.A. in 1634. Returning to Gloucester-Hall he studied medicine, graduated M.B. in two years, and in 1642 M.D. (Eloy says: 31 Jany., 1643.) He removed to London, acquired a considerable practice, was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians and keeper of Harvey's Museum and Library, and was an original fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote some papers on natural history and on tin mining, and got into a controversy with Stubbe about the practice of Apothecaries. He wrote also a small tract entitled 'Observations on the Ordering of Wines,' which accompanies Dr. Charleton's: 'Two Discourses. The first concerning the different wits of men. The second, A brief discourse concerning the various sicknesses of Wines.' London, 1692, pp. 113-126.

'He died,' says Wood, 'in his house near to the chappel in Hatton Garden in Holbourne, near London, on the 19th of Aug., in sixteen hundred ninety and five, and was buried 12 foot deep in the church of S. Andrew in Holbourne.'

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, pp. 534, 571.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 178.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 317.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 101.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. pp. 415, 425.
Theophilus Sincerus (*i.e.* Georg Jacob Schwindel), *Thesaurus Bibliothecalis*, 1739, iii. p. 246, No. clvii.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1739, xx. col. 1032.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 542.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 468; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1517.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 623.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 539.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 279.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 98.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 100.
Rich. Pulteney, *Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England*, 1790, i. pp. 290-297.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 166, 195.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1808, vii. p. 56.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. xxii.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xxii. p. 75.
Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xxiii. *sub voce*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 258.
Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*; ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. cols. 430-2.
Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1861, i. p. 240.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iv. p. 214.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 196.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xxxvii. p. 288.
John Aubrey, *Brief Lives, chiefly of Contemporaries*, edited by Andrew Clark, 1898, ii. p. 59.

MESUNG (JOHANN VON).

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

METALLISCHER

Baumgarten, in welchem das einzige wahre Subjectum Philosophiæ oder Primum ens Metallorum blos und gantz offenbar, vor Augen gelegt, und bechrieben worden ist; von einem Freunde, deme die Wahrheit bewust ist, und der einen ieden vom falschen Weg gern ableiten, hingegen zu dem wahren einzigen Brunnen der Metallen, führen und bringen will. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer. Anno 1741.

8°. Pp. 87 [1].

About the authorship of this tract see STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON). Another edition, of date 1753, 8°, pp. 87, same place and publisher, is quoted by Ladrague.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 672.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, Moscow, 1870, No. 1382.

METALLISCHER Baumgarten. *Continued.*

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

METALLORUM (De) generatione Tractatus.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.

METALLORUM (De) materia, & artis imitatione Vetus Epistola.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Vera Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 263.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 187.

METALLORUM (De) Metamorphosi Tractatus.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), Tres Tractatus . . ., 1668, p. 1.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 676.

Manget assigns this to Philaletha.

METALLURGIA.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, 1746, 1747.

METAMORPHOSIS.

See MONTE-SNYDER (JOHANN DE).

METHOD and Materials pointed at, composing the Sophick Mercury.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

MEUNG (JEAN DE).

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

MEURDRAC (MARIE).

Die mitleidende und leichte Chymie, dem löblichen Frauen-Zimmer zu sonderbahrem Gefallen in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben durch Jungfer Maria Meurdrac, nunmehr in Teutsch übersetzt, und zum zweyten mahl heraufsgegeben, von J. L. M. C. Sampt einem Tractätlein, wie man allerhand wohlriechende Sachen künstlich prœpariren sol, durch Johann Muffatz. Franckfurt, In Verlegung Johann David Zunners, 1676.

12°. Pp. [8] 312 [19, 1 blank]. Wants pp. 141-2.

La Chimica Caritatevole, e Facile, in favor delle dame scritto in Francese dalla Sig. M. M. e tradotto da Narbonte Pordoni. Dedicato all' Illustriss., & Eccellentiss. Sig. Donna Anna Altieri Colonna Principessa di Carbognano &c. In Venetia, M.DC.LXXXII. Appresso Pontio Bernardon à l' Insegna del Tempo. Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Priuilegio.

12°. Pp. 12, 256 [20].

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 228 (quotes editions of Frankf., 1673, 1676, 1689, 1712, 1738; Erfurt, 1731, 8°).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1104.

Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 194, 251.

MEYER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Johann Friedrich Meyers, Apothekers zu Ofsnabrück, Chymische Versuche, zur näheren Erkenntnifs des ungelöschten Kalchs, der elastischen und electrischen Materie, des allerreinsten Feuerwesens, und der ursprünglichen allgemeinen Säure. Nebst einem Anhange von den Elementen. Hanover und Leipzig, bey Johann Wilhelm Schmidt, 1764.

8°. Pp. 16 [8] 418 [28, 2 blank]. Vignette with the motto: Non sine elatere, and tail-piece.

There was a French translation by Le Dreux, Paris, 1766, 12°.

Alchymistische Briefe. Von dem Verfasser der Chymischen Versuche zur nähern Erkäntnifs des ungelöschten Kalchs, &c. an den Herausgeber gegenwärtiger Briefe. Hannover, gedruckt bey H. E. C. Schlütér, 1767.

4°. Pp. 61 [1 blank, 1, 1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Meyer was born at Osnabrück in 1705. He received his first education from his father and in the gymnasium. At the age of nine he lost his father, but he still went on reading and studying till he was 15, when he was apprenticed to an apothecary. After this was finished he went to Leipzig and then to Nordhausen. On his recovery from an attack of fever he went up to Clausthel and St. Andreasberg in the Harz. Next to Frankfurt a. M. and to Trier, whence, after a year's residence, he went to Halle. After two years he was summoned home to take charge of an apothecary's shop belonging to his grandmother, and in 1738 he married. His wife lived for 21 years and then died. He seems to have been always delicate, and in March, 1765, when he wrote his autobiographical letter to Baldinger he tells how he had suffered for twenty eight years from violent acidity, and that he had used 1200 pounds of a form of chalk to correct it! He died of fever in November, 1765.

Meyer is remembered in the history of chemistry by his theory of an *acidum pingue* and his view as to the causticity of lime, which was the reverse of that put forward by Black. He was a diligent chemist, and for some time his views had strong support, even from Lavoisier, but they ultimately disappeared.

Stimulated by the results obtained by his friend Dr. Constantini in Hanover, he also made experiments with a view to transmutation, and these are recorded in his 'Alchymistische Briefe,' but incidentally he made some positive observations. The 'Briefe' were edited by Andreæ, who in his preface speaks in high terms of Meyer.

For his life see his letter to E. G. Baldinger above mentioned, prefixed to Joh. Christian Wiegleb's *Kleine Chymische Abhandlungen von dem grossen Nutzen der Erkenntnifs des Acidi pinguis* . . . , Langensalza, 1767, or 1771.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 60.
Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von . . . Transmutationsgeschichte*, 1784, p. 376 (describes Constantini's experiments).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 330, 587.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1813, iv. col. 1622.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 564.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 362; 1869, ii. p. 354.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. pp. 16, 34-42, 317, 318; 1847, iv. pp. 214, 341, 373.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 603 ('acidum pingue').
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 134.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 594.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 80.

MEYNIER (DENIS).

Speculum Vniversi. Cathena Homeri Aurea in hac Mundi Vniversitate. Nomen-Clatura. Physico Chimicis Exoptatissima. Et pro Choronide profundissimum totius Medicinæ Arcanum in Auro Potabili, Panacea Vniversali, & Particulari conficiendis sub Idiomate Gallico. Authore, Dionisio Meynier Iuris Vtriusque Perito, tum Philosophiæ Naturalis Professore acuratissimo (*sic*). Bonnæ, Anno Salutis, 1674.

8°. Pp. 104.

MEYNIER (DENIS). *Continued.*

The *Nomenclatura* and *Le Tresor de la Vie* have separate titles and pagination as follows:

Nomenclatura ad Artem Trismegisticam, et Elixiris Magni, seu Lapidis Physici Compositionem; Phisico-chymiss-amazio non solum perutilis, imò Curiosissima secundum Eruditissimos, Antiquissimos, nec non recentiores Philosophos. Eodem Authore Anno Domini M.DC.LXXIV

Pp. 1-69 [p. 70 blank].

Le Tresor de la Vie. Consistant ez Mysteres les plus relevés de toutte la Medicine: tant Hipocratique, Galenique, que spagirique. En faveur des Enfants de la Science, et pour l'utilite du Public. Par Denis Meynier Docteur en droit Civil, & Canon & Professeur tres fidelle en Philosophie Naturelle. A Bone en l'Année 1674.

Pp. 71-154.

MEZAHAB Epistola de Auro potabili.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum, 1694, p. 1.

MEZAREPH.

See AESCH MEZAREPH.

MICHAEL SCOTUS.

See SCOTUS (MICHAEL).

MICHAELIS (JOHANN).

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis chymiatrica edita a J. Michaelis &c., 1647.

Dissertatio Pharmaceutico-Therapeutica de Natura Tincturæ Bezoardicæ.

See SCHULTZ (GOTTFRIED), 1678.

Michaelis was a native of Soest in Westphalia, where he was born in 1606 (1607, Billings). He studied medicine at Wittenberg under Sennertus, but, as was the custom, he visited other Universities in Germany and Holland, and finally graduated at Leipzig, Mag. Phil., 1630; Dr. med., 1631. He became professor of medicine there, and he introduced the use of chemical remedies and invented several specifics. He was a very successful practitioner, and was physician to the Courts of Saxony and Altenburg, and filled various academical positions. Medical practice did not, however, occupy his whole attention, for the works of Hartman were edited by him, and H. ab Heer's *Spadacrene*, and prefaces were contributed by him to other works.

His death took place at Leipzig, 29 Nov., 1667. His works, *Opera Omnia*, were collected and published at Nürnberg, 1688, 4°; 1698.

Haller (*Bibl. Med. Prac.*, ii. p. 325) ascribes to J. Michaelis: Apologia chymica adversus Libavii calumnias, Middelburg, 1597; but this seems an error on Haller's part, or else it must be a different J. Michaelis.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 135 (Cap. III. Addit. 37***); p. 385 (Cap. XI. Add. 6**).
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1404.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 323.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 711.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 101.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 546.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelahrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 512; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1669.
Matthiæs, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, pp. 468-9.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 328.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 325, 407 (edition of Crollius), 591 (theses); 1779, iii. p. 170.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 293.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 21.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 185.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 272.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 143.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1873, vii. p. 551.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 230 (article by Pagel).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 245.

MICHELSPACHER (STEPHAN).

See CABALA, Spiegel der Kunst und Natur: in Alchymia.

MICHELSPACHER (STEPHAN). *Continued.*

The edition of the *Cabala* quoted by Rotermund is that of August. Vindel., 1654, 4°.

Michelspacher, belonging to the Tyrol, is called by Kestner a physician who lived at the beginning of the 17th century and issued in 1615 an anatomical work with the title: Pinax microcosmographicus, seu admirandæ partium hominis fabricæ historica enarratio, as well as the above.

Michelspacher was a friend of Remmelin's and dedicated the *Cabala* to him. Their names are also associated in the production of the anatomical plates in the *Pinax*, but Remmelin was really the author, as Michelspacher himself explains in the dedication to the present work. See REMMELIN (JOHANN).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 436.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 213.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 539.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 983.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 336.
Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 209.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 548.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 299, 300.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 521; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1693.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 549.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 617.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 517 (Alkumistica), 563 (Cabala).
Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 31.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 327; 1869, ii. p. 319.
Kopp *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 230, 354.

MICONIUS (ACHATIUS).

See MYCONIUS (ACHATIUS).

MICRERIS.

Tractatus, suo discipulo Mirnefindo.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 90.

The above is a reprint of the first edition: Tractatus Alchymisticus suo discipulo Mirnefindo dicatus, Ursell., 1622, 8°.

In one place (p. 159) Borel quotes the above from the *Theatrum* under Micreris, but in another (p. 249) he puts it under Mireris: Mireris tractatus de Alchimia, ad discipulum. Nazari has a similar entry: Mireris tractatus ad discipulum. So Lambye quotes Mireris and other writers also.

If they be identical, as may be plausibly assumed from the title of the writing, addressed as it is 'to a disciple' in both cases, then according to Borel there are other forms of the name, viz.: 'Miserius philosophus alchimicus, ex Brachesco'; 'Miseris (idem forsan cum præcedenti) ab Hortulano & Brachesco inter Chrysopoeiæ scriptores memoratus'; 'Mirneris, idem forsan, ac Mireris.'

Whether this be correct or not, and whether Micreris and Mireris denote the same person or not, it is difficult to decide; but there is some scope for speculation about both the person and his name. I have not succeeded in getting any information as to either Micreris or Mirnefindus. There is not even a bold guess or hazardous speculation by Schmieder, for he does not mention him at all.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141 (calls him Mireris, and quotes the above).
Lambye, *Revelation of the Secret Spirit*, 1623, p. 34 (quotes the 'Book of Documents' of Mireris).
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 366.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 159, 161, 162, 249.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 824.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 336.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 56.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1699.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1096 (the above).

MICROCOSMISCHE Vorspiele des Neuen Himmels und der Neuen Erde; Wie dem Menschen, als dem Bilde Gottes, von Gott zugelassen, aus der alten verfluchten Erde eine neue vom Himmel gesegnete Erde, zur Ergötzung des Gemüths, und zur Erhaltung des Leibes, microcosmisch und quintessentialisch heraus zu bringen: Item, Was es mit dem Paradiefs und dem Fall Adams vor eine Bewandnifs habe, und wie Jesus die gantze unter dem Fluch liegende Schöpffung wieder zu rechte bringen und Paradiesisch machen könne und

MICROCOSMISCHE Vorspiele. *Continued.*

wolle, auch defswegen an seinem eigenen in der Maria angenommenen Leibe den Anfang gemacht habe, nach denen in der äussern sichtbaren Natur würckenden zwey ewigen unsichtbaren Principiis, nemlich des Lichts und der Finsternifs, zur Verherrlichung des grossen Jehovah, der Welt vor Augen geleget von einem Liebhaber göttlicher und natürlicher Geheimnisse. Andere von dem Autore selbst verbesserte Edition. Amsterdam, Anno 1744.

8°. Pp. [16, Symbolic frontispiece included] 128. Title red and black.

There was a later edition: Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1784, 8°.

In the preface the author narrates how after spending a year in operations which had no result, he at last had revealed to him the secret methods which are explained in this tract.

Fictuld (*Probier-Stein*, 1753, part I. p. 111) makes much of this work (which, he says, first appeared in 1733) and defends it from the attack of Dippel, putting it in "the first class." There is no reference to where Dippel's criticism can be found.

Both editions are mentioned in the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 667, 683.

MICROCOSMISCHE (Das) Vorspiel eines neuen Himmels und der neuen Erde.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 167.

MILAN.

See PROSPECTUS Pharmaceuticus Galenico-Chymicus.

MINERA (De) Philosophica.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 655.

MINERA Philosophorum.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 349.

MINERALISCHE (Das) Gluten.

See W(ALCHIN) (D(OROTHEA) I(ULIANA)), 1705.

MINERALOGIA.

See THEOPHILUS.

MIRANDOLA (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO PICO DELLA).

See PICUS MIRANDULANUS (JOANNES FRANCISCUS).

MIRERIS.

See MICRERIS.

MIRIAM.

See MARIA.

MIRONE-PASQUALI (GIUSEPPE).

See SCOPOLI (GIOVANNI ANTONIO), Elementi di Chimica, 1790.

MIZALDUS (ANTONIUS).

Centuriæ IX. Memorabilium, Vtilium, ac Iucundorum in Aphorismos Arcanorum omnis generis locupletes, perpulcre digestæ; Antonio Mizaldo Monluciano, medico auctore. Accessit his Appendix nonnullorum Secretorum, Experimentorum, Antidotorumque contra varios morbos, tam ex libris manuscriptis

MIZALDUS (ANTONIUS). *Continued.*

quam typis excusis, collecta. Seorsum excusa, Harmonia cælestium corporum & humanorum, dialogis vndecim Astronomice & Medice per Anton. Mizaldum elaborata & demonstrata. Item Memorabilium aliquot naturæ Arcanorum Syluula, rerum variarum Sympathias & Antipathias, libellis II. complectens. 1592. Francofurdi Ex officina typographica Ioannis Wecheli.

Square 16°. Pp. [32] 267 [1 blank]. Printer's device.

The *Harmonia* and the *Silvula* have separate titles, signatures, and pagination as follows:

Harmonia Cælestium Corporum et Humanorum Dialogis vndecim astronomice & medice per Anton. Mizaldum Monlucianum elaborata & demonstrata. Ad Antonium Olivarium Lumbariensium antistitem eximium. Francofurdi ex officina typographica Ioannis Wecheli, M.D.XCII.

Pp. 93 [1] [2 pages, blank? wanting].

Memorabilium Aliquot Naturæ Arcanorum Silvula, Rerum variarum Sympathias, & Antipathias, seu naturales concordias & discordias, libellis duobus complectens. Autore Antonio Mizaldo Monluciano. Francofurti, apud Ioannem Wechelum, & Petrum Fischerum consortes. CIↃIↃXCII.

Pp. 88.

Mizaldus was born at Monluçon, in the Bourbonnais, studied at Bourges and Paris, where he graduated, and devoted himself to medical practice, in which he acquired much success and renown by the extraordinary cures which he effected. He was also distinguished in Mathematics and Philosophy, but when he was at the height of his fame he withdrew from practice to devote himself to the study of science and of the wonders and secrets of Nature, upon which he wrote many books. Niceron gives a list of forty-one on meteorology, comets, astronomy (astrology), cosmography, sympathy and antipathy, almanacks, mathematics, agriculture, gardening, notable things, secrets of the moon, etc., etc. He died at Paris in 1578.

Thuanus commends him for his learning and judgment. Other critics, however, have taken a much less favourable view of his work, La Monnoye finding fault with his Latinity, Niceron complaining of his books being stuffed with false and useless notions, and Teissier quoting the opinion of the author of the *Diversitez Curieuses*, ii. p. 11, who expresses his surprise at people being simple enough to put any belief in the 'Centuriae,' seeing that the book is full of trifles and superstitious nonsense, of which he gives an example.

Ménard, the publisher, meditated an edition of his collected works, but the *Mascurat* (p. 135) prevented him carrying out this design by showing him that Mizaldus was a man ready to believe any fabrication: Quælibet à quovis mendacia credere promptus.

The 'Centuriae' were first printed at Paris in 1566, and repeatedly afterwards. Editions appeared at Cologne in 1572, 1573, 1574 which are of special interest, for they contain reprints of Pizimenti's translation of the writings of Democritus, Synesius, and Pelagius on Alchemy. These I have considered in communications to the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 41.
Ghilini, *Teatro d'Huomini letterati*, 1647, i. pp. 17-19.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 543.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 75.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687 (Add. c. ix. 4*), p. 287.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1276.
Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iii. pp. 154-157.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 339.
Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 144.
Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1739, xl. pp. 200-213.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 552.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 237.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 560; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1816.
Éloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 190; 1778, iii. p. 306.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 244.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 91.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 71.
Ferguson, *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1885, xvi. p. 39; 1891, xxii. p. 295.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 352.
Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' Part iv., *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1888, New Series, i. pp. 301-315.

MODUS procedendi in præparatione lapidis philosophici.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 126.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 201.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 258.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 200.

MOEBIUS (GOTTFRIED).

Anatomia Camphoræ, ejus originem, qualitates, præparationes Chimicas, ac vires, quas in omnibus ferè totius humani corporis morbis instar panacéæ cujusdam præstat, nec non in aliis rebus usum succinctè exhibens Gothofredi Moebii, Med. D. P. P. Medici Elect. Brandenburg. nec non Admin. Archiepicop. (*sic*) Magdeburg. Jenæ, Impensis Joh. Ludovici Neuenhahnii, Charactere Sengenvvaldiano, Anno M DC LX.

4°. Pp. [8] 104.

A collection of opinions about camphor, from a number of writers. The latter part contains the preparations of camphor and the ailments for which they are useful.

Neu-angezündt-hell-brennendes Feuer, oder Mercurial-Liecht, so denen verzagten Alchymisten aufs neue widerum angezündet wird, von einem wohl-bekandten, doch ungenanten Freund. So geschehen im Jahr Christi 1680. Augspurg, Gedruckt bey Jacob Koppmayer.

8°. Pp. [12] 33 [3 blank]. Folding symbolical engraving. Preface signed Gottfried Mœbius M.D.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the symbolical plate.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the symbolical plate.

After 14 years' constant labour in pursuit of the stone he came to the conclusion that it was a mere fancy. To warn his fellow-men from pursuing this chimaera he wrote a tract which he called 'Gauckel-Täschner,' in which he pointed out the errors or delusions into which the chemists ran. When he was about to print this he encountered an aged chemist, and when he tried to prove to him that his search was futile, the chemist ultimately showed him that he was in error, and that all alchemists were not cheats. So he burned his tractate and received the present one from the chemist with permission to print it, which he accordingly did.

Gottfried Moebius, the editor (or author), was born in 1611 at Laucha in Thuringia, studied medicine under Rolfinck, with whom he was a favourite, took his degree at Jena and became professor of medicine there, and was an active practitioner and author. He had a remarkable escape from drowning, in memory of which he gave away on each succeeding anniversary of the event certain alms to poor people. He died at Halle on 25 April, 1664, and was buried at Jena.

He wrote a large number of academic dissertations, a list of which is given by Haller, and other books, for which see Mercklin, Manget, Pauly, and others. His work is commended by Schelhammer, but rather unfavourably noticed by Bayle & Thillaye, and flaws are pointed out by Reimmann.

The present tract is not contained in any of these lists, and it is mentioned only by Jöcher. Looking at the date, Ladrague asks pertinently whether the editor (or author) is the father or the son of the same name? Of the latter the only thing I have found is that he edited a work of his father's in 1667. If the events recorded in the preface took place in 1680 they could not apply to the elder man, but the preface itself seems to indicate that he really wrote it. There is however some doubt about the authorship.

Concio Funebris D. Christiani Chemnitii Theol. Prof.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 544.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 355.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 182 (Add. c. iv. § 39*); p. 229 (Add. c. vi. §7*); (commended by Schelhammer).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1396; portrait, plate 64.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ttt 1 *verso*, 25 April, 1664.

Joannes Caspar Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum medicinæ Academiæ Jenensis*, 1711, Class iii. pp. 42-46.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 703.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 341.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 6, 7, 278, 279, 507.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 553.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 567; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1836.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 497.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 508.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 422 (calls him 'Gottlieb').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 342.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 647.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de a Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 308.

MOEBIUS (GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 128.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 279.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 421.
Johannes Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena*, 1858, p. 121.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1187.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1874, viii. p. 265.
Pauly, *Bibliographie des Sciences Médicales*, 1874, cols. 461, 462, 710.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 253.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 355.

MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

Vellus Aureum, Das güldene Flüfs: Das ist Chymisches Kleinod, oder Philosophische Beschreibung der höchsten Medicin, und erquickenden Bronnen defs Lebens Auri Potabilis. Geschriben und bereitet von Joh. Lud. Möglin, Med. Doct. Stuttgart, Gedruckt bey Johann Weyrich Röfslin, Anno 1665.

12°. Pp. 72.

Johann Ludwig Moegling, or Möglin, was born at Tübingen in 1613, and was the son of Daniel Moegling, a native of Tübingen, and professor of medicine there. Johann Ludwig studied in his native place and took the degree of master, went to Altdorf on account of the unrest caused by the war, in 1640 graduated doctor of medicine at Tübingen and became town physician, ordinary professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and extraordinary professor of medicine in 1660, and then ordinary professor in 1687. He died in 1693.

His inaugural dissertation was entitled: *Palingenesia seu resurrectio plantarum ejusque resurrectionem corporum nostrorum applicatio*, Tübing., 4°.
He is said also to have written: *Tractatus de inconsiderato acidularum usu* and *Theoria sanitatis*.
Haller ascribes to him: *De febre epidemica ab anno passim sæviente*, Tübingen, 1621, 4°, but the *Tractatus de inconsiderato acidularum usu*, Friburg., 1615, 8°, he assigns to Johann Phil. Moegling.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 43, No. lxviii.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 568; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1840.
Boeck, *Geschichte der Universität Tübingen*, p. 134.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 448.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 620.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 244.

MÖGLING (DANIEL).

See FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA.
See SCHWEIGHARDT (THEOPHILUS).

MOFFETT (THOMAS).

See MOUFET (THOMAS).

MOHYUS (ERYCIUS).

Pulvis Sympatheticus.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 336.
See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 231.
See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 165.

According to Eloy, his name was Henri Mohy, latinized Erycius Mohyus, and he belonged to Rondchamp, a village near Liège, on the frontier of Luxembourg. He had studied medicine and practised it with credit from 1620 to 1654, and two writings are ascribed to him:
Tertianæ crisis, Lovanii, 1642, 4°.
Pulvis sympatheticus quô vulnera sanantur absque medicamenti ad partem affectam applicatione et superstitione, 1654, 4°, without place or printer's name.
For a criticism of Mohyus' views, see DEUSING (ANTON).

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 545.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 262.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 342.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 309.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1875, ix. p. 71.

MOLLER (Friedrich).

D. O. M. A. Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymiæ oder drey schöne Tractätlein, vom Stein der Weisen. So zuvor niemalſs inn Druck kommen, auch bifshero gantz verborgen gehalten worden sind. Nun aber den Filijs Doctrinæ vnd allen Liebhabern Alchymiæ, zu Ehren publiciret, vnd in offenen Druck verfertiget, durch Fridericum Mollerum, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctorē, Churf. Brandenburgischen bestalten Medicum der Veste Cüstrin in der Newmarck, etc. Gedruckt zum Berlin, Im Jahr 1618.

8°. Sigs. A-D in eights, E in four, or pp. [72].

The three tracts are:
Paracelsus: dafs zehende Buch Archidoxis, vom Stein der Weysen, Bij.
Ein Proceſs auff den Lapidem Philosophorum, aufs einem gar alten Büchlein eines Scriptoris Anonymi, Dij.
Eine Beschreibung von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum, eines Autoris Anonymi, Dvij.

Though nothing seems to be recorded about this person, it is possible that he was the father of another Friedrich Moller or Möller, who was born at Cüstrin in the Marck, and after travelling in Holland, Denmark and Poland, graduated at Königsberg in 1644 as Doctor of Medicine, and ultimately became the private physician of the Churfürst in his native place. He wrote a dissertation, De partu 173 dierum vivo, Cüstrin, 1662, 12°, and some other medical tracts, and if it were not for the dates, one might be disposed to identify the present author with the later physician, who is mentioned by Jöcher.

Beughem, *Syllabus recens exploratorum in re medica, physica et chymica*, Amst., 1696, p. 88.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 571; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1854.

MONDEN-SCHEIN.

See CHYMISCHER MONDENSCHEIN.

For alchemical books with the *Moon* for the title, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 390.

MONGEZ (Jean-André) le jeune.

See OBSERVATIONS sur la physique, &c.

Jean-André, the brother of Antoine Mongez, was born at Lyons in 1751, was a physician and member of several academies and canon regular of Ste. Geneviève. He joined the expedition of Lapérouse as surgeon and almoner, and perished in it. He wrote a description of an apparatus for reducing fractures, and translated Bergmann's mineralogy from the Swedish, 1784. He took a great share in drawing up the early volumes of the 'Course of Agriculture' of Rozier, and from 1779 was one of the editors of the above journal, which was afterwards entitled 'Journal de Physique.'

Biographie Universelle, 1821, xxix. p. 372; no date, xxviii. p. 622.
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1834, vi. p. 205.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxv. col. 989.

MONTANOR (Guido de).

Scala Philosophorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 134.
See also SCALA Philosophorum.

Guido de Montanor, or Montano, or Guido Magnus de Monte, not Guido de Monte, was apparently a Frenchman, who flourished in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, judging from the fact that while he quotes Roger Bacon and Richardus, he in turn is referred to by writers of the fifteenth century, as by Ripley, who says that his 'fame goeth wide,' and calls him also 'sapient Guido.' Besides the *Scala Philosophorum*, he is credited with *Decreta chymica*, printed in Rhenanus' *Harmonia imperscrutabilis*, and *De arte chymica libellus*, printed in Condeesyanus' *Harmonia*, Francofurti, 1625, 8°. Of this there is a German translation, *Guidonis Magni de Monte Thesaurus chymiatricus, oder lange verborgener Schatz der Chymie*, Halle, 1623, 8°. Borel says that he is praised by Ripley, and wrote an *Epistola chemica* to a certain Greek Bishop. He also quotes *De arte Alchemiæ libellus*, which is probably only a variation of the above title. Some of these tracts I have not seen, and am consequently unable to say whether they are different or not. Nazari includes the *Scala philosophorum* in his list, but does not allude to Guido de Montanor. Baumer ascribes to him not only the *Scala Philosophorum* and *Libellus de Arte chemica*, but also the *Clangor Buccinæ*, and *Correctio Fatuorum*.

MONTANOR (GUIDO DE). *Continued.*

Ripley, *The Compound of Alchymy*, 1591, E_3 *recto* ('The fourth Gate,' stanza 8); F, *recto* ('The fifth Gate,' stanza 8); or in Ashmole's *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 146, st. 8; p. 150, st. 8.
Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 144.
Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 347.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 109, 163.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 43, 58, 69.
Fictuld, *Turba Philosophorum*, 1763, p. 117.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 93.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 607.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 53.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 155.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 404; 1866, i. p. 428.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 914.

MONTANUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

Lud. Conr. Montani Gründliche Anweisung, zu der wahren Hermetischen Wissenschaft, und zu dem Geheimnifs der Alten des Steins der Weisen zu gelangen. Aus einem sehr alten raren Bamberigischen Manuscript, ans Licht gestellet von Johann Ludolph ab Indagine. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1751.

8°. Pp. [32] 94 [2].

Occulta Philosophia, oder Coelum Sapientum et Vexatio Stultorum.

See ORVIUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

In the preface we are informed that the MS. from which this book was derived bore the date 1635, so that it is not of such a great age as the title-page would lead us to infer. It was drawn up by the author as a complete exposition, and sent to a friend in Bamberg, by name Sonneberger. As the author had concealed himself under the name Montanus, Sonneberger stated that his actual name was Ludwig Conrad von Bergen, while Sonneberger called himself, Ich Sags Nicht. This phrase, it may be noticed in passing, has been also held as referring to Johann Ambrosius SIEBMACHER.

The editor goes on to say that where Montanus resided is not so easy to determine, but from a phrase in Cap. VI. the editor thinks it possible he may have lived in the Rhineland and on the borders of France, as he shows himself well acquainted with mines in that country. 'But whoever he was, and whatever his name was, he was an excellent guide.'

The book is a new edition of the work of Ludwig Conrad Orvius, which, however, has been subjected to a good deal of alteration both in the preface and in the text. From the former has been omitted the author's account of his treatment by a society of Rosicrucians, and in the text there are not only changes of words and phrases, but passages have been omitted and others have been inserted. The chapters, too, have been differently divided.

How much of this is due to differences in the original sources, how much to the later editor ab Indagine, it would be hardly possible now to say. See more under ORVIUS.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 103.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 671.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 114, 122; 1787, ii. p. 177.
Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, pp. 11, 58.

MONTANUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

Sententia de Sublimatione.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 35.

Presumably the author of the above is Joannes Baptista Montanus, the physician and poet, who was born in 1498, and belonged to a noble family at Verona. He practised at Rome and Naples, where also he expounded the odes of Pindar, then at Padua, where after four years he was appointed professor of medicine. On 6 May, 1551, he died of stone at Terazzo in the Veronese district, where he had gone for change of air.

He wrote a number of works relating to medicine, explanations of Galen, Avicenna, Razis, a treatise 'De medicamentis simplicibus,' Venice, 1554, 8°, and 'Demonstrationes aquas destillatas per alembicum etiam a calidis herbis esse frigidas.' Several of his works were edited by his pupils. The above is not mentioned in the lists of his writings, if it be by him.

Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini letterati*, 1647, ii. p. 140.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 249.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 551.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1232; portrait, plate 55.
Teissier, *Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. pp. 92-95.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 134, 136, 137, &c., &c.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 560.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 237, 238.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 627; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2027.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 237; 1849, ii. p. 131.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 426.

MONTE (GUIDO MAGNUS DE).

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE).

Tractatulus seu Descriptio Philosophici Adrop.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 543.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 382.

MONTE CUBITI (VIGILANTIUS DE).

Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblat, in welchem begriffen dreyer vornehmen Philosophorum herrliche Tractätlein. Das erste von dem geheimen waaren Saltz der Philosophorum, und allgemeinen Geist der Welt, H. Nuysement aus Lothringen. Das andere Mercurius Redivivus Unterricht von dem Philosophischen Stein so wol den weisen als rohten aus dem Mercurio zu machen, Samuelis Nortoni sonsten Rinville. Und das dritte von dem Stein der Weisen Marsilii Ficini Florentini, welche ehedessen von denen Authoribus in Frantzösischer und Lateinischer Sprach beschrieben, nunmehro aber allen Liebhabern, so der Lateinischen Sprach unkündig, zum besten, in unser Teutsche Muttersprach übersetzet, und mit einem zweyfachen Register zum Druck verfertiget. Durch Vigilantium de Monte Cubiti. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Michael und Johann Friderich Endtern, 1667.

8°. Pp. [24, engraved title containing emblematical *sorrel* included] 448. Index [32]. 16 symbolic engravings. Nuysement, p. 1; Norton, p. 209; Ficinus, p. 373.

Herrn de Nuysement Tractat von dem waaren geheimen Saltz der Philosophorum, und von dem allgemeinem (*sic*) Geist der Welt. Zu ergäntzung des lang-begehrten dritten Principii, *Michaëlis Sendivogii*, welches er vom Saltze verheissen hat.

Mercurius Redivivus oder Unterricht, wie man den Philosophischen Stein, sowol den weissen, als den rohten, aus dem Mercurio machen solle. Erstlich von weiland Samuele Nortono, sonsten Rinvillo Briszollensi angefangen. Nachmals mit Fleifs verbessert und vermehret, durch Edmundum Deanum von Oxonien, Doctorem der Artzney, zu Eborach in Engelland. Nunmehr aber wegen seiner grossen Nutzbarkeit dieser Kunst Liebhabern, die der Lateinischen Sprach unkündig sind, zum besten aufs fleissigste in die Teutsche Muttersprach versetzet worden. Bey welchem Tractätlein (*sic*) zu finden, wie man beede Fermenta, so wol zum weisen, aus der Luna oder dem Silber, als zum rohten aus Sole oder dem Golde machen solle.

This is in eight books, each of which has a short title in Latin and German:
1. Mercurius Redivivus, p. 211; 2. Catholicon Physicorum, p. 231; 3. Venus vitriolata, p. 247; 4. Elixir, seu Medicina Vitæ, p. 263; 5. Saturnus saturatus dissolutus & Coelo restitutus, p. 283; 6. Metamorphosis Lapidum ignobilium in Gemmas pretiosas, p. 313; 7. Alchymiæ Complementum et Perfectio, p. 329; 8. Auslegung der dunckten Wörter, Namen und seltzamen Reden, so in dieser Kunst geführet werden, p. 355.

Marsilii Ficini Büchlein vom Stein der Weisen, erstlich von dem Authore selbsten in Lateinischer Sprach beschrieben, anjetzo aber allen Liebhabern und des Lateins unkündigen zulieb in die Teutsche Muttersprach übersetzet.

[Another Copy.]

The name of the present editor appears in Lenglet Dufresnoy's list, with an inaccurate and ignorant transcription of the title; it is given by Gmelin, by Ladrague, and by Kopp, but nothing is said as to the true name of the editor.

Deane's or Norton's tracts were reprinted at Dresden, in 1757, under the title *Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie.* See under H. (C. G.).

For other editions of the tracts see under the names of the respective authors.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 238.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 621.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 13.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 611.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 338.

MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE).

Joannis de Monte Hermetis Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri per Somnium, das ist: Erläuterung defs Hermetischen Güldenen Flufs, allen desselbigen emsigen Bestreitern zur Nachricht, darzu zu gelangen; Aufs einem Cabalistischen Rätzel erkläret und an Tag gegeben, auch mit sonderbaren Anmerckungen und einem dienlichen Anhang aufsgefertigt. Ulm, In Verlag Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, Im Jahr 1680.

8°. Pp. [42] 78, 83 [1 blank, 17, 3 blank]. 8 woodcuts in the text of the *Anhang*.

Ænigma Cabalisticum, sig. C 3.

Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri. Pp. 78.

Schlufs-führender Erläuterungs-Anhang, worinnen der Genüge nach das gantze Opus Philosophicum, samt allen desselbigen Philosophischen und gebräuchlichen Manipulationibus und Operationibus weit-läuffig und klärer als noch iemals durch offenen Truck an Tag gegeben, von dem Löwen defs Rothen Creutzes, sonsten genandt der Gehuldigte. Gedruckt im Jahr Christi M.DC.LXXX.

Pp. 83 [1 blank].

Chymicus Deo bene placens, atque homini proximo inserviens, oder Alchymistische Nachrichtungs Regulen, allen und jeden der wahren Chymiæ getreuen Liebhabern, und fleissig obligenden Nachforschern, aufs Gut- und Wohl-meinenheit beschrieben, und zur Nachricht durch offenen Truck an Tag gegeben, Von dem Löwen defs Rothen Creutzes, sonst genandt der Gehuldigte.

Pp. [10].

Astronomiæ Medicæ Theologico-Philosophica Delineatio. Hoc est: Modus Curandi Morbos, Mediantibus Astris.

Deus Miserere Mei secundum magnam Misericordiam tuam.

Excusum Anno M.DC.LXXX.

Pp. [7] [3 blank].

[Another Copy.]

This work is included by Kopp amongst those that bear the title of the Golden Fleece, of which there are several. It is referred to by other writers, but nothing is said about the author's life or name, for, presumably, the above is a *pseudonym*.

Fictuld makes on him a specially violent attack. 'One can see that he was a man without love for his neighbour (this is a Fictuldian formula), else he would have kept back this book, seeing that it is arch-sophistical and chymistical, with nothing in it but braggart follies and perversions,' and so on.

He adds that the same author published in 1680 also another book: 'Schlussführender Erläuterunge-Anhang von dem Leüen des Rothen-Kreutzes,' which again contains sophistical follies and lies, whereby the ignorant are plunged into temporal and eternal misery, which is surely ascribing to it too much power. It is given above.

The author of the *Beytrag* who has more humour than Fictuld, and is never in such unreasonable earnest, merely remarks—'excellent reading for theosophists!'

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 238.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 96.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 632.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 14.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1094.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 244; ii. pp. 331, 353.

MONTE RAPHAIM (JOHANN DE).

Johann de Monte Raphaim Vorbothe der am Philosophischen Himmel hervorbrechenden Morgen-Röthe. Hamburg, zu finden bey Samuel Heyl, 1716.

8°. Pp. [44, frontispiece not included, 2 blank].

Ladrague says the first edition is that of Amsterdam, 1703. The reprint in the *Hermetisches Museum* is from that edition.

Ioannis de Monte Raphaim Vorbothe, der am Philosophischen Himmel hervor brechenden Morgen-Röthe. Sammt einem Anhang etlicher Lehr-Sätze, vor die Schüler der Weisheit, von neuem ans Licht gestellet.

MONTE RAPHAIM (JOHANN DE). *Continued.*

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 597.

See FUNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

8°. Pp. 40, including the frontispiece.

This is the fourth tract in the collection.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, i. p. 65.

Kopp alludes to this work in connection with others about 'Aurora' and the dawn.

The *Beytrag* says nothing about the author, but oddly mentions the publisher as having distinguished himself by the chemical works he had brought out.

Fictuld once more indulges in one of his tirades without giving any information about anything.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 98.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 657.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 315.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 231.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1341-44.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 389.

MONTE-SNYDER (JOH. DE).

Joh. de Monte-Snyders, Metamorphosis Planetarum. Das ist: Eine wunderbarliche Veränderung der Planeten und Metallischen Gestalten in ihr erstes Wesen, mit beygefügtem Procefs und Entdeckung der dreyen Schlüssel, so zu Erlangung der drey Principia gehörig, und wie das Universale Generalissimum zu erlangen, in vielen Oertern dieses Büchleins beschrieben. Anjetzo wiederumb zum Druck befördert durch A. Gottlob B. Franckfurt am Mäyn, verlegts Georg Heinrich Oehrling, Buchhändler. Wetzflar (*sic*) druckts Georg Ernst Winckler, 1700.

8°. Pp. 142. Frontispiece extra.

The editor's name is Adam Gottlob Berlich or Berlig.

Jo. de Monte-Snyders, Metamorphosis Planetarum. Das ist: Eine wunderbarliche Veränderung der Planeten und Metallischen Gestalten in ihr erstes Wesen, mit beygefügtem Procefs und Entdeckung der dreyen Schlüssel, so zu Erlangung der drey Principien gehörig, und wie das Universale Generalissimum zu erlangen, in vielen Oertern dieses Büchleins beschrieben. Anjetzo wiederum zum Druck befördert durch A. Gottlob B. Frankfurt und Leipzig. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraus, in Wienn, 1774.

8°. Pp. 173 [3 pp. advertisements]. The frontispiece is not included and pp. 15-16 are omitted.

Joh. de Monte-Snyders Tractatus de Medicina Universali. Das ist Von der Universal Medicin, wie nemlich dieselbe in denen dreyen Reichen der Mineralien, Animalien und Vegetabilien zu finden und daraus zu wege zu bringen, durch ein besonders Universal Menstruum, welches auff- und zuschliessen, und iedes Metall in Materiam primam bringen kan, auch wie dadurch das fixe unzerstörliche Gold in ein warhafftes Aurum potabile zu bringen, so sich nimmermehr wieder in ein fix Gold-Corpus reduciren lässet, Gott zu Ehren, und dem menschlichen Geschlecht zu sonderbahrem Trost und Nutzen anitzo wiederüm zum Druck befördert, und mit einer kurtzen gründ-

MONTE-SNYDER (JOH. DE). *Continued.*

lichen Erklärung auch beygefügeten Spagyrischen Grundregeln illustriret durch A. Gottlob B. Franckfurt und Leipzig, In Verlegung Thomæ Matthiæ Götzens sel. Erben. Im Jahr 1678.

8°. Pp. 176. Berlich's Regeln have a title-page, with engraved vignette, included in the pagination, pp. 139-176.

[Another Copy.]

Joh. de Monte-Snyders Tractatus de Medicina Universali. Das ist: Von der Universal-Medicin, wie nemlich dieselbe in denen dreyen Reichen der Mineralien, Animalien und Vegetabilien zu finden und daraus zuwege zu bringen, durch ein besonders Universal-Menstruum, welches auf- und zuschliessen, und jedes Metall in Materiam primam bringen kan, auch wie dadurch das fixe unzerstörliche Gold in ein wahrhafftes Aurum potabile zu bringen, so sich nimmermehr wieder in ein fix Gold-Corpus reduciren lässet, Gott zu Ehren, und dem menschlichen Geschlecht zu sonderbarem Trost und Nutzen anjetzo wiederum zum Druck befördert, und mit einer kurzen gründlichen Erklärung, auch beygefügeten Spagyrischen Grund-Regeln illustriret durch A. Gottlob B. Frankfurt und Leipzig. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraus, in Wienn, 1773.

8°. Pp. 208. Pp. 169-208 contain the *Spagyrische Grund-Regeln* by Berlich himself.

Commentarius über des Monte-Snyders Schrifften.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726, p. 108.

Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico.

See RECONDITORIUM ac Reclusorium Opulentiæ Sapientiæque Numinis Mundi Magni, cui deditur in titulum Chymica Vannus, 1666.

This is a Latin version of the tract *De Medicina Universali*, and may have been the first edition. It does not bear the author's name.

Schmieder says that though apparently Dutch, his name was Mondschneider, and he was a native of the Palatinate. Others say that Monte-Snyder was a grandson of Levinus Lemnius on the mother's side, and from him got the tincture with which he performed several transmutations. One of the most notable of these was narrated by van Vreeswyk, and from him the narrative was copied by other writers. It took place at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1667, in presence of Guillaume, a goldsmith and assayer, and Monte-Snyder on that occasion produced gold of extraordinarily fine quality from lead and copper. After his stock of 'tincture' was exhausted, he is said to have died at Mainz in poverty.

Goossen van Vreeswyk, *De Goude Leeuw*, 1675, pp. 6-12.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 43, No. lxx.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 42. (Not complimentary to Monte-Snyder.)

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 148.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 103.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. p. 238.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, pp. 328-331.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Theil ii. p. 98, (calls him a learned man, but no adept).

Kunckel, *Laboratorium Chymicum*, 1767, p. 169, (expresses a very poor opinion of his writings, and calls him a "sophist").

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 301. (He passes over this performance as of no importance.)

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 95.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 349, 619, 630.

Korium verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 181.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 18.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2044.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 403-408, 601.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1116-17, 1622-24.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 155; ii. pp. 312, 364.

MORGENRÖTHE.

See AUFSTEIGUNG der Morgenröthe.

MORGENSTERN (PHILIPP).

Turba Philosophorum; Das ist, Das Buch von der güldenen Kunst, neben andern Authoribus, welche mit einander 36. Bücher in sich haben. Darinn die besten vrältesten Philosophi zusamen getragen, welche tractiren alle einhellig von der Universal Medicin, in zwey Bücher abgetheilt, vnnd mit schönen Figuren gezieret. Jetzundt newlich zu Nutz vnd Dienst allen waren Kunstliebenden der Natur (so der Lateinischen Sprach vnerfahren) mit besonderm fleifs, mühe vnnd arbeit trewlich an tag geben: durch Philippum Morgenstern Islebiensem. Zu Basel, in verlegung Ludwig Königs, 1613.

8°. Pp. [14] (containing Vorrede, Propositiones and Contents, followed by a cryptograph); Text, pp. 560. The title is in red and black, and has a symbolic vignette (from the *Rosarium*) of a lion devouring the sun, with the legend:

Ich bin der war grün vnd güldische Löw ohn sorgen,
In mir steckt alle heimlichkeit der Philosophen verborgē.

The second part has a separate title:

Das ander Theil, der güldinen kunst die sie sonst Chymia nennen, welches in sich helt die Schrifften Morieni Romani, von den Metallischen dingen, vnnd von der verborgenen vnd höchsten Artzney der alten Philosophorum, mit andern Authoribus, die da auff dem nachfolgenden Blatt angezeigt werden. Verteutscht durch Philippum Morgenstern, wie forn im ersten Theil geschrieben worden. Getruckt zu Basel, bey Johann Schröter, M.DC.XIII.

Pp. [6] (Contents and Vorrede); Text, pp. 455, [1 blank]. Vignette of the Philosophers, and symbolic woodcuts in the text of the *Rosarium*.

Theil I.

Propositiones Maximæ, seu Satzungen der Goldkunst, oder Chemicæ artis, sig.):(v *recto*.

1. Turba Philosophorum, p. 1.
2. Das Ander Exemplar der Turbæ Philosophorum, p. 60.

Etliche Allegoriæ in die Turbam, p. 101.

3. Etliche Retzel, oder Aenigmata aufs dem Gesicht [oder dem Traum] Arislei und aufs den Allegoriis der Weissen, p. 107.
4. Ubung in die Turbam, p. 114.
5. Auffsteigung der Morgenröthe [Aurora Consurgens], p. 141.
6. Rosinus ad Eutichiam (Euthicam), das 1ste Buch, p. 199.
7. Rosinus ad Eutichiam, das ander Buch, p. 208.
8. Rosinus an den Bischoff Saratantam, das 1ste Buch, p. 228.
9. Rosinus an den Bischoff Saratantam, das ander Buch, p. 237.
10. Rosinus, Beschreibung von den Göttlichen Aufslegungen, p. 242.
11. Die Practica Mariæ Prophetissae, p. 269.
12. Das Buch der Geheimnussen der Alchimiæ Calidis Jasichi Sohn, p. 274.
13. Das Buch der dreyer Wörter, defs vermischten Kallidts [*i.e.* Kalid Rachaidib], p. 301.
14. Aristoteles: Tractätlein oder Büchlein von der Practica defs Philosophischen Steines, p. 310.
15. Avicenna: von der Congelierung und zusammen fügung des Steins (*or* von der Zusammenleimung), p. 322.
16. Epistola Alexandri, p. 331.
17. Ein klein Werckstuck oder Büchlein, eines vnbekandten Authoris, der da metaphorice beschreibet die Geheimnus defs Philosophischen Steines, p. 337.
18. Allegoria Merlini, vom Geheimnufs defs Steins, p. 340.
19. Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rodiani und Kanidis, Schreiben von der Materia Lapidis, p. 344.
20. Avicenna: Tractatulus von der Alchimia, p. 351.
21. Semita Semitæ, oder, Fufssteig defs Fufssteigs, p. 378.
22. Clangor Buccinæ, oder, der Thon der Schalmeyen, p. 389.
23. Correctio Fatuorum, oder, die reformierte Alchimij oder Straffung der falschen Alchimisten, p. 475.
24. Das Buch von der Kunst Chimia, eines ungewissen Authors, p. 504.

Theil II.

Das Buch von der Zurichtung der güldinen Kunst, welches Morienus Romanus hat lassen aufsgehen an den Calid der Egypter König, welches Robertus Castrensis aufs dem Arabischen in Latein gebracht hat, sig. Aij *recto*.

Ein Antwort Bernhardi von Trier, an Thomam de Bononia, von den Mineralen, vnnd zusammensetzung oder zurichtung defs Elixirs, erkläret vnnd aufsgelegt mit den Tafeln Roberti Vallensis, p. 46.

The 'Tafeln' are on p. 91.

Ein Buch von der güldenen Kunst, welches Author vnbekandt, vnd zuvor noch nie aufsgangen.

[No such tract. Compare vol. i. p. 504.]

Die Leyter der Philosophorum [Scala Philosophorum], p. 94.

Das Weiber-Werck oder Kinderspiel [Opus Mulierum et Ludus puerorum], p. 154.

Rosarium der Philosophorum mit den Figuren, p. 185.

Arnoldus, Schatz aller Schätze, vnd das Rosarium, p. 369.

Arnoldus, Newes Licht [Novum Lumen], p. 393.

Arnoldus, Blum aller Blumen an den König Aragonum geschrieben [Flos florum], p. 407.

Arnoldus, Epistel vber die Alchimia an den König Neapolitanum oder zur Newstatt, p. 422

Rogerius Bachon, Von der wunderbarlichen Gewalt der Kunst vnd Natur &c., p. 426.

MORGENSTERN (PHILIPP). *Continued.*

Turba Philosophorum, Das ist, Das Buch von der güldenen Kunst, neben andern Auctoribus, welche mit einander 36. Bücher ausmachen, darinnen der besten uräl testen Philosophorum Schriften zusammen getragen, welche alle einhellig von der Universal-Medicin handlen, in zwey Theile abgefasset, und mit schönen Figuren gezieret. Zu Nutz und Dienst aller Kunst- und Naturliebenden mit besonderem Fleifs, Mühe und Arbeit in die deutsche Sprache übersetzt und heraus gegeben durch Philippum Morgenstern, Islebiensem. Erster Theil. Verlegts Johann Paul Krauſs, Buchhändler in Wienn, 1750.

8°. Pp. [12] 680. Title red and black. Vignette: a Lion on its haunches swallowing the sun; the engraving has the following couplet on left and right sides:

Ich bin der wahre grün und güldisch Löw ohn Sorgen
In mir steckt alle Heimlichkeit der Philosophen verborgen.

. . . Zweyter Theil [1-14] 15-551 [1]. Vignette, and 8 separate engraved plates, 11 woodcuts and the vignette of the first part repeated.

Theil I.

Propositiones Maximæ, oder Satzungen der Gold-Kunst oder Chemicæ artis, sig.)( )(I *recto*.

1. Turba Philosophorum, p. 1.
2. Das andere Exemplar der Turbæ, p. 76.
3. Etliche Allegoriæ in die Turbam, p. 125.
4. Etliche Rätzel aus dem Traum oder Gesicht Arislei, p. 133.
5. Übung in die Turbam, p. 142.
6. Aufsteigung der Morgenröthe, p. 173.
7. Das erste Buch Rosini ad Euthichiam, p. 244.
8. Das andere Buch Rosini ad Euthicam, p. 255.
9. Das erste Buch Rosini an den Bischoff Saratantam, p. 279.
10. Das andere Buch an den Bischoff Saratantam, p. 289.
11. Der dritte Theil Rosini von der Beschreibung von den Göttlichen Auslegungen, p. 295.
12. Die Practica Mariæ Prophetissæ, p. 329.
13. Das Buch der Geheimnufs Calidis, Iazichi Sohn, p. 335.
14. Das buch derer drey Wörter, p. 367.
15. Das Buch Aristotelis von dem Philosophischen Stein, p. 377.
16. Avicenna von der Zusammenleimung des Steins, p. 391.
17. Epistola Alexandri Macedoniæ, p. 402.
18. Ein unbekannter Author von den Geheimnussen des Steins, p. 409.
19. Die Allegoria Merlini vom Geheimnufs des Steins, p. 413.
20. Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rodiani und Kalidis, Schreiben von der Materia Lapidis, p. 418.
21. Avicenna von der Alchymia, p. 426.
22. Semita Semitæ oder Fufssteig des Fufssteigs, p. 460.
23. Der Thon der Schalmeyen [Clangor Buccinæ], p. 473.
24. Die reformirte Alchymie oder Bestraffung der falschen Alchimisten [Correctio fatuorum], p. 578.
25. Ein ungewisser Author von der Kunst Chimia, p. 612.

Theil II.

Das Buch von der Zurichtung der güldenen Kunst, welches Morienus Romanus hat lassen ausgehen an den Calid, der Aegypter König, welches Robertus Castrensis aus dem Arabischen in Latein gebracht hat, sig. A5 *recto* and p. 15.

Eine Antwort Bernhardi Treuisani an Thomam de Bononia von den Mineralien, und Zusammensetzung oder Zurichtung des Elixirs, erkläret und ausgelegt mit den Tafeln Roberti Vallensis, p. 68.

Ein Buch von der güldenen Kunst, dessen Auctor unbekannt und welches zuvor noch nie ausgangen.

[There is no such tract in this volume.]

Die Leiter der Philosophorum, p. 127.

Das Kinderspiel [das Weiberwerck], p. 198.

Rosarium Philosophorum mit den Figuren, p. 235.

Arnoldus, Schatz aller Schätze und das Rosarium der Philosophorum, p. 447.

Arnoldus, Neues Licht [Novum Lumen], p. 476.

Arnoldus, Blume aller Blumen an den König von Arragonia geschrieben [Flos florum], p. 493.

Arnoldus, Epistel über die Alchymia an den König von Neapolis, oder zur Neustadt, p. 511.

Rogerius Baco, Anglus, von der wunderbarlichen Gewalt der Kunst und Natur, &c., p. 517.

Morgenstern may be, and most likely is, a pseudonym. This is a translation of the *Ars Aurifera* of 1593 or 1610.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 124.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1866, i. p. 311.

Curiously enough Kopp did not know either this edition or that of 1750, and was not aware of the connection of the book with the *Ars Aurifera*.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 324.

MORHOF (DANIEL GEORG).

D. G. Morhofi. De Metallorum Transmutatione ad Virum Nobilissimum & Amplissimum Joelem Langelottum, Serenissimi Principis Cimbrici Archiatrum Celeberrimum Epistola. Hamburgi, Ex Officina Gothofredi Schultzen, Prostant & Amsterodami. Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge. M.DC.LXXIII.

8°. Pp. 168.

MORHOF (DANIEL GEORG). *Continued.*

De Metallorum Transmutatione ad Joelem Langelottum Epistola.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 168.

Daniel Georg Morhof vom Goldmachen, oder physikalisch-historische Abhandlung von Verwandlung der Metalle. Aus dem Lateinischen. Bayreuth, zu finden bey Johann Andreas Lübeck, 1764.

8°. Pp. 136.

Wahrhaffter . . . Bericht von der Generation . . . der Metallen . . . auf Danielis Georgii Epistel an Joelem Langelottum.

See C. (H. d.).

108 Quæstiones Chemicæ.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), Ovum-Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum, 1694, p. 251.

CVIII Problemata olim autori proposita.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum, 1714, p. 161.

Morhof was born at Wismar, 6 Feb., 1639. From 1660 to 1666 he was professor of poetry at Rostock, in 1666 he removed to Kiel as professor of poetry and rhetoric, and in 1673 he was professor of history. In 1680 he was made librarian, an office for which he was admirably fitted, and which he turned to the best account in his writings. He would have been no exception to the rule that the librarian who reads is lost, but he has been saved by writing, and his account of libraries and library work has made him an authority with the librarian of to-day. He died at Lübeck, 30 July, 1691.

He was a man of very great learning, and of sound critical judgment. His encyclopædic reading and knowledge are displayed in his chief work *Polyhistor*, which is a survey of learning on all topics to his own time. The work first appeared at Lübeck, 1688-92, the second edition in 1695, and a revision of this at Lübeck in 1714. For it, Johannes Moller—as full of erudition as Morhof himself—wrote elaborate Prolegomena on Morhof's life and works, including the *Polyhistor*. The third edition appeared in 1732. To both of these editions portraits of Morhof are prefixed.

In the *Polyhistor* he discusses alchemy and chemistry, among a multitude of other subjects.

In his collected papers: *Dissertationes Academicæ et Epistolicæ*, 1699, 4°, there is a reprint of the 'De Metallorum Transmutatione Epistola,' pp. 245-302.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 554.
Acta Eruditorum, Julii, 1699, pp. 291-293 (review of the *Dissertationes*).
Morhof, *Dissertationes Academicæ & Epistolicæ*, 1699, 4°. Appended to this is his life: 'Vita, qua, . . . labores ejus Academici, & Scripta præcipuè, tùm edita, tùm edenda, . . . enumerantur: . . . accedunt elogia . . .,' pp. 143 [1 blank].
Reinhard Heinrich Rolle, *Memoriæ philosophorum, oratorum, poetarum*, &c., 1710, ii. p. 283.
Christianus Henricus, *Vitæ eruditissimorum in re literaria virorum*, 1713, p. 282.
Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1727, ii. p. 16; 1731, x. p. 79.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 180.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 173, 499, 592, 598, 609.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 103.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 29, &c., &c.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 391, 392, 416, 484; iii. pp. 62, 239.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 560-1; iii. pp. 458-488 (elaborate account).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 671; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2119.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 99.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 633.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 171.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 91.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 550.
Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xxiv., *sub voce*.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 419.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 205.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1233-34.
Prideaux, 'Library Economy (chiefly continental) at the end of the Seventeenth Century,' *The Library Association Record*, 15th March, 1904, vi. pp. 129-138.

MORIENUS.

Morieni Romani, quondam Eremitæ Hierosolymitani, de transfiguratione metallorum, & occulta, summaque antiquorum Philosophorum medicina,

MORIENUS. *Continued.*

Libellus, nusquam hactenus in lucem editus. Cum Privilegio. Parisiis, Apud Gulielmum Guillard, in via Iacobæa, sub diuæ Barbaræ signo, 1559.

4°. Ff. [2] 34.

Liber de Compositione Alchemiæ.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, ii. p. 3.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 509.

Das Buch von der Zurichtung der güldenen Kunst.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. sig. Aij. *recto*, & p. 1.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. sig. A5 *recto*, & p. 15.

Bericht von dem ersten Vrsprung vnd rechten Grund der Alchimey.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), Alchimey-Spiegel, 1613, p. 14.

Entretien du Roi Calid et du Philosophe Morien, sur le Magistere d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 56.

For what is known about Morienus' life and adventures we are indebted to his own narrative contained in the present book.

Morienus, a native of Rome, was living there with his parents, and was studying diligently, when he heard of a philosopher, called Adfar, at Alexandria, who was reputed to know the Hermetic mysteries. He had also seen some of his writings, and so irresistible was his desire to understand them, that he set off for Alexandria, discovered Adfar after much searching, and became so favoured by him that he was ultimately instructed in all the secrets. On the death of his teacher, Morienus retired to the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, where he lived a hermit's life. While there he heard that Kalid, the son of Gezid, who reigned in Egypt, was desirous to find some one who could interpret for him the writings of Hermes and of Adfar. He accordingly went to Egypt, found Kalid surrounded by adventurers who professed to be able to reveal all the mysteries, but who could perform nothing. Morienus set to work in a house which Kalid gave him, and when he had finished the preparation of the elixir wrote on the vessel containing it: 'Omnes qui secum omnia habent, alieno auxilio nullatenus indigent,' left the country and returned to his hermitage.

His abrupt departure caused Kalid great disappointment, for he perceived what he had lost, and what no one else could supply. So the pseudo-adepts were despatched—happily, by command of Kalid, whose eyes had been opened. Then he set about a search for Morienus, and after many years succeeded at last in finding him and in obtaining from him the key to the mysteries which he had been so long anxious to possess.

So sought *King Kalid* of manie men,
Till he met with *Morien*,
Which helped *Kalid* at his neede
His Vertues caused him to speede,

as Norton says in *The Ordinall of Alchimy*.

The ultimate fate of Morienus is unknown, but his conversations with Kalid must have been committed to writing, and they may have come to the West about the time of the Crusades. They were in Arabic, but to make them available they were translated into Latin in February, 1182, by Robertus Castrensis, with a short preface. Jourdain has tried to identify him with Robert de Retines.

By Arabic writers the teacher of Kalid is called Marianus or Mourianus; he is probably the same as Morienus. See under Kalid Ben Jesid.

Morienus was the name taken by R. J. F. Schmidt (*q.v.*), as a member of the Leopoldine Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. Guillard published the second edition: Parisiis, 1564, 4°, ff. [2] 66 [41]. The added part contains Bernhardus' *Responsio ad Thomam de Bononia*.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 115.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 76.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 483.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 2.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 23, 24.
The Lives of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814, pp. 9-11.
Jourdain, *Recherches critiques sur l'Age et l'Origine des Traductions Latines d'Aristote*, Paris, 1819, p. 104.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 121.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 682-683.
Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, Paris, 1876, i. pp. 62-64.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 346, 353.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 675; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2122.

MORITZ (PETER).

See AMOR PROXIMI.

Moritz is one of the authors to whom this tract has been assigned.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. pp. 424-427.

He is belauded in the usual terms by Fictuld.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753. Th. i. p. 123.

MORLEY (CHRISTOPHER LOVE).

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia, id est, Maëtsiana, Margraviana, Le Mortiana. Scilicet trium in Academia Lugduno-Batavâ Facultatis Chimicæ, quâ publicè, quâ privatim, Professorum, nunc viventium, atque docentium, qui isthaec discipulis suis, ex omni Europa illo confluentibus, per hos annos, non solum ostenderunt, verum etiam suis verbis dictarunt. Opus, quingentis, & ampliùs, processibus adornatum, omnibus & Medicis, & Chimicis, & Pharmacopæis, imprimis utile; cum ob insignem plerorumque usitatiorum processuum varietatem, tum ob novam, atque elegantem in singulis operandi rationem, tribus his, tantisque viris, in usu habitam. Collegit, digessit, edidit, Christophorus Love Morley, M.D. Anglus. Quis huic operi sit scopus, quæ methodus, quinam Auctores, cæteraque quæ Lectorem ignorare non expedit, præfatio indicabit. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Henricum Drummond, M DC LXXXIV. Sumptibus J. A. de la Font.

4°. Pp. [32] 506. Index [21, 1 blank]. Vignette of a tortoise, with the motto: Qui va piano va sano.

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia, Maëtsiana, Margraviana, Le Mortiana. Olim trium in Academia Lugduno-Batavâ Facultatis Chymicæ, quâ publicè, quâ privatim, Professorum, viventium, atque docentium, qui isthæc discipulis suis, ex omni Europa illo confluentibus, illis annis, non solum ostenderunt, verum etiam suis verbis dictarunt. Ante hac collecta, digesta, edita, à Christophoro Love Morley, M.D. Anglo. Nunc autem plurimis novis elegantioribus & accuratioribus experimentis instructa & aucta, meliorem in ordinem redacta, ubivis correcta, a superfluis Processubus mundata per Theodorum Muykens, Med. Doct. Amstelod. Opus nulli non Physico-Medico, Chymico, & Pharmacopæo necessarium & perutile. Lugduni Batavorum, Sumptib. Cornelii Boutesteyn & Frederici Haaring. M DC XCIII.

8°. Pp. [48, Engraved title included] 587 [37].

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia oder Auſserlesene mehr als 700. Chymische Processe welche von Hn. Maetsio Margravio und le Mortio, ehedessen dreyen berühmten Professoribus der Chymie zu Leyden, denen damals aus allen Theilen Europæ gegenwärtigen Autitoribus (*sic*) so wohl publice als privatim nicht nur gewiesen sondern auch Mündlich dictirt worden. Vor diesen von Hn. Christoph Ludvvig Morleii. Med. Doct. aus Engelland zusammen getragen, in Ordnung und ans Licht bracht, Nachmals durch Hn. Theodorum Muyckens Med. Doct. zu Amsterdam mit vielen neuen schönen und accuraten Experimenten vermehret, in richtigere Ordnung gestellet, allenthalben verbessert und von überflüſsigen Processen gesaubert Nun aber auf Ersuchen guter Freunde

MORLEY (CHRISTOPHER LOVE). *Continued.*

ins Teutsche übersetzt, Welches allen Medicis, Chymicis, Physicis, Apotheckern und jeden seine Gesundheit liebenden höchst nöthig und nützlich. Jena, Verlegts Henr. Christoph Cröker, 1696.

8°. Pp. [8, Frontispiece included] 724. The true pagination is 728.

Morley (called erroneously *Christian* by Jöcher, and *Ludwig* by his German translator) flourished about 1680, was a doctor of medicine, and F.R.C.P. He wrote 'De morbo epidemico tam hujus, quam superioris anni, id est, 1678 et 1679, narratio'; 'Disputatio de rachitide,' Lugd. Bat., 1679, 4°, London, 1679, 1682, 1686, 12°, which I have not seen, and the present work.

Besides the above other editions are mentioned: Leyden, 1688, 4°; Antwerp, 1702, 8°. The edition of 1696 seems to be the first of the German translation. Others are enumerated: Jena, 1700, 8°; 1726, 8°.

A review of the Collectanea is given by Manget under THEODORUS MUYKENS (*q.v.*).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 362.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 791.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 239, 240.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. 684; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2134 (calls him Christian Löwe Morley).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 470; 1788, iv. p. 131.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 28.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 122.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 321.
Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1861, i. p. 418.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xxxix. p. 73 (by Dr. Payne).

MORSIUS (JOACHIM).

See NOLLIUS (HEINRICH), Via Sapientiæ Triuna, 1620.

See SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON), Tractatus de Vera Medicina, 1621.

Kornelius Drebbels Abhandlung von der Quintessenz von Joachim Morsius herausgegeben im Jahre 1621.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, I. ii. p. 291.

Morsius, a Hamburg patrician, was born 3 January, 1593. After his school years, spent in his native place, he studied theology and polite letters (to which he latterly was specially attracted) from 1610 to 1613 at Rostock, and then at Jena and other German universities. This he did with such success that in 1615 he was chosen by the rector and professors of Rostock University to be their librarian. He undertook the office, but foreign travel proved more attractive to him than literary work, and in 1616 he set out on a 'learned' journey, and stopped in Hamburg, Stettin, and Leyden, and in 1617 he went to Pomerania, Denmark and Holland. In 1618 he visited France and Italy, and in 1619 he was at Lübeck, Hamburg, and Rostock, and also in Bremen, Westphalia, Holland, and Belgium, and was present at the Synod of Dordrecht.

He crossed to England this same year, and resided in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. In October, 1619, at Cambridge, he was enrolled among the Masters of Arts, and acquired the friendship of many illustrious men. He also makes a boast of the great progress he had made in chemistry.

In 1620 he returned to Leyden, and then to his own country and people, where he lived for some time. In 1627 he visited Copenhagen, and Leyden once more in 1628.

As this constant travelling, not to speak of his generosity to poor literary men, had made inroads upon his patrimony, though considerable, he was summoned in 1629 before the magistracy by his irritated heirs and relatives as a man of unsettled life, who wasted his means upon non-productive learning and such like pursuits, and who should be deprived of the control of them. Against this he wrote a protest, which was printed in 1629, and went off to Frankfurt a. M. and Strasburg.

He seems to have returned soon, for from 1631 to 1636 he made annual journeys to Denmark and Holstein. He was again summoned about 1634 to be restrained from administering his estates. His defence and the part taken by his friends provoked his relatives to such an extent that on his return from Copenhagen in 1636 he was confined in an asylum on the plea that he wasted his property and was not sound in mind. He was kept here for four years, and in 1640 was liberated by order of the King of Denmark.

He left his native country and lived in Glückstadt, Itzehoe, Kiel, and Lübeck.

In 1642 he was at the last-mentioned place, but after that date Moller says that he was unable to ascertain what had come of him. He may have died in that year.

During his travels he made the acquaintance of a multitude of people, and he kept an album (to which Moller makes reference) in which were autographs and various compositions by the people whom he had met. He had a great reputation for learning and ability, as can be gathered from the elogia and complimentary verses written upon him, as well as from the incidental allusions to him by numerous writers, which are always in the warmest terms.

He wrote several books, and edited a considerable number of works by various writers, but he

MORSIUS (JOACHIM). *Continued.*

also left works which were never printed, as well as some which were never completed. Lists of these are given by Moller.

Among his printed books are the tracts by Nollius, Drebbel, and v. Suchten, and among those that were not printed was a collected edition of the writings of Joh. Isaac Hollandus, Basilius Valentinus, Roger Bacon, Guido Magnus, and other alchemical philosophers.

One of the most important of his printed works however is that which he wrote under the name of Anastasius Philaretus Cosmopolita, which epithet refers to his wide travels. It is a catalogue of two hundred and twenty-eight manuscripts on theosophy, the cabala, magic, chemistry, medicine, and philosophy, printed at Philadelphia, 1626, 4°.

This collection contained manuscripts of Paracelsus and others relating to the Rosicrucians, and Moller conjectures that the collection belonged to Michael Maier or to Nollius, but to the catalogue was added an account of the documents in Morsius' own possession.

He also wrote an epistle to the Rosicrucians, Philadelphia, 4°, without date. From these works and references in his writings it is plain that he was deeply interested in chemistry or alchemy, and in the subjects which were at that time associated with it.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, Part ii. 'De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis,' p. 500.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. p. 440.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. cols. 579, 690; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2145.
Freytag, *Adparatus Litterarius*, 1755, iii. pp. 321-326.
Thless, *Versuch einer Gelehrtengeschichte von Hamburg*, 1780, ii. p. 47.
Saxius, *Onomasticon Literarium*, 1782, iv. p. 325 (born 1593, died about 1642).

MORT (JAKOB LE).

See LEMORT (JAKOB).

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 388.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731; pp. 304, 336, 791.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740. p. 566.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 763.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 428 (list of his writings).
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, pp. 27, 116.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 289.

MORVEAU (LOUIS BERNARD GUYTON DE).

Esame delle Affinita' Chimiche.

See DANDOLO (VINCENZO), Trattato Elementare di Chimica, 1792, Tomo III.

Guyton de Morveau was born at Dijon, 4 January, 1737. From 1755 to 1782 he was Avocat-Général in the parliament there, professor of chemistry from 1774 to 1787, and member of the Academy. During the Revolution he occupied various political positions in Paris. On the establishment of the École Polytechnique in 1794, he was appointed professor of chemistry, which post he held till 1805. Subsequently he was Director of the School and Administrator of the Mint. From 1796 he was a member of the Institute. His death occurred at Paris, January 1 or 2, 1816.

He was a member of the Commission with Lavoisier, Berthollet and Fourcroy, which drew up the new nomenclature of chemistry, Paris, 1787, 8°. He introduced chlorine as a disinfectant, was joint editor of the *Annales de Chimie*, and he—or rather his wife—translated Scheele's 'Essays,' and Werner's 'Characteristics of Fossils.' His papers, which are numerous, appeared in the Dijon Memoirs, Turin Memoirs, Memoirs of the Institute, and *Annales de Chimie*.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 47.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 11, 20, 24, 32, 33, 36, 40, 61, 66, 84, 86, 93, 101, 117, 120, 154, 158, 169, 170, 173, 174, 176.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 392, 396, 397, 411, 430, 473, 554, 555.
Berthollet, *Funérailles de M. le Baron Guyton-Morveau* (Paris, 1816), 4°.
Biographie Universelle, 1817, xix. p. 262; n.d. xviii. p. 296 (article by Cuvier).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 555.
Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1829, iii. p. 561.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 317-324, &c., &c.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xxii. col. 968.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 981.
Hoefer, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, p. 123.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1869, ii. p. 545.
Kopp, *Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neuern Zeit*, 1873, pp. 87, 132, &c., &c.

MORWYNG (PETER).

See GESNER (CONRAD), A new booke of destillatyon of waters, 1565.

MORWYNG (PETER). *Continued.*

Morwyng, a native of Lincolnshire, studied in Oxford, graduated B.A., and was made perpetual fellow of Magdalene College in 1552. He was a famous Reformer, and when Queen Mary came to the throne, he, like others, went abroad and lived in Germany. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned and was reinstated in his fellowship, and in 1559 obtained the degree of M.A., and was distinguished for his skill in Greek and Latin.

He was subsequently appointed private chaplain to Dr. Bentham, bishop of Lichfield, and on 25 Jan., 1559, was ordained prebendary and afterwards canon of Lichfield, and well beneficed.

He translated Josephus' History of the Wars of the Jews, besides the present work.

He was still living at Lichfield in May, 1579, and was one of Bishop Bentham's administrators.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 536.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 379.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. cols. 454, 526, 582; 1815, ii. col. 174.

MOSES.

Testament, oder der Fürstlich-Monarchische Rose von Jericho.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 39.

Urim et Thunim Moysis.

See MENSENRIET, 1737.

Der von Mose und denen Propheten übel urtheilende Alchymist.

See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

The name of Moses appears in some of the Greek alchemical manuscripts, but he is a different person from the Hebrew lawgiver. The latter, however, was also claimed as a chemist and alchemist, on the ground of the destruction of the golden calf. Much controversy on this subject was engaged in in the seventeenth century, and it was even revived in the nineteenth, some holding that the gold was dissolved, thereby implying on Moses' part acquaintance with aqua regia, others that it was merely mechanically subdivided.

By certain writers, as by Huetius, Hermes and Moses were identified, and this subject is referred to also by Fabricius and Libavius. See the references under HERMES and compare JANITOR PANSOPHUS.

The Greek writings which pass under his name have been printed by Berthelot.

Libavius, *Commentariorum Alchymiæ Pars Prima*, 1606, pp. 2, 15.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 59-61 (maintains that the destruction of the gold was not effected by 'sharp waters' or by the addition of anything, and that Moses was a true chemist), 189-190.

Conring, *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina liber unus*, 1648, pp. 64, 142, 143, 161, 393.

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ*, 1668, p. 46.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina, Libri duo*, 1669, pp. 22, 41, 65, 158, 431.

Borrichius, *Hermetis, Ægyptiorum et Chemicorum sapientia . . . vindicata*, 1674, p. 225.

G. W. Wedel, *Exercitationum medico-philologicarum Decades IX.*, Jenæ, 1699, p. 1.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 1.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, ed. Harles, 1708, i. p. 49.

Lambecius, *Prodromus Historiæ literariæ*, 1710, p. 151 (a tract on Chemistry).

G. E. Stahl, *Opusculum chymico-physico-medicum*, 1715, p. 585.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1723, Th. ii. p. 26 (meant as an answer to the 'Fegfeuer.').

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 18; iii. pp. 22, 240.

W. Herapath, 'Early Egyptian Chemistry,' *Philosophical Magazine*, 4th Series, 1852, iii. p. 528.

J. Denham Smith, 'Early Egyptian Chemistry,' *Philosophical Magazine*, 4th Series, 1852, iv. p. 142 (a reply to Herapath's paper).

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, pp. 396-402.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 647.

Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, pp. 54, 171 *&c passim.*

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 209; ii. p. 395.

Berthelot, *Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs*, 1888, i. pp. 16, 61, *&c passim*; ii. pp. 300-315 *&c passim* (writings in Greek); iii. pp. 287-302 (translation) *&c passim.*

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, pp. 16, 61 *&c passim.*

MOUFET (THOMAS).

De Iure et Præstantia Chymicorum Medicamentorum Dialogus apologeticus: Authore Thoma Mufetto Londinate Anglo. Accesserunt etiam Epistolæ quædam medicinales ad medicos aliquot conscriptæ. Francofurti Apud hæredes Andreæ Wecheli, MDLXXXIIII.

8°. Pp. 111 [1 blank].

MOUFET (THOMAS). *Continued.*

Dialogus Apologeticus de jure & præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 64.

Epistolae Quinque Medicinales.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 89.

Thomas Moufet, or Moufetus, or Muffet, or Muffetus, or Mufettus, or Moffett, was born in London, and was educated there and at Cambridge. He matriculated at Trinity College, in 1569, B.A. at Caius, 1572-73, and M.A. at Trinity, and then went abroad (he was at Nürnberg and Frankfurt in 1580), made the acquaintance of the most eminent physicians and chemists and became doctor of medicine at Basle. On his return he is said to have acted as a physician in Ipswich, then in London, where 'he fell into a great practice,' and became a favourite of Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresbie, who took him in 1582 to Denmark on the occasion of his conveying to the king the Order of the Garter. On 22 Dec., 1585, he was admitted a candidate of the Royal College of Physicians, and on 29 Feb., 1588, Fellow, being also appointed Censor. In 1591 he accompanied the Earl of Essex in his expedition to Normandy.

He latterly lived at Bulbridge near Wilton in Wiltshire, and, as is said, was private physician to the Earl of Pembroke. He was Member of Parliament for Wilton in 1597. By the favour of the Countess Mary, he enjoyed a pension from the Pembroke family. He died 25 June, 1605, and was buried in Wilton Church.

His letters to Monavius were collected and printed by Laurentius Scholzius, and some letters relating to chemistry were printed in the present volume. He wrote a work: *Nosomantica Hippocratea*, Francof., 1588, 8°, pp. [15] 194, which was attacked by Theodore Collado, a French physician, who set himself up as a defender of the ancients and convicted all modern writers of being full of error; and he also made large additions to the *Insectorum Theatrum* of Gesner and Wotton, which was published long after at London by Thomas Cotes, 1634.

Moufet was widely known and was 'esteemed the famous ornament of the body of physicians and the true pattern of all polite and solid literature.'

Pitseus, *Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis*, Tomus Primus, 1619 (De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus), p. 916 (merely quotes the present book).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 454.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, 1654, p. 80.

Crato à Krafftheim, *Consiliorum et Epistolarum Medicinalium Libri Septem, Studio . . . Laurentii Scholtzii . . . in lucem editus* (sic), 1671, iii. pp. 243-251 (Moufet's letters to Monavius).

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 557.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1021.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687 (cap. ix. §7), p. 284 (his work on insects); (Add. c. ix. §7, **) p. 294.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 370.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 64, 166, 553.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1733, xxiv. p. 146.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 568.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 49, 241.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 536.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 717.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 375.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 491.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 383.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1774, i. pp. 35, 96; 1777, ii. p. 257 ('peregrinator, doctus vir, neque naturæ ignarus').

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 383.

Aikin, *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain*, 1780, pp. 168-175.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 277, 310.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. pp. 170-174.

Brydges, *Censura Literaria*, 1808, vi. p. 143, Art. vii. 'The Silkwormes and their Flies.'

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, p. 88 (his work on insects).

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. col. 227, 574; 1815, ii. col. 175; 1817, iii. col. 396.

Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, 1815, p. 317, No. 667. (The work here quoted is entitled: The Silkewormes and their Flies: Liuely described in verse, by T. M. a Countrie Farmar, and an apprentice in Physicke, London, 1599, 4°. The author was unknown to the compiler of this catalogue, but from the initials, the subject, and the dedication to Marie Countess of Pembroke, the assigning of it to Moufet, as is done by Lowndes, may probably be justified. The book is assigned to Moufet, with a query, in the British Museum catalogue.)

Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xxiv. *sub voce*.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 301.

Biographie Universelle, Supplément, 1843, lxxiv. p. 466; no date, xxix. p. 442 (article by Weiss).

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 26; 1869, ii. p. 23.

Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, 1861, ii. pp. 400, 554 (and references).

The Gentleman's Magazine, N.S. xxiii. pp. 376, 378.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1861, i. p. 84 (from Wood).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxvi. col. 762.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1604-05.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1876, x. p. 214.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 295.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 525.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xxxviii. p. 101 (and references).

John Aubrey, *Brief Lives, chiefly by Contemporaries*, edited by Andrew Clark, 1898, i. p. 311; ii. pp. 89, 218.

MÜLLER (Ambrosius).

Paradeis-Spiegel.

See DREY Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1704.

Of Ambrosius Müller's parentage, birth and early years I have not met with any statement. On account of his religious opinions he was driven out of Bohemia, and became a lacquey of Gustavus Adolphus, settled in Hamburg, and pretended that he possessed the secret of making gold. In Uffenbach's catalogue he seems to have been regarded as the author of the three tracts in the above little book, whereas in reality he is the author only of the first. He wrote another book entitled: *Der Teutsche Schützenhof.* 'From his diction one can see that he is no scholar.'

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 100.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 200.
Uffenbach, *Bibliotheca*, 1731, iv. p. 377.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 241.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 115.
Critische Bibliothek, Leipzig, 1755, iii. St. 5, p. 405.
Johann Gottlob Wilhelm Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten und deren Schriften*, Cöthen und Dessau, 1757, iii. p. 553, No. 2618.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 498.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 22. (Rotermund's account is copied from Dunkel's.)
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 376.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1331.

MÜLLER (Balthaser).

Nützliche und bewährte Destillier-Kunst, darinnen gehandelt wird, vom rechten wahren Gebrauch, Natur, Krafft und Vermögen so wohl rarer als auch gemeiner und gebräuchlichen Wasser, wie dieselbe von den Edelsten und fürtrefflichsten Kräutern, von fleifsigen Haufshaltern, nicht alleine bereitet und ausgebrennet, sondern auch von männiglichen vor allerhand innerliche und äuserliche Leibes-Gebrechen gleich einer Haufs-Apothecken können genützet und gebrauchet werden, alles aus langwieriger Erfahrung, auch von den berühmtesten und besten Medicis approbiret und bewehrt befunden, in unterschiedlichen Tractaten zum Druck befordert von Balthaser Müllern. Franckfurt am Mayn In Henning Grossens Buchladen, Im Jahr Christi 1692.

4°. Pp. 44, 76 [12]. Title red and black.

Haller cites a much earlier edition: 'Balthasar Muller *von rechtem wahren Gebrauch der gemeinsten 147. distillirten Waster*, opus Henrici Muller metallarii, Eisleben, 1605, 4°. Nimia elogia aquarum destillatarum.'

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 379.

MÜLLER (Philip).

Miracula Chymica et Misteria Medica. Libris quinque enucleta (*sic*), quorum summam pagina versa exhibet. Studio & Opera Philippi Mulleri Friburg. Brisgoi, Philosoph. & Med. D. 1611. Cum Gratia & Privil. Sacr. Cæs. M. ad decennium. Ex Typographia Laurentij Seuberlichs Sumptibus Clementis Bergeri Bibliopolæ.

12°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 189 (=191, because 167-8 bis), [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette. 19 woodcuts of apparatus.

Miracula & Mysteria Chymico-Medica Libris quinq; (quorum summam pagina versa exhibet,) enucleata. Studio & operâ Philippi Mulleri Frib. Bris. Phil. & Med. D. Editio quarta. Accesserunt his:

1. Tyrocinium Chymicum.
2. Novum Lumen Chymicum.

MÜLLER (PHILIP). *Continued.*

Summa horū, juxta seriem capitū & Tract: ad calcem invenienda est. Cum Gratia & Privil. S. C. M. ad decennium. Wittebergæ, Sumptibus Clement. Bergeri. Typis Johannis Haken, 1623.

12°. Pp. [22, 2 blank] 493 [4, 1 blank]. Title red and black, with a border. 12 woodcuts. Pp. 151-190 are duplicated.

Tyrocinium Chymicum Johannis Beguini, p. 151 (for 191).
Novum Lumen Chymicum, p. 369.

The first edition of Müller's book appeared in 1610. It passed through a large number of editions both by itself and along with the *Tyrocinium* of Beguinus and tracts by Sendivogius. The book is pharmaceutical, and contains the preparation of a number of substances, amongst which (p. 66) is "Terra foliata secretissima" (potassium acetate).

Of the author of the present work Jöcher gives a notice, but it does not quite tally with Müller's own account. According to Jöcher, Müller was born at Hertzberg, 11 Feb., 1585, where his father was rector, devoted himself to philosophy and medicine, was a licentiate of medicine, professor of mathematics at Leipzig, and afterwards of physics, and held other academic posts there, and died 26 March, 1659. He wrote works on astronomy and mathematics. Jöcher omits a letter, *De usu Musculorum*, published by Gregor. Horstius in his *Observat. Medicinal. Singular. Lib. IV.* Ulm., 1628, p. 540, referred to by Mercklin, and he credits him with the *Tyrocinium Chymicum*, which is by Beguinus, and the *Novum Lumen*, which is by Sendivogius. As both of these accompany Müller's book in several editions, this may have misled Jöcher. Moreover, as he has omitted all reference to Müller's own statement about his connection with Freiburg in the Breisgau, and his being "Phil. & Med. D.," I am inclined to infer that he has confused two distinct persons, or, if not, that his account is defective and inaccurate.

Haller has not simplified the matter. To a Philip Müller he has ascribed a work, *De plantis in genere*, Lips., 1607, 4°; 1609, 4°; *Miracula chymica*, Witteb., 1616; and *De poculo salutis*, Jena, 1666.

These cannot well be all by the same person. The first may be by the Leipzig professor described by Jöcher, the second is by Müller of Freiburg, the third may be by the Jena professor of theology. But Haller also quotes Hieron. Kromayer's *Programma ad funus Philippi Muller*, Lips., 1659, 4°, which tallies with the death year of the person described by Jöcher, but whether he is identical with our author does not seem to me certain.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 406.
Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est, Catalogus omnium Librorum Parisiis annis* 1643, *&* 1644, *inclusiuè excussorum*, Paris, 1645, p. 71.
Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Gallica Vniversalis . . .* Paris, 1652, p. 33.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 559.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 920.
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Nnn 3 *recto*, 26 Mart. 1659.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 374.
Douglas, *Bibliographia Anatomica Specimen*, 1734, p. 238.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 383, 477; iii. p. 241.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 740.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 405.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 457; 1779, iii. pp. 79, 202.
Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. p. 9 (quotes 'Phil. Mülleri nouum tyrocinium chymicum . . . 1610, 12,' which seems a confused and erroneous title).
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 355.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 22.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 599.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 515.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 482.

MÜLLNER (LEONHARD).

Gründlicher Bericht von der Generation und Geburt der Metallen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 313.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 101 (calls him Müller).
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 989.

MUFETTUS (THOMAS).

See MOUFET (THOMAS).

MUFFATZ (JOHANN).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE), 1676.

MULLER (JOHANN ELIAS).

כ״ח Joh. El. Mullers, D. Saxo-Goth. Christlicher und vernunfftmäfsiger Begriff, vom wahren Uhrsprung der Goldhervorbringenden Wunder-Materie, oder des sogenannten Steins der Weisen bestehende in einer Meynung, welche nicht allein der Ehre des Allerhöchsten am beförderlichsten, und der Wahrheit am nächsten ist, sondern auch zumahl zu ietzigen Zeiten (1.) Einer Lands-Obrigkeit, (2.) Eines Landes sämtlichen Einwohnern, (3.) Den Besitzern des grossen Philosophischen Schatzes selbsten fast unschätzbare Vortheile und eine rechte güldene Zeit ohne die geringste Unkosten, Hazard, Mühe &c. verursachen kan. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Joh. Ludwig Gleditschens Buchladen daselbst zu finden, Ao. 1707.

8°. Pp. [16] 112. Title red and black.

He was a native of Gotha—Gotha Thuringus, says Moller—who graduated in medicine at Erfurt, 3 Oct., 1703, and practised in Hamburg.

Schmieder gives the author's name in full as Johann Eleasar Müller (*sic*). But Lenglet Dufresnoy and, after him, Gmelin refrain from this, and retain the contracted form 'El.' His 'Disputatio inauguralis de casu monstrosi affectus verminosi' was published at Erfurt, 1702, 4°. A work addressed to Oliger Pauli in which he professes to give the true meaning of the words: 'Eli Eli lama sabachtani,' was edited by Pauli, without Muller's knowledge, and published 1703, 8°. According to Moller it displays the fanaticism of the author much more than the marked skill in theology and philology, of which he himself boasts. A continuation of this work appeared in 1704, 8°.

Whether or not he be the same as Johann Elias Muller, the translator of Abtala Jurain's *Hyle und Coahyl*, I am unable to say, but it seems probable that he is. The book, however, is not mentioned by Moller.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 242.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 564.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 325.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, ii. p. 514.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1339.

See JURAIN (ABTALA), Hyle und Coahyl, 1732.

MUNDANUS (THEODORUS).

Antwort.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, I. i. p. 114.
See DICKINSON (EDMUND).

It was to Mundanus that Dickinson addressed his 'Epistola de Quintâ essentia Philosophorum.' Somehow Borrichius has inverted this, and made the epistle emanate from Mundanus. He says that, as the letter evinces, Mundanus was without dispute in possession of the philosophic magistery, but he has expressed himself so obscurely that one must 'gang warily' to observe when he is speaking in allegories and when stating matters of fact, and he says of him: vir maturus judicio, pietate gravis, & ab ineptiis seculi alienissimus, which is considerable praise.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 44, No. lxxii.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 238.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 242, 460.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1215.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 100; ii. p. 344.

MUNDY (HENRY).

ΒΙΟΧΡΗΣΤΟΛΟΓΙ'Α seu Commentarii De Aere Vitali De Esculentis De Potulentis. Cum Corollario de parergis in Victu. Authore Hen. Mundy Med: Oxoniæ, Impensis Jo: Crosley Bibliopol: 1680.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank], 362 [1, of advertisements, 1 blank].

Mundy, or Munday, or Mundey, son of Henry Mundy, was born at Henley-on-Thames, in 1623. He matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 24 May, 1642, and was afterwards postmaster at Merton. He received the degree of B.A., 2 April, 1647.

In May, 1656, he was appointed head-master of the Free Grammar School at Henley, and was very successful. As he entered, however, on the practice of medicine, the school fell off, and he might have been dismissed but for his accidental death, 28 June, 1682. Returning from a visit to John, Lord Lovelace, he fell from his horse, and died from the injuries he received. His age was about 58, and he was buried in Henley church.

The present work appears to have passed through

MUNDY (Henry). *Continued.*

several editions, if the following list be correct: Oxford, 1680, 1685; London, 1681; Frankfurt, 1685; Leipzig, 1685; Leyden, 1685 (hardly 1615, as it seems to be mispriuted in the 'Dictionary of National Biography').

Schelhammer patronizes the book; he says it is elegant, he would even go the length of saying it was useful, so long as the author keeps to bare statement of facts, but when he goes off into explanations of their nature he is not always to be agreed with. Schelhammer takes special exception to his views about air, for he seems to have followed Mayow's theory about a nitrous spirit in it, which did not at all commend itself to Schelhammer, but which he criticises in no measured terms.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 397.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 423 (Schelhammer's criticism, cap. xiii. 8).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 571.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 608.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 670.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, p. 469.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. col. 49; *Fasti*, 1820, ii. col. 101.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 536 (Leyden, 1685, edition).
Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500-1714, 1892, vols. iii. and iv., p. 1045.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xxxix. p. 297 (under Munday).

MURR (Christoph Gottlieb von).

Christoph Gottlieb von Murr Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens.

Nostro Saeculo, qui artem auriferam crepant, imperitisque, eam se tenere, persuadere conantur, omnes sunt fumiuenduli, lucripetae, quorum animos vanae gloriationis et nummorum cupido obsedit. Guern. Rolfincii Chemia, pag. 436.

Leipzig, bey Paul Gotthelf Kummer. 1805.

8°. Pp. vi, 154.

Von Murr was born at Nürnberg, 6 Aug., 1733. For many years he resided in Holland, England, France, and Italy, and then he returned to Nürnberg, where from 1778 he held the office of superintendent of weights. He died at Nürnberg, 8 April, 1811.

He was a voluminous author, and a list of eighty-two works by him was published by Rotermund.

Besides the above he wrote another work relating to alchemy and Rosicrucianism: Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens, Sulzbach, 1803, small 8°, pp. 160.

Kopp commends the above work because it gives valuable information about events which happened in Germany.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 706 (a work on Chinese Anatomy).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 215.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 542, 600.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 243.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 478, 1533.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 167, 199, 233; ii. p. 180.

MURRAY (Johannes Andreas).

Apparatus Medicaminum tam Simplicium quam Præparatorum et Compositorum in praxeos adjumentum consideratus. Volumen Primum. Auctore Jo: Andrea Murray D. Equite Ord. R. de Wasa Consiliario R. Brit. Aulæ Professore Medic. et Botan. Ord. in Acad. R. Gotting. Præfecto Horti R. Botan. Societatum Scientiarum Gotting. Stockholm. Upsal. Gotgenb. Lund. Florent. Lugdun. Divion. Aurel. et Batavo-Flesing. Medicarum Paris. Nanc. et Haun. Ac Oeconomicarum Bern. Cell. Georgoph. et Paris. Membro. Venetiis Typis Sebastiani Valle MDCCXCV. Superiorum Permissu.

8°. I. pp. xvi, 336; II. pp. 240; III. pp. 272; IV. pp. 296; V. pp. 272; VI. pp. 136'

MURRAY (JOHANNES ANDREAS). *Continued.*

On 27 January, 1740, Murray was born at Stockholm. His early education till he was sixteen years of age was acquired in Stockholm and Upsala. In 1759 he travelled in the south of Sweden, crossed to Copenhagen, in 1760 went on to Göttingen, where he continued his studies and graduated in 1763. The year following he was made extraordinary professor, in 1768 he became magister philosophiæ, and in 1769 ordinary professor of Medicine and inspector of the Botanic Garden. The order of Wasa was conferred on him in 1780, and in 1782 the rank of councillor followed. He died 22 May, 1791 (1792).

His works are numerous; they deal with medicine, materia medica, botany, and cognate subjects. Among these, which are all meritorious, the present treatise on the materia medica takes the first place, and it is commended by the historians, while the author himself has been styled the most learned and most judicious of all who wrote on the materia medica in the eighteenth century.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 456.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 114.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. p. 644; 1786, Supp. i., pp. 452, 750; 1787, Supp. ii. p. 257; 1788, Supp. iii. p. 258; 1791, Supp. iv. pp. 476, 855; 1795, Supp. v. p. 1022.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 309 (calls him 'Jean-Adolphe' Murray).
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 617.
Biografiskt Lexicon öfver Namnkunnige Svenska Män, Upsala, 1843, ix. pp. 198-200.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. pp. 93, 299, 357, 358, 366.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 645.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 653.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1876, x. p. 482.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 545.

MUSAEUM Hermeticum Reformatum et Amplificatum, omnes sopho-spagyricae artis discipulos fidelissime erudiens, quo pacto summa illa veraque Lapidis Philosophici Medicina, qua res omnes qualemcunque defectum patientes, instaurantur, inveniri et haberi queat. Continens Tractatus Chimicos XXI. præstantissimos, quorum nomina et seriem versa pagella indicabit.

In gratiam filiorum doctrinæ, quibus Germanicum idioma ignotum est, Latina lingua ornatum. Francofurti et Lipsiae, MDCCXLIX.

4°. Pp. [12] 862 [1, 1 blank]. Forty-one illustrations in the text, mostly symbolical. Frontispiece and engraved title included in the pagination. Four folding engraved plates with letterpress.

Tractatus Aureus de Lapide Philosophico, p. 1.
Henricus Madathanus, Aureum Seculum Redivivum, p. 53.
Hydrolithus Sophicus, seu Aquarium sapientum, p. 73.
Joannes de Mehung, Demonstratio Naturæ, p. 145.
Nicolas Flamel, Summarium Philosophicum, p. 172.
Via Veritatis Unicæ, p. 181.
Gloria Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi, p. 203.
Tractatus de Generatione Metallorum, p. 305.
Liber, cujus nomen Alze, p. 323.
Lambspring, De lapide Philosophorum Figuræ et Emblemata, p. 337.
Michael Maier, Tripus Aureus, hoc est tres Tractatus Chimici Selectissimi, p. 373: nempe,
Basilii Valentini . . . Practica una cum XII. Clavibus et Appendice, p. 377.
Thomae Nortoni Crede mihi seu Ordinale, p. 433.
Cremeri Testamentum . . . figuris cupro affabre incisis ornati, p. 533.
Michael Sendivogius, Novum Lumen Chemicum e Naturæ Fonte & manuali Experientia depromptum, p. 545.
Michael Sendivogius, Ænigma Philosophicum, p. 585.
Michael Sendivogius, Dialogus Mercurii, Alchymistæ et Naturæ, p. 590.
Michael Sendivogius, Novi Luminis Tractatus alter de Sulphure, p. 601.
Philaletha, Introitus Apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium, p. 647.
Michael Maier, Subtilis Allegoria super Secreta Chymiæ, p. 701.
Philaletha, Metallorum Metamorphosis, p. 741.
Philaletha, Brevis Manuductio ad Rubinum Cœlestem, p. 775.
Philaletha, Fons Chymicæ Veritatis, p. 799.
Joannes Fridericus Helvetius, Vitulus Aureus quem Mundus adorat et orat, p. 815.
Janitor Pansophus, seu Figura Ænea quadripartita cunctis Museum hoc introeuntibus, superiorum ac inferiorum scientiam Mosaico-Hermeticam, analytice exhibens, p. 863.

This collection was first published: Francofurti, Sumptibus Lucæ Jennisii, 1625, 4°, pp. [16] 445 [2 with engravings, 1 blank], Lambspring, pp. 35 [1 blank]. The general title-page has an engraved border, representing the four elements, the sun and moon (gold and silver) and some emblematical designs. Each tract has an engraved title-page included in the pagination. Lambspring's tract, though dated 1625 and printed uniform with the rest of the book, has separate signatures and pagination.

Of the tracts above enumerated this first edition contains only the first ten, namely from the 'Tractatus Aureus' to Lambspring's verses, inclusive.

A revised and much enlarged edition appeared fifty years later: Musæum Hermeticum Reformatum et Amplificatum, Francofurti, Apud Her-

MUSAEUM Hermeticum. *Continued.*

mannum à Sande, 1678, 4°, pp. [12, including the engraved title and a plate] 863 [1]. Four folding plates.

The general title has an engraved border similar to that in the first edition, and it is dated 1677. The tracts have each a title-page included in the pagination. The engraved title-pages of the previous edition are repeated in this, but of the added tracts some have only printed titles.

This edition contains all the tracts above enumerated, the present edition of 1749 being merely a reprint of that of 1677-78.

The *Hermetic Museum* was translated into English by Arthur Edward Waite, and published at London by James Elliott & Co., 1893, 2 vols., 4°: vol. i. pp. xi. [1 blank] 357 [3 blank]; ii. pp. [8] 322 [2 blank]. Only 250 copies were printed.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 47.

Kopp *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 341.

MUTONUS (Nicolaus).

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

Mutonus' father came from Lucca, but he himself was born by the shores of Lake Lugano, early in the sixteenth century. He was a keen botanist, and collected plants from almost everywhere in Italy. He seems to have practised in Milan and to have devoted himself to pharmacy, and he wrote a commentary on Mesue, and edited the above collection of pharmaceutical writings. An edition of Venice, 1556, fol., is quoted, and he was also the author of a work: 'De Mithridatii legitima constitutione Collectanea,' 1551, enlarged by Michael Döring, and published at Jena, 1620, 8°.

Joh. Georg. Schenkius, *Biblia Iatrica, seu Bibliotheca Medica*, 1609, p. 420.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 373 (about 'Mithridate').
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 563.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 840.
Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, cap. xi. § 8, p. 373.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 391.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 575.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 785.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 306, 426.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 88, 397.

MUTUS Liber.

See ALTUS.

MUYKENS (Theodor).

See MORLEY (CHRISTOPHER LOVE), Collectanea Chymica Leydensia.

Muykens or Muyckens was born at Amsterdam in 1665, studied at Leyden, and graduated there in 1691; settled at Amsterdam in practice, and brought out the *Collectanea* in 1693; went to Groningen in 1706 as professor of anatomy, botany, and chemistry, and died there in 1721.

He re-edited and enlarged Morley's book.

Gelehrten-Zeitungen, 1721, p. 263.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 391.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 576.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 239, 240.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. p. 786.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. pp. 110, 131.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1869, xii. p. 1190.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 325.

MYCONIUS (Achatius).

Kurtzer Bericht vom Stein der Gesundheit und des Reichthums.

See RISUGDASBIUS (SAMUEL), Gespräch vom Stein der Weisen, 1747, p. 20.

MYLIUS (Johann Daniel).

Ioannis Danielis Mylii Vetterani Hassi M.C. Opus Medico-Chymicum: Continens tres Tractatus siue Basilicas: Quorum prior inscribitur Basilica

MYLIUS (JOHANN DANIEL). *Continued.*

Medica. Secundus Basilica Chymica. Tertius Basilica Philosophica. Francofurti, apud Lucam Iennis, 1618.

4°. Pp. [8] including the engraved title and the author's portrait. Each tract has a separate title and pagination, viz. :

. . . Tractatus Primus. Seu Basilica Medica continens Tres Libros seu Partes de salutifera Medicina Antiqua Hippocratica: 1. Physiologiam. 2. Pathologiam. 3. Therapeuticam. succincte demonstrat. Francofurti apud Lucam Iennis. M.DC.XVIII.

Pp. [36] 428. Vignette.

. . . Tractatus II. Seu Basilica Chymica continens Lib. VII. 1. Anatomiam Auri. 2. Argenti & Mercurij. 3. Iovis, Martis ac Veneris. 4. Tractat de gemmis. 5. Examinat mineralia. 6. Vegetabilia resoluit. 7. Animalia explicat. Francofurti apud Lucam Iennis. M.DC.XVIII.

Pp. [247, 1 blank] 184, 492. [Vignette of a Laboratory.] Three folding symbolical plates.

[Basilica Philosophica continens Libros Tres. 1. Philosophorum ac Sapientum antiquorum Consilia super Lapidem Philosophorum, seu Medicinam universalem. 2. Chymicorum Vasa et Fornaces. 3. Quædam Philosophorum obscura. Pp. [88] 271 [1] 44.]

This copy wants the *Basilica Philosophica*. An index to this work was published in 1630 at Frankfurt.

Ioannis Danielis Mylii, Vetterani Hassi, M.C. Antidotarium Medico-Chymicum Reformatum: Continens Quatuor Libros distinctos. Quorum

I. Generaliora in pharmaciam requisita explicat.

II. Tractat de quibusdam exoticis in nostris Basilicis omissis.

III. Tradit præcepta Galenic. & Chymicorum de præparatione medicamentorum.

IV. Resoluit formas & diuidit medicamenta tam Galen. quam Chymicorum. Francofurti Sumptibus Lucæ Iennis. M.DC.XX.

4°. Pp. [12] 1044. Index [71, 1 blank]. Title within an engraved border, with portraits of Hermes, Geber, Morienus, R. Lullius, Roger Bachon, Paracelsus, with a mine and an apothecary's shop. Portrait of Mylius, with books and apparatus.

Mercklin quotes also an edition of 1638, 4°.

See BURNETT (DUNCAN), Iatrochymicus, . . . Studio ac Opera Joannis Danielis Mylii, 1616.

Mylius, from the Wetterau, calls himself Theol. et Med. Candidatus. He was a physician and chemist early in the seventeenth century, and wrote several other works on iatro-chemistry, which are enumerated by Mercklin.

Anatomia Auri, sive Tyrocinium Medico-Chymicum, Francof., 1628, 4°.

Pharmacopœa Spagyrico-Medica, Francof., 1628, 8°.

Philosophia Reformata, Francof., 1622, 4°; 1638, 4°.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 564.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 567.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 105.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 386; iii. pp. 235-236, 242, 243. (There are entries both under Milius and Mylius.)
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, ii. col. 793; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. p. 312.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 340.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 477.
Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1794, ix. pp. 335-338.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 519.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 335; 1869, ii. p. 327.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 327.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 600.

MYNSICHT (HADRIANUS À).

D. O. M. A. Hadriani à Mynsicht aliàs Tribudenii, Germani, Comitis Palatini, Phil. et U. Med. Doct. P. L. Cæs. et Diversorum S. R. Imp. Principum Consil. & Archiatri, Thesaurus, et Armamentarium Medico-Chymicum. Hoc

MYNSICHT (HADRIANUS À). *Continued.*

est selectissimorum, contra quosvis morbos, pharmacorum conficiendorum secretissima ratio. Propriâ laborum experientiâ, multiplici & felicissimâ praxi confirmata, & nunc unà cum remediorum virtute Usu, & Dosi, doctrinæ, & sapientiæ filiis fideliter revelata & communicata. Cui in fine adjunctum est Testamentum Hadrianeum de Aureo Philosophorum Lapide. Cum Privilegio S. Cæs. Majest. & Sereniss. Electoris Saxoniæ. Lubecæ, Impensis Augusti Johannis Beckeri, Typis Hæredum Schmalherzianorum, Anno M.DC.LXII.

4°. Pp. [10] 530 [52, a blank]. The pagination is irregular. Testamentum (in verse), 24.

D. O. M. A. Hadriani à Mynsicht alias Tribudenii, Germani, Comitis Palatini, Phil. et U. Med. Doct. P. L. Cæs. et Diversorum S. R. Imper. Principum Consil. et Archiatri Thesaurus et Armamentarium Medico-Chymicum. Hoc est selectissimorum, contra quosvis morbos, pharmacorum conficiendorum secretissima ratio, propriâ laborum experientiâ, multiplici & felicissimâ praxi confirmata, & nunc unà cum remediorum Virtute, Usu, & Dosi, doctrinæ, & sapientiæ filiis fideliter revelata & communicata, Cui in fine adjunctum est Testamentum Hadrianeum de Aureo Philosophorum Lapide. Cum Privilegio S. Cæs. Majest. & Sereniss. Electoris Saxoniæ. Francofurti. Impensis & Typis Balthas. Christoph. Wustii, Ann. M.DC.LXXV.

8°. Pp [16, portrait and engraved title included] 525 [54] 22 [2 blank].

The *Testamentum Hadrianeum* (in verse) is added as an appendix in this edition also.

Aureum Seculum Redivivum.

See MADATHANUS (HENRICUS).

The first edition of the *Thesaurus* was published at Hamburg, 1631, 4°, then at Lübeck in 1638 and 1646. Other editions are: Rothomagi, 1651, 8°; Francofurti, 1658, 4°, in two parts; third edition corrected, Venetiis, 1696, 8°; Hanau, 1726, 8°; translated into German, Stuttgart, 1682, 8°. Editions with the Mantissa of Car. Musitanus, Frankfurt, 1675, 1701, 8°, 1707.

The author was born in 1603 at Ottenstein in the Brunswick district. At Helmstädt he took the degree of doctor of medicine, under the name of Tribudenius. After he was ennobled he called himself Mynsicht, which is a transposition of Symnicht, itself a modification of his real name, which was Sümenicht or Seumenicht. He was a physician and chemist, count palatine, imperial poet laureate in 1631, councillor and body-physician to Adolph Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg, and to several other German princes. The *Thesaurus* contains a description of the preparation of a number of medicines discovered by him and still (1751) in use by the apothecaries. He wrote also under the pseudonym of Henricus Madathanus (*q.v.*).

He was the first to prepare tartar emetic from roasted antimony sulphide and cream of tartar, though this is not admitted by Hoefer.

His death occurred in Oct., 1638.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 192.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Gallica Universalis, hoc est Catalogus omnium Librorum per universam Galliæ Regnum, anno MDCLI. excusorum*, Paris, 1652, p. 33.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 387.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 377 (cap. xi. 12 ***).

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 91.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 401.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 777, 778.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 577.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 47, 237, 243.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 794; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 322.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 598.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 106 (calls him Andreas).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 497, 612.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 573.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 313 (list of editions of the *Thesaurus*).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 288.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 246; 1869, ii. p. 237.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 90, 112; 1844, ii. p. 114; 1847, iv. pp. 189, 351.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 289.

MYNSICHT (HADRIANUS A). *Continued.*

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 484.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1255.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 327.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, xi. p. 601.

MYREPSUS (NICOLAUS).

See PRÆPOSITUS (NICOLAUS).

Nicolaus Myrepsus, or Alexandrinus, a native of Alexandria, flourished in the thirteenth century, and was one of the latest Greek medical writers. His period is not difficult to fix, for while, on one hand, his authorities are known, on the other, passages are found in the works of Pietro d'Abano and other writers early in the fourteenth century which correspond with his. He was private physician at the court of the Emperor, Johannes Ducas Vatatzes (1222-1255) at Nicæa, and lived long enough to mention Pope Nicolaus III. (1277-1280).

In the course of his travels he seems to have paid a visit to the already old school of medicine at Salerno, and there to have become acquainted with the *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus Præpositus, with whom Myrepsus has been confused by more than one writer. Haller, indeed, though he does not confuse them, seems to be of opinion that Præpositus was subsequent to Myrepsus, 'quod 150 capita ex Myrepso descripserit.' But there is some misapprehension here on Haller's part, for though Choulant possibly exaggerates the interval when he says that Præpositus preceded Myrepsus by two hundred years, there were at least a hundred and thirty years, more or less, between them. Influenced by the *Antidotarium* Myrepsus set himself to work up a treatise of the same kind, and in carrying out his design he laid under contribution not only Præpositus, but also Actuarius and Mesue, and collected everything on his subject to be found in the medical writers down to his time. His work was divided into forty-eight sections, and contained two thousand six hundred and fifty-six remedies for all kinds of diseases.

Various judgments—or 'censures,' as they used to be termed—have been passed on the work, some strongly adverse, others more favourable. One says that it shows the depths to which Greek medicine had fallen, and Justus says that it was compiled when superstition and barbarism were rampant. If that be so, Myrepsus can hardly be held responsible for corruptions of language and superstitious matter contained in his book. He was merely a voice of his time. On the other hand he is commended for the mention of substances and medicines which are not to be found in other writers, and it would appear that, so far from the work not being widely known as is asserted by one authority, it was, in France at least, a sort of standard book. In the archives of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris there is a scheme for regulation of apothecaries, according to which every master apothecary should have a copy, revised by the Faculty.

The book has not been printed in the original Greek. It was translated, as Fabricius states (xiii. p. 346), by Nicolaus Rheginus, and it was first published under the following title: Nicolai Alexandrini liber de Compositione Medicamentorum, ed. J. Agricola Ammonius, Ingolstadt, 1541. Subsequently with Myrepsus' name it was again translated into Latin by Leonhard Fuchs and printed at Basel in 1549, fol., and other editions mentioned are: Lugdun., 1550, fol.; Paris., 1567, 8°; in Medicæ Artis Principes, Francof., 1626, fol. Tom. i. p. 338, and under the title: Theatrum Medico-practicum, Noriberg., 1658, 8°.

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophurti ad Viadrum, 1555, pp. 106, 144 (Nicolaus Praepositus).
Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, p. 185.
Castellanus, *Vitæ Illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 134.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 373.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 33*b*, 261*b*.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 840.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 374.
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1711, iv. p. 581; 1724, xii. p. 575; 1726, xiii. p. 4 (account of him, followed by a list of the authorities he mentions), p. 346.
Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1725-26, i. pp. 292-3; ii. p. 211.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 401.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 101.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 577.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 795.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 205; 1778, iii. p. 367.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 166; 1772, ii. p. 638.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 113.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 324, 526.
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 103, § 109.
Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die Geschichte und Literatur der älteren Medicin*, 1841, pp. 156-158.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 126, 180.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 115.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 84, 359, 394, 395, 404.
Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1856, iii. p. 381.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. p. 480.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 328.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 605.

MYSTERIUM Magnum oder: Der durch die Gnade Gottes gefundene sicherste und unbetrüglichste Weeg den Lapidem Philosophorum oder so genannten Stein der Weisen zu bereiten. Aus besonderer Freundschafft von einem wahren Adepto communiciret, ohne dessen Wissen und Willen aber aus besonderen Ursachen zum Dienst unwissender und ungeschickter Laboranten zum Druck befördert von einem In Allen Stucken Wahrhafften Francken. Anno M.DCC.XXXIX.

8°. Pp. 28 [2 blank leaves; 1 amissing].

This is a large title for a very small tract, upon which a former owner has written "ist sehr unwahrhaft." It is quoted in the *Beytrag* with the remark "ein klein unbedeutender Aufsatz." It is just mentioned by Schmieder, and by Ladrague an edition of 1740 is given; the writing is assigned to Jane Leade, and 'der wahre Adeptus" is said to be Pordage. Fictuld is Ladrague's authority for this. See LEADE (JANE).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 106.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 666.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 544.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1364.

MYSTERIUM occultæ Naturæ. Das ist: von der herrlichen und edlen Gabe Gottes, der Sternflüssigen Blumen defs kleinen Bawers, oder Universal Brunquels der Metallen, so Gott der Allmächtige Schöpffer unter allen erschaffenen Creaturen, mit so wunderlichen Kräfften und Tugenden begabet, auch desselbigen subjecti wunderbarliche resolution, dadurch alle Welt eine heilsame allgemeine Medicin, zu rettung ihrer Gebrechligkeiten haben möchten, umb dessenthalben defs höchsten Gottes Heiliger Nahme, von uns schwachen Creaturen möge hochgeehret und gepreiset werden. Allen frommen und Gottsfürchtigen Liebhabern der hochberühmbten und herrlichen Kunst Chymiæ zugefallen, dieses Tractätlein an Tag gegeben durch einen Trewhertzigen Liebhaber der Königlichen Kunst Chymiæ verfertiget, dessen Nahmen folgendes Anagramma begreifft. Harr gewifs Trost von Gott. Hamburg, Gedruckt bey Michael Pfeiffern, In Verlegung Christian Guths. Buchf. Im Jahr 1657.

8°. Pp. [54, 2 blank].

This is a sort of exposition of the 'little countryman' by Grasshoff, whom the author styles in his tract 'his preceptor.' The author's name is given in the anagram, the introductory verses are by J. F. H. S., *i.e* Johann Friedrich Hautnorthon, Suecus, whose real name was Harprecht.

Fictuld is most severe: the book testifies against its author, 'though small, it is full of arch-lies,' and so on.

The *Beytrag* says: "A very useful book for 'particularists" and masters of the second-class, who prize the "big and little countrymen" like the Bible!'

Kopp has not mentioned it amongst books of like title.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 35.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 73.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 101.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 618.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1259 (reprint in the *Theatrum* only, see the following).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 350.

MYSTERIUM Occultæ Naturæ Anonymi Discipuli Johannis Grassei Chortalassei dicti de duobus floribus astralibus Agricolæ minoris in ejus Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi contentis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 523.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 619.
See GRASSHOF (JOHANN).

This is a translation of the preceding tract, omitting the verses by Hautnorthon.

N. v. E. I. (I.).

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE), Alchymia Denudata, 1728.

N. (S.).

See VAUGHAN (THOMAS).

NACHKLANG.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. xi.

NADASTI (TEODORO).

Trattati Teorici-Pratici, ne' quali con tutta la distintione, e chiarezza possibile si favella del Secreto, o sia Medicina universale de' Metalli imperfetti, che tanto hanno occultato gl' altri Filosofi. Opera di Teodoro Nadasti, data in luce per beneficio comune di tutti gli Amatori della Verità, al lume della quale potranno avvedersi de' loro errori, e non più caminare nelle tenebre dell' ignoranza, e sfuggire l' imposture, ed inganni de' falsi Ermetici. In Cosmopoli, 1718. Per gli Heredi di Francesco Bonaventura.

8°. Pp. [8] 191 [1].

Though the book is written in Italian it is not impossible that the author was a Hungarian, connected with the noble family Nadasdi or Nadasti, a distinguished member of which was Ferencz, who lived in the seventeenth century and published in 1664 a work on the Kings of Hungary. This same Ferencz was executed in 1671, along with Serin or Zrin, and Frangepan or Frangepani, for a conspiracy against the King of Hungary (*see* Alexius Horányi, *Memoria Hungarorum et Provincialium scriptis editis notorum*, Viennæ, 1776, ii. p. 667, and for the trial and execution of the conspirators a curious little volume entitled *The Hungarian Rebellion*, London, 1672, 12°). To the present writer I have seen no reference.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiii. col. 320 (an account of the family).

NAHUYS (ALEXANDER PETER).

Alexandri Petri Nahuys A. L. M. Philos. & Medic. Doctoris Tractatus Chemicus continens nova quædam Experimenta cum Basi Salis Marini, Nitri et Aluminis. Pars Prima. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Schreuder & Petrum Mortier Juniorem. MDCCLXI.

8°. Pp. [8] 48.

Followed by:—

Oratio de Quæstione illa: Utrum Uroscopus ex sola Urinæ inspectione Morbos quorumvis Ægrotantium rite detegere, iisque ex Arte mederi possit. Publice dicta Harderovici in Auditorio Majore, Die 30 Junii M DCC LXI. [By Nahuys.]

8°. Pp. 48.

NAHUYS (ALEXANDER PETER). *Continued.*

Nahuys was born in 1737 at Monnikendam, studied at Harderwyk, and graduated Phil. D. and *M.D.* in 1761. After travelling in France he settled at Hoorn and then at the Hague as a physician. In 1771 he went to Harderwyk as professor of medicine, and in 1775 to Utrecht in the same capacity. From the Academy at Lyons he received the double prize for an investigation into the injurious properties of the air in hospitals and prisons, for which he proposed a remedy. It was published in Dutch at Haarlem, 1770, 8°, as well as in a Latin translation at the same time. In a *Dissertatio de aquæ origine ex basibus aëris puri et inflammabilis*, Traj. ad Rhen., 1789, 8°, he tried to show that water is produced by the union of vital and inflammable air. There is a German translation by J. A. Scherer, Vienna, 1790. He is the author also of the following:

Oratio de religiosa plantarum contemplatione, acerrimo ad divini numinis amorem et cultum stimulo, Utrecht, 1775, 4°.

Verhandling over een bijzonder middenzout uit de mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Verhandl. van het Utregtsch. Genootsch., iv.).

Verhandl. over den waren aart van het rotte-kruid (*Ib. id.*).

Andwoord op den Vraag: Is het phlogiston een waar beginsel der lighamen? (*Ib.* v.).

He died at Utrecht, 6 April, 1794.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 554-555, 734; 1799, iii. p. 286.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 8, 61, 84.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 356.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 377; 1869, ii. p. 369.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 251.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1868, xiii. p. 37.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 333.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 618.

NAMREMMIZ (HEINRICH THEODOR).

See ZIMMERMAN (HEINRICH THEODOR).

NARDIUS (JOANNES).

De Prodigiosis Vulnerum Curationibus.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 605.

Giovanni Nardi, or Joannes Nardius, was born in Montepulciano in the Florentine district, graduated in medicine at Pisa, practised in Florence with so great reputation that he was called the Florentine Æsculapius, and he and his works formed the theme of laudatory verses by his contemporaries. He was a member of the Society of Apathistae. He wrote the following:

Lactis physica Analysis, Flor., 1634, 4°.

Apologeticon in Fortunii Liceti Mulctram, vel de duplici calore, Flor., 1638, 2° and 4°.

De igne subterraneo physica Prolusio, Flor., 1641, 4°.

De rore, disquisitio physica, Flor., 1642, 4°.

De voce, disquisitio physica, Flor., 1642.

Noctium Genialium physicarum, Annus primus, Bonon., 1655, 4°.

He published also an edition of Lucretius, with a paraphrase and notes, Florent., 1647, 4°, with nine plates of antiquities.

The tract on dew is commended by Morhof. Nardius had also observed the effect of water on lead, and objected to the use of leaden vessels in chemical operations.

Giulio Negri, *Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini*, Ferrara, 1722, fol. p. 829.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 404.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 392.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 580.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 816; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 374.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 463.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 381.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 361.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 83; 1777, ii. p. 609.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 371.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 603.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 631.

NARRHEIT.

Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit.

See ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

NATUR und Kunst (Von der).

See H. (J. C.).

NATURGEMÄSSER Beweiſs von Gold und Silber.

See S. (J.).

NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE).

Alchymia denudata revisa et aucta, oder: Dafs bifs anhero nie recht geglaubte, durch die Experienz nunmehro aber würcklich beglaubte und aus allen Zweiffel gesetzte neu übersehene und vermehrte oder in vielen besser erklährte Wunder der Natur, nebst angehängter ausführlichen Beschreibung der unweit Zwickau in Meissen zu Nieder-Hohendorff und anderer umliegenden Orten gefundenen Goldischen Sande, vorstellend, welchergestalt aus unterschiedenen allhier aufrichtig mit Nahmen genannten Materien, wie auch auf unterschiedene Art und Weise in der That und Wahrheit eine Universal-Medicin auf menschlichen Leib und zur Verbesserung der Metallen, zu bereiten, Wie auch dafs ausser dem Fonte universali aller Philosophorum Schrifften ungeachtet, dennoch ein höchst-nutzbahres und grossen Profit tragendes Particulare zu erlangen sey; Alles nach langwierigen dem Studio Chymico obgelegenem Fleisse, theils mit Augen gesehen, theils mit Händen selbst gemacht, und des von vielen sich darauf beruffenden Philosophischen Fluchs ungeachtet, um erheblicher Ursachen willen und andern zu einem guten Exempel in dergleichen mit Experimenten nachzufolgen an Tag gegeben, von J. N. v. E. I. Römischen Rittern und Comite Palat. Leipzig und Stralsund, Verlegts Samuel Gottlieb Lochmann, An. 1728.

8°. Pp. [30] 202. Title red and black.

The *Ausführliche Beschreibung der unweit Zwickau . . . gefundenen Goldischen Sande*, p. 161, has a title-page which is a transcript of that of the edition of 1696. The only difference is in the date, 1728, and in the order of the author's initials I. N. V. E. I. etc., instead of I. E. V. N. I. etc. of the edition of 1696. See below.

The second part has the following title:

Der im guten Ruff und Auffnehmen stehenden, auch zu vielen mahlen schon frisch wieder aufgelegten Alchymiæ Denudatæ, oder: Des bifsanhero nie recht geglaubten, durch die Experienz aber nun würcklich beglaubten und aus allem Zweiffel gesetzten Wunders der Natur Anderer Theil, vorstellend worinnen eigendlich der Vortheil der im ersten Theile erwiesenen Wahrheit der Transmutation oder geringerer Metallen in bessere und vollkommene beruhe, und wie an denen alldorten unterschiedenen aufrichtig mit Nahmen genenneten Materien, wie auch auf unterschiedene Arth und Weise nicht nur in der That und Wahrheit eine rechte und weit höhere Universal-Medicin auf menschlichen Leib, sondern auch zur Verbesserung der Metallen, als alldorten angewiesen worden, zu bereiten, indem er specialiter anweiset, wie effectivè oder würcklich zum Fontem Universalem zu gelangen. Ebenfalls alles nach langwierigen und in die etliche dreyssig Jahr dem Studio chymico obgelegenem Fleifse, so wohl mit Augen gesehen, als mit Händen, durch die Gnade Gottes, dem ew. Lob und Danck dafür gesaget sey, nun selbst gemacht, und aus Ursachen, wie in der Vorrede gedacht werden wird, an Tag gegeben von J. N. v. E. & G. Römischen Rittern und Comite Palatino. Leipzig, verlegts Joh. Sigmund Strauls, Buchhändler in Hof, 172[8].

8°. Pp. [20] 348 [? 4 blank, wanting].

[Another Copy of the first tract.]

Alchymia Denudata appeared at Breslau, 1708, 1716; Leipzig and Wismar, 1723; Leipzig and Stralsund, 1728 (the present copy); Leipzig, 1769. Kopp has given an account of certain of these.

According to the *Beytrag* (p. 654) the book called 'Die entlarvte Alchemie,' 1713, 8°, by the notorious Baron von Klettenberg (*q.v.*), 'one of the craftiest impostors of his time,' was compiled from the present work, and it is added that a comparison of the two will show the truth of this statement.

Ehrd de Naxagoras, Joh. Equit. Roman. aurat. ac Sacri Palat. & Aulæ Later. Comitis Aureum Vellus, oder Güldenes Vliefs: Das ist, ein Tractat, welcher darstellet den Grund und Ursprung des uhralten güldenen Vliefses, worinnen dasselbe ehemahls bestanden und noch, was vor eine gefährliche weite Reise deswegen angestellet worden, und von weme, auch wie es endlich

NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE). *Continued.*

zu einer allerhöchsten Ritter-Orden gediehen, durch wem und warum solche billig allen andern Orden wegen ihrer Vortrefflichkeit vorzuziehen, und wie solche unmafsgeblich auch in der That zugleich wieder auf den alten Fufs zu restituiren und zu setzen sey, so dafs auch das Erstere wieder bey solcher hohen Orden wäre. Und zugleich Deo Gratias, wegen der bifs anhero, vermittelst seiner Göttlichen Gnaden und Seegen, durch die unwidersprechliche richtige Concordanz der Philosophorum Hermeticorum endlich noch erfundene Warheit und Möglichkeit derselben Kunst. Wie auch Ultimum Vale bey der gantzen Welt, in Specie aber all denjenigen, welche bifs anhero seine Schrifften werth geachtet, mit dem Versprechen, wo er ein- oder den andern bey seinem Leben particulariter noch dienen kan, sonderlich denen er nicht vollkommene Satisfaction gegeben hätte, sie sich aber gleichwohl höfflich aufgeführet, er nichts ermanglen werde; und zugleich ein Beschlufs aller seiner nach der Harmonie der Philosophorum heraus gegebenen Tractætgen, so meist in einem kurtzen Begriff ex veris Philosophis sincerè extractum & ipso facto nunc comprobatum, bestehen. Franckfurth am Mayn, zu finden bey den Stockischen Erben und Schilling, 1731.

8°. Pp. 60 [4] 384. Title red and black. Symbolical plate hand coloured. Pars Altera, pp. 320.

This is the first edition. The plate belongs to the supplement which was added to the second edition.

Ehrd de Naxagoras, Joh. Equit. Roman. aurat. ac Sacri Palat. & Aulæ Later. Comitis Aureum Vellus, oder Güldenes Vliefs: Das ist, ein Tractat, welcher darstellet den Grund und Ursprung des uhralten güldenen Vliefses, worinnen dasselbe ehemahls bestanden und noch, was vor eine gefährliche weite Reise deswegen angestellet worden, und von weme, auch wie es endlich zu einer allerhöchsten Ritter-Orden gediehen, durch wem und warum solche billig allen andern Orden wegen ihrer Vortrefflichkeit vorzuziehen, und wie solche unmafsgeblich auch in der That zugleich wieder auf den alten Fufs zu restituiren und zu setzen sey, so dafs auch das Erstere wieder bey solcher hohen Orden wäre. Und zugleich Deo Gratias, Wegen der bifs anhero, vermittelst seiner Göttlichen Gnaden und Seegen, durch die unwiedersprechliche richtige Concordanz der Philosophorum Hermeticorum endlich noch erfundene Wahrheit und Möglichkeit derselben Kunst. Wie auch Ultimum Vale bey der gantzen Welt, in Specie aber all denjeningen, welche bifs anhero seine Schrifften werth geachtet, mit dem Versprechen, wo er ein oder den andern bey seinem Leben particulariter noch dienen kan, sonderlich denen er nicht vollkommene Satisfaction gegeben hätte, sie sich aber gleichwohl höfflich aufgeführet, er nichts ermangeln werde; und zugleich einen Beschlufs aller seiner nach der Harmonie der Philosophorum herausgegebenen Tractætgen, so meist in einem kurtzen Begriff ex veris Philosophis sincerè extractum & ipso facto nunc comprobatum, bestehen. Editio Secunda. Cum Supplemento Aurei Velleris vermehret. Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Stocks Seel. Erben und Schilling, 1733.

8°. Pp. 60 [4] 384. Pars Altera, pp. 320. Folding title, red and black, printed across two pages.

NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE). *Continued.*

The supplement has a separate title as follows:

Ehrd de Naxagoras. Joh. Equit. Roman. aurati &c. Supplementum Aurei Velleris bestehend in einer freundlichen Antwort an den ungenannten Authorem der unlängst in Druck heraus gegebenen Tabulæ Smaragdinæ. Wie solche in der Hieroglyphica oder der Egyptischen Bild-Schrifft vermittelst einer absonderlichen derselben geheimen magischen Figur nicht allein bezeichnet, sondern was auch von einigen Hochgelahrten Philosophis und theils Medicis davon geschrieben worden Welche Antwort darinnen beruhet und insonderheit beweiset, wie Hn. D. Nentners Explication meist gantz unrecht, anderer mehrern Authorum zu geschweigen, und hingegen den wahren Grund gedachter Taffel vollständiger und richtiger nach der That und Warheit ausführet, weil auf solcher die gantze Hermethische Philosophie beruhet, indem sie gleichsam der wahren Chymicorum ihr Moses mit seinen zweyen Taffel Gesetzen und Rechten, woran auch derselben Propheten alle hangen. Franckfurth am Mayn, Bey Stocks seel. Erben und Schilling, 1733.

Pp. 62. Engraved plate, separate.

Tabula Smaragdina, from the *Aureum Vellus* (Rorschach, 1598), p. 23. Nenter's version and translation, pp. 24, 25. Reimen, p. 56.

Ausführliche Beschreibung der umweit Zwickau in Meifsen, zu Niederhohendorff und anderer umliegenden Orten gefundene Goldischen Sande, wie selbige und durch wen sie erfunden worden, warum sie nach gemeiner Art nicht, aber auff Chymische Weise und wie sie zu gute zu machen, darbey zugleich ein Experiment den von aller Welt oder den gantzen Alchymistischen Reiche so gar hoch verlangten Mercurium Metallorum zu bereiten, wie nicht weniger der Metallen und Mineralien Tinctur zu extrahiren, und in eine geistliche so wohl auff menschlichen Leib angenehme Medicin als auch andere geringere Metallen gradirende Substanz zu exaltiren, und endlich weswegen das Werck bifs anhero dennoch liegen blieben, Allen Liebhabern der Curiositäten zu dienlicher Nachricht und sonst selbst eigener erheischender Nothdurfft willen zum öffentlichen Druck befördert von I. E. [V.] N. E. A. ac. S. P. & A. L. C. In Verlegung defs Autors 1696.

8°. Pp. 64. Title-page a little wormed.

Chymischer oder Alchymistischer Particular-Zeiger, das ist: Treuer Unterricht vom Gold- und Silber-machen, vermittelst welchem einer, der sonst sein Brod erwerben mufs, blofs durch die eine Zeither nach einander, von einem und andern Authore in öffentlichen Druck beförderte dem Ansehen nach geringe Zinnober Experimenta zu einen (*sic*) höchstnuzbaren und bewehrten Stücke gelangen, und sein nicht nur nothdürfftiges ehrliches Auskommen, sondern auch reichl. Interesse, in kleinem Verlag mit gutem Gewissen und ungekräncket seinem Nechsten im Jahr heraus finden oder verdienen könne. Allen Ignoranten, so die Transmutation oder Maturation der Metallen aus blossen Eigendünckel verkleinern und lästern zum Truz, denen jenigen aber, so bereits in Chymia oder Alchymia stecken, u. daran selbst zu zweifeln anfangen wollen, zum höchsten Nuz aus herzlicher wohlmeynenden Intention an Tag gegeben von I. N. V. E. J. E. A. S. P. C. Dritte Auflage. Rostock und Leipzig, zufinden bey Joh. Heinrich Rufsworm, 1715.

8°. Pp. [16] 79 [1 blank]. Title red and black.

At the end:

Waldenburg, in der Grafschafft Schönburg druckts Johann Theodorus Heinsius, Hochgräfl. Schönburgl. Buchdrucker.

NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE). *Continued.*

Kopp quotes editions of Rostock, 1706, 1707, 1715, 1716, 1726. He saw only the first two: pp. [13] 75. Although they agree page for page, they are different and do not form two issues of the same edition with different title-pages.

The edition of Rostock, 1726, I have not seen. That now before me is of Stockholm and Leipzig, 1726, 8°, pp. [16] 77 [3 blank].

Experientia Naxagoræ, secundum Annulos Platonicos et Catenam Auream Homeri. Worinnen der wahrhaffte Process, die Universal-Medicin zu elaboriren, so wohl vor den menschlichen Leib, als die Metalla zu verbessern; klar und aufrichtig vor Augen lieget. Franckfurt am Mäyn, Auf Kosten guter Freunde, und in Commission bey Domenico von Sand, 1723.

8°. Pp. [8] 184.

Sancta Veritas Hermetica, seu Concordantia Philosophorum consistens in Sale et Sole vel Mercurio et Sulphure, das ist: Die ehemals excerpirte und darauf mit eigener Hand experimentirte Sonnen-klare Wahrheit der Philosophen Schrifften, vermittelst welcher Ich Ehrd von Naxagaras, Johann. Eques, in diesem 1700. Seculo durch die mir von oben herab verliehene Gnade und Barmhertzigkeit Gottes zu der Erkänntnifs des höchsten Geheimnisses dieser Welt, menschlicher und metallischer Gesundheit gelanget; Ehemalen mehr mir selbsten zur Erinnerung meiner gehabten Speculationen und Arbeiten, als anderer Ursachen willen, also auffbehalten; Nunmehro aber ohne alles Lob, weil das Werck sich selbsten rühmen wird, durch öffentlichen Druck, allen rechtschaffenen Filiis Doctrinæ, aus wohlmeynendem und treuem Hertzen, zum Besten gegeben, auf dafs sie wissen mögen, in was vor Puncten die wahren Philosophi überein kommen, oder wie viel derselben, und welche es sind, weil sie einhellig schreiben: Quod nullibi veritatem scripserint, quam ubi convenerint. Brefslau, Bey Johann George Stecks seel. Wittib. 1712.

8°. Pp. [32] 902 (for 912). Title red and black, printed across two pages.

In the Vorrede, the author states briefly how he came to study alchemy and his fortune therein.

See KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, 1723.

Besides the preceding there are ascribed to Naxagoras *Fama Hermetica*, 1714; *Abgetrungene Urtheils-Fragen*, 1715, 1717; and *Ultimum Vale*. This last, so far as I know, is not separate, but occurs in the title of the *Aureum Vellus*. His works seem to be rare, as Kopp got them only in the libraries of Breslau, Frankfurt a. M., and Rostock.

The name is fictitious and Weller did not know the real author. No more apparently did the author of *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, for he quotes a story of a transmutation from the 'Concordantia' of 'a quite new writer, calling himself Naxagoras.' Kopp says, however, that he was informed that in certain volumes in the Breslau town library the name of the author is given in manuscript as Neidhold and as Johann Neithold, while in one in the Rostock University Library there is the inscription 'Naxagoras or Neithold.' Kopp does not seem to have observed that this information had been published for at least a century and a half. The author of the book: *Die unvorsichtig verlohrne . . . philosophische Brieff Tasche*, 1728 (*q.v.*), says (p. 78) that he could discover nothing about Naxagoras, except that his real name was Neidhold or Goldhold, and that he was the editor only of the *Concordanz*, the author having died at Dantzig during the plague. The same statement was made later on by Fictuld: that "Naxagoras called himself Niethold, or sometimes Nichthold." Whether the correct form be Niethold or Neithold is immaterial: they obviously confirm one another. Fictuld adds that he called himself a Silesian nobleman, but, whoever he might be, he was in the Fictuldian formula 'an arch-deceiver and a master of sophistry: he had not a hair's girth of chemical truth, and was ignorant of the materials and true method, and his works deserve to be burned.' To them individually he applies such epithets as 'abortion,' 'rhodomontade,' 'babblement.'

Petraeus without any hesitation ascribes *Alchymia denudata* and *Sancta Veritas Hermetica* to Joh. Erh. Neithold.

Kopp has a long note upon Naxagoras in which he gives an account of most of his books and their editions, and discusses his name and its resemblance to Anaxagoras. He suggests that the letters which follow the initials I. N. are those of the titles which are given in full in the *Aureum Vellus*, or some

NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE). *Continued.*

modification of them. This, I think, is correct. He also makes reference (p. 220) to a MS. described in the *Catalogus manuscriptorum chemico-alchemico . . . curiosorum*, Vienna, 1786, No. 311, which contains Naxagoras' process. I have not seen this edition, but in the *Catalogus manuscriptorum . . .* of 1788 (*q.v.*) there is one, p. 277, No. 364: *Annuli Platonis, Catenæ Homeri, et Naxagoræ experi-*

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 277.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 106.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiii. col. 1358.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 245-246.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 102.
Petraeus, *Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, 1769, 'neue Vorrede,' sig. f 2 *recto*.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 649, 650, 654, 655.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 314.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 222, 226, 243, 256 (under Joh. de *antia*, written and dated August, 1712. In a note it is said that this is the MS. of the well-known Naxagoras. This entry does not seem to be the same as that of the 1786 catalogue, for Kopp, who was interested in the *Aurea Catena Homeri*, would hardly have overlooked the present significant collocation, and besides the numbers do not tally in the two editions.

Neidhold, or Neidholdt, or Neidtholt or Neidthold).

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 420 (quotes three or four works only, and suggests his identity with Nazari !)
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 516.
Weller, *Index Pseudonymorum*, Leipzig, 1862, p. 215 (an 'unmasked pseudonym').
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1351-55, 1444.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 244, 248; ii. pp. 208-220, 333, 367, 382, 396.

NAZARI (GIOVANNI BATTISTA).

Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni Tre, di Gio. Battista Nazari Bresciano;
Nel primo de quali si tratta della falsa tramutatione sofistica:
Nel secondo della vtile tramutatione detta reale vsuale:
Nel terzo della diuina tramutatione detta reale Filosofica.
Aggiontovi di nuovo la Concordanza de Filosofi, & loro Prattica: Nellaquale, si vede i gradi, & termini di esso diuino magistero, & della verissima Compositione della Filosofia Naturale, con laquale ogni cosa diminuta si riduce al vero Solificio, & Lunificio. Con vn copioso Indice per ciascun sogno de gli Auttori, & dell' Opere c'hanno sopra di ciò trattato. In Brescia, Appresso Pietro Maria Marchetti. M.D.XCIX. Con licenza de' Superiori.

4°. Pp. [16] 231 [1]. Aldine anchor as vignette. 15 woodcuts in the text, some of them very grotesque.

P. 159: Canzone di Rigino Danielli Iustinopolitano. Nellaquale si tratta tutta la Filosofica arte del precioso Lapis de Filosofi.

The 'Concordanza de Filosofi' includes the following tracts:
Rosario de Filosofi, p. 169.
Novo Lume, p. 211.
Libro Chiamato Magisterio et Allegrezza, all' inclito Rè d'Aragona, il quale è il Fiore de Fiori, & Tesoro più di tutti incomparabile, & Margarita, p. 220.
Epistola al Re di Napoli, p. 229.
These are ascribed usually to Arnaldus de Villanova.

The first edition: *Il Metamorfosi Metallico et Humano*, Brescia, 1564, forms a small 4° of 34 leaves with two or three grotesque woodcuts. It contains two 'sogni' or dreams, and the concluding poem of Danielli.

In the edition of 1572, 4to, pp. 167 [1 blank, 7, 1 blank], another 'sogno' is added, and the second of the preceding edition becomes thereby the third. The book besides is rearranged and revised.

The 1599 edition is a page for page reprint of that of 1572, but the 'Concordantia de Filosofi,' pp. 169-231, is added.

The 1564 edition contains (ff. 25 *verso*—27 *verso*) a list of alchemists and alchemical books. This is given in a greatly enlarged form in the subsequent editions, pp. 135-144. It is of interest as showing the extent of the literature at the time.

Dufresnoy says Nazari had read an infinity of authors, even those little known, and had worked at the subject for forty years, though probably not practically, in which case 'he was not so foolish as he might have been.' But he blames him for describing spurious operations which possibly helped to ruin the people who tried them, a criticism he repeats in vol. iii. Dufresnoy also says that the first edition of his 'Concordance des Philosophes' is of 1572; the second, much enlarged, is of 1599. If by the 'Concordance des Philosophes' he means the present work, he is wrong as to the title; but if he means the 'Concordanza,' then he is wrong about the first edition, for it appeared only in 1599. In vol. iii. pp. 244-245, he quotes the present edition of 1599, and the 'Concordanza' of the same date as distinct from it, but as its continuation, which is more correct. He does not seem to have known the edition of 1564. His criticism is smart, but empty; but it might have been tolerated if he had recorded something about Nazari.

Schmieder has merely copied and condensed Dufresnoy, and he too makes a separate publica-

NAZARI (Giovanni Battista). *Continued.*

tion of the 'Concordanza dei filosofi,' Brescia, 1599, 4°.

Rotermund ascribes to him: Discorso della futura et sperata vittoria contra il Turco, Venet., 1570, 4°, besides the *Sogni tre*, 1599. He says that he is perhaps the same person as Naxagoras, quite overlooking the fact that there is an interval between them of more than a hundred years.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 165.
Leonardo Cozzando, *Libraria Bresciana*, 1694, p. 115.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 313-15, 474; iii. pp. 244-45.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. 299.

Cozzando says that Gio. Battista Nazari—presumably the same person—with much pains and study succeeded in putting before the eyes of 'new Brescia' the appearance of 'old Brescia,' its buildings and temples, in a work called 'Brescia Antica' which was often printed, the last edition then being in 1658, 4°.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 421.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 294.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 126.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 353.

NEANDER (Theophilus).

Heptas Alchymica Das ist: Auſserlesene Philosophische Tractätlein von dem Magisterio Lapidis, so zum Complement, des Promtuarii Alchymiæ Herrn D. Joachimi Tanckii weyland vornehmen Professoris bey der löblichen Vniversitet zu Leipzig gehören, vnd zu vorhergegangener Bücher deutlichen Verstand dienen vnd nötig seyn, auch hiebevor in offenen Druck nicht gesehen worden. Jetzo aber der edlen Kunst Alchymiæ zu ehren, denn auch den filiis vnd discipulis Hermeticis zum besten produciret vnd an tag gebracht, Durch Theophilum Neandrum Tessanum Chymiatrum. Gedruckt zu Hall, In Henning Groſsen Buchladen zu Leipzig zu finden, Im Jahr: 1621.

8°. Pp. [16] 430, misprinted 130. The pagination is irregular. Title red and black. Woodcut. Each tract has a separate title.

Lob der Alchymiæ (Introductory verses).
I. Secretum omnium Secretorum, das ist: Von der Heimligkeit aller Heimligkeiten, p. 1.
Turba Philosophorum, das ist: ein Verzeichnis der Namen aller vornembsten Philosophorum, p. 37.
II. Ein Büchlein des hocherfahrnen Philosophi Johannis Trithemii de Lapide Philosophorum, p. 43.
III. Lilium inter spinas Johannis de Padua, p. 155.
item Arcanum de Multiplicatione Philosophica, p. 221.
IV. Ein gut Fundament, oder Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein, p. 227.
V. Das zehende Buch Archidoxorum Theophrasti Paracelsi, so bisshero gantz verborgen gewesen, p. 241.
VI. Liber qui vocatur clavis Thesaurorum, das ist: Ein edles Büchlein, so genandt ist, der Schlüssel der Schätze, p. 261.
VII. Thesaurus Mundi. Ein Büchlein, welches genandt wird ein Schatz der Welt (by Rupescissa?), p. 294.
Von der Heimligkeit aller Heimligkeiten, p. 321.
A reprint of No. I. above. Appended, a poem on Transmutation: Vom Stein der Weisen Philosophen, p. 354.
Anfang der Werck der Philosophen, p. 366.
Zwey schöne Chymische Tractätlein:
I. De Mercurio Alchimistarum, p. 380.
II. De Lumine Naturæ; Vom Liecht der Natur, p. 395.
Speculum utriusque luminis Gratiæ et Naturæ, das ist, Spiegel beyder Liechter Natürlichen vnd Vbernatürlichen: darinnen durch hülff der edlen Kunst Chymiæ, neben erklärung der Natur vnd Eigenschafften der 7. Metallen, so sie zum Theil für sich selbst, zum theil gegeneinander haben: Geben und in Druck verfertigt durch Samuel Genttersberger, p. 403.

[Another Copy.]

References to this book are few. It is quoted by Lenglet Dufresnoy and by Gmelin, who is careful to distinguish the author from Michael Neander, who wrote *Syntagma*, a sort of history of medicine, Bremen, 1623. Both are to be distinguished from another Neander, author of *Candidus Chymicus*, or *Der aufrichtige Chymist*, Dresden and Leipzig, 1731, mentioned by Fictuld and Kopp. Curiously enough the *Heptas alchymica* has escaped Kopp's notice, though he enumerates other collections of seven tracts. I have found nothing about the compiler.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 406.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiii. col. 1415.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 246.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 104.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 571, note k.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 435 (ascribes the *Heptas* and *Der aufrichtige Chymist* to the same person).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 337, 340, 355.

NEBEL (WILHELM BERNHARD).

Dissertatio Physica de mercurio lucente in vacuo quam annuente æterno luminum Patre Permissu Sapientiss. Philos. Ord. in Univ. Basil. sub Præsidio Viri Excellentissimi, Celeberrimi Joh. Bernouilli, Ph. & Med. D. Math. P. P. Trium Societatum Scient. Gall. Angl. & Boruss. Socii, Patroni & Præceptoris sui omni observantiæ cultu prosequendi, publico eruditorum examini submittit ad D. 24. Mart. CIↃIↃCCXIX. Wilhelm. Bernhard. Nebel, Hasso-Marpurg. M. C. Auctor. In Auditorio Collegii inferioris. Basileæ, Typis Friderici Lüdij, Acad. Typogr.

4°. Pp. [2] 73 [1].

Nebel was born in 1699 at Marburg. From 1718 he studied at Strasburg and Basel, and subsequently at Geneva and Lausanne, graduating at Heidelberg. After studying anatomy at Strasburg, he taught experimental physics at Heidelberg, and in 1724 mathematics and physics at Herborn, and medicine later. In 1728 he was teacher of medicine at Heidelberg, and was appointed Hofmedicus. He died 18 April, 1748.

He was the author of another dissertation: *Dissertatio de lapide nephritico novo*, Heidelb., 1733, 4°, and in *Commerc. litter.*, Nor. 1734, Hebd., 38, pp. 301-334.

He is not to be confused with Daniel Wilhelm Nebel (1735-1805), professor of chemistry and pharmacy at Heidelberg.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 407.
Acta Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, Norimb., 1752, ix. (App.) pp. 209-226, portrait.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 308.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 133.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 343.
Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1797, xi. p. 369.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 255.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 440.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 342.

NEDAGANDER.

Kurze jedoch gründliche und einfältige Anleitung zu dem grossen Naturgeheimniſs des Lapidis Philosophici in einem Briefe an die wahren Besitzer nebst einem Probierstein der Materia entworfen von Nedagandro. Hamburg, gedruckt mit Trausoldischen Schriften. 1753.

8°. Pp. 32.

[Another Copy.]

Kurtze Anleitung zum Natur Geheimniss.

See GEDANCKEN . . . in einer Antwort auf des Herrn Nedagandri Brief, 1754.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C. 1779, iii. p. 203.

Under the erroneous form Nelagander this author with the above book is referred to by Gmelin, but not by any of the other authorities.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 672.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 316.

NEGROPONTE (JACOBUS WENCESLAUS DOBRZENSKY A).

See DOBRZENSKY (JACOBUS WENCESLAUS).

To what has been already said under Dobrzensky may be added that Matthiæ calls him a Bohemian, says he took the degree of M.D. at Prague in 1668, was extraordinary professor of medicine in 1659, wrote a book, *De Fontium genio*, Ferrariae, and in 1680 the *Præservativum*.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 846.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 285.

NEIDHOLD (JOHANN).

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

NEITHOLD (JOHANN).

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

NENTER (GEORG PHILIPP).

Bericht von der Alchemie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 147.

The *Tabula Smaragdina*, with a German version, is printed on p. 154.

See also NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON), Aurei Velleris Supplementum, 1733, p. 24.

Reprint of the *Tabula Smaragdina* and the German version.

Nenter, of Gelnhausen (Haller), apparently graduated at Strasburg in 1704, with a 'Disputatió de vesicatoriorum usu.' He became a distinguished practitioner and professor at Strasburg, and was a declared follower of Stahl, but the works in which he expounded his views were severely criticised. In none of the authorities is the present work included. It is interesting, however, as a historical sketch and defence of alchemy by a believer in it.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 407.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 379.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 584.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiii. col. 1706 (list of works).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 856; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 485.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 104.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 88.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 567 (where he calls him 'J. Phil. Nenter').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 38.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 382.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 373.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 223.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 345; 1849, ii. p. 247.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 378.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1858, III. ii. p. 634.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1358.
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1878, xii. p. 94.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 530.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 352.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 703.

NERI (ANTONIO).

Antonl Neri Florentini, de Arte Vitraria Libri Septem, & in eosdem Christoph. Merretti Med. D. & Societ. Regiæ Socii. Observationes & Notæ. In quibus omne gemmarum artificialium, encaustorum & laccarum artificium explicatur. Amstelodami, Apud Andream Frisium, 1668.

12°. Pp. [28] 1-232 [2 blank]; Merrett's *Notæ*, 233-455 (for 445) [17]. Engraved title included in the pagination. 6 plates. Woodcut of a Prince Rupert's drop. Vignette with the motto: Optimi Consultores Mortui.

Anthonii Neri, eines Priesters und Chymisten von Florentz Sieben Bücher: Handlend von der künstlichen Glaſs- und Crystallen-Arbeit, oder Glaſsmacher-Kunst und alle dem jenigen, was dazu gehöret. Sambt denen, darüber von Christoph Merret, der Artzney Doctorn, und Mitglied der Königl. Gesellschafft in Engelland, &c. gefertigten aufsbündigen Anmerckungen. Und wird hierinnen zugleich auch die vollkomene W[is]senschafft, wie man allerhand, denen Natürl. gantz gleichkommende E[del]gestein nachkünstlen, wie auch vielerley rare (vor die Gold- und Silb[er-] Arbeiter höchst nützliche) in Europâ noch nicht bekandte oder gebräu[ch]lich gewesene durchsichtige Rubin- und Rosenfarbene Schmeltze und sch[öne?] Lacken, sambt der wahren Ultramarin-

NERI (ANTONIO). *Continued.*

Farb &c. auf Spagyrische (das [ist] Chymische Weise) zubereiten möge, gründlich gehandlet, aufsführlich demonstrirt und deutlich erklährt: Wie ingleichen auch ein Bedencken, ob und welchergestalt wohl könne die Malleabilit[ät] dem Glase (das ist: dafs es sich hämmern lassen möge) beybracht werden, mit eingeführet ist. Verdeutscht durch Friedrich Geifslern. Franckfurt und Leipzig, In Verlegung Johann Grossen und Consorten. Gedruckt bey Christoph Uhmans sel. Witbe. 1678.

8°. Pp. [32] 283 [5]; 3 engravings; Merrett's *Anmerckungen*, 184, 6 plates and a woodcut. Title red and black. The title-page is cropped in the front margin.

Neri flourished at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and is said to have been born in Florence. He was a priest (see *L'Arte Vitraria*, 1612, cap. 31, p. 27), worked probably at Murano, was in Florence in 1602 (*Ibid.* cap. 22, p. 21), at Antwerp in 1609 (*Ibid.* cap. 44, p. 48), where he lived for a long time in the house of Emanuel Ximenes, a Portuguese, returned to Italy and resided at Pisa, to which place he often refers, and published his book in 1612. His death is put in 1614. He was an adept in the making of coloured pastes.

The editions of his book which I have seen are the following:

L'Arte Vetraria, Firenze, 1612, 4°.

Hardly any of the older authorities seem to know this edition, not even Beckmann, who quotes the edition of Venice, 1663 only, though he adds that there must have been one of an earlier date.

L'Arte Vetraria, Impressione Seconda, Firenze, 1661, small 8°.

The Art of Glass, translated by Christopher Merrett, with his notes, London, 1662, 8°.

L'Arte Vetraria, Venetia, 1663, 12°.

Ars Vitraria, Latin translation, by Andreas Frisius, with Merrett's notes, Amstel., 1668, 12°.

Reissued with an altered title-page in 1669.

L'Arte Vetraria, Venetia, 1678, 12°.

Johann Kunckel, Ars Vitraria Experimentalis (in German), Frankf. u. Leip., 1679, 4°.

Also with the imprint, Amsterd. u. Dantzig, 1679, 4°.

Ars Vitraria, Frisius' translation, Amst., 1686, 12°.

Kunckel, Ars Vitraria, Frankf. u. Leip., 1689, 4°.

Holbach, Art de la Verrerie, Paris, 1752, 4°.

Kunckel, Glassmacherkunst, Nürnberg, 1756, 4°.

L'Arte Vetraria (appended to the Italian translation of Baumé's Chemistry), Venezia, 1787, 8°.

L'Arte Vetraria, Milano, 1817, 8°.

Art of Glass, Middlehill, 1826, folio.

The book is commended by Morhof, and there is a note about Neri and the gold purple in Beckmann's *Beyträge*.

It formed the main part of the work on glass-making afterwards issued by Blancourt.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 571.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 255.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 408.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 106 (Kunckel's edition, 1689).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 416.

Theophilus Sincerus, *Thesaurus Bibliothecalis*, 1739, iii. pp. 246-48, No. civil. (refers to Neri, p. 246; to Merrett, pp. 246-7; to Kunckel, p. 248).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiii. col. 1794 (Neri wrote seven books on the Art of Glass—no date given—translated by C. Merrett, Lond., 1622 (which is a misprint), later editions: Amst., 1668, 12°; 1679, 4°).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 863; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 496. (Rotermund quotes the editions of 1612, 1661 (Venetia, *sic*), 1663; Amst., 1668, Geifsler's translation, Frft. & Leipz. 1678, 8°; Kunckel's translation, 1743, 4°, Italian, 1781, with Baumé's Chemistry.)

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 100.

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1786, i. p. 383; English translation, 1814, i. p. 203.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 605.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 188, 307.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 354.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 303; 1869, ii. p. 294.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. p. 269.

NEUE Alchymistische Bibliothek für den Naturkundiger.

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM).

NEU-ANGEZÜNDT-HELL-BRENNENDES Feuer, oder Mercurial-Liecht.

See MOEBIUS (GOTTFRIED).

NEU-AUFFGEHENDE (Die) Chymische Sonne, samt ihrem Glantz und Schein, weiset alle Gott-ergebene Sucher, auff den rechten Pfad, subjectum ac primam materiam Lapidis Philosophorum & omnium rerum zu suchen, zu finden, und zu elaboriren; wie dann das nöthigste aus wahrer Philosophorum

NEU-AUFFGEHENDE (Die) Chymische Sonne. *Continued.*

Schrifften extrahirt beygefügt zu finden. Von einem Treu-meinenden Freunde zusammen getragen, und allen Bekümmerten zum Trost heraus gegeben. Franckfurt und Leipzig bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer. 1740.

8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-118 [2 pp. errata, 2 pp. blank]; Supplementum, 119-133 [1 blank].

About the authorship of this tract see STEINBERGEN (C. F. VON).

Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 390) quotes this edition.

NEU-AUFFGEHENDE (Die) Chymische Sonne, samt ihrem Glantz und Schein, weiset alle Gott-ergebene Sucher, auf den rechten Pfad, subjectum ac primam materiam Lapidis Philosophorum & omnium rerum zu suchen, zu finden, und zu elaboriren; wie dann das nöthigste aus wahrer Philosophorum Schrifften extrahirt beygefügt zu finden. Von einem Treu-meinenden Freunde zusammen getragen, und allen Bekümmerten zum Trost heraus gegeben. Franckfurt und Leipzig bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1750.

8°. Pp. [1-12] 13-112; Supplementum, 113-127 [1 blank].

Ladrague (*Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1383) quotes this edition only.

NEU-ERÖFFENDE Schatz-Kammer allerhand rarer sehr curiöser und sonderbarer Chymischer, Physicalischer und Oeconomischer Geheimnisse, wobey nicht nur eine aufrichtige Handleitung zur würcklichen Bereitung der so genannten Philosophischen Tinctur, sondern auch unterschiedene sehr vortheilhaffte Particularia, Allen Liebhabern natürlicher und hermetischer Wahrheiten auf das deutlichste gezeiget werden. Leipzig, verlegts David Richter, 1734.

8°. Pp. 87 [9]. Title red and black. Imperfect, wants pp. 53-4, 59-60, 71-4.

Anderer Theil, 1736.

Pp. [2] 89-178 [4]. Imperfect; wants pp. 103-4, 117-134.

On the assumption that the substances named are the same as those meant now, this tract is of some value as disclosing the practical methods of certain of the chemists of the time and the ideas by which they were guided. The processes are empirical and the practical results, or the substances obtained, are more frequently misinterpreted than not. The want of sound theory is everywhere apparent, and no better demonstration of its indispensability for true scientific and technological progress could be desired than the consideration of such a collection of haphazard processes as the present.

NEUMANN (CASPAR).

Lectiones Chymicæ von Salibus Alkalino-Fixis und von Camphora, als zwey Proben, umb daraus zu sehen, wie alle übrige Lectiones bey dem in Berlin gestiffteten Königl. Collegio Medico-Chirurgico publicè abgehandelt, und die Chymische Materien bearbeitet oder demonstriret werden von D. Caspar Neumann Chymiæ pract. Prof. P. Mit-Glied des Königl. Ober-Collegii Medici und der beyden Societäten der Wissenschafften zu Berlin und London, wie auch erster Hoff-Apothecker.

Veritas est Simplex.

Berlin, gedruckt bey des Königl. Preußis. Hof-Buchdr. Gotthard Schlechtigers Wittwe. Anno MDCCXXVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 164.

NEUMANN (Caspar). *Continued.*

Lectiones Publicæ Von Vier Subjectis Pharmaceuticis, Nehmlich vom Succino, Opio, Caryophyllis Aromaticis, und Castoreo. . . .

Nec affirmare sustineo, de quibus dubito, nec subducere, quæ accepi. Curt. Lib. ix. Cap. i.

Berlin, bey Ambrosino Haude. M DCC XXX.

4°. Pp. [19, 1 blank] 226 [should be 228].

Lectiones Publicæ Von Vier Subjectis Chimicis, Nehmlich vom Salpeter, Schwefel, Spiefs-Glas und Eisen, . . .

Quantum experientia in universa Chymia procedit
Tantum ratio de ejus certitudine statuere debet.

Berlin, gedruckt bey Joh. Gottfr. Michaelis, Königl. Preufs. privil. Buchdr. 1732.

4°. Pp. [14] 440. Wants pp. 43-46, 131-134.

Lectiones Publicæ Von Vier Subjectis Diæteticis, Nehmlich von den . . . viererley Getränckeu, Vom Thée, Caffée, Bier, und Wein, . . .

Sanior esse potes, si cum moderamine potes, Non quantum velis, sed quantum debeas, non quid cupias, sed quid conveniat.

Leipzig, bey Gottlob Benjamin Fromman, Buchhändl. des Waisenhauses in Züllichau, 1735.

4°. Pp. [28] 468.

Disquisitio de Ambra Grysea, welche an die Königl. Gros-Brittann. Weltberühmte Societät der Wissenschafften geschicket worden von D. Caspar Neumann, . . . Sammt einem kurtzen Vorbericht solcher Memoire halber, Anietzo, weil wenigen Personen die Engländische Transactiones Philosophicæ vorkommen, in deutscher Sprache publiciret, von Einem Liebhaber der Historiæ Naturalis. Dresden, bey Gottlob Christian Hilschern, Königl. Pohln. und Churfl. Sächfs. privil. Hof-Buchhändlern, 1736.

4°. Pp. [16] 116.

Neumann was born at Züllichau in Silesia, 11 July, 1683, studied pharmacy, travelled with the king as his apothecary, and also at his expense in Germany, Holland and England, where he resided for five years. He returned to Berlin, made fresh journeys to England, France and Italy, was appointed Court apothecary and afterwards professor of practical chemistry in the Medico-chirurgical College, and in 1724 he was made supreme surveyor of the apothecaries in Prussia. He was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Berlin, of the Institute of Bologna, was received 1 March, 1728, into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum with the name Synesius, was Hofrath, honorary doctor of Halle, and assessor of the Supreme College of Medicine. He died at Berlin, 20 Oct., 1737, highly esteemed at home and abroad, and familiarly acquainted with all the chemists of his time.

He published his prelections at the request of his friends, so that the scope of his teaching might be known. He communicated papers to the Berlin Academy and some to the Royal Society. That on fixed alkaline salts was read to the latter society by Hankwitz (remembered as the first manufacturer of phosphorus) and was printed in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1726-27, xxxiv. Nos. 392, 393, and his dissertation on camphor was also communicated to the same society (*Phil. Trans.* for 1724-25, xxxiii. No. 380). He was an energetic and successful chemist.

His systematic lectures were published after his death. They were translated into English by Lewis, Lond., 1760, 4°; 2nd ed. Lond., 1773, 8°, 2 vols.; into French by Roux, Paris, 1781, 4°, and Dutch, Leeuwarden, 1766, 8°. His papers were collected and printed: Züllichau, 1749-55, 4 vols., 4°.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 409 (review of his 'Lectiones chymicæ de salibus alcalino-fixis. . . . 1727').

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 107.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 585.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 244-247.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 246-47.

'Elogia seu Historia Vitæ Casp. Neumanni,' in *Acta Academiæ Cæsareæ Naturæ Curiosorum*, 1748, viii. App. pp. 243-262, where also is a portrait of him.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 882; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 564.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 499, No. 400.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 189.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 196.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 232.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 385.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 111.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 475, 603-05 (his life), 684 (his lectures), 705; 1799, iii. p. 15.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 66, 67, 70, 95, 108, 116, 160, 184.

Fried. Carl Gottlob Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen die in dem achtzehnten Jahrhunderte gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1804, vi. p. 130.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 128, 244, 251, 260, 262, 269, 298.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 322.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 413; 1869, ii. p. 411.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 208.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 273.

Aug. Wilh. Hofmann, *Chemische Erinnerungen aus der Berliner Vergangenheit*, 1882, pp. 10, 61.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 825.

NEUN und siebenzig grosse und sonderbahre Wunder.

See REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH), 1690.

NEW (A) Light of Alchymy.

See F. (J.).

NICHTHOLD.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

NICHT-WESENDE Dinge.

See UTIS UDENIUS.

NICOLAUS Præpositus.

See PRÆPOSITUS (NICOLAUS).

NICOLS (THOMAS).

Thomas Nicols Professoren der hohen Schule zu Cambridge in Engeland, Beschreibung der Steine sowol Edel als Gemeine darinnen derer Gestalt, Kräffte, Tugenden, Medicin, Eigenschafften, Preifs uñd Werth auf das Deutlichste gezeiget wird Samt beygesetzten Warnungen sich für derer Verfälschung wohl zu hüten wegen seiner Fürtrefflichkeit aus dem Engelischen ins Teutsche übersetzet durch Johann Langen. Culmbach, zu finden bey Nathanael Lumscher, druckts Friederich Elias Dietzel, 1734.

8°. Pp. 16, 274. Index [14].

A translation by Lange of *A Lapidary, or the History of Pretious Stones, by Thomas Nicols, sometimes of Jesus-Colledge in Cambridge*, Cambridge, 1652, 4°, pp. [12] 239 [1 blank], folding table. The translation originally appeared at Hamburg in 1675, and as it had become rare and was an excellent book, Roth-Scholtz was minded to publish a new edition. He did not accomplish his design, and it was left therefore to Lumscher and Dietzel to bring one out.

The English work was issued with three different title pages: first, with that already quoted; second, Arcula Gemmea: a Cabinet of Jewels, London, N. Brooke, 1653; third, Gemmarius fidelius, or the Faithful Lapidary, London, H. Marsh, 1659.

The author was born in Cambridge, and was the son of Dr. John Nicols, a practitioner there. No details of his life are given.

The editors of the German translation could find nothing about him.

Jöcher has confused him with Thomas Nicolls, the translator of Thucydides, who lived a century earlier.

Rotermund calls the present work a valuable one.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 570.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 107 (edition of Hamburg, 1675).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 412 (II. ii. 2, c. 33, § 1).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 626 (calls him Nicolotius, a learned Englishman who wrote a book on precious stones).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 930; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 692.

Gentleman's Magazine, 1842, ii. pp. 430, 594.

Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge*, 1845, iii. p. 475.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1895, xli. p. 54.

NIETHOLD (JOHANN).

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

NIGER HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS).

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

NIGROPONTE.

See NEGROPONTE (JACOBUS WENCESLAUS DOBRZENSKY A).

NODUS Sophicus Enodatus.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., i. p. 73.

NODUS Sophicus Enodatus. Das ist, Erläuterung etlicher Vornehmen Philosophischen Schrifften und Tractaten vom Stein der Weisen, nach dem Lauff der Natur zusammen gewunden und verknüpffet, nunmehr aber in diesen letzten Zeiten, nach erschienener Morgenröthe der Weisheit und eingetretenen Seculo Eliæ Aristæ (*sic*) den filiis Doctrinæ Hermeticæ zum besten auffgelöset und erkläret: Durch einen treuen Teutschen Philosophum und Liehhabern der Natur gemäsen Chymischen Kunst und verborgenen Weisheit Gottes.

Kinder-Bett, des Steins der Weisen durch einen unbekandten Cavalier, in Frantzösischer Sprache beschrieben, und nun aus den Frantzösischen ins Teutsche übersetzet. Durch J. L. M. C. Hamburg, Verlegts Gottfried Liebernickel, 1692.

8°. Pp. [2] 45 [3 blank]. Title red and black. This contains the *Kinder-Bett* only, with a separate title-page.

The Ouvaroff copy was apparently complete, it contained pp. xiv. 96.

In the *Beytrag* a different title is given (which was repeated by Kopp): Beschreibung der uralten Wissenschaft vom Stein der Weisen: Erläuterung etlicher alchemistischer Schriften, und Kinderbette des Steins der Weisen, aus dem Französisch, Hamb., 1692, 8°, and there it is said that "the author of the *Deutsches Fegefeuer der Chemisten*, the artist Elias, as he calls himself, is the editor of these small tracts." The author referred to is Dr. Söldner (*q.v.*), if this be correct; but it was Lange and not he who was the translator of the *Kinder-Bett*. I have not met with the French original of the latter tract.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 644.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1291.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 352, 383.

NÖTHIGE Erinnerung an die Liebhaber der Kunst Gold zu machen.

See ZORN (J.).

NOLLIUS (HEINRICH).

Naturæ Sanctuarium: Quod est, Physica Hermetica. In Studiosorum Sincerioris Philosophiæ gratiam, ad promouendam rerum naturalium veritatem, methodo perspicua & admirandorum Secretorum in Naturæ abysso latentium Philosophica explicatione decenter in vndecim libris tractata ab Henrico Nollio Phil. & Medicinæ vtriusq; Doctore, eiusdemq; in incluto Arnoldino, quod est Steinfurti, Professore publico.

En dabo in Hermetis doctrinam introitum! attende:
Sapiens Amplectitur Tacite Veritatem Reiectis Nugis Vanitatum Scholasticarum.

Sub finem duæ Appendices, quarum I. Pansophiæ fundamentum, & II. Philosophiam Hermeticam de lapide Philosophorum quatuor tractatibus antehac editis, iam vero recognitis & auctis comprehensam explicat, annexa sunt. Præterea etiam Remora studij Medici, ex qua de Medicina mea Hermetica breue in lucem emittenda cordatus Lector facile iudicare potest, adiecta est, & errores Medicorum multorum inibi dilucide deteguntur. Francofurti Typis Nicolai Hoffmanni, sumptibus Ionæ Rosæ. M.DCXIX.

8°. Pp. 838 [for 848] [12, 4 blank].

The initials of the motto denote SATVRNVS.

NOLLIUS (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Theoria Philosophiæ Hermeticæ, Septem Tractatibus, quorum primus est;

I. Verus Hermes.
II. Porta Hermeticæ Sapientiæ.
III. Silentium Hermeticum.
IV. Axiomata Hermetica.
V. De Generatione Rerum Naturalium.
VI. De Regeneratione Rerum Naturalium, &
VII. De Renovatione.

Explicata ab Henrico Nollio Medicinæ in Illustri Illustrium Comitum Benthemicorum Gymnasio, quod est Steinfurti, Professore ordinario.

Ambros. de Off. Non est gloriosa victoria, nisi vbi fuerint laboriosa certamina.

Hanoviæ, Apud Petrum Antonium, Anno M.DC.XVII.

8°. Pp. 119 [1 blank]. Vignette: A man trying to scale a rock on the top of which is a pelican's nest, with this legend: Invia virtuti nulla est via.

Via Sapientiæ Triuna Henrici Nollii, Theosophi & Medici, Professoris Steinfurtensis. Edita ab Anastasio Philareto Cosmopolita.

Ludovicus Vives. Quæ in iuventute elato supercilio putabam esse Thesauros in Philosophia, tam conversus & senex, video vix stercora esse, & tantum remoras vitæ piæ, studiorumq; necessariorum fuisse.

Anno SapIente IVDICe, trIVMphat VerItas.

8°. Sigs. A 1-4, B-D in eights; or pp. [56]. The chronogram is 1620.

Anastasius Philaretus is a pseudonym of JOACHIM MORSIUS (*q. v.*).

Systema Medicinae Hermeticæ Generale, in quo

I. Medicinæ veræ fundamentum.
II. Sanitatis conseruatio.
III. Morborum cognitio, & Curatio.

} Methodo dilucidissima generaliter explicantur

Ab Henrico Nollio Philochymiatro. Prostat. In nobilis Francoforti Palatheniana. Anno MDCXIII.

8°. Pp. 127 [1 blank].

This was translated into English with the following title:

Hermetical Physick: Or, The right way to preserve, and to restore Health. By that famous and faithfull Chymist, Henry Nollius. Englished by Henry Vaughan, Gent. London. Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and are to be sold at his shop, at the Princes Armes in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1655.

Small 12°, pp. [8] 130.

Heinrich Nolle, or Noll, or Nollius, flourished in the first quarter of the seventeenth century. He was a teacher at the Gymnasium at Steinfurt in Westphalia, professor of philosophy at the newly-founded University of Giessen, and pastor in Darmstadt. He had studied not only philosophy and theology, but had devoted himself to chemistry and medicine, and was a devoted follower of Paracelsus. His works relate chiefly to hermetic medicine and philosophy.

Besides the above he wrote: De Generatione rerum naturalium liber, ex vero naturæ lumine conformatus, Francof. 1615, 8°; Veræ Physices Compendium novum, Steinfurti, 1616, 8°; Ars et per propriam indagationem et per revelationem aliquid discendi, Steinfurti, 1617; Alchimia philosophica, Francof., 1619, 8°. Mundanus in his answer to Dickinson alludes to a sort of alchemical romance or allegory entitled: 'Iter Philareti ad Montem Mercurii.' The German translator, as quoted by Schröder, is of opinion that this writing is not by Dickinson but by Nollius. One hundred and twenty years ago his books were said to be rare.

NOLLIUS (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 167, 268.
Edmund Dickinson, *De Chrysopoeia*, no date (about 1683), p. 171.
Merklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 397.
Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. pp. 482-490.
Burcardus Gotthelff Struvius, *Bibliotheca Philosophica*, Jena, 1728, p. 159, § viii.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, ii. i. p. 414.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 592.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 1198.
Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741 (T. ii. i. 17. c. 18. § 26. p.m. 652), T. ii. p. 254.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 476; iii. p. 247.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 971; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 786.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 116.
Schröder, *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1771, i. p. 170.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 433.
Missiv an die Hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, pp. 119-121.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 572, 600, 602, 604.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 514, 515 note *d* (list of his works).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 350.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 344, 357, 384.

NON-ENTIA Chymica.

See UTIS UDENIUS.

NORMA.

Regel vnnd wahre Richtschnur, oder der wahre Probierstein, auff welchen alle Alchymisten, beydes böfs und gut sollen probiert werden.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 277.

NORTHON.

See HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind, 1752.

The person here called Northon is the same as Josaphat Friederich Hautnorthon.

NORTON (SAMUEL).

Alchymiæ Complementum, et Perfectio seu Modus et Processus argumentandi sive multiplicandi omnes Lapides, & Elixera in virtute, sive qualitate, & etiam in quantitate, unà cum projectionis via. Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristollensi inchoatus nunc verò ab Edmundo Deano Anglo Med. D. Medico Eboracensi auctior & perfectior editus.

Cui accessit Explanatio Intentionis Philosophorum, cum de decimo loquuntur numero, in quo Opus finiri debet: in qua etiam miraculosum ostenditur Secretum Lapidis animalis ex sanguine humano secundum Georgium Riplæum. Denuò adjuncta est Conclusio libri, omnibus sex Libris Alchymicis prius à nobis editis, æquè ac huic, inserviens

Terentius. Æquum est ignoscere, quæ sine reprehensione veteres factitarunt, si faciant novi.

Idem. Eum esse quæstum in animum induxi maximum, quàm maximè servire vestris commodis.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelii, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 17. [3 full-page engravings.]

[Another Copy.]

Catholicon Physicorum, seu Modus Conficiendi Tincturam Physicam & Alchymicam à veteribus Philosophis adeò sollicitè quæsitam, sed à nullo adhuc mortalium, seu priscorum, seu recentiorum plenè ac perfectè traditam;

NORTON (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

vna cum eiusdem Tincturæ accurtatione. Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc verò editus labore & industriâ Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Eboracensis Medici, auctior & perfectior. Cui accessit Ramus Triplex de compositione Lactis virginis, seu Aceti Philosophorum.

Autor incertus,

Hic Lapis triangulus est in esse, quadrangulus in qualitate.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 16. 3 full-page engravings in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Elixer, seu Medicina Vitæ, seu Modus Conficiendi Verum Aurum, et Argentum potabile cum vtriusq; virtutibus, & potestatibus secundum antiquorum, & neotericorum consensum, Olim à Samuele Nortonio Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc verò editus industriâ, & operâ Edmundi Deani Angli, Med. D. Eboracensis Medici auctior, & perfectior. Cui etiam accessit modus reddendum vitrum ductile, & malleabile.

Paracelsus. Recta via facilis, sed à paucissimis reperitur.

Terentius. Vna ad quodlibet cuivis accedendi via non est.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 14 [2 blank]. 1 full page engraving.

[Another Copy.]

Mercurius Redivivus, seu Modus Conficiendi Lapidem Philosophicum tàm album, quàm rubeum è Mercurio. Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristolensi inchoatus: Nunc verò editus opera & studio Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Eboracensis Medici, auctior & perfectior. Cui accessit modus faciendi utrumq; Fermentum tàm album è Luna, siuè argento, quàm rubeum è Sole, siuè auro.

Clangor Buccinæ. Extrahe Arg. Vivum, seu Lapidem Philosophorum tàm à corporibus, quàm ab Arg. viuo, quoniam vnius sunt naturæ, & habebis Mercurium, & Sulphur de illa materia super terram, de qua aurum, & argentum generatum est in terra.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 20. 5 full-page engravings in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Metamorphosis Lapidum Ignobilium in Gemmas quasdam Pretiosas, seu Modus Transformandi Perlas parvas, et minutulas, in magnas & nobiles; ac etiam construendi Carbunculos artificiales, aliosque lapides pretiosos, naturalibus

NORTON (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

præstantiores, Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc vero editus diligentia Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Eboracensis medici, auctior & perfectior.

Cui accessit modus componendi Electrum artificiale, omnium Elixerum supremum; cum indicatione Electri naturalis & metallici, veteribus prorsus incogniti.

Terentius. Plurima, dum incipias, gravia sunt, dumque ignores: ubi cognoveris, facilia.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelii, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 12. 1 full-page engraving.

[Another Copy.]

Saturnus Saturatus Dissolutus, et Coelo Restitutus, seu Modus Componendi Lapidem Philosophicum tam Album, quam Rubeum è Plumbo; ac etiam eadem methodo è Ioue, siuè Stanno. Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristolensi inchoatus. Nunc vero edente Edmundo Deano Med. D. Eboracensi Medico, auctus, illustratus, & perfectus.

Cui accessit Accurtatio operis Saturni, vna cum modo extrahendi Arg: viuum è Plumbo. Accessit prætetea Tractatus paruus de metho (*sic*) Philosophorum in opere Saturni secundum Georgium Riplæum auctus, & emendatus; vna cum Accuratione Riplæana Mercurij Sublimati emendata etiam, & auctiore reddita.

Terentius. Nihil rectè fit, quod contra naturam fit.

Paracelsus. Alchymia vera est, quæ vnica tantum arte Lunam, & Solem ex S. Metallis imperfectis fabricare docet. Aliud receptum non admittit præter illud, quod sic & verè loquitur: Solum ex Metallis, in Metallis, per Metalla, & cum Metallis perfecta Metalla fiunt. Nam in alijs Metallis est Luna, & in alijs Sol.

Francofurti, Typis Ioan-Nicolai Stoltzenbergeri, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 24. 3 full-page engravings.

[Another Copy.]

Tractatulus de Antiquorum Scriptorum Considerationibus in Alchymia; Continens Interpretationem obscurorum verborum, nominum & locutionum Artis, Olim à Samuele Nortono aliàs Rinuillo Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc verò editus studio, labore & industriâ Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Oxon. Medici Eboracensis emendatior, auctior & perfectior. Fraocofurti (*sic*), Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri. Anno M.D.XXX. (*sic*).

4°. Pp. 13 [2, 1 blank].

Venus Vitriolata, in Elixer conuersa; nec non Mars victoriosus, seu Elixerizatus, siuè Modus Conficiendi Lapidem Philosophicum tàm è Venere, siuè Cupro,

NORTON (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

quam à Marte, siuè Chalybe. Olim à Samuele Nortonio Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc verò editus studiis, & diligentiâ Edmundi Deani Angli, Med. D. Eboracensis Medici auctior, & perfectior.

Terentius.

Nil tam difficile, quin quærendo investigari possit.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 16. 2 full-page engravings in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Mercurius Redivivus oder Unterricht von dem Philosophischen Stein.

See MONTE CUBITI (V. DE), Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblat, 1667, pp. 209-372.

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

This is a German translation of S. Norton's eight tracts.

Samuel Norton was the son of Sir George Norton and great-grandson of Thomas Norton (*q.v.*). He was born in 1548, studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1584 succeeded to his father's estate of Abbots Leigh in Somerset. He occupied several public positions, and died about 1604.

The notice given by Jöcher is erroneous. He has put Brüssel for Bristol!

His works were edited by Edmund Dean or Deane, who, as Wood informs us, was son of Gilbert Deane of Saltonstall in Yorkshire, and brother of Richard, Bishop of Ossory, and was born in Yorkshire. In 1591 he entered Merton College, Oxford, in his nineteenth year, took a degree in Arts, retired to St. Alban's Hall, studied medicine and graduated in it, returned to York, and practised there.

He wrote: Spadacrene Anglica or the English Spaw, being a brief Treatise of the acid or tart Fountain in the Forest of Knaresborough in Yorkshire, London, 1626.

Some, who have referred to Norton, seem to think that only 'Mercurius redivivus,' and perhaps one or two others, were edited by Deane, but it is plain from the preceding that he had the whole set through his hands, and it even looks as if he not only edited Norton's tracts but had completed them, for what else can be understood by the expression 'inchoatus' as applied to Norton's share in them? Some have gone the length of ascribing them to Deane entirely, while Schmieder, who is never at a loss for a bold, not to say a reckless, suggestion, calmly states that Deane was a name assumed by Norton!

Deane speaks in high terms of Norton, and compares him to Cabot, another Bristolian.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 168 (thinks Deane may be the same as Dee!).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 26; No. I.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 415.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 1351 (ascribes to him 'Crede mihi seu Ordinale').

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 397, 479; iii. pp. 146 (Ed. Deane), 247-248 (Norton).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 980; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 823.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 525, 610.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 510-11. (Gmelin quotes a ninth tract 'Alchymiæ Perfectio,' but asks if it be not the same as 'Alchymiæ Complementum.' There is no reason for doubting their identity.)

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 66.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 127.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1815, ii. col. 600 (incidentally in connection with Edmund Deane).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 406 (Deane).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 364.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 334; 1869, ii. p. 326.

W. H. Black, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1845, cols. 1113, 1149, 1156, 1157, 1170, 1307, 1308.

Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, 1861, ii. p. 284.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 531 (Deane).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 860 ('Mercurius redivivus').

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 365, 393.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1895, xli. p. 220 (article by Miss B. Porter).

NORTON (THOMAS).

Chymischer Tractat Thomæ Nortoni eines Engelländers, Crede Mihi seu Ordinale genandt: vor vngefehr anderthalbhundert Jahren, in Engelländischer

NORTON (THOMAS). *Continued.*

Sprach, Reimenweiſs beschrieben. Nachmaln auſs dem Manuscripto so zuvor niemals in Truck kommen, von Herrn Michaele Maiero, Lateinisch vertirt. An jetzo aber auſs dem Lateinischen, in gewönliche Teutsche Rhythmos gebracht, vnd mit etlichen schönen in Kupffer gestochen Figuren gezieret, durch Danielem Maisnerum, P. L. C. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Lucæ Iennisl. Anno M.DC.XXV.

8°. Pp. 238 [2 blank], 7 engravings. Text and title within a beaded border. Uniform with and forming the second part of the volume containing Jamsthaler's *Viatorium*.

Crede Mihi seu Ordinale.

See MAIER (MICHAEL), Tripus Aureus, 1618, p. 77.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 285.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 433.

According to the author's concluding lines, this poem was begun in 1477. The first publication of it was in the Latin translation by Michael Maier in 1618, above mentioned. For in his book *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, printed the previous year, he speaks of it as being still 'uneditus,' but 'to be published shortly by us,' and it appeared of course in the subsequent reprints of the *Tripus aureus*.

The English poem was first printed in Ashmole's *Theatrum* from a fine manuscript. He says (p. 455): 'In the search I have made after Authentique Manuscripts to compleate this worke, a private Gentleman lent me a very faire one of Norton's Ordinall, which I chiefly followed; yet not omitting to compare it with fourteen other copies. It was written in Velame and in an auntient sett hand, very exact and exceeding neate.'

This, Ashmole thinks from various circumstances, may have been the dedication copy to George Nevell, Archbishop of York, whose magnificent entertainment of Edward IV. with lavish display of plate and other treasure was so thoroughly appreciated by the king that he took possession of the whole 'and made of the Arch-Bishop's Mitre (set with precious stones) a Crowne for himself.'

The poem appears to be anonymous, but as Ashmole has pointed out in language, worthy almost of Sir Thomas Urquhart, the author's name is contained in the poem itself. He says (p. 437):

'From the first word of this Proeme, and the Initiall letters of the six following Chapters (discovered by Acromonosyllabiques and Sillabic Acrostiques) we may collect the authors Name and place of Residence: For those letters (together with the first line of the seventh chapter) speaks thus,

Tomas Norton of Briseto,
A parfet Master ye male him trowe.

Such like Fancies were the results of the wisdome and humility of the Auncient Philosophers, (who when they intended not an absolute concealement of Persons, Names, Misteries, &c.) were wont to hide them by Transpositions, Acrostiques, Isogrammatiques, Symphoniaques, and the lyke, (which the searching Sons of Art might possibly unriddle, but) with designe to continue them to others, as concealed things; And that upon the Question no other Answer should be returned, then the like of the Angell's to Manoah. [His name was Pell, to wit, admirable and secret].'

The author of the *Ordinall* was the son of Thomas Norton, and was born at Bristol towards the end of the fourteenth century. He was member of Parliament for the borough of Bristol in 1436, member of privy chamber of Edward IV., acted on embassies and accompanied the king when he fled to Burgundy.

At the age of 28 he is said to have visited George Ripley and to have asked to be instructed in the preparation of the red stone. His master, whether Ripley or another, seeing him to be a suitable person, ultimately put him on the right road and at the end of forty days (the appropriate period of a 'philosophic month') the pupil had acquired the secret. In the *Ordinall*, chap. ii., he refers to his master in terms of the greatest admiration and affection. He describes (chap. vi.) a furnace of his invention by which he could get 'threescore degrees,' and carry on as many operations simultaneously, each with its own heat. He complains of the troubles which beset the adept; his perfected work was stolen by servants, and he says:

'I made also the Elixer of life
Which me bereft a Merchaunt's wife:
The Quintessens I made also,
With other secrets many moe,
Which sinfull people took me fro,
To my great paine and much more woe.'

The lady here referred to is said to have been Mrs. Canynges, the wife of William Canynges, who rebuilt the church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol. His master mason was called Norton, and it has been sought to identify him with the alchemist.

The poem contains a number of interesting details and throws light on the beliefs of the period.

Manuscripts of the work exist in the British Museum, the Bodleian, in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the library of the Marquis of Bath.

Other works are ascribed to him, or bear his name: De transmutatione Metallorum; and De Lapide Philosophorum. They have not been printed.

Bale, *Scriptorum Illustrium Maioris Britanniæ Summarium*, 1559, ii. p. 67.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 467-480 (gives extracts from the work).

Pitsæus, *De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*, 1619, p. 666.

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, pp. 1-106 (the poem), 437-455 (the notes).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 168.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 26, No. xxxvii.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 68.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 415.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, I. pp. 246, 470; iii. pp. 47, 71, 248-249. ("Norton told with sincerity all he knew;

NORTON (THOMAS). *Continued.*

perhaps he did not know everything," a useful statement, which advances our knowledge of Norton considerably.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 132-134.

Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of English Poets . . .*, 1802, p. 92.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 117.

The Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers, 1815, pp. 43, 302; 1888, edited by Waite, p. 130.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 246.

Warton, *The History of English Poetry*, 1840, ii. p. 336 (calls him John).

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1842, II. ii. 2. p. 649.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la chimie*, 1842, i. p. 442; 1866, i. p. 467.

W. H. Black, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1845, Nos. 57 (transcribed by John Dee, in 1577), 972, 19; 1445, ii. 1, 3; 1464; 1479, 32; 1490, 83.

Samuel Lucas, *Secularia, or Surveys on the Mainstream of History*, 1862, pp. 121-125.

Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1874, 1st Report, App. p. 32 b; 1872, 3rd Report, p. 186 b; 1881, 8th Report, i. p. 583 a.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 214; ii. p. 339.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1895, xli. p. 220 (article by Miss Porter).

Bale, *Index Britanniæ Scriptorum*, edd. Reg. L. Poole and M. Bateson, Oxford, 1902, p. 447.

NOTHWENDIGE Erinnerung des Verdeutschers dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 159; 1765, p. 159.

NOTHWENDIGE Refutation auff etliche Johann-Rudolph Glaubers . . . Bücher von Verbesserung der Metallen.

See GRÜNDLICHE WIDERLEGUNG etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schrifften, 1661.

NOUVEAU Cours de Chymie, suivant les Principes de Newton et de Sthall (*sic*).

See SENAC (JEAN BAPTISTE).

NOVA Disquisitio de Helia Artista.

See DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium, 1606.

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS Λ).

NOVO Lume.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

NOVUM Lumen Chymicum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

NOVUM Testamentum.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 210.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 369.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 318.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 368.

NUCK (ANTON).

Antonii Nuck Harderoviceni, Medicinæ Doctoris & Anatomiæ Professoris. De Ductu Salivali Novo, Saliva, Ductibus Oculorum Aquosis, et Humore Oculi Aqueo. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Petrum vander Aa, M.DC.LXXXV.

12°. Pp. [12, engraved title included] 175 [17]. 3 folding plates.

Nuck (1650-1692) was first reader of anatomy and surgery at the Hague, and then in 1687 professor at Leyden. He was distinguished for his investigations of the glands and lymphatics and for various contributions to surgery. The present volume contains some of his best work. But he was not a chemist.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 183 (Add. iv. 39*), (praised for his 'felix dexteritas' in an eye operation).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. 416-419 (reviews of certain medical works).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 483, 484, 489.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 593.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 1574.

NUCK (ANTON). *Continued.*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 995; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 853.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 684; 1777, ii. p. 766.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 478.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 226; 1779, iii. p. 420.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 405.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 334; 1798, ii. p. 273.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 397.
Sprengel, *Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 192, *& passim*.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 251; 1869, ii. p. 243.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 312, 395; 1849, ii. p. 204.
Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 151.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1868, xiii. p. 342.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 293.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 388.

NÜSCHELER (JOHANN JACOB).

See GESNER (CONRAD), Köstlicher Artzneyschatz, 1608, Part ii.

Nüscheler's name is included in his list by Jöcher (*Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 996), but he tells us nothing more than that he translated the second part of the secrets of Evonymus from Latin into German, and published it at Zurich, in 1608, in 4°. Rotermund has nothing to add to that.

NÜSSENSTEIN.

See RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS), Baron von.

NÜTZLICHER Unterricht in der hermetisch-philosophischen Wissenschaft, nebst einem Anhang von der Ursach der Electricität, nach den Grundsätzen der natürlichen Philosophie und nach dem Sinn des grosen Zoroaster. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Eberhard Zeh, 1771.

4°. Pp. [8] 40. The paper on electricity has a half title.

'Alchemie und Elektricität,—welcher seltsame Kontrast!' says the *Beytrag*, 1785, p. 675. But it is not so great after all if electricity be dealt with from the alchemical and Zoroastrian point of view! Still less, if the twentieth century hypothesis be adopted of the identity of electricity and matter and of the transmutation of radium into helium.

NUYSEMENT (JACQUES DE).

Poeme Philosophic de la Verité de la Phisique Mineralle, ou sont refutees les obiections que peuuent faire les incredules & ennemis de cet Art. Auquel est naïfuement & veritablement depeinte la vraye matiere des Philosophes. Par le Sieur de Nuisement, Receueur general du Comté de Ligny en Barrois. Dedié à Tres-Haut, Tres-Puissant, & Tres-Vertueux Prince, Monseigneur le Duc de Lorraine & de Bar, &c. A Paris, Chez Ieremie Perier & Abdias Buisard, à la place Dauphine, prés le Palais, au Bellerophon. M.DC.XX. Auec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. 80.

Besides the 'Poeme' there are at the end 'Stances' and 'Visions hermetiques.'
This work is contained in the edition of 1639, printed at the Hague, 12°, pp. 57 [1 blank]. Schmieder says that it includes an explanation of the Hermetic Table, but so far as I have noticed, the Table or anything suggestive of it does not occur in this poem.

Tractatus de Vero Sale Secreto Philosophorum, & de Universali Mundi Spiritu, Gallice primo scriptus a Domino de Nuysement, nunc simplicissimo stylo Latine versus a Ludovico Combachio, D. & Illustrissimorum Hassiæ P. P. Medico Ordinario. Liber non minus curiosus quàm proficuus, utpote tractans de cognitione veræ Medicinæ Chemicæ. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Arnoldum Donde, Anno 1671.

12°. Pp. [16] 244 [4 blank]. Title red and black.

NUYSEMENT (JACQUES). *Continued.*

[Another issue, 1672.]

12°. Pp. [16] 244 [4 blank]. Title red and black.

This is a re-issue of the preceding with a change of date. It appeared first in French: *Traittez du vray sel secret des Philosophes, et de l'Esprit general du Monde*, . . . Paris, 1621, 8°, pp. [26] 332 [2, 2 blank]. It was reprinted at the Hague, 1639, 12°, pp. [22] 115 [1 blank]; translated into Latin by Combach as above, and printed at Cassel, 1651, 8°, pp. [16] 212 [2], and at Frankfurt, 1716, 12°. For German translations see the cross references.

The English translation was made apparently from the Latin of Combachius by Robert Turner, who also turned some of Paracelsus' works into English. It was issued twice with different title-pages but with no other alteration.

The first title-page is as follows:

Sal, Lumen, & Spiritus Mundi Philosophici: or, The dawning of the Day, discovered by the beams of Light: shewing the true Salt and Secret of the Philosophers, the first and universal Spirit of the World. Written originally in French, afterwards turned into Latin, by the illustrious Doctor, Ludovicus Combachius, ordinary Physitian to the King, and publick Professor of Physick in the University of Mompelier. And now transplanted into Albyons Garden, by R. T. *Φιλομαθ.* Printed at London, by J. C. for Martha Harrison, at the Lamb at the East-end of S. Pauls. 1657.

Small 8°, [2 blank, 30] 220, [2 of advertisements, 2 blank].

This title was cancelled and the following substituted for it:

Fundamenta Chymica: or A Sure Guide into the high and rare Mysteries of Alchymie by L. C. Philomedico Chymicus. London, Printed by William Godbid, for William Barlow, without Aldersgate, 1658.

Small 8°, [2 blank, 30], 220. The last four pages cancelled in all the copies I have seen.

Von dem wahren geheimen Saltz der Philosophorum.

See MONTE-CUBITI (V. DE), Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblat, 1667, p. 1.

Vom wahren Salz der Weisen und dem allgemeinen Geist der Welt.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 230.

A series of excerpts only.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 1.

Contains a translation into German, different from that in the 'Kleeblat.'

Concordantz über des Nuysements Sal cœleste.

See SPIESS ( ), Pater.

Tractat von dem wahren geheimen Salz der Philosophen, und allgemeinen Weltgeiste.

See H. (C. G.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757, p. 233.

By Schmieder he is called Jaque Nuysement, and in the British Museum catalogue he is entered as Jacques Nuisement, Baron. He himself states that he was receiver general of the county of Ligny, in the duchy of Bar. He was regarded by the true philosophers as a mere compiler. He must not be confounded with Clovis Hestau, Sieur de Nuysement, who published a volume of poems at Paris, 1578, 4°.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 169, 251.
Georg Caspar Kirchmaier, *Noctiluca Constans*, 1676, Sig. B3 *verso*.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 33, cap. i., and reprinted by Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 48, cap. ii.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 420.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 1618.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 393, 477; iii. pp. 96, 249.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1001; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 871.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 526.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 506.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 358.
Olliffe, *Les Alchimistes d'autrefois*, 1842, p. 140.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 331; 1869, ii. p. 323.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, Moscou, 1870, Nos. 1119-26.

NYMPHEN-FANG.

Philosophischer Nymphen-Fang, 1679.

See PHILARETES (HONORIUS).

OBERLEIN (CASPAR).

Oleum Antimonii: die Fixatio, sein Quinta Essentia.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz: vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, ii. p. 293.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 579.

Oberlein is the name of the author as it appears in the text, but in the table of contents it has the form Eberlein.

OBERNDORFFER (JOHANN).

Apologia Chymico-Medica Practica Johan. Oberndorfferi: Com. Palat. Cæsarei: &c. Adversus illiberales Martini Rulandi Person. Medici Calumnias.

Basilius. Ad calumnias tacendum non est, non ut contradicendo nos ulciscamur: sed ne Mendacio inoffensum progressum permittamus; aut eos, qui seducti sunt, damno inhærere sinamus.

Ἐλευθέρου γὰρ ἀνδρὸς τἀληθῆ λέγειν.

Quæ vera sunt, loqui virum ingenuum decet.

Ex Typographeo Forsteriano. MDCX.

4°. Pp. [12] 88 [3, 1 blank].

Though the place of printing is not mentioned, Van der Linden says it was Amberg, and I have no doubt that that is correct, as Michael Forster was printing there at that time.

Oberndorffer, or Oberndörffer, or Johann von Oberndorff, lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, but the exact dates of his birth and death are not given. He travelled much, remained a long time in Italy, practised medicine at Grätz in Styria, and then went to Regensburg as physician. He was a Count Palatine and was councillor and private physician to several princes, and was still living at an advanced age in 1621.

He wrote several books: De veri et falsi Medici agnitione tractatus, Lavingiæ, 1600, 4°; De febre Ungarica, Francof., 1607, 4°; Epistolæ aliquot medicæ, in the *Cista Medica*, Norib., 1625, 4°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 294.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 12a, 101b, 157a, 268b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686 p. 651.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 421.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 596.

Descriptio horti medici, qui Ratisbonæ est, Ratisb., 1621, 8°.

In the present work he incidentally gave a few biographical facts, and made a violent attack upon Martinus Rulandus, the younger, and his chemical remedies, but he did not on that account reject these, but claimed to have himself used them thirty years before. Rulandus wrote a reply: Alexicacus Chymiatricus, Francof., 1611, 4°, *q.v.*

The manuscript works left by Oberndorffer were to have been published by his son-in-law, Johann Stephan Strobelberger, but this never came to pass.

On the other hand Oberndorffer wrote an address to the reader and a set of verses for Strobelberger's *Tractatus . . . de Cocco Baphica* (Kermes or Cochineal), Jena, 1620, 4°. The address is dated Ratisbonæ, 29 Aprilis, 1620.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 144.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 250.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1007.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 318, 340, 424.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 345, 571, 580.

[OBSERVATIONES quaedam ad decantatum, ita dictum, physicum, seu Philosophorum Lapidem, spectantes.]

8°. Pp. 40.

No place, date, or printer.

The above is a sort of bastard title. The tract was printed in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

OBSERVATIONS sur la Physique, sur l'Histoire Naturelle et sur les Arts, avec des Planches en Taille-douce; Dédiées a Mgr. Le Comte D'Artois; Par M. l'Abbé Rozier, de plusieurs Académies; par M. J. A. Mongez le jeune, Chanoine Régulier de Sainte Geneviève, des Académies Royales des Sciences de Rouen, de Dijon, de Lyon, &c., &c., & par M. de la Métherie, Docteur en Médecine, de l'Académie de Dijon. Janvier 1787. Tome XXX. [-XCVI. & Table Générale.] A Paris, Au Bureau du Journal de Physique, rue & hôtel Serpente. M. DCC. LXXXVII. [-M. DCCC. XXIII.] Avec Privilège du Roi.

Of this journal and its continuations there are 67 volumes, from 1787 to 1823. The set begins with Tome xxx. as above, and the volumes to xxxvi. are dedicated to the Comte d'Artois. The following three volumes are dedicated to Charles Philippe Bourbon, and the next two to Charles Philippe, Prince François. Vols. xlii. and xliii., for 1793, have no dedication and no privilege.

With the following volume the title changes: Journal de Physique, de Chimie et d'Histoire Naturelle, avec des Planches en Taille-douce; par Jean-Claude Lamétherie, and it is called Tome Premier. It was published: Nivose 2nd year of the Republic, *i.e.* 1794, but in the second volume '1794 vieux stile' is added.

This new numeration is retained in four volumes only.

There was a blank of four years in the publication between Tomes ii. and iii.

With the volume for the year VII., *i.e.* '1799 *v. st.*,' the old numeration is resumed and it appears as Tome xlviii. This numeration continues to the end of the series.

Tome lxi., 1805, still bears 'an XIII.' but with Tome lxii., 1806, the 'vieux stile' resumes its old place, and the year of the republic vanishes after lasting 13 years.

In Tome lxxxiv., for 1817, de la Métherie has the name of H. M. Ducrotay de Blainville as joint editor, and in Tome lxxxv. de la Métherie's name is wanting. The series ends with Tome xcvi. for the first half of 1823. This is the conclusion of the journal.

There is a *Table générale* by L. Cotte, of the contents of the 'Journal de Physique' from 1787 to 1802, that is of the preceding 26 volumes.

The journal was founded in 1752 by Gauthier-D'Agoty and continued by Toussaint. It was taken over by Rozier in 1771, edited first by himself, and then along with Mongez and de la Métherie.

Jacques Gauthier-D'Agoty (b. at Marseilles, d. at Paris, 1785) was an artist and anatomist at Dijon, who wrote on colour, physics, anatomy, etc.

François Rozier (1734-1793) was an abbé, doctor of theology, director of the Royal Veterinary school at Lyons, etc. He wrote a course of agriculture, etc. He was killed in his bed by a bomb-shell during the siege of Lyons.

Jean André Mongez (1751-1788), abbé, perished in Lapérouse's expedition. He was the author of papers on meteorology and mineralogy.

Jean Claude de la Métherie (1743-1817), M.D., professor of natural history at the Collège de France, was the author of works on physics, geology, mineralogy, etc.

Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville (1778-1850), M.D., was professor of zoology, anatomy, and comparative physiology at Paris, and wrote largely on these subjects.

Louis Cotte (1740-1815), was priest of the Oratory, professor of philosophy and then of theology at the College of Montmorency, keeper of the library of Ste.-Geneviève. He wrote papers on mathematics, meteorology, physics.

OCCULTA (De) Magico-Magnetica Morborum quorundam curatione naturali, Tractatus.

See SCHMUCK (MARTIN).

OCCULTA Philosophia von den verborgenen Philosophischen Geheimnussen der heimlichen Goldblumen, vnd Lapidis Philosophorum, was derselbige: vnd wie zu Erlangung dessen zu procediren, aufsführlicher Bericht in einem Philosophischen Gespräch verfässet, sampt Der Schmaragd-Taffel, Paraboln, Symbolis, vnd 18. sonderbaren Figuren, der hochberühmten Philosophen Hermetis Trismegisti, vnd F. Basilii Valentini durch welche diese Kunst der Philosophischen

OCCULTA Philosophia. *Continued.*

Goldblumen vollkomlich erkläret an Tag gegeben. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn durch Johann Bringem. Anno M.DC.XIII.

4°. Pp. [8] 78. Title red and black. Vignette: Senior and Adolphus with the tree of the metals between. 14 symbolic woodcuts.

Das erste Theil: Ein Colloquium oder Gesprech zwischen einem alten [Senior] vnd jungen Studenten [Adolphus], p. 1.
Das ander Theil: Aureliæ Occultæ Philosophorum, p. 47.
Verba Hermetis in Pimandro, p. 49.
Schmaragt Tafel Hermetis, p. 50.
Symbolum Fratris Basilii Valentini, p. 52.

The dedication to Ludwig Georg, Count of Stolberg, Königstein, Rochefort, Wernigeroda and Hohenstein, dated 8 January, 1613, is signed by Bringer, the printer. He says the collection was made by a diligent lover of the subject, so that it might be acquired without special trouble.
A former owner has written: Dieser Tractat ist Echt und Recht; Sehr Rahr zu haben.

OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA.

Von der Occulta Chemicorum Philosophia, ein Kurtzer Tractat.

See BASIL VALENTIN, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 561.

Die drey letzten Capitel de Occulta Philosophorum Chymia.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 24.

This last excerpt is in verse.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1048-50.

OCCULTA (De) Philosophia. Epistola cujusdam Patris ad Filium.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 852.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1035.

OCELLUS. Ὠκελλὸς ὁ Λευκανὸς *περὶ τῆς τοῦ παντὸς φύσεως.*

Brevis & absoluta qualitatum elementarium enarratio. Parisiis per Conradum Neobarium, Regium Typographum. 1539.

Sm. 4°. Sigs. α, β; or, ff, [8].

Ocellus, called Lucanus, because he belonged to Lucania, was of the school of Pythagoras, but his date is uncertain. From the vocabulary and phraseology used Meiners infers that the author could not have been an old Pythagorean, but must have lived subsequently to Plato and Aristotle, and Mullach places him as late as the first century B.C. Of his writings besides the above there remain ragments of a book on law; others on sovereignty and health are lost.

The present work is in four books: 1° Of the Universe; 2° Of the composition of the Universe; 3° Of man and his origin; 4° Of the duties of man, chiefly as to marriage.

The present book is the first edition and is in Greek. The Latin version appeared in 1541; it was translated into French, 1762; and by Thomas Taylor into English, 1831, 8°, pp. [xi. 1 blank] 96, along with writings by Taurus, Julius Firmicus Maternus and Proclus, and a notice of Ocellus.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 6.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. pp. 13 (II. i. 2. §3); 322 (II. ii. 1. 11. §7).
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 338.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1014.
Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1767, i. pp. 818, 1122.
Meiners, *Geschichte des Ursprungs, Fortgangs und Verfalls der Wissenschaften in Griechenland und Rom*, Lemgo, 1781, i. p. 584.
Christoph Gottfried Bardili, *Epochen der vorzüglichsten philosophischen Begriffe*, 1788, i. p. 130 (System des Ocellus); p. 163 (Aechtheit des Ocellus und Timäus).
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, ed. Harles, 1790, i. pp. 855-59.
Fülleborn, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie*, Jena u. Leipzig, 1799, 10tes St. pp. 1-77.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-95), vi. p. 333.
Biographie Universelle, 1822, xxxi. p. 484; no date, xxxi. p. 141.
Schweiger, *Handbuch der classischen Bibliographie*, 1830, i. p. 215.
Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1837, I. i. p. 394.
Mullach, *Fragmenta Philosophorum Græcorum*, 1845; Paris, Didot, 1860, i. p. 383.
Diogenes Laertius, *De clarorum Philosophorum Vitis, . . . libri decem*, ed. Cobet (lib. viii. 80), Paris Didot, 1850, p. 223.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxxviii. col. 428.
Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1864, v. p. 4.
Engelmann, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*, 1880, i. p. 526.

OCYORUS (TARQUINIUS).

Experiment Büchlein von xx. Pestilentzwurtzeln.

See APOLLINARIS (QUINTUS), Kurtzes Hand-Büchlein, 1659, f. clxxiiij.

Ocyorus, or Ocyorius, is also called Schnellenbergius, Med. Doct. of Dortmund.

The title given by various authorities is: De viginti quinque radicibus pesti resistentibus, and numerous editions are quoted. With Apollinaris as above: Strasburg, 1633, 1651, 1677, 1700. Separately: Königsberg, 1551, 1555, 4°; Francof., 1546, 12°; 1552, 8°; 1563, 1579; Strasburg, 1577, 18°; 1587, 1589, 1594, 1621, 8°; Frankfurt, 1613, 8°; Annaberg, 1680, 8°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 441.

Merckiin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 990 (Argent., 1589, 8°, only).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 428 (from Van der Linden).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1017 (calls him 'Ocyotus'); Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 920.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 114.

ODOMARUS.

Practica, ad discipulum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 249.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 166.

There are two accounts of this writer.

One, the earliest authority for which, so far as I know, is Lenglet Dufresnoy, is that he was practising the Hermetic Art in 1330. Gmelin calls him a monk, which may be justified by the fact that he addresses his disciple as 'frater Ludovicus,' saying at the same time that he is violating all the rules of the sages in revealing the secret. Schmieder decorates these bare statements and depicts the monk in his cloister at Paris working hard at alchemy in spite of the pope's bull against the alchemists. He describes him as a true teacher who stated what he knew, but that he was more of a worker than an author, and he quotes his preparation of common salt.

Hoefer following the same line calls him a monk who pursued alchemy in Paris about the middle of the 14th century, in the reign of Philippe of Valois. He quotes the advice which Odomarus gives, to guard against the fumes which are liable to be produced in alchemical operations, by stopping the nostrils with cotton dipped in oil of violets, and refers to his method of preparing aqua regia.

The other account is given by Zedler. According to it Odomarus was a 'physicus' of the 17th century, and wrote not only the 'Practica,' but the six or seven tracts following it in the above collections.

From the way in which these books are printed, there is some colour for this statement of Zedler's, but at the same time he seems to have credited him with too many. Judging from the arrangement of the tracts and the sub-divisions, the following seem to be the most that could be assigned to Odomarus:

Practica ad discipulum, *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1659, iii. p. 166.

Arcanum philosophorum ut ex Saturno facias Aurum perfectum, p. 168.

Perfecta salis communis præparatio ad lapidem philosophorum, p. 168.

Historiola antiqua de Argento in Aurum verso, p. 170, ending p. 172.

The 'Tractatus de Marchasita' and the others which are quoted by Zedler apparently belong to other writers.

Oddly enough Zedler refers not to the *Theatrum Chemicum*, but to the *Thesaurus chymicus*, Strassb., 1613, iii. I do not know a collection of that name and date, but there is the *Theatrum Chemicum*, Argent., 1613, and the above tracts are in vol. iii., pp. 154-161. They are also in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, Ursellis, 1602, iii. pp. 164-171.

The 'Practica,' as its name denotes, is a series of directions for certain preparations and experiments, with silver, lead, mercury, common salt, green vitriol, saltpetre. By heating Roman vitriol one part, saltpetre one part, common salt two parts in an alembic the author got a corrosive liquid which attacked all metals, 'even mercury,' and he calls it 'aqua calcinationis omnium metallorum.' But to the mixture he also added half a part of quick lime, possibly with the idea of increasing its corrosive effect.

One writer at least has affirmed that the above tract was brought out in a new edition by Ortholanus in 1358, under the title 'Practica vera Alkimica.' Comparison of the two tracts, however, does not confirm this, and so far I have failed to see any connection between them. If Ortholanus edited Odomarus' tract he has edited it out of existence, or at least past recognition.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 170.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 507.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 468; iii. pp. 36, 52.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 59.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jochers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 936.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1832, p. 185.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 416; 1866, i. p. 441.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 798.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.

OECONOMISCHE Maximen, 1728.

See K. (C. A.).

OERTEL (EUCHARIUS FERDINAND CHRISTIAN).

Universal-Wasserdoktor. Oder: Die herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers zur Stärkung des menschlichen Körpers, Verhütung und Heilung vieler Krankheiten, namentlich des Fiebers und verschiedener Leibesgebrechen. Nebst einem Anhange von den Heilkräften des Essigs und der Milch. Von drei berühmten Aerzten J. Floyer, einem engl. Dr., Friedr. Hoffmann, dem berühmten Hallischen Arzt, und J. Hancocke, einem engl. Dr. Neu bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Prof. Oertel in Ansbach. Zweite Auflage. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch- und Kunsthandlung.

12°. No date, but after 1833.

Each tract has a separate title, and separate pagination. The tracts are:

Dr. John Floyer, ein englischer Arzt, von den herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers zur Stärkung des menschlichen Körpers, Verhütung und Heilung vieler Krankheiten und Leibesgebrechen. Aus dem Englischen. Nebst einem Anhange: Von den Heilkräften des Essigs und der Milch. Fünfte verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage vom Professor Oertel in Ansbach. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch- und Kunsthandlung.

Pp. i.-xii. [13-15] 16-140.

Dr. Friedrich Hoffmann, jener berühmte Hallische Arzt, vom Wasser als Universalmedizin. Neu aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt und erläutert vom Professor Oertel in Ansbach. Nebst einem Hoffmannischen Nachlasse. Zweite Auflage. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch- und Kunsthandlung.

Pp. i.-viii. [9] 10-98.

Dr. John Hancocke, ein englischer Wasserarst, vom gemeinen Wasser als dem besten Fiebermittel. Neu bearbeitet und erläutert vom Professor Oertel in Ansbach. Zweite Auflage. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch und Kunsthandlung.

Pp. [2] i.-iv. [5] 6-60.

Oertel was born at the Ansbach village of Streitberg, 18 May, 1765. He received his first instruction from his father, and on his death attended the school at Neustadt on the Aisch, where he remained till about 1785, when he went to the University of Erlangen for philosophy and theology. He, however, did not confine himself to these subjects, but acquired English, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and studied medicine. In 1789 he took the degree of doctor of philosophy, and acted as tutor in the family of von Seckendorff of Oberzenn, whence he removed to Ansbach as third master in the Gymnasium. He held this post for thirty-two years, and retired in 1827. He died 16 May, 1850.

He was a copious writer, and a long list of his works is given in his autobiography and in the *Nekrolog*. They include translations of the classics, works on theology, and on the healing virtues of cold water, a subject which during the last ten years of his life he advocated with persistence and energy.

In connection with this subject he makes a display in his autobiography (p. 128) of his humour, his scholarship, and his poetic vein, for he has there an ode in German and Greek Εἰς τὸν Ὕδωρ, which is an adaptation of that of Anacreon. It begins: Θέλω λέγειν τὸν Οἶνον, and in German: Ich will vom Weine reden, &c., and he goes on to state that though he wished to sing the praises of wine his barbitos would have none of it and, in fact, threw cold water on all his efforts. It can be commended to the attention of the hydropathists and water drinkers of to-day.

Besides the present reprint he wrote also a history of the subject with the following title:

Geschichte der Wasserheilkunde von Moses bis auf unsere Zeiten: zum Beweise, dafs das frische Wasser ein Allheilmittel ist. Leipzig, Verlag von Heinrich Franke, 1835, small 8°, pp. viii. 200, with a portrait.

This is a chronology with short notes and a list of the writings of all those who have dealt with water as a curative agent. He mentions Floyer, p. 50, Nos. 104-5; Hancocke, p. 54, No. 110; Hoffmann, p. 64, Nos. 127-134. He refers also to the third edition of the present collection by him, Scheible, 1834. The 'Geschichte' is an interesting work, and though small it shows much research.

His autobiography is not to be passed over:

Professor Dr. Oertel in Ansbach, keiner Akademie Mitglied, keiner Behörde Rath, keines Ordens Ritter, &c., als Theolog, Philolog und Hydrolog von ihm selbst dargestellt. Nebst Verzeichnifs seiner 70 Druckschriften.

Geboren in Streitberg, 13 Mai 1765.

Gestorben in Friedberg, Ev. Joh. 21, 23.

Ein Spiegel für Gelehrte und Ungelehrte. [Mit dem Bildnifs des Verfassers.]

Cic. N. D. ii. 2.

Opinionum commenta delet dies,
Naturae judicia confirmat.

Der Meinungen Träumereien vernichtet die Zeit,
Der Natur Aussprüche bestätigt sie.

Erlangen in der Palm'schen Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1840, 8°, pp. viii. 172 [1, 1 blank].

This is a quaint book, and the portrait (as also that in the other book) depicts him as a man of great humour.

OERTEL (EUCHARIUS FERDINAND CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, 98, i. pp. 338-346.
Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*, 1833, xiv. p. 96; xxxi. pp. 73-76.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1882, xvii. p. 717.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 408 (article by Pagel).
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1887, xxiv. p. 434.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 84.
See also the notes to Floyer, Hoffmann and Hancocke respectively.

OFFENBARUNG der Geheimnussen der Alchimy.

See VOGEL (HEINRICH).

OFFENBARUNG (Von) der philosophischen materien und dingen, aufs welchem volbracht wird die Meisterschafft inn würckung defs edlen vnd gebenedeyten Steins der Philosophen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii., p. 1.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 593.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 105.

OFFENBARUNG Göttlicher Majestät.

See GUTMANN (ÆGIDIUS).

OFFENBAHRUNG.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Der wahren Chymischen Weisheit Offenbahrung, 1720.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 52.

OHRSCHALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

See ORSCHALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

OLEUM ANTIMONII.

See OBERLEIN (CASPAR).

OLEUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

De Oleo Philosophorum.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 205.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 359.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 314.

See [SCHATZ und Kunst Kammer], p. 359.

OLEUM VITRIOLI.

See BACON (ROGER).

OLIVERIIS (OLIVERUS DE).

Tractatus Duo. De Lapide Philosophorum Conficiendo Vnus De Auro Potabili Alter. Auctore Olivero De Oliveriis Tudertino.

Place and date torn off.

8°. Pp. 102 [1, 1 blank].

The dedication to Ferdinando Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, is dated: Mantuæ, xiii. Kal. Martij CIↃ.IↃ.C.XX., from which it is probable that the book was printed there in that year. The author signs the dedication as Oliverus Oliverius Tudertinus, but I have found no notice of him. He had the intensest admiration of chemistry, believed thoroughly in transmutation because the metals had a common origin from sulphur and mercury; he distinguished between the true chemists and the alchemists, and he himself was not without some experimental skill.

OLIVERIIS (OLIVERUS DE). *Continued.*

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 415.

In this reprint the dedication is omitted.

ONUPHRIUS DE MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS).

See MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS ONUPHRIUS DE).

OPERA Arcta.

See CRATA REPOA, 1785.

This tract was first published in 1770. Murr points out that Crata Repoa is an anagram of Arcta Opera and that the Masonic degrees are emblematically unfolded under the guise of Egyptian mysteries. It was reprinted in 1778 by Stahlbaum in Berlin, and included with notes in Part II. of the *Freymaurer-Bibliothek*, pp. 1-24.

Heckethorn has devoted a chapter to this book: 'Crata Repoa, or Highest Degree of Egyptian Initiation.' He has given an abstract of it and the mode of initiation into the successive seven degrees.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 87.

Judging from the names it seems to be a rifacimento from ordinary classical authorities made about 1770, the sceptico-superstitious and credulous period of the eighteenth century. Egypt has very little to do with it. Heckethorn confesses his ignorance of the meaning of the two mysterious words Crata Repoa.

There is an allusion to chemistry in the book—for in the fifth degree the symbol was fire, the password was Chymia, and the instruction of the candidate was in chemistry.

Heckethorn, *The Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries*, 1897, i. pp. 51-56.

OPUS ad Album.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 957.

OPUS breve ad Rubeum cum sole per aquas fortes.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 984.

OPUS Jovis.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 305.

OPUS Mulierum.

See ALCHIMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 135.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, ii. p. 111.

Weiber-Arbeit.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schrifften, 1748, p. 359.

Das Weiber Werck.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 154.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 198

See also LUDUS Puerorum.

OPUS Philosophicum.

See OPUS JOVIS.

OPUS Saturni.

See HOLLANDUS (ISAAC).

OPUSCULA de Alchimia.

See ALCHIMIA, 1550.

OPUSCULUM philosophici lapidis secreta metaphoricè describens.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 566.

ORSCHALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

Sol sine Veste. Oder Dreyfsig Experimenta dem Gold seinen Purpur aufszuziehen, welches theils die Destructionem auri vorstellet, mit angehängtem Unterricht, den schon längst verlangten Rubin-Flufs oder Rothe Glafs, in höchster Perfection zubereiten, ans Licht gegeben aus eigener Erfahrung von J. C. O. Augspurg, gedruckt bey Jacob Koppmayr, Anno 1684.

12°. Pp. [22] 68 [2 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Sol sine Veste. Oder Dreyfsig Experimenta dem Gold seinen Purpur auszuziehen, welches theils die Destructionem Auri vorstellet, mit angehängtem Unterricht, den schon längst verlangten Rubin-Flufs oder Rothe Glafs, in höchster Perfection zubereiten, ans Licht gegeben aus eigener Erfahrung von J. C. O. Hochfürstl. Hefsischen Berg-Inspector. Cassel, Bey Johann Bertram Cramer. 1742.

12°. Pp. [1-17] 18-84.

Schmieder quotes an edition of Augsburg, 1739, 4°. 'Sol sine Veste' has been ascribed to Grummet (*q.v.*), as in *Kurze Nachricht von den Metallischen Glafsern*, Leipzig, 1767, p. 12 (*q.v.*).

Sol sine Veste.

See VANDERBEEG (I. C.), 1739.

See APELLES, 1684.

Beckmann tells us that Orschall was at Dresden, in 1682, in the service of Johann Heinrich Rudolff from whom he acquired, in particular, the method of amalgamation by which he made money in Bohemia. He afterwards became a mining officer in Hesse, but got into trouble "by polygamy and other irregularities," and died in a monastery in Poland.

To what Beckmann has said, Strieder has added that Orschall was appointed on Dec. 29, 1684, by Count Carl, to be Mining Inspector at Frankenberg, because he had promised to make the mine there one of the best and most complete in the whole empire, by his skill and experience, in the course of two or three years. This, however, he was not able to accomplish, and he was discharged apparently in 1687, and then vanished without leaving a trace behind him, though Strieder says he appears to have been at Cassel in 1688.

He was the author of several books, in addition to the above. The following are reported:

Wunderdrey d. i. Beschreibung dreyer dem Ansehen nach unannehmlicher, der Practic nach aber wohl practicabler Particularien, aus eigener Experientz von einem Liebhaber der Chymie, Augsb., 1684, 12°; Cassel, 1696-8, 1737, 1753, 12°.

Wunderdreyes Continuatio . . ., 1686, 12°; Cassel, 1737, 12°.

On p. 6, the author refers to a *Historia Metallurum* by him, which is possibly that published by David Kellner: Praxis metallica curiosa, oder curieus angestellte und experimentirte Schmelzproben von einem wohlerfahrnen Erzkündiger, Nordhausen, 1693, 8°; 1701, 8°; 1707, 8°.

Ars fusoria fundamentalis et experimentalis, d.i. gründliche und aus Erfahrenheit stammende Schmeltz-Kunst, oder gründlicher Unterricht vom Rohschmeltzen, Rösten und Seigern, aus sonderbahren Ursachen herausgegeben vom Hoch-Fürstl. Hess. Berg- und Hüttenwerks-Inspectore [without his name], Cassel, 1689, 12°; 1730, 12°; 1750, 12°.

Leupold calls it a rare book which gives sound instruction on the subject.

In *Sol sine Veste*, Beckmann says he gave a clearer account of the making of ruby glass than any one before him, though it was from Cassius he learned how to make gold-purple by means of tin, and glass containing this substance had been manufactured to some extent. He made attempts to extract a purple colour out of gold without the gold itself.

Stahl, referring to the full treatment of certain topics by Cassius in his book on gold, adds: Cui tamen merito adjungitur libellus laude sua nequaquam privandus sub titulo, Sol sine veste. Stahl apparently did not know the author's name, but esteemed the book.

His little tract was attacked in several publications:

'Apelles post tabulam observans maculas in sole sine veste.' 'A worthless production.'

'Helioscopium videndi sine veste solem chymicum.'

'Sol non sine veste,' by Christopher Grummet (*q.v.*), to whom Orschall's work has sometimes been erroneously allocated.

These are contained in Holbach's French translation of Neri, Merret, and Kunckel, 1752.

Orschall's works appeared in French:

Oeuvres Métallurgiques . . . contenant I. l'art de la fonderie; II. un traité de liquation; III. un traité de la macération des mines; IV. le traité des trois merveilles . . . Paris, . . . 1760, 12°, pp. xxxij. 394 [1, 1 blank], folding plate. Strieder mentions an edition of 1761. The translator is said to have been Demachy.

Fictuld says that if the author I. C. O., who was unknown to him, meant only to make ruby-glass, he had nothing to say against it, but if he meant that by his process one could attain to the Hermetic

ORSCHALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

tincture and get the philosophers' stone out of gold, it was mere deception, and he had much better have burnt his experiments than have published them to the world.

It is curious that Fictuld should not have known Orschall by name. The author of 'Apelles,' in 1684, calls him J. C. O. throughout, until on the last page he states that while his tractlet was in the press he had got positive information that the author of 'Sol sine veste' was Johann Christian Orschall. But Fictuld may have missed this.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 122 (where he is put among the 'phantasts').

J. H. Rudolff, *Elementa Amalgamationis*, Arnstadt, 1719, 4°. See the German translation, in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 414.

Stahl, *Fundamenta Chymiae dogmaticae et experimentalis*, Pars. ii. Tract. ii. pp. 45, 46, 148.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 107.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 300.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1105 (under Orschall); Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1006 (under Ohrschall).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, ii. p. 130.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 98.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 535, 637.

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1786, i. p. 386. English translation, 1814, i. p. 205.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1795, x. pp. 107-110 (under Ohrschall).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 27, 28, 166; 1799, iii. pp. 69.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 454.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 11; ii. pp. 338, 372.

ORTHELIUS.

Epilogus & Recapitulatio in Michaelis SendivogI Poloni Novum Lumen Chymicum Operâ & Studio Ἀνδρός Ὀρθος Ἥλιος. In gratiam genuinorum Hermetis filiorum publici juris facti. Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Signatures F to V in eights. Pp. [1] 230.

This is the appendix to the edition of Sendivogius' *Lumen chymicum novum*, by Orthelius.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum, 1624.

Commentarius in Novum Lumen Chymicum Michaelis Sendivogii Poloni, XII. figuris in Germania repertis illustratum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 397.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 516.

Commentatio in Epistolam Joh. Pontani de Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 489.

Discursus de Epistola Andreæ de Blawen.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 470.

Explicatio Verborum Mariæ Prophetissæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 480.

Little more is said about Orthelius than that he wrote the commentary on Sendivogius, but rather different opinions have been expressed about the author's merits. Lenglet Dufresnoy found him to be not so complicated as others, but to have written simply and naturally. His remarks deserve the attention of 'artists,' and by close scrutiny of the commentary and comparison of it with the epilogus of Sendivogius they may even ascertain what is the "first mercury of the philosophers." But forty years earlier a different opinion was expressed in the *Fegfeuer*, the adoption of which may possibly save the intending reader some fruitless study: "Ortel is a stupid 'bletherskite' without skill or understanding."

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 123.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 386, 478; iii. pp. 57, 58, 72.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 535.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 520.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 334; 1869, ii. p. 326.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1098-1101.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 388.

ORTHOLANUS.

Practica vera Alkimica Parisiis probata et experta, sub anno Domini millesimo, trecentesimo, & quinquagesimo octavo, quam Practicam Joannes Dumbeler

ORTHOLANUS. *Continued.*

de Anglia excepit, & compilavit de libris præfati Magistri inquantum compendiosius potuit & brevius, ex mandato Illustrissimi & Serenissimi Principis patris Philosophorum, Domini ac Domini Comitis de Falckenstain, divina providentia Sanctæ Treverensis Archiepiscopi, Anno Domini, 1386.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 912.

It may be as well to say at once that beyond the information given in the title, nothing is known about this person.

Schmieder calls him Richardus, but without adducing any authority. Hauréau calls him Martinus Hortolanus, or Ortholanus, who in a French manuscript of the sixteenth century appears as Martin Lortholain. The latter certainly occurs, but he gives no authority for the Latin forms, and none for coupling Martinus with Hortulanus, whatever ground there may be for assigning it to Ortholanus.

The problem in connection with this person waiting to be solved is whether Hortulanus, the author of the Commentary on the Smaragdine Table, is identical with Ortholanus, the author of the above tract 'Practica.' Borrichius uses them as synonymous; Gmelin merely raises the question of identity without answering it; Schmieder holds that they are different without giving any good reason; Hauréau maintains that they are the same.

Hauréau is probably right in his contention that John Garland had nothing to do with the alchemical writings which pass under the name of Hortulanus, but it is not necessary on that account to look about for some one else with whom to identify the nominal author. Anyhow, before assuming his identity with Ortholanus, or Martinus Ortholanus, or Martin Lortholain, it would be desirable to determine whether or not the name Hortulanus, called so 'ab hortis maritimis,' has older authority than Ortholanus 'ab ortis Martini'; whether or not the manuscripts attributed to each show identity of authorship, or whether there is internal evidence of difference. They may have emanated from the same person, but the point does not seem to me to be established beyond question by Hauréau's argument. There seems no prima facie reason for there not being both a Hortulanus and an Ortholanus. See also the note to HORTULANUS and the references there.

Under Odomarus reference has been made to the statement that the present work is a new edition of Odomarus' 'Practica,' and that Odomarus is referred to in it. In Ortholanus' tract I have not seen any reference to Odomarus, but only to Hermes, Geber, and Arnoldus, and one or two to Ortholanus himself, from which it may be inferred that the tract as it stands is not original, but has been re-edited as is stated in the title. There is no apparent connection between the two writings.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 172, 251.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, pp. 3, 25.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 469; iii. pp. 55, 252.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1112.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, Gotting, 1761, p. 71.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 59-60.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 188.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 417; 1866, i. p. 441.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 814.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.
Catalogue des Manuscrits français de la Bibliothèque impériale, 1868, i. No. 1330.

ORTHOMONT (IGNATIUS VON).

Kurtzer Bericht . . . von . . . Ignatii von Orthomont . . . neu-erfundenen Astro Solis und Junonischen Saltz. 1719.

See ARNOLD (GUIDO FERDINAND).

ORVIUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

Ludovici Conradi Orvii Occulta Philosophia oder Coelum Sapientum et Vexatio Stultorum. Darinnen ordentlich, deutlich, und gründlich, als noch von keinem geschehen, gezeiget wird, wie man zu dem acidösischen solventen und wahren hermetischen Wissenschaft gelangen soll. Wobey zugleich eine sehr curiöse Nachricht von dem Leben des Auctoris und einer Bande Adeptorum befindlich ist. Jezo zum erstenmahl aus einem sehr alten und raren Manuscript den Liebhabern der edlen Chimie, und nicht den einfältigen Spöttern, zu Nutz heraus gegeben. Von L. H. J. V. H. J. D. Gedruckt, in der Insul der Zufriedenheit. 1737.

8°. Pp. 80. Three hand-coloured drawings inserted. MS. notes appended.

ORVIUS (Ludwig Conrad). *Continued.*

Gründliche Anweisung zu der wahren Hermetischen Wissenschaft, 1751.

See MONTANUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

The book is without place and printer, but it may have been printed by Augustinus Crusius at Erfurt. For in the first edition of Abraham Eleazar's work, printed by him in 1735, there is a list of eleven alchemical manuscripts which he was minded to publish, of which No. 6 is called: L. C. O. Occulta Philosophia, Coelum Sapientum et Vexatio Stultorum.

The author, in his preface, describes how very badly he was used in the year 1622 by a band of adepts who claimed as their founder a certain Christian Rose. He was suspected of having revealed certain of their secrets, he was summoned before a 'public meeting of these great Pharisees,' he was accused of Crimen laesæ Majestatis, he was expelled from the order, and, to make him keep silence about it, he was threatened with death. The threat does not seem to have had much effect, for he describes fully the suffering to which he had been subjected, and gave an account of the order, its symbols, greetings, diploma, and mansions. He makes no mystery of the policy and practice of these 'Rosians,' who, when they failed to find the philosophers' stone, had no scruple in appropriating the would-be-philosophers' money. The writer having been a victim could speak definitely on the subject.

The story looks genuine enough, but it is hard to tell sometimes when such a story is not an allegory.

Who the writer was and what his name was is not quite clear. Semler says confidently that his name was Orvius, and that no reliance is to be placed on ab Indagine's statement that it was Ludwig Conrad von Bergen, or Ludwig Conrad Montanus, which seems only a Latinized form.

Murr, on the other hand, is disposed to accept the name Montanus as genuine, but points out certain difficulties as to date connected with Semler's view, and he stigmatises as gross falsehoods what is said about the houses of the order.

In his remarks on this topic Findel seems to regard the society described by Orvius as an offshoot or imitation of the original Rosicrucians. His words are to the effect that the adherents of one of those theosophic and hermetic societies which spread over Europe, gave as their founder 'a certain Christian Rose or C. L. von Bergen,' which is a very curious confusion to fall into, especially as he quotes Orvius' preface and the revelations he made of their practices.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, iv. pp. 488-491 (Mormius).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 130-135 (Tom. i. lib. i. cap. xiii. 35-51).

Bergman, *Dissertatio . . . sistens Chemiæ Progressus a medio Sæc.* vii. *ad Medium Sæc.* xvii., Upsal. (1782), pp. 7-8.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 240 (says it refers to the Rosicrucians); 287 (petit livre rare et curieux). (P. 282 he quotes an edition of the Arca arcanissima Mormii de F. R. C. 1617, in German along with other two works, but this date seems to be an error).

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 102.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 322 (Rose and Morm), 609 (Mormii *Arcana*), 665, 671.

The society referred to by Orvius took its origin, as Gmelin tells us, on the borders of Dauphiné, from a certain Christian Rose, was called by his name, and is not to be confused, as was done by Reimmann, Lenglet Dufresnoy and Bergman, with the Rosicrucian Fraternity. It admitted only three pupils, and had three great secrets; motus perpetuus, lapis philosophorum, medicina universalis, but there were a good many minor ones as well. Peter Morm, or Mormius, who had been an attendant, laid, at the instigation of Rose himself, a certain number of their secrets before the States General, and, when he failed to get a hearing, published them in a book entitled: *Arcana totius naturæ secretissima, nec hactenus unquam detecta, a Collegio Rosiano in lucem proferuntur, opera Petri Mormii*, Lugduni Batav., 1630, 24°. Morhof has given an ample account of the Society and its secrets from Mormius' work, and the *Beytrag* contains a romantic narrative of Rose and his secrets, and Mormius.

Kopp has devoted a paragraph to Orvius' work, which he found to be rare, and of which, after considerable search, he got a copy in the library at Darmstadt. But he did not know how this rarity was accounted for by the author of the *Missiv*, who, after quoting the title at full length, proceeds as follows:

"The manuscript was indicated in Eleazar by the Erfurt bookseller Crusius, and I know from sure information that the whole edition was at once bought from the publisher and the copies suppressed, presumably because the author gave such a revolting delineation of the Rosicrucians and an exposé of their treatment of him. It would be tedious to repeat it all, so I refer the curious reader to the extremely rare book itself, and let each pass his own judgment upon it."

He then goes on to speak of the edition of ab Indagine, who puts it under the name of Montanus, to whom reference has been already made. The differences between the two editions of the book, which are considerable, may be briefly recapitulated. There is, 1st, the difference in the title-pages; 2nd, the preface, from which in the second edition the main part of the strictures on the Rosian society have been excised; 3rd, the text, which, in the second edition, has been subjected to no small amount of alteration. See the note upon MONTANUS.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 114, 122; 1787, ii. p. 177.

Wiegleb in his translation of Bergman's dissertation: *Geschichte des Wachsthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, 1792, pp. 143-147, corrected the mistake into which Bergman had fallen.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 566; 1798, ii. p. 331.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, pp. 11, 58.

Buhle, *Ueber den Ursprung . . . der Orden der Rosenkreuzer*, 1804, p. 230.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 261.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 194, No. 2619; p. 196, No. 2638.

J. G. Findel, *Geschichte der Freimaurerei*, 2te Auflage, Leipzig, 1866, p. 128.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 204, 316, 344, 361.

OSIANDER (ANDREAS).

Tractat von der Philosophia oder Weltweisheit.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 143.

Osiandrische Experiment von Sale, Luna & Mercurio. 1659.

See RESCH (JOAN ULRICH).

Most of the historians mention a certain Johann Adam Osiander, a theologian, who was born at Vaihingen, 3 Dec., 1622, and died at Tübingen, 20 Oct., 1697, and is stated (incorrectly) to be the person denoted in the work of Joan Ulrich Resch, who gives his name as Lucas. Andreas Osiander, however, is not referred to by them, and it is a question whether the author of the present tract is or is not one of the two theologians of that name. The earlier of the two lived between 1498 and 1552,

For Johann Adam Osiander:

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 2103.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 252.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1120; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1225.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 619.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 624.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 410.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 329.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1887, xxiv. p. 488.

For Andreas Osiander, the elder:

Melchior Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Theologorum*, 1653, pp. 226-240.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 158; portrait pl. 7.

and besides engaging in theological controversy, assisted in the publication of the works of Copernicus. The latter bearer of the name was born in 1562, and died in 1617, studied theology, was distinguished as a preacher, and wrote a number of theological works. The present tract is not enumerated among the works of either writer.

Nazari quotes 'Osiander medicus de distillationibus,' who seems to be different from the others.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i, pp. 108, 112.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 2098.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1117; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. cols. 1213-1222.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 336.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1887, xxiv. pp. 473-483.

For Andreas Osiander, the younger:

Melchior Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Theologorum*, 1653, pp. 860-862.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 391.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 2100.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1119; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. cols. 1222-24.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1349 (the same as the above).

OSTEN (HANS VON).

Eine grofse Herzstärkung für die Chymisten; nebst einer Dose voll gutes Niesepulver, für die unkundigen Widersprecher der Verwandlungskunst der Metalle, im Kloster zu Oderberg, seit Anno 1426. aufbehalten, durch Hans v. Osten; welche vor wenigen Monathen von einem Maurer-gesellen daselbst gefunden worden. Begleitet mit einer Zuschrift an die Chymisten, und einer wahrhaften Nachricht dieser Geschichte, nebst dem dazu gehörigen Kupfer. Auf Kosten des Verfassers. Berlin in Commission bey dem Antiquarius Johann Friedrich Vieweg, 1771.

8°. Pp. [14] 108 [2 blank]. Frontispiece and engraved plate extra.

A mason making an alteration in the Abbey at Oderberg found this box and a pamphlet, with chemical characters and illustrations. The box contained a powder which he threw away. They had been put into a cavity in the wall in 1426 by a monk, Hans van Osten. The story was repeated by Kortum. Schmieder says inaccurately that the book was edited by Hans von Osten in 1771. In the *Beytrag* it is said that "when the first 'rotation' has missed the mark, and all the expenses have met with no return, then the alchemist needs —this reviving cordial." It contains historical notes of transmutations and an account of a number of alchemical deceptions.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 675.

Kortum vertheidiget die Alchemie, 1789, pp. 225-227.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 210.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 385.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1495-96.

OVO Philosophorum (De).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 565.

The 'Ovum Philosophorum' or philosophers' egg, is a vessel of suitable form in which the matter is digested or concocted for the proper time.

P. M. G.

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC).

P. (J.).

See PORDAGE (JOHN).

P. (O. A. v.).

See PAYKULL (OTTO ARNOLD VON).

PABST (MICHAEL).

See BAPST (MICHAEL).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1162; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1346.

PACKE (CHRISTOPHER).

Medela Chymica: Or, an Account of the Vertues and Uses of a select Number of Chymical Medicines Adapted to the Cure of the most Chronick and Rebellious Diseases. To which is Subjoyned A brief History of Cures effected by them. As also, An Essay upon the Acetum Acerrimum Philosophorum, or Vinegar of Antimony; with some Experiments made therewith. By Christopher Packe Professor of Chymical Medicine.

Dii Sudoribus vendunt Artes.

London: Printed for John Lawrence at the Angel in the Poultrey, 1708.

8°. Pp. [16] 173 [3].

Lowndes does not seem to have known this book. Packe translated "153 Chemical Aphorisms," Lond., 1688, 1690, 12° (see HELMONT (F. M. VAN)); and wrote the works mentioned below, but he is best known in chemical literature by his translation of Glauber's writings.

The present work is what it purports to be, namely, an enumeration of chemical medicines used by Packe during a more than thirty years' practice, and an account of the cures he had wrought with them. There is nothing bearing specially on chemistry in it unless it be the last chapter on the *Acetum Acerrimum Philosophorum* (apparently hydrochloric acid), which the author sold at 18d. per oz., or 22/- per lb.

The catalogue on M7 is a price list of the drugs, the virtues of which are set forth in the treatise, so that the whole volume is little more than a long advertisement.

Packe was born about 1635-45, and was a chemist, medical practitioner, and author. Besides the works already specified he published a translation of De Graaf's book: *De Succo Pancreatico*, 1674, 8°, price 2/- bound; *Praxis Catholica*, by Robert Couch of Boston, New England, 1680, edited and enlarged by Packe; and *Mineralogia, or an Account of the preparation, manifold Vertues and Uses of a Mineral Salt*, . . . London, 1693, 8°.

In 1687 he dated his translation of the "153 *Aphorisms*" (by van Helmont, the younger), from his house at the Sign of the Globe and Chemical Furnaces in the Postern St., near Moorgate; in 1688 he was living in the house next the Sign of the Gun, in Little Moorfields, and in 1708 he had moved to a house near the New Meeting-House.

At the end of the *Aphorisms* a scheme is proposed for publishing Glauber's Works by subscription. He accomplished this purpose successfully, although by an advertisement at the end of the present work he had still in 1708 a few copies 'in Quires,' which he was willing to dispose of 'at a reasonable price.'

PACKE (CHRISTOPHER). *Continued.*

Packe was a believer in transmutation, and quotes as evidence the testimony of Helvetius (*q.v.*) and of his friend Dr. Edmund Dickinson (*q.v.*), and refers to the epistles to and from Mundanus (*q.v.*). He seems to have thought that in his so-called 'Vinegar of Antimony' he had a means towards transmutation, and he calls it 'a key to a very pleasant prospect.' He is not to be confused with Christopher Packe, M.D., who wrote a dissertation on the surface of the earth.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 252.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 230 (Aphorisms), 380 (Medela Chymica).
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824 (Authors), ii. 726 *m*.
Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1480.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1895, xliii. p. 30.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), 1689.

PADUA (JOANNES DE).

See JOANNES de Padua.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 173.

PAGES (JEAN).

L'Oeconomie des Trois Familles du Monde Sublunaire, a scavoir, animale, vegetale, et minerale: et particulierement de la Nature de l'homme: contre toute fausse Philosophie naturelle, Alchymie, Cabale, Astrologie Iudiciaire, Charmes, Predictions, Sortileges, & Atheisme. Avec vn traicté de l'immortalité de l'Ame. Par Iean Pages Docteur en Medecine. A Paris, chez Iean Libert, demeurant ruë Sainct Iean de Latran, deuant le College de Cambray. M.DC.XXVI. Auec Priuilege & Approbation.

8°. Pp. [27, 1 blank] 478 [55, 1 blank]. Wants ē iij & iv. and 353-370.

Jöcher calls the author a 'philosophus' at Paris, who flourished between 1626 and 1634, and wrote the above work. Another book is ascribed to him:

Les Essais de Maistre Iean Pages Docteur en Medecine. Sur les miracles de la creation du monde. Et sur les plus merveilleux effects de la Nature. Dedié a Monseigneur le Cardinal de Richelieu. A Paris, chez Nicolas Rousset, en la grande Salle du Palais, du costé de la Cour des Aydes. M.DC.XXXII. Auec Approbation, & Priuilege du Roy. 8°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 234 [7, 1 blank].

It deals first with God and the creation of the universe, angels, the heavens, and after that a large part of the book is taken up with sympathy and antipathy.

I have not found anything about the author.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 252.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1180.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 437 (gives the date of the above as 1625).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 355 (gives the date as 1625).

PALACIO Y PEREZ (MIGUEL).

Llave del Tesoro de la Piedra Philosophal de la Salud Humana. Dedicase al Ilustrissimo Señor Don Martin Francisco Climente, del Consejo de su Magestad, y su Regente en el Sacro, y Supremo de Aragon. Por el Dotor Don Miguel Palacio y Perez, Colegial del Colegio de Medicos de la Imperial Ciudad de Zaragoça, y al presente Medico de la Ciudad de Viana. Con Licencia: En Zaragoça, por Manuel Roman, Impressor de la Vniversidad, año 1688.

8°. Pp. [48] 392. Indice [60].

This book is not about the philosopher's stone, but contains a discussion upon certain medical theories.

The author studied medicine at Zaragoça under José Lucas Casalete, and graduated there. As the title-page informs us he practised in Viana (Navarra), which may have been his native place, and wrote this book in compliance with a request by a lay Capucin, who was a nurse at Mallorca, for instructions how to deal with those who fell ill in his convent.

It contains a long discussion with Dr. Onofre Esteban, of Mallorca, on the question of bloodletting, which was the subject most in dispute at the time, and his chief aim was to remove the abuse of it. In his work he treated Onofre and his opinions with courtesy and respect, but Morejon commends his just criticism and his superior training and sounder reasoning.

PALACIO Y PEREZ (MIGUEL). *Continued.*

Instead of the above title the following is sometimes given:

Breve Descripcion de la nueva Methodo de curar, con pocas sangrias todas las fiebres, y afectos. Por el Dotor D. Miguel Palacio, Colegial del Colegio de Medicos de la Imperial Ciudad de Zaragoça.

Antonio Hernandez Morejon, *Historia Bibliografica de la Medicina Española, obra póstuma*, Madrid, 1850, vi. pp. 157-158.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1884, xix. p. 684.

Dudas, Anotaciones, y Reparos del Dotor D. Onofre Estevan, Medico Mallorquin; y Respuestra a ellas del Dotor Palacio.

This, however, is not an independent or alternative title-page, but is only a rather full heading to the opening of the text, p. 1.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 466 (by Pagel).

PALLADIS Chymicæ Arcana Detecta, 1678.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

PALMARIUS (PETRUS).

Lapis Philosophicus Dogmaticorum. Quo paracelsista Libauius restituitur, Scholæ Medicæ Parisiensis iudicium de Chymicis declaratur, Censura in adulteria & fraudes Parachymicorum deffenditur, asserto veræ Alchemiæ honore. Per P. Palmarium Doctorem Parisiensem Galeno-chymicum. Ad Illustrissimum Cardinalem Perronium. Adiecta est Historia Læprosæ Mulieris Persanatæ. Parisiis, Apud Davidem Doulceur, via Iacobea ad Mercurium inuolucrem, 1609. Cum Privilegio Regis.

8°. Pp. [32] 160 [12]. Vignette of Mercury as a 'Terminus.'

All the authorities quote this 1609 edition only, though it had been issued the previous year, Paris, 1608, 8°. The tract entitled *Historia læprosæ mulieris* was also issued in 1608, and afterwards the two conjointly as above. This book had so enraged the Galenists of the time that a censure was passed on it and its author by the Medical Faculty of Paris, on the 28th of January, 1609. The book was condemned as full of errors, deceits, impostures and lies, and unworthy of having seen the light. In six months the author was to publicly confess and abjure all these errors, and was to profit by the study of Hippocrates, Galen and the Paris school, which must have been the hardest part for Palmarius to bear! In the meantime he was not to enjoy any benefits. Failing compliance with this decree, his name was to be removed from the roll of doctors, and he was to be deprived of all academic privileges, honours and emoluments.

This document, signed by the dean George Cornuty and printed, was apparently scattered far and wide, and a copy with his best wishes having been sent to the editor of Génébrard's book, he printed it so that all the Universities of the world might understand it. Whether it puts the action of the Faculty in the best light may be questioned. Palmarius, however, when this judgment was read 'respondit *se facultatis Decreto satisfacturum.*' Whether this was done to the Faculty's satisfaction I am not aware, but he wrote another book, the title of which is as follows: Laurus palmaria fugans ventaneum fulmen cyclopum aliquot falso Scholæ Parisiensis nomine evulgatum, in librum Petri Palmarij Doctoris Medici Parisiensis. Lutetiæ Martij 26. Anni Domini, 1609, 8°, pp. [4] 74 [2].

In this tract he replies to the objections brought against his views and does not spare his critics.

Paulmier, or Palmarius, was the nephew of Julien Le Paulmier who wrote on gunshot wounds. He was born in 1568, studied at Paris, graduated M.D. and was physician in the Hôtel-Dieu. He died 15 Jan., 1610.

Gilbert Génébrard, *Chronographiæ Libri quatuor*, Lugduni, 1609-08 (Pars altera), p. 591 (Censure of the Paris Faculty).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 523.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 400.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 174.

Merclin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 902.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. xii (Censure of the Paris Faculty).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 438.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophi Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 253.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 442.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 278.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 319, 369, 380, 402.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 501.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 504.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänsungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 1453.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 384.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneikunde*, 1827, iii. p. 546.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 359.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1885, xxi. p. 656.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 512.

PANDORA.

See FAUST (JOHANN MICHAELIS).

See REUSNER (HIERONYMUS).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 118. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 368.

PANTALEON.

Pantaleonis Alchimistische Tractätlein:

I. Das eröffnete Hermetische Grab, vom Philosophischen Quecksilber.

II. Alchimistische Prüffung eines waaren Philosophi und betrügerischen Sophistens.

III. Metallisches Zweyblat, vom Stein der alten Weisen.

Welche erstlich vom Autore Lateinisch beschrieben und absonderlich gedruckt, nunmehr, auf Begehren unterschiedlicher Liebhaber der edlen Chimie, ins Teutsche übersetzet und zusammen gedruckt heraus gegeben Christophorus Victorinus, Artis filius. Nürnberg, zu finden bey Paul Fürstens, Kunst- und Buchh. seel. Witben und Erben. Gedruckt daselbst bey Christoff Gerhard, An. 1677.

8°. Pp. 175 (ought to be 183) [1 blank]. Wants Ai, a frontispiece?

Bifolium metallicum, seu Medicina duplex pro Metallis et Hominibus infirmis . . . inventa.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 453.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 718.

Bifolium Metallicum, das ist Metallisches Zweyblat, oder Zweyfache Artzney für mangelhaffte Metallen und Menschen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 313.

In Leupold's *Prodromus* an edition printed at Nürnberg, in 1676, 8°, is quoted.

Disceptatio de Lapide Physico, in qua Tumbam Semiramidis ab Anonymo Phantasticè, non Hermeticè Sigillatam: ab Anonymo Reclusam, Si Sapiens Inspexerit Ipsam, Promissis Regum Thesauris Vacuam Inveniet. Anno M.DC.LXXVIII.

Without place and printer's name.

8°. Pp. [2] 95 [1 blank].

Followed by:

Tumba Semiramidis Hermeticè Sigillata, Quam si Sapiens aperuerit non Cyrus Ambitiosus Avarus, Regum ille Thesauros, divitiarum inexhaustos, quod sufficiat, inveniet. Excusa Primùm. Anno M.DC.LXXIV. Recusa Secundò Anno 1676. Tertiò Anno 1678.

8°. Pp. [2] 28. The signatures are continuous, though the pagination is separate.

Followed by:

De Medicamentis Universalibus Dissertatio.

8°. Pp. 56.

The *Disceptatio* was written against the *Tumba Semiramidis*. It was published anonymously, but it is ascribed to Pantaleon by Manget (*Bibl. Chem. Cur.*, 1702, Index) from similarity of style. In the *Disceptatio*, p. 31, the *Bifolium Metallicum* of Pantaleon is quoted, and he is distinguished as 'inter Neotericos facile princeps,' which looks like blowing one's own trumpet. But perhaps that comes well off one whose name was Gassman.

PANTALEON. *Continued.*

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Both of these copies want the tract: De Medicamentis Universalibus Dissertatio.

Disceptatio de lapide physico, in qua Tumbam Semiramidis ab anonymo Phantasticè non Hermeticè sigillatam: ab anonymo reclusam, si sapiens inspexerit ipsam, promissis Regum Thesauris vacuam inveniet.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 744.

See TUMBA SEMIRAMIDIS.

See CNÖFFEL (ANDREAS).

Examen Alchymisticum, quo, ceu Lydio lapide, Adeptus à Sophistâ & verus Philosophus ab Impostore dignoscuntur, institutum in gratiam Magnatum & eorum, qui, ex defectû multæ lectionis & Vulcanicæ experientiæ, punctum Chymicum plenariè non intelligunt; ne tàm turpiter à perditissimis istis fumivendulis ac impostoribus Thrasonicis, in opprobrium artis merè divinæ, decipiantur. Necessarium ac summè proficuum opusculum, quale, à mundo condito, typis non fuit exaratum. Authore Pantaleone, Hermeticæ Sophiæ Adepto. Prostat Noribergæ, apud Pauli FürstI, bibliopolæ b. m. viduam & hæredes. M.DC.LXXVI.

8°. Pp. [1-6] 7-44 [4 blank].

Examen Alchemisticum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 736.

Examen Alchymisticum, oder: Alchymistische Prüffung.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 259.

Pantaleon delarvatus.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM).

Tumulus Hermetis Apertus in quo ad Solem Meridianum sunt videndæ antiquissimorum Sophorum absconditæ veritates Physicæ & Recentiorum quorundam erroneæ opiniones de laudatissimo illo liquore Mercurio Philosophorum, ita ut jam cuilibet etiam mediocriter ingenioso, Regia via pateat ad hoc mysterium perquirendum, inveniendum & præparandum, in gratiam errantium illuminatus ab Anonymo Pantaleone, Sophiæ Hermeticæ Adepto. Viennæ Austriæ, Typis Jo: Bapt: Hacque. Anno M.DC.LXXV.

8°. Pp. [12] 38 [2].

Tumulus Hermetis Apertus, in quo ad Solem Meridianum sunt videndæ, antiquissimorum Sophorum absconditæ veritates Physicæ & Recentiorum quorundam erroneæ opiniones de laudatissimo illo liquore Mercurio Philosophorum, ita, ut jam cuilibet, etiam mediocriter ingenioso, Regia

PANTALEON. *Continued.*

via pateat ad hoc mysterium perquirendum, inveniendum & præparandum, in gratiam errantium, illuminatus ab Anonymo Pantaleone, Sophiæ Hermeticæ Adepto. Prostat Noribergæ, apud Pauli Fürstii, Bibliopolæ b. m. viduam & hæredes, An. 1684.

8°. Pp. [4] 49 [2] [1 blank].

Tumulus Hermetis apertus.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 728.

Tumulus Hermetis apertus; oder, das eröffnete Hermetische Grab.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. pp. 197, 259.

Pantaleon's real name was Franz Gassmann. He was a native of Silesia, physician in Passau and afterwards in Vienna. He claimed to have made mercury 'magnetic,' so that it followed gold as a needle the maguet. He acquired considerable reputation by his operations with mercury, and by some he was believed in. He certainly believed in himself, as can be seen by his title-pages. Becher, however, regarded him as a cheat, and with this conviction wrote *Pantaleon delarvatus*. Becher does not name him in this tract, but refers to him constantly under the initial of G. . . .

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 39, No. lxi.
J. M. Faust, *Philaletha illustratus*, 1706, p. 106.
Beecher, 'Alphabetum Minerale,' *Opuscula Chymica Rariora*, 1719, p. 137 (calls him Gassmann).
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 99.
Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 269.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, p. 439 ('nomen fictitium').
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, pp. 30, 109.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 484; iii. pp. 74, 75, 149, 254.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 106.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 92.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 532, 627, 629.
Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 172.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 7 ('Examen'), pp. 14-15 ('Bifolium').
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 442.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 187.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1235-37.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 233; ii. pp. 332, 338, 360, 373, 393 (calls him Franz Gassmann).

PANTHEO (GIOVANNI AGOSTINO).

Voarchadumia contra Alchimiam: Ars distincta ab Archimía & Sophia: cum Additionibus: Proportionibus: Numeris: & Figuris opportunis Ioannis Augustini Panthei Veneti sacerdotis. Venetiis. Diebus. Aprilis. M.D.XXX.

4°. Title leaf; 1 blank (defective); two leaves marked: o, oo; ff. 1-69. The title is within a woodcut border, and is printed in different colours, and there is coloured printing also on ff. 2, 7, and 8. Woodcut bird's eye view of Venice. Woodcuts of furnaces and other apparatus in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the introductory leaves marked o and oo, and the blank leaf.

Ars et Theoria Transmutationis metallicæ cum Voarchadúmia, proportionibus, numeris, & iconibus rei accommodis illustrata. Ioanne Augustino Pantheo Veneto Authore. Veneunt apud Viuantium Gautherotium in via Iacobea sub intersignio Sancti Martini, 1550.

8°. Ff. 34; 55 [1], of which 25-31 are counted twice. Tract 1, 3 woodcuts; Tract 2, 12 woodcuts. Map of the old world as vignette on the first title-page.

Tract 2 has a separate title:
Voarchadumia contra Alchimiã: Ars distincta ab Archimía, & Sophia: cum Additionibus, Proportionibus: Numeris, & Figuris opportunis Ioãnis Augustini Pãthei Veneti sacerdotis. Parisiis, Apud Viuentium Gualtherot, via ad Diuum Iacobum, sub signo D. Martini. 1550.

PANTHEO (Giovanni Agostino). *Continued.*

Ars et Theoria transmutationis metallicæ, cum Voarchadumia.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 459.

Of these tracts the 'Ars et Theoria' appeared before the other in a separate volume: Ars Transmutationis Metallicae cum Leonis X. Ponti. Max. et Concl. Capi. Decemvirum Venetorvm (*sic*) edicto, 4°, ff. 38. On the *verso* of f. 26 there is the following colophon: Ars transmutationis Metallicae Io. Augustini Panthei sacerdotis Veneti Leone X. Pontifice Maximo: ac Leonardo Lauretano optimo Pricipe in aedibus Ioānis Taculini impressoR accuratissimi Venetiis edita. VII. Idus Septembris: M.D.XVIII.

On the *recto* of f. 27, there is a new title: Commentarium Theoricae Artis Metallicae Transmutationis.

On the *verso* of f. 38, there is another colophon: Commentarium Transmutationis Metallicae Io. Augustini Panthei Sacerdotis Veneti, sub Leone X. Pontifice Maxīo: ac Leonardo Lauretano optimo Principe: in aedibus Ioannis Taculini Impressorum accuratissimi Venetiis editum. tertio Kalē. Januarii. MD.XIX.

Portions of this were reproduced in the *Voarchadumia* in 1530, but that is quite a distinct work and is much enlarged. Pantheus wrote against spurious alchemy and he deals partly with the assay of gold, which is illustrated by drawings of rolling mills, furnaces of various sorts with the accompanying apparatus and a balance and weights, and partly with the chemical preparation of various substances which were made at Venice in his time and were used in the arts. He describes, for example, the manufacture of white lead and of an alloy for mirrors, which latter has escaped Beckmann's notice, though it is referred to by Gobet.

Schmieder, besides the editions of 1530 and Paris, 1550 (not of 1518-19), quotes also: Venice, 1550, 8°; 1556, 8°; and the German version of Johann Schauberdt, 1608, 8° (*q.v.*).

Pantheus was a priest at Venice, but seems nevertheless to have been devoted to chemical research. The word Voarchadumia—barbarous, as it has been styled by some writers—is compounded, according to the author himself, of a Chaldee word signifying gold, and of a Hebrew expression meaning 'out of two rubies,' and he explains it all as equivalent to 'gold of two perfect cementations,' that is, thoroughly refined.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 388.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 175, 269.
Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 72.
Koenig, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 605.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 523.
Jacob Frid. Reimmann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam Antediluvianam*, 1709, p. 261.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 439.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 110.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 51, 255.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1228.
Gobet, *Les anciens Minéralogistes du Royaume de France*, 1779, ii. p. 709.
Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 78 (Schauberdt's edition); 1788, iii. p. 24.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 298.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 58.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 118, 260, 352.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 126.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 915.

PAPIN (Nicolas).

Nicolai Papinii Blæsensis M.D. de Pulvere Sympathico Dissertatio. Illustrissimo et Generosissimo D.D. Francisco Cimæ in Archilycæo Patauino D.D. Theologorum, Philosophorum, ac Medicorum Syndico, & Prorectori Vigilantissimo. Patavii M.DC.LVI. Apud Jo. Bap. Pasquati Superiorum Permissu.

8°. Pp. [8] 43 [1 blank].

De Pulvere Sympathico.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 253.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 173.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 143.

This dissertation was published at Paris in 1644, 8°; 1647; 1650, 8°; Patavii, apud Matth. Cadorinum, 1654, 8°, and the above.

Then Isaac Cattier of Montpellier wrote: *Response a Monsieur Papin . . . touchant la Foudre de Sympathie*, Paris, 1651, 8°, pp. 8 [1], to which Papin replied: *La Poudre de Sympathie defendue contre les objections de M^r. Cattier*, Paris, 1651, 8°, pp. [8] 56.

These last tracts are not reprinted in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, and are not referred to by Papin's biographers. Papin wrote also a tract: *Cordis diastole*, Alençon, 1653, 4°, against Harvey's innovating views; a treatise in French on the saltness, flux and reflux of the sea, and on the origin of fountains, Blois, 1647, 8°, and one on deafness, Saumur, 1648, 12°.

According to Haag he was the uncle—and not

PAPIN (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

the father as stated by Eloy and others—of the much more distinguished Denis Papin, who invented the digester and made investigations in hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

Rotermund has inadvertently put the digester to the credit of both Nicolas and Denis Papin.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est, Catalogus omnium librorum Parisijs, Annis* 1647. & 1648. *inclusiuè excusorum*, Paris, 1649, p. 38.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Gallica Vniversalis, hoc est, Catalogus omnium Librorum per Vniversum Galliæ Regnum, Anno* MDCLI. *excusorum*, Paris, 1652, p. 32 (Papin's 'Poudre de Sympathie,' 1651, and Cattier's 'Response,' 1651).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 175.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 841.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 440.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 616.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxvi. col. 663.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1239; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1533.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 454.

He was born at Blois, practised medicine there and at Alençon, and his death occurred subsequent to 1653.

Haag says that he united a great deal of presumption with a great deal of false knowledge.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 639.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 431.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 343.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 459 (father of Denis Papin).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 360 (father of Denis Papin).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 730*f* (a confused notice, according to Haag).

Haag, *La France protestante*, 1858, viii. p. 119 (uncle of Denis Papin).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxxix. col. 166.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1884, xx. p. 485.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 481 (father of Denis Papin).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 404.

PARABOLA seu Ænigma Philosophicum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS).

See DORN (GERHARD), Congeries Paracelsicæ Chemiæ, 1581.

See PENOTUS (BERNARDUS GEORGIUS), Theophrastisch Vade-Mecum, 1596.

See HESSLING (ELIAS JOHANNES), Theophrastus Redivivus.

Aurora Thesaurusque Philosophorum, Theophrasti Paracelsi, Germani Philosophi, & Medici præ cunctis omnibus accuratissimi. Accessit Monarchia Physica per Gerardum Dorneum, in defensionem Paracelsicorum Principiorum, à suo Præceptore positorum. Præterea Anatomia uiua Paracelsi, qua docet autor præter sectionem corporum, & ante mortem, patientibus esse succurrendum. 1577. Basileae.

8°. Pp. 63 [1 blank]. Vignette: Palma Guarini.

Philippi Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi Chymischer Psalter, oder Philosophische Grundsätze vom Stein derer Weisen Anno 1522. Aus dem höchst seltenen lateinischen Grundtext übersetzt, von einem Liebhaber natürlicher Geheimnisse, 1771. Berlin, bey dem Antiquarius Johann Friedrich Vieweg.

8°. Pp. [16] 36. Interleaved. MS. notes. Vignette: a device with the legend: Omnia ab uno, omnia ad unum.

Philippi Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi Chymischer Psalter, oder Philosophische Grundsätze vom Stein der Weisen Anno 1522. Aus dem höchstseltenen lateinischen Grundtext übersetzt, von einem Liebhaber natürlicher Geheimnisse. Neue Auflage. Berlin, bey Friedrich Maurer, 1791.

8°. Pp. [16] 36.

The device, as in the preceding, is a point in a square in a circle in a parallelogram in a triangle in a circle, with the legend: Omnia ab uno omnia ad unum.

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

Aureoli Philippi Theophrasti Bombasts von Hohenheim Paracelsi, des Edlen, Hochgelehrten, Fürtrefflichsten, Weitberümbtesten Philosophi vnd Medici Opera Bücher vnd Schrifften, so viel deren zur Handt gebracht: vnd vor wenig Jahren, mit vnd aufs jhren glaubwürdigen eigener hangeschriebenen (*sic*) Originalien collacioniert, vergliechen, verbessert: vnd durch Ioannem Hvservm Brisgoivm in zehen vnterschiedliche Theil, in Truck gegeben. Jetzt von newem mit vleifs vbersehen, auch mit etlichen bifshero vnbekandten Tractaten gemehrt, vnd vmb mehrer Bequemligkeit willen, in zwen vnterschiedliche Tomos vnd Theil gebracht, deren Begriff vnd Ordnung, nach der Vorrede zu finden, sampt beyder Theilen vleissigen vnd volkommenen Registern. Strafsburg, In verlegung Lazari Zetzners Buchhändlers. Anno M.DCIII.

Folio. Pp. [12] 1127 [53].

Title red and black, within an elaborate woodcut border. Portrait of Paracelsus at the top; right and left, Virgilius and Hermes, four goddesses of the arts, Cupids, wreaths, architectural ornaments, apparatus.

Aureoli Philippi Theophrasti Bombasts von Hohenheim Paracelsi, des Edlen, hochgelehrten fürtreffenlichsten weitberühmtesten Philosophi vnd Medici Opera Bücher vnd Schrifften, so viel deren zur Hand gebracht: vnd vor wenig Jahren, mit vnd aufs jhren glaubwürdigen eigner Handgeschriebenen Originalien collationiert, verglichen, vnd verbessert, &c. Ander Theyl. Darinnen die Magischen vnd Astrologischen Bücher, sampt jhren Anhängen vnd Stücken, auch von dem Philosophischen Stein handlende Tractatus, begriffen, &c. Fornen mit einem kurtzen Begriff vnd Ordnung dieses Theyls Bücher, vnd derselben Innhalt: Hinden aber mit einem durchaufs vollkommenen Register vermehret. Strafsburg, In verlegung Lazari Zetzners Buchhändlers. Anno Domini, CIↃ IↃ CIII.

Folio. 1 leaf with device. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 691. Index [12, 1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text. Imperfect; wants pp. 575-592. The portion wanting contains the explanation of the Nürnberg figures, torn out by some zealous person, who cared only for this part of Paracelsus' writings.

Aur. Philip. Theoph. Paracelsi Bombast ab Hohenheim, Medici et Philosophi Celeberrimi, Chemicorúmque Principis, Opera Omnia Medico-Chemico-Chirurgica, Tribus Voluminibus Comprehensa. Editio Novissima et Emendatissima, ad Germanica & Latina Exemplaria accuratissimè collata: Variis tractatibus & opusculis summâ hinc inde diligentiâ conquisitis, vt in Voluminis Primi Præfatione indicatur, locupletata: Indicibusq; exactissimis instructa. Volumen Primum, Opera Medica Complectens. Genevæ, Sumptibus Joan. Antonij, & Samuelis De Tournes. M.DC.LIIX. Cum Privilegio.

Folio. Pp. [34, 2 blank] 828 [39, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait, by Tintoretto, as frontispiece, on the verso of the fly-title. Printers' device, as vignette, with the motto: Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.

. . . Operum Volumen Secundum Opera Chemica et Philosophica Complectens, Præfatione, Librorum Elencho & Indice generali instructum. . . .

Folio. Pp. [22, 2 blank] 718 [32, 2 blank]. Title red and blank.

. . . Operum Volumen Tertium, Chirurgica Opera Complectens, Duabus Sectionibus distincta, quarum Prior Chirurgiam Magnam, Posterior verò Bertheoneam siue Chirurgiam Minorem cum Libris adiectis continet. Extat in vtramque Præfatio, singulæ Librorum Elencho & Indice generali sunt instructæ. . . .

Folio. Pp. [12] 212 [27] 1 blank. Bertheonea: [4] 119 [1 blank]. Index [7, 1 blank]. Testamentum, Dictionarium, &c., 18 [2 blank]. Title red and black.

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

Apocalypsis Hermetis, von der Offenbahrung des verborgenen Geistes der Natur.

See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gartlein, 1747, p. 4.

Liber Apocalypseos Hermetis, de supremo Mundi Secreto.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 1.

De Auro Potabili.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 275.

Das zehende Buch Archidoxis.

See MOLLER (FRIEDRICH), Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymiæ, 1618, sig. Bij.

Das zehende Buch Archidoxorum.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 241.

Das Büchlein Theophrasti mit der Himmlischen Sackpfeiffen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 202.

Coelum Philosophorum seu Liber vexationum.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Operis Mineralis Pars Tertia, 1651.

Explicatio tincturæ physicorum.

See SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER À).

Four curious small Treatises, viz. the I. of Fevers, the II. of the Jaundies, the III. of Madness, and the IV. of Diarrhæas, Lienteries, &c.

See HEADRICH (JOHN), Arcana Philosophia, 1697, p. 89.

Geheimes und vollständiges Wünschhütlein.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, i. p. 111.

Nine Books of the Nature of Things.

See FRENCH (JOHN), A New Light of Alchemy, 1674, p. 155.

Paracelsische Schrifften.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus II. [1598].

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708], p. 91.

Sechs Tractätlein.

See F. (J. J.), Der Hermetische Nord-Stern, 1771.

Secretum Magicum (von dreyen gebenedeyeten magischen Steinen).

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars prima, 1608, p. 23. Extracts only.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 1.

Tractaet van de Alchymie.

See HALTEREN (NICOLAES VAN), Princelijck Gheschenck, 1633, p. 179.

Tractatus de lapide Philosophorum.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 209.

Paracelsus was born at Einsiedeln in Canton Schwyz, on 10 Nov., 1493. His father, who was a licentiate of medicine, gave his son a careful general training, besides instruction in medicine and surgery. In 1506 he went to Basel University, where he displayed a liking for chemistry, and he afterwards lived for some time with Trithemius, and from him went to the mines which belonged to

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

Sigismund Fugger, where he acquired knowledge not only of metals, their ores and working, but of the diseases of the work-people as well. To increase his knowledge and to make the acquaintance of skilled and learned men he began a long course of travel throughout Europe, studied at various universities, and, it is said, acted as a field surgeon. After an absence of many years he returned to Germany with a great reputation, and in 1527 was appointed physician to the town of Basel. At first he met with much acceptance, and his practice increased, as he was successful in his cures when other physicians failed. It was not long, however, before he met with opposition from the ordinary physicians; his doctrines were contrary to theirs, he was an unbeliever in Galen and Avicenna, he was a jealous critic of the bond which united the physicians and the druggists, and he was not at all moderate in the language he employed in controversy. The strained relations which had thus grown up reached at last the breaking point over the case of the Canon Lichtenfels, who, having refused Paracelsus his promised fee for curing him, was summoned by him before the judges. They, however, decided against Paracelsus, who stated without any reserve his opinion of their verdict. After this, by the advice of his friends, Paracelsus got away from Basel as quickly as he could, and began the wandering life which he henceforth spent. He finally came to Saltzburg by the invitation of the Archbishop, and it looked as if he might settle there in a good position. This expectation however was not fulfilled, as he died shortly afterwards on 24 Sept., 1541.

Paracelsus' works are numerous, and were often printed.

They were collected first by Huser, 1589-91, in ten volumes, 4°, and other collected editions appeared in Latin and in German, in folio and quarto, details of which are given in the bibliographies.

A special set of his writings have been collected and turned into English by A. E. Waite: 'The Hermetic and Alchemical Writings of Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombast,' London, 1894, 2 vols., 4°.

For the separate English translations of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, see my *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, Part iii., 1890, pp. 31-49.

Quite recently a new edition of his works has been projected, of which one part has appeared: Theophrastus Paracelsus Das Buch Paragranum, herausgegeben und eingeleitet von Dr. Phil. Franz Strunz. Verlegt bei Eugen Diederichs, Leipzig, 1903, square 8°, pp. [4] 112, with a portrait.

For an account of all known editions of Paracelsus' works with the fullest bibliographical details, reference must be made to the great monograph of Dr. Sudhoff, which not only supersedes all other bibliographies of Paracelsus, but is the most complete and thorough of any author whatever.

The expounders and critics of Paracelsus require to be considered cautiously. Some, and especially the older writers, are prejudiced, unsympathetic, and unperceptive; others are over enthusiastic and read more into Paracelsus' words and views than they contain. But, whatever may be thought of himself or of his doctrines, Paracelsus will endure as one of the greatest forces of the sixteenth century. He revolutionized medicine.

Articles on Paracelsus are to be found in every biographical dictionary, in every history of medicine and of its fundamental sciences, the consolidation of which was one of his great aims, and he is the theme of numerous, not to say innumerable, monographs. As he confined his researches to no one topic, but discoursed on theology, philosophy, science, as well as on medicine and surgery, and as he provoked opposition in all, Paracelsus-literature is voluminous, and references to him and his views pervaded chemical and medical literature for long after his decease. Only a few indications, however, can be given.

Leo Suavius, *Theophrasti Paracelsi Philosophiæ et Medicinæ utriusque universæ Compendium*, Paris [1567], pp. 7 (life and works), 84-87 (lists of his works); also in the edition of Basel, 1568.

Petrus Severinus, *Epistola*, Bas., 1572, 8°.

Thomas Erastus, *Disputationum de Medicina Nova Philippi Paracelsi Pars prima* [—*Quarta et Ultima*], Basileæ, 1572-73, 4°.

Reusner, *Icones*, 1587, sign. Fvj *verso*-Gi *verso*, with portrait.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, pp. 342-347.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, Francof., 1591, p. 34.

Boissard, *Icones Virorum illustrium*, 1598, ii. p. 290.

Andreas Brentzius, *Farrago Philosophorum*, 1606, pp. 73-107 ('Processus Paracelsi').

Michael Döring, *De Medicina et Medicis adversus Iatromastigas et Pseudiatros Libri II.*, Giessæ Hessorum, 1611, pp. 140-263 (a review of Paracelsus' system).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 277-289.

J. V. Andreæ, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, p. 316.

Adami, *Vitae Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 28.

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands personnages . . . soupçonnez de Magie*, 1625, p. 391; English translation, 1657, p. 184.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, pp. 57-63.

Conring, *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina Liber Unus*, Helmestadii, 1648, 4°.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 176-181, 218, 269.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrinâ et scriptis virorum*, 1654, p. 132.

Erasmus Franciscus, *Die lustige Schau-Bühne von allerhand Curiositäten*, Nürnberg, 1663, pp. 649-654. (His epitaph: opinions about him, &c.).

Crasso, *Elogii d'Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, ii. pp. 45-49 (with Tintoretto's portrait of Paracelsus).

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina Libri Duo*, Editio secunda, Helmestadii, 1669, 4°.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 138.

Thomasius, *Dissertatio . . . de Plagio literario*, Lips. [1673], sig. Dd 4 *r*, § 514.

Borrichius, *Hermetis, Ægyptiorum, et Chemicorum sapientia ab Hermanni Conringii animadversionibus vindicata*, Hafniæ, 1674, 4°.

Adamus à Lebenwaldt, *Vierdtes Tractätel von deſs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der falschen Alchymisterey*, 1680, pp. 80-110.

Johann Tileman, *Zugab vnd Beysatz gewisser vnüberwindlicher Fundamenten, darauſs deſs Nebel oder Lebenwalds Tractätlein so zu Saltzburg gedruckt worden, sollen gäntzlich zu nichts, vnd offentlich zu Schanden werden*, sig. A 9 *verso*.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 101-108.

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 10, 53, 65, 67, 69, 111, 131, 132, 286, 380.

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1225, portrait, plate 54.

E. G. D. Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetische Christenthum*, Franckf. und Leipzig, 1690-91, 2 Thle., I. cap. iv. vom Paracelsismo, pp. 178-205.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 30, No. xlv.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 323-327, & *passim*.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 58.

Pierre Poiret, *Bibliotheca Mysticorum selecta*, 1708, p. 174, § 48.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. pp. 201, 475a, 479a; 1713, vi. p. 550.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, Genevæ, 1710, p. 597.

Teissier, *Les Éloges des Hommes Savans*, Leyden, 1715, iii. pp. 137-147.

Mencken, *Zwey Reden von der Charlatanerie . . . der Gelehrten*, Leipz., 1716, pp. 67 note, 107, 249, 267.

Barchusen, *De medicinæ origine et progressu dissertationes*, Trajecti ad Rhenum, 1723, pp. 364-397.

Dan. Le Clerc, *Histoire de Médecine*, Amst., 1723, pp. 792-820.

John Freind, *The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century*, 1725, i. p. 2 ('illiterate enthusiast'), 66, 264; 1726, ii. 336 ('Paracelsus's idle system').

Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum seculorum Commentarius, cum prolegomenis, . . . notis perpetuis, et additionibus*, Wratislaviæ, 1727, p. 159.

Joh. Heinr. Fürstenau, *Desiderata medica*, Lips., 1727, pp. 12, 89, 137, 412, 428.

Mencken, *De Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes Duæ*, 1727, pp. 119, 256, 271.

Buddeus, 'Untersuchung von der Alchemie,' in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 62 & *passim*.

Nenter, 'Bericht von der Alchemie,' in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. pp. 162, 167, 181-188.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. 440-443.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Geschichte der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, *passim*.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 110.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 92; ii. pp. 118, 274, 394.

Jacob Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1735, vi. pp. 1067-1137.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 542, 565, 566.

Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, Francof. a. V., 1738, pp. 145 (discussions as to whether Paracelsus was the first to criticise the Galenic system), 180 (takes the part of Paracelsus against Freind and others, who accuse him of ignorance of anatomy and indifference to it).

Hauber, *Bibliotheca Acta et Scripta Magica*, Lemgo, 1739, I. Stück vi. (Paracelsus' portrait as frontispiece), pp. 367-378 (remarks on the portrait), 349-366 (review of Lebenwaldt's observations), 382-398 (vindication of Paracelsus from the accusation of magic).

Joh. David Köhler, *Historischer Münz-Belustigung Eilfter Theil*, 1739, pp. 369-376 (engraving and description of a portrait-medal of Paracelsus).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 617.

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PARADEIS-SPIEGEL.

See MÜLLER (AMBROSIUS).

PARADEISS-TAFEL, Paradysi Tabula.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

PARADISUS Aureolus Hermeticus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 317.

PARISIÆ.

See CODEX Medicamentarius, seu Pharmacopœa Parisiensis, 1732.

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See CHRISTOPHORUS Parisiensis.

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PAROLE (La) délaissée.

See BERNHARDUS.

PARTICULAR vnd Vniversal Tincturen (Von den).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 294.

PARTICULARIA.

See ALLERLEY PARTICULARIA.

PARTICULAR-ZEIGER.

See CHYMISCHER oder Alchymistischer Particular-Zeiger.

PASCAL (JACQUES).

Discours contenant la Conference de la Pharmacie Chymique, ou Spagirique, auec la Galenique, ou Ordinaire. Ensemble la Demonstration des abus qui se commettent sur les principaux medicamens officinaux de l'Apothicaire ordinaire. Par Iacques Pascal, Maistre Apothicaire de Beziers. A Beziers, Pour Iean Martel, marchant Libraire de ladicte ville. M.DC.XVI. Auec priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [48] 330 [3, 3 blank].

Haller, followed by Rotermund, quotes of the above book only the edition of Toulouse, 1616, 8°. But Rotermund also ascribes to him a work 'de l'equilibre des liqueurs et de la pesanteur de la masse de l'air,' Paris, 1663, 12°, which belongs to a much better known man than Jacques Pascal! The incompatibility of the dates of the two works does not seem to have been observed by Rotermund.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 457.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 1608.

PASSERA (FELICE).

Il Nuovo Tesoro degl' Arcani Farmacologici Galenici, & Chimici, ò Spargirici, Consagrato al Serenissimo Marc' Antonio Giustiniani Principe di Venetia. Da Frate Felice Passera di Bergamo Capuccino Infermiero della Prouincia di Brescia. Opera molto vtile, non solo à Farmacologici, mà ancor' ad ogni Medico, & Professore della Medicina. Divisa in Tre Libri.

Con due Tauole, { Vna delle Osseruationi, & Distintioni, / L'altra delle cose più Notabili, & particolari.

In Venetia, M.DC.LXXXVIII. Appresso Giouanni Parè, all' Insegna della Fortuna. Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Priuilegio.

Folio. Pp. [8] 1, columns 2 to 865, p. [1].

Libro Terzo, M.DC.LXXXIX.

Pp. [4], columns 688, Indice, pp. [28]. Title red and black.

In addition to the above, Passera wrote another work: Practica Universale nella Medicina, Milano, 1693, fol.

The author was, as he tells us, a physician and Capuchin monk at Bergamo. The work is reviewed by Manget.

Acta Eruditorum, 1690, p. 216 (review of the above work).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 452.

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Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 49.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 534.

PAULLINI (CHRISTIAN FRANZ).

C. F. Paullini Kleine doch curiöse und vermehrte Bauren-Physic, von neuen mit unterschiedlichen Stücken vermehret und verbessert. Dritte Aufflage.

PAULLINI (CHRISTIAN FRANZ). *Continued.*

Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Stösels seel. Erben in Erffurth 1719.

8°. Pp. 166 [2 blank].

This is a treatise on meteorology, the winds, snow, hail, etc., certain phenomena in the mineral, vegetable and animal worlds, of tree planting, of cattle, of portents indicated by comets, and such like physical topics. It is a sort of shepherd's calendar. An edition of it appeared at Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1705, 8°. Paullini (Christian, not Christopher, as Haller sometimes calls him) was born at Eisenach, 25 Feb., 1643 (1645), studied at different Universities, Königsberg, Copenhagen, Kiel and Rostock. When he was a student at Copenhagen he acted as interpreter for the Italian adventurer Gioseppe Francesco Borri (*q.v.*). When at Hamburg he was crowned as poet with a laurel wreath sent from Jena. He was Master of Arts of Wittenberg, and on his return from a visit to England graduated M.D. at Leyden. He thereupon travelled in Norway and Sweden, in Curland and Livonia, and was going to Italy but was prevented by the state of his health. He then practised in Hamburg and Altona, and in all Holstein up to 1675, which year he spent in France, after having been created Count Palatine. On his return he was engaged by the Bishop of Munster as premier physician and historiographer, but in 1689 he removed to Eisenach where he died 10 (18) June, 1712, having been paralysed on his right side for seven years.

He was skilled in medicine, theology, history, and antiquities, and wrote numerous books on many curious subjects besides those on medicine and natural history. He made translations and conducted a large correspondence.

He was admitted, 17 April, 1675, a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum with the name Arion I., and belonged to other learned societies, and, as already said, he was imperial poet laureate, Count Palatine, and ducal physician.

He wrote a dissertation on Mount Hecla, Hamburg, 1676, 4°;

Theriaca cœlestis, Francof. a. M., 1701, 8° (compare GREIFF (FRIEDRICH));

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Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1887, xxv. p. 279 (article by Wegele; calls him Franz Christian Paullini).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 582.

PAULMIER (PIERRE).

See PALMARIUS (PETRUS).

PAYKULL (OTTO ARNOLD VON).

Problema Chymicum oder des Weyland (Tit.) Herren General Lieutenants O. A. v. P. Chymischer Proces, wodurch nach proportion eines Quentleins præparirten Sulphuris Antimonii, anderthalb Loth Bley in das schöneste und feineste Gold verwandelt worden, Allen der wahren Chymie Liebhabern und rechtschaffenen Philosophis mitgetheilet, und zu Dero genauen Untersuchung aufgegeben, nebst beygefügter Vorrede, in welcher so wohl die

PAYKULL (Otto Arnold von). *Continued.*

Ursache der Publication, als auch dasjenige, was in selbigem Procefs ermangele und annoch zu erforschen sey, kürtzlich eröffnet und angezeiget wird. Berlin, Bey Johann Christoph Papen, 1719.

4°. Pp. [8] 20.

In 1705 when the Swedes under Charles XII. defeated the Poles, they took prisoner at Warsaw the officer Otto Arnold von Paykull. As his home was in Livonia, which then belonged to Sweden, he was tried at Stockholm as a rebel and traitor. Imploring mercy of the king, he promised to supply him annually with a specified amount of gold, and asked that he might be permitted to give a demonstration before a commission of his ability to carry out his promise. This was done, and a certain amount of lead was transformed into gold, from which a coin or medal was struck, a drawing of which is given by Nordberg. On the obverse it has the likeness of the king with the words: CAROL. XII. D.G. REX SVE. and on the reverse: HOC AVRVM ARTE CHEMICA CONFLAVIT HOLMIÆ A. 1706, O. A. V. PAYKVLL. Notwithstanding this, his execution was not delayed, and he was beheaded at Stockholm, Feb. 4, 1707.

Various comments have been made on this case by Schmieder and others.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 220.

Göran Nordberg, *Leben und Thaten Carls des Zwölften* (translated by Johann Heinrich Heubel), 1742, i. pp. 118, 606 (battle at Warsaw and capture of Paykul, and his correspondence); 1746, ii. p. 8 (his execution, and the medal struck from alchemical gold).

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, p. 347 (cap. 5, § 21).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 118 (calls him Baycull, and decries his 'process').

Petraeus, *Basilius Valentinus, Chymische Schrifften*, 1769, Neue Vorrede, sig. b6 *recto*.

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 304. (Considers it as unworthy of examination.)

Bergman, *Dissertatio . . . sistens Chemiæ Progressus a medio sæc. VII. ad medium sæc. XVII.*, 1782, p. 30; Wiegleb's translation: *Geschichte des Wachsthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, 1792, p. 201.

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von . . . Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, p. 28, § 22.

Korium vertheidiget die Alchimie, 1789, p. 193.

Henckel, *Mineralogische, chymische und alchymistische Briefe*, 1794, i. p. 148.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 294.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 1759.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 506.

Hermann Peters, *Aus Pharmaceutischer Vorzeit in Bild und Wort*, Berlin, 1886, p. 217.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 192, 206.

PAYSAN.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Le Petit Paysan.

PELAGIUS.

De sacra arte.

See DEMOCRITUS, De Rebus Sacris, 1717, p. 32.

The original tract on transmutation, of which the present is a translation, occurs in the St. Mark's MS. and in the larger number of the Greek MSS. The present edition is reprinted from that of Pizimenti, which appeared at Padua 1572-3, ff. 18-23, and also appended to Mizaldus' 'Memorabilia,' Coloniae, 1572, f. 239; 1573, f. 239; 1574, f. 239.

Nothing is known about the author, not even the date at which he lived. Murr calls him the oldest of the Greek alchemical writers; but that is not correct, seeing that he himself quotes Zosimus. His name does not occur in the oldest catalogue of Greek alchemists, but it is included in some of the later ones. For details see Kopp and Berthelot.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 183.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 875.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1724, xii. p. 764.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 481.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 463; iii. pp. 9, 12, 18, 20, 25, 259.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 314.

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 3.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 70.

Gräsee, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1838, I. ii. p. 1199.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 262-263; 1866, i. pp. 271-272.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 154.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, pp. 424-428.

Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, *passim*.

Berthelot, *Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs*, iii. Tomes, 1888 (i. 'Introduction,' *passim*, the MSS.; ii. Texte Grec, pp. 253-260, & *passim*; iii. Traduction, pp. 243-250, & *passim*).

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, *passim*.

PELLETIER (Jean).

See STARKEY (GEORGE).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 259, 302.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 431.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 401; 1869, ii. p. 394.

PELSHOFER (JOHANN GEORG).

See BEGUINUS (JOHANNES), Tyrocinium chymicum.

See WECKER (HIERONYMUS), Dissertatio Philosophico-Medica de Paracelsistarum Unguento Armario sub præsidio Johan. Georgii Pelshoferi.

His name is also spelt Pelzhofer. He was a native of Gratz in Lower Styria, and was born in 1599. In 1624 he graduated M.D. at Basel, and practised at Hayna in Silesia, and in 1627 passed to Wittenberg as professor of medicine.

He edited the above work of Beguinus with a preface, Hartmann's Treatise on Opium, Wittenberg, 1635, 4°; De Paracelsistarum unguento armario, Argent., 1650, 4°; Decas Paradoxorum Chymicorum, ib. 1650, 4°, and other treatises on medicine.

He died at Wittenberg, 11 July, 1637.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 589.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ll 2 *recto*, Ann. 11 Jul. 1637; Riga, 1691, Tom. ii. p. 46, 11 Jul. 1637.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 482.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 634.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxvii. col. 214.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1363; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1835.
Matthiœ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 484.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 319.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 535.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 511.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 573.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 117.

PEMBERTON (HENRY).

See PHARMACOPÉE du College Royal des Medecins de Londres, 1761.

Pemberton was born at London in 1694, was educated under John Ward, and in Aug., 1714, went to Leyden to study medicine with Boerhaave. He next went to Paris for anatomy, returned to London for clinical study at St. Thomas's Hospital, and finally graduated at Leyden, 27 Dec., 1719. He did not cultivate the practice of medicine when he settled in London, but rather pursued mathematical science, which had a strong attraction for him, and ultimately brought him into intimate relations with Sir Isaac Newton, for whom he edited the third edition of the *Principia*. In 1728 he was appointed Gresham professor of physic, and he gave lectures on chemistry, his scheme of which was published in 1731 and the lectures themselves in 1771, edited by James Wilson. From 1739 to 1746 he was occupied with the fifth edition of the London Pharmacopœia for the Royal College of Physicians. The experimental work for it was all done by himself. The book was published in 1746. Pemberton died 9 March (April, Thomson), 1771. He is the author of a good number of published works, lists of which are given by Chalmers and others. He also left a number of works in manuscript.

Jacob Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1736, vii. p. 747.
John Ward, *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, 1740, ii. p. 301.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxvii. col. 221.
The Gentleman's Magazine, 1771, p. 143.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 353 (Pharmacopœia).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 703 (Course of Physiology).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 388.
Hutton, Shaw and Pearson, *The Philosophical Transactions . . . from 1665 to 1800, abridged*, 1809, vi. p. 570.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv. p. xxxv., 8 Dec., 1720.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xxiv. p. 279.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 1835 (calls him Pemperton).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 387.
Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxiii. p. 306; no date, xxxii. p. 422.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 743 *p*.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 172, 227.
The Georgian Era, 1833, ii. p. 556.
Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyklopädie*, iii. Section, 1841, xv. p. 335.
C. R. Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, i. pp. 312-313.
Brewster, *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton*, 1855, i. p. 318; ii. pp. 378, 383.
Knight, *The English Cyclopædia*. Biography. 1857, iv. col. 726.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 398.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxix. col. 520.
Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1548.
Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1878, iii. pp. 382-3.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 706.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1886, xxii. p. 410.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 527.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 643.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1895, xliv. p. 280 (article by G. L. G. Norgate).

PENES Nos Vnda Tagi.

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

PENOTUS (BERNARDUS GEORGIUS).

Apologia. Bernardi G. Penoti, a Portu S. Mariæ Aquitani in Duas Partes divisa ad Iosephi Michelii Middelburgensis Medici scriptum, quo Bern. P. a Portu Aquitani sententiam de pseudotemporistis, in præfatione Dialogi inter Naturam & Filium Philosophiæ expositam turpi inscitia & calumnia impudenti inuertit. Cui sequentia opuscula adiuncta sunt: De Physici Lapidis materia, & quibus signis dignoscatur. Item de multiplici igne lapidis 1600. Francofurti, e Collegio Paltheniano Sumtibus Ionæ Rhodii.

8°. Pp. 1-96.

Apologiae . . . adversus Iosephi Michelii Lucensis Medici Middelburgensis cauillationes Pars Altera, in qua auctor non solum iniurias immerito sibi a Michelio illatas, in ipsum retorquet, verum etiam plurimos errores, absurditates & contrarietates, quibus Michelii scriptum de veteri & vniuersali medicina editum scatet, proponuntur, examinantur & refutantur. . . .

Pp. 97-166.

Axiomata Physica ex grauissimorum Philosophorum Libris eruta, quibus adiuncta est epistola summi philosophi Ioannis Pontani de lapide philosophorum, in qua non solum de materia lapidis agitur, verum etiam de igne physicorum, quo mediante, totum opus perficitur. Et Epistola Bernardi Penoti a Portu, ad D. Andream Libauium et Librorum ab auctore editorum Catalogus. 1600. Francofurti E Collegio Paltheniano Sumtibus Ionæ Rhodii.

Pp. 167-169 (misprint for 199), [1 blank] [32].

Theophrastisch Vade Mecum. Das ist: Etliche sehr nützliche Tractat, von der warhafftigen bereittung vnd rechtem gebrauch der Chymischen Medicamenten. Durch den Achtbarn vnd Hochgelarten Herrn, Bernhardum G. Penotum, à portu S. Mariæ, Aquitanum, beider Artzney D. zu Franckenthal, erstlich in Latein heraus geben. Jtzo aber allen Kunstliebendē Teutschen zu sonderbarem nutz in vnsere vernehmliche Muttersprache transferiret, durch Iohannem Hippodamum, Cheruscum. Den Inhalt aller Tractätlein, findet man nach der Vorrede, Vnd mit einem ordentlichen Register zu Ende gesetzet. Zu Magdeburgk bey Johan Francken Anno 1596. Cum Gratia et Privilegio, &c.

4°. Pp. [16] 278 (for 240). Title red and black. The Index and Errata seem to have been added to the 1597 issue, or else are wanting in this copy.

Other editions are mentioned by Sudhoff.

[Another Copy.]

It is dated 1597, and it contains Index and Errata, pp. [15, 4, 1 blank]. MS. Notes.

Chrysorrhoas, sive de Arte Chemica Dialogus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 139.

Epistola.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 364.

Præfatio.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 4; p. 81.

PENOTUS (BERNARDUS GEORGIUS). *Continued.*

Quæstiones tres de corporali Mercurio.

Ad varias quæstiones responsio.

Quinquaginta septem Canones de opere Physico.

Vera Mercurii ex auro extractio cum sua historia.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. pp. 129-138.

Tabula, diversorum Metallorum vocabula, quibus usi sunt veteres ad artem celandam, explicans.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 109.

De vera præparatione & usu Medicamentorum chemicorum, Tractatus varii.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 592.

Pénotus was born between 1520 and 1530 at Port-Sainte-Marie in Guienne. He studied at the University of Basel, and there he seems to have been fascinated by the doctrines of Paracelsus, whom he subsequently styled an arch-plagiarist, and to have devoted himself to the pursuit of the philosopher's stone. He lost all his money and was reduced to such a state of poverty that he had to go into the poor's house of Yverdun in Switzerland, where, blind and in the direst want, he died at the age of ninety-eight years (Haag) about 1620, it is said. Before his death he told Fabricius Hildanus that if he had an enemy that he did not dare to attack by force, and yet wished to do him the greatest possible injury, he would urge him by all the means he possessed to pursue alchemy.

Besides the preceding the following are ascribed to him, but I have not seen them:

Libellus de sale nitro et ejus præparatione, Basil., 1606, 8°.

De vera Hellebori præparatione, edit. cum ejus tract. variis, Basil., 1616, 8°.

Tractatus de Denario medico, quo X. medicaminibus omnibus morbis internis medendi via docetur, Bern., 1608, 8°.

Tractatus de quarumdam herbarum salibus, eorum præparatione et variâ administratione, Ursel., 1601, 8°.

Abditorum chymicorum tractatus varii, Francof., 1595, 8°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 86.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 184.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 129.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 380 (cap. xi. § 17).

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 332.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 386.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 485.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 111.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 634.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxvii. col. 276.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 474; iii. pp. 50, 260.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, p. 86 (cap. 3, § 2).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1370; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1849.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 265; 1778, iii. p. 512.

Tractatus varii de vera præparatione et usu medicamentorum chymicorum, Francof., 1594, 8°.

This collection of tracts contains the following:

De vera Ellebori nigri præparatione.

Libellus de Spagyricorum quorundam medicamdosibus et administratione.

Quomodo omni tempore anni Hydromel parari possit, vino Malvatico æquipollens.

Panacea vegetabilis, qua radicitus Podagra tollitur, variique morbi sanantur.

A collection of tracts by Paracelsus and others with prefaces by Penotus was translated into English by John Hester: 'A hundred and fourtene experiments and cures of the famous Phisition Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus . . . whereunto is added certaine . . . workes by B. G. a Portu Aquitano, . . .' No place or date [1584], small 8°. The following is probably the second edition: 'A hundred and foureteene Experiments and Cures of the famous Physitian Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus: Translated out of the Germane tongue into the Latin. Whereunto is added certaine excellent and profitable workes by B. G. a Portu Aquitano. . . . London, Printed by Vallentine Sims dwelling on Adling hill at the signe of the white Swanne, 1596. Small 4°, pp. [15, 1 blank] 82. It was reprinted with the works of Leonard Phioravant, London, 1652, small 4°, pp. [12] 75 [1 blank]. These are of interest as containing tracts by Paracelsus.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 272.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 277, 516, 590, 689.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 280.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 78, 95, 97.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 297.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 27; 1869, ii. p. 24.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 214.

Haag, *La France Protestante*, 1858, viii. p. 184.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 399.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxix. col. 533 (from Kestner).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 589, 966-68, 1598.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 235; ii. p. 320.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 671.

Ferguson, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1885, ii. pp. 29, 30, 41; 1890, iii. p. 35; 1892, iv. p. 6.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 328-331, 420, 421, 423, 424, 472, 474, 490, 573, 574, 575, 663, 684, 700.

PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS À).

Philochemicis [Epistola].

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 214.

Nova disquisitio de Helia Artista Theophasteo (*sic*) super metallorum transformatione.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 220.

See also ELIAS der Artist.

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

This is a reprint of the tract: *Disquisitio de Helia Artium*, 1606, *q.v.* The preface by Heliophilus à Percis does not occur in the 1606 edition, nor is the *Disquisitio* assigned to him as it is here in the *Theatrum*.

Matthiæ gives a succinct account of this book: Anno 1606 Marpurgi prodiit personati Heliophili a Percis nova disquisitio de Helia Artista Theophrasteo, in qua de metallorum transmutatione adversus Hagelii & Pererii Jesuitarum opiniones disseritur.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 194.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 389.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 485.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 540.
Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 45-46.
Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 491.

PERFECTA Salis communis præparatio ad lapidem philosophorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 250.

PERLE (Eine) den Schweinen vorgeworfen.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 277.

PERNAUER (GEORG FERDINAND).

Panacea Mirabilis, corrigendi potissimùm vitiosi Sangvinis, seu Quinta Essentia Auri, Raræ Virtutis. In usum veræ Medicinæ Chymicæ Studiosorum, & Proximi emolumentum edita à Georgio Ferdinando Pernauero L: B: de Perney. Ratisbonæ, Literis Dalnsteinerianis, An. 1679.

8°. Pp. [2] 25 [1 blank]. Vignette with the motto: Fumus Albus Amplectitur Fumum Nigrum.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 326.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 487.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 445.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 268 (calls him 'Frid.' and gives the size of the book as 4°).
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 1916.

PERNETY (ANTOINE-JOSEPH).

Dictionnaire Mytho-Hermétique, dans lequel on trouve les Allégories Fabuleuses des Poetes, les Métaphores, les Enigmes et les Termes barbares des Philosophes Hermétiques expliqués. Par Dom Antoine-Joseph Pernety, Religieux Bénédictin de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur.

Sapiens animadvertet parabolam & interpretationem, verba sapientum, & ænigmata eorum. Prov. i. v. 6.

A Paris, Quai des Augustins. Chez Bauche, Libraire, à Sainte Genevieve & à S. Jean dans le Désert. M.DCC.LVIII. Avec approbation et Privilege de Roi.

8°. Pp. [4] xx. 546. [Privilege 2, advertisements 4].

PERNETY (ANTOINE-JOSEPH). *Continued.*

Pernety was apparently a devoted student of the cabala and occult sciences. His principal treatise is entitled "Les Fables égyptiennes et grecques devoilées," of which an edition in 2 vols., 8vo, appeared at Berlin in 1758, at Paris in 1758, and again in 1786 and 1795. In this work he tries to prove that the whole ancient mythology is merely a long sustained allegory of the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

The 'Dictionnaire' is permeated by the same idea, but in addition it professes to give explanations of all the curious words used by Paracelsus and other writers, and what is perhaps still more useful to the readers of Hermetic books, the explanation of the synonyms and common words used in a peculiar way found in these books. For example, under the word *matière* there is a list of over five hundred words, all used to denote the first matter of philosophers. But after all one does not feel the difficulties of the Hermetic writers much diminished by the author's explanations. A second edition appeared in 1787.

Pernety was born at Roanne, 13 Feb., 1716. He entered the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur, and availed himself of the opportunity for study which presented itself to him in the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés. In 1763 he went as chaplain with the expedition to the Falkland Islands under Bougainville, of which he afterwards published an account. On his return he tried to get the regulations of the order relaxed, but finding his efforts useless he left the order and accepted the invitation of Frederick the Great to become royal librarian at Berlin.

Thiébault has described how this invitation came about, and has added some other information about Pernety. In his youth Frederick had read 'Lettres sur les Physiognomies,' printed under the name of M. l'Abbé Pernety, and he remembered both the book and the name. It was written, however, by a certain P. Bougeant, who, afraid lest his superior should send him again to the dreary Maison de la Flèche, as had been done to him for a little book which he wrote on the 'Language of Beasts,' gave the MS. to a young Abbé Pernety to be published by him under his own name, and both were to keep the secret.

Frederick, finding a M. Pernety among the bankers sent him by Helvetius, asked him if he were related to the Abbé Pernety, to which he replied in all good faith that he was his brother, the king thinking of the author of the Letters, and the banker of the author of the voyage to the Falkland Islands. Thereupon the king proposed to the brother to bring the Abbé to be his librarian, with the title of Academician and 1200 Reichsthaler salary.

When the Abbé arrived and the king took him for the author of the letters, nothing was talked about but physiognomy, and a discussion for and against the reality of it was arranged between Pernety on the affirmative side, and the king's secretary on the negative. The secretary lost himself in metaphysics and the librarian in anatomy and morals, and they left the subject where it was without convincing each other, and the only result was an epigram on the two of them. M. le Catt, the secretary, who had no looks to boast of, was bound to cast doubt on it, and so M. de Horst, who was in the same position, maintained that the man had an excellent physiognomy, and when one insisted that it was false, perfidious and mean, replied: 'I tell you it is excellent, for it deceives nobody.' The Abbé, on the other hand, was good-looking, and maintained the validity of the science, which had become a sort of creed in his family. It is curious, as Thiébault remarks, that Bougeant by his original treatise should have imparted a taste for physiognomical observation to all the Abbé's connections, for even the banker cultivated it.

Pernety wrote a work about the Americans against M. l'Abbé de Paw, who maintained that they were a degenerate race. It was tiresome, but the Abbé de Paw could not reply to it.

He was the author also of a long treatise, 'De la Connoissance de l'homme moral par celle de l'homme physique,' which 'caught on,' perhaps by virtue of its title. He translated also some of Swedenborg's works in whom for a time he was a thorough-going believer.

In 1783 Pernety left Berlin and returned to France, and on this occasion he read a farewell address to the Berlin Academy. Trouble caused him by the Archbishop forced him to leave Paris and to live with his brother at Valence as manager of his farms, whence he retired to Avignon, where he formed a sort of sect, numbering in 1787 about a hundred members. When the revolution broke out he passed through it as quietly as he could, meddling with nothing, saying nothing, and keeping out of sight; but for all that he passed some months in prison, keener than ever in the search for the philosopher's stone, and fully persuaded that he would live for centuries. 'I believe,' adds Thiébault, 'that when he died of old age in this city in the year VIII. or IX. [1800-1801], he did not believe himself to be in any danger; when he died, he did not think that he was doing more than falling asleep.'

Thiébault describes him as a man of very great but confused and undigested learning; very amiable, never quarrelled, extremely agreeable in society, and never argued. But on the other hand he was credulous and easily persuaded; he believed in the cabala, the philosopher's stone, fortune-telling, giants, witches, ghosts. In spite of his weaknesses, however, everybody liked him; he was discretion itself, never uttered a word or gave cause for the smallest quarrel or even an explanation.

In money matters he was said to be a little mean; it would, probably, be more correct to say that he was careful and considerate.

Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote: A dictionary of painting, sculpture and engraving, edited the 8th part of 'Gallia Christiana,' and wrote dissertations for the Berlin Academy.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, p. 598 (voyage to the Falkland Islands).

Nouveaux Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres, Année MDCCLXXXIII, Berlin, 1785, p. 10 (farewell address to the Academy when Pernety left Berlin).

Journal des Savants, Octobre, 1786.

Dieudonné Thiébault, *Mes Souvenirs de Vingt Ans de Séjour à Berlin*, Paris, An. xii. (1804), v. pp. 86-96.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 1918-20.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 3810 ('Les Fables Egyptiennes'), 3811 ('Dictionnaire'), 3911, 3913.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 668.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxix. col. 619-21 (and the references).

PERNETY (ANTOINE-JOSEPH). *Continued.*

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 552 ('Les Fables Egyptiennes'), 570 ('Dictionnaire'), 114, 115 (editions of Swedenborg).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 36.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 963.

PERVIGILIUM Veneris, ex editione Petri Pithoei, cum ejus & Justi Lipsii Notis; Itémque ex alio codice antiquo, cum notis Cl. Salmasii et Pet. Scriverii. Accessit ad hæc Andr. Rivini Commentarius. Ausonii Cupido Cruci Adfixus, cum notis Mariang. Accursii, El. Vineti, Pet. Scriverii et Anonymi. Accessere ad calcem Jos. Scaligeri et Casp. Barthii Animadversiones. Hagæ Comitum, Apud Henricum Scheurleer. MDCCXII.

8°. Pp. xvi, 208. Index [15] 1 blank. Title red and black.

The *Pervigilium Veneris* is *not* an alchemical treatise on copper, though it seems to have got in here through that belief.

For the bibliography of this anonymous Latin poem, see Schweiger, *Handbuch der Classischen Bibliographie*, Leipzig, 1834, II. ii. p. 718, and Engelmann, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*, 1882, ii. Abtheilung, Scriptores Latini, p. 47.

PETERMANN (ANDREAS).

D. Andreæ Petermanni, Anatom. & Chirurg. Prof. Publ. & Practici Lipsiensis, Chimia, Opus posthumum editum â Filio D. Benj. Bened. Petermanno, Præfecturæ Lipsiensis Physico. Lipsiæ Sumptibus Friderici Lanckisii, Anno 1708.

8°. Pp. [4] 130 [38].

Andreas Petermann, son of a clergyman, was born at Werblin, near Danzig, 7 March, 1649. He was educated at Halle and Leipzig, and studied arts and theology as well as medicine, and practised for a time at Gera. Then he graduated at Altorf in 1673, practised at Torgau and other places and then settled at Torgau, where he was of great assistance during the visitation of the plague in 1680. He himself was attacked but recovered. In 1688 he was made extraordinary professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipzig, and was promoted to the ordinary professorship in 1691. He wrote numerous works, disputations and programmata on medicine; he was an excellent obstetrician, and was the author of a treatise on the philosophy of Descartes. The above posthumous work is all that was published on chemistry by him.

He died 5 (3) Augt., 1703.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1420; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1982.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 147.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 576.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 500.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 518.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 278.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1340.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv, p. 540.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 1028.

PETIT ALBERT.

See ALBERTUS PARVUS.

PETIT (Le) Paysan.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

PETRA ALBA (CAROLUS À).

See WITTESTEIN (KARL).

PETRAEUS (BENEDIKT NIKOLAUS).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, 1769.

Critique über die Alchemistischen Schrifften.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 1.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 108.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 584-85, 841.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 160.

PETREUS (PETRUS PAULUS).

Musæum Travaginianum, seu Hermeticorum Medicamentorum quæ in Clariss. Viri D. Francisci Travagini Musæo elaborata reperiuntur, Elenchus, Vbi eorumdem Virtutes, Doses, Cautelæ, & Vsus clarè designantur, cura, & studio Petri Pauli Petrei Phil. & Med. Doct. Venetiis, MDCLXXIX. Apud Io: Iacobum Hertz. Superiorum permissu, & Priuilegio.

12°. Pp. [36] 141 [3 blank]. 4 folding plates.

The present work is quoted by Roternund.

Franciscus Travaginus was a mathematician and physicist of Ragusa, who lived about 1613, according to Jöcher. That date, however, seems too early, for the only tract, apparently, which he published was that on the earthquake which took place on the 6th April, 1667, and destroyed nearly the whole of Ragusa. Its title is: 'Francisci Travagini super observationibus a se factis tempore vltimorùm Terræmotuum, ac potissimùm Ragusiani Physica Disquisitio, Seu Gyri Terræ Diurni Indicium. Lugduni Batavorum M.DC.LXIX.,' 4°, pp. [11, 1 blank] 29 [3 blank]. Another edition: 'Juxta Exemplar Venetiis impressum, Anno M.DC.LXXIII.,' 4°, pp. [7] 17. The dedication is 'Datum Venetijs, Kal. April. 1669.'

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1295; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 2036.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 447.

PETRUS ARLENSIS DE SCUDALUPIS.

D. Petrus Arlensis de Scudalupis enucleatus, oder kurtzer Auszug der Alchymistischen Processe und anderer Curiositäten, so dieser Autor, als Presbyter Hierosolymitanus, in seinem vormahls Anno 1610 zu Parifs gedruckten, anietzo aber sehr raren Tractat von der Sympathia der sieben Metallen, und sieben auserlesenen Steine, die sie mit denen sieben Planeten haben, heraus gegeben; Nunmehr aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt, und denen Liebhabern Natürlicher und curiöser Wissenschafften communiciret. Berlin, Bey Johann Andreas Rüdiger, 1715.

8°. Pp. [8] 104.

Sympathia.

See LEONARDUS (CAMILLUS), 1610.

The work of Petrus Arlensis is said to have appeared first at Madrid and then at Rome. This, however, lacks confirmation, and Lessing doubts the existence of these editions.

According to Schmieder the epithet 'Arlensis' denotes that he was a native of Arles in Roussillon, Presbyter Hierosolymitanus, that he lived in the East, and his mention of Peru that he must have lived in the sixteenth century and not in the thirteenth. His book was a commentary on the Arab Balemis (?) who does not appear to be known before 1500.

It was first printed in 1610 along with Camillus Leonardus, then in 1715, in German; afterwards at Hamburg, 1717, 'P. Arlensis de S. redivivus' by Hannemann, and at Augsburg. The preface of the 1715 edition contains an account of the opal which the writer endows with all the virtues of the other precious stones and which he praises for its beauty and its curative power.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 29 (under Arlensis).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1697, p. 46, No. lxxviii.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 110.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 284.

Arpe, *De Prodigiosis Naturæ et Artis operibus, Talismanes et Amuleta dictis*, 1717, pp. 122, 151.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 132.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 99 (T. I. lib. i. cap. xi. § 11).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 103.

Vogt, *Catalogus historico-criticus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 54.

Clément, *Bibliotheque Curieuse historique et critique*, 1751, ii. p. 113 (edition of Madrid, 1602, fol. *très-rare*).

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 458 ('Matrit. 1602, fol. rarissimum est').

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 81.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 593, 655.

Lessing, *Kollektaneen zur Literatur*, 1790, i. p. 86; ii. p. 212.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 299.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 276.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 364.

PETRUS BONUS.

See BONUS (PETRUS).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 381.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, iv. col. 691.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 124.
F. A. Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 387.

PETRUS DE SILENTO.

Vom metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen, übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen begleitet von J. . . .

See SCHRÖDER (FR. J. WIL.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1774, II. ii. p. 131.

Opus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 985.

This person is called Petrus de Silento, or Silentinus, or Petrus de Zalento.

From the fact that Petrus quotes only Geber, Aristoteles, Morienus, and no authority more recent than the 'Vision' of Arisleus, or 'Turba Philosophorum,' Schmieder is of opinion that he flourished about 1160-80. But, not to speak of Hermes, to whom he frequently refers—in fact the tract is more of a lengthy paraphrase of the Smaragdine Table than anything else—he mentions also Albertus. Now if it be Albertus Magnus he means, he must have lived at least a century later.

Petrus himself is not quite accurate, for he gives Morienus the credit of the statement: Festinatio est ex parte diaboli, which really belongs to Geber.

Schmieder says correctly that a number of Arabic words occur in this tract.

The 'Septem Ænigmata' may have been by him. Nazari ascribes to him 'Epistola de Occulta Philosophia,' and also mentions 'Petri Silentii, in Arte alchimica tractatus,' who seems to be the same person.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.
Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 382.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 212.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 907.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 127.
Ladragus, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1010, 1011.

PETRUS TOLETANUS.

See ROSARIUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

Petrus Villanovanus, said to be a brother of Arnoldus of the same name, lived at Toledo and was therefore called Toletanus.

He is said to be the author of the oldest tract entitled 'Rosarium Philosophorum' which was printed so often and circulated even to a recent date in manuscript. Later tracts of a similar name, 'Rosarius major' and 'Rosarius minor' are also extant. The earliest one was published at Frankfurt in 1550, and an abstract in Balbian's collection in 1599.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 332.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 64.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 146.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 411; 1866, i. p. 435.
P. A. Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 387.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 376.

PETRUS DE ZALENTO.

See PETRUS DE SILENTO.

PETTUS (JOHN).

Fleta Minor. The Laws of Art and Nature, in Knowing, Judging, Assaying, Fining, Refining and Inlarging the Bodies of confin'd Metals. In Two Parts.

The First contains Assays of Lazarus Erckern, Chief Prover (or Assay-Master General of the Empire of Germany) in v. Books: originally written by him in the Teutonick Language, and now translated into English.

The Second contains Essays on Metallick Words, as a Dictionary to many pleasing Discourses. By Sir John Pettus, of Suffolk, Kt. Of the Society for the Mines Royal. Illustrated with 44 Sculptures.

Mal. 3. 3. Numb. 31. 31.
Jehovah Chimista Supremus.
Carolus, D. G. Secundus.

PETTUS (JOHN). *Continued.*

London, Printed for and sold by Stephen Bateman at the Sign of the Bible over against Furnivals-Inn Gate in Holbourn. MDCLXXXVI.

Folio. Pp. [44] 345 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait (separate) and 41 plates in the text.

Fleta Minor, Spagyrick Laws, The Second Part. Containing Essays on Metallick Words: Alphabetically composed, as a Dictionary to Lazarus Erckern. Illustrated with two Sculptures. By Sir John Pettus, of Suffolk, Knight.

Scire tuum nihil est,
Nisi te scire, hoc sciet alter.

London, Printed, for the Author, by Thomas Dawks, his Majesty's British Printer, at the West-end of Thames-street. 1683.

Folio. Pp. [8] [1-80] 81-133 [1 blank]. 2 engravings.

Pettus was born in the year 1613. He entered the service of Charles I. in 1639 and was knighted 25 Nov., 1641. He was taken prisoner by Cromwell at Lowestoft, and kept a prisoner in Windsor Castle for fourteen months. In 1645 at the siege of Bristol his life was saved by Colonel Charles Fleetwood, but afterwards he was put on his trial for four charges, two of which he answered completely, while the other two apparently never came to a hearing. As he was disposed favourably towards the crown he exerted himself to save the life of Charles I. and subsequently furnished money to Charles II. Notwithstanding, he lived apparently on good terms with Cromwell, and was appointed deputy governor of the royal mines.

In 1670 he was returned to Parliament and in 1672 was deputy lieutenant of Suffolk and rendered good service during the war with Holland.

By his expenditure on behalf of the crown he became much impoverished, and seemed latterly to be in absolute want. He died in 1690.

Under Ercker, reference has already been made to this translation of Ercker's book. He also wrote: 'Fodinae Regales, or the History, Laws and Places of the Chief Mines and Mineral Works in England, Wales, and the English Pale in Ireland. . . . London . . ., 1670,' sm. fol. pp. [20, including a fine portrait by Sherwin of Pettus, aged 57, and two plans of mines] 108 [7, 1 blank]; 'Volatiles from the History of Adam and Eve: containing many unquestioned Truths and allowable Notions of several Natures. London, 1674,' 8°, pp. [8] 188 [2], which is a running commentary on the narrative of the creation and fall as told in Genesis; some historical and political works, and he left a number of manuscripts.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 111.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 260.
Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1815, ii. col. 402, (a political book).
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 2111 (quotes Fleta Minor, 1683, fol.; Fodinæ regales, 1670, 4°; Volatiles, 1666, 8°).
Granger, *A Biographical History of England*, 1824, v. p. 289.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 751*c*.
Donaldson, *Agricultural Biography*, 1854, p. 34.
Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1573.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlv. p. 111, and references (article by W. A. S. Hewins).

PEZELIUS (MICHAEL).

Opus singulare . . . ex Theophrasto Redivivo M. Pezelij.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, vi. 1661, p. 518.

Ein sonderbar Werck . . . ex Theophrasto redivivo.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus Orthelii, 1624, p. 224.

PFEFFER (ERICUS), Itzehoensis Holsatus.

See AMOR PROXIMI.

Ericus Pfeffer is one of the authors mentioned by Crusius (see his list inserted in Abraham Eleazar's *Uraltes Chymisches Werk*, Erfurt, 1st edit., 1735), manuscripts by whom he had the intention of printing. The entry is: Erici Pfefferi, Itzenhohensis Holsati Secretum denutatum (*sic*) Philosophiæ Occultæ. Pfeffer, however, is said to have left eighty manuscripts behind him. To what is stated in the note to AMOR PROXIMI, the following may be added. It is from the *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst* that information is obtained on this subject: 'Pfeffer lived on the "Neglandirs Kraft" in Amsterdam, and left eighty works behind him, which consist of mere trash. Out of them, however, capital was afterwards made by Ernestus Aurelius Reger. He compiled from them "Amor proximi" and "Nosce te ipsum physico-medicum."' Semler, however, who quotes these statements, defends Reger from the insinuations against him, and considers him as not a cheat, but an adept. For details of his manuscripts, Schmieder refers to a book which I have not seen: Gründlicher Bericht

PFEFFER (ERICUS). *Continued.*

auf einige Fragen, nebst einem Catalogo vieler raren und sonderlichen Manuscripten des neulichen Philosopher E. P. I. H., Hamburg, 1683, 8°. Schmieder considers that his retired manner of living and devotion to experimental alchemy tended to confirm the general opinion that he was an adept.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Schmide-Kunst, 1702, p. 119.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 429.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 534, p. 670.

Besides the 'Occulta Philosophia' already mentioned, he is credited by Arnold with the authorship of the following works: Hydrolithus Sophicus ('The Waterstone of the Wise men'), Coelum Sapientum, and Liber Clavis Artis.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 117.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 419.

In the note under AMOR PROXIMI for *Kirchen- und Ketzer Geschichte* should be substituted *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*.

PFLUGK (CHRISTOPH).

Lapis Philosophorum Non Ens, oder: Kurtzer Vorbericht dafs der Stein der Weisen nie gewesen, noch nicht ist, aus Göttlich- und menschlicher Weisheit zum Nachdencken vorgestellet von Christoph Pflugk, Seelsorger in in Vielau. Auf Kosten des Autoris, und in Schneeberg zu finden bey Carl Wilh. Fulden, 1732.

8°. Pp. [10] 84.

Rotermund, who quotes this book, calls the author 'Christian,' which is a mistake. It is an interesting discussion, with a criticism of the traditions, beliefs, and literature of the time.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, ii. p. 108 (quotes the present work and devotes two and a half pages to a violent attack upon the author).

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 30.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 543.

PFORTE zu dem Chymischen Kleinod.

See R. (I. M.), 1728.

PHÆDRO (GEORG).

Vom Stein der Weisen.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 393.

Rare Chymische-Medicinische Arcana und Geheimnüsse.

See TENTZEL (ANDREAS), Chymisch-Spagyrische Artzney-Kunst, 1736.

Corollarium de Hermaphrodito: et Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 804.

Chymischer Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 141.

Phædro's 'Medico-Chymicall Practise' appeared in English with the following title: The Art of Chymistry, written in Latin by George Phædro. And done into English by Nicholas Culpepper student in Physick and Astrology. The Third Edition. London, printed for Simon Neale at the Sign of the three Pidgeons in Bedford Street in Covent Garden, 1674. Small 8°, pp. [16] 133 [1 blank], with a portrait of Culpepper prefixed. I have seen two copies of this edition, or rather of this issue, for the quoted title-page seems to be a cancel. I do not know the date of the first issue of the book. It is a collection of receipts or prescriptions for the treatment of diseases, but pp. 79-128 contain the methods of preparing certain chemical compounds.

In the British Museum there is Phædro's 'Physical and Chemical Works,' London, 1654, 8°, but I do not know if this be the same as the above or not.

Kopp quotes: Aquila Coelestis, Basil., 1575, but I have not seen it.

Rotermund mentions Magnus Georg de Geleinen Phaedron, physician and chemist of Gellenhausen in Franconia, who wrote:

Liber de Balneis Puteolanis, Basil., 1571, 8°.

Chirurgia minor, *ibid.* 1562, 4°.

Praxis medico-chymica (in his Opera).

Eleenus s. perfecta epilepsiae curatio—in Alex. a Suchten, Libellus de Antimonio, Basil., 1575, 8°.

Praxis Iatrochemica, Francof., 1611, 8°.

Opuscula Iatrochemica quatuor, ed. J. A.

PHÆDRO (GEORG). *Continued.*

Schenck of Graffenberg, Frankfurt, 1610 (1611), 8°.

Opuscula, inter quae Chirurgia minor, Basil., 1562, 4°; Francof., 1621, 8°.

The author himself speaks of two works, 'De Podagra' and 'De Medicina Sophistica,' but I do not know if they have been published.

Gesner, who calls him Georgius Phaedro Rodocheus, quotes the following besides the 'Chirurgia Minor': Halopyrgicae siue Iatrochemica pestis epidemicae curatio; Chirurgia cum libris Theophrasti de Spiritibus Planetarum, 1571, 4°.

As a supporter of Paracelsus and advocate of his views, he was attacked by contemporaries and in special by Bernardus Dessenius Cronenburgius (*q.v.*), who wrote in defence of the old medical system. In reply to these attacks (he mentions Cronenburger by name on sig. Biii *recto*) he wrote the following vindication of himself, in which he gives an account of certain cures which he performed in the Netherlands:

Verantwortung, Ge. Fedronis von Rhodoch, Auff etlich vnglimpff der Sophistischen Artzten vnd seiner Mifsgünner, darundter viel gewaltige geheimnufs, zu gemeinem nutz der wahrhafftigen Medicin offenbart werden. Virescit vulnere Virtus. Anno M.D.LXVI. Small 4°, ff. [17, 1 blank].

Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, ed. Frisius, 1583, p. 274.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 175.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 185.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 334, 591.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 498.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 56, 261.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 123 (under Rodocher).
Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 342.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 215 ('Paracelsicus homo, ob pessimum testimonium C. Gesneri mihi notus').
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 265.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 108, 181.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 40.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 752*f*.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 510.
Schmieder, *Gerchichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 280.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 687-88, 1640.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 381.

PHARMACOPOEIA Augustana Auspicio Amplissimi Senatus Cura Octava Collegii Medici Recognita Hippocratica et Hermetica Mantissa Locupletata Recusa. Augusta. Anno M DC XLVI.

Folio. Pp. [10] 26, 351 [1 blank]; [30]. Engraved title with emblems—portraits of Hippocrates and Hermes, and a plan of "Augusta." Cut close at the bottom, and most of the date cut off.

Taxa, pp. [2] 56.

PHARMACOPOEA Austriaco-Castrensis. Ticini. Apud Haered. Petri Galeatii. 1795.

8°. Pp. 96. 10 MS. tables added of the price of drugs (*Tassa del* 1795).

PHARMACOPŒA Austriaco-Provincialis Emendata nunc primum Notis uberrimis locupletata Venetiis 1798. Typis Sebastiani Valle.

8°. Pp. xvi. 168.

Billings (*Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 9) quotes an edition: Viennae, 1774, 12°.

PHARMACOPŒA BREMENSIS.

See VOLPI (THOMAS), 1793.

PHARMACOPOEA Helvetica, in duas partes divisa, quarum Prior Materiam Medicam, Botanico- Physico- Historico-Medice descriptam, Posterior Composita & Præparata, Modum Præparandi, Vires & Usum exhibet. Scitu & Consensu Gratiosi Collegii Medici Basileensis digesta. Præfatus est Albertus de Haller, Dominus in Goumoens Le Jux, et Feudi in Eclagnens. Præses Societatis Reg. Scient. Goetting. Sodalis Acadd. Reg. Scient. Paris. Reg. Chir. Gall. Imper. Berolin. Suecic. Bononiens. Arcad. Bavar. Societ.

PHARMACOPOEA Helvetica. *Continued.*

Scient. Britann. Upsal. Bot. Flor. Batavic. Physico-Medicæ Basil. Oeconom. Bernens. In Senatu Supremo Bernensi Ducentumvir. Accedunt Syllabus Medicamentorum, in classes divisus, et duo Indices Necessarii, primus Morborum & Curationum, alter trilinguis, Lat. Germ. Gall. Basileæ, Sumptibus & Literis Joh. Rod. Im-hof & Filii. 1771.

Folio. Pp. 13 [1 blank] 28, 212, 384, 54. Engraved frontispiece. Title red and black.

PHARMACOPÉE du College Royal des Medecins de Londres, Traduite de l'Anglois sur la seconde Edition donnée avec des Remarques, par le Docteur H. Pemberton, Professeur en Médecine au Collége de Gresham: Augmentée de plusieurs Notes & Observations, & d'un grand nombre de Procédés intéressans, avec les Vertus & les Doses des Médicamens. Premiere Partie. A Paris, Chez Jean-Thomas Herissant, rue Saint-Jacques à S. Paul & à S. Hilaire. M.DCC.LXI. Avec Approbation et Privilege du Roi.

4°. Pp. [2] xvj, cxlviij [there is an extra leaf in signature r, *rij, pp. *cxxix-*cxxx]; 415 [1 blank, 4].

Tome second. A Paris, Chez P. Fr. Didot jeune, Libraire, Quai des Augustins. M.DCC.LXXI. Avec Approbation, et Privilége du Roi.

Over the imprint is pasted a slip of paper with the words: Chez P. Théophile Barrois le jeune, rue du Hurepoix, près le Pont Saint-Michel.

4°. Pp. [4] 781 [5].

See the note under PEMBERTON (H.).

PHARMACOPOEA Lugdunensis Reformata. Mandato & curâ Inclyti Collegij Medicorum Lugdunensium. Lugduni Gallorum. M.DC.LXXIV. Ejusdem Collegii sumptibus excusa. Typis Iacobi Faeton. Cum Superiorum Permissu.

4°. Pp. [12] 246 [8] [2 blank].

Billings (*Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 11) quotes an edition: Lugduni, 1628, small 4°.

PHARMACOPŒA PARISIENSIS.

See CODEX MEDICAMENTARIUS.

PHARMACOPOEIA Pauperum, in usum Nosocomii Regii Edinburgensis. Francof. et Lipsiæ, In Officina Fleischeriana MDCCLX.

8°. Pp. iv, 76. Vignette of the seal of the 'Nosocomium Regium.'

PHARMACOPOEA Rossica. Opus plane novum. Petropoli, 1803. J. Z. Logano Commissum.

8°. Pp. [6] 1-164, 173-286.

Billings (*Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 15) quotes editions of 1782, 12°; 1798, 8°; 1821, 8°.

PHARMACOPOEA Suecica. Cum Gratia & Privilegio S:æ R:æ Maj:tis. Holmiæ, M DCC LXXV. Typis Henr. Fougt, Eq. Ord. Wasæ, Typogr. Reg.

8°. Pp. [10] 237 [3].

This is apparently the first edition. The second was issued in 1779 and repeatedly afterwards. Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 16.

PHARMACOPŒA Taurinensis nunc primum edita Jussu Augustissimi Regis. Augustæ Taurinorum. M.DCCXXXVI. In Ædibus Academicis, apud Joannem-Baptistam Chais Typographum Regium.

4°. Pp. [8] 246 [15, 1 blank]. Two folding plates.

PHARMACOPOEA Wirceburgensis.

See WILHELM (FRANC. HEINR. M.).

PHARMACOPOEA Wirtenbergica in duas partes divisa quarum Prior Materiam Medicam Historico-Physico-Medice descriptam Posterior Composita et Præparata Modum Præparandi et Encheireses exhibet. Jussu Serenissimi Domini Ducis adornata et Pharmacopoeis Wirtenbergicis in normam præscripta. Accedunt Syllabus Medicamentorum Compositorum in Classes divisus et Indices Necessarii. Editio Nova revisa aucta et emendata. Cum Gratia & Privilegiis Sacr. Cæs. Maj. Seren. Elect. Saxon. nec non Seren. Ducis Wirtenberg. Stutgardiæ Sumtibus Ioannis Christophori Erhardi Bibliopolæ. Anno MDCCLXXI.

Folio. Pp. [24] 156; [2] 252 [60]. Engraved frontispiece. Title red and black.

Syllabus Medicamentorum compositorum in Pharmacopoea Wirtenbergica comprehensorum, pp. 48.

PHARUS Chymiæ, Oder hell-leuchtender Wegweiser zur chymischen Wissenschafft, welcher in dem ersten Theile von der Möglichkeit einer zu bereitenden Universal-Medicin handelt: Und in dem zweyten Theile die dunckeln, fabulosen und allegorischen Redens-Arten der Philosophen nebst der Zubereitung solcher Medicin selbst klar und deutlich anzeiget. Auf vieler Kunst-Liebenden Verlangen zum Druck gegeben von einem In Chymicis Experimentis Cooperante. Regensburg, Gedruckt und zu finden bey Emanuel Adam Weifs. 1752.

8°. Pp. [6] 120. Title red and black.

The person who wrote this tract and who says that is by one 'In Chymicis Experimentis Cooperante' had possibly as the initials of his name the letters I. C. E. C. He wrote another book entitled: 'Unvorgreiffliches Gutachten von der Möglichkeit einer . . . Universal-Medicin,' Regensburg, 1742 (*q.v.*). I have no information about the author. The present work is quoted by Ladrague. It is not to be confused with Hanneman's 'Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum.' It is quite up to date, and mentions τὸ φλογιστὸν.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1469, 1470.

PHILADELPHIA.

See PHILOCTETES (IRENÆUS).

PHILALETHA.

See GEBER, Chymische Schrifften, 1751.

PHILALETHA (CYRENÆUS).

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

Abyssus Alchymiæ Exploratus (*sic*): oder die lang-gesuchte, und nunmehro glücklich gefundene Verwandelung der Metallen, Vermöge des Steins der Weisen, als des grössesten Geheimnüsses, und Wunderwercks der natürlichen Kunst und künstlichen Natur, umständlicher und gründlicher, als sonsten jemahls

PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS), *Continued.*

von einem einigen Lapidisten geschehen ist, von Thoma de Vagan, einem Englischen Adepto, zum nutzen der Philosophorum, zu Erweiterung der Metallurgie, und zum Trost derer, die da Knechte dieses Erbes seyn sollen, gezeiget und beschrieben. Hamburg, verlegts Christian Liebezeit, 1705.

8°. Pp. [8] 113 [5].

This is an extract from the QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, *q.v.*

Notwithstanding its name, it is a translation of the *Introitus Apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium* by Eirenæus Philaletha, and it is naturally not mentioned by Antony à Wood among the writings of Eugenius Philalethes, or Thomas Vaughan. The ascription of the book here to Thomas de Vagan and the mis-spelling are part of the confusion into which the whole of this subject has fallen.

[Another Copy.]

Abyssus Alchemiæ explorata.

See QUADRATUM ALCHEMISTICUM, 1705.

Arcanum, or Secret of the immortal Liquor Alkahest, called Ignis-Aqua.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 5.

This is a different tract from Starkey's *Liquor Alchahest*, edited by Astell, 1675. There is a version of it in Latin appended to Sebastian Wirdig's *Nova Medicina Spirituum*, Hamb., 1688, which work contains also a chapter on the same topic.

Brunn der Chemischen Wissenschaft.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Des hochgelehrten Philalethæ und anderer auserlesene Chymische Tractätlein, 1748, p. 301; 1749, p. 301.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779. iii, p. 83.

Brevis Manuductio ad Rubinum Cœlestem.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), Tres tractatus de Metallorum Transmutatione, 1668, p. 51.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 686.

See MUSÆUM Hermeticum, 1749, p. 775.

Eine kurze Anleitung zu dem himmlischen Rubin von dem Stein der Weisen und seinen Geheimnüssen.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Des hochgelehrten Philalethæ und anderer auserlesene Chymische Tractätlein, 1748, p. 254; 1749, p. 254.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 80.

Enarratio Methodica Trium Gebri Medicinarum, in quibus continetur Lapidis Philosophici Vera Confectio. Autore Anonymo sub nomine Æyrenæi Philalethes, natu Angli, habitatione Cosmopolitæ. Amstelodami, Apud Danielem Elsevirium. cIↃ IↃCLXXVIII.

8°. Pp. 222 [2].

P. 189: Vade-Mecum Philosophicum sive Breve Manuductorium ad Campum Sophiæ . . . Auctore Agricola Rhomæo, horum Arcanorum vere adepto.

Fons chemicæ Philosophiæ.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), Tres tractatus de Metallorum Transmutatione, 1668, p. 88.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 693.

Fons chymicæ Veritatis.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 799.

PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS). *Continued.*

De Metallorum Metamorphosi.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), Tres tractatus de Metallorum Transmutatione, 1668, p. 1.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 676.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 745.

Von Verwandlung der Metalle.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Des hochgelehrten Philalethæ und anderer auserlesene Chymische Tractätlein, 1748, p. 189; 1749, p. 189.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 78.

There is an English version of this tract contained in: *Three Tracts of the Great Medecine of the Philosophers*, by Eirenæus Philalethes, Cosmopolita, London, 1694. The other two tracts are 'A short Manuduction to the Coelestial Ruby' and 'The Fountain of Chymical Philosophy,' the whole corresponding to Birrius' collection.

Introitus Apertus ad Occlusum Regis Palatium; Autore Anonymo Philaletha Philosopho. In gratiam Artis Chymicæ Filiorum nunc primùm publicatus, Curante Joanne Langio. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge & Viduam ac Hæredes Elizei Weyerstraet. 1667.

8°. Pp. [16] 79 [1 blank]. On the title-page the sphere.

This is usually regarded as the first edition. Cooper, however, in his epistle to the English edition, says that he had seen the treatise in MS. long before Langius had translated it, and in a note to the reader he states distinctly that the English edition is from the original and is not a retranslation of Langius' version.

Introitus Apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium, Das ist: Offenstehender Eingang zu dem vormals verschlossenen Königlichen Pallast.

See CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS), Magnalia Medico-Chymica, 1676, p. 297.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 661.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 647.

Secrets Reveal'd: or, an Open Entrance to the Shut-Palace of the King: Containing, the greatest Treasure in Chymistry, Never yet so plainly Discovered. Composed by a most famous English-man, styling himself Anonymus, or Eyræneus Philaletha Cosmopolita: who, by Inspiration and Reading, attained to the Philosophers Stone at his Age of Twenty three Years, Anno Domini, 1645. Published for the Benefit of all English-men, by W. C., Esq; a true Lover of Art and Nature. London, Printed by W. Godbid for William Cooper in Little St. Bartholomews, near Little-Britain, 1669.

8°. Pp. [2 blank] [13, 1 blank, 16], 120 [6, 2 blank].

Eröffneter Eingang zu deſs Königs verschlossenem Pallaste.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Chymisches Zweyblatt, 1674, p. 9.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Des hochgelehrten Philalethæ und anderer auserlesene Chymische Tractätlein, 1748, p. 9; 1749, p. 9.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 73.

Traité de l'entrée ouverte du palais fermé du roi.

See LENGLET DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS), Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, ii. p. 121.

In Latin and French.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 1.

PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS). *Continued.*

Explication de ce traité.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 121.

Expériences sur l'opération du mercure philosophique.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 138.

Principes, pour la Conduite de l'Oeuvre hermétique.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 174.

Philaletha Illustratus, sive Introitus Apertus ad Occlusum Regis Palatium . . . explanatus.

See FAUST (JOHANN MICHAEL), 1706.

Ripley Reviv'd: or, an Exposition upon Sir George Ripley's Hermetico-Poetical Works. Containing the plainest and most excellent Discoveries of the most hidden Secrets of the Ancient Philosophers, that were ever yet Published. Written by Eirenæus Philalethes an Englishman, stiling himself Citizen of the World. London, Printed by Tho. Ratcliff and Nat. Thompson, for William Cooper at the Pelican in Little-Britain. 1678.

8°. Pp. [16] [2] 47 [1, 2 blank]; [2] 389 [3]; [2] 10 [2 blank]; [2] 28 [2]; [4] 25 [3]; [3, 1 blank]. Engraved title included in the pagination.

W. Cooper was the editor of this book and contributed a couple of introductions and an advertisement in which he mentions Starkey's connection with Philaletha and gives a list of Philaletha's writings.

The works contained in this volume are: An exposition upon Ripley's Epistle to King Edward IV.; an exposition upon Ripley's Preface; an exposition upon Ripley's First six Gates of the Compound of Alchymie; Experiments for the preparation of the Sophick Mercury; A Breviary of Alchemy; An exposition upon Ripley's vision.

At the end Cooper has added in Latin: Porta Prima. De Calcinatione Philosophica; a chapter belonging to Philaletha's *Fons Chymicæ Philosophiæ*, which has been omitted by Birrius.

Cyrenæi Philalethæ Erklärung uber die Sechs Chymischen Pforten des berühmten Englischen Philosophi Georgii Riplæi, sampt Eugenii Philalethæ Euphrates, oder die Wasser von Auffgang, welches ist ein kurtzer Bericht von den geheimen Brunnen, dessen Wasser aus dem Feuer quillet, und bey sich die Strahlen der Sonnen und des Mondes führet, aufs dem Englischen in die Hoch-Teutsche Sprache übersetzet durch J. L. M. C. Stockholm und Hamburg, Bey Gottfried Liebezeit Buchhändl. Im Jahr An. 1689.

8°. Pp. 384 [13, 3 blank].

Cyrenæus seems to be merely a misprint for Eyrenæus. The tract *Euphrates* by Eugenius Philalethes mentioned in the title is not contained in this copy. It is to be observed that Johann Lange evidently discriminates between the two authors.

In the present work pp. 3-98 contain Lange's translation of the Exposition on Ripley's Preface, and pp. 99 to the end the Exposition on Ripley's Six Gates.

Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Riplæi.

See PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS), Kern der Alchymie, 1685

Explication de la lettre de George Riplée à Edouard IV

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 148.

Epistola contra Philalethem.

See HERTODT VON TODTENFELDT (JOHANN FERDINAND).

PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS). *Continued.*

All that is known about this author is that he wrote the *Introitus* in 1645, when he was 23 years old, having, at that early age, become an adept.

But not only is his name not exactly known, but great doubt exists as to his identity. With a very large number of writers, they can hardly be called authorities, he is jumbled up with Eugenius Philalethes (*q.v.*), that is, Thomas Vaughan. By others his works are assigned to George Starkey (see British Museum Catalogue). In *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 196, he is called Child, or Zheil, which appears to be merely a phonetic corruption, whereas Bacstrom says distinctly that his name was Winthorp and that he was Starkey's patron. With the ascription of the book to Child may be compared what Starkey says in the dedication to Boyle of his *Pyrotechny*, that he was introduced to him by their "mutual friend, Dr. Robert Child." Kopp is not quite sure as to his identity with Vaughan.

The greatest confusion of all is made in the *Hermetisches A.B.C.*, vol. iii. All the works, both of Eirenæus Philaletha and Eugenius Philalethes, except *Aula Lucis*, are there ascribed to a person whose name is given as Henry Vanghan (*sic*) which is doubly wrong. The name of Eirenæus Philaletha is not mentioned at all! The *Aula Lucis* is assigned to Thomas Vanghan (*sic*), brother of the aforesaid Henry. Henry Vaughan, who is presumably meant, has nothing to do with these writings.

Schmieder knows nothing about the facts and talks a lot of nonsense, as he usually does under such circumstances.

Waite confused Thomas Vaughan with Eirenæus Philaletha, but afterwards in his edition of the *Lives of the Adepts*, London, 1888, p. 187, he altered his opinions, having apparently had his attention directed to Wood's *Athenæ* by a writer in the *Saturday Review*.

Will. Cooper, however, is quite clear on the subject. In his *Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, Part I., he distinguishes between Eugenius Philalethes, author of *Anthroposophia Theomagica*, etc., and Eir. Phil. Philalethes 'alias George Starkie,' and in Part II. between 'Eugenius Philalethes alias Thomas Vaughan,' Eir. Philalethes Cosmopolita, author of *Secrets reveal'd*, and Eir. Phil. Philalethes author of the *Marrow of Alchemy*. As Cooper was a contemporary and seems to have known something personally of Starkey at least, perhaps the best course to pursue may be to accept what he says as the nearest approximation to the actual facts.

The author of the *Beytrag* is in helpless confusion.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 143.

William Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, Part i. signs. Q 4 *verso*, R 1 *recto*; Part ii. signs. C 4 *verso*—D 1 *verso*.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 108 (Ayreræus (*sic*) Philalethes, author of the 'Enarratio Methodica'), 1060 (Philaletha, author of the 'Introitus, &c.).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1697, p. 38 (Philaletha, 'candidus, ingenueque disertus scriptor').

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, Hamburg, 1702, p. 118 (first confuses Philaletha with Thomas Vaughan, and then condemns him).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 196.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 499. (Manget, following Mercklin, makes a distinction between Philaletha, author of the 'Introitus,' &c., and Ayreræus (*sic*) Philalethes, author of the 'Enarratio methodica.')

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 111.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 402-10; reprint in Tome ii. iii. pp. 48, 73, 74, 261-266.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, ii. pp. 111-114 (Philaletha is very severely handled and is called the "most horrible lying spirit and sophist that was ever heard of or read about.")

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 88 (assigns all the tracts to Eugenius Philaletha, or Thomas de Vaughan, along with 'Lumen de Lumine').

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert wahrhaften Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, pp. 172, 287.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 530, 621-2, 626, 630, 638.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. Vorrede; iv. pp. 49, 53. (Absolute confusion about Childe, Philaletha, and Thomas de Vagan.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 13.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 199 (Cyrenæus Philaletha said to be D. Childe; Ripley's Six Gates).

Lives of the Adepts, 1815, p. 88; 1888, p. 187.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 389, 601.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 207.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 276-286.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*, Moscou, 1870, Nos. 1155-73, 1717-18 (mixes them all up).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 200; ii. pp. 87, 179, 336, 341, 347, 362, 391.

Waite, *The Real History of the Rosicrucians*, London, 1887, p. 308.

Saturday Review, for Oct. 22, 1887, vol. lxiv. p. 567.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 84 (Philalethes Cosmopolita Eirenæus: Ripley reviv'd; Enarratio methodica trium Gebri medicinarum. Three tracts of the great medicine of philosophers).

PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS).

Kern der Alchymie, das ist Ein durch Erfahrung bewährter Tractat welcher eröffnet das geheime und hochverborgene Geheimnüfs des Elixirs der Weisen, abgetheilet in zwey Theil worvon der erste fürnehmlich die Theoriam der ander aber die Practicam der Kunst erkläret, in welchen die Kunst so deutlich eröffnet ist, als noch niemahls geschehen, zu Nutz und Dienst der jungen anfahenden Arbeiter, und zur Uberweisung derer, welche in dem Labyrinth

PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS). *Continued.*

der Irrthümer verwirret sind. Geschrieben durch Irenæum Philoponum Philaletham. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Johann Langen. Leipzig, Verlegts Valentin Adler, 1685.

8°. Pp. [16] 206 (a misprint for 205) [1 blank].

Anonymi Philalethæ Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Ripleei, Aus dem Englischen ins Teutsche übersetzt von Johann Langen. Leipzig, Verlegts Valentin Adler, 1685.

Pp. 62 [2 blank].

The first part is a translation of 'The Marrow of Alchemy,' by George Starkey, 1654, reprinted in A TRUE LIGHT of Alchymy, 1709, (*q.v.*).

The Commentary on George Ripley's *Epistle* is by Eirenæus Philaletha.

Marrow of Alchymy.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 45. No. lxxiv.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 343.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 13.

PHILALETHES (EUGENIUS).

Anima Magica Abscondita; oder eine Rede von dem Allgemeinen Geiste der Natur, sampt dessen tieff-verborgenen, wunderbahren und merckwürdigen Auff- und Nieder-steigen. Durch Eugenius Philalethes.

Stapul: in Dion: Est autem Universum Speculum unum, ad quod astaus amor suum efformat Idolum.

Du a Digon: Hêb Dhû, Hêb Dhim.

Aus dem Englischen ins Deutsche übersetzet. Im Jahr 1704 [Amsterdam].

8°. Pp. 83 [1 blank].

Anima magica abscondita.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 122.

Antroposophia Theomagica, das ist, eine Rede von der Natur des Menschen, und seinem Zustande nach dem Tode, an seines Schöpfers erste Chymie gegründet, und durch eine mit der Hand verrichtete Untersuchung derer Anfänge der grossen Welt bekräfftiget von Eugenius Philaletha.

Daniel. Viel werden hin und her lauffen, und die Erkäntnüss wird vermehret werden.

Zoroaster in Oracul. Höre die Stimme des Feuers.

Aus dem Englischen ins Teutsche übersetzet. Im Jahr 1704 [Amsterdam].

8°. Pp. 75 [1 blank]

The first edition in English was published at London in 1650, small 8°, pp. [15, 1 blank] 70. It is followed by *Anima Magica Abscondita*, 1650, small 8°, pp. [14] 56 [1, 1 blank].

The German version was reprinted in the *Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreutzer*, Berlin, 1783, i. p. 353.

Antroposophia magica.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 115.

[Extract from Antroposophia Theomagica]

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 301.

PHILALETHES (EUGENIUS). *Continued.*

Aula lucis, oder das Hauſs des Lichts.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 394.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 855.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 177.

The original edition was published in London, 1652, small 8°, pp. [10] 39 (misnumbered 25) [12, 3 blank]. It bears the letters S. N. which, as Wood informs us, are the last letters of the author's name: Thomas Vaughan. This is the very rarest of Vaughan's writings.

Euphrates, oder die Wasser vom Aufgang.

See PHILALETHA (CYRENÆUS), Erklärung, 1689.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 415.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 134.

Euphrates is mentioned on the title-page, but is not contained in the above copy of the *Erklärung*. The original English edition was published at London, 1655, small 8°, pp. [2 blank, 13, 1 blank 124 [16 of advertisements]; reissued, with a different title-page, 1671.

Lumen de Lumine oder ein neues Magisches Liecht, geoffenbahret und der Welt mitgetheilet durch Eugenium Philalethen.

Gen. I, 3. Und Gott sprach, es sey Liecht.

Joh. I, 5. Und das Liecht scheinet in der Finsternis.

Pythag. Ne loqvaris Deo absq; Lumine.

Anietzo aus dem Englischen ins Teutsche übersetzet, Von J. R. S. M. C. Hamburg, Bey Gottfried Liebezeit, Buchhändlern. Anno 1693.

8°. Pp. [12] 122 [5 blank. 1 epilogue].

The original English edition was published at London in 1651, small 8°, pp. [16] 101 [1 blank]. The comment in the *Beytrag*, is this: "A light strengthened by magical power shines through the thickest midnight darkness" (!) Ladrague gives another edition: Hof, Joh. Gottl. Vierling, 1750, in 8°, pp. 288.

Lumen de Lumine, neues magisches Licht.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 151.

[Extract from Lumen de Lumine.]

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 265.

Magia Adamica oder das Alterthum der Magie als dererselben von Adam an herabwärts geleitete Erweisung, welcher eine gantz vollkommene Entdeckung des wahren Himmels, der Erden, oder derer Magorum himmlischen Chaos und erste Materia aller Dinge zugefüget durch Eugenius Philaletha.

Εγὼ δὲ τὶ βούλομαι; Καταμαθεῖν τὰν φύσιν,
καὶ τάνυη ἔπεσθαι.

Anitzo aus dem Englischen ins Teutsche übersetzet. Amsterdam, Gedruckt im Jahr Christi, 1704.

8°. Pp. 160.

The original English edition was published at London, 1650, small 8°, pp. [25, 1 blank] 140, along with 'The Man-Mouse.' Though the German translation of the *Anima Magica Abscondita* and the *Anthroposophia Theomagica* have distinct title-pages and pagination they are intended to accompany this tract.

Magia Adamica oder Alterthum der Weisheit, oder Himmel der Erde.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 86.

PHILALETHES (EUGENIUS). *Continued.*

The Second Wash: or The Moore Scour'd once more, Being a Charitable Cure for the Distractions of Alazonomastix. By Eugenius Philalethes.

Loripedem rectus derideat, Æthiopem Albus.

London, Printed by T. W. and are to be sold at the Castle in Cornhill. 1651.

8°. Pp. [18] 188. The leaf of Errata is wanting.

Alazonomastix was Dr. Henry More of Cambridge. Vaughan having made remarks on his *Psychodia Platonica*, he retorted by a criticism of Vaughan's *Anthroposophia* and *Magia Adamica*, in 1650, and Vaughan replied in the *Man-Mouse taken in a trap*, London, 1650, small 8°, pp. [11, 1 blank] 116. More answered him in *The Second lash*, London, 1651, and Vaughan followed with *The Second Wash*, as above.

More's tracts were reprinted along with his *Enthusiasmus Triumphatus*, London, 1656, 8°.

It is a pretty specimen of vituperation, on both sides. On the whole Vaughan bears away the bell.

Eugenius Philalethes is the pseudonym of Thomas Vaughan (1621-1665).

For his life see Wood and the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

He was an admirer and follower of Cornelius Agrippa, and wrote some verses which accompany Agrippa's portrait in his *Anthroposophia Theomagica*, p. 53, and in the English translation of Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy* (q.v.). The verses are contained in the German translation, but not the portrait.

A list of Vaughan's works is given by Wood and by Watt, copied by Allibone.

Eugenius Philalethes has been identified with Eirenæus Philaletha, the Cosmopolite, and from this has arisen a vast amount of confusion. His actual name is misspelled and he is called Thomas de Vagan; an uncorrected scribe's or printer's mistake makes him into Thomas Vanghan, and he is confused with Henry Vaughan (*see* HERMETISCHES A. B. C.).

Kopp is not sure whether he is the same as Eirenæus Philaletha, or not, and in the *Beytrag* (1785) the works of the latter are erroneously ascribed to him. Cohausen (*Hermippus redivivus*, 1748, p. 86) ascribes the *Introitus* to Eugenius Philalethes, or Thomas Vaughan, and speaks of Starkey as an acquaintance of Philalethes, so that the confusion here is palpable.

Waite, *The Real History of the Rosicrucians*, Lond., 1887, p. 308, also confused them, but afterwards corrected his statements in the new edition of the *Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers*, 1888, p. 187, and also in his edition of *The Magical Writings of Thomas Vaughan*, London, 1888, small 4°, with a biographical notice taken from Antony à Wood and from a MS. diary of Vaughan's.

In addition to the magical and the controversial books the name of Eugenius Philalethes is prefixed to the *Fame and Confession of the Fraternity of R.C.* [i.e. Rosy Cross], London, 1652, small 8°, pp. [14, 55, 1 blank] 64; to *A brief Natural History . . . and Observations of the burnings of Mount Ætna . . .*, London, 1669, small 8°, pp. [14] 120, which is possibly not his; and he has also the credit of the translation of Nollius' *Chymists Key*, London, 1655, and of Michael Maier's *Themis Aurea*, London, 1656, small 8°, pp. [2 blank, 14] 120 [2 blank], though this last is probably not by him either.

Eugenius Philalethes is highly commended by Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 124, but the value of his commendation has the gloss taken off by his inaccuracy. For he calls the author Henry Vanghan (*sic*!) of Breknot (*sic*!), and yet he ascribes the *Aula Lucis* to Thomas Vanghan and quotes Wood's *Athenæ*, ii. p. 369! Can he have read this authority? Fictuld calls him a learned man and warns his readers not to confuse him with Eirenius (*sic*) Philaletha, who was a sophist and deceiver.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 1721, ii. cols. 368-370; ed. Bliss, 1817, iii. cols. 722-726.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 264, 266.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 651.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 88 (ascribes the 'Introitus,' etc., to Eug. Philalethes).

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 85.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 644.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 85; 1788, iii. p. 94; iv. p. 53.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 619.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freimaurerordens*, 1803, p. 78.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 198, 220, 300.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1821, (authors) ii. 920g.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2435 ('Fame and Confession').

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, Moscou, 1870, Nos. 1163-64, 1167-68, 1717-18.

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1877, iii. p. 2513.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 310, 888, 390.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1899, lviii. p. 181.

PHILANDER (JOACHIM).

Das Göldene Kalb, ein Götzenbild der Anbetung. Oder Physico-Critico-Patheologico-Moralische Untersuchung der Natur und Wirkung des Goldes, welche die wunderbare Kraft, die es über die Gemüther der Menschen hat, und die erstaunenswürdigen Veränderungen, so es darinn verursachet,

PHILANDER (JOACHIM). *Continued.*

anzeiget. Nebst einer Nachricht von den Wundern des Psychoptischen Spiegels, der neulich erfunden ist von Joachim Philander, M.A.

Consuluit melius, qui præcipit ut facias rem,
Si possis, recte, uerum quocunque modo rem. Hor.

Aus dem Englischen übersetzet. Hamburg, in der Hertelschen Handlung, im Dom. 1745.

8°. Pp. [2] 318 [4]. Vignette: A calf on a pillar, with people of various ranks and professions adoring it.

A satirical work.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 669. ('Probably the author has ploughed with the Calf of Helvetius or Schweitzer'). Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 546.

PHILARETES (HONORIUS).

Honorl Philaretis Hermopolitani Jäger-Lust oder Philosophischer Nymphen-Fang, das ist: Gründliche und aufsführliche Beschreibung des uhralten Steines der Weisen, In welcher nicht allein desselben Art, Natur, und Eigenschafft, sondern gäntzliche Præparation, (neben allen dazu gehörenden Sachen) Würde, Hoheit, endliche Wirckung and Tugend, Allen rechtschaffenen Kunstliebenden Hertzen zu gute, und mercklicher Befoderung ihres Vorhabens, Philosophischer Art und Poetischer Freyheit nach, zwar einfältig doch klar und aufsdrücklich, beschrieben, mit den fürnehmsten Philosophis und ihren Schrifften bekräfftigt, und auff eine Newe Manier in einer anmuhtigen Jagt vorgestellet und begriffen ist. Hamburg, In Verlegung Georg Wulff, Buchändl. in S. Johannis Kirch, Im Jahr 1679.

4°. Pp. [16] 88.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 631. Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 13) quotes this book, but misnames the author 'Honorius Philalethes Hermopolitanus.'

PHILARETUS (ANASTASIUS), Cosmopolita.

See MORSIUS (JOACHIM).

See NOLLIUS (HEINRICH), Via Sapientiæ Triuna, 1620.

PHILOCHIMICUS, *i.e.* Jean Menudier.

See GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE), Chymischer Wegweiser, 1710.

PHILOCTETES (IRENÆUS).

Philadelphia oder brüderliche Liebe für die Liebhaber der Hermetischen Wissenschaft. Eine Schrift, worinne die Grundsätze der Hermetischen Philosophie mit aller Aufrichtigkeit und auf das deutlichste endekt werden von Irenæus Philoctetes. . . . Nach dem Englischen Original übersetzt.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 37.

PHILOPISTIUS.

See AGRICOLA (DANIEL), Philopistius, Galerazeya, 1631.

PHILOSOPHE.

Traite d'un Philosophe inconnu, sur l'œuvre Hermétique revû et élucidé par le Disciple Sophisée, sous les auspices des Cohermétites, Philovites & Christophiles.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 461.

PHILOSOPHIA die edle Kunst.

See VIER aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 244.

See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Fractätlein, 1772, p. 40.

PHILOSOPHIA (De) Metallorum, Tractatus.

See BERNAUD (NICOLAS), Quadriga Aurifera, 1599, p. 11.

PHILOSOPHIA Salomonis, oder: Geheimes Cabinet der Natur und Kunst des weisen Königes Salomons eröffnet durch den sogenannten Grossen und Kleinen Bauer.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

PHILOSOPHICAL (A) Riddle of Gold, in Verse.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 185.

PHILOSOPHICI Lapidis Secreta.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 249.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 566.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 261.

See GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.

See GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

PHILOSOPHIE Naturelle.

See DIVERS TRAITEZ de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672.

PHILOSOPHISCHE (Das) Auge in der Chymie.

See G. (F. A.), 1751.

PHILOSOPHISCHE Betrachtung von der Materia Lapidis, und seiner Bereitung.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 512.

PHILOSOPHISCHE Brieftasche.

See UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlohrne aber doch glücklich wiederum gefündene Philosophische Brieff-Tasche.

PHILOSOPHISCHE (Die) Hand.

See HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS), 1719.

PHILOSOPHISCHE (Der) Perl-Baum.

See WALCHIN (DOROTHEA JULIANA), 1722.

PHILOSOPHISCHE Regeln oder Canones.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 216.

See ABRAHAM (ELEAZAR), Uraltes Chymisches Werk, 1760, part ii., p. 87.

PHILOSOPHISCHE Schaubühne.

See BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH).

PHILOSOPHISCHE (Das) Vaterherz.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 56.

See ERÖFFNETE (Das) Philosophische Vaterherz.

PHILOSOPHISCHEN Wasser (Von dem).

See VIER auserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 71.

See AUSERLESENER (Ein) herrlicher Tractat von dem philosophischen Wasser, 1772.

PHILOSOPHISCHEN (Von) Werck des Steins der Weisen.

See H. (E.) Ein ausführlicher Tractat von philosophischen Werck &c., 1702.

PHILOSOPHISCHER Haupt-Schlüssel über Fratr. Basilii Valentini seine XII. Chymische Schlüssel.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES LICHT und Schatten, 1738, No. iii.

PHILOSOPHISCHER Nymphen-Fang.

See PHILARETES (HONORIUS).

PHILOSOPHISCHER Phoenix.

See RIST (JOHANN), 1668.

PHILOSOPHISCHER (Ein) vnd Chemischer Tractat: genannt Der kleine Baur. 1619.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

PHILOSOPHISCHES BLEY.

Von dem Philosophischen Bley.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 211.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 371.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 319.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 371.

PHILOSOPHISCHES Hermetisches Kleinod.

See MENSENRIET, 1737.

I. PHILOSOPHISCHES Licht und Schatten oder Ausführlicher Unterricht de Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum, Worinne klahr, deutlich und mit vielen rationibus, Beweiſs-Gründen, angestellten Experimentis und aus eigener Experienz gelehret und gezeuget wird

I. Welche Objecta man hierbey zu vermeiden

II. Welches Subjectum man zu eligiren, wie die prima materia, und endlich Lapis Philosophorum hieraus zu præpariren und zu multipliciren. Deme als eine Zugabe beygefüget ein wahres Particular, oder eine schöne Tinctura, und Citrination der Lunæ, welche die Coleur jederzeit auf der Capell beständig behält, hoch als Ducaten-Gold, geschmeidig und ziehig hieroglyphice vorgestellet. Leipzig und Nordhausen, Bey Johann Heinrich Groſs, Buchhändler Anno 1738.

8°. Pp. 46 [2 blank].

II. Pleiades Philosophicæ Rosianæ oder Philosophisches Sieben-Gestirn der Rosen-Creutzer, bestehend in 7. sehr geheimen und vortreflichen Processen das Universal betreffend. Wie solche per Testamentum von dem seel.

PHILOSOPHISCHES Licht und Schatten. *Continued.*

Autore, so ein wahrer Possessor gewesen des Lapidis Philosophorum einem guten Freunde vermacht in einer mit Golde geschriebenen Schrifft auf Pergament, von welcher man solches Verbotenus abgeschrieben, und auf inständiges Ansuchen vieler Liebhaber dem Publico zum besten in Druck gegeben; Deme beygefüget D. J. W. so das Mineralische Gluten geschrieben, richtiger, wahrer u. sehr geheim gehaltener Grosser Universal-Procefs, wie solcher von dem Autore selbst einem Amtmann, bey dem er logiret, und es selbst elaboriret, communiciret worden. Leipzig und Nordhausen, 1738.

Pp. 56.

III. Pilosophischer (*sic*) Haupt-Schlüssel über Fratr. Basilii Valentini seine XII Chymische Schlüssel, worinne

I. Die Parabeln und Gleichnifse expliciret werden,

II. Gelehret wird, wie a) nach dem alten langen Wege aus dem gemeinen Golde und dann b) nach dem kurtzen Wege aus dem philosophischen Golde der Lapis Philosophorum zu præpariren. Deme beygefüget Francisci Clingii, J. U. D. nützliche Anweisung und Explication über Basilii Valentini Chymische Schrifften, auf was Weise solche nützlich können gelesen und verstanden werden. Leipzig und Nordhausen Bey Johann Heinrich Grofs Buchhändler. Anno 1738.

Pp. 72.

D. J. W. denotes Dorothea Juliana Walchin.

PHILOSOPHISCHES Rätzel an die Kinder der Wahrheit.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

PHILOSOPHISCHES Rätzel in Teutsche Reimen gebracht.

See ZESEN VON FÜRSTENAU (FILIP).

PHILOSOPHISCHES (Ein) Werck und Gesprach vom gelben und rotten Mann.

See MELCHIOR, Episcopus Brixiensis.

PHILOSOPHUS GALLUS ANONYMUS.

See INSTRUCTIO de Arbore Solari.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 39, 267.

PHILOSOPHUS GALLUS DELPHINAS.

Liber Secreti Maximi totius mundanæ gloriæ.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. 25.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 774.

PHILOSOPHUS MIRABILIS.

See LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS).

PHILOTHEUS DE LIMITIBUS.

Das Hermetische Triklinium oder drei Gespräche vom Stein der Weisen von Philotheus de Limitibus. Aus dem Lateinischen übersezt und mit Anmerkung begleitet von J. J. Grienstein. Zweites Werkchen. Philadelphia, 1792.

8°. Pp. [16] 172 [2, a blank]. Frontispiece extra. 4 vignettes.

PHILOVITE.

Lettre Philosophique de Philovite à Héliodore.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 511.

Enigmes et Hieroglifs physiques, qui sont au Grand Portail de l'Eglise . . . de Notre Dame de Paris . . . Le tout recueilli des Ouvrages d'Esprit Gobineau de Montluisant, . . . Par un Amateur des Vérités Hermetiques, dont le nom est ici en Anagramme. *Philovita, ô, Uraniscus.*

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. pp. 307-393.

Philovite was the author of another tract: La Vérité sortant du puits hermetique ou, la vraye quintessence solaire et lunaire, baume radical de tout estre, et origine de tout vie, confection de la Médecine universelle. Londres, 1753 (Paris, 1783), 12°. It was translated into German by AdaMah Booz (that is Adam Melchior Birkholz): Die aus dem hermetischen Brunnen hervorquellende Wahrheit, . . . Leipzig, 1783. In the original the author says that he has no wish but to be unknown and he therefore calls himself 'Philovite.* * * * cosmocole.' He appears as 'Philovita, ô, Uraniscus' and as 'Ph. . . . Ur. . . .'

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1309, 1319-22, 1482.

PHOENIX Alchymiæ.

See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 102.

See HERMETISCHE (DER) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 75.

PHOENIX Philosophica.

See CANDIDA Phoenix Philosophica, 1680.

PHOENIX (Philosophischer).

See RIST (JOHANN), 1668.

The phœnix plays a marked part in alchemical symbolism, repeated references to it occur in the literature, and its name occurs in the titles of the above and of some other books.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 29, 33, 151, 197, 434, 562, 568, 597-598, 599, 603-607.

Joseph Pellicer de Salas y Tobar, *El Fenix y su Historia natural*, Madrid, 1630, f 10 letra E. (meaning of the phoenix in alchemy, and a criticism of alchemy itself).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 42.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. pp. 114-115.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 614, 632, 633.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1046-7, 1263.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 381.

PHYSICA Exotica, seu Arcana Naturæ, et Artis. Continens selecta, curiosa, jucunda, & omni ferè hominum statui utilissima. In eorum gratiam denuo edita qui amæna æquè ac prodigiosa ejusdem utilitate delectantur. Cassoviæ, Typis Collegii Academici Soc. Jesu, A. 1767.

12°. Pp. 183 [9].

This is a collection of receipts and secrets relating to colours, to plants, trees, fruits, to liquors, metals, the art of fire, medicine and surgery, to domestic animals, insects, &c., and at the end there is a short vocabulary of technical names, chiefly of plants, in Latin, Hungarian, German and Bohemian.

PICO (Giovanni Francesco).

Ioannis Francisci Pici Mirandulæ, et Concordiæ Domini, Libri III. De Auro. Opus sane Novum ac Aureum, in quo de Auro tum æstimando, tum conficiendo, tum vtendo, ingeniose ac doctè disseritur: Accessit Bernhardi Comitis Antiqui Treuirensis, Philosophi experimentissimi Περὶ Χημείας Opus Historicum & dogmaticum, ex Gallico in Latinum simpliciter versum, & nunc

PICO (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO). *Continued.*

primùm in lucem editum. Cum explicatione perutili & periucunda complurium tam Philosophiæ, quàm facultatis Medicæ arcanorum. Impressum Vrsellis, impensis Cornelii Sutorii. M.D.XCVIII.

8°. Pp. 13 [3 blank]; 223 [1 blank].

Opus Aureum de Auro.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 312.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 558.

Joannes Franciscus, a nephew of the great Joannes Picus Mirandulanus, and son of Galeotti one of the most learned men of his time, was born about 1469. He devoted himself to philosophy and theology, on which he wrote many treatises.

In spite of all his excellent qualities, he failed to gain the goodwill of his subjects, and his brother, Ludovicus, often made war on him, expelled him in 1500, and held the Castle of Mirandula for 10 years. On his death Joannes Franciscus and Pope Julius II. besieged the castle and took it from the widow in January, 1511. Before the end of the year he was driven out again; then he recovered it, and so remained continually fighting with the widow and her son for the possession of the castle till 1533, when the castle was surprised in the night by the nephew, Galeotti II., along with forty armed men. Joannes Franciscus and his son were killed, the former while praying before a crucifix. His wife and grandchildren were thrown into horrible prisons and Galeotti usurped the principality.

Joannes Franciscus was a great admirer of his uncle, of whom he wrote a life, but he had not the uncle's phenomenal ability or his prodigious memory.

His only alchemical work was this on gold. It was written so early as 1515 and in it he endeavours to prove the possibility of the transmutation of metals both speculatively and historically by actual cases, of some of which he himself was eye-witness.

The first edition of this book, which is said to have become now very rare, has this title: Io. Francisci Pici Mirandulae et Concordiae Domini, De Auro Libri Tres. Opus sane aureum in quo de Auro tùm æstimando, tùm conficiendo, tùm vtendo ingeniosè & doctè disseritur. Cum explicatione perutili & periocunda complurium, tam Philosophiæ quàm facultatis Medicæ arcanorum. Cum Privilegio. Venetiis, Apud Ioannem Baptistam Somaschum. MDLXXXVI. Small 4°, pp. [8] 131 [1 blank]. The book appeared also at Ferrara, 1587, 8°.

Paolo Giovio, *Le Inscrittioni poste sotto le vere imagini degli Huomini famosi in Lettere*. Venetia, 1558, p. 182.

Leander Alberti, *Descriptio totius Italiæ*, Coloniæ, 1567, p. 557.

Paolo Giovio, *Elogia Virorum literis illustrium*, 1577, p. 103 (no portrait).

Jo. Matth. Toscanus, *Peplus Italiæ*, Lutet., 1578, p. 51, No. lxxxiii.

André Thevet, *Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes illustres*, 1584, ff. 518-521 (treats both of the uncle and nephew, with a portrait of the uncle).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 616.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 269.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 187.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 582.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 764 (no portrait).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 32, No. xlix.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 711.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 589.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 42.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 273 (instances of transmutation).

Paulus Colomesius, *Italia et Hispania Orientalis*, Hamburgi, 1730, pp. 46-51.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 339.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, pp. 102, 111.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 97 (I. 1. 11. 3); I. p. 40 (II. 1. 7. 16).

Jacob Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1734, v. pp. 1449, 1456.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1736, xxxiv. pp. 147-156.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 413, 414.

Hauber, *Bibliotheca Acta et Scripta Magica*, Lemgo, 1739, ii. (St. xx.), pp. 508-514 (review of his work 'Strix').

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 61.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 270, 471; iii. pp. 51, 73, 267.

Joh. Vogt, *Catalogus historico-criticus librorum rariorum*, Hamburgi, 1747, ed. tertia, p. 531 (1586 ed. 'Libris omnium rarissimis adnumeratur in *Catal. Biblioth.* Heukelom-Akersloot, P. ii. p. 81.')

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, Lipsiæ, 1750, p. 689 (quotes what Vogt says about the rarity of the first edition).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1552; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 140.

Brucker, *Historia critica philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. p. 60.

Les Bibliothèques Françoises de la Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny, 1773, iv. (Du Verdier, II.) p. 493.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 87.

Riccardo Bartoli, *In Jo. Franciscum Picum præclari ingeniorum phœnicis Nepotem ad excellentissimum prætorem virosque illustrissimos Mirandulano Lyceo præfectos Allocutio*, Bononiæ MDCCXCIII. 8°, pp. 54 [2].

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 163.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 38.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, VII. i. p. 397; ii. pp. 442-446.

Ginguéné, *Histoire Littéraire de l'Italie*, 1819, vii. p. 461.

PICO (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO). *Continued.*

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, II. ii. pp. 386-388, 699; III. ii. pp. 774, 939, 972, 1019.
Biographie Universelle, 1821, xxix. p. 125; no date, xxviii. p. 381.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 259.
Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. p. 179.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. col. 47.
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, i. pp. 13, 14.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 877.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 217; ii. 229.

PILGRAM.

See LEITUNGS-FADEN (Der) zu dem Chymischen und Alchymischen Labyrinth, 1691.

A pseudonym taken by the author of this tract.

PITSCHKI (GEORG).

Zenexton, vel Mercurius coagulatus, oder eigentliche Beschreibung, was für eine gloriosa & arcana Medicina, oder herrliche Wunder-Artzney das coagulirte Qveecksilber sey, daraus die so genannten Flufs- Præservativ- Pest- und Wunder-Ringe oder Bleche gemacht werden, aus den Welt-berühmtesten alten und neuen Medicis zusammen gezogen und auf Begehren zum gemeinen Besten ans Liecht gestellet, von Georgio Pitschki. Gedruckt im Jahr Christi 1678.

4°. Pp. [8].

There are some remarks on 'Zenexton' in Hermann Peters' *Aus Pharmazeutischer Vorzeit in Bild und Wort*, Berlin, 1886, pp. 160, 162.

PLAIN (A) and true description of the Treasure of Treasures, or the Golden Medicine.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 97.

PLANIS CAMPY (DAVID DE).

Bouquet composé des plus belles Fleurs Chimiques. Ou ajencement des preparations, & experiences és plus rares secrets, & Medicamens Pharmaco Chimiques; prins de Mineraux, Animaux, & Vegetaux. Le tout par vne methode tres-facile, & non commune aux Chimiques ordinaires. Par David de Planis Campy, dit L'Edelphe, Chirurgien du Roy. A Paris. Chez Pierre Billaine, ruë S. Iacques, à la Bonne Foy. M.DC.XXIX. Avec Priuilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. [2] 591-1005 [2, 1 blank]. Contains a Chemical Dictionary and Tables of Characters at the end.
This is only the second half of the 'Bouquet' and will be found in the *Oeuvres*, p. 518.

L'Hydre Morbifique exterminee par l'Hercule Chimique. Ou les sept Maladies tenuës pour incurables iusques à present, renduës guerissables par l'Art Chimique Medical. Où est traicté briefuement de leur definition, causes, differences, signes, pronostic & Cure. Le tout selon l'ancienne & moderne Medecine, diuisé en sept liures. Par David de Planis Campy, dict l'Edelphe, Chirurgien du Roy. Dedié au Tres-Chrestien Roy de France & de Nauarre, Louys Le Iuste, XIII. du nom. A Paris, Chez Hervé du Mesnil, ruë S. Iacques, à la Samaritaine. M.DC.XXVIII. Avec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [46] 576. Portrait of the author on ēij *verso*. Wants the engraved title.
Oeuvres, p. 142.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Pp. [46] 376. Wants the portrait, but has the engraved title.

PLANIS CAMPY (DAVID DE). *Continued.*

L'ouuerture de l'escolle de Philosophie Transmutatoire Metallique, ou, la plus saine et veritable explication & consiliation de tous les Stiles desquels les Philosophes anciens se sont seruis en traictant de l'œuure Physique, sont amplement declarées. Par David de Planis Campy, Chirurgien du Roy. A Paris, chez Charles Sevestre, ruë des Amandiers, au Pelican prés le College des Grassins. M.DC.XXXIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [36] 185 [3]. Engraved title and portrait included in the pagination. Woodcut on the *verso* of the last leaf.

Oeuvres, p. 663.

[Traicté de la vraye, vnique, grande et vniverselle Medecine des Anciens, dite des recens Or Potable.]

Pp. [18] 163 [1]. Wants the title-page. [1633.] 8°.

Oeuvres, p. 617.

De Planis Campy's name seems to have disappeared from the history of pharmacy and medicine, yet he was councillor and surgeon in ordinary to Louis XIV. He was born in 1589 and died about 1644. Besides the works above specified he wrote several on medicine which are enumerated by Haller, and are all printed in the *Oeuvres de David de Planis Campy*, Paris, 1646, fol. The licence is dated 1644, and the book was printed after his death.

Rotermund just mentions his name and quotes some medical writings, *Petite chimie medicinale*, Par., 1621, 4°; and his *Opera*, 1646, but none of the above.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Catalogus . . . Annis* 1643 & 1644 *inclusiuè excussorum*, Paris, 1645, p. 69.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est, Catalogus omnium Librorum, Parisiis, Anno* 1645, *inclusiuè excusorum*, Paris, 1646, p. 40 ('Les Oeuvres,' Paris, 1646).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 37, No. lvi.

James Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 257.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii, col. 647.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 393, 479; iii. p. 268.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 427.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 307.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 495.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 508, 568.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 350.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 332; 1869, ii. p. 323.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1616.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 377.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 350.

PLATNER (JOHANN ZACHARIAS).

See DIETZE (DAVID GOTTLOB), De Generatione Metallorum, 1717.

Platner was born at Chemnitz, 16 August, 1694. His father, one of the chief merchants of the town and burgomaster, had designed that the son should succeed him in what had become a hereditary business. Before doing it, however, young Platner wished to have a good education and take his courses in the humanities and philosophy. His parents consented, and, in consideration of his delicate constitution and the progress he had already made, allowed him to pursue the study of medicine. He began at Leipzig in 1712, remained there till 1715 and removed to Halle. During this winter he pursued metallurgy at Chemnitz, returned to Halle and graduated 25 Sept., 1716.

To perfect himself in his knowledge and experience he travelled, visiting the German Universities and then passing on to Lyons, Switzerland and Savoy. He returned to Paris for anatomy and surgery, and devoted himself especially to operations on the eye and became an adept in this branch of surgery.

When he left Paris he journeyed to Holland, and visited Boerhaave and Albinus at Leyden and reached Chemnitz in 1719.

The prospect of promotion took him to Leipzig in 1720. He was made extraordinary professor of anatomy and surgery, in 1721; in 1724 he was advanced to the chair of physiology in succession to Rivinus, in 1734 to be ordinary professor of surgery and anatomy, and in 1737 to the chair of pathology. In 1736 he was senior professor of medicine, was appointed perpetual Dean of the Medical Faculty, and in 1747 Councillor of the court of Saxony, and professor of therapeutics.

He died suddenly 19 Dec., 1747 (1748), in consequence of a violent attack of asthma.

His works all relate to medicine, surgery and anatomy, and lists of his numerous programmes and disputations are given by Rotermund, Billings, the *Biographie médicale*, and other authorities.

His unique and practically complete library of medicine and especially of surgery was unfortunately dispersed after his death.

His portraits are mentioned by Moehsen.

PLATNER (JOHANN ZACHARIAS). *Continued.*

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 112.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1624; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 367 (list of 32 dissertations, programmata, etc.).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 289; 1778, iii. p. 585.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 23.

Moehsen, *Verzeichnis einer Samlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 106.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 65.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 101.

J. F. Blumenbach, *Introductio in Historiam Medicinæ Litterarium*, 1786, p. 366 ('Vir elegantissime doctus').

Joh. Aug. Ernesti, *Denkmäler und Lobschriften auf verdienstvolle Männer*, Leipzig, 1792, pp. 162-180.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literargeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 389, § 302.

Der Biograph, Halle, 1807, vi. pp. 59-76 (a good biographical sketch).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 437.

Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxv. p. 31; no date, xxxiii. p. 491.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 752, 798, 817, 839.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 724.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 255.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 468.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. col. 420.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 680.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 587.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1888, xxvi. p. 262 (article by Hirsch).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1888, xxvi. p. 1.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 356.

PLATO.

Libri Quartorum, seu Stellici, cum commento Hebuhabeo Hamed, explicata ab Hestole.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 101. See also p. 801.

See ANNULUS Platonis.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

Maier assures us that 'Plato chymicus' is neither Latin nor Greek, but Arabian, and he quotes various dicta by him, and references to him, as in the Rosarius major, and by Calid and others.

A person of this name was known to Stephanus Alexandrinus (Pizimenti, *Democritus*, 1573, f. 59 *recto*).

The name of Plato, as Kopp correctly observes, occurs in the book by Albertus Magnus *De Mineralibus et rebus metallicis* (Lib. i. c. 4; Lib. ii. c. 2; ed. 1541 with Lullius *De secretis naturæ*, f. 66 *recto*, f. 87 *verso*), but it seems to me that it is the philosopher to whom reference is made and not to an alchemist of the same name.

Schmieder is of opinion that the present writer cannot possibly be confused with the Greek; but at the same time he does not doubt that Plato is the author's own name, and not a pseudonym.

Kopp, on the other hand, seems disposed to think that it was the philosopher himself that was enrolled among the alchemists and that writings on alchemy were ascribed to him.

Michael Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 218.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 56.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 120.

Kopp, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, Stück ii. p. 358.

PLATT (HUGH).

Remedies against Famine.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 153.

Sir Hugh Platt was born in 1552, matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, 12 Nov., 1568, and took the degree of B.A. in 1571-2, after which he became a member of Lincoln's Inn and published a volume of apophthegms and poetry.

He did not pursue literature, however, but turned to natural science and practical invention and agriculture, making many experiments and becoming famous, as Harte points out, for the number of fertilizing agents which he introduced. The agricultural and horticultural experiments were carried on at Bishop's Hall, Bethnal Green, and at St. Martin's Lane.

In 1594 he published an account of his inventions in 'The Jewell House of Art and Nature,' and in other tracts, and his receipts in domestic economy were collected in his little volume: 'Delights for Ladies,' first published by Peter Short in 1602, 12°. Of this book there were numerous editions, to which I have referred elsewhere.

He received the honour of knighthood from King James I. at Greenwich on May 22, 1605.

In 1608 appeared his work on gardening entitled 'Floraes Paradise,' dated from Bethnal Green, and in it he describes wine made from grapes grown there. This book appeared afterwards under the title: 'The Garden of Eden,' and passed through several editions.

Rotermund quotes two dated 1671, 1675, respectively. It was reviewed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and Horace Walpole alludes to its obscurity, for the author, he says, had 'concealed his principal secret in a figurative description . . . so that you might as soon understand a book of alchemy as Sir Hugh's treatise, at least his secret.'

PLATT (HUGH). *Continued.*

In the British Museum are preserved various manuscripts by Platt on chemical, alchemical, and medical subjects, a list of which is given by Cooper.

In 1611 was published his 'Closet for Ladies and Gentlemen or the art of Preserving, Conserving and Candying,' which was a reissue of the first part of the 'Delights for Ladies.'

Cooper reports the statement that he died in 1605, and was buried at Hornsey, but he seems to have been alive and writing after that year, and his death may have occurred subsequent to 1611. The exact date, however, is not known.

Harte gives the following account of him:—

'Sir Hugh Platt (not to mention his other excellent talents) was the most ingenious husbandman of the age he lived in: Yet so great was his modesty that all his works seem to be posthumous, except the *Paradise of Flora*, which appeared in 1600, when it is probable he was living. He spent part of his time at *Copt-Hall*, in *Essex*, or at *Bishop's-Hall*, in *Middlesex*, at each of which places he had a country-seat; but his town residence was *Lincoln's-Inn*.—His *Jewel-House* was published by Dr. *Beati*, commonly called, in *England*, Dr. *Boat* (who, by the way, was as great a genius in husbandry, as most we have mentioned) and the *Flora's Paradise* (with a second original part) was published by one *Bellingham*, the author's kinsman, who changed the title to the *Garden of Eden*.

'Sir *Hugh* held a correspondence with all lovers of agriculture and gardening throughout *England*. And such was the justice and modesty of his temper, that he always named the author of every discovery communicated to him.

'In a word, no one man in any age ever discovered, or, at least, brought into use, so many new sorts of manure. Witness his account of the COMPOST and COVERED DUNGHIL, and his observations on the fertilizing qualities lodged in SALT;—STREET DIRT AND SULLAGE OF STREETS in great cities;—CLAY;—FULLERS EARTH;—MOORISH EARTH;—DUNGHILS MADE IN LAYERS;—FERN;—HAIR;—CALCINATION OF ALL VEGETABLES; *Malt-dust*;—*Willow-tree earth*, *Soap-boilers ashes*; and *broken-pilchards* and MARLE.'

He was the author of several works:—'The Jewell House of Art and Nature,' London, Peter Short, 1594, 4°. It is in three separate parts which have separate titles and pagination: 'Diverse new and conceited experiments,' pp. [16] 96, with a large folding sheet containing all the diagrams of the different pieces of apparatus printed in the text; 'Diuerse new sorts of Soyle,' pp. 60; 'Diuers Chimicall Conclusions concerning the Art of Distillation,' pp. 76. The title-pages have elaborate ornamental borders, and on the *verso* of the first title-page are the arms of Robert Devorux, Earl of Essex, to whom Hugh Platte or Plat (for he uses both forms) dedicates the book. It was reprinted, London, 1653, 4°, pp. [8] 232.

'A discoverie of certain English wants,' London, 1595, 4°.

'The setting of Corne' [1600], 4°.

'A new, cheape and delicate Fire of Cole-balles,' London, 1603, 4°, ff. [15]. This very rare pamphlet gives an extended account of an invention ot his mentioned in the third part of the 'Jewell House.'

The present tract was published separately: 'Sundrie new and Artificiall remedies against Famine, Written by H. P. Esq., upon thoccasion of this present Dearth, London,' 1596, 4°.

John Donaldson, *Agricultural Biography*, 1854, p. 11, No. ix. (after Harte).

Horace Walpole, *Letters*, 1861, vi. p. 373.

Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, 1861, ii. pp. 436-438 (and references).

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1606.

Ferguson, 'Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. p. 194; p. 259; 1890, N.S. i. p. 459.

Hon. Alicia Amherst, *A History of Gardening in England*, 1895, pp. 142, 152, 171, 329.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlv. p. 407 (and references; article by S. Lee).

Philosophical Transactions, 1675, No. 113, p. 302.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 741.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 600.

Rev. Walter Harte, *Essays on Husbandry*, London, 1770, 2nd edition, Essay ii. p. 113.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 458; 1772, ii. p. 681.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 375.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 761 *n*.

PLATTES (GABRIEL).

An Invaluable Discovery of all Sorts of Mines from Gold to Coal.

See COLLECTION (A) of scarce and valuable Treatises upon Metals, . . . 1740, pp. 194-241.

This work was originally published with the title: A Discovery of Subterraneal Treasure, London, 1639, 4°, pp. [10] 60; 1679, 4°, pp. [3, 1 blank] 24; and an edition of 1684 is mentioned by Watt.

Harte (i. p. 35) calls him an original genius in husbandry, who began his observations in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and came down to three or four years of the Commonwealth. He further says of him:

'As great a genius as this writer was, the public allowed him to drop down dead in *London* streets with hunger only; nor had he a shirt upon his back when he died. He bequeathed his papers to *S. Hartlib*: whom a cotemporary author addresses in this manner: "None (but yourself, who want not an enlarged heart, but a fuller hand to supply the world's defects) being found, with some few others, to administer any relief to a man of so great merit." *Letter* to Hartlib *from* Flanders, 1650.

'Another friend of *Hartlib's* gives *Platles* the following character: "Certainly that man had as excellent a genius in agriculture as any that ever lived in this nation before him, and was the most faithful seeker of his ungrateful country's good. I never think of the great judgment, pure zeal, and faithful intentions of that man, and withal of his strange sufferings and manner of death, but am struck with amazement that such a man should be suffered to fall down dead in the streets for want of food, whose studies tended to no less than providing and preserving food for whole nations, and

PLATTES (GABRIEL). *Continued.*

that too as with much skill and industry, so without pride or arrogance towards God or man."

'C. D. *In a Letter to* Hartlib, 1659. *Legacy*, pp. 183, 184.

'*Hartlib*, as far as can be learnt, published but few posthumous papers of *Gabriel Plattes*; and indeed an author, so extremely poor as this unfortunate person was, would in all probability have sold his writings to the booksellers, had they been so far finished as to deserve publication.

'The pieces already published are these which follow: *Practical Husbandry improved*, or, *A Discovery of infinite Treasure*, 4°, containing 190 pages, 1656.

A Discovery of subterranean Treasure, 4to, 1638. About three sheets.

Mercurius Latificans, 4to, 1644. Twelve pages.

Observations and Improvements in Husbandry, accompanied with twenty Experiments, imparted to S. Hartlib *by* Gab. Plattes. 32 pages, 4to, 1653.

'This author had a bold adventurous cast of mind, and seems to have preferred the faulty sublime, in matters of invention, to the faultless mediocrity. As to his MS. intitled *Art's Mistress*, containing a series of observations and experiments in agriculture for fifty years, and in all probability the most valuable in matter, as well as most considerable in size, of all his writings, we have spoken thereof in the 1st essay.

'In a letter to *Hartlib*, *May* 14, 1644, he mentions a work of his called, *The Treasury-house of Nature unlocked, and set wide open to the World*, &c. Whether this performance was ever printed is more than I know, or whether it be not the tract first mentioned in this list, which I am partly inclined to believe.'

The fact that he died of starvation is mentioned by Haller.

The list of his works given by Donaldson does not quite tally with that by Harte, and I cannot help thinking that one book appears under more than one title. They are the following:—

A Treatise of Husbandry, London, 1638.

A Discoverie of infinite treasure, hidden from the world's beginning in the way of husbandry, London, 1636, 1639, 4°.

A Discovery of Subterraneall treasure, London, 1639, 4°.

Observations and Improvements in husbandry, with twenty experiments, London, 1639, 4°.

The profitable intelligencer, London, 1644, 4°.

Recreatio Agriculturæ, London, 1646, 4°.

Of this last there is said to be an edition of 1640.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 22.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 112.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 268.

Rev. Walter Harte, *Essays on Husbandry*, London, 1770, 2nd Edition, Essay i. p. 35; Essay ii. pp. 63-64.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 456.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 761 *g*.

Donaldson, *Agricultural Biography*, 1854, p. 20, No. xxvi.

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1607.

Ferguson, 'Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. p. 194; p. 251; 1890, N. S. i., p. 226.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlv. p. 410 (and references).

PLEIADES Philosophicæ Rosianæ, oder Philosophisches Sieben-Gestirn der Rosen Creutzer.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES LICHT und Schatten, 1738; No. ii.

For alchemical works referring to the Pleiades and other stars, see Kopp.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 666.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 340.

PLENCK (JOSEPH JAKOB VON).

Farmacia Chirurgica del celeb. Professore Gioseffo Jacopo Plenck, ovvero Dottrina de' Medicamenti Preparati e Composti che si sogliono adoperare nella Cura de' Morbi Esterni. Seconda Edizione. In Venezia, Appresso Francesco di Niccolò Pezzana. MDCCLXXXVI. Con Approvazione, e Privilegio.

12°. Pp. [12] 190 [2].

Plenck, or von Plenck, or Plenk, was born at Vienna, 28 Nov., 1732 (1738). He was a disciple of Crantz, and in 1770 he was professor of anatomy surgery, and obstetrics at Ofen, in Hungary. After holding the chair of anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics at Basel for some time, he was appointed in 1783 to the professorship of chemistry and botany in the military medico-chirurgical academy at Vienna. He was also made director of the field dispensary, and was appointed staff-surgeon. In 1798 he was raised to the rank of a Hungarian noble, and received the secretaryship of the Joseph Academy.

He was the author of numerous works on surgery, obstetrics, medicine, toxicology, forensic medicine, botany, pharmacology, of which forty-three are enumerated by Rotermund, and he wrote also *Elementa Chymiæ*, Vienna, 1800, 8°.

The present work appeared first in Latin: Pharmacia chirurgica, sive doctrina de medicamentis præparatis ac compositis, quæ ad curandos morbos externos adhiberi solent, Vienna, 1775, 8°; afterwards 1777, 8°; 1781, 8°; 1786, 8°; 1791, 8°.

Fuchs quotes: *Materia chirurgica*, Vienna, 1771, which is, presumably, the same book.

Plenck died at Vienna, 24 Aug., 1807; Fuchs, however, says, July 1785, referring to the *Göttingische Anzeigen*. This, however, seems to be a mistake, for the only mention of Plenck in July, 1785, is in a review of his 'Toxicologia seu Doctrina de Venenis et Antidotis,' Wien, bey Gräfet, 1785, 8°; pp. 338.

PLENCK (JOSEPH JAKOB VON). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 610.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 528 ('chirurgus et obstetrix').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 652.
Ignaz de Luca, *Das Gelehrte Oesterreich*, 1778, I. ii. p. 24.
Ekkard, *Literarisches Handbuch*, p. 29.
Göttingische Anzeigen von Gelehrten Sachen, 1786, i. p. 508.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1798, vi. p. 121; 1803, x. p. 418; 1805, xi. p. 615; 1811, xv. p. 52.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 385.
Der Biograph, Halle, 1808, vii. p. 501.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 391.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 444.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 587, 756, 770, 839, 859, 864.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 730.
Biographie Universelle, 1845, Supp. lxxvii. p. 326; no date, xxxiii. p. 514.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 630.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 281, 641, 870.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 472.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. col. 465.
Wurzbach, *Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich*, 1870, xxii. pp. 423-426 (and the references).
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 690, 691, 723, 734.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 590.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1888, xxvi. p. 272 (article by E. Wunschmann).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1888, xxvi. p. 7.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 362.

PLUSIUS (EDVARDUS).

Speculum Modernæ Alchimiæ. Autore Eduardo Plusio Belga.
Geber lib. I. summæ perfectionis capite 7.
Miserrimus & infœlix est is, cui Deus post operis sui atq; laboris finem veritatem conspicere denegat.
Lignicii typis Nicolai Sartorii. 1607.

8°. Sigs. A to D in eights, E4. =pp. [68, 4 blank]. Woodcut border round the title. Numerous MS. notes in the handwriting of Grolschedl, whose name is on the title-page.

This first edition is not mentioned by any of the usual authorities, and the only reference to it which I have seen is in the preface to the German translation.

Eduard Plusii Spiegel der heutigen Alchimie, das ist, wohlgegründeter Bericht, was von der so beruffenen Goldmacher Kunst zu halten, und wie man sich darinnen behutsam zu erzeigen habe; Allen aufrichtigen Liebhabern derselben zu Dienste aus dem Lateinischen wegen seiner Nutzbarkeit ins Deutsche übersetzt. Budiſsin und Görlitz, bey David Richtern, Buchh. 1725.

8°. Pp. 80.

According to the translator, Eduard Plusius is a feigned name, but he does not tell us what was the real one or anything about the author.
The book is meant to warn students of alchemy from the pitfalls wherewith they are surrounded. One must conclude that very little advance can have been made, if a book of 1607 could serve to keep off readers from the same cheats, errors and dangers in 1725 and 1756.
Only this 1725 edition is mentioned by Gmelin, Schmieder and Kopp. Plusius' book is not in the Ouvaroff collection, or in Lenglet Dufresnoy's list.

Der heutige Alchimist, oder der beruffene Gold-Kocher, wie solche Wissenschaft beschaffen seyn müsse, nebst wohlgegründeten Berichte, was davon zu halten, und wie man sich dabey behutsam zu erzeigen habe. Budissin, bey David Richtern. 1756.

8°. Pp. 80. At the end, p. 77: Alte Verse, worinne die Bereitung des Philosophischen Steines Rätzel-weiſs beschrieben.

PLUSIUS (EDVARDUS). *Continued.*

This tract, issued without the author's name, consists of the remainder copies of Plusius' *Spiegel der heutigen Alchimie*, 1725. The only difference is that in this reissue the title-page has been recast, and the "Avertissement an den geneigten Leser" by the translator and the "Vorbericht des Authoris" have been omitted; so, in order not to disturb the pagination, the first sheet has been reprinted and sufficiently widely spaced to make what went into 10 pages in the 1725 edition fill 14 in this reissue. Moreover, in the reissue, the running title to p. 16 is 'Der heutige Alchimist,' but from p. 17 to the end it is, of course, 'Spiegel der heutigen Alchimie.' In all other respects the books are identical.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 316.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 542.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 354.

PÖRNER (CARL WILHELM).

D. Carl Wilhelm Pörner, Churfürstl. Sächsischen Bergraths chymische Versuche und Bemerkungen zum Nutzen der Färbekunst. Erster Theil. Leipzig, bey M. G. Weidmanns Erben und Reich. 1772.

8°. Pp. [10] 524 [10].

D. Carl Wilhelm Pörner, Churfürstl. Sächfsl. Bergraths chymische Versuche und Bemerkungen zum Nutzen der Färbekunst. Zweyter Theil. Leipzig, bey M. G. Weidmanns Erben and Reich. 1772.

8°. Pp. [2] 604 [8, 2 blank].

A third part was published at Leipzig, in 1773.

Pörner's father was a practising lawyer in Leipzig and he himself was born there 16 Jan., 1732. He was educated at the Nicholas School and the University, graduated M.D. in 1754, and gave lectures on chemistry. He was appointed electoral Saxon mining councillor and commissarius in the porcelain works at Meissen. He died there 13 April, 1796.

He was devoted to chemistry and published books and papers on the subject. Lists of these are given by Weigel, by Gmelin, and by Meusel.

The present is an important experimental work on dyeing and printing cotton.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 707.
Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, *passim*.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 46.
Allgemeiner Literarischer Anzeiger, 1796, p. 210.
Leipz. gel. Tagebuch, 1796, p. 111.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 387; 1799, iii. p. 31.
Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1810, x. p. 482.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jochers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 465.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 456.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. pp. 62, 91, 316, 390.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 640, 694.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 479.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. p. 548.

POLEMANN (JOACHIMUS).

Psal. 36. In deinem Lichte sehen wir das Licht Novum Lumen Medicum in welchem die vortreffliche und hochnöthige Lehre des hochbegabten Philosophi Helmontii, von dem hohen Geheimnis des Sulphuris Philosophorum. Aus getreuen wolmeynenden Gemüthe gegen die Unwissenden und Irrenden, wie auch aus mitleidendem Hertzen gegen die Krancken, gründlich erkläret wird, von Joachimo Polemann. Amsterdam, Auf Kosten Wilhelm Welmsonii und Leipzig, bey Joh. Herbord Klofsen zu finden, Im Jahr 1699.

12°. Pp. [6] 245 [1 blank].

Novum lumen Medicum de Mysterio Sulphuris Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 600.

Other editions of the book are mentioned: Francof., 1647, 8°; Amsterd., 1659, 12°; 1660, 12°; Frankfurt, 1747, 12°. The English translation: Novum Lumen Medicum; wherein the excellent and most necessary Doctrine of the highly-gifted Philosopher Helmont concerning the Great Mystery of the Pholosopher's (*sic*) Sulphur is fundamentally cleared. . . . London, Printed by J. C. for J. Crook at the sign of the Ship in St. Pauls Churchyard, 1662, small 8°, pp. [8] 206 [2 blank].

After the word 'cleared' the British Museum Catalogue inserts: "Written by the author in German, and Englished by F. H., a German." As these words do not occur in my copy, it may be inferred that if the work did not actually go through two distinct editions, it appeared with two title-pages, if not more.

POLEMANN (JOACHIMUS). *Continued.*

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 112.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 59.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1656; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 505.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 115.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 79.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 618.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 625.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 379.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1607-08.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 388.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 478.

POLI (MARTINO).

Il Trionfo degli Acidi vendicati dalle calunnie di molti Moderni; Opera Filosofica, e Medica fondata sopra de' Principij Chimici, & adornata di varij esperimenti; contro il Sistema, e Prattica delli Moderni Democritici, & Epicurei Riformati, divisa in Quattro Libri; di Martino Poli Spargirico (*sic*) in Roma, aggregato alla Reale Accademia delle Scienze in Parigi; Dedicata alla Sacra Reale Maesta di Lodovico XIV. Il Grande Re Cristianissimo. In Roma, MDCCVI. Nella Stamperia di Giorgio Placho Intagliatore, e Gettatore di Caratteri alla Piazza della Chiesa di S. Marco. Con Licenza de' Superiori.

4°. Pp. [24] 463 [1].

Poli was born at Lucca, 21 January, 1662, and at an early age developed a taste for chemistry which was fostered by his uncle. At the age of sixteen he left Lucca and went to Rome to his uncle, who had promised to help him.

In 1691 he got leave to establish a laboratory as extra chemist, and in 1700 he received from the pontifical government letters patent, conferring on him the title of apothecary. Having made a discovery of great importance for war, which would have given the French an immense advantage, he went to France in 1702 to lay it before the king, Louis XIV. He, however, while commending the inventor, declined the invention and urged its suppression on account of its destructive character. Poli, however, received a pension and the title of engineer to the king, and extra foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences. In 1704 he returned to Italy, where he had soon engagements with Pope Clement XI. and the Duke of Massa. On his return to France in 1713 he was well received by the king who increased his pension and urged him to bring his family to Paris. He did so, and after a long and disagreeable passage by sea, they reached Paris on the 28 July to find him so ill with fever that he recognized them with difficulty. He died the following day, 29 July, 1713 (1714).

The only book he wrote is the present one, but he communicated papers on bismuth, saltpetre, on the 'fermentation' of acid salts with acid salts and of alcalis with alcalis, on the effect of concentrated spirit of sulphur with water, to the Academy at Paris, published in 1713, 1714.

Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Année 1714, Paris, 1717, p. 129 (by Fontenelle).
L'Europe Savante, La Haye, Janvier, 1718, i. pp. 63-66 (from Fontenelle).
Acta Eruditorum, 1719, num. 8, p. 350.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1481.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1659; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 516.
Fontenelle, *Oeuvres*, 1764, v. pp. 215-220.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 596.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 431.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 413, 515 (distilled a stupifying volatile oil from laurel leaves; prepared butter of bismuth from which by repeated extraction he got a powder glistering like pearls, and showed how to concentrate sulphuric acid).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 467.
Biographie Universelle, 1845, lxxvii. (Supp.), p. 371; no date, xxxiii. p. 615.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 377.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 493.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. p. 603.

POLISIUS (GOTHOFREDUS SAMUEL).

De Metallis imperfectis duris duobus, Ferro et Cupro.

See ROLFINCK (GUERNER), 1679.

Was this person any connection of Melchior Polisius mentioned by Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1661, who lived between 1600 and 1671, was M.D. and professor of medicine at Frankfurt on the Oder, and wrote some medical disputations?

POLYCARPUS CHRYSOSTOMUS.

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), Tractat . . . von Natur . . . der Elementen, 1723.

POLYDORUS (CHRYSOGONUS).

See ALCHEMIA, 1541.

Chrysogonus Polydorus was the editor of this collection of alchemical tracts, and prefaced it with an address to the reader. I have found no indication of the author's real name.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 188 ('est nomen fictum').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 297.

PONCELET (POLYCARPE?).

See CHIMICA (La) del Gusto, 1792.

To the references given under that heading may be added Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 589, who, however, has nothing new to say.

PONTANUS (JOANNES).

Beschreibung des Secreten Philosophischen Feuers.

See ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS), XII. Grund-Säulen der Natur und Kunst, 1689, p. 27.

Epistola, in qua de lapide quem Philosophorum vocant, agitur.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus, 1624, p. 149.

See also ORTHELIUS.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, iii. 1659, p. 734; vi. 1661, p. 487.

Ein Sendbrief, darinn vom Stein der Weisen gehandelt wird.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 219.

His name was Johann Brückner, according to Schmieder, and he was a doctor of philosophy and of medicine, and professor of philosophy at Königsberg during 1544 and 1545. In 1552 he passed to the chair of medicine and physics, but after a year removed to Jena. He was assessor of the medical faculty and was appointed physician of the Prince of Gotha, and next of the Duke of Weimar, whom he accompanied to Vienna. On this journey Pontanus died at Vienna, 9 July, 1572, not without suspicion of having been poisoned.

Besides the 'Epistola' he wrote: 'Methodus componendi theriacam et præparandi ambram factitiam,' in Johann Wittichius' *Consilia Observationes et Epistolæ Medicæ . . . Collecta*, Lips. 1604, 4°; and 'De prodigiosis episcopi Spirensis jejuniis,' in Lentulus' *Historia admiranda de prodigiosa Apolloniæ Schreieræ . . . inedità*, Bernæ, 1604, 4°.

The Latin text of Pontanus' 'Epistola,' with a German version different from both the above, appeared in Johann Peter Gerhard's *Gedanken vom Feuer*, Halle, 1750, pp. 198-207.

There is also an English translation by Eirenæus Orandus, which was printed along with Nicholas Flamel 'His Exposition of the Hieroglyphicall Figures' and 'The secret Booke of Artephius,' London, 1624, 12°, pp. 237-[247].

He himself printed nothing, and if what he had written had not been published by others, his name would have been unknown.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 264.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 209.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 189.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 662.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1265.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 117.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 528.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1459.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 53, 58, 268.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1688.
Fictuld, *Probier-Kunst*, 1753, Th. i. p. 126.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 302, 401; 1772, ii. p. 671 (Haller had a manuscript of Pontanus' travels in Russia, Prussia, and Poland.)
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 87.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 605.

PONTANUS (JOANNES). *Continued.*

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, 1783, p. 37.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 502, 520.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 473.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 350.
Johannes Günther, *Lebenskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, 1858, p. 116.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 499.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1004-06.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 224.

POPPIUS (HAMERUS).

Basilica Antimonii.

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis Chymiatrica, 1647, p. 595.

The above tract was published, with the title, Basilica Antimonii, sive expositio naturæ Antimonii, Francofurti, 1618, 4°, and in it he describes the increase of weight when a mass of antimony is calcined by a burning mirror. I have not met with any notice of the author.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 189.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 387.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 537.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 112.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hérmetique*, 1742, iii. p. 269.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 519, 568.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 646.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 120.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 501, 572.

POPPIUS (JOHANN).

Chymische Medicin von dem Nutz vnd gebrauch der distillierten Oelen, Extracten, Quintis essentiis, Aquis vitæ, Balsamis, Floribus, Saltzen vnd Wassern, aufs den Mineralibus, Animalibus vnd Vegetabilibus, zu allerley jnnerlichen vnd eusserlichen Artzneyen, recht vnd nützlichen zu gebrauchen: Sampt der Præparation vnnd Chymischen zubereittung, auch anderer vornehmen Sachen, allen Liebhabern dieser Edlen Kunst, zu trewhertzigem gefallen, beschrieben durch Iohannem Poppen, dieser zeit Fürstlichen Sächsischen Destillatorem zu Coburg. Mit Churf. Sächs. Freyheit nicht nach zu trucken. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt, Bey Egenolph Emmeln, In verlegung Simonis Schambergers. Im Jahr, 1617.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 523 [5].

Chymische Medicin, von dem Nutz vnd Gebrauch der distillierten Oelen, Extracten, Quintis Essentiis, Aquis vitæ, Balsamis, Floribus, Saltzen vnd Wassern aufs den Mineralibus, Animalibus vnd Vegetabilibus, zu allerley jnnerlichen vnd äufserlichen Artzneyen, recht vnd nützlichen zu gebrauchen: Sampt der Præparation vnd Chymischen zubereitung, auch anderer vornehmen Sachen, allen Liebhabern dieser Edlen Kunst, zu trewhertzigem gefallen, beschrieben, Durch Iohannem Poppen, dieser zeit Fürstlichen Sächsischen Destillatorem zu Coburg. Franckfurt am Mayn, in verlegung Daniel vnd David Aubrij, vnd Clemens Schleichen. Im Jahr, M.DC.XXV.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 523 [5].

Identical with the previous edition, except the first leaf which has been reprinted.

Hodogeticus Chymicus, oder Wegweiser zu der Chymischen Medicin, in welchem gehandelt wird, wie ein Medicus auff Hermetische art geschaffen seyn,

POPPIUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

worauff er sehen, was er gebrauchen, vnd was er meiden müsse. Zu continuirung seiner vorigen zweyen Tractatuum an statt des dritten Theils, aus eigener mit grosser Mühe erfahrungen zusammen getragen, vnd Bono Publico zum besten an Tag gegeben Durch Johannem Poppium, Fürstlichen Sächsischen vnd Brandenburgischen Chymicum zu Coburg. Zu End ist beygesetzt ein nützlicher Vnterricht, wie ein Medicus den Lauff des Himmels, vnd den Influxum Stellarum fruchtbarlich in acht zu nemen habe. Cum Privilegio. Leipzig, In verlegung Zachariæ Schürers vnd Matthiæ Götzens. Gedruckt bey Friederich Lanckisch. 1627.

8°. Pp. [16] 1-271 [1 blank, 1] 273-404 [1] [2 blank]. From 273 to the end, the even numbers are on the *recto*.

Thesaurus Medicinæ, oder Chymischer Artzney Schatz, in welchem auſserlesene vnd bewehrte, vnd theils biſsanhero nicht allerdings gnugsam bewuste Mittel, theils zu Erhaltung, theils zu Wiederbringung menschlicher Gesundheit, so viel des Häupts, der Brust, der Eingeweyde, vnd auch anderer gefährlichen eusserlichen Gebrechen anlangen thut, eröffnet vnd angezeiget werden, alles aufs eigener erfahrner Heimligkeit, oder aufs andern bewehrten Autoribus, fürnemlich aufs Theophrasto, zusammen gelesen, von Johanne Poppen, Fürstl. Sächs. vnd Brandeburgischen bestalten Chymico zu Coburg. Cum Privilegiis. Leipzig, In Vorlegung Zachariæ Schürers vnd Matthiæ Götzen. Anno M.DC.XXIIX.

4°. Pp. [16] 812. Title red and black. Portrait.

Commentaria, . . . in J. Poppii Chymische Medicin, 1638-39.

See AGRICOLA (JOHANN).

* He himself writes his name Popp, Poppe, Poppius. Rotermund calls him a physician and chemist at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Of the above he quotes the *Thesaurus medicinæ* and *Hodogeticus chymicus*, and enumerates other eleven works dealing with medicine. Haller calls him 'Chymicus Coburgensis, non plenæ fidei homo.'

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 189.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 269.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 436 ('Kräuterbuch,' Leipzig, 1625, by Johann Poppe. Is he the same person?).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 347.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 106.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 521, 568.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöcher's allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 644.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 41; ii. p. 384.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 506.

PORDAGE (JOHN).

Ein gründlich philosophisch Sendschreiben vom rechten und wahren Steine der Weisheit: Worinnen der ganze Proceſs des philosophischen Werks, oder wie man das Werk der wahren Wiedergeburt recht anfangen, darinnen glücklich fortgehen, und es zum vollkommnen und seeligen Ende bringen soll, gründlich angewiesen und ausgeführt wird. Geschrieben durch J. P. M. D. Zum Unterrichte und Warnung an eine gute Seele, die nach der ersten Materie dieses herrlichen Steins der göttlichen Tinctur zwar mit grossem Ernste gesucht und gegraben, dieselbe auch wirklich gefunden und geschmeckt gehabt; aus Ermanglung genugsamen Lichts aber Ihn vollkömmlich zu besitzen, und zu

PORDAGE (JOHN). *Continued.*

völliger Ruhe gekommen zu seyn, ihr allzufrühzeitig eingebildet gehabt. Nunmehro allen in diesem Procefs begriffenen gleichfalls zur Warnung und Unterrichte aus dem Englischen übergesetzt und ans Licht gegeben. Neue Auflage. Berlin 1779. Bey Christian Ulrich Ringmacher.

8°. Pp. 16.

This tract is couched in such symbolical and allusive language that one is at a loss to know whether to attach a spiritual, an alchemical, or a physiological meaning to the author's words and descriptions.

Philosophisches Send-Schreiben vom Stein der Weifsheit.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 557.

His name takes on strange shapes, such as Poordetsch, Pordaedsche, in other languages, for phonetic effect. He was the son of a grocer in London, and was born there in 1607. He preached at Reading, and in 1647 was rector at Bradfield, which living was in the gift of Ashmole. From this he was ejected by the Commissioners on the ground of intercourse with evil spirits, for blasphemy, ignorance, 'divilism,' and scandalous behaviour. Against these charges he wrote a defence: 'Innocency appearing,' but it produced no effect. Pordage admitted his having been attacked by evil spirits, though the accusation about scandalous behaviour was shown to be unfounded. But the charges were renewed, and new ones added, and Pordage was relentlessly attacked by Christian Fowler, who, Wood says, was latterly out of his mind. These trials lasted from 1651 to 1655, and at the end he had to resign Bradfield. He was subsequently reinstated, and lived there for several years. In 1663 he became acquainted with Mrs. Jane Lead, or Leade, and they studied Böhme's works together, and were members of the Philadelphian Society. He died in 1681. He wrote a few books of mystical theology, but had really nothing to do with alchemy. His 'Theologia mystica' and 'Sophia' were translated into German, and published at Amsterdam, 1698, 1699.

Poiret, *Bibliotheca Mysticorum Selecta*, 1708, p. 174, § 49.
Sammlung von alten und neuen theologischen Sachen, 1732, p. 912, with his portrait.
Jacob Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie von Christi Geburt bifs auf unsere Zeiten*, Ulm, 1735, vi. pp. 1179-81.
Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 915 [Th. iv. num. 32, § 159].
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1558.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1704; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 654.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 127.
Moebsen, *Verzeichnis einer Samlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 108 (mysticus celebris, mysterii Sophiæ defensor, arcanorum, uti putabat, cœlestium plenus, qui incipit ubi Bohemius [*i.e.* Böhme] desinit).
Tiedemann, *Geist der Spekulativen Philosophie*, 1796, v. pp. 528-538 (discusses his system).
Buhle, *Geschichte der Neuern Philosophie*, 1800, ii. p. 445.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 213.
Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1817, iii. col. 1098; 1820, iv. col. 715.
J. Granger, *A Biographical History of England*, 5th edit., 1824, iii. p. 344.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824 (authors), ii. 769*q*.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 183, 239.
R. A. Vaughan, *Hours with the Mystics*, 1856, ii. p. 115.
Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1640.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlvi. p. 150 (by Rev. A. Gordon).

PORDONI (NARBONTE).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE), La Chimica Caritatevole e Facile, 1682.

Is this an anagram for Pontio Bernardon?

PORTA (GIAMBATTISTA DELLA).

Ioannis Baptistæ Portæ Neapolitani, de Distillationibus, Libri IX. Quibus certa methodo, multipliciq́ue artificio, penitioribus naturæ arcanis detectis, cujus libet mixti in propria elementa resolutio perfectè docetur. Nunc primùm in Germania typis evulgati, ac Indice Capitum & Materiarum exornati. Cum Gratia & Privilegio S. Cæsareæ Majestatis. Argentorati, Sumptibus Lazari Zetzneri Bibliop. Anno M DC IX.

4°. Pp. [16] 149 [11]. Portrait on the reverse of the title. 35 woodcuts.

PORTA (GIAMBATTISTA DELLA). *Continued.*

The first edition was published at Rome, 1608, 4°, pp. [20] 154 [6]. It contains a fine portrait of Porta and dedications to him in Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Persian, Illyrian, and Armenian! The portrait as copied in the Strasburg edition, is not only smaller but is inferior.

The Roman edition is much the finer book.

[Another Copy.]

Io. Baptistae Portæ Neapolitani, Magiæ Naturalis Libri Viginti. Ab ipso quidem authore ante biennium adaucti, nunc verò ab infinitis, quibus editio illa scatebat mendis, optimè repurgati: in quibus scientiarum Naturalium diuitiæ & deliciæ demonstrantur. Accessit Index, rem omnem dilucidè repæsentans, copiosissimus. Librorum ordinem, qui in hoc opere continentur, versa pagina indicabit. Francofurti Apud Andreæ Wecheli heredes, Claudium Marnium, & Ioann. Aubrium. MDXCI.

8°. Pp. [36] 669 [3 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

The English translation came out at London, 1658, fol., with an engraved frontispiece or fly-title, containing the author's portrait.

Joh. Baptistæ Portæ Neapolitani Magiæ Naturalis Libri Viginti. Ab ipso quidem authore adaucti, nunc vero ab infinitis, quibus editio illa scatebat mendis, optime repurgati: in quibus scientiarum Naturalium divitiæ & deliciæ demonstrantur. Accessit Index, rem omnem dilucide repræsentans, copiosissimus. Librorum ordinem, qui in hoc opere continentur, post præfationem inveniet Lector. Lugd. Batavorum, Apud Hieronymum de Vogel. cIↃ IↃC XLIV.

12°. Pp. [16, including the engraved title] 670. Index [23; 3 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

Phytognomonica Io. Baptistae Portæ Neapol. Octo libris contenta; in quibus nova, facillimaque affertur methodus, qua plantarum, animalium, metallorum; rerum denique omnium ex prima extimæ faciei inspectione quiuis abditas vires assequatur. Accedunt ad haec confirmanda infinita propemodum selectiora secreta, summo labore, temporis dispendio, & impensarum iactura vestigata, exploraqaque. Nunc primùm ab innumeris mendis, quibus passim Neapolitana editio scatebat, vindicata; cum Rerum & Verborum Indice locupletissimo. 1591. Francofurti Apud Ioannem Wechelum & Petrum Fischerum consortes.

8°. Pp. [16] 552. Title red and black. Portrait on the *verso* of the title. 32 woodcuts in the text.

Giambattista Porta or della Porta (1545-1615) acquired a great reputation through his book on Natural Magic, though he wrote also on plants, physiognomy, physics, mathematics, and other topics, besides composing several plays.

The work on physiognomy is as follows: De Humana Physiognomonia Libri III. . . . Vici Æquensis (Sorrento) Apud Josephum Cacchium M.D.LXXXVI., small folio, pp. [4] 272 (misnumbered 265). The title-page is engraved and contains Porta's likeness, and there are numerous illustrations in the text.

The Natural Magic came out first in 4 books, Naples, 1558, and several times afterwards. It was extended to 20 books, and published at Naples, 1589. Numerous editions again followed.

There are several portraits: this just mentioned, those given by Imperialis, Freher, and Crasso; and in the two editions of the *De Distillationibus*, that in the *Phytognomica*, and in the frontispiece of the English translation of the *Magia Naturalis*.

PORTA (GIAMBATTISTA DELLA). *Continued.*

Joannes Matthæus Toscanus, *Peplus Italiæ*, Lutet., 1578, p. 116, No. cxcvi.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 251.
Joannes Imperialis, *Museum Historicum et Physicum*, 1640, p. 122, with a short biography.
Girol. Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini Letterati*, 1647, i. pp. 103-4 (much praised for his skill in astrology, mathematics, natural science, physiognomy. List of his works).
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 189.
Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 170-174, with a portrait.
Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana*, 1678, pp. 139, 329.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 536.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1510, and pl. 78.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. M2 *recto*, 4 Feb., 1615; Riga, 1691, Tom. ii. p. 19, 4 Feb., 1615.
Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 602, 731.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1700, ii. p. 100.
Gassendus, *Nicolai Claudii Fabricii de Peiresc Vita*, Quedlinburg, 1706, p. 136 (invention of the telescope).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 540.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 112.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 726 (I. 4. 2. 3); ii. pp. 155, 157 (II. 2. 2. 9 & 11); ii. p. 426 (II. 2*. 40. 6); ii. p. 454 (II. 3. 1. 4); ii. p. 473 (II. 4. 1. 15).
Jacob Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1735, vi. p. 633.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1593.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 269.
Niceron, *Memoires*, 1745, xliii. p. 30.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1709; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 672.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 116.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 297; 1778, iii. p. 608.
Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1755, iii. pp. 154, 156-168.
Montucla, *Histoire des Mathématiques*, 1758, i. p. 628 (researches on vision; invention of the telescope).
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, VIII. ii. p. 490.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 239.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 328.
Priestley, *The History and present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light and Colours*, 1772, i. pp. 34-43.
Les Bibliothèques Françoises de la Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny, 1773, iv. (Du Verdier ii.), p. 504.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 216; 1777, ii. p. 743.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 215.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 125 ('vir acuti ingenii, mathematicus, ingenii præcocis, peregrinator').
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 14.
J. F. Blumenbach, *Introductio in Historiam Medicinæ litterariam*, 1786, p. 189.
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 210, 211, § 184.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 317, 319-22, 351, 353, 356.
G. H. Duchesne, *Notice sur la vie et les Oeuvres de Jean Baptiste Porta*, Paris, 1801, 8°.
Joh. Karl Fischer, *Guchichte der Physik*, 1801, i. p. 163, & *passim*.
Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, vii. p. 496, &c.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 307.
Biografia degli uomini illustri del Regno di Napoli, Napoli, 1814-22.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxv. p. 206.
Colangelo, *Vita di Giovanni-Battista della Porta*, Napoli, 1818, 8°.
Ginguéné, *Histoire littéraire d' Italie*, 1819, vii. pp. 116, 175-6, 362.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 475 (article by A. J. L. Jourdan, who gives a good list of his works).
Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxv. p. 442; no date, xxxiv. p. 124 (by Weiss).
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 393.
Colangelo, *Storia dei Filosofi e dei matematici Napolitani*, Napoli, 1833-34.
Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1841, iv. pp. 108, 303, 399.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 102-106; 1869, ii. pp. 96-100.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 362; 1845, iii. p. 241; 1847, iv. pp. 70, 71, 86, 132, 152, 199, 202.
E. M. Oettinger, *Bibliographie biographique*, Leipzig, 1850, p. 536.
Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1852, III. i. pp. 893, 894-6, & *passim*.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 461, 465.
E. H. F. Mayer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. p. 438.
Knight, *The English Cyclopædia*, Biography, 1857, iv. col. 942.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xl. col. 841.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 504.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 122.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 612 (by Pagel).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 514.
Ferguson, 'Notes on Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, 1883, ii. pp. 191, 252; New Series, 1894, vol. ii. p. 389.

PORTZIUS (JOHANN DAVID).

Vini Rhenani in specie Bacharacensis Anatomia Chymica, ex novis principiis potius principiatis acido & alcali resoluta in qua pauca de Terra, Vite, Uva, Musto, Vino, ejusq; Spiritu, Tartataro (*sic*), tandemque Aceto brevibus

PORTZIUS (JOHANN DAVID). *Continued.*

tractantur, suosque in usus rediguntur; a Joh. Davide Portzio, Bacharaco-Palatino, Phil. & Med. Doct. Heydelbergae Impensis Joh. Petri Zubrodt. M.DC.LXXII.

12°. Pp. [10] 84.

Portzius, or Portius, was a native of Bacharach, in the Palatinate, studied at Padua under Pietro de Marchettis, and in Leyden under Jan van Hoorne, where he was a doctor of philosophy and of medicine, which last degree he took at Leyden. He afterwards practised with distinction in various places in Germany, and wrote his books. He lived towards the end of the eighteenth century, but the dates of his birth and death are not given.

The present book is reviewed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1673, No. 93, p. 6019.

A new edition is said to have been printed in Holland in 1673, but if it be a reprint it has a different title: Bacchus enucleatus, hoc est, examen vini Rhenani ejusque tartari spiritus, aceti &c. Leeuwaarden, 1673, 8°; and again: Bacchus enucleatus, sive, examen vini Rhenani, imprimis Baccaracensis anatomia chymica, Leovardiæ, 1674, 12°. As I have not seen these reprints, I can say nothing about them. Manget apparently regards the 1672 and 1673 editions as being of the same book.

Other works by him are:

Catalogus van een vylmuntent en overheerlyk cabinet van Petrefacta, Amsterd. 1754 (?), 8°.

Demonstratio, medico-chyrurgica de tumoribus et in specie de παιδαρθροκάκῃ, . . . Leeuwaarden, 1679, 12°; Naples, 1727, 4°; in English, London, 1706, 8°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 569.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 544.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1714; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 686.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 561.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 567.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 611.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 326. (Haller gives both titles as if the Heidelberg and Leeuwaarden editions were different books.)

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 482.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 614.

POSTHIUS (JOANNES).

Schatzkämmerlein der Gesundheit, 1628.

See HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS).

This is a collection of maxims in verse about eating, drinking, sleeping, and so on, for the preservation of health, commented on by Hildanus.

Posth, or Posthius, afterwards distinguished as an anatomist, was born in 1537 (1533?) at Germersheim, in the Palatinate, studied letters and philosophy at Heidelberg, and took the degree of M.A. in 1558. He travelled in Germany and Italy, was shipwrecked in the Adriatic, lived at Montpellier, and in 1567 took the degree of M.D. at Valence, in Dauphiné. He settled at Antwerp, and as physician accompanied the troops raised by the Low Countries against Alba. In 1568 he was at Würzburg, and acted as physician to the Prince Bishop. In 1583 he went to Heidelberg, and acted as private physician to the Churfürst's administrator, Johann Casimir, and subsequently to the Churfürst, Frederick IV. From fear of the plague in 1597 he fled to Mosbach, but died there on 24 June, 1597, in the 64th year of his age, according to Hildanus, but the 60th, according to Douglas.

He was the author of anatomical and literary works, but did not engage at all in chemistry. He is highly praised as a learned, skilful, and widely celebrated philosopher and physician by Hildanus, in the preface to the present book. His poems, *Parerga poetica*, Basil., 8°, are rare.

Boissardus, *Icones Virorum Illustrium*, 1597, i. pp. 11-16; 1598, ii. pp. 74 (brilliant portrait) -82.

Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, pp. 331-338.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 299.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 660.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 663.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1298, and plate 59.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 545.

James Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 161.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1801.

Jakob Brucker, *Ehren-tempel der Deutschen Gelehrsamkeit*, 1747, p. 66 (with a fine portrait).

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 706.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1728; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 730.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 299; 1778, iii. p. 614.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 122.

Moehsen, *Verzeichnis einer Samlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 108.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 348; 1777, ii. p. 291.

J. F. Blumenbach, *Introductio in Historiam Medicinæ litterariam*, 1786, p. 124.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 216, 217, § 188.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 484.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 63, 82, 84, 105.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 617.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1888, xxvi. p. 473.

POTERIUS (PETRUS).

Petri Poterii Opera Omnia Practica & Chymica, cum Annotationibus et Additamentis utilissimis pariter ac curiosis Friderici Hoffmanni, Filii, Hallensis, Medici Electoralis Brandenburgici, Philosophi & Professoris Medicinæ Primarii in Academia Fridericiana. Accessit nova Doctrina De Febribus, ex Principiis mechanicis solidè deducta. Cum indice locupletissimo. Francofurti ad Moenum, Impensis Friderici Knochii, Bibliop. Typis Johannis Baueri. Anno M.DC.XCVIII.

4°. Pp. [20, including frontispiece], 882. Indices [26, 2 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait of F. Hoffmann as frontispiece.

[Another Copy.]

[Pharmacopoea Spagirica.]

8°. Pp. [6] 308, Index [12]. Wants the title-page.

This book was published at Bologna, in 1622, 8°, and at Frankfurt, 1628, 8°, in two books. The present is almost certainly a copy of the Bologna edition. Inserted in it is a leaf (pp. 45-46) from the Bologna (?) edition of his 'Observationes.'

Manes Poterianæ.

See ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

Pierre de la Poterie is called Pierre Potier by Jöcher, and Petrus Poter by Rotermund, Pierre Potier and Poterius by Eloy.

He was a physician and chemist, a native of Anjou. Early in the seventeenth century he went to Italy, and settled there, and in spite of his youth—he was barely 20—gained esteem as a successful practitioner. He took up his residence at Bologna, was created a French councillor and Royal physician, was a strong supporter of spagyric remedies as against those then in fashion, and vaunted his 'antihecticum' (antimony oxide containing tin) and other secret remedies of his own invention. He was one of the first to describe the method of making the Bologna stone. His works contain an account of remarkable cures, observations, and a treatise on fevers, besides the above.

He was still living at Bologna in 1640, but is said to have been assassinated afterwards by a treacherous friend, Sancassani.

De Febribus Libri II. et insignium curationum et singularium observationum centuriæ tres, Venet., 1615; Bonon., 1622, 1643, 4°; Paris, 1647, 4°; Cent. I. and II. Colon., 1622-23, 12°.

Opera, Lugd., 1645, 8°; 1653, 8°; Francof., 1666, 8°; and 1698, 4°, edited by Fridericus Hoffmann, as above.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 402.
Merckln, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 904.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 545 (review of his works from the *Acta Lipsiensia*).
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 113.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 674.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1869.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 270.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1730; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 735.
Moehsen, *Verzeichnis einer Samlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 108.
Moehsen, *Beschreibung einer Berlinischen Medaillen-Sammlung*, 1773, i. p. 146.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 296.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 444.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 615.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 23.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 567, 592; 1778, ii. p. 4. ('Inventa chemica,' ed. Ettner).
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 123.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 485.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 283.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 245; 1869, ii. p. 237.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 42.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 210, 346, 499, 572.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 509.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 119.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 617.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1888, xxvi. p. 781.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 545.

POTIER (MICHAEL).

Novus Tractatus Chymicus, de vera Materia, veroq; Processu Lapidis Philosophici, quo pleniorem, planiorem atque fideliorem hactenus non vidit Mundus. Cui accessit sub calcem ut verum, ita sincerum de Fraternitate Roseæ Crucis judicium. Hæc omnia nuper ad amici cujusdam literas responsa, & mox subinde hoc publico typo dictæ Fraternitati devotè dicata a Michaele Potier, Cive Dortmontano, Westphalorum. Editio prima.

Adsit Amor. Absit Livor.

Francofurti ad Mœnum, Typis & sumptibus Hartmanni Palthenij, 1617.

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank].

Besides the above, Kloss quotes editions: Francof., 1619, 1629, 8°, which makes it parallel with the work 'Philosophia Pura' below.

[Another Copy.]

Philosophia Pura, qua non solum vera materia, verusque processus Lapidis Philosophici multò apertiùs, quàm hactenùs ab ullo Philosophorum, proponitur; sed etiam viva totius Mysterij revelatio filijs sapientiæ offertur: quod typis nunquam visum, quamdiu stetit Mundus. Accessit sub calcem Judicium de Fratribus Roseæ Crucis. Hæc omnia hac Secunda Editione diligentissimè recognita, ac plurimis in locis novis Responsionibus locupletata, ab autore ipso Michaele Potier, Cive Dortmontano in VVestphalia.

Invidet Nemini Charitas.

Francofurti, Typis Pauli Jacobi, Impensis Lucæ Jennis. Anno M.DC.XIX.

8°. Pp. 214 [4 blank].

Lenglet Dufresnoy, followed by Schmieder, quotes editions of 1617 and 1629, but not this of 1619. Gmelin quotes all three, but puts the 1619 edition apart, though he adds that it is probably identical with the others, which it doubtless is. The 1619 and 1629 editions are quoted in the *Missiv.*

Michaelis Potier Veredarius Hermetico-Philosophicus Lætum et Inauditum Nuncium adferens; id est, secreti Naturae secretissimi, de conficiendo nimirùm lapide philosophico, personalem & vivam Revelationem veris veræ sapientiæ filiis, nunquàm & nusquàm ante hunc diem visô vel auditô modô, fideliter & finaliter offerens. Novis ad quorundam literas & theses Responsionibus informatus, et ex civitate imperiali Essen in Westph. ablegatus, ab ipsomet Autore.

Erubescit Veritas, nisi Abscondi.

Francofurti Sumptibus Danielis & Davidis Aubriorum & Clementis Schleichii. Anno M.DC.XXII.

8°. Pp. [8] 263 [1].

This also has been converted into two separate works by Lenglet Dufresnoy: one called 'Veredarius' and the other 'De conficiendo Lapide Philosophico,' both dated 1622. Gmelin, who keeps up this distinction, adds however that they are probably identical. Schmieder maintains the distinction without any correction.

Redivivi Michaelis Potier Philosophi Hermetici Apologia, contra Alchymistam Impostorem, qui philosophum hunc in arte lapidis philosophorum verum ac indubitatum, imposturæ suspectum facere conatus est, fidem ut sibi apud rerum incautos pararet. Scriptum sanè in arte hac divino-naturalissima adeò

POTIER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

clarum & apertum, quò clarius & apertius in hoc Europæ theatrum prodijt nunquam, nec unquam par fidelis scripti exemplum ullibi terrarum visum est: quia tùm materiam lapidis philosophici veram & immediatam exhibet, tùm verum cum ista materia procedendi modum; adeoque fontem auri & argenti, imò & sanitatis uberrimum fideliter offert; à veris veræ artis inquisitoribus jamdiu desideratissimum. Augustissimo et Invictissimo Romanorum Imperatori Ferdinando II. nec non Potentissimo Regi Hungariæ et Bohemiæ Ferdinando Ernesto, Archiduci Austriæ Imperatoris Ferdinandi II. Filio ac Hæredi, devotissimè dicatum & consecratum ab ipsomet Authore Michaele Potier, Philosopho Hermetico dogmatico, vero ac fundamentali.

Veritas patefacta triumphat.

Francofurti, Curâ & Sumptibus Auctoris.

In anno Ipso, In qVo Ipsô sapIente IVDICe, trIVMphabIt Ipsa VerItas.

4°. Pp. [11, 1 blank] 131 [1 blank]. At the end is another chronogram: In anno Ipso, In qVo DeVs benIgnè CaVsaM tVebatVr InsontIs.

The chronogram is 1631. Lenglet Dufresnoy enters apparently an edition of 1630 under the title: 'Apologia Hermetico philosophica,' but that of 1631 as 'Redivivi Apologia contra impostorem Alchimistam.' Gmelin also makes this distinction. It is possible that they are different, or there may be merely a difference in the title-page. Schmieder mentions the edition of 1630 only.

Potier was apparently a Frenchman. For many years he travelled over the whole of Europe, and finally settled in Dortmund. His vanity and reticence are displayed in his works. He made a boast of his knowledge of the secrets of the art, but could never be brought to give proofs of it. He ended his life, it is said, in the greatest poverty and neglect, early in the seventeenth century.

Besides the preceding works he was the author of the following:

Compendium Philosophorum in Comitem Trevisanum . . ., Francof., 1610, 12°.

Fons Chymicus, Colon., 1637, 4°.

Philosophia Chymica, Francof., 1648, 4°.

Vera inveniendi lapidem philosophicum methodus contra Alchimistas.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 364.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 189.

Merclin, *Lindenius renovatus*, Norimb., 1686, p. 820.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, Genevæ, 1731, II. i. p. 546.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 387, 478; iii. pp. 269-270.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipz., 1751, iii. col. 1730.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 117.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 553.

Moehsen, *Verzeichniß einer Samlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 108.

Moehsen, *Beschreibung einer Berlinischen Medaillen-Samnlung*, 1773, i. p. 146.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 77.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 299, 524, 602, 606.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Göttingen, 1797, i. pp. 504-5, 523, 524 and notes, 560.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 485.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, Halle, 1832, p. 358.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 331; 1869, ii. p. 323.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2500.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 509.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, Heidelberg, 1886, i. p. 236; ii. pp. 332, 333, 344-5, 385, 391.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1888, xxvi. p. 781.

POTT (JOHANN HEINRICH).

D. Johannis Henrici Pott Prof. Chym. und Mitgleid der Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften Chymische Untersuchungen welche fürnehmlich von der Lithogeognosia oder Erkäntniß und Bearbeitung der gemeinen einfacheren Steine und Erden ingleichen von Feuer und Licht handeln. Potsdamm, Bey Christian Friedrich Voß. 1746.

4°. Pp. [8] 88.

D. Johannis Henrici Pott Fortsetzung derer Chymischen Untersuchungen, welche von der Lithogeognosie, oder Erkäntniß und Bearbeitung derer Steine und Erden specieller handeln. Berlin und Potsdam, bey Christian Friedrich Voß. 1751.

4°. Pp. [8] 120.

POTT (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Pott was born at Halberstadt in 1692, where his father was Prussian councillor and canonicus. He was educated at the Cathedral school there and at Halle, and in 1709 entered the University. He first studied theology, but afterwards turned to medicine, in which he graduated in 1716. He then went home, but in 1719 again went to Halle and thence to Berlin. Almost on his arrival he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, which, later on, he left, on account of violent disputes with some of his colleagues. On the foundation of the Collegium Medico-chirurgicum he was appointed professor of theoretical chemistry, and after Neumann's death he held also the post of teacher of practical chemistry and director of the royal pharmaceutical establishment.

He died 20 (29) March, 1777.

He was one of the most distinguished chemists of his time, especially for his researches on the effects of high temperatures upon mineral substances.

There was a second continuation of the above, Berlin, 1754, 4°, and a new edition of the whole, Berlin, 1757, 4°.

His experiments on minerals appeared in French: Lithogeognosie ou Examen Chymique des Pierres et des Terres en général . . ., Paris, 1753, 12°, pp. viii, 431 (1 blank), with a plate; continuation, 1753, 12°, pp. 267 (5); and his collected works, translated by Demachy: Dissertations chymiques . . ., Paris, 1759, 4 vols., 12°, i. pp. xxiv, 576; ii. pp. [6] 386; iii. pp. [6] 590; iv. pp. vj, 536.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 417, 486; iii. p. 271.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 324.
Nouveaux Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences et Belles-Lettres, Année 1777, Berlin, 1779, pp. 55-66 (éloge by Formey).
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 57 ('Vir in chemicis exercitatissimus, et fide dignissimus fuit').
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 372, 373, § 290.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 350, 407, 468-70, 603, 605-10; 1799, iii. p. 54.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 232, 238, 246, 263-64, 273, 287, 292, 295, 324, 326, 340, 344.
Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr* 1750 *bis* 1800 *verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1810, x. pp. 507-510.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 746 (and references).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 486.
Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxv. p. 530; no date, xxxiv. p. 197.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1825, v. p. 33.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 408-411; 1869, ii. pp. 401-404.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 205-208, &c., &c.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 533, 578, 579, 596, 611, 636, 638, 693, 714.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 509.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. col. 901.
Hofmann, *Chemische Erinnerungen aus der Berliner Vergangenheit*, 1882, pp. 24, 69.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1888, xxvi. p. 486 (by Ladenburg).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 546.

POYSELIUS (ULRICH).

Spiegel der Alchimey.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 60.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 86.
See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 277.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 214.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 86.

Ein Particular Augmentation des Golds.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Der wahren chymischen Weisheit Offenbahrung, 1720 p. 169.

According to the title Poyselius was a priest at the Bavarian Court, possessed the 'true stone of the Philosophers,' and wrote the present tract. He died in the year 1471, and was buried at Mannsminster in the old Palatinate.

Fictuld says he lived in the year 1471, though everybody else says he died that year; 'he gave a wretched philosophical tractlet to the world, from which anyone can see that he was more of a sophist than a possessor of the lofty truth, so that it is of no use.'

The above is the only writing ascribed to Poyselius by the authorities, but Georg Phaedro in his 'Vindication' quotes a book by the 'noble honourable Ulrich Polfsel': De summo philosophorum ovo, sive termino, but whether that is another book or merely another title, I am unable to say.

Georg Phaedro, *Verantwortung*, 1566, sign. Dj *verso*.
Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 559.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxix.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 117.
Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 132.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 238.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Owaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1110.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 354.

PRACTICA.

See (LULLIUS) RAYMUNDUS.

For works bearing this name see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.

PRACTICA ad discipulum.

See ODOMARUS.

PRACTICA Leonis Viridis, das ist: Der rechte vnd wahre Fussteig zu dem Königlichen Chymischen HochzeitSaal F. C. R. Neben einem Anhang vnnd explication zweyer Tage der Chymischen Hochzeit, allen Liebhabern der Kunst zu gute an Tage gegeben, vnd in Druck verfertiget, Durch C. V. M. V. S. Gedruckt, In vorlegung Johan Thiemen. Im Jahr M.DC.XIX.

8°. Pp. [2] 132.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 101. (He gives the title in French, for apparently he had not seen the original, and he says he did not know either the place or date of printing.).

Missiv an die Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 48. ('Few know, fewer have seen this altogether rare tract.')

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 605 ('a rare little book!').

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freimaurerordens*, 1803, p. 54.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2583.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1545.

PRACTICA vera alkimica.

See ORTHOLANUS.

PRACTICA vom Universal oder gebenedeyten Tinctur Stein der Alten Weisen, Rythmicè gestellt.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 307.

PRACTICE of Lights, or an Excellent and Ancient Treatise of the Philosophers-Stone.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 27.

PRÆPOSITUS (NICOLAUS).

Dispensarium magi‖stri Nicolai Preposi‖ti ad aromatarios.‖

S. l. a. & typ. nom.; folio. Sigs. a-k in eights, l-n in sixes, n vj blank; or, ff. xcvii, 1 blank. Double columns. 57-58 lines. Gothic letter. Title, f. i, without number or signature; f. ii, with sig. aij, begins: Prologus‖Nicolai prepositi doctoris‖medici clarissimi Isagoge siue‖introductiones in artem apote‖cariatus incipiunt.‖ F. xciii *verso*, col. 2: Finit Nicolai prepositi doctoris ‖ medici clarissimi ysagogarū siue introdu-‖ctionū in artē apotecariatus opusculu3. ‖ f. xciii *recto*, with sig. n ij to f. xcvii *verso*, Tabula. At the end: Finis tabule‖Laus deo‖followed by the Registrum.

With the exception of the reading 'introductionum' for Hain's 'introductorium,' and 57-58 lines for Hain's 58 lines, the above corresponds with Hain's No. *13325, and was printed late in the fifteenth century.

The accounts of this person are so vague, and are so irreconcilable with each other, that it is plain the historians have hardly any facts to go upon. He has been called Nicolaus Alexandrinus and put in the sixth century; he has been identified with Nicolaus Myrepsus in the thirteenth century; he has been called a physician at Tours at the end of the sixteenth century and expressly distinguished from Nicolaus Salernitanus.

But the best evidence goes to prove that he was Nicolaus Salernitanus, or of Salerno, surnamed Præpositus, because he was head of that great medical school. He wrote a work entitled 'Antidotarium parvum,' which accompanies the works of Mesue, Venice, 1589, 1623, but, so far as I have ascertained, was not printed in the fifteenth century. He was born or flourished in the early part of the twelfth century, and was about a hundred years earlier than Myrepsus, so that he could not have adopted or adapted anything from that writer, as has been alleged.

Though passing under his name the present treatise is not by him, but, according to Choulant,

PRÆPOSITUS (NICOLAUS). *Continued.*

is a production of the fifteenth century, as appears by the authors quoted. It is said to be compiled from the work of Præpositus and Mesue.

The present treatise, under varying titles, was repeatedly printed; and the following editions, besides the two printed before 1500, are enumerated:

Lugd., 1505. 1512, 1532, 1536, 1537 (edited by Mich. de Capella).
Ingoldstadt, 1541; Venet., 1543.
Basil., 1549 (by Leonhard Fuchs).
Lugd., 1550, 1567, 1582.
Venet., 1602.
Francof., 1625, 1626.
Norimb., 1658.

Castellanus, *Vitæ illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 134 (identifies Myrepsus and Præpositus).
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 374.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 661 (says he compiled an epitome of Myrepsus).
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 842; p. 640 (under Mesue).
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 374 (places Myrepsus earlier than Præpositus).
Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, iii. p. 805.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 547 (seems to regard him as the same person as Myrepsus).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 102 (note a).
Theophilus Sincerus (*i.e.* Georg Jacob Schwindel), *Bibliotheca Historico-Critica Librorum . . . rariorum*, Nürnberg, 1736, p. 189, No. lviii. (Dispensatorium ad Aromatorios, Lugd., 1505).
Theophilus Sincerus, *Thesaurus Bibliothecalis*, Norimbergæ, 1739, iv. p. 50, No. xxiii. (Dispensarium ad Aromatorios, Lugd., 1512).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 675 (follows Conring).
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxix., col. 73.
Repertorium der seltenen Schriften, 2tes Stück, p. 72.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1743; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 782.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 166, 168; 1772, ii. p. 638.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 113.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 324.
Torbern Bergman, *Dissertatio Gradualis sistens Chemiæ Progressus a Medio Sæc. VII. ad Medium Sæc. XVII.*, Upsaliæ [1782], p. 9. (He quotes Sincerus, who quotes the 1505 and 1512 editions, said he could find nothing about the author. I have not been able to do more than verify and confirm Sincerus' result. By several authorities he has been entirely overlooked.

Another work, which is said to bear his name, is the Latin translation of the Antidotarium of Myrepsus, which he composed in Greek in the thirteenth century. Under any circumstances Præpositus could not have been the author of that book.

It would seem, therefore, as if it had been a habit to affix his name to a pharmaceutical treatise so as to give it authority.

'Nicolaus *Prevost*, Medicus Touronensis,' who wrote an Antidotarium, Lugd., 1505, in 4°. By *Prevost* is probably meant Præpositus, at least Wiegleb has so transcribed it in his translation.) Reprinted in *Opuscula Physica et Chemica*, 1787, iv. p. 97; English translation, 1791, p. 107.
Wiegleb, *Geschichte des Wachsthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, 1792, pp. 150-151. (Wiegleb, following Bergman, distinguishes between Nicolaus of Salerno and Nicolaus Præpositus of Tours, who lived at the end of the fifteenth century.)
Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1796, iv. p. 180, No. 1004 (s. l. & a.); 1799, vii. p. 282, No. 61 (Lyons, 1505); p. 301, No. 210 (Lyons, 1512); 1801, ix. p. 515, No. 347 b (Lyons, 1517).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 24-25.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 17.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii. pp. 498 (Nicolaus of Salerno, not to be confused with Nicolaus Alexandrinus, pp. 334, 335).
Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1838, II. ii. Nos. *13324, *13325.
Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücher-Kunde der ältern Medicin*, 1841, pp. 282-291.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 348; 1866, i. p. 367.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 126, 180; 1849, ii. p. 109.
De Renzi, *Collectio Salernitana*, 1852, i. p. 217.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 394, 395, 404.
Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1856, iii. pp. 382, 459, 506.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. pp. 480, 666, 849; 1881, ii. p. 967.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 368 (calls him 'Nicolaus Salernitanus').
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix., p. 933.

PRAXIS Universalis magni Operis, ex Raymundo.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 248.

PREPARATION of the Philosophers Stone.

See BRIEF (A) Preparation of the Philosophers Stone.

PRETIOSA Margarita.

See BONUS (PETRUS).
See LACINIUS (JANUS).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 128.

PRETIOSISSIMI Arcani Arcanorum et Philosophorum Magisterii Verissima ac Purissima Revelatio.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688.

PRIESTLEY (JOSEPH).

Letter to Richard Kirwan, Esq.

See SCHEELE (CHARLES WILLIAM), 1780, p. 250.

Dr. Priestley was born near Leeds 13 March, 1733. His schooling was rapidly acquired; he showed considerable aptitude for languages and a taste for natural science. Later on his studies ran in two distinct lines—one, theology, philosophy, and politics; the other, physics and chemistry. His career was a chequered one. He was a preacher, a schoolmaster, librarian to a nobleman and tutor of his sons, and a keen student and controversialist in theology and philosophy. His views on these subjects, or his advocacy of them, rendered him unpopular as a preacher and as an individual almost all his life through, and the growing dislike culminated at last in the burning of his house and chapel at Birmingham by a mob, from whose hands he himself had a narrow escape.

Not finding any sympathy after this from his countrymen, he followed his sons to America in 1795, and settled at Northumberland, a hundred and thirty miles from Philadelphia, where he died 6 Feb., 1804. Even in America, it is said, the feeling which had displayed itself so strongly in this country had begun to show evidences of vitality.

The theological controversies which he carried on are now forgotten, but his scientific discoveries must necessarily remain. He was a clever experimenter, and successful in getting positive results; but whether from bent of mind or want of training, or both, he lacked the power or the patience to work out the inferences to which his discoveries led. If Priestley does not stand in the first rank, his great versatility must bear a large part of the blame.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 689 (on Air), 718 (edition of Hartley on the Mind).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 256, 270-76, &c., &c.

Aikin, 'Sketch of the life and character of Dr. Priestley,' *Monthly Magazine*, May, 1804, pp. 355-363.

Der Biograph, Halle, 1804, iv. p. 229. (Notification of his death at Northumberland, U.S.A., 5 Feb., 1804, aged 71 nearly: 'a man of unblemished character, who however had so excited the hatred of the people that he left England and settled in America.')

The Philosophical Magazine, 1805, xxii. pp. 166-171, with a portrait.

Cuvier, *Mémoires de l'Institut des Sciences, Lettres et Arts. Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques*, 1806, vi. pp. 29-58.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 392, 456, 474, 540 (calls him John instead of Joseph).

Edinburgh Review, 1807, ix. No. xvii. pp. 136-161 (review of Cooper's 'Life').

Hutton, Shaw and Pearson, *The Philosophical Transactions . . . from 1665 to . . . 1800, abridged*, London, 1809, xii. p. 510 note.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv. p. lii, June 12, 1766.

Thomson, *Annals of Philosophy*, 1813, i. pp. 81-89.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxv. pp. 297-307.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 907-916 (list of 145 writings).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 495.

Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxvi. p. 83; no date, xxxiv. pp. 352-356 (article by Cuvier).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824 (Authors), ii. 776 *s*-777 *k*.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 25, 38, 130.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1831, ii. pp. 1-25.

Cuvier, *Histoire des Progrès des Sciences Naturelles*, 1834, i. p. 64.

The Georgian Era, 1834, iii. pp. 189-198.

Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie chimique*, 1837, p. 101; 1878, p. 109; Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, p. 89.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 479-493; 1869, ii. pp. 472-487.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 236-244, &c., &c.

Brougham, *Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George III.*, 1845, i. pp. 402-408, *& passim*, with a portrait; *Works*, I. *Lives of Philosophers of the Reign of George III.*, 1855, pp. 68-90, &c., &c. (died 6 Feb., 1804, in his seventy-second year).

Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, ii. pp. 51-54, 56, 66, 67.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 346, 614, 629, 647, 677, 687, 690, 691, 700, 712.

Knight, *The English Cyclopædia*, Biography, 1857, iv. cols. 971-975.

Cuvier, *Recueil des éloges historiques*, 1861, i. pp. 117-149.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 528.

Hoefer, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 136-170.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xli. cols. 27-35.

Ladenburg, *Vorträge über die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 16.

Kopp, *Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neuern Zeit*, 1873, pp. 61-68, 163-165 (composition of the atmosphere), 185-189 (formation of water), &c., &c.

T. H. Huxley, 'Address delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a statue of Priestley to the town of Birmingham, August 1, 1874.' *Macmillan's Magazine*, Oct., 1874. Reprinted in Huxley's *Science and Culture and other Essays*, London, 1881, pp. 94-127.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. p. 249 (formation of water).

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. pp. 1683-1687 (the different opinions on Priestley here collected are interesting and instructive).

PRIESTLEY (JOSEPH). *Continued.*

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 593, 594, 967.
M. M. Pattison Muir, *Heroes of Science. Chemists*, 1883, p. 52.
Ed. Grimaux, *Lavoisier*, 1743-1794, 1888, *passim*.
B. W. Richardson, 'Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S., and the discovery of vital air—oxygen gas'; *The Asclepiad*, Lond., 1889, vi. pp. 51-76, with a portrait.
Berthelot, *La Révolution chimique, Lavoisier*, 1890, *passim*.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 649.
Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 28-52, 110-141.
Ernst von Meyer, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1895, 2te Aufl., p. 106, &c. English translation, 1891, p. 118, &c.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlvi. pp. 357-371 (life, &c., by A. Gordon); pp. 371-6 (science by P. J. Hartog).
Ramsay, *The Gases of the Atmosphere*, 1896, p. 70, with a portrait.

PRIMA (De) Materia Lapidis Philosophorum.

See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 465.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 192.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ Ander Buch, 1614, p. 700.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 708.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, part ii. p. 15.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 360.

PRINCIPIIS (De) Naturalibus et de principiis artis Chemicæ Liber.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 517.

See HERMETISCHES Museum, 1785, iii. p. 151.

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes: Liber de Principiis Naturæ et Artis Chimiæ in 12. Geismariæ, 1647, which presumably is the same book.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 271.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 117 (condemns it as a sophistical hash out of other writings, and without either a beginning or an end).

PRINCIPIIS (De) Naturæ et Artis Aureus Liber.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1706, p. 1.

See AUREUS LIBER.

This is a translation of the foregoing.

PRIVY (The) Seal of Secrets, plainly discovering the first matter of the Philosophers.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 41.

PROBIERBUCH.

See ZIMMERMANN (SAMUEL).

PROBIER Büchlein auff Goldt, Silber, Ertz vnnd Methal, mit vil köstlichen Alchimistischen Künsten, sampt aller zugehör, auch Instrumenten darzu dienstlich. Mehr des Goldfärbens besondere Kunststücklin. Item ein Erklärung der Bergknamen, für die neuwen angehenden Bergkleuth. Alles mit sonderm fleiſs für die Liebhaber der Kunst beschrieben. Getruck zu Franckfort am Main, 1574.

8°. Ff. 78. Colophon [1], [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette and 2 woodcuts.

Colophon: Getruckt zu Franckfort am Meyn, Bey Christian Egenolffs Erben, In Verlegung D. Adami Loniceri, M. Johannis Cnipij, vnd Pauli Steinmeyers, Im jar nach der Geburt Christi vnsers Erlösers, M.D.LXXIIII.

Several works on assaying are enumerated by Leupold, and among these are the 1574 and 1608 editions of the present work, and a much enlarged edition, Nürnberg, 1706, 8°.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 114.

[Another Copy.]

PROBIER. Büchlein auff Goldt, Silber, Ertz vnnd Methal, mit vil köstlichen Alchimistischen Künsten, sampt aller zugehör, auch Instrumenten darzu dienstlich. Mehr defs Goldtfärbens besondere Kunstücklin. Item ein erklärung der Bergknamen, für die neuwen angehenden Bergkleuth. Alles mit sonderm fleifs für die Liebhaber der Kunst beschrieben. Gedruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, 1580.

8°. Ff. 78. Colophon [1], [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette of furnaces, 3 woodcuts of furnaces and muffles.

Colophon: Getruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, Bey Christian Egenolffs Erben, In verlegung Adami Loniceri, Johannis Cnipij, Doctor vnnd Pauli Steinmeyers, Im jar nach der Geburt Christi vnsers Erlösers. M.D.LXXX.

PROBIER Büchlein auff Gold, Silber, Ertz vnd Metall, mit viel köstlichen Alchimistischen Künsten, sampt aller Zugehör, auch Instrumenten darzu dienstlich. Mehr defs Goldfärbens besondere Kunst Stücklin. Item ein Erklärung der Bergknamen, für die newen angehenden Bergkleuth. Alles mit sonderm Fleifs für die Liebhaber der Kunst beschrieben. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæs. Maiest. 1608. Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Sigismundo Latomo, in verlegung Vincentij Steinmeyers.

8°. Ff. 78. Colophon [1] [1 blank]. Title red and black. Altar as vignette. Woodcuts of furnaces and muffles.

Colophon, f. [79]: Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, durch Sigismundum Latomum, in Verlegung Vincentij Steinmeyers, Im Jahr Christi, M.DC.VIII.

This is a reprint of the 1580 edition.

PROBIERBÜCHLIN.

See SCHREITTMANN (CIRIACUS).

PROBIER-KUNST.

See KURZE und deutliche Vorstellungen der edlen Probier-Kunst, 1718.

Zwey rare Chymische Tractate darinnen . . . alle Geheimnisse der Probier-Kunst . . . gar deutlich gezeiget werden . . . 1717.

See BEUTHER (DAVID).

PROBLEMA Chymicum.

See PAYKULL (OTTO ARNOLD VON), 1719.

PROCESS (Ein) auff den Lapidem Philosophorum, aufs einem gar alten Büchlein eines Scriptoris Anonymi.

See MOLLER (FRIEDRICH), Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymiæ, 1618, Sig. Dij.

PROCESSUS Chemici Aliquot.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 755.

PROCESSUS Lapidis Philosophorum ex Mercurio Corporis.

See BERNARDUS TREVISANUS.

PROCESSUS ad Lapidem Philosophorum, Monachi cuiusdam anonymi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, pars prima, 1608, p. 79.

PROCESSUS pro tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis und Lunæ.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 123.

PROCESSUS. *Continued.*

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiæ, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 195.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 256.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 195.

PROMPTUARIUM Alchemiæ.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM).

PROPOSITIONES.

Propositiones seu maximæ artis Chymicæ.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. sign. a 5 *recto.*

Propositiones maximæ, seu Satzungen der Gold-Kunst oder Chemiæ Artis.

See HILDENBRANDT (PAULUS), Auriferæ Artis, . . . Uhrälteste Authores, 1608 sign. Avij. *recto.*

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. sign.):(v. *recto*; 1750, i. sign.)( )(i. *recto.*

Propositiones oder Satzungen der Goldtkunst.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 427.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ Ander Buch, 1614, p. 427.

The preceding are thirteen propositions or maxims about the material suitable for 'the great work of philosophers,' and are different from the following.

Propositiones XXII. in quibus veritas totius artis Chemiæ brevissimè comprehenditur.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 577.

PROSPECTUS PHARMACEUTICUS GALENICO-CHYMICUS.

Prospectus Pharmaceutici Editio Secunda, sub quo Antidotarium Mediolanense Galeno-Chimicum Excellentissimi Senatus Iussu, ac Spetiali Ven. Collegij Nobilium Physicorum dictæ Ciuitatis ordine olim demandatum Ioanni Honorato Castillioneo Regio Protophysico Patri, nunc vero Brandæ Francisci Castillionei a Monterutio, Filij, pariter Physici Collegiati, Cæsarei Comitis Palatini, Almi Collegij Castillionei erecti in Ciuitate Papiæ Administratoris, in Illustrissimo Sanitatis Magistratu Conseruatoris perpetui, ac Regij, & Ducalis Protophysici Generalis in toto Mediolani Dominio opera, studio, & labore nouiter emendatum, auctum, & in tres partes diuisum; Quarum prima complectitur regulas, & tempora Pharmacopolis aptiora ad disponenda ea, quæ ad eorum Officinas conferunt, cum exacta Ponderum, ac Mensurarum vsualium designatione: Synonymum Alphabeticum ad vberiorem intelligentiam diuersarum denominationum quorumdam Simplicium: Præparationes tum generales Pharmaciæ, tum peculiares aliquarum Drogarum, Simplicium, Mineralium, nec non & plurium Medicamentorum Galenicas descriptiones ex Veterum, & Recentiorum Auctorum editionibus excerptas continet, additis pariter singulorum facultatibus, dosi, duratione, ac distincta componendi methodo.

Secunda. Mantissam Chimicam Spagiricam Nicolai de Lemmery Physici Parisiensis Celeberrimi è Gallico in Italicum traductum. Frequentiores, & selectiores in re Medica Chimicas Præparationes, componendi modum, facultates, & dosim.

PROSPECTUS PHARMACEUTICUS GALENICO-CHYMICUS. *Continued.*

Tertia. Tractatus de Tinctura Coralliorum, Alkaest, & Auro Potabile, China Chinæ, Herba Thè, Caphè, & Cocolate, quibus accessere Discursus de nonnullorum Mineralium, Gemmarum, Lapidum, Drogarum, Aromatum, & Simplicium, Origine, Natura, & Cognitione: prò vt & de Compositis, & Forma imbalsamandi Humana Corpora; & vltimò de Fucis, alijsque ad Corporis ornatum facientibus. Opus Medicis, Chimicæ Studiosis, Chirurgiæ Professoribus, & Pharmacopolis perquam vtile, & necessarium. Mediolani, M.DC.LXXXXVIII. Ex Typographia Caroli Iosephi Quinti ad Plateam Mercatorum. Superiorum permissu.

Fol. Pp. [44] 484. Engraved title extra.

Pars Secunda. Lemery, Corso di Chimica, or Mantissa Chymica Spagyrica, pp. [34] 216.

Plate of apparatus. Wants pp. 171-4.

Pars Tertia. Tractatus de Tinctura, [2 blank] 3-118 [2 blank].

PRUGGMAYR (MARTIN MAXIMILIAN).

Scrutinium Philosophicum de vero Elixire Vitæ, seu Genuino Auro Potabili Philosophico, quo non solùm omnes humani corporis morbi quondam sanabantur, verùm & immunda, ac leprosa corpora metallorum curabantur. Opus non minùs utile, quàm necessarium omnibus artis Hermeticæ filijs, in quo docetur, quid scire, quidque vitare debeat verus Philosophiæ Chemicæ Studiosus: ubi quoque exactè potissima enucleantur, quæ circa præparationem Auri Potabilis Philosophici necessariò sunt observanda, neque quidquam dictum reperitur, quin perspicuè, succinctè, & ad oculum ex genuinis Philosophorum Adeptorum textibus comprobetur. Singulari studio, & industriâ non solùm in gratiam Filiorum Hermetis ad intelligendos Philosophorum textus, verùm etiam in emolumentum Celsissimorum Principum, & Magnatum ad evitandas Pseudo Alchymistarum fraudes, fugiendosque labores Sophistarum inutiles, cum ingenti bonorum jacturâ hactenus impensos, compilatum Authore Martino Maximil. Pruggmayr, Philos. & Medic. Doctore, Physico civitatis Græcensis Loimico, ac ibidem Practico. Cum Facultate Superiorum. Salisburgi, Sumptibus Joannis Baptistæ Mayr, Typographi Aulico-Academici. 1687.

8°. Pp. [30] 146. Index [6].

Of Pruggmayr the notices are meagre. He was born at Voltsberg in Styria, and was a physician at Gratz: "Styriæ Ducat. et Civit. Græcensis Physicus," says Manget; and Haller calls him Physicus in Styria. He wrote a few papers on medical topics, and some of them are contained in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, of which society he was admitted a member, 29 May, 1690, with the name Parmenides. The date of his death is not given.

The book is merely mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy, Jöcher and Gmelin.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 553.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 271.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1795.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 478, No. 180.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 122 (calls the 'Scrutinium' an extremely rare book).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 638. ('The author himself commends his book to all students of the hermetic art as absolutely indispensable, and so it may be. Many have learned the preparation of the stone from it and practised it successfully.')

Haller, *Bibliothecæ Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 168.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.

PSEAUTIER (Le) d'Hermophile.

See HERMOPHILE.

PUISIEUX (PHILLIPPE-FLORENT DE).

See LEWIS (WILLIAM), Expériences physiques et chimiques, 1768.

Puisieux was born at Meaux 28 Nov., 1713, was 'avocat' of the Parliament at Paris, and did a great deal of translation from Latin, Italian, and English, sometimes under his own name, but for the most part anonymously. The books treated of various subjects—geography, gardening, medicine, travels, arts and sciences, fiction, among the last being *Roderick Random* and Fielding's *Amelia*. The above work by Lewis is among the very last of his numerous versions, for he died in October, 1772. The British Museum copy consists of three volumes.

Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxvi. p. 305; no date, xxxiv. p. 520 (by Weiss).
Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1835, vii. p. 373.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xli. col. 187 (says the book is in four volumes).

PURIS (CHRYSOGONUS DE).

See CHRYSOGONUS DE PURIS.

PUSTEUINEC (IUSTIN).

L'Astrea Chimica overo Sferza per gl' Alchimisti Sofistici, diuisa in quatro capitoli

Nel primo si dimostra l' origine, & cause che produssero tal falsa chimica.

Nel secundo gl' occulti inganni che in questa s' essercitano.

Nel terzo li errori che prendono gl' Alchimisti nel legger, & interpretar l'opinioni, & sentenze de loro Auttori, & particolarmente di quelli lauorano con l' oro, & argento viuo.

Nel quarto si dimostra se si può dare tal scienza appreso i veri Filosofi per sicura, & in che consista.

Dedicata all' Illustrissimo, & Eccelentissimo Signor Marc' Antonio Giustinian Elleto Ambasciatore per la Serenissima Republica di Venetia in Francia. In Venetia per Francesco Valuasense 1665. Con licenza de' Superiori.

12°. Pp. 120.

As the dedication of the book is signed Iustin Pusteuinec, it is assumed that that is the author's name. The book does not occur in the British Museum catalogue, so far as I have observed, and I have found no mention of the author except by Borrichius, who says he is more praiseworthy than some others, and, though at the beginning of his book he directs his criticism against 'sophists,' later on he discourses with skill and sobriety on the truth of the 'magistery' and the 'portal of the work.'

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 46, No. lxxvi.

PYROPHILE.

Entretien d' Eudoxe et de Pyrophile.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.

PYROPHILUS.

Das Fundament der Lehre vom Stein der Weisen, 1736.

See KLEFEKER (DETLEF).

Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 316) quotes Pyrophilus and his book, and (*Ibid.*, ii. p. 328) quotes Klefeker, but he was not aware of the connection between them.

QUADRATUM Alchymisticum: Das ist: Vier auserlesene rare Tractätgen vom Stein der Weisen, Speculum Sapientiæ, in welchem so wol die Sonnenklahrheit von Jesu Christo, als auch die wahre Tinctur der Weisen gelehret wird: Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, welches von dem Wiedergebohrnen Saltze der Philosophorum handelt: Discursus de Universali, worin viel Geheimnifs-volle Excerpta von der Universal Tinctur, und Medicin gesammlet worden. Abyssus Alchymiæ Explorata in welchem die Verwandelung der Metallen handgreiflich, und leichte von Thoma de Vagan, abgehandelt wird, zum Dienst der Kunst- und Weifsheit-liebenden Practicorum. Itzo herausgegeben, von Einem Liebhaber verborgener Künste. Hamburg, verlegts Christian Liebezeit. Druckts Philipp Ludwig Stromer, 1705.

8°. General Title, 1 leaf.

Each tract has a separate title, and signatures, as well as pagination, as follows:

Speculum Sapientiæ. Das ist: Ein Buch des Geheimnisses vom Anfang der Welt, genannt: Der Himmlischen Sonnen-Klahrheit und Geheimnifs von unserm Herrn und Heiland Jesu Christo. Mit dem Anhang der Goldenen Practica. De Tinctura Lapidis Physicorum, welches beschrieben im Jahr 1672. den 27. Martij. Hamburg, verlegt Christian Liebezeit, Druckts Philipp Ludwig Stromer, 1705.

8°. Pp. 54, and picture of an Athanor [1] [1 blank].

Centrum Naturæ Concentratum. Oder: Ein Tractat. Von dem wiedergebohrnen Saltz. Insgemein und eigendlich genandt: Der Weisen Stein, in Arabischen geschrieben von Ali Puli, einem Asiatischen Mohren, darnach in Portugisische Sprache durch H. L. V. A. H. und ins Hochteutsche versetzt, und heraus gegeben von Johann Otto Helbig Rittern, Chur-Fürstl. Pfaltzischen Rath, Leib-Medico, und bey der Heidelbergischen Universität Professore Publico. Gedruckt im Jahre 1682.

8°. Pp. [2] 80. Symbolical engraving on p. 78.

This contains: Discursus de Universali Martini de Delle, p. 39. Discursus Philosophicus, p. 49. Censura Hermetica, p. 56. Excerpta ex Libro genandt: Amor Proximi, p. 58. Sebastian Sieben-freund, p. 61. Letztes Testament eines Vaters seinem liebsten Sohne hinterlassen, p. 68. Das gantze Schema oder Figur, p. 78.

Abyssus Alchymiæ Exploratus (*sic*): oder die lang-gesuchte und nunmehro glücklich gefundene Verwandelung der Metallen, vermöge des Steins der Weisen, als des grössesten Geheimnüsses, und Wunderwercks der natürlichen Kunst und künstlichen Natur, umständlicher und gründlicher, als sonsten jemahls von einem einigen Lapidisten geschehen ist, von Thoma de Vagan, einem Englischen Adepto, zum Nutzen der Philosophorum, zu Erweiterung der Metallurgie, und zum Trost derer, die da Knechte dieses Erbes seyn sollen, gezeiget und beschrieben. Hamburg, verlegts Christian Liebezeit, 1705.

8°. Pp. [8] 113 [5].

Stimulus Alchymisticus (in verse), pp. 107-113.

Of this work Kopp quotes what appears to be an edition in Latin, Hamburg, 1705: Quadratum alchymisticum, id est, quatuor tractatus de Lapide Philosophico, and one in German, 1707, but not the present German edition.

Kopp seems to have taken it from Lenglet Dufresnoy, and not to have noticed that, while the latter gives the title in Latin, and the date 1705, he adds 'en Allemand.' There is probably no Latin edition.

The 'Abyssus Alchymiæ Explorata' is a translation of the 'Introitus apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium,' by Eirenæus Philaletha (*q.v.*). For Thomas de Vagan see VAUGHAN (Thomas).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 272.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 339.

QUADRIGA Aurifera.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

For works of similar title, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 340.

QUÆSTIO an Lapis philosophorum ualeat contra pestem.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 259.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 181.

QUATTRAMI (EVANGELISTA).

La Vera Dichiaratione di tutte le Metafore, Similitudini, & Enimmi de gl' antichi Filosofi Alchimisti, tanto Caldei & Arabi, come Gréci & Latini, vsati da loro nella descrittione, & compositione dell' Oro potabile, Elissire della vita, Quinta essenza, & Lapis Filosofico. Ove con vn breve Discorso della generatione de i metalli, & quasi di tutte l' opere di natura, secondo i principij della Filosofia, si mostra l' errore, & ignoranza (per non dir l' inganno) di tutti gl' Alchimisti Moderni. Per Frate Evangelista Quattrami da Gubbio dell' Ordine Eremitano di S. Agostino, Semplicista, & distillatore dell' Illustriss. & Reuerendissimo Sig. Card. d' Este. Con Licenza de i Superiori. In Roma, Appresso Vincentio Accolti, in Borgo nouo 1587.

4°. Pp. [24] 230 [1, 1 blank] [22, 4 blank]. Sig. Ii 3 *verso* cohtains the Registro, device, and imprint.

What little is known positively about this author is derived from his own books. He was a native of Gubbio, in Umbria, flourished at the end of the sixteenth century, was a doctor of theology, a monk of the order of Eremites of Saint Augustine, herbalist of Alfonso the last duke of Ferrara, botanist or herbalist and distiller of the Cardinal d'Este. He, therefore, pursued botany and chemistry for pharmaceutical purposes, very commonly practised at the time, as is plain from the number of extant books on distillation, like those of Ulstad, Brunswicke, Evonymus, Eremita and others.

The present work is devoted, however, more to an exposure of the deceptions of the spurious alchemists than to chemical preparations.

Besides it he wrote other two which may be mentioned.

Tractatus perutilis atq. necessarius ad Theriacam, Mithridaticamq. Antidotum componendam, in quo habentur solutiones tot controuersiarum quę inter celeberrimos viros adhuc viguere circa ea omnia è quibus Antidota ipsa conficiuntur, necnon & penè innumerabilium errorum fidelis declaratio in publicæ vtilitatis gratiam. Ad serenissimum Alphonsum II. Estensem, Ferrarię &c. Ducem. Auctore Fratre Evangelista Quatramio Eugubinio, Ordinis Eremitarum Sancti Augustini, Sacrae Theologiæ Doctore, atq; Serenissimi Ferrariæ Ducis Simplicista. Ferrariæ, Apud Victorium Baldinum, Typographum Ducalem. 1597. Venia a Superioribus concessa. Small 4°, pp. [8] 184 [15, 1 blank]. Down to p. 132 the book is in Italian, Cap. i.-xi.; to p. 182, cap. xii.-xxv. it is in Latin, and the conclusion and index are in Italian.

The other work is as follows:

Tractatus brevis de Præservatione & Curatione Pestis. F. Evangelistæ Quattrami de Agubio, Ordinis Eremitani S. Augustini, Botanici Illustriss. & Reverendiss. Cardinalis Estensis, ad Reverendiss. Patrem Thaddæum Perusinum auctoritate Apostolicâ ejusdem Ordinis Vicarium generalem dignissimum. Rome olim ante XXX. annos editus. Jam verò ex Italico Latinus, operâ & studio And. Hiltebrandi, Med. D. 1618. Lipsiæ, Impensis Eliæ Rehefeldt & Johannis Grosii. Small 8°, pp. [6] 94 [1, 3 blank].

Of the original Italian, which was apparently issued at Rome about 1588, I have seen no notice. For the translator, Hiltebrand of Stettin, see Witte, *Diarii Biographici Tomus Secundus*, 1691, p. 47, Anno 1637, and Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1598.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the foregoing facts, the author's name has undergone so many modifications that confusion has arisen as to his individuality. The author's own version of his name seems plain enough, and Borrichius gives it in the same form, but, so far as I have observed, it is altered more or less by every one else. He is called Quattrammo or Quadrami de Agobio by Borel; Jacobilli styles him Quadramnus, and this, which can hardly be anything but a misprint, is copied by Zedler, Jöcher and Rotermund. Kestner hesitated between Quatrammus and Quadramnus. Lenglet Dufresnoy in his 'Table alphabetique' gives Quatrammo or Quadramide, which is an amazing transformation of Borel's second form by some ignorant or blundering copyist. Gmelin and Schmieder call him Quadrammo, but in his index Gmelin has Quadramnio. In the British Museum Catalogue the form given is Quadramio, for which presumably there is authority. I have, however, found none for spelling the name with a 'd'; the author does not use it, and even in the Italian verses prefixed to the 'Tractatus perutilis' the name is spelled 'Quattr'am'lo,' the 'o' being added for the sake of the play upon the name.

Great as is the confusion over the surname it is not so gratuitous or misleading as that over the Christian name. All are agreed about the name

QUATTRAMI (EVANGELISTA). *Continued.*

Evangelista, but the title Frate, or Frater, contracted to Fr. or F. inaugurated a new series of divagations for which we are again indebted to Jacobilli. In one place, p. 99, he has the following entry: 'Evangelista Quadramnus Eugubinus Ord. Eremitarum s. Augustini, familiario Alphonsi, vltimi Ferrariæ Ducis, edidit Dichiaratione di tutte le Metamorfesi (*sic*), et Enigmi degli antichi Filosophi (*sic*) Alchimisti . . . Romæ an. 1587. De componenda Teriaca . . . Ferrariæ an. 1597. De preseruatione, & curatione pestis, in quo Bostannicus (*sic*) Cardinalis Estensis nuncupatur. Ferrariæ an. 1598. Tractatum contra Alchimistas cum declaratione Metaphorarum Philosophorum Caldeorum, Arabicorum, Græcorum, & Latinorum,' which seems to be merely a Latin version of the first title. It will be noticed how ingeniously Jacobilli has fused the 'Metafore similitudini' of the original into 'Metamorfesi' in his transcript.

Not content with this notice, he has another on p. 120, in which by a stroke of the pen he creates two new persons: Franciscus Quadramnius Eugubinus Ord. Eremit. s. Augustini, edidit Botanicum de Peste, Lypsii an. 1618 in 8.

The confusion here is unspeakable. Franciscus is F. or Fr. or may be even Frate, converted into a proper name; Quadramnius is a further development of the original misprint; 'Bostannicus' has it is true, been corrected, but, if it have any meaning at all in the present connection it seems to denote some author, Botanicus, whose treatise on the plague was published by Quadramnius 'Lypsiæ,' even that name is not correctly copied, in 1618.

Jöcher has actually reproduced this fiction.

He has entries under Quadramnus, both taken from Jacobilli, one under Evangelista, the other under Franciscus, both writing about the plague, both with the date 1618, and yet he does not notice the confusion. Franciscus wrote 'Botanicum de peste,' he says, and these double entries are repeated by Rotermund.

Schmieder goes a step farther, and assigns the present work to Francesco Quadrammo, misled probably by Gmelin's contraction Fr. Evangelista.

From all which one conclusion is that Jacobilli is not a writer whose accuracy is to be depended upon.

Boerhaave, however, has none of this blundering. He assigns the tract on the plague, Lips., 1618, to Evangelista Quattramius, and says there was an earlier edition in Italian at Rome about 1590.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 141.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 191.
Lodovico Jacobilli, *Bibliotheca Umbriæ sive de Scriptoribus Provinciæ Umbriæ*, Fulginiæ, 1658, pp. 99, 120.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 341 b, 450 b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 264.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 45, No. lxxv.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 556.
Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, Theil iv. p. 5151 (this article is full of confusion, and in the Index the reference is to 'Quadramnus, Franciscus').
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 685.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 17.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 272.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 878.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1824-25; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1091.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 390.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 325.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 298, 334 (bis).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 295.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 126.
J. Wood Brown, *An Enquiry into the Life and Legend of Michael Scot*, Edinburgh, 1897, p. 71.

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS).

See AUBERT (JACQUES), De Metallorum ortu . . . explicatio, 1575.

Josephi Quercetani Cons. et Medici Regii Ad Brevem Riolani excursum brevis Incursio. Marpurgi, Typis Pauli Egenolphi, Typogr. Acad. cIↃ IↃ CV.

8°. Pp. 47 [1 blank]. Vignette.

Iosephi Quercetani. M. D. Drey Medicinische Tractätlein.

Das erste, ein kurtze Antwort auff Jacobi Auberti Vindonis Aufslegung, vom Vrsprung vnd Vrsachen der Metallen, wider die Chymicos.

Das andere, von aufsführlicher Bereitung der Mineralien, Thier, vnd Kräuter Artzneyen, wie dieselben Spagyrisch vnd Künstlicher weifs, sollen zugerüstet vnd gebraucht werden.

Das dritte, ein Büchsen-Artzneybüchlein, darinnen aufsführlichen berichtet wird, wie man die Wunden Spagyrischer weifs curiren vnd heylen soll, welche

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

durch Fewerbüchsen geschossen vnd herkommen, auch von zurüstung der Artzneyen so man zu den geschossenen Wunden brauchen soll vnd mufs.

Von weyland dem edlen, weitberühmten, vnd hochgelehrten Herren Josepho Quercetano, M. D. Kön. May. in Franckreich Heinrich defs IV. Raht vnd Leib-Artzt, Lateinisch vnd Frantzösich (*sic*) beschrieben, an jetzo aber Teutscher Nation zum besten in die Teutsche Sprach vbergesetzet. Durch M. Thomam Kefslern, der Spagyrischen Kunst sonderbaren Liebhabern vnd Chymicum, Burgern zu Strafsburg. Strafsburg, In Verlegung Eberhardi Zetzners, Buchhändlers. Im Jahr M.DC.XXXI.

4°. Pp. [8] 96 (for 94); 117 [4, 1 blank]. Portrait of Quercetanus. The 'Büchsen-Tractätlein' has a separate title-page and pagination, but the signatures run on.

Ios. Quercetani Cons. et Medici Regii Liber de Priscorum Philosophorum veræ medicinæ materia, præparationis modo, atque in curandis morbis, præstantia. Déque simplicium, & rerum signaturis, tum externis, tum internis, seu specificis, à priscis & Hermeticis Philosophis multa cura, singularíque industria comparatis, atq; introductis duo tractatus. His accesserunt ejusdem Ios. Quercetani de dogmaticorum medicorum legitima, & restituta medicamentorum præparatione, libri duo. Itémque selecta quædam consilia medica, clarissimis medicis Europæis dicata. Impensis Thomæ Schüreri & Barthol. Voigt. Anno M.DC.XIII.

8°. Pp. [21, 1 blank] 480 [2 blank]. Vignette, with the motto: Pax Iusti et Honor Pietatis.

Senebier quotes an edition, Geneva, 1603, 8°, for which see the note.

Iosephi Quercetani Medici, Opera Medica: Scilicet, ad Iacobi Auberti Vindonis de ortu & causis metallorum contra Chymicos explicationem, Breuis responsio.

De Exquisita Mineralium, Animalium, et Vegetabilium medicamentorum Spagyrica preparatione & vsu, perspicua tractatio.

Sclopetarius, siue, de Curandis vulneribus, quæ sclopetorum & similium tormentorum ictibus acciderunt, Antidotarium Spagyricum aduersus eosdem ictus Liber singularis omnibus tam Philosophis quam Medicis vtilis & necessarius. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Laurentij Alberti, Bibliop. Lubec. Typis Hæredum Romani Beati. CIↃ IↃ CII.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 152, Index [15, 1 blank].

Senebier quotes an edition of 1600, 8°.

Ad Iacobi Auberti Vindonis de Ortu et Causis Metallorum contra Chymicos Explicationem Iosephi Quercetani Armeniaci, D. Medici breuis Responsio. Eiusdem de Exquisita Mineralium, Animalium, & Vegetabilium medicamentorum Spagyrica præparatione & vsu, perspicua Tractatio. Lugduni, apud Ioannem Lertotium. M.D.LXXV.

8°. Pp. [16] 186 [13, 1 blank]. Vignette, with the motto: Omnibus sed paucis luceo.

Responsio ad Aubertum, pp. 1-76.
De Medicamentis spagyricè præparandis, pp. 76-186.

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

Ad Iacobi Auberti Vendonis de ortu & causis metallorum contra Chemicos explicationem; Ac primum ad ejus Epistolam convitiatoriam, qua Paracelsicorum, quos vocat, nonnulla remedia evertere conatur, brevis responsio.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 150.

D. O. M. A. Pharmacopoea Dogmaticorum Restituta pretiosis selectisque Hermeticorum floribus abunde illustrata. Auctore Ios. Quercetano Cons. et Medico Regio. Parisiis, Apud Claudium Morellum via Jacobæa ad insigne Fontis. M.DC.VII.

4°. Pp. [8] 630 [16]. Engraved title and portrait of Quercetanus extra.

Pharmacopoea dogmaticorum restituta.

See UFFENBACH (PETRUS), Dispensatorium Galeno-Chymicum, 1631.

Le Richezze della Riformata Farmacopea del Signor Giuseppe Quercetano Medico, e Consiglier Regio. Nuouamente di Fauella Latina trasportata in Italiana dal Signor Giacomo Ferrari Medico, e Filosofo Mantouano. Oltre nuoue osseruationi, pensieri gratiosi, vtilissime inuentioni, Auuertimenti necessarij per la Compositione di molti medicamenti Hermetici: fatiche veramente degne d' esser lette, & rilette da ogni gran Personaggio, & da qualunque persona, che desidera medicarsi citò, tutò, & iucundè. Et in quest' vltima impressione corrette, & aggiontoui la Preparatione Spagirica de i Minerali, Animali, & Vegetabili, & loro vso; Con vn ristretto de i medicamenti, ch' appartengono alla Chirurgia dell' istesso Auttore. Tradotta nuouamente da Gio: Maria Ferro spetiale alla Sanità.

Dedicate Al Molt' Illustre Signor il Signor Vincenzo Mariani Spetiale alla Vigilanza in Piazza di San Marco. In Venetia, Per il Valuasense, M.DC.LXXVII. Con Licenza de' Superiori, et Priuilegio.

4°. Pp. [16] 264.

Le Ricchezze della Riformata Farmacopea del Sign. Giuseppe Quercetano Medico, e Consiglier Regio. Nuouamente di Fauella Latina trasportata in Italiana dal Sign. Giacomo Ferrari Medico, e Filosofo Mantouano. Oltre nuoue osseruationi, pensieri gratiosi, vtilissime inuentioni, Auuertimenti necessarij per la Compositione di molti medicamenti Hermetici: fatiche veramente degne d' esser lette, & rilette da ogni gran Personaggio, & da qualunque persona, che desidera medicarsi citò, tutò, & iucundè. Et in quest' vltima impressione corrette, & aggiontoui la Preparatione Spagirica de i Minerali, Animali, & Vegetabili, & loro vso; Con vn ristretto de i medicamenti ch' appartengono alla Chirurgia dell' istesso Auttore. Tradotta nuouamente da Gio: Maria Ferro Spetiale alla Sanità. In Venetia, M.DC.LXXXIV. Per Gio: Francesco Valuasense. Con Licenza de' Superiori.

4°. Pp. [16] 264.

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

Ios Quercetani Doct. Medicique Regii. Ad Veritatem Hermeticæ Medicinæ ex Hippocratis veterúmque decretis ac Therapeusi: necnon viuæ rerum anatomiæ exegesi, ipsiúsque naturæ luce stabiliendam, aduersus cuiusdam Anonymi phantasmata Responsio. Lutetiæ Parisiorum, Apud Abrahamum Saugrain, via Iacobæa, prope S. Benedicti. CIↃ.IↃC.IV. Cum Priuilegio Regis Christianiss.

8°. Pp. [16] 312; 68 [2] [2 blank]. MS. Index.

Senebier quotes an edition: Parisiæ, 1603, 8°.

Joseph Du Chesne, or Duchesne, Latinized into Quercetanus, was born at l'Esture, or Esturre, in Armagnac, in Gascony, about 1544.

Like Quattrami, he affords an instance of a person out of whose names two individuals have been constituted. He was styled Sieur de la Violette, even Patin allows that, and Baron de Morence et d'Iserable (Senebier), or Lyserable (Du Maine). Zedler, however, has drawn a distinction between Sieur de la Violette, the chemist, who was a protestant, and had quarrels with his contemporaries, from the Baron de Morence, who lived in the sixteenth century, was the author of a surgical treatise [on gunshot wounds, Lyons, 1576, 8°], and believed that he could discover stolen articles by the divining rod. This distinction was repeated by Gundling, but there is no authority for it from La Croix du Maine, on whom apparently Zedler relies.

Of his early life there is nothing recorded, but he is said to have spent a long time in Germany, engaged especially with chemistry. But in one of the many epigrams upon him, his stay is made out to have been much shorter. Quercetanus, 'faiseur de vinaigre,' is made to give a pupil the following advice how 'to get on':

Dedans trois mois en soufflant l'Alchimie
Tu deuiendras gran docteur medicin
E si pourras pour ceste soufflerie
D'or e d'argent remplir un magazin.
Debet bon cueur, sachant faire l'or fin,
Autant en droit, comme en Theologie
Te faut uaquer: e uerras à la fin
Tes biens, ton corps, e ton ame perie,

which presumably sums up the charges against Quercetanus, and defines the estimate which his opponent had formed of him.

Du Maine is the authority for the statement that Quercetanus was physician of François de France, Duke d'Alençon, but he gives no date.

He graduated at Basel about 1573, and in 1575 published his reply to Aubertus' criticism of the chemists' theory of the origin of metals. By this work he drew upon himself both rage and ridicule. Among these attacks may be mentioned that of Fenotus: Alexipharmacum, sive Antidotus Apologetica, ad virulentias Iosephi cuiusdam Quercetani Armeniaci, euomitas in libellum Jacobi Auberti, de ortu & causis Metallorum contra Chymistas. Io. Antonio Fenoto Autore. In quo, præter quorundam Paracelsicorum medicamentorum discussionem, omnia ferè argumēta refelluntur, quibus Chymistæ probare conantur, aurum argentumq; arte fieri posse. Addita est in fine Epistola M. Antiti de Cressonieres, ad eundem Quercetanum. Desinant maledicere, malefacta ne noscant sua. Basileæ; no date, but about 1575, 8°, pp. [10] 101 [1 blank]. Fenotus' tract is a discussion on the theory of transmutation, and is of historical interest as showing what could be said against it at the time when perhaps it was most in vogue.

The epistle of Antitus de Cressonieres is written in the macaronic style, and in it Quercetanus and his alchemical views are simply laughed at. A number of epigrams follow in the same vein in Latin, French, Italian, Greek. Quercetanus was, therefore, not in favour with certain of his contemporaries.

He took up his residence at Geneva, the citizenship of which was conferred upon him in 1584. Then in 1587 he was received into the Council of the Two Hundred, and, in 1589, was sent along with De Sillery and De Sancy, ambassadors from France to Switzerland, to ask assistance and to prevent the peace which the Bernese wished to conclude separately with Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy. In 1592 he helped to bring about the terms of the peace which the Republic of Geneva made with its neighbours. Apparently, therefore, he was a person of considerable standing and influence.

The year following, 1593, he went to Paris, and was appointed physician in ordinary to Henry IV. and Du Verdier says that he was councillor and physician to Monseigneur, the king's only brother. As the result he acquired a wide connection, and an enhanced reputation.

On the other hand it is said that his vanity and contempt of other physicians made him disliked and brought on disputes. Perhaps his attitude was not altogether without justification, when one remembers how very humble the Galenic physicians of the time were and how considerate and friendly towards the Spagyrists and Paracelsists!

Quercetanus was not prevented by criticism or controversy from advocating his views and throwing off the shackles of routine and the mere authority of names. As a chemist who had had a training which none of the school physicians obtained, he did his best to upset the Galenic physic in France and to substitute chemical remedies. He did not succeed in introducing Paracelsus' doctrines, but he was one who helped to overthrow the 'old colossus of humorism' and to inaugurate the new epoch of iatro-chemistry.

All this was, of course, obnoxious to the Paris faculty, which 'persecuted him as its most mortal foe and forbade its members to have any professional dealings with him'; he had violent controversies with Riolanus and others, and he did not hesitate to return without stint the injuries which were showered upon him.

The embers of these heated discussions took a long time to cool. Years after his death he was exhumed and reviled by Gui Patin, who was a mere child of seven years of age when Quercetanus died. The whole is so characteristic that it may be quoted for Patin's benefit:

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

Cette meme année (1609) il mourut ici un mechant pendard de Charlatan, qui en a bien tuè durant sa vie et apres sa mort par les malheureux ecrits qu'il nous a laissés sous son nom, qu'il a fait faire par d'autres Medecins et Chymistes deça et dela. C'est Josephus Quercetanus, qui se faisoit nommer a Paris le Sieur de la Violette lequel etoit un grand Charlatan, un grand yvrogne et un franc ignorant, qui ne savoit rien en Latin et qui n'etant de son premier Metier, que garçon Chirurgien [a journeyman-barber] du Païs d'Armagnac, passa a Paris et particulierement a la Cour pour un grand Medecin, parce qu'il avoit appris quelque chose de la Chimie en Allemagne: je ne vous dirai rien de ce Monstre davantage. . . . (N. L. i. p. 269).

Metzger, who quotes this, adds: 'May not one ask

Tantae ne animis Galenici irae?'

Of this piece of coarse humour parts have been reproduced in other estimates. Boerhaave calls him 'indoctus homo, et alieno calamo usus'; Eloy says that some of his works were written for him by hired writers; and so the reports spread.

He was a protestant, and that may have been the reason, says another, of Bayle's favourable notice of him. But why should Bayle be denied the right of commending one whom he thought commendable even from the alleged motive, when Gui Patin is not challenged for condemning what his biliousness made condemnable?

Quercetanus was not in advance of his time in many of his doctrines: he believed in signatures; he was one of the first to give an account of the notion of palingenesis, and he accepted the philosopher's stone and transmutation as a matter of course.

It is said that he had some glimmering idea of uric acid, and may have come across phosphorus. In certain diseases he prescribed 'Mercurius dulcis,' under the name of 'Panchimagogue,' made up in pills known as 'Pilules de M. de la Violette.'

His death took place in 1609. His wife was a grand-daughter of the celebrated scholar Gulielmus Budæus.

Quercetanus' efforts were not limited to diplomacy, medicine and controversy, but he ventured on the construction of a tragi-comedy, and composed a good many poems. The following are mentioned: 'La Morocosmie ou de la folie, vanité et inconstance du Monde,' Lyon, 1513, 1601; 'La grand Miroir du Monde,' Lyon, 1584; 'Poesies chrestiennes,' Geneva, 1594, and his poetic talent has been reckoned as of no mean order by Chéreau. Possibly his poetry has stood Time's ordeal better than either his medicine or his chemistry.

Several works on medicine came from his pen, of which the following may be mentioned in addition to the above:

Sclopetarius, sivè de curandis vulneribus quæ sclopetorum ictibus acciderunt, Lugd., 1576, 8°, pp. [20] 209 [1 blank] [13, 1 blank]. This was translated into French, Lyon, 1576.

Liber de priscorum Philosophorum veræ medicinæ materia, præparationis modo, atque in curandis morbis, præstantia. Déque simplicium, & rerum signaturis . . . duo tractatus . . . de dogmaticorum medicorum legitima, & restituta medicamentorum præparatione, libri duo . . . consilia medica, clarissimis medicis Europæis dicata. S. Gervasii, M.DC.III. 8°, pp. [24] 432.

Diæteticon Polyhistoricon, Paris., 1606, 8°; Lipsiæ, 1607; excudebat David Anastasius, 1607, 8°, pp. 418 [2], without place.

Tetras gravissimorum totius capitis affectuum, Marburgi, 1606, 8°.

Spagirica, . . . gründliche Beschreibung der Mineralischen, Animalischen vnd Vegetabilischen Artzneyen, derselben rechten Gebrauch vnd Spagirische Bereitung, . . . durch . . . Iohannem Cupium Borussum, . . . ins Deutsche transferiret. Hall, M.DC.VIII. 8°, Sigs. A to H in eights, I 4. This is different from Kessler's translation above.

Pestis Alexicacus, Paris, 1608, 4°; Lips., 1609, 8°, pp. [16] 461 [1 blank] [25, 1 blank].

Conseils de Medecine, dediez aux plus celebres Medecins de l'Europe, Paris, 1626, 8°, pp. 316 [1, 3 blank].

Quercetanus redivivus, seu Ars medica hermetica, ex Quercetani scriptis digesta operâ Johan. Schrodi, Francof., 1648, 3 vols., 4°.

Recueil des plus curieux et rares Secrets touchant la Medecine Metallique & Minerale tirez des Manuscripts, de feu Mre Ioseph Du Chesne, Paris, 1648, 8°, pp. [8, including an engraved title-page and portrait] 370 [13, 1 blank].

Two or three of his books were translated into English:

The Sclopetarie of J. Quercetanus . . . or his booke containing the cure of Wounds received by shot of gunne or such like engines of warre. Published into English by J. Hester. London, 1590, 8°; and the edition along with Paracelsus' 'A hundred and foureteene experiments and cures,' London, 1596, small 4°, pp. [16] 82; and with Penotus, London, 1642, small 4to.

A Breefe Aunswere of Iosephus Quercetanus Armeniacus, Doctor of Phisick to the exposition of Iacobus Aubertus Vindonis, concerning the original, and causes of metalles, set foorth against chimists. Another exquisite and plaine Treatise of the same Josephus, concerning the Spagericall preparations, and vse of minerall, animall and vegitable Medicines. Whereunto is added divers rare secretes not heeretofore knowne of many. By John Hester, practitioner in the Spagericall Arte. London, 1591, small 8°, ff. [3] 61 [5]. The second tract has a separate title-page, but the folio numbers run on consecutively.

The Practise of Chymicall and Hermeticall Physicke for the preseruation of health . . . translated by Thomas Timme. 2 parts. London, 1605, 4°, ff. [5] [97].

The method of preparing certain of his remedies is given by GREIFF (Friederich) (*q.v.*).

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 877, 900, 905, 907, 921, 937, 945, 946, 964, 969, 971, 987, 997.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 317.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est: Catalogus omnium librorum Parisijs, Annis* 1647 & 1648, *inclusiuè excusorum*, Paris., 1649, p. 38.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 192.

Lipenius *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, 99*b*, 118*a*, 137*a*, 140*b*, 206*a*, 260*b*, 276*a*, 317*a*, 341*b*, 348*b*, 415*a*, &c.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 710.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 369 (cap. xi. 5); p. 134 (add. iii. 37, 3).

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 156.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 778, 779, 780, 872.

QUERCETANUS (Josephus). *Continued.*

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 115.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. pp. 394 (Palingenesis), 403.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, v. col. 2096; 1741, xxx. col. 201.
Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1734, Th. ii. p. 2974 (makes two distinct persons of him).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 686.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 50, 272-273.
Petrus à Castro, *Bibliotheca medici eruditi*, Bergomi, 1742, p. 34 ('eruditissimus Quercetanus').
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 598, 695, 726, 871, 968.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1832; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1123.
Goujet, *Bibliotheque Françoise ou Histoire de la Littérature Françoise*, 1752, xiv. pp. 103-110.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, VIII. ii. p. 677 (list of his works).
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 268.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 61.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 353.
Les Bibliotheques Françoises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Rigolet de Juvigny, 1772 (du Maine), ii. p. 5; 1773 (Du Verdier), ii. p. 545.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 233; 1775, ii. p. 601.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 201.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 609; 1755, ii. p. 307 (praised on the whole).
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 105.
Jean Senebier, *Histoire Littéraire de Geneve*, 1786, iv. pp. 40-43.
Joh. Dan. Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 230, § 196; p. 236, § 201; *Zusätze und Verbesserungen*, 1796, p. 128 (quotes Patin's criticism).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 281-285.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1813, ix. p. 245.
Biographie Universelle, 1814, xii. p. 108; 1852, xi. p. 389 (article by Weiss).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 237.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) i. 220 *e*.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 214, 216, 257, 539-544.
Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 170.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 27-28; 1869, pp. 24-25.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 90, 110; 1844, ii. pp. 6, 114, 230, 243; 1845, iii. p. 42; 1847, iv. pp. 104, 192.
J. H. Reveillé-Parise, *Lettres de Gui Patin*, 1846, i. p. 509.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 282.
Haag, *La France Protestante*, 1852, iv. pp. 360-363.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 386.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiv. col. 951.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 209, 345, 427, 571.
Mayer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. p. 431.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 579 (reply to Aubertus).
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 116.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 657 (Le Ricchezze, 1684); 2nd series, 1900, v. p. 536 (1646 edition), 1890, xi. p. 946.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1ère Série, 1884, xxx. p. 628 (article by A. Chéreau).
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1885, ii. p. 5 (by Max Salomon).

QUINCY (John).

Pharmacopée Universelle Raisonnée, où l'on trouve la Critique des principales Preparations qui sont dans les Boutiques des Apothicaires, la maniere de découvrir celles qui sont sophistiquées, & les Régles qu'il faut suivre pour composer des Formules destinées à être gardées ou mises en usage sur le champ. Par M. Quincy, Médecin de Londres, Traduite de l'Anglois sur la onzieme edition Augmentée de beaucoup, & corrigée par M. Clausier, Médecin de Paris. A Paris,

Chez
- D'Houry, Pere, Imprimeur & Libraire de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans, rue vieille Bouclerie, au bas du Pont S. Michel.
- Ch. Jean-Bapt. Delespine, Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roy, rue S. Jacques, à la Victoire & au Palmier.
- Laurent d'Houry, Fils, Libraire, rue vieille Bouclerie, au bas du Pont S. Michel, au Saint Esprit.

M.DCC.XLIX. Avec Approbation et Privilege du Roy.

4°. Pp. [6] xvij [1] 490 [for 498] 516. Tables pp. [60]. Three plates of symbols.

QUINCY (JOHN). *Continued.*

The date of Quincy's birth is not recorded, but it is said that he began life as an apothecary's apprentice, and afterwards practised medicine as an apothecary. In 1717 he published a 'Lexicon Physico-medicum,' which went through a number of editions, the last appearing in 1811. In 1718 appeared his 'Pharmacopœia officinalis,' the fourteenth edition of which bears date 1769. His attack on Dr. Woodward came out in 1719, in the reply to which he was vilified in turn. Then in 1720 and in 1721 he published his edition of Hodges' book on the plague and his Medical Essays, in which it is said he showed no skill about the diseases, but only about the compounding of the prescriptions. He died in 1722.

After his death Peter Shaw edited and published his 'Prælectiones Pharmaceuticæ,' with a preface about him, and in 1725 appeared his translation of Albertus Magnus' work, 'De Secretis Mullerum.'

He was a student of mathematics, and was created M.D. by the University of Edinburgh for his translation of the 'Aphorisms' of Sanctorius.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 272.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 334, 483, 551; ii. p. 941, &c.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 540.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 151.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 920.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 14.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 110.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 100.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, pp. 380, 401.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 239, 242, 266.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 1144.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 786 *h*.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 772.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 428.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 279, 346, 587.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 352.
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1874, i. p. 188.
Pauly, *Bibliographie des Sciences Médicales*, 1874, col. 1385.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 650.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 952.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlvii. p. 112.

QUINQUAGENTA Septem Canones de Opere Physico.

See PENOTUS (BERNARDUS GEORGIUS).

QUINTA ESSENTIA.

De quinta essentia vini pulcherrimus Tractatus.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii., p. 216.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ Ander Buch, 1614, p. 368.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 322.
See [SCHATZ und Kunst Kammer], p. 378.

QUIRICUS DE AUGUSTIS DE THERTONA.

Lumen Apothecariorum.

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

Quiricus de Augustis lived, according to Justus, about 1495, and was 'Medicinæ Doctor Subtilissimus.' The book was printed along with the 'Luminare Majus,' the best edition being that edited by Nicolaus Mutonus.

Numerous editions of the *Lumen Apothecariorum* are extant: Augsburg, 1486, fol.; Venice, 1495, 1504, 1517, fol.; revised by Mutonus with Manlius' *Luminare*, Lyons, 1536, 4°; Venice, 1551, 1556, 1561.

Wolfgang Justus, *Chronologia sive temporum supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francoph. a. V., 1556, p. 129.
Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 265.
Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, p. 185 (calls him Quintus de Augustis de Torthona).
Joh. Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica*, Francof., 1609, p. 460 (editions of 1528 and 1556).
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 928.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. p. 187 ('Medicinæ doctor subtilissimus').
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1737, p. 412.

QUIRICUS DE AUGUSTIS DE THERTONA. *Continued.*

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 64.

Stolle, *Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec*, 1741, Th. xiii. p. 407.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1762, II. iii. p. 1826 (gives a list of the writings of Giovanni Jacopo Manlio dal-Bosco, Alessandrino, Medico, e Botanico, and mentions the Lyons, 1528, edition, specifying the *Lumen Apothecariorum* of Quiricus de Augustis).

Joseph-François Carrere, *Bibliotheque Littéraire, historique et critique de la Médecine ancienne et moderne*, Paris, 1776, i. p. 254 (calls him Cyr de Augustis de Thertona, and quotes the *Lumen*, Venet. Oct. Scotus, 1537, fol. Lugd., 1736, 4°, revised by Mutonus).

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1784, i. col. 1254.

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1795, iii. p. 498, No. 2811.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 167 (calls him 'de Tortona,' and gives a list of the editions).

Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1826, i. Nos. 2116-2122.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 408.

R. . . .

Zwey alte Denkmaale Deutscher Filosofen von der Alchymie, mit Anmerkungen von R. . . . aufs neue herausgegeben.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, II. i. pp. 345, 379.

R. (J.) H.

See RIST (JOHANN), Holsatus.

R. (J. M. D.).

See RICHEBOURG (JEAN MAUGIN DE).

R. (M. S. D.).

See LIMOJON DE SAINT-DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

R. (S.), *i.e.* Renatus (Sincerus).

See RICHTER (SAMUEL).

R. (I. L. D.), *i.e.* Jean Lucas de Roy, Medecin Boleducois.

See BEGUIN (JEAN).

R. E. I. D.

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

R. H. C.

See HOLLANDUS (ISAAC).

R. (I. M.).

Die gantz neue eröffnete Pforte zu dem Chymischen Kleinod oder einige vornehmste Chymische Arcana, aus unterschiedlichen zum Theil aus dem Lateinischen allhier ins Teutsche übersetzten Manuscriptis der berühmtesten Chymicorum, desgleichen mancherley Scheidungs-Arten der Medallen, nebst einem Haupt-raren Medicinischen Arcanis, so niemahlen so deutlich und getreulich heraus gegeben worden, alles mit Fleifs und getreuer Hand zusammen getragen, und allen curieusen Chymicis, Laboranten, Gold-Scheidern, Schlägern und Schmieden zum besten im Druck heraus gegeben, von I. M. R. Nürnberg, bey Johann Friedrich Rüdiger, 1728.

12°. Pp. 264, frontispiece included.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Onvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1451.

RACHAIDIBI.

See KALID RACHAIDIBI.

RACHAIDIBI, VERADIANUS, RHODIANUS, KANID.

De materia philosophici lapidis fragmentum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 255.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 573.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 270.

Schreiben von der Materia Lapidis.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 344; 1750, i. p. 418.

See GEBER, Chymische Schrifften, 1751, p. 248.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 286.

Of these four persons, who are termed collectively 'Philosophers of the King of the Persians,' nothing definite is known, even if they ever existed. The name of the first appears variously as Rachaidibi in the *Ars Aurifera*: 'Dixit Rachaidibi filius Zetheibidæ Philosophus Regis Persarum et Principis Romanorum,' and is so given also by Van der Linden; as Rachaidiba and Rachaidibæ in Geber, while more recent authorities treat the word as a genitive and call him Rachaidib, and Rachaidibus. The forms Raidabi and Rachiadabi, given by Nazari, seem to be merely misprints. Whether or not he be identical with Kalid Rachaidibi I do not know.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 137, 143.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 412.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 194.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 929.
Reyher, *Dissertatio de Nummis . . . ex chymico metallo factis*, 1692, p. 96.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 227, 468; iii. pp. 37, 171.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 130.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 105.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 668.

RADIUS AB UMBRA.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 368.

RADIX Chymiæ. oder Wurtzel des Universals, anweisend die ware Materiam Universalis, dessen Præparation, Mittel, Anfang und Ende. Auffs klar- und deutlichste angewiesen durch G. M. B. D. S.

Grofs sind die Werck defs Herrn, der ihr achtet hat eitel lust daran.

Anno M DC LXXX.

8°. Pp. 1-32.

At p. 33 the *Appendix* begins with the following title-page:

Appendix ad faciliorem Radicis Chymiæ intellectum.
I. Introductio Generalis Chymica, cum Dictis Philosophorum, ex libro Aureæ Rosæ.
II. Dicta Alani.
III. Anonymi Tractatus Philosophicus ad rubrum et album. Editore Joachimo Tanckio, M.D.
IV. Processus Lapidis Philosophorum ex Mercurio Corporis, juxta doctrinam Bernhardi Comitis Trevisani.

Pp. 33-159 [1 blank].

The tracts have the following titles:
Introductio generalis Chymica, in die hohe und tieffe Erkantnufs und verständnufs der uralten furtrefflichsten und höchsten Medicin des grossen wunderthätigen Universal-Steins der Weisen, und der Signaturæ naturalis, seines von Gott durch die Natur beschaffenen gewissen subjecti debiti, oder Materiæ ex qua, p. 35.
Dicta Philosophorum ex Lib. Rosæ Aureæ, p. 66.
Dicta Alani, p. 84.
Tractatus Philosophicus ad rubrum et album Anonymi, p. 108.
Processus Lapidis Philosophici, ex Mercurio Corporis confecti, cum Practica Bernhardi Comitis Trevisani maximè conveniens, p. 123.
Mantissa Anonymi in gratiam Cupidi Lectoris, p. 153.

[Another copy of the APPENDIX only.]

RÄTZEL.

See V. (J. R.), Güldene Rose.

See THEOPHILUS, Mineralogia, 1703, 1706, p. 458.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

See ÆNIGMA.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES RÄTZEL.

See PHILOSOPHICAL RIDDLE.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 157, 293, 351.

RAMELOVIUS (MATTHIAS).

Kurtze Beschreibung der Sawerbrunnen, zu Wildungen in der Graffschafft Waldeck: wie man dieselben mit Nutzen zur præservation vnd curation beydes jnnerlich vnd eusserlich gebrauchen soll. Auff Gnädigen Befehl der Hoch Wolgebornen Graffen zu Waldeck &c. Durch Matthiam Ramelovium, Medicinæ Licent. vnd Gräfflich-Waldeckischen Hoff Medicum in Truck verfertiget.

Fernelius lib. 4. method. med.

Nullus affectus in nobis subsistere potest, cui non contrarium pariter remedium protulerit natura: Nulla usq; penuria est remediorum, sed nostra eorum turpis ignorantia.

Cassel, Druckts Salomon Schadewitz, dero Vniversität Buchdrucker, In Verlegung Johann Schützens. Anno M.DC.LI.

8°. Pp. 152.

Ramelov, or Ramlov, was a licentiate in medicine and court physician to Count Waldeck, at whose request he printed the present book. By Rotermund he is called Brunswick physician at Clausthal.

It was published again at Cassel in 1664, and it appears in the lists with a different title: Speculum acidularum Wildungensium, das ist, Beschreibung des Sauerbrunnens zu Wildungen. It was printed also with Georg Bolmann's work: Beschreibung des Pyrmonter Sauerbrunnens wie auch des Hofgeifsmarischen Heilbrunnens in Hessen nebst seinem Bericht von denen Tugenden des Wildunger Biers, Marpurg, 1682, 8°, edited by George Schultze.

He wrote: Ortus et occasus calculi renum, oder, Beschreibung des Nieren-Steins . . . Leipzig, 1679, 8°, and several tracts on the plague, mentioned by Haller.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 76*a* ('Ortus . . . calculi renum,' 1679), 491*a* ('speculum acidularum,' 1651, 1664); (calls him Ramlovius and Ramelovius).

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 116.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 741.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 622, 748, 900.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1889; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1302.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 567.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 439.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 199.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 785.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 555 (Wildungen spring).

RAMSAY (CHARLES ALOISIUS).

See KUNCKEL (JOHANN), Utiles Observationes, 1678.

The father, Charles Ramsay, who was probably of Scotch descent ('Nobilis Scotus' he is termed), was living in Prussia in the seventeenth century, and died at Elbing in 1669. The son, Charles Aloys, or Louis, as he is called by French biographers, may have been born there, and in after-life devoted himself to medicine and chemistry, but was best known for having introduced a system of shorthand writing which became very popular, and the description of which, first published in 1678 in Latin, went through many editions, and was translated into French and German:—

Tacheographia, seu ars celeriter et compendiose quælibet inter perorandum verba, ut ne unum quidem excidat describendi, in Latin and French, Paris, 1683. He translated the above work of Kunckel's, and prefixed to it an epistle to the Royal Society, in which he praises the society and exalts the importance of chemistry. It is dated: Francofurti ad Moenum, ipsis nundinis autumnalibus Anno 1677.

It also contains a list of the Council and Fellows of the Royal Society as at 30 Nov., 1677.

Recent enquiries by Fischer necessitate some

RAMSAY (CHARLES ALOISIUS). *Continued.*

modification of the preceding. It seems to be uncertain if he were actually the son of Charles Ramsay, town-councillor at Elbing, inasmuch as the historians of that place make no mention of him, though they refer to other persons of the name. He lived in Germany, but it is curious that though the present translation is dated from Frankfurt a. M, the book was published at London and Rotterdam.

The treatise on shorthand originally appeared as a series of articles in a newspaper in Frankfurt, collected and published afterwards in 1678.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 139.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 35.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1894; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1314.
Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 58; no date, xxxv. p. 158 (article by Weiss).
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 566.
John Westby-Gibson, *The Bibliography of Shorthand*, London, 1867, p. 184. (For some references to tachygraphy, see Joh. Joachim Becher, *Närrische Weisheit und weise Narrheit*, 1682, p. 73; Heumann, *Conspectus Reipublicae literariae*, Hanoverae, 1763, cap. iii. § 10, p. 41.)
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlvii. p. 239.
Th. A. Fischer, *The Scots in Germany*, Edinburgh, 1902, p. 233.

RARES Experiences sur l'Esprit Mineral.

See RESPOUR (P. M. DE), 1668.

RARE physicalische und andere Fragen beantwortet ein Liebhaber der hermetischen Künste. Frankfurt und Leipzig.

8°. Pp. [8] 55 [1 blank]. [The bottom of the title-page has been cut off, and the date 1756 has been added in manuscript.]

Curious questions and as curious answers. They resemble somewhat the so-called *Problemata* attributed to Aristotle. The querist did not always know what to ask, and still seldomer knew what to reply. Among the answers are definitions or explanations of certain terms used in the hermetic chemistry, such as 'Mercurius philosophorum,' 'Sulphur philosophorum,' 'Antimonium.' At the same time the author had some practical knowledge, as is evinced by his description of the preparation of fulminating gold.

RASES.

See RHAZES.

RATTRAY (SYLVESTER).

Aditus novus ad occultas Sympathiæ et Antipathiæ Causas inveniendas.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 1.

Rattray's biography is meagre, and all that seems to refer to him has been collected in Dr. Finlayson's paper.

He was apparently a Forfarshire man, connected with an old family of Rattray. He was probably the person who matriculated in arts or philosophy at St. Andrews, 4 Feb., 1641, graduated in 1644, and studied medicine and graduated in it at a foreign university. In 1652 he was a doctor of physic when his marriage is recorded; and he settled in Glasgow in 1657, when the evidence of his degree was examined by a committee of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1658 the book on Sympathy, dedicated to Scot of Scotstarvet, was printed by Andrew Anderson at Glasgow. It was reprinted at Tübingen in 1660, and in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, 1662, 4°, as above, but not in that of 1660, as Gmelin affirms.

In 1666 he brought out his *Prognosis Medica*, dedicated to Sir John Wedderburn, printed by Robert Sanders, Glasgow.

The date of his death is not mentioned. He had a son of the same name, who entered the University here, Feb. 1, 1680, and was probably the Sylvester Rattray Scotus whose name appears in the album of the University of Leyden, Mar. 19, 1689, as a student of medicine.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 679 (only the 1660 reprint).
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 985.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 36.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xix. col. 1019. (His name is just mentioned with the title of the book, but no place or date is given.)
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1921 ('Ratrajus, or Ratray, or also à Rattray (Sylvester), a physician and philosopher in Scotland').
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1773, VI. ii. p. 816 (the Tübingen edition and that in the *Theatrum*).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 69 ('Plurima fabulosa').
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 659 (Glasgow, 1658, 8°; Tübingen, 1660, 12°; Norib., 1660, 12°; 1662, 4°).
The Chronicle of Fife; being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton, Edinburgh, 1810, p. 51. ("1652, May.—Mr. Sylvester Rattray, a doctor of physicke, ane Angus man borne, married . . .

RATTRAY (SYLVESTER). *Continued.*

Ingelis, Kynggasks daughter; the marriage feast stood in Cuper of Fyfe, at her fathers house there.")

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 792*b*.

Analecta Scotica, 1837, Second Series, pp. 127, 129.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 247; 1869, ii. p. 229.

Anderson, *The Scottish Nation*, 1863, iii. p. 733 (gives an account of the family called Rattray, but merely mentions Sylvester as the author of the two books).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 1028.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlvii. p. 312.

Dr. James Finlayson, 'Dr. Sylvester Rattray, author of the treatise on Sympathy and Antipathy,' Glasgow, 1658,' in *Janus, Archives internationales pour l'Histoire de la Médecine et la Géographie Médicale*, Livraisons xi., xii., Novembre-Decembre, 1900.

RAYMUNDUS.

See LULLIUS (RAYMUNDUS).

The famous alchemist is often referred to under his first name only, and he appears under it sometimes also in alphabetical indices.

To the authorities already quoted may be added:

Symphorianus Champerius, *Libelli duo. Primus de medicine claris scriptoribus*, no place and date (Lyons, 1506?), f. xxix. *verso*.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Vniuersalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 570 *verso*.

Wolfg. Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia, sive temporum supputatio, omnium Illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad V., 1556, p. 108.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 267.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, pp. 32, 38, 58, 59.

Joan. Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica*, Francof., 1609, p. 462.

G. Colletet, 'La Vie de Raymond Lulle,' pp. 207-252, in *La Clavicule ou la Science de Raymond Lulle. Avec toutes les Figures de Rhetorique. Par le Sieur Iacob. Et la Vie du mesme Raymond Lulle, par Monsieur Colletet*. A Paris, chez Michel Bobin, au Palais, au troisiéme Pillier de la grand-Salle, à l'Esperance. M.DC.LV. Avec Privilege du Roy. 8°, pp. [28, and a folding table] 252 [4].

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 399, 425.

Verbum Abbreviatum Fratris Raymundi de leone viridi.

See BACON (ROGER), De Arte Chymiæ Scripta, 1603, p. 264.

REALIA.

Die entdeckten requisita realia.

See SINCERUS, 1723.

REBIS.

Von dem Rebis einem Stein.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. (1598), p. 191.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 334.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 305.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 334.

Lapis Alberti Magni Rebis.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 273.

The word 'Rebis' is one of the many names of 'the stone,' and definitions of it are given by various writers.

Richardus Anglicus, *Correctorium*, 1581, f. 29 *verso*.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 461.

Hoplas Alchymica, 1621, p. 94.

Francis Anthony also wrote a tract on Rebis; see under ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

Pernety, *Dictionnaire Mytho-Hermétique*, 1758, p. 426.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 309.

Stanislas de Guaita, *Essais de Sciences Maudites. I. Au Seuil du Mystere*, 1890, p. 130.

RECHTE (Der) Grundt vnnd Fundament aller natürlichen und vbernatürlichen Dingen.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 1.

RECHTE (Der) Weg zu der Hermetischen Kunst, vor die Lehrbegierigen Schüler und Liebhaber dieser Wissenschaft. Nebst verschiedenen Anmerkungen über das betrügliche Verfahren der sogenannten Sophisten und ihrer Irrwege herausgegeben von Anonymo. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Fleischer. 1773.

8° Pp. 104.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1504.

Aus dem Rechten Wege zu der hermetischen Kunst.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 175.

RECHTEN (Von dem) wahren Philosophischen Stein: zwölff Tractätlein.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

RECHTER Gebrauch d'Alchimei, mitt vil bisher verborgenen, nutzbaren vnnd lustigen Künsten, Nit allein den fürwitzigen Alchimismisten (*sic*), Sonder allen kunstbaren Werckleutten, in vnd ausserhalb feurs. Auch sunst aller menglichen inn vil wege zugebrauchen. Die Character, Figürliche bedeuttungen, vnd namen der Metall, Corpus vnd Spiritus. Der Alchimistischen verlateineten Wörter aufslegung. Register am volgenden blat.

4°. Ff. xxvii. Vignette of a jeweller's shop. *Colophon*: M.D.XXXI. Wants f. xx.

To all appearance this book was printed at Frankfurt a. M. by Christian Egenolph. The authorship of it has been assigned by Schmieder to George Agricola, the metallurgist, but there is lack of evidence in support of this view and it is justifiably doubted by Gmelin.

The contents are purely practical and consist of chemical receipts for everyday wants and have nothing to do with alchemy strictly so called. In fact the title affords an early use of the word alchemical in the later wider sense of chemical. The substances employed are common and the operations are such as would be familiar to various classes of artists and workmen.

The present is doubtless the first edition. It was reprinted, with other receipts added, under the name: *Künstbüchlin*, Augspurg, 1537, 4°, again in 1538, and repeatedly thereafter in whole or in part, in various collections of receipts, as in that of KERTZENMACHER (*q.v.*): *Alchimia. Wie man alle farben Wasser, Olea, . . . machen sol*, first published in 1539, and often in subsequent years.

A modified Dutch version of it was made by SYMON ANDRIESSEN (*q.v.*) and published in 1549, and of this translations are contained in the third part of the editions in French and English of the work which passes under the name of Alexis, or ALESSIO (*q.v.*).

A portion of it exists also in Danish. An account of the editions and variations is given in my papers referred to below.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 313.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 270.
Ferguson, 'Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the [Royal] Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1888, xix. p. 126; 'Supplement,' *Ibid.*, 1894, xxv. p. 224.

RECONDITORIUM ac Reclusorium Opulentiæ sapientiæque Numinis Mundi Magni, cui deditur in titulum Chymica Vannus, obtenta quidem & erecta Auspice Mortale Cœpto; sed Inventa Proauthoribus Immortalibus Adeptis, quibus conclusum est, sancitum & decretum, ut anno hoc per Mysteriarcham Mercurium, velut Viocurium, seu Medicurium,

statVta oraCVLa sVa eXorDInè InoLesCerent,
& aVrea VerItas perspICaCIorIbVs IngenIIs
nVDè breVItérqVe InnotesCeret.

Orbe post Christum natum Millesimo, sexcentesimo, sexagesimo sexto, Idibus Majis. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, & Elizeum Weyerstraet, Anno 1666.

4°. Pp. 392 (for 292). 12 engravings, one, entitled 'Character Adeptorum,' printed in red, all included in the pagination. The chronogram stands for 1666.

RECONDITORIUM. *Continued.*

Appended is a translation of the tractate *Von der Universal Medicin* by Monte-Snyder (*q.v.*). It has the following title:—

Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico; quomodo nimirum istud in tribus illis naturæ Regnis, Mineralium, Animalium ac Vegetabilium, reperiendum: atque exinde conficiendum, per excellentissimum Universale Menstruum, vi pollens recludendi occludendique, tum metallum quodlibet, in primam sui materiam, reducendi. Insuper, qualiter per idipsum (supple Menstruum) aliàs fixum illud indestructibile aurum, redigendum sit in verum & inculpatum Aurum Potabile, quod nullo se impostorum artis stratagemate, in solidum iterùm aureum corpus patitur reduci.

Cumprimis ab honore Dei gloriosi & excelsi; Deinde in singulare solatium & emolumentum Generis humani, propalata inque publicam data lucem, per &c Atque Londini in Anglia, ab uno eodémque Paraphraste, qui usqueadhuc Chymicam Vannum instituit; celeriter, sed tamen fideliter, è Germanismo in Latinismum trajecta; Ærâ Christianâ Millesimâ, Sexcentesimâ, Sexagesimâ quintâ. Kalendis Octobribus.

Pp. [2] 76 [1, 3 blank]. On the *verso* of the title, the 'Character Adeptorum' diagram, which is repeated, is printed in black.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

This book was reissued at Leyden, 1696, with the title *Chymiæ Aurifodinæ Incomparabilis* (q.v.). Both editions are mentioned under this title by Roth-Scholtz, and the book is also described by Freytag.

The only difference between the two is in the omission from the 1696 issue of certain engraved plates, the new title-page and the resetting of the first sheet (A); all after that is identical in the two issues.

Of the author nothing is known except what he says incidentally, as in the title of the *Commentatio*, that he translated it from the German, when he happened to be in London, or in the 'Epigramma in Zoilum' when he says:

Gelria mi patria est, sed Venloa propria terra,
Me mihi scito datâ non nisi lege loqui.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 41.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 274.
Freytag, *Analecta literaria*, 1750, p. 247.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 620.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1284.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.

RECTIFICATION.

[Von der Rectification des Animirten Geistes &c.]

8°. Pp. 60-63.

A fragment from VIER CHYMISCHE TRACTÄTLEIN.

RECUEIL.

Recueil d'Experiences et Observations sur le Combat, qui procede du mélange des corps. Sur les Saveurs, Sur les Odeurs, Sur le Sang, Sur le Lait, &c. Tres-curieux & utile aux Medecins & à ceux qui s'appliquent à la recherche de la Nature, des Qualitez & des Proprietez de toutes sortes de Corps. A Paris, chez Estienne Michallet, ruë S. Jacques, à l'Image S. Paul. M.DC.LXXIX. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. [18, including the frontispiece] 262 [2]. Engraved plate.

The authors are Nehemiah Grew; Robert Boyle, Sur les saveurs et sur les odeurs; Leeuwenhoeck, Sur le sang et sur le lait. These last were made with the microscope.

REFORMATION der gantzen Weiten Welt.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt.

REFORMIERTE (Die) Alchymie.

See CORRECTIO Fatuorum.

REGELN.

See BERLICH (ADAM GOTTLOB).

See REGULÆ.

See REGULEN.

REGER (ERNESTUS AURELIUS).

See AMOR PROXIMI.

See PFEFFER (ERICUS).

In the *Fegfeuer* he is styled Reger von Ehrenhart, while Gmelin calls him Reger von Ehrenwald, which seems to be a mistake. By Semler he is called a Dutch physician who had Pfeffer's manuscripts in his possession.

Opposite opinions are extant about him. The *Fegfeuer* calls him a malicious soul, who scribbled the two tracts 'Amor Proximi' and 'Nosce te ipsum, physico-medicum' out of the works of Pfeffer.

Fictuld, however, while quoting what is said both by the *Fegfeuer* and by Arnold, leaves the authorship undecided, but he adds, in Fictuldian phrase, approval of the unknown writer, whoever he was, as a learned, pious, God-loving mystic and cabalist, whose tractate he recommends to the lovers of Hermetic philosophy.

Semler is not certain that Pfeffer and Reger were real Rosicrucians and adepts, but he does not agree with the *Fegfeuer* in thinking that Reger was deceitful and mendacious, but rather that he had knowledge.

Jöcher takes no notice of the so-called alchemical works, but enumerates the following: 'Bericht auf einige Fragen durch die heilige Schrifft, das Buch der Natur, und das Buch der Menschheit bekräfftiget,' along with a 'Catalogus vieler raren und sonderlichen Manuscripte des neulichsten Philosophi E. P. J. H.' Hamburg, 1683, 8°.

Rotermund calls him a physician in Amsterdam and a theosophist.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 120.
Colberg, *Dai Platonisch-Hermetische Christenthum*, 1710, p. i. c. 5; p. 257.
Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 428 (Th. iii. cap. xi. § 17).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1955; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1547.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 8.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 117.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 93.

REGIMINA ARTIS.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 299.

REGULAE SEU CANONES.

See PHILOSOPHISCHE REGELN oder Canones.

See PENOTUS (BERNARDUS GEORGIUS).

REGULEN.

See LÖWE (Der) defs Rothen Creutzes.

See REGELN.

REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH).

Filum Ariadnes das ist, Newer Chymischer Discurs von den grawsamen verführischen Irrwegen, der Alchymisten, dardurch sie selbst vnd viel Leute neben ihnen verleitet werden, vnd dann was doch endlich der rechte vhralte einige Weg zu dem allerhöchsten Secreto sey, wie darinnen zu procediren, vnd welcher Gestalt auch particularia zur Hand gebracht werden können. Alles durch selbst eigene Experientz aus Christlicher Liebe gegen den Nechsten, in diesen hochbetrübten Zeiten an Tag gegeben vnd eröffnet, so vorhero niemals

REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH). *Continued.*

von einigen Philosopho in Schrifften so dentlich (*sic*) erkläret worden, durch Heinrich von Batsdorff, Hermundurum. Zum andern mahl auffgelegt vnd gedruckt, im Jahr 1639. Bey Friderich Grunern Buchh. seel. Erben zubefinden.

8°. Pp. (1-13) 14-200.

Batsdorff is a pseudonym of Reibehand, who was an apothecary at Gera. The first edition of the 'Filum Ariadnes' was published in 1636. Dufresnoy gives the title in Latin: Filum Ariadnes, seu Discursus Chimicus de Alchimistarum erroribus, & vero modo ad summum Secretum perveniendi, per Henric. à Batsdorff, Hermundurum, in 8°, 1636.

The German was republished at Leipzig and Gotha, 1690, "mit 79 grossen und sonderbaren Wundern vermehrt." There was also an edition: Gotha, 1718, 8°. A commentary on it entitled *Dilucidarius Batsdorfianus* was written by I. L. ab Indagine, and was appended to his work *Memorabilia Bismuthi*, Nürnberg, 1782, 8°.

The *Filet d'Ariadne*, ascribed to Dudo (*q.v.*) is not a translation of Reibehand's book.

Neun und Siebenzig grofse und sonderbahre Wunder, so bey einem Special angegebenem Subiecto theils von der Natur, theils aber in der geführten Arbeit sich befunden haben. Also dafs ein jeder so in Laboribus Chymicis erfahren, und in Libris Philosophicis belesen, zu sententioniren solte bezwungen werden, und sagen:

Aut Hic Aut Nusquam.

Auf Begehren eines guten Freundes publicirt. Leipzig und Gotha verlegts Augustus Boëtius, 1690.

8°. Pp. 71 [1 blank]. Title red and black.

This tract which is the supplement to Batsdorff's *Filum Ariadnes* seems to have also formed a separate publication, for it is mentioned as such not only in the *Beytrag* (p. 641) and by Gmelin, but there are copies both of the *Filum* with the supplement and the supplement itself in the *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*.

Besides the *Filum Ariadnes*, Hendreich mentions *Nodus sophicus* and *Ænigma Sophicum*, published at Coburg, in German.

In the first edition of the *Probier-Stein*, Fictuld put him among the adepts, and yet he gives him but scant consideration, says that he had 'little Christian love, and hid his light under a bushel,' and on the strength of that concludes that if he have not more compassion bestowed on him in the next world than he showed in this, he will be in a bad way. But how about Fictuld himself? In the second edition of the *Probier-Stein*, Fictuld has himself pointed out, and apologised for, this misplacement, and has transferred Batsdorff to his true position among the sophists. We may conclude, therefore, that his doom is sealed!

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, Berolini, 1699, p. 453.
Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 90.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 19.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1740, Th. i. p. 66; 1753, Th. ii. p. 36.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 115.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 97.
Archiv für Rosenkreutzer, 1785, ii. p. 354.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 498, 613, 641.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 522; 1798, ii. p. 4, note q.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 134.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 377.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1188-1190.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 209, 369.

REIME von der geheimen Filosofie der Chymisten mit Anmerkungen . . . von R.

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, II. i. p. 379.

REIMEN.

See ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN.
See RHYTHMI GERMANICI.

REIMLEIN.

Unalte Reimlein an alle Goldbegierige Chymistem.

See GOLDMACHER-CATECHISMUS, 1779, p. 79.

REINE hermetische Wahrheit.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, ii. p. 143.

REINESIUS (THOMAS).

Chimiatria, hoc est, Medicina, nobili et necessaria sui parte, Chimia, instructa et exornata, in Theatrum illustris ad Elistrum Ruthenei Sermone Panegyrico producta a Thoma Reinesio, Thur. Philos. et Med. D. t. t. Physico Rutheno-Gerano, postea vero Archiatro Saxo-Altenburgico, Medico, Critico, ac Polyhistore famigeratissimo.

P. Andr. Matthiolus ad Andr. de Blauen l. 4. epistolar. f. 180.

Ausim dicere, neminem Medicum absolutum esse posse, imò ne mediocrem quidem, qui in nobilissima destillandi scientia non sit exercitatus: id cum alibi, tum inprimis in chronicis morbis est animadvertere, qui citra metallica devinci vix possunt. Nec desunt exempla magnorum Medicorum, qui remediis chimicis magnos effectus in curandis ægris ediderunt. Jenæ, Excudit Johannes Gollnerus, Anno M DC LXXVIII.

4°. Pp. [8] 56. Title red and black.

Reinesius was born at Gotha, 13 Dec., 1587. His natural ability was displayed from his earliest years. At the age of three he was already at school, and when he was twelve he was able to write Greek and Latin. Notwithstanding his capacity he did not go to the University till 1603, when he was sent to Wittenberg. Theology was the subject designed for him, but as he had a difficulty in pronouncing the letter R (which, however, he ultimately overcame), and felt that that would interfere with his duties, he turned to medicine and studied it under Sennertus. In 1607, for the sake of a stipend open to medical students, he went to Jena. Three years later he was in Prague and proceeded to Frankfurt a. d. Oder, to hear Rulandus. His love for medicine and antiquities led him to Italy, and he remained some time in Padua. On his return he stopped at Basel and graduated there. In 1615 he went to Altdorf where his relative, Caspar Hofmann, was professor of medicine, in hope of being made a professor. He did not succeed, and instead was called in 1616 to Hof in Voigtland, to be physician to the Count of Reuss, and two years later to be head of the Gymnasium at Gera, in Misnia. In 1527 he removed to Altenburg as Saxon Leibmedicus and town physician, and there he obtained such respect and fame by his cures and especially by his services during a visitation of the plague, that he was chosen Burgomaster, with the title of Councillor of the Elector of Saxony. In spite of much opposition which he had to face, he would not leave, and declined the offer of chairs of medicine in various Universities. He remained thirty-three years in Altenburg, gathered a fine library which was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Saxony through the intervention of von Seckendorf, and spent his leisure time in reading, book-writing and correspondence. Finally he resigned his offices, and retired to Leipzig and occupied himself with reading the Bible in the original languages and with religious exercises. He died 13 (14) Feb., 1667.

The cause of his resignation is variously accounted for. The course of political affairs, it is said by Eloy, interfered with his studies and he made that the reason. Haller, however, who, by the way, puts his death in 1661, states as his opinion, that by his free speaking about people whom he ought to have cultivated, he made himself enemies, and left Altenburg when he saw that he no longer enjoyed any consideration. His ability, however, ought to have prevented that, for he was not only eminent in his profession, but he was exceptionally skilled in the language, history, antiquities and criticism of the ancients, and on that account received a pension from Louis XIV. of France, who gladly observed and rewarded merit wherever it was displayed.

Reinesius' scholarship was not only of the widest, but it was deep and accurate, and his insight as an original critic was so great that it has probably never been surpassed: vir ad miraculum eruditus, says Haller, not an unlearned man himself.

The works in which is displayed the profoundest erudition are those which relate to antiquities, the most important being the supplement to Gruter's Inscriptions.

But what specially concerns the historian of chemistry is his dissertation on the Greek chemical writings preserved in the Gotha-Altenburg Manuscript. It was composed in German in 1634 and was printed by Cyprianus in his 'Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum bibliothecæ Gothanæ,' Lipsiæ, 1714. It was afterwards translated into Latin by Fabricius in the *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1724, and is often referred to by Kopp.

In his *Variæ Lectiones*, Altenburg, 1640, and the *Defensiones Variarum Lectionum*, Rostock, 1653—another specimen of his learning and critical power—there is a good deal referring to ancient medicine and these alchemical writings.

His projected history of medicine, for writing which no one was better qualified, was most unfortunately never executed. The book now would have been invaluable.

The first edition of the present work appeared at Gera, 1624, 4°. It is an argument for the importance of chemistry to medicine and for the use of drugs prepared from mineral sources, but it also deals with and illustrates the greater subject that there is no finality in medicine but continual change and progress. It gives in brief a review of advances which have been made, and it contains abundant evidence of the author's professional learning, both historical and practical.

REINESIUS (THOMAS). *Continued.*

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 195.
Labbe, *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum*, 1672, p. 203.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 684.
Witte, *Memoriæ Philosophorum*, 1679, Decas octava, pp. 461-472 (this is autobiographical to a large extent).
Acta Eruditorum, 1682, p. 89 (review of the 'Variæ Lectiones,' article by Daumius); 1685, p. 594 (notice of his tract 'De Sibyllinis Oraculis').
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1022.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Yyy 3 *recto*, 14 Feb., 1667.
Reimmann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1708, i. pp. 85, 150, 282, 308.
Reimmann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam antediluvianam*, 1709, pp. 189-90, note.
Frid. Gotthilf Gotter, *Elogia Clarorum Virorum qui Altenburgum . . . illustrarunt*, Jenæ, 1713, pp. 31-35 (Elogium); 73-80 (Epistolæ Reinesii).
Fabricius, *Historiæ Bibliothecæ suæ Pars III.*, 1719, p. 93 (work on 'Inscriptions' and references).
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina*, Hamb., 1721, i. p. 758; ii. p. 575 ('Inscriptions').
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Hamb., 1724, xii. p. 748. (Dissertation on the Greek chemical MSS. in the Gotha Library, translated from the German.)
Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. p. 43.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 50.
Schelhorn, *Amœnitates literariæ*, 1731, Pars xiv. p. 606 (note on the purchase of his library).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 280, 281, 282, 693.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 101 *& seq.* (the Greek chemical MS.), 284, 753 ('doctissimus vir, nostræque, dum viveret, Germaniæ decus'—and Morhof was a judge—), 771, 794 ('profundæ eruditionis vir, ac inter præcipuos nostræ Germaniæ numerandus'), 919, 925 ('Variæ Lectiones'); ii. pp. 184 (Democritus), 253-4 (the Gotha MS.), 419 (the same).
Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1734, xxx. pp. 65-73.
Stolle, *Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec*, 1736, Th. vii. p. 655 (Gotter's opinion quoted); 1741, Th. xiii. p. 398; Th. xiv. pp. 470, 504.
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 180.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 699.
Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 215 (Th. ii. lib. 17, cap. 16, § 22). (Quotes an unfavourable view of his religious opinions, already rebutted by Gotter.)
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. cols. 280-282.
Jacob Brucker, *Ehren-tempel der Deutschen Gelehrsamkeit*, Augspurg, 1747, pp. 110-115, with a portrait.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 387; ii. pp. 606, 881, 972 (highly praised).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1989; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1685.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 322; 1778, iv. p. 47.
Morèri, *Le grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 112.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 444.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 437.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 352.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 332.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 97, 226; 1777, ii. pp. 339, 528 (life and list of his works).
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 247-248, § 208.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 595-596 (Chimiatria, Ger. 1624, Jena, 1678).
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 347.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 122.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 571.
Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 282; no date, xxxv. p. 372 (article by Weiss).
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (Authors) ii. 797 *j*.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 456.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 327.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 537.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 922.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 597.
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 298.
Daremberg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, i. p. 572.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1876, iii. p. 345.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 697.
B. Schuchardt, 'Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Aerzte und Naturforscher, welche aus Thüringen stammen,' *Correspondenz-Blatt des allgemeinen ärztlichen Vereins von Thüringen*, Weimar, 1888, xvii. pp. 556, 601.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1889, xxviii. p. 29 (article by R. Hoche, and references).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 22.

REINHART (HANS CHRISTOFF).

Liecht der Natur, das ist: Der warhafftigen Kunst Alchimiæ, höchstes Geheimnifs. Aufs welchem alle Alte vnd Newe Philosophi im vniversal vnd particular Werck, jhres begerens, als langes Lebens, stetwerender Gesundheit, vnd erbarlichen Reichtumbsschätze dieser Welt, seynd gewehret worden. Nach versuchter Gewifsheit, vnnd eigner Erfahrung, in richtigster Richtschnur Linien, angesatzt. Sonderlich aber defs hocherleuchten

REINHART (HANS CHRISTOFF). *Continued.*

Mannes, Fratris Basilii Valentini Schrifften, gründlich zuverstehen, vnd nützlich zu laboriren in Druck geben, durch Hans Christoff Reinhart, bey der Röm: Key: May: Hoffgefreyten Seitenstickern.

Iohann: III. Wer die Warheit liebt der kompt an das Liecht, denn seine Werck sind in Gott gethan.

Gedruckt zu Hall, durch Erasmum Hynitzsch. In Verlegung Joachimi Krusecken.

8°. Sigs. A-H_8 in eights, or pp. [127, 1 blank]. Title red and black. No date, about 1608.

Das Valete: Vber den Tractat der Arcanorum Basilij Valentini zusammen gesetzten Hauptschluſs Puncten deſs Liechts der Natur. Durch Hans Christoff Rheinhart den Eltern.

Käuffe mich, liſs mich, verstehe mich, darnach judicire mich.

Gedruckt zu Hall in Sachsen, durch Erasmum Hynitzsch. In Verlegung Joachimi Krusecken. 1608.

8°. Sigs. A-F_7, F_8 blank, in eights, or pp. [94, 2 blank].

Johann Christoph Reinhard, an alchemist and enthusiast at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was born at Schongau, in Upper Bavaria.

A tract entitled: Diss. de jure aquarum metallicarum singulari, von Berg-Wassern, is assigned to a Reinhard in Leupold's *Prodromus*, but it is not certain that he is identical with the present writer.

As the author here in the *Valete* calls himself 'the elder,' that would imply that there was a junior Hans Christoff. If he distinguished himself at all, it was not in chemistry so far as I have observed.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 195 (just mentions the author).

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 117.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1992.

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 550 (quotes Jöcher, and *Annalen der Baierischen Literatur*, Nürnberg, 1781-84).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 563, note.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1798, ii. pp. 54, 65.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 208 (incidental mention only in connection with Basilius Valentinus).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 387.

REISE Friedrich Galli nach der Einöde St. Michael.

See JEAN DE MEHUN, Der Spiegel der Alchemie, 1771.

See GALLUS (FRIEDRICH).

RELIGION der ältesten Naturforscher und so genannten Adepten.

See SCHADE (GEORG).

REMEDIA Sympathetica; das ist Sammlung der bewährtesten sympathetischen, antipathetischen und spagyrischen Mittel und Zauberkräfte bey Krankheiten der Menschen und Thiere, gegen Behexen und das Anthun böser Leute, gegen allerhand Laster, als Trunk und Spiel, für die gegenseitige Zärtlichkeit zwischen Eheleuten, verschiedene Jägerkünste, wider schädliche Thiere, Verwahrungsmittel wider Hieb und Stich, u. s. w., ingleichen Anweisung beim Verfahren des magischen Schatzgrabens, zu der Metoscopie, oder Kunst aus den Runzeln der Stirnen wahrzusagen, und der Deutung der Schönheitsmääler. Gebrauch der Temperamentenblätter, der magischen Briefdruckerey und des Eyerschreibens so wie die sehr hohe und geheime Kunst Salomonis. Mit 1 Kupfer. Leipzig, literarisches Centralcomptoir in Commission.

8°. Pp. [2] vi., 112 [2]. Folding plate. Without date, about 1780?

REMMELIN (JOHANN).

Sphyngis Victor, das ist, Entdeckung Herrn Iohannis Faulhaberi, bestellten Rechenmeisters vnnd Mathematici in Vlm, himmlischen geheimen Magiæ, oder newen Cabalistischen Kunst: vnd wunder Rechnung, vom Gog vnd Magog, geschehen. Von Iohanne Remmelino Philos. & Med. Doctore. Getruckt zu Kempten, bey Christoff Kraufs. In verlegung Stephan Michelspachers. Anno M.DC.XIX.

4°. Signatures A-C in fours, D2; or, ff. [14]. Ornamental border to the title-page; on the reverse is a set of symbols, and on D2 is a drawing of the strange fish caught at Neuss in Silesia in August, 1609, which had on its skin the date and a number of symbols indicating what was to happen to the Holy Roman Empire. The skin was duly sent to the Emperor. This tract is not about chemistry.

Remmelin was born at Ulm in 1585, studied at Tübingen and took the degree of Master in 1604. He continued his studies at Basel and was created doctor of medicine there in 1607. In Ulm he held the post of town physician, but, on account of disputes with other doctors, he left in 1628 and received a similar appointment at Schorndorf, whence he went to Aalen and finally to Augsburg. According to his contemporaries, he was celebrated as an anatomist and skilled in mathematics. A portrait of him on copper was engraved in 1618, and there is another without place and date.

He published several works on mathematics and on numbers (of which the above is one), enumerated by Rotermund. The following book is also ascribed to him: Ferinæ Weltsheimenses oder gründliche Erforschung von Natur, Eigenschafften und Gebrauch des heilsamen Wildbrunnens zu Weltzen, das Thier- oder Wildbad genannt, Augspurg, 1619, 4°, which is not mentioned by Rotermund.

Another important and novel work by him is the following:

Johannis Remmelini Suevo-Vlmensis, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctoris, Catoptrum Microcosmicum, suis ære incisis visionibus splendens. Cum historia & Pinace, de nouo prodit. . . . Ulmæ Suevorum Sumptibus Iohannis Görlini M.DC.XXXIX. Large folio, pp. 28 (misprint for 26); engraved title, and plates on pp. 9, 15, 21. The plates are marked 'I. R. Inuentor'; 'L. K. sculptor'; 'Stephan Michelspacher excudit.' The colophon: Ulmæ, Sumptibus Johannis Gerlini, Bibliopolæ, Imprimebat Balthasar Kühne, Reipubl. istius Typographus. Anno M DC XXXIX.

There is said to have been an edition at Augspurg, 1619, fol., but I have not seen it. Of the edition of 1639 I have seen two copies, one in the British Museum and one in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow University. The latter has the plates in very good state, considering how easily they can be injured by use. This book is a treatise on anatomy, and consists of a series of plates in layers, so that the parts beneath can be seen in succession by lifting the hinged portions, an idea which originated with Remmelin.

This book was translated into German and of this version I have seen a copy in the collection of my colleague, Professor Cleland. Kleiner Welt Spiegel, das ist: Abbildung Göttlicher Schöpffung an defs Menschen Leib, mit beygesetzter Schrifftlicher Erklärung, so wol zu Gottes Weifsheit, als defs Menschen selbst Erkandtnus dienend, Aufs, Johannis Remmilini, Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctoris, Lateinischem Exemplar, in die Teutsche Sprach vbersetzet, durch, M. Iohannem Ludovicum Remmelinum, Med. Stud. Authoris filium. . . . Augustæ Vindelicorum, gedruckt durch Johann Ulrich Schönigk, In verlag Johann Remelins Burgers in Ulm. Anno M.DC.XXXII. Large folio; title leaf, on the verso of which is a portrait of Remmelin, 'An. Chr. 1618. Æt. 35.' Pp. 22. Illustrations on pp. 7, 13, 19.

There is no copy of this in the British Museum.

There was also a translation into English: A Survey of the Microcosm, by Clopton Havers, with plates by Michel Spacher of the Tyrol, and Remmelinus corrected. London, 1702, fol. There does not seem to be a copy of this book in the British Museum.

Michelspacher's anatomical work: 'Pinax microcosmographicus,' though published in 1615, was in reality Remmelin's, because, according to Haller, he got the plates from Remmelin; Michelspacher was only the printer.

Under the entry CABALA Michelspacher has been credited with the authorship of the *Pinax Microcosmographicus* on the authority of Merckiin and others. It is, however, only fair to him to state that he himself makes no such claim, and in the Epistle or Dedication of the CABALA to Remmelin, dated 1662, he describes the position of the affair as clearly as his wordinesses and worthinesses, his long windedness and constant use of titles, will permit. After the usual flourish to his Gracious Patron, he refers to the work on anatomy, which he had been anxious to publish but was let therein by various hindrances till at last Remmelin consented to its publication on condition that his name did not appear as the author's. This, as Michelspacher states, was almost futile, seeing that both his arms and 'Contrafactur' were on the title-page and would give the reader a hint on the subject. But when it was dedicated to the young nobleman Phil. Hainhofer in Augspurg, who was a connoisseur and judge of such devices, he became very pressing to know the author, and Michelspacher having obtained Remmelin's permission made it known in this preface.

Afterwards, of course, Remmelin's name appeared on the title-page.

As Remmelin calls himself 'Suevo-Ulmensis' on the title-page of this work, Portal has been misled into stating that he was a Swedish physician, and he seems to be of opinion that the 'Catoptrum' was an instrument of his invention, which magnified the parts and enabled them to be more easily seen. But there is no instrument, unless the layered plates be considered such, and the title means simply a mirror of the microcosm.

REMMELIN (JOHANN). *Continued.*

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 685.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 665.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 55.
Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 218 (discussion on the editions; says nothing about Vesalius, but speaks of Michelspacher).
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 275.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 558.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 512.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 424.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 332.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 313; 1778, iv. p. 26.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 1780.
Ludwig Choulant, *Geschichte und Bibliographie der Anatomischen Abbildung*, Leipzig, 1852, pp. 82-83.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 33.

RENATUS (SINCERUS).

See RICHTER (SAMUEL).

RENODÆUS (JOANNES).

Institutionum Pharmaceuticarum Libri V.

See UFFENBACH (PETRUS), Dispensatorium, 1631.

Jean de Renou, latinized Renodæus, of Coutances in Normandy, studied and graduated at Paris, became Royal Councillor and Physician, and was specially devoted to pharmacy. He did a good deal for it, and the dispensatory which he compiled enjoyed great popularity, though it may say little for the therapeutics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

His works were translated into French by Louis de Serres, who places him above all his predecessors in the same walk, and says that he surpassed Fernelius and Sylvius and all who had written on pharmacy, as far as they had excelled Myrepsus and Praepositus.

He was not friendly towards Lazarus Riverius, physician of Henry IV., for he calls him an empiric.

He overturned a multitude of popular errors about the virtues of plants and minerals, though he himself was not devoid of some erroneous notions. Having taken some things from the 'Pharmacopœia' of Bauderon, he was dubbed a plagiarist by that writer's son, who maintained that the 'Antidotarium' had been made up by innumerable thefts and especially from Bauderon. To this attack Renodæus replied showing how absurd the accusation was.

His works are:

Dispensatorium Galeno-chymicum.

Numerous editions of the 'Dispensatorium' are recorded: Paris, 1608, 4°; Francof., 1609, 4°; 1615, 4°; Paris, 1623, 4°; Hanau, 1631, 4° (as above); Geneva, 1645, 4°.

The English translation is mentioned by Will. Cooper: A Medicinal Dispensatory . . . discovering the natures, properties and vertues of Vegetables, Minerals and Animals, . . . with an absolute Pharmacopœa, London, 1657, 4°; the translator was R. Tomlinson.

There is a copy in the British Museum.

De Materia Medica Libri Tres.

Antidotarium varium et absolutissimum.

The works were printed at Frankfurt, 1609, 8°, and with Josephus Quercetanus' Pharmacopœia dogmaticorum, edited by Peter Uffenbach, Hanau, 1631, 4°.

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, London, 1675, sign. R 1 *verso*, D 3 *recto*.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 685 (Dispensatorium, 1627).
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 666.
Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. p. 48.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 55.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 613.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1033.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, ix. i. p. 141.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 432.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 280, 327.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 402. (Compare also J. de Renou, ii. pp. 271, 279, 334, 400, for dissertations under that name).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 578 (Institutionum Pharmaceuticarum Libri v., Francof., 1609, &c.).
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 122 (Antidotarium), 129 (Dispensatorium).
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 574.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, ii. pp. 210, 499, 899, 926 (call the Dispensatorium 'a priceless work, above all praise,' and give interesting extracts).
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 1029.
Daremberg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, ii. p. 826.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 40.

REQUISITA REALIA.

See SINCERUS.

RESCH (JOAN ULRICH).

Osiandrische Experiment von Sole, Luna & Mercurio. Welche in fürnehmer Herren laboratoriis probirt worden, darauſs mehr per Exempla als Rationes, oder durch viel verwirrte Proceſs, verkehrte Sophistische vnd vnnütze Bücher, verschrauffte Wort vnd subtile Reden, &c. die wahre Philosophische Materi, rechte Solution, Gewicht, Glas, Ofen vnd Regierung deſs Feuers zu fassen, vnd zumal man richtige Anleitung hat, dem Werck zur Tinctur vnd Artzney weiter nachzudencken vnd zu ergründen. Mit angehängtem hierzu dienlichem vnd niemals in Druck gebrachten Tractätlein, De igne Philosophico investigando & moderando pro solutione debita acquirenda, auch Historien wahrhaffter Verwandlung der Metallen in Gold vnd Silber. Item, wie man sich vor Betriegern hüten soll: saſſt andern zur Praxin vnd Haubtwesen gehörigen vnd notirten Observationen vnd Explicationen colligirt vnd practicirt durch Joan Ulrich Reschen, D.

Avicenna. Neminem Magisterium lapidis unquam negasse, qui esset sapiens.

Nürnberg, Bey Johann-Andreas vnd Wolffgang Endters deſs Jüngern sel. Erben, 1659.

8°. Pp. [8] 327 [1 blank]. Historical in part.

I have not found anything about Resch, the editor of this book. He says, however, distinctly in the preface that the author of the experiments was Lucas Osiander, professor and cancellarius at Tübingen, with his brother, Johann Otto, Abbot of Adelberg. They communicated their experiments and observations some five and thirty years earlier. Chapter x. in the present book is a reprint of Ewald von Hohelande's tract: Kurtzer Bericht und klarer Beweiſs, &c., so that it contains some historical matter. Gmelin assigns the experiments to Johann Adam Osiander, without specifying which he means, and without consideration of what Resch himself states.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 65.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 619.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 625.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 329.

RESPONS von der F. R. C. zu etlichen ihren Clienten abgeben.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiossimi, 1687, p. 228.
See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS), Wasserstein der Weisen, 1704, p. 204.
See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS), Wasserstein der Weisen, 1743, p. 190.
See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Philosophia Salomonis, 1753, p. 200.

This is a translation of the 'Responsiones Duæ' below.

RESPONSIO ad Epistolam J. Ferdinandi Hertodt von Todtenfeldt.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 699.

RESPONSIONES Duæ F. R. C. ad quosdam suos Clientes.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 393.

RESPONSUM einer berühmten Juristen-Facultät: da sich ein Ehemann belehren lässet: Ob ihm das seiner Frauen in Gold transmutirte silberne Gefässe nicht zukomme? oder doch wenigstens der usus fructus davon.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 113.

RESPONSUM ad Fratres Rosaceæ Crucis illustris.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 349.
See also ROSICRUCIANS.

RESPOUR (P. M. DE).

Rares Experiences sur l'Esprit Mineral, pour la Preparation et Transmutation des Corps Metaliques. Où est enseigné la maniere de faire les Agens necessaires, qui ont esté jusques aujourd'huy inconnus & cachez au Public. Avec la connoissance du mouvement general & particulier du Monde Elementaire & de ce qui y est contenu. Par Monsieur D * * * Tome premier. A Paris, Chez Emanuel Langlois, ruë S. Iacques, à la Reyne du Clergé. Et Chez Claude Barbin, au Palais, sur le second Perron de la sainte Chapelle. M.DC.LXVIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [24] 72; 106; 100 [2]. Though entitled Tome premier the work is complete. At all events no second volume is mentioned. Exposition of the Smaragdine Table, Liv. iii. pp. 38-42.

P. M. von Respurs besondere Versuche vom Mineral-Geist zur Auflösung und Verwandlung derer Metallen auch von der Bewegung der Welt und ihrer Theile. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt mit Anmerkungen erst herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Henkeln Königl. Pohln. und Churfl. Sächsischen Bergrath nunmehro aber aufs neue durchsehen und hier und da vermehret von D. Johann Gottlob Lehmann Königl. Preufsisch. Bergrath, Mitglied der Kais. Rufsischen, Königl. Preufs. Akademie derer Wissensch. und der Churmaynzisch. nützlichen Wissenschaften. Leipzig, bey Engelhart Benjamin Schwickert 1772.

8°. Pp. 333. Index [15]. Advertisements [2]. Frontispiece. Pp. 15-16 dropped. Exposition of the Smaragdine Table, pp. 263-265, and note pp. 280-284.

Rares Expériences sur l'esprit minéral pour la préparation et transmutation des corps métalliques où est enseigné la maniére de faire les Agens nécessaires, qui ont été jusqu'aujourd'hui inconnus et cachés au Public. Avec la connoissance du mouvement général et particulier du Monde Élémentaire et de ce qui y est contenu. Par Monsieur de Respour. Tome Prémier. Nouvelle Édition révue et corigée par Christian Frederic Keller, Docteur en Médecine et Physicien ordinaire du Baillage de Langensalza. Avec Privilége du Sérén. Elect. de Saxe. à Leipzig, chez Christian Gottlob Hilscher 1777.

8°. Pp. [30] 192. Though called Tome premier the work is complete. Exposition of the Smaragdine Table, pp. 146-148.

The first edition is that of 1668. The author's name is contained in the 'Privilege,' but whether the letters S. P. M. preceding the name are Respour's initials or not I am unable to say, but have assumed that they are. In the German the initials are P. M. so that S. possibly stands for *Seigneur*.

The book had become extremely rare when it was translated by Henckel, with added notes, and published first at Dresden and Leipzig in 1743, re-edited by Lehmann and published in 1772 (as above), and then the original French was reprinted at Leipzig, 1777 (as above), with a preface by Keller, in which he comments on the translation, on Respour's aim, and on the term *Zink* which he employs. This word seems to have puzzled Lehmann also.

Henckel, in his preface, says that the author was from Flanders, and is of opinion from his phraseology that he was a soldier. He wrote this book at the age of 24, and in French, of which he admits he was not quite master. Henckel thinks that the initial D*** on the title-page shows that the book was edited by some one else, but does it not stand simply for De Respour? He also questions whether the third book is by Respour on account of difference of style. It would appear that other books had been composed or meditated by Respour, but were not published. Probably that is the reason why this appears alone as *Tome Premier*. A good deal of importance seems to have been attached to this book by the metallurgists of the time. The prefaces to the different editions should be considered.

RESPOUR (P. M. DE). *Continued.*

In the third book there is an exposition, section by section, of the Smaragdine table (pp. 38-42).

The three books into which the work is divided are entitled respectively:

I. De la Nature en General, pp. 72.
II. Des Agens Metaliques, pp. 106.
III. Le Retour d'Hermes, pp. 100.

In Book I. the signatures run from *A* to *Biiij* in eights.

In Books II. and III. the signatures run continuously from A to N in eights.

Baumer quotes the German translation by Henckel, Dresden, 1743, 8°, enlarged by Lehmann, Leipzig, 1771, 8°, and this last is also quoted by Gmelin. The 1772 issue is not alluded to.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 274.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1770, Nos. 1085.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 56.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 338.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 243; 1847, iv. p. 121.

RESPUR (P. M. VON).

See RESPOUR (P. M. DE).

RETZEL (GEORG FRIDERICH).

Der Sechs Tage-Wercke dieser Welt Geheime Bedeutung im Spiegel der uhralten, und Mosaischen Philosophie entdecket, Was die Eigenschafft der oberen, und unteren Wasser sey; und wie daraus alles seinen Ursprung habe; Wie die Würckung des Oberen in das Untere vollenbracht, und daher in dieser Welt alles erhalten, und fortgepflantzet werde; Woher jedes sein Leben, auch wieder seinen Tod, und Verderben bekomme; Was der in Eden gepflantzte Garten, auch der von Eden ausgehende Strohm mit seiner vierfachen Abtheilung seyn könne; Was der Baum des Erkäntnisses, wie auch die List, und Sprechen der Schlangen gewesen; Wie das Austreiben von Garten Eden, und der davor gelagerte Cherubim mit den blossen hauenden Schwerdte zuverstehen; Welchen aus gleichen Principiis beygefüget wird Ein Bericht von denen unsichtbahren Creaturen, Feuer- Lufft- Wasser- und Erd- Geistern, auch Gespenstern, und andern diesen zugehörigen Sachen. Denen Suchenden der Wahrheit, und vom Geist der verwirrung in denen allermeist recipirten mancherley Meynungen noch nicht gantz geblendeten, Aus Liebe mitgetheilet von D. Georg Friderich Retzeln Fürstl. Braunschw. Lüneb. Berg-Rath, wie auch der Königl. Preußischen Societät der Wissenschafften Mitgliede. Blanckenburg, Durch H. C. Struven, Hertzogl. privilegirten Buchdr. Anno 1722.

8°. Pp. [48] 391 [1]. Title red and black, printed across two pages.

Retzel, or Rätzel, was Dr. and Mining Councillor at Blankenburg, and member of the Royal Prussian Society of Sciences. Besides the above, he wrote:

Der geheimen Natur eröffnete Pforten und derselben würkende Eigenschaften in gut und böse, woher erkannt werden mag, woraus Gesundheit und Krankheit, ingleichen Medicin und Gift producirt werde, so auch was die Essentia rerum und die von allen Chymicis längst zu wissen gewünschte erste Materie der philosophischen Universalmedicin sey, denen Suchenden zum Besten. Blankenburg, 1718, 8°.

Hallische Vermischte Bibliothek, 1715, 15es Stück, p. 177.
Unschuldige Nachrichten; Fortgesetzte Sammlung von Alten und Neuen Theologischen Sachen, Leipzig, 1735, pp. 713-731 (an abstract of the work, and a concluding condemnation of it as a 'fanatical, Böhmistic book').
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 577.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 363.

REUDENIUS (MICHAEL).

Bedencken ob vnd wie die Artzneyen, so durch die Alchimistische Kunst bereitet werden, sonderlich vom Vitriol, Schwefel, Antimonio Mercurio, vnd dergleichen fruchtbarlich zugebrauchen sein. Menniglich zur nachrichtung kürtzlich verfasset, durch Michaelem Reudenium, der Philosophey vnd Medicin Doctorem, vnd der zeit verordneten Physicum der Keyserlichen freyen Berckstadt Schlackenwalds. Mit einer kurtzen Vorrede von dem vnterschied der Hermetischen vnd Galenischen Medicin Ioachimi Tanckij, D. & Profess. Cum gratia & privilegio. Leipzig In verlegung Johann Rosen, Buchhendlers daselbst, Im Jahr M.DC.V.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 101 [1]. MS. notes at the end. Title red and black in a narrow border. *Colophon and Emblem*: Michael destroying Satan:—Gedruckt zu Leipzig bey Michael Lantzenberger. Im Jahr 1605.

He was the son of Ambrosius Reuden, doctor of theology, not at Bamberg, but probably at Jena, and was born about 1571 or 1572, and was the eldest of seven. He became doctor of medicine, lived in Schlackenwald, and practised at Karlsbad with great reputation.

He wrote several tracts:

Disputatio de dolore, Jena, 1596, 4°.

Observationes de Thermis Carolinis, Jena, 1611, 8°; Leipzig, 1614, 12°.

De novo gummi purgante epistola ad Schwarzium. Ejusdem apologia ad Hechstetterum cum Payeri Tractat. de thermis Carolinis, Lips., 1614, 8°; Leyden, 1625, 12°.

De corporibus mineralibus, præcipue metallis in genere, Jenæ, 1600, 4°.

Observationes Carolinæ, darinnen von der Natur des Kaiser Karlsbades gehandelt wird, translated into German by Melchior Rethnicus, Jena, 1611, 8°; Leipz., 1614, 12°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 364 (calls him 'Bambergensis').

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 821, 1050.

Joh. Christoph. Becman, *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Publicæ Universitatis Francofurtanæ*, Francof. ad Viadrum, 1706, p. 245 (Observationes Carolinæ, Jen., 1611, 8°; Ep. de novo Gummi purgante, Lugd., 1625, 12°).

Jo. Caspar Zeumer, *Vitae Professorum . . . qui in illustri Academia Ienensi . . . vixerunt et adhuc vivunt*, Ienae, 1711, Classis I. p. 94.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 56.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 702.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 290.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 877 (born at Bamberg).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1039.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2028; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1863.

Frid. Boerner, *Bibliothecae Librorum rariorum physico-medicorum . . . specimen secundum*, Helmestadii, 1752, pp. 61-65 ('Discursus philosophico-medicus,' Jena, 1618, 8°, about Karlsbad).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 417.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 377.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 588.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 513, 568; 1798, ii. p. 771, (discourse on Karlsbad and Eger, Jena, 1718).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 101, 124.

REUSNER (HIERONYMUS).

Pandora: Das ist, Die edelst Gab Gottes, oder der werde vnd heilsame Stein der Weysen, mit welchem die alten Philosophi, auch Theophrastus Paracelsus, die vnvollkommene Metallen durch gewalt des Fewrs verbessert: sampt allerley schedliche vnd vnheilsame kranckheiten, jnnerlich vnnd eusserlich haben vertrieben. Ein Guldener Schatz, welcher durch einen Liebhaber dieser Kunst, von seinem Vndergang errettet ist worden, vnd zu Nutz allen Menschen, fürnemlich den Liebhabern der Paracelsischen Artzney, jetzt widerumb in Truck verfertiget. Getruckt zu Basel, Durch Sebastianum Henricpetri.

8°. Pp. [16] 317 [1 blank]. [1] *Colophon*: Getruckt zu Basel durch Sebastianum Henricpetri. Anno clo Io xxcviii. [1] Petri's device. 42 woodcuts.

He was the son of Christopher Reusner, and was born at Lemberg in Silesia 26 Sept., 1558. He graduated as M.D. at Basel, and became town physician at Hof in Vogtland and then at Nördlingen.

REUSNER (HIERONYMUS). *Continued.*

He wrote a small number of medical works:
De pollinctura et sepultura cadaverum.
Decisiones, Basileæ, 1578, 4°.
Epistolæ, Francof., 1600, 8°.
Tractatus de Scorbuto, 1600.
Urinarum probationes Iodoci Willichii illustratæ Scholiis Medicis, . . . Remedia item plurima ex urina desumpta, Basil., 1582, 8°.
Curationes et observationes medicæ in the 'Sylloge' of Georg Hieron. Welsch, Aug. Vindel., 1668, 4°.
Beschreibung des mineralischen Bades zu Wembdingen, Neuburg, 1618, 8°.

This was apparently a posthumous publication.

'Pandora' is not mentioned by Eberti, but his judgment on the author is flattering: 'Vir certe eruditus, qui editis cultissimi sui ingenii & exquisitæ doctrinæ lucubrationibus æternum nomen sibi comparavit,' but his name is hardly remembered now.

The first edition of the present work appeared in 1582, with the following title-page:

Pandora, Das ist, Die Edleste Gab Gottes, oder der Werde vnnd Heilsamme Stein der Weisen, mit welchem die alten Philosophi, auch Theophrastus Paracelsus, die vnuolkomene Metallen, durch gewalt des Fewrs verbessert: sampt allerley schädliche vnd vnheilsame Kranckheiten, jnnerlich vnd eusserlich haben vertrieben.

Ein Guldener Schatz, welcher durch einen Liebhaber diser Kunst, von seinem Vntergang errettet ist worden, vnnd zu nutz allen Menschen, fürnemlich den Liebhabern der Paracelsischen Artzney, erst jetz in Truck verfertiget.

Getruckt zu Basel. Anno M.D.LXXXII. 8° pp. [16] 309 [1 blank]. *Colophon*: Getruckt zu Basel, bey Samuel Apiario. Symbolical woodcuts in the text.

Reusner was apparently only the editor of this book, and he calls it 'Pandora Francisci Epimethei' as if that were indeed the author's name. That, however, wears the air of a pseudonym, and accordingly Fictuld informs us that the real name of the author was Ulmannus, and that he was a Franciscan.

Schmieder, on the other hand, states boldly, 'Hieronymus Reusner wrote: Epimethei Pandora, oder Stein der Weisen, . . . Basel, 1598, 8°.'

Though the book probably made its first appearance in 1582, at all events in German, it, or the symbolical pictures in it, were known some time earlier.

In an anonymous tract, entitled: 'Liber de arte chimica incerti authoris,' printed in the ARS AURIFERA, 1572, there appears at the conclusion of Cap. xvii. a description which applies unmistakably to certain of the allegorical plates contained in the 'Pandora,' though the book itself is not mentioned by name.

After explaining these in some detail, and showing how widely symbols had been used, the author adds: 'Has not also Ulmannus a Franciscan monk and "frater minor" described our wisdom with great skill in the German tongue and tested it by the Passion, and proved that it is sure?' It is on this passage that Fictuld based his statement that Ulmannus was the author of the *Pandora*, but it is difficult to see any justification of this view in the words employed.

This anonymous tract is contained, of course, in the different editions and translations of the ARS AURIFERA. See the edition of 1610, i. pp. 400-401, and Morgenstern's translation, 1613, i. p. 552; 1750, i. p. 671.

It would seem, however, as if the plates had been known before 1572, whether accompanied by a verbal elucidation of their meaning or not.

For, even before this, namely in 1550, one or two of the plates had already appeared in the ROSARIUM PHILOSOPHORUM along with the verses, which, with some omissions, are also contained in the 'Pandora.'

One of these plates, which represents a hermaphroditic figure holding in one hand a goblet with three serpents rising out of it, and in the other a single serpent, is referred to by Michael Maier in the *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, who says that between it and the accompanying verses—rythmi germanici he calls them—the author elucidates the whole of the art. Maier gives a translation, because they had not been put into Latin before, and because of their truth and merit. These are the verses in the 1550 edition of the ROSARIUM, sig. Miiij.

Maier, however, has made his quotation from the ROSARIUM and not from the 'PANDORA' with which, indeed, he does not seem to have been acquainted. It may be observed that while both contain allegorical pictures, expressing alchemical processes, one set is quite different from the other, with the exceptions already specified. The verses also seem to apply more correctly to the plate in the 'Pandora' to which they are referred, than to that in the Rosarium, but the subject is by no means clear and it stands in need of further investigation.

Ars Aurifera, 1572, p. 664.
Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 274.
Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 702, 987.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 213.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 686.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 41b, 131b, 157b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 430.
Johann Caspar Eberti, *Leorinum eruditum, in quo viri, quos protulit Leoberga Silesiorum, scriptis et eruditione celebres, centuria quadam comprehenduntur ac breviter, delineantur*, Wratislaviæ, 1714, p. 45, and references.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 56.
Keatner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 703.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 964.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 203; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1874 (list of his works).
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 118.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 323; 1778, iv. p. 55.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 252.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 236; 1779, iii. p. 84.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 579, 582, 650 (Faustius' edition).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 293 (Pandora, 1598).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 323, 514.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1044.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 368.

REUSNER (HIERONYMUS). *Continued.*

Compendium Alchymist. Novum, sive Pandora Explicata et Figuris Illustrata.

See FAUSTIUS (JOHANNES MICHAEL).

REUSS (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH).

D. Christ. Frider. Reuss Medicinæ Professoris Publici in Alma Eberhardino-Carolina, Serenissimi Ducis Margrafii Badensis Consiliarii, Acad. Imp. nat. curios. Reg. Dan. Scient. ejusque oecon. Elect. Mogunt. nec. non Soc. Elect. Lips. oecon. Tigur. phys. & Berol. amicorum naturæ Scrutator. Sodal.

Dispensatorium Universale seu Lexicon Chemico-Pharmacevticum ad Tempora nostra Accommodatum Editio Secunda aucta et emendata Sectio Prior A-L. Argentorati Apud Amand Koenig 1791.

8°. Pp. xxxii. 1-640. Sectio Posterior M-Z [4] 645-1504. Bound in 4 vols. Interleaved. MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

Christian Friedrich Reuss was born at Copenhagen 7 July, 1745. He studied in Tübingen, took the degree of M.D. in 1769, and after graduation travelled through Germany. In 1771 he was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine at Tübingen, and, in 1796, ordinary professor.

He was councillor of the Marckgraf of Durlach, a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, the Physical Society of Zürich, and of other Societies in Leipzig, Mainz, and Berlin, and in 1808 was created Knight of the Würtemberg Civil Service order, and died 17 (19) Oct., 1814 (1813).

He is the author of a number of works on medicine, botany, pharmacy, dietetics, technology, veterinary medicine, social economy, &c. He contributed nothing to Chemistry in special.

It was his brother, Jeremias David, who compiled the *Repertorium commentationum*, and *Das gelehrte England*.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 663.

Balthasar Haug, *Das Gelehrte Wirtemberg*, Stuttgart, 1790, p. 151 (list of his writings).

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 5te Ausgabe, Lemgo, 1798, vi. pp. 321-324; 1803, x. p. 470.

Johann Jacob Gradmann, *Das gelehrte Schwaben: oder Lexicon der jetztlebenden schwäbischen Schriftsteller* (Ravensburg), 1802, p. 486 (from Meusel and personal information).

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu ... Jochers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexiko*, 1819, vi. col. 1883.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 576.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 798.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 692.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 613.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1876, iv. p. 310.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 714 (by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 93.

REVELATOR.

See MAGNI Philosophorum Arcani Revelator, 1688.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 101.

REYHER (SAMUEL).

Samuelis Reyheri, Jc. Antecessoris & Mathematum Professoris in Academia Christian-Albertina Juridico-Philosophica Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam ex Chymico Metallo factis. Kiliæ Holsatorum, cIↃ IↃC XCII. Typis Joachimi Reumanni, Acad. Typogr.

4°. Pp. [8], [1] 2-141. Index [3]. Folding plate of a Pedigree. Woodcuts of medals, etc., in the text.

REYHER (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

Reyher, son of Andreas Reyher, was born at Schleusingen 19 April, 1635. After attending school there, he went in 1654 to Leipsig University, and found a friend and patron in Andreas Winkler. He became bachelor in 1655, master in 1656. He then went to Holland, continued his studies at Leyden, and returned to Leipzig. He delivered lectures, but soon after was appointed tutor of the eldest son of Duke Ernst in Gotha. In 1665 he was made Doctor of Laws at Leyden, and, thereafter, the same year was chosen professor of mathematics and law at Kiel. He rose to various offices, was a councillor, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died at Kiel, 22 Nov., 1714.

He wrote very largely on optics, astronomy, meteorology, &c., and a tract 'De auro et argento chymico,' which seems to be merely the present work under another title. In the present work, besides describing coins made from chemical gold and silver, he has chapters on Chemical Enigmas, Goldmaking among the Egyptians, on Mercury, on the goodness of chemical gold, on the Canon law condemning goldmaking, opinions of jurists about artificial gold, &c., winding up with the narratives of the curious occurrence at Walkenried. In the Benedictine monastery of Walkenried, afterwards used as a school, the boys were trying one day in the cloister who could jump the farthest, when one of them lighted on a place where he stuck fast and could not be moved by his companions. The master came, and when he too failed, it occurred to him that the place must be spell-bound, so that the boy could not get away until something hidden was revealed. So he bade the boy look about him and when he observed letters and marks on the wall, and had shown them to the master, the latter understood that treasure was concealed there, and the boy was forthwith free to move from the enchanted place. When all was quiet the master returned, opened the place indicated in the wall, abstracted a small box and then disappeared, leaving his belongings behind him. From which people suspected that the box had contained the 'Lapis philosophicus.' Wishing confirmation of this narrative as given by Morhof, Reyher got a letter from a bookseller in Lüneberg, Johann Stern by name, to this effect: 'In 1656,' he says, 'when I was living at Wolffenbüttel, I was asked by my cousin to visit the rector at Walkenried and enquire how his son, who was on that foundation, was getting on. I did so, and stopped there a couple of days on account of the quiet and solitude of the place, the rector, when he had leisure, conducting me over the ruins.

'As we were walking in the cloister, he said he must tell me a queer story. Sometime previously, in the cloister, the boys made a mark and tried who could jump beyond it. When so engaged one boy landed with both feet on a spot where he stood firmly fixed. The boys in their alarm pulled him but in vain, and then they told the rector, who also was unable to help him. He, however, after long consideration directed the boy to look for marks or signs, and at last on a pillar he saw some Greek writing which he had to repeat. So much the rector gathered that in the pillar there was a vessel with money, and whoever trod upon this particular place would see the writing and reveal the secret. As soon as this happened the boy was free to go. In the pillar was found a stone vessel containing money, and it and its contents were sent to Zelle, to Duke Christian Ludwig.'

The date of this letter, Reyher tells us, was about the Kalends of April, 1690, which date can hardly miss being correct.

Still another and more lurid version was sent to Reyher by Dr. Jacob Welt, physician of the Duke of Saxony, and an excellent chemist.

'At Walkenried some six and thirty or forty years ago [therefore just about the same time as the preceding], there was a college, and above the cloister a hall, before the old building had fallen to pieces; on the ceiling a circle, and on the wall certain writing and characters. In the window was a chest very carefully built of stone.

'A scholar having come within the circle, was unable to move from the place. The circle and writing on the wall were otherwise not visible except at the very moment which the scholar had chanced upon. But just at this point he both saw the circle above him, and could read the writing on the east wall, and could find to the south the stone box strangely marked out. Thereupon he was free to step out of the circle.

'I have since then,' continues Welt, 'frequently myself examined the chest along with others; but in 1687 I had the fancy to go with some persons to the hall and try the effect of the divining rod; and as we were not far from the box, we observed the rod to be strongly attracted. We had to relinquish our designs, however, on account of the great terror which fell upon us. For though it was broad day, it became obscure about us, and without our frightening each other, we all grew pale, and when we found ourselves once more in safety we each had the same story to tell, namely that we felt as if a wind had passed through us and we were being drawn up to the ceiling by the hair.' An adventure more appropriate to the venerable ruin, with its lovely double cloister—where Basil Valentin is said to have worked—than that of the jumping boys.

For chemical coins and medals, see Buddeus, *Quæstio an Alchemistæ sint in Republica tolerandi?* Halæ Magdeb., 1702, and in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. (in German).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 198, 262.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 274.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1013.

Moller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 716-725.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2038; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1916.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 154.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 481; 1777, ii. p. 769.

De Feller, *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1793, vii. p. 606.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 330.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 205.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 515.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 150.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 382.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 617.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 89, *sqq.*

H. C. Bolton, *Contributions of Alchemy to Numismatics*, read to the New York Numismatic and Archæological Society, Dec. 5, 1889, N. York, 1890, 4°, pp. 44.

RHAZES.

Excerpta ex libro luminis luminum.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 167.

Excerpta aus dem Buche, lumen luminum genannt.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 394.

Abu Bekr Muhammed Ben Zakeriyah er-Rasi, called Rasis, Razis, Rhasis, Rhazes, was the son of a merchant of Ray in Irak, Chorassan, where he was born about 850-860. In his younger years he was most attracted by music, and until the age of thirty he was known only as a good singer and lute player, though he pursued also the business of a money changer. Dissatisfied, however, with this manner of life, he devoted himself with intense zeal to the study of philosophy and medicine, and went to Bagdad, where he was a pupil of Ibn Zein el-Taberi. Having acquired great knowledge, he returned to Ray, and was appointed director of the Hospital, from which he was subsequently promoted to the same office in the Hospital at Bagdad. His lectures and demonstrations were numerously attended, and he attracted students from foreign countries. He studied, and practised, and wrote, and was called 'the observer' on account of his attention to the phenomena which passed before him. His authorities were Hippocrates, Galen, Aetius, Oribasius, and Paulus Aegineta, and he travelled far and wide to gain experience and to converse with learned men.

To the prince El Mansur, a rich, learned and powerful ruler, he dedicated a medical work el-Mansuri, and he visited him in order to present him with his 'Compendium of Chemistry.' The prince was delighted and gave him 1000 dinars, but expressed a desire to see some practical proof of the statements in the book, and supplied the apparatus and funds required. The experiments, however, would not succeed, and El Mansur then got angry and said: 'I should never have thought a philosopher capable of deliberate falsehood in a work represented by him as a scientific treatise, which will engage people's hearts in a labour from which they can draw no advantage; I have rewarded you richly for your trouble, and now I must punish you for your affirmation of lies.' Whereupon he struck him across the head with a whip and sent him straightway back to Bagdad. By this blow, it is said, Rhazes had one of his eyes injured, and it ended in him becoming totally blind. When he was urged to have an operation performed, he refused, with the reply: 'I have seen the world.' 'Hoc verò verbere Rex Rasæo et lacrymas et verba ista: Iam vidi mundum extorsit,' as Spizelius puts it. He died at a good age about 923 or 932, but various dates are given.

He is the reputed author of a great number of works on medicine and philosophy and science, lists of which are given by Casiri, Von Hammer-Purgstall and Wüstenfeld, from Ibnol-Kofthi, the Fihrist, and other sources.

On chemistry he is reputed to have written several works: Duodecim libri de arte chemica; Arcanorum liber; Perfectionis liber; Liber Lapidis minor; Confirmatio artis chimiæ; but for their authenticity I cannot vouch.

One says that only quotations from his chemical writings remain, and that those which pass under his name are fictitious; whereas others say that they are on the whole genuine.

The works of Hippocrates, Galen and Rhazes were the classical authorities at Louvain in 1617 when Eloy was there, so that the medical schools were still in the leading strings of authority even at that time. Judgment, of course, has been passed upon him: Arnaldus said that he was 'in speculatione clarus, in opere promptus, in judicio providus, in experientia probatus'; another says, 'As a philosopher, Rhazes was a barbarous eclectic; as a physician his reputation is based legitimately only on his description of the small-pox.'

These opinions are perhaps not quite so discordant as they seem to be.

Rhazes is credited with a great number of wise remarks applicable to the practice of the physician. But there is one which is not inappropriate to the present subject, and therefore may be quoted: 'Who knows not chemistry does not deserve the name of philosopher.' A like observation was made by Matthiolus. The lapse of a thousand years has only intensified its truth.

Symphorianus Champerius, *Libelli duo. Primus de Medicine claris scriptoribus*, no place and date (Lyons, 1506?), f. xxj. *verso*.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Vniuersalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 578 *verso*.

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1596, p. 98.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, pp. 265-266 (list of editions).

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, pp. 108, 110, 123, 141.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143.

Joannes Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica, sive Bibliotheca Medica macta, continuata, consummata*, Francof., 1609, pp. 461-62.

Castellanus, *Vitæ illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 142.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 211.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 254.

Theophilus Spizelius, *Sacra Bibliothecarum illustrium Arcana retecta, sive MSS. theologicorum in præcipius Europæ Bibliothecis extantium designatio, cum præliminari dissertatione, Specimine novæ Bibliothecæ Universalis et Coronide Philologica*, Augustæ Vindelicorum, 1668. (In the 'Specimen Bibliothecæ universalis,' sig. I 5 *recto*, under Abubether or Abubeker, printed editions are enumerated and Ibn Khallikan's account of what El Mansour said and did to him is quoted.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 3-5 (list of his works).

Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 1697, p. 712.

Christianus Joan. Langius, 'Historia Medica,' p. 16, in *Opera Omnia Medica*, ed. Rivinus, Lipsiæ, 1704.

Philippe Hecquet, *Liber de purganda Medicina a curarum sordibus*, 1714, Proloquium, p. viii.

Joh. Christoph. Wolfius, *Bibliotheca Hebræa* 1715, i. p. 1012, No. 1904; 1733, iv. p. 746, No. xi.

RHAZES. *Continued.*

Barchusen, *De Medicinæ Origine et Progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, Diss. xvii. § 12, p. 295.
Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1725, i. pp. 72, 98, 278 (chemical operations); 1726, ii. pp. 43-47 (life and standing); 50-69 (review of his opinions and practice); 88, 89, 197, 198, &c.
Leo Africanus, 'De viris quibusdam illustribus apud Arabes libellus,' cap. vi., in Fabricius' *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1726, xiii. p. 266, (Leclerc says it is full of errors.)
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 57-58.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 104, 547, 714, 742.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, i. col. 218 (under Abubeker).
Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 37.
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 108.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 704.
Petrus a Castro, *Bibliotheca Medici eruditi*, ed. Andreas Pasta, Bergomi, 1742, p. 31.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 80, 465; iii. pp. 52, 153.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 43.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 497; ii. pp. 581, 678, 716.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 132.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 323; 1778, iv. pp. 56-61.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 70.
Casiri, *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis*, 1760, i. pp. 262, 266, &c., &c.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 44 (a mere mention).
Brucker, *Historia critica philosophiæ*, 1766, iii. p. 79.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. pp. 140-144.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 180; 1772, ii. pp. 642, 643.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 129.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 127.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 364.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 98, 505.
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 115, § 118.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 519.
Lives of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814, p. 7.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 167.
Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xxx. *sub* Rhazes.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 1.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii. pp. 390-412.
Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 186; no date, xxxv. p. 272.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 95.
Hadji Khalfa, *Lexicon Bibliographicum et Encyclopædicum*, ed. Flügel, 1835-1858; ii. pp. 5, 581; iii. 12, 108, 640; iv. 343; v. 61, 245, 271, 280; vi. 42, 186.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 800.
Isensee, *Die Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, i. pp. 189, 199, 200, 201, 259.
Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und Naturforscher*, 1840, pp. 40-49.
Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die Geschichte . . . der ältern Medicin*, Leipzig, 1841, pp. 340-345.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 323-325; 1866, i. pp. 340-343.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 56; 1844, ii. p. 201; 1847, iv. pp. 180, 274 (distillation and spirit of wine).
Wm. Alex. Greenhill, 'A Treatise on the Small-Pox and Measles,' by Rhazes, Sydenham Society, 1848, 8°, with introduction, prefaces, text, notes and indices.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 138, 142; 1849, ii. p. 70.
Von Hammer, *Literaturgeschichte der Araber*, 1853, iv. pp. 357-376.
Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, Paris, 1853, pp. 158 (his life), 185 (chemical knowledge).
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 97 (a long account).
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 78, 381, 961.
Chwolsohn, *Die Ssabier und der Ssabismus*, St. Petersburg, 1856, ii. p. xiv.
Ernst F. H. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1856, iii. pp. 120-121, 155, 167-170, 235, 468.
Knight, *The English Cyclopædia* (Biography), 1857, v. col. 69.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 620.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xli. col. 779 (and references).
Ibn Khallikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, by MacGuckin de Slane, 1868, iii. pp. 311-314.
Daremberg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, i. pp. 272, 273, 314.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 670.
Kitâb al-Fihrist, ed. Flügel, 1871, i. (text) p. 299; 1872, ii (notes) p. 144.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1874, 3ème Série, ii. p. 580 (article by Leclerc).
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. pp. 524, 568, 581; 1882, iii. pp. 61, 374.
Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, i. pp. 336-354; 338, 339, 352 (alchemy); (Leclerc corrects errors in Casiri, Wüstenfeld, and others).
Hirsch, *Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. pp. 168-170 (by Hirsch).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 169.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 112.
J. Berendes, *Die Pharmacie bei den alteren Culturvölkern*, 1891, ii. pp. 125-138.

RHENANUS (JOHANN).

Urocriterium Chymiatricum, sive Ratio Chymiatrica Exacte Dijudicandi Urinas ex Tribus Principiis activis, & uno Passivo, hactenus neglectis Aphoristice

RHENANUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

ostensa, Auctore Johanne Rhenano Hasso. . . Marpurgi Cattorum Ex Officinâ Kezelianâ. M.DC.IX.

8°. Sigs. 1 leaf, A_4, B-E in eights, E_8 blank, or, pp. [69, 3 blank], not numbered. Folding table.

Another edition is mentioned: Francof., 1614, 8°, and it is contained in the collected works, p. 327.

Johannis Rhenani, Medici Celeberrimi, Opera Chymiatrica, quae hactenus in Lucem prodierunt omnia, a plurimis, quæ in prioribus editionibus irrepserant, mendis vindicata, & selectissimis medicamentis aucta, inque vnum fasciculum collecta, quorum catalogum versa indicabit pagina. Francofurti Sumptibus Conradi Eifridi. Anno M DC XXXV.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank] 367 [1 blank]. Folding table. 44 woodcuts of apparatus. Vignette.

An edition of Frankfurt, 1641, is reported and there is one: Francofurti, apud Jacobum Gothofredum Seylerum. Anno MDCLXVIII. 8°, pp. [2] [15, 1 blank] 367 [1 blank]; folding table.

This is a reissue of the remainder of the 1635 edition with a new and new-dated title-page wanting the symbolical vignette, and with the omission of the Epistola Dedicatoria to Bruno Carolus ab Uffeln, dated 1634, and the half-title to the 'Chymiotechnica.' It is not really a new edition.

The writings contained in this collection are these:

Solis è Puteo emergentis, hoc est, Chymiotechnicorum Libri III., pp. 1-179.

The first book contains a description, with illustrations, of chemical apparatus, of operations, and of the preparation of certain substances. Book second deals with the 'Lapis Philosophicus,' Book third is a 'Clavis & Manuductio in libros Theophrasti Paracelsi.'

Aureus Tractatus de Philosophorum Lapide. Ab adhuc vivente, sed anonymo Philosopho Germanicè in lucem emissus, nunc autem in Latinum donatus, pp. 181-253.

This tract, says Rhenanus in his prefatory note to the reader, appeared originally in the *Dyas Tripartita* of Heermann Condeesyanus, and was subsequently rendered into Latin in an inaccurate and misleading version by some one ignorant of chemistry, and published by Lucas Jennis at Frankfurt in the MUSEUM HERMETICUM (*q.v.*). He, therefore, thought it worth while to give a correct translation.

Epistola de Solutione et Menstruo Philosophorum. T. G. Chymiatrophili ad Dn. Auctorem, pp. 254-257.

Responsio Auctoris, pp. 258-271.

Antidotarium Pestilentiale. Hoc est: Brevis quidem, sed ex rei medicæ fontibus petitus, de horrenda illa lue pestifera, eiusque origine, operationibus, & curatione discursus . . . Lingua vernacula olim in lucem emissus a Johanne Rhenano. Nunc vero in Latinam linguam translatus per Fridericum Vogt. Medicum Hassum, pp. 273-326.

Vrocriterium Chymiatricum, siue Ratio Chymiatrica exacte diiudicandi vrinas ex tribus principiis actiuis, & vno passiuo, hactenus neglectis; aphoristice ostensa: Auctore Johanne Rhenano, pp. 327-367.

The author's name was properly Rheinland, and he was the son of Dr. Martin Rhenanus, and grandson of Johannes Rhenanus, who was first preacher and afterwards superintendent of the salt works at Allendorf. Rhenanus was born at Cassel, but Strieder was unable to ascertain the date either of his birth or death.

He studied at Marburg under Hartmann, took the degree of M.D. in 1610, and became physician in Cassel of the Landgrave Moritz, who employed him actively in chemical experiments. His wife died in September, 1637, aged 57, and the marriage of a son, Johannes, in 1632, is mentioned.

Besides the present works there are the following:

Dissertatio chymiotechnica, in qua totius operationis chymicæ methodus practica clarè ob oculos ponitur . . . sub præsidio . . . Johannis Hartmanni . . . Marpurgi Cattorum, 1610, 4°, with a folding table.

The title 'Opera chymiatrica' is not that given originally to the above book. It is:

Solis è puteo emergentis: sive Dissertationis chymiotechnicæ Libri tres. In quibus totius Operationis chymicæ methodus Practica: Materia lapidis Philosophici, & nodus (*sic*) soluendi eius, operandique, vt & Clavis operum Paracelsi, qua abstrusa explicantur deficientia supplentur. Cum præfatione Chymiæ Veritatem asserente. Authore Ioanne Rhenano, Medico. Liber primus. Francofurti, M.DC.XIII, 4°. Engraved border round the title, folding table, woodcuts in the text. In three parts, with separate title-pages and pagination.

Numerous editions are recorded: Francof., 1623, 8°; 1625, 1635, 8° (as above), 1641, 8°; 1668, 8°; 1676, 8°.

Antidotarium Pestilentiale, Frankf., 1613-4 (in German).

Syntagma harmoniæ chymico-philosophicæ sive philosophorum antiquorum conscientium hactenus quidem plurimum desideratorum sed nondum in lucem publicam editorum, collectum & distributum in certas decades, Francof., 1625, 8°.

This work 'Syntagma harmoniæ chymico-philosophicæ' is presumably identical with one which bears a somewhat different title: Harmoniæ imperscrutabilis chimico-philosophicæ decades duæ, quibus continentur auctores de Lapide, Francofurti, 1625, 8°; of the twenty tracts in which a list is given by Lenglet Dufresnoy. He also states that it is a continuation of a collection with the same title, but containing three decades of hitherto unpublished tracts, made by Hermann Condeesyanus, Francofurti, 1625, 8°. I do not know whether this is a fact, or not, but I doubt it. In the British Museum Catalogue, under Condeesyanus, there is the following entry: Harmoniæ inperscrutabilis Chymico-Philosophicæ, sive philosophorum antiquorum consentientium . . . nondum in lucem . . . missorum decas I. . . . Collectæ ab H. C. D.

RHENANUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

(Decas II. Collecta studio et industria J. Rhenani.) 2 pt. *Francofurti*, 1625, 8°. This contains the twenty tracts. (There is, by the way, no cross reference in the B. M. Catalogue from Rhenanus to Condeesyanus.)

Two works in manuscript by him remain:

Secreta quaedam de praeparatione lapidis philosophici, and Speculum aestheticum, a comedy in which all the senses take part and the tongue has a contention with the others.

The grandfather, who seems to have been a person of great energy and spirit, passed an active and unsettled life and had disputes and quarrels with a number of people. Objection was taken to his being both a clergyman and a saltmaker; the saltmakers disliked his innovations, and his salary was occasionally withheld from him. He was, however, the ablest of his family, and his grandson speaks of him making a discovery of coal and using it for salt-boiling, which would be somewhere about the year 1580. His life was described by U. F. Kopp in his 'Beytrag zur Geschichte des Salzwerks in den Soden bei Allendorf an der Werra,' Marburg, 1788, 8°, from which Strieder has taken his account, and more recently there is a biography by H. Cramer: Johannes Rhenanus der Pfarrherr und Salzgräfe zu Allendorf an der Werra, Halle, 1879, 8°, pp. 41.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 899, 1009.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 196.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 666 (list of his books).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 59.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 705.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 42, 274, 275.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1128.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2046; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1949.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 433.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 515.
Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Cassel, 1797, xi. pp. 310-321.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 106, 109, 124, 132.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 353.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 333; 1869, ii. p. 325.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 343, 353, 389.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 115.

RHODARGIRUS (LUCAS).

See RODARGIRUS (LUCAS).

RHODIANUS.

See RACHAIDIBI.

Rhodianus is one of the group of writers whose joint production is printed in some of the editions of Geber's works, as well as in the 'Ars aurifera' and other collections. So far as I have seen, nothing is known about them conjointly or separately, though they are mentioned by several writers.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143.
Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 522.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 197, 255.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 171.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 130.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 130.

RHOMÆUS (AGRICOLA).

Vade-mecum Philosophicum.

See PHILALETHA (ÆYRENÆUS), Enarratio, 1678, p. 189.

Semler says that Rhomæus was the same person as Starkey, and that the name Agricola Rhomæus is a translation of George Starkey, where ῥωμαῖος is a play upon Stark, or Starkey, the Strong; so that Rhomæus is really the same person as Philalethæ.

Ladrague's view is that Rhomæus is only one of Philalethæ's numerous pseudonyms, and commits the common error of confusing him with Thomas Vaughan, or Eugenius Philalethes.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 51.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1169 note.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN CONRAD).

Experiments.

See COLSON (LANCELOT), Philosophia Maturata, 1668, p. 82.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN CONRAD). *Continued.*

His first name is not given in Colson's little collection, but as he is styled "Rumelius of New-Market," as if he belonged to the Eastern Counties and was connected with the Turf, there can hardly be a doubt that he means Johann Conrad Rhumelius of Neumark.

Johann Konrad Rhumel, called also Janus Chunradus, was born at Neagora, or Neumark, in the Upper Palatinate, 30 August, 1597, and became skilful in the fine arts, especially in poetry. He studied theology and then medicine at Heidelberg and Strasburg, and spent some time in travelling in France, England, Scotland and Holland. He served in 1621 as 'Medicus Castrensis' with the army of Ernest, Count Mansfeld, and in 1622 with Albert Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, after which he settled in his own country as a practitioner, and on 29 June, 1630, graduated M.D. at Altorf. The following year, January 29, he removed to Nürnberg, as 'medicus collegiatus Norimbergensis,' and 9 Oct., 1634, was made physician in ordinary to the Xenodochium ad Spiritum Sanctum. At the same time he was physician of Prince Augustus of Anhalt. He died 1 Sept., 1661, of paralysis.

He wrote some works on medicine—his book, Partus humanus, Amberg., 1628, 8°, seems to be extremely scarce—some religious and poetical works—he turned Daniel and the Apocalypse into hexameters, and his poems and apophthegms are to be found in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Germanicorum*, 1612, v. p. 837—and one which may be mentioned here: Compendium Hermeticum de Macrocosmo & Microcosmo totius Philosophiæ & Medicinæ cognitionem compendiose complectens: additum est Dispensatorium chymicum novum de vera medicamentorum præparatione. Francof., 1635, 12°.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1625, p. 1554 ('Acidulæ Goeppingenses . . . laudatæ,' Amb., 1597, 8°), *& passim*.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 235 (enters his name as Ianus Chunradus Rhumelius, and gives the dates of his works as between 1624-30).
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 166, 197.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 689.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 559 (calls him Johannes Conradus Rhumelius).
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1389, portrait, plate 64 (gives a lengthy account of him).
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Qqq 3 *verso*, 1661; (list of his curious works).
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 444.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 62.
Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 228.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1183.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 387; ii. pp. 597, 880.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2056.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, pp. 365 (the elder), 530 (the younger).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 353.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 323 (points out difficulties of date in Mercklin's account), 587.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 64.
Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 558.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 5.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 803.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 13.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 166.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND).

Iohann-Pharam. Rhumelii. Opuscula Chymico-Magico-Medica. Darinnen allerley Artzneyen, wider jñerliche vnd äusserliche Gebrechen der Weiber: Vnterricht allerley Brüch vnd Fürfäll an Männern vnd Weibern, ohne Schnidt vnd Schmertzen zuheilen: die versehrte Blasen, vnd die den Vrin nicht halten können, zu curiren: Auch das Podagra magneticè zu vertreiben. Item Panacea Aurea, oder gründliche Beschreibung defs Auri Potabilis: Aller Balsam, sampt jhrem Brauch: Aller warmen Bäder, wie auch Basilica Chymica, vnd Spagyrisches Haufs- vnd Reise-Apotecklein, Mit angehengter Kriegs-Artzney, vnd gantz newen vnd nutzlichen Hebammenkunst, Gedruckt im Jahr MDC.XXXV.

12°. Pp. [8]1-240 [21] 242-458. Index [7, 7 blank].

The works in this collected edition are the following: Ginæcopharmaceutice, das ist: Weiber-Artzney, wider allerhand gefährliche, jnnerliche vnnd äusserliche Kranckheiten defs Weiblichen Geschlechts . . ., pp. 1-32.
Herniarum cura Magnetica. Das ist: Welcher gestalt man allerley Rupturas, Weyd- vnd Mutterbrüche, . . . allein Magneticè vnd per Transplantationem curiren solle. Getruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 33-69.
Cura Podagrica Magica. Das ist: Kurtze doch eygentliche Beschreibung, wie man das schmertzhaffte Podagram, vnd Zipperlein, allein Magneticè & per Transplantationem curiren soll. Gedruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 71-89.
Panacea Aurea. Das ist: Kurtze doch gründliche Philosophische Beschreibung seines Auri potabilis . . . Getruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 91-133.
Thermarum et Acidularum Descriptio, Das ist:

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND).

Continued.

Wild-Bads Beschreibung, . . . Vornemlich aber auff den Griefsbacher, Petersthaler vnnd Egerischen Saur-Brunnen gerichtet. . . . Getruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 135-170. (At the end is a list of the baths and springs.)

Basilica Chymica, . . . Das ist: Spagirisch Königlich Kleinot vnnd warhaffte Beschreibung seiner vortrefflichen Chymischen Artzneyen . . . Getruckt im Jahr, M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 171-209.

Κάτοπτρον Arculæ medico-pharmaceuticæ . . . Ein spagirisches Haufs- oder Reifs-Apotecklein . . . neben angehenckter Balsam-Kunst . . . Anno M.DC.XXXIV., pp. 211-240.

(At the end is a list of his medicines, with the prices.)

Medicamenta militaria dogmatica, hermetica et magica. Das ist: Aufserlesene vnd experimentirte Kriegs Artzney, mit welchen ein Feld- oder Hand Apotecken aufsgerüstet, vnd ein jeder Soldat auff den Nothfall (ihme selbsten zu Nutz) versehen seyn solle. . . . Gedruckt im Jahr, 1634, pp. 241-338.

De Gravidarum, Parientium et Puerperarum Affectibus & Morbis. Das ist: Gantz newe, nützliche vnd hochnothwendige Hebammenkunst, . . . pp. 339-428.

Phalaia Tripartita. Das ist: Gründlicher bericht wie man die Mumiam Microcosmi ohne gefahr erlägen, künstlich bereiten vnd als ein Panaceam in allen folgenden Kranckheiten gebürlichen gebrauchen solle, pp. 429-458.

All the tracts have separate title-pages, included in the pagination.

Medicina Spagyrica oder Spagyrische Artzneykunst. In welcher

I. Compendium Hermeticum, darinnen die Kranckheiten in gemein in ihrem Ursprung zu erkennen, und wie sie zu curiren.

II. Antidotarium Chymicum, darinnen allerhand Chymische Medicamenta.

III. Jatrium Chymicum, darinnen unterschiedliche Kranckheiten auff Spagyrische Weifs zu curiren gelehret wird.

Erstlich von Johanne Pharamundo Rhumelio, Stückweifs an Tag geben, jetzo aber mit Hinzuthuung Pharmacopœæ Chymicæ und Herbarii Hermetici zusammen gelesen, und in gewisse Ordnung gebracht. Editio Secunda. M.DC.LXII. Franckfurt, Jn Verlegung Christian Hermsdorffs.

12°. Pp. [60, engraved title included] 769 [misprinted 169] [23]. Wants pp. 291-310. The engraved title is as follows: Medicina Spagijrica Tripartita oder Spagijrische Artzneijkunst in dreij theil getheilet. Authore, Johanne Pharamundo Rhumelio. Franckfurt. beij Christian Hermsdorffen, 1662. The ornamental border contains dexter and sinister, within niches, each surmounted by a pyramidal terminal, Hermes and Arnoldus de V. N.; below Hermes is a sick-room, below Arnoldus an apothecary's shop; in the centre, a furnace with a flask; above, in the centre, is an alchemical symbol: a dove descending from the sun to the earth from which two serpents are protruding.

The contents of the present book are the following:

I. Compendium Hermeticum, p. 1.
II. Compendium Hermeticum aliud, p. 79.
III. Antidotarium Chymicum, p. 101, containing:
1. Pharmacopœa Chymica, p. 103.
2. Basilica Chymica, p. 157.
3. Arcula Medico-Pharmaceutica, p. 195.
4. Phalaia Tripartita, p. 219.
5. Appendix de auro potabili triplici, p. 227.
6. Panacea Aurea, p. 231.
7. Avicula Hermetis catholica. De mercurio, sulphure, et sale philosophorum in uno subjecto, p. 271.
[8. Canticum Canticorum, p. 300] wanting.
9. Thermarum & acidularum descriptio, p. 305. First portion wanting.
10. Herbarium Hermeticum, p. 337.
IV. Iatrium Chymicum, p. 357, containing:
1. Medicina militaris, p. 359.
2. Medicina mulierum, p. 451.
3. Obstetrix, p. 485.
4. Puerpera, p. 551.
5. Lues Epidemia, p. 571.
6. Elixir vitæ, p. 656.
7. Herniarum cura magnetica, p. 673.
8. Cura podagrica magica. p. 708.
9. Leo rubeus antipodagricus fixis, p. 726.
10. Vade mecum catholicum, p. 738.
11. Viaticum Chymicum, p. 762.

Pharamund Rhumelius was a younger son of Johann Conrad Rhumelius, who lived between 1574 and 1630, settled at Neumark, but having to leave on account of his being a Roman Catholic, retired to Nürnberg, where he died. Hardly anything is said about his life. He wrote the above works, and under the pseudonym of Solomon Raphael published one or two others.

Haller does not speak of him in laudatory terms. Of the *Kriegs-Artzney*, of which he quotes an edition, Nürnberg, 1632, 16°, he says: 'Formulæ pro militibus, quibus & chirurgica medicamenta, & proprie clinica continentur. Multa superstitiosa. Opusculum hominis de Paracelsi secta,' and elsewhere he calls him 'superstitiosus et credulus.'

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 658.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 261 (under Pharamund).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1184.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 739, 914.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2057.

RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1751, II. ii. p. 62.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 138 (partial commendation only).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 384. ('Compendium hermeticum,' Francof., 1635.)
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 323.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 585.
Éloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 64.

Continued.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 572-3.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 5.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 288.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1080, 1613.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 166.

RHYTHMI.

Rythmi.

See MAIER (MICHAEL), Symbola Aureæ Mensæ, 1617, p. 274.

This is a Latin translation of the verses which accompany some of the allegorical pictures in Reusner's 'Pandora.'
They begin: Hic nata est Imperatrix ditissima.

Rythmi.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus Orthelii, 1624, pp. 230-232.

Though the title is in Latin, the book is in German. The verses begin:

Hier ist dein Blut
O Helden Muht
Clarificirt
In Reichtuffi gefürt &c.

Rhytmi parvi Germanici.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. pp. 521-522.

This is a Latin translation of the preceding, and it begins:

Nunc est ô Heros sanguis tuus
Clarificatus, & divitiis perfusus.

Rhythmi Basilii.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

See SCHÜLER (CONRAD).

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, 1608, sig. A 8, *verso*.

This is a reprint of Schüler's 'Aufslegung.'

Rythmi Germanici, von diesem hogen Tincturwerck. Anonymi Authoris.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora Magnalium Naturalium Aurea et Benedicta, 1608, pp. 263-268.

See ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN von der philosophischen Materie; No. ii. Eine feine Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie.

The verses begin:

Wilstu durch Gottes Gnad allein
Erlangen der Philosophen Stein, &c.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 898.

Rythmi de Opere universali ex cœlo soloque prodeunte.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus Orthelii, 1624, pp. 208-212.

This is in German, although the title is in Latin.

RHYTHMI. *Continued.*

See VERNÜNFTIGE ERKLÄRUNG der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760, pp. 18-21.

This is reprinted from the preceding, but for 'soloque' in the title there is substituted 'salequa.'

It begins:

Wilt du durch Gottes Gnad allein
Erlangen den philosophischen Stein, &c.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 511-513.

This is a Latin translation of the preceding, and it is called 'Summa rhytmorum Germanicorum de opere universali, ...'

It begins: Si tibi animus est lapidem Philosophorum per Dei gratiam consequendi, &c.

This set of verses corresponds to a certain extent with the other entitled 'Rythmi Germanici,' but there are a good many omissions and some alterations. In spite of that, however, they must be regarded as the same.

RICETTARIO.

Ricettario Fiorentino nuovamente compilato e ridotto all' uso moderno Diviso in due Parti Parte Prima Firenze M DCC LXXXIX. Per Gaetano Cambiagi Stampatore Granducale Con Approvazione.

4°. Pp. vii [1 bl.] 350 [1, 1 blank]. The paging is continuous. Parte seconda begins at p. 113.

Il Ricettario Medicinale necessario à tutti i Medici, & Speziali. Nel quale con bellissimo ordine si insegna tutto quello che si puo desiderare intorno alla cognizione del prouedere, eleggere, conseruare, preparare, et comporre qual si voglia sorte di Medicamento; Secondo l' uso de' migliori e piu eccellenti Medici.

Di nuouo per ordine dell' Illmo & Ecc^mo S^re Duca, & del Sor Principe di Fiorenza, & di Siena. Ricorretto, & ampliato da' dodici Reformatori periti di tale Arte, & eletti da loro Ecc. Illust. Con Licenza de Superiori. In Fiorenza Nella Stamperia de i Giunti MDLXVII. Con Priuilegij di N. S. Pio Quinto, & del Duca di Fiorenza & di Siena.

Folio. Pp. [10] 246 [18, 30, 2 blank, wanting]. CC, *verso* contains the Registro and colophon: In Fiorenza nella Stamperia delli heredi di Bernardo Giunti 1567.

Ricettario Sanese diviso in quattro Parti Tomo Primo. Il quale contiene la prima, e seconda parte, cioé le Istituzioni de Farmacia, e la Serie dei Medicamenti Galenici. In Siena MDCCLXXVII. Per Luigi, e Benedetto Bindi Con Licenza de' Superiori.

4°. Pp. xviii [2] 373 [1 blank].

Tomo secondo. Il quale contiene la terza, e quarta Parte, cioé gli Elementi di Chimica, e la Serie dei Medicamenti Chimici; aggiuntovi in fine il Catalogo delle Droghe medicinali più usate, e per le quali si richiede maggiore attenzione.

Pp. [4] 255 [1 blank]. Folding plate of apparatus.

Appendice, pp. xxxvii [1 blank].

RICHARDSON (W).

Designed chiefly for the Use of Manufacturers. The Chemical Principles of the Metallic Arts; with an account of the principal Diseases incident to the different artificers; the means of Prevention and Cure; and a Concise

RICHARDSON (W). *Continued.*

Introduction to the Study of Chemistry. By W. Richardson, Surgeon, F.S.A.Sc. Birmingham, Printed by Thomas Pearson; and sold by R. Baldwin, Pater-noster Row, London. MDCCXC.

8°. Pp. vi [5] xx-cii [2] 201 [1 blank, 4 of index, 2 blank]. Three folding tables.

Richardson was a surgeon in Birmingham and member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He died in 1791 (?) and wrote the present book, which seems to be all that he published. It was translated into German with notes, Leipsig, 1792, 8°.

A Biographical Dictionary of the Living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland, London, 1816, p. 294. (According to this Richardson was alive in 1814.)

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 2032.

He is not mentioned in the Dictionary of National Biography, and the book is just quoted by Allibone. It is one of the earliest dealing with insalubrious trades, on which subject the most important treatise is that by Dr. Oliver.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 803*i*.

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1801.

RICHARDUS ANGLICUS.

I. Correctorium Alchymiae Richardi Anglici. Das ist Reformierte Alchimy, oder Alchimeibesserung, vnd Straffung der Alchimistischen Mifspräuch: vom Alten vnd längst-berümten Medico, Richardo aus Engelland beschriben.

II. Rainmundi (*sic*) Lulli Apertorium & Accuratio Vegetabilium. Von eröffnung vñ entdeckung wachsender Sachen, vñ des Philosophischen steyns, des Wolbekannten Philosophi vnd Eremiten Rainmundi Lulli Tractat.

III. Des Königs Gebers aufs Hispanien Secretū, dessen sich die Venetianer hoch austhun.

Alles nun erstmals zu dienst vnd nutz allen Reyner vnd Geheymnufsreicher Artznei vbenden vñ beliebenden inn Truck gefärtigt. Zu Strafsburg, bei Bernhart Jobin. Anno M.D.LXXXI.

8°. Ff. [8] 151. Cut close in front.

I. Correctorium, f. 1.
II. Reformirte Alchimei, f. 31.
III. R. Lullius, Apertorium, f. 81.
IIII. R. Lullius, Tractat vom Philosophischen Steyn, f. 129.
V. Geber, Buch der Heyligkeit, oder Secretum, f. 137.

I. Correctorivm Alchymiae Richardi Anglici. Das ist. Reformierte Alchimy, oder Alchimeibesserung, vnd Straffung der Alchimistischen Mifsbräuch: von Alten vnd längstberümbten Medico, Richardo aufs Engellandt beschriben.

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Alles nun erstmals zu dienst vñ nutz allen Reyner vnnd Geheymnufsreicher Artznei vbenden vnd beliebenden inn Truck gefärtigt. Zu Strafsburg, bey B. Jobins seligen Erben. Anno M.D.XCVI.

8°. Ff. [8] 151 [T8, blank? wanting]. Title red and black.

I. Correctorium Verbesserung der Alchimy, f. 1.
II. Reformirte Alchimei, f. 31.
III. R. Lullius, Apertorium, f. 81.
IIII. R. Lullius, Tractat vom Philosophischen Steyn, f. 129.
V. Geber, Buch der Heyligkeit, oder Secretum f. 137.

RICHARDUS ANGLICUS. *Continued.*

Correctorium.

See GRATAROLO (G.) Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 207.

Correctorium Alchemiæ.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 272.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 385.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 266.

Of Ricardus Anglicus Bale can say no more than that he is mentioned by Symphorianus Champerius as a notable physician, distinguished by his learning, skill and success; that he wrote various works on medicine and alchemy, but that the time at which he flourished was unknown to him. Gmelin places him doubtfully in the thirteenth century, Lenglet Dufresnoy says he died in 1936, which date is given by Fuchs as that at which he flourished, both borrowing from Justus. Schmieder, untrammelled by facts, has constructed a pretty and plausible biography for him; but, so far as I know, it is purely imaginary. Unfortunately some of it has been quoted by Kopp, and it has thereby got currency which it does not merit.

Matthiæ's account is quite clear and succinct: Richardus Anglicus de Wendoure, Canonicus S. Pauli Londinensis, Professor Medicinæ Parisinus, Archiater Gregorii IX. PP. † a. 1252.

So far as it goes this seems correct. He was the same as Richard of Wendover, who was a physician and a canon of St. Paul's, in which he held the prebend of Ealdland, about 1229. Matthew Paris says he was physician of Gregory IX., who at his death gave Richardus a crucifix with relics, which he in turn bequeathed to St. Albans.

He died in 1252, leaving various bequests.

There are several persons of similar name, from whom he is to be distinguished. One is Richard of Wendover, bishop of Rochester; another is Richardus Anglicus, the jurist, and still another is Richardus, a physician of Montpellier, at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

He is identical with another famous physician, Richardus Anglicanus, or Salernitanus, author of a work, 'Practica sive medicamenta,' and 'Tractatus de Urinis,' quoted by Gilbertus Anglicus.

The chief work of Richard of Wendover is called 'Micrologus,' a cyclopædia of medicine, of which parts or sections apparently exist under their special names. Numerous manuscripts of his various works are extant in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bodleian, Cambridge University, and in college libraries at Oxford and Cambridge. These are enumerated by Kingsford in his article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

As the present work is not included by him or by Littré among the works of the physician one may doubt if it be by him at all.

On the other hand, Jöcher, who says he flourished in 1230, and had studied at Paris and Oxford, assigns to him De Urinis, De crisi, and other medical works, and also the Correctorium Alchymiæ.

Borel ascribes to him besides the present, *Rosarius minor* and *Speculum Alchimiæ*. But this seems a mistake, for the *Rosarius minor* is by an unknown author and the *Speculum Alchimiæ* is by Roger Bacon.

The 'Correctorium' is practically the same as the 'Correctio Fatuorum (*q.v.*).

Symphorianus Champerius, *Libello duo. Primus de medicine claris scriptoribus*, no place and date (Lyons, 1506?), fol. xxxix. *verso* ('vir in medendis corporibus clarissimus & eruditus multa in medicinis opuscula composuit').

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Vniuersalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 582, *recto*.

Bale, *Illustrium Maioris Britanniae Scriptorum . . . Summarium*, Gippeswici, 1548, f. 196.

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive temporum supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 116.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 458.

Pitsæus, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis Tomus primus* (Catalogus Scriptorum), 1619, p. 305, Ann. 1230, No. 347.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 417.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 93, 197.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 938.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25, No. xxxvi.

Kern Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 67.

Leland, *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Oxonii, 1709, ii. p. 274.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 66.

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 112.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 33, 35, 51, 71, 275.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1390.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2073; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 2018.

Georg. Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 61.

Astruc, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier*, 1767, p. 147.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 235 (calls him an anatomist, living in 1336).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 143.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 156 (thinks he lived about the middle of the fourteenth century; manuscripts by him belonging to Sloane).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 452, and pp. 432, 435. ("Haller makes one a Parisian the other an Englishman, but I doubt [says Rotermund] very much if there were a physician called Richard in Paris in the 13th century.")

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 67.

Aikin, *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain*, 1780, p. 3.

RICHARDUS ANGLICUS. *Continued.*

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 581.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 51.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 29.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 153.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, i. p. 413; 1866, i. p. 437.
Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1847, xxi. pp. 383-393 (article by Littré).
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina Media et Infimæ Ætatis*, Florent., 1858, vi. p. 374.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 795-7.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 16.
Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1788 (calls him Richard Anglicanus).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 353, 376.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 189.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlviii. p. 201 (and references).

RICHEBOURG (JEAN MAUGIN DE).

Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques. Nouvelle edition, Revûë, corrigée & augmentée de plusieurs Philosophes, avec des Figures & des Notes pour faciliter l'intelligence de leur Doctrine. Par Monsieur J. M. D. R. Tome I. A Paris. Chez André Cailleau, Place de Sorbonne, au coin de la ruë des Maçons, à S. André. M.DCC.XL. Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

12°. Pp. [18] cxliv, 384 [40].
Tome II. Pp. [4] 564. Wants the plate.
Tome III. Pp. [4] 522 [4].
Tome IV. 1754. Pp. viii, 590 [2].

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Esprit Gobineau de Montluisant, Explication des Enigmes et Figures hierogliphiques, qui sont au grand Portail de l'Eglise . . . de Notre Dame de Paris, p. 307.
Le Pseautier d'Hermophile, envoyé a Philalethe, p. 394.
Traité d'un Philosophe inconnu, sur l'œuvre Hermétique, revû & élucidé par le Disciple Sophisée, p. 461.
Lettre Philosophique de Philovite à Héliodore, p. 511.
Préceptes et instructions du Pere Abraham à son fils contenant la vraie Sagesse hermétique traduits de l'Arabe, p. 552.
Wenceslaus Lavinius: Traité du Ciel terrestre, p. 566.
Dictionnaire Abregé des Termes de l'Art & des anciens Mots, p. 570.

[Another Copy.]

RICHEBOURG (JEAN MAUGIN DE). *Continued.*

There is no account of this person, which I have seen. The compilation was not originally of his making, for there is the edition with the same title which appeared in 1672-78 and bears as the editor's name: le Sieur S. Docteur en Medecine.

Of this edition I have seen two volumes only, and I do not know if there were any more, though from the list of works detailed in the Privilege, which were proposed to be reprinted, there was material enough for at least other two volumes.

The writings contained in this first edition are the following:

In Tome I. A long preface; Hermes, La Table d'Emeraude; La Tourbe des Philosophes; Flamel; Bernard le Trevisan; Zachaire, L'Opuscule; Wenceslas Lavinius, Traité du Ciel terrestre; Philalethe, l'Entrée ouverte; Vocabulary of Chemical words.

In Tome II. A long preface; Hermes, Les Sept Chapitres; Le Dialogue de Marie et d'Aros; L'Entretien de Calid et du Philosophe Morien; Artephius; Geber, La Somme de la Perfection, and at the end an Epistle to Claude Germain about his work Icon Philosophiæ Occultæ.

The authors mentioned in the Privilege in addition to these are: Synesius, Ficinus, Arnaldus de Villanova, Lullius, Bacon, Ripley, Haly, Basilius Valentinus, Jean de Meun, Augurellus; Le grand et petit Paysant, la Fontaine des Amoureux de Sciences, la Complainte ou Remonstrance de la Nature et la responce de l'Alchimiste.

Comparison of these lists will show that the present edition contains everything included in the early one, except the Epistola to Germain, and, besides, several of those mentioned in the Privilege.

The editor has been called sometimes le Sieur Salmon, and has been identified with Dr. William Salmon, who in 1692 also made a collection of alchemical writers. See the note under SALMON (William).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 45.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 300.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 545.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 630, 631.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 40; 1891, xii. p. 189 (calls him Maugin).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 340 (calls him Mauguin).

RICHTER (CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH).

Ausführlicher Bericht von der Essentia Dulci, darinnen von ihrer Zubereitung und Unterscheid von andern gemeinen Gold-Tincturen gehandelt, und gezeiget wird, worinnen ihre Virtutes specificæ, oder eigentliche und gewisse Würckungen bestehen: Wobey auch zugleich gewisse Gründe und Reguln angewiesen werden, nach welchen sich selbiger so wohl Medici, als auch Ungelehrte, bey allerhand schweren Kranckheiten, als Contractur, Epilepsie, Gicht, Podagra, Stein-Schmertzen, schwere Geburten, Blut-Stürtzungen, &c. nicht weniger auch bey allerhand andern, und in diesem Bericht nicht benennten vorfallenden Kranckheiten, mit Nutzen und methodice gebrauchen können, ausgefertiget von D. Christian Friederich Richtern, Med. Pract. Halle, in Verlegung des Wäisen-Hauses. Druckts Johann Montag, 1708.

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank].

Merckwürdige Exempel sonderbahrer durch die Essentiam Dulcem von Anno 1701 bifs 1708. geschehener Curen, Nebst einer Vorrede, in welcher auf die in den so genannten Unschuldigen Nachrichten unbillig gefällete Censur über Herren Profesf. Franckens gedruckte Nachrichten vom Wäysen-Hause, und sonderlich über die darinnen erzehlete Merckwürdige durch die Essentiam dulcem geschehene Curen geantwortet wird von D. Christian Friedrich Richtern, Med. Pract. Halle, im Wäysen-Hause. 1708.

8°. Pp. 176.

Christian Friederich Richter was born at Sorau, in lower Lusatia in 1676. He studied theology and medicine at Halle, and, according to Haller, was a pupil of Stahl. He graduated there and practised, and, along with his brother Christian Sigismund, a physician at Halle, worked very much at chemistry. He made a great boast of certain of his arcana such as his Essentia dulcis, the essence of solary powder, which, he held, was a cure for chronic diseases like phthisis.

He died 5 Oct., 1711. 'Stahlianus. Magnus arcanorum laudator,' says Haller.

Several tracts by him are enumerated:

Nachricht von einem pulvere solis, Königsberg (Halle), 1718, 8°.

Dissertatio de Cochinella, Lipsiæ, 1701, 4°; in German, Leipzig, 1703, 8°.

Höchstnöthige Erkenntnis des Menschen nach dem Leibe und natürlichen Leben, Leipzig, 1712, 8°; 1741, 8°.

Kurzer Unterricht von dem Leibe und natürlichen Leben des Menschen, Halle, 1705, 8°.

RICHTER (Christian Friederich). *Continued.*

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1326.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 115, 550; ii. p. 650.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 685.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 86 (Höchst-nöthige Erkenntniſs, Leipzig, 1712, 8°); 772 (Kurzer Unterricht).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. pp. 310, 342.
Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1791, iv. p. 631.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 347. (Die Hallische Arzneien.)
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 215.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 14.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 344.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 24.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 195.

RICHTER (Georg Friedrich).

Obiectionum contra Physicam Divinam Vindiciae. Seu Responsio ad Notas Rudigerianas Auctore G. Fr. Richtero. Facult. Philos. Lips. Assessore. Anno CIↃ IↃ CCXVIII. Lipsiae Apud Viduam Ioh. Heinichii.

4°. Pp. 71, misprinted 51 [1].

Georg Friedrich Richter was born 26 Oct., 1691, at Schneeberg, where his father, Georg, was pastor. He had first private tuition and visited the school at Schneeberg, and then that at Plauen. In 1708, when his father settled at Leipzig, he began his University course there, and graduated Magister Philosophiæ in 1709, the year of its third centenary. He next went to Altorf and attended lectures, returned to Leipzig and was made an assessor in the philosophical faculty in 1714.

He had a discussion—creditable to himself—with Andreas Rüdiger, and on Newton's 'Optics' with Rizzetti, a question ultimately submitted to the Royal Society. He enunciated his views about thunderstorms, and translated Leibnitz's 'Essais de Theodicée' into German. In 1722 he entered the Collegium Anthologicum, and became extraordinary professor of mathematics in 1726, and, in 1730, was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, with the name of Nicetas. He had invitations to occupy chairs at different Universities, but preferred to remain at Leipzig, where in 1735 he was appointed professor of moral and political philosophy, but he was more of a physicist and mathematician than a philosopher.

He died 23 June, 1742.

A list of 44 books and papers by him is given by Zedler, dealing for the most part with mathematical, meteorological and physical questions, but containing one or two on Hebrew, and on philosophical and ethical topics.

Gabriel Wilhelm Goetten, *Das jetztlebende gelehrte Europa, oder Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Lebens-Umständen und Schriften jetztlebender Europäischer Gelehrten*, Braunschweig und Hildesheim, 1736, ii. pp. 275-281 (biography and list of his writings).

Nützliche Nachrichten von denen Bemühungen derer Gelehrten und andern Begebenheiten in Leipzig im Jahre 1739, p. 53; 1740, p. 97; 1742, pp. 4, 56 (death of Georg Friedrich Richter on the 23 June, 1742; sketch of his life).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. cols. 1334-1338.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2086; Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 2068 (the list is taken from Zedler).
Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 501, No. 419.
Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 631.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 634.

RICHTER (Samuel).

Sinceri Renati sämtliche Philosophisch- und Chymische Schrifften, als:

I. Die wahrhaffte und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins &c.

II. Theo-Philosophia Theoretico-Practica, oder der wahre Grund Göttlicher und Natürlicher Erkänntniſs &c.

III. Goldene Qvelle der Natur und Kunst, bestehend in lauter Experimentis und Chymischen Handgriffen &c. Leipzig und Breſslau Verlegts Michael Hubert. 1741.

8°. Pp. [16] 752. 7 rough woodcuts. Title red and black, printed across two pages.

Die . . . Bereitung des . . . Steins, p. 1.
Theo-Philosophia, p. 129.
Goldene Qvelle, p. 493.

RICHTER (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

I. N. J. Göldene Quelle der Natur und Kunst, bestehende in lauter wahrhafften und durch die Experienz bestätigten Experimentis, aus welchen die Arbeitenden einen gewissen Profit und Nahrung zu hoffen und zu gewarten haben: Worbey denen Anfängern zum Besten zum Anhange die nöthigen und gewöhnlichen Chymischen Hand-Griffe mit beygefüget und erkläret werden: Nochmalen aus hertzlicher und Christlicher Liebe denen armen unter der Last des Spiritus Mundi seuffzenden Brüdern mitgetheilet von Sincero Renato. In Verlegung des Authoris, zu finden bey Esaiä Fellgiebels Wittib und Erben. Anno 1711.

8°. Pp. [8] 263 [1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

Theo-Philosophia Theoretico-Practica, oder der wahre Grund Göttlicher und Natürlicher Erkänntnifs, dadurch beyde Tincturen, die Himlische und Irrdische, können erhalten werden: Zugleich ein Grund aller Particularien, und Fundament der wahren Medicin. Dabey gezeiget wird, wie in der äussern Natur durch alle Regna zu verfahren, damit ein jedes Corpus wieder in seinen reinen Paradiesischen Stand gebracht werden könne durch die Chymie oder Scheidekunst; Nebst einer Erläuterung des Operis Maximi und Beyfügung versprochener Experimenten; Alles zum Lobe Gottes und dem Nutz des Nechsten publiciret von Sincero Renato. Brefslau, Bey Esaiä Fellgiebels Sel. Erben. 1711.

8°. Pp. [20] 374. Title red and black.

Die warhaffte und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins, der Brüderschafft aus dem Orden des Gülden- und Rosen-Creutzes, Darinne die Materie zu diesem Geheimnifs mit seinem Nahmen genennet, auch die Bereitung von Anfang bifs zu Ende mit allen Hand-Griffen gezeiget ist, Dabey angehänget die Gesetz oder Regeln, welche die gedachte Brüderschafft unter sich hält, denen Filiis Doctrinæ zum Besten publiciret von S. R. Nebst einem Nutz-bringenden und gewissen Particular, welches als ein Vortrab der nachfolgenden, und von dem Editore selbst gearbeiteten Experimenten, am Ende dieses Tractats zur Probe folget, aus gut-meinendem Hertzen denen armen Suchenden geschencket. Brefslau, bey Fellgiebels seel. Wittwe und Erben, 1710.

8°. Pp. [16] 126.

An edition of 1714 is quoted by Kloss, and another of 1715 is quoted in the *Beytrag* and then by Gmelin and Schmieder. The *Beytrag* says that Richter was the editor and not the author of the above, and certainly from the concluding sentences of the Vorrede it would seem as if it were so.

Die wahrhafte und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1790, iv. p. 1.

Samuel Richter lived at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. He belonged to Reichau, a village in the duchy of Brieg in Silesia, and adopted the views of Jacob Böhmen and Paracelsus. In the *Unschuldige Nachrichten*, 1711, p. 869 (followed by Zedler), he is called Siegemund. It is said that he lived for some time in Silesia as tutor in noble houses in the principality of Brieg and practised also as physician. In his youth he had picked up some knowledge of chemistry and medicine from a village priest who had practised medicine successfully. After devoting himself to Theology at Halle, he became a preacher at Hartmannsdorf near Landshut, in Silesia. Under the name of Sincerus Renatus he wrote the above works, and various are the charges laid against him, which are not quite reconcilable. For example, he belonged to the Rosicrucian fraternity and under cover of it is accused of having propagated Jesuitism. The sale of his book 'Theo-

RICHTER (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

philosophia' was stopped in Breslau, and it was practically condemned in the *Unschuldige Nachrichten*. Against his 'Goldene Quelle' the reviewer makes the same accusation, that though it deals with chemistry he works in his Böhmistic and heterodox opinions.

His Paracelsian and Böhmistic views he advocated from the pulpit, and Jöcher says that in his book, *Goldene Quelle der Natur und Kunst*, under the garb of alchemy, so-called, he advanced the blasphemous doctrines of the Manichæans. Whether such a conglomerate of doctrine could be held by one man may be left undiscussed, but he must have a keen scent for heresy who can find Manichæism in the book mentioned. It consists of a collection of chemical experiments with an account of the preparation of the materials and the products, and it winds up with a short treatise on assaying, in which the materials and apparatus employed are described, and drawings are given of the muffles, cupels, furnace, &c., required. The chemistry may sometimes be open to question from the present standpoint, but there is no religious doctrine, orthodox or heterodox, to criticise.

Unschuldige Nachrichten von Alten und Neuen Theologischen Sachen, . . . auf das Jahr 1711, Leipzig, pp. 237-243 (review, unfavourable, of the 'Theo-Philosophia theoretico-practica'); pp. 869-872 (review of 'Goldene Quelle der Natur und Kunst,' also unfavourable).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1344.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2088 (follows the opinion of the *Unschuldige Nachrichten*).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 128.

J. L. ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physicalische Nebenstunden*, 1780, p. 66.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 652, 653.

Semler, *Unpartiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 121; 1787, ii. p. 167.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 342 (but is this the same person?).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 315, 331, 348.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 59.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 272.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexiko*, 1819, vi. col. 2093.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 515

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2634 (editions of Breslau, 1710 and 1714).

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 169, No. 2634.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1318, 1553, 1554.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 205, 336, 345, 356, 391.

RIESER (FRANZ).

See KIESER (FRANZ).

The name is sometimes so misprinted. See Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 397; 1869, ii. p. 319.

RIPLEY (GEORGE).

Chymische Schrifften des hochgelehrten, fürtrefflichen vnd weitberhümten Philosophi Georgii Riplæi, Canonici Angli. Darinnen vom gebenedeyeten Stein der Weisen vnd desselben kunstreicher præparation gründlich gelehret wird, Zuvor durch den Hochgelahrten Herrn Nicolaum Barnaudum Chymicum zu Lateinischer Sprache publiciret, Jetzo aber allen Filiis doctrinæ zum besten durch einen Liebhaber der Kunst in Deutsche Sprache gebracht, vnd in Druck gegeben Anno 1624. Gedruckt In verlegung Johann Birckners, Buchhändlers in Erffurt.

8°. Pp. [1] 113 [should be 111]. (Sigs. A-G in eights. The pagination is very irregular.)

Georgii Riplæi, Canonici in England zu Bridlington, Chymische Schrifften, Darinnen von dem gebenedeyten Stein der Weisen und desselben kunstreichen Præparation gründlich gehandelt wird. Nach der Lateinisch- und Englischen Edition Herrn William Salmon, Profess. Phys. ins Teutsche übersetzet durch Benjamin Roth-Scholtzen, Phil. & Med. Doct. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraufs, Buchhändler in Wienn. 1756.

8°. Pp. [4] 233 [advertisements 3]. Title red and black. Frontispiece included in the pagination.

Contains also: Artephius, Geheimer Haupt Schlüssel, p. 105.

Das eröffnete Philosophische Vatter-Hertz an seinen Sohn, p. 153.

RIPLEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

Axiomata Philosophica.

See DUODECIM Portarum epitome.

Bosome-book, containing his philosophical Accurtations in the making the Philosophers Mercury and Elixirs.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 101.

Erklärung uber die Sechs Chymischen Pforten . . . Georgii Riplæi.

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS), 1689.

Liber Duodecim Portarum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), Quadriga Aurifera, 1599, p. 23.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 797.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 275.

Duodecim Portarum epitome, duobus modis concinnata.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 109.

Liber de Mercurio et Lapide Philosophorum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), Quadriga Aurifera, 1599, p. 71.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. pp. 821.

Lied von dem Neugebohrnen Chymischen König.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum, 1735, p. 578.

The Marrow of Alchymie.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1692, p. 643.

Philalethæ Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Riplæi.

See STARKEY (GEORGE), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.

Ripley Reviv'd: or, an Exposition upon Sir George Ripleys Hermetico-Poetical Works.

See PHILALETHES (EIRENÆUS), 1678.

A Treatise of Mercury and the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 69.

George Ripley was born in 1415(?), in Yorkshire, according to some, but at Ripley, in Surrey, according to Camden. He became a canon-regular of St. Augustine at Bridlington, and devoted himself to the study of physical science and especially of alchemy. To acquire fuller knowledge he travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, and abode a long time in Rome, and there in 1477 was made chamberlain by Pope Innocent VIII. In 1478 he returned to England in possession of the secret of transmutation. He pursued his alchemical work, and is reputed to have given vast sums to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes to defend them from the Turks. But his labours becoming irksome to the abbot and other canons, he was released from the order, and joined the Carmelites at Boston, where he died in 1490.

His name is attached to as many as five and twenty different works, most of which remain in manuscript. Whether or not they are all by him may be doubted, and it has been asserted that what is called the 'Vision' is not by him but is the work of an anonymous writer of the following century. Tanner has enumerated his books and manuscripts with the libraries in Oxford and elsewhere, where they are preserved.

One work which is universally acknowledged as his, 'The Compound of Alchymy,' was one of the most popular on the subject. It circulated widely in manuscript, and copies of it both on vellum and paper are not uncommon.

It was first printed at London: The Compound of Alchymy. Or the ancient hidden Art of Archemie: Conteining the right & perfectest meanes to make the Philosophers Stone, Aurum potabile, with

RIPLEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

other excellent Experiments. Diuided into twelue Gates. First written by the learned and rare Philosopher of our Nation George Ripley, . . . Whereunto is adioyned his Epistle to the King, his Vision, his Wheele, and other his Workes, neuer before published: . . . Set foorth by Raph Rabbards Gentleman . . . London Imprinted by Thomas Orwin, 1591, small 4°, A, *, B to M, in fours. The title has a woodcut border; there is an ornamental capital E containing a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, to whom the book is dedicated; and M8 *recto* is taken up with the diagram called Ripley's Wheel.

Ashmole reprinted it in the *Theatrum* and added a note upon the author. He also printed several other pieces by Ripley: Verses belonging to his 'Scrowle,' 'The Mistery of Alchymists,' 'the Preface to his Medulla, which he wrote Ann. Dom. 1476, and dedicated to Geo. Nevell then Archbishop of Yorke,' and another 'Shorte Worke.' All of these, like the 'Compound of Alchymy,' are in verse.

Bale, *Illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum . . . Summarium*, 1548, f. 210.

Bale, *Scriptorum illustrium maioris Brytannia, . . . Catalogus*, 1557, centuria octava, p. 622.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 463.

Pitsæus, *Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis Tomus Primus*, (de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus), 1619, p. 677, Ann. 1490, No. 888.

G. J. Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis pars altera*, 1651, p. 637 (Lib. iii. cap. ix.).

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 444 (was regarded as a necromancer).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 198.

Edward Phillips, *Theatrum Poetarum, or a compleat Collection of the Poets*, London, 1675, The Modern Poets, p. 55: '*George Ripley*, a Canon of *Bridlington* in the time of King *Henry* the 7th, who in old *English* Verse wrote several Chymical Misteries pretending to Lead to the attaining of the Philosophers Stone.' Reprinted with a biographical note by Sir S. E. Brydges in his edition of Phillips' work: *Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum. Containing the names and characters of all the English Poets from the reign of Henry III. to the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.* Canterbury (printed), London, 1800, p. 30; and Geneva, 1824, i. p. iv.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 693 (edition of 1649).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 337.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25, No. xxxvii.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 67.

Casimir Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis*, 1722, iii. col. 2672.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 194.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 78.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis*, 1735, vii. p. 104.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 264, 470; iii. pp. 40, 50, 71, 276, 277.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1723.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 633.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2110; Otto Günther's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 12.

Pictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 133.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 329; 1778, iv. p. 81.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 84.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 490.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. pp. 19, 22, 30.

Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, 1789, i. p. 174; iii. p. 53.

Kortum . . . vertheidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 122.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 130-132; 1798, ii. p. 298.

Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of Englelish Poets*, 1802, p. 94.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 83 (mixes up Roger and Francis Bacon).

Thomas Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England*, ed. John Nichols, 1811, ii. pp. 363, 509.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814-15, pp. 49, 217, 313; Waite's edition, 1888, p. 184.

Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, 1815, p. 292 (the edition of London, 1591, priced £10).

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 235.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 25 (said to be the uncle of Roger Bacon [who died two centuries before him], editions Francof., 1614; Cassel, 1649 by Combach with Artephius; Nürnb., 1717; Vienna, 1756).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 240.

Warton, *The History of English Poetry*, 1840, i. pp. 337-338.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 419-20; 1866, i. pp. 444-445.

Wright, *Biographia Literaria Britannica*, 1842, i. p. 462.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 48, 73; 1844, ii. pp. 9, 158, 175, 218, 227, 241; 1847, iv. pp. 240, 287, 342.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, col. 648.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 867-871.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 94, 210; ii. pp. 311, 331, 335, 347, 353, 362, 378.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlviii. p. 316 (article by Robert Steele).

RIST (JOHANN), Holsatus.

J. R. H. Philosophischer Phoenix Das ist: Kurtze jedoch gründliche und Sonnenklare Entdeckunge der waaren und eigentlichen Matery des Alleredelsten Steins der Weisen, worinnen gelehret wird, wo doch und zu welcher Zeit dieselbe Materia zu suchen, durch was Mittel dieselbe zu finden und in gute gewarsam zu bringen, wie sie ferner sichtbar zumachen, und den endlich also zu zurichten sey, dafs sie ihre vielgewünschte Vollkommenheit dermaleinst

RIST (JOHANN), Holsatus. *Continued.*

erlangen und überkommen mögen. Allen dieser geheimen Kunst hertzlichen, jedoch würdigen Liebhabern, und fleisigen Nachforschern in Teutscher Sprach so hell und deutlich vor die Augen gestellt, als es vor dieser Zeit niemaln gesehen, noch etwas davon gelesen worden. Nürnberg, Gedruckt bey Wolf Eberhard Felßecker, Im Jahr, 1668.

8°. Pp. [8] 34.
Along with Schweitzer's *Güldenes Kalb.*

Johann Rist (Witte calls him Riste) was son of Caspar Rist, pastor at Ottensen, and was born at Pinneberg, 8 March, 1607. He attended the gymnasium at Hamburg and Bremen, and as he had been dedicated to divinity by his parents before his birth, went in 1628 to the University of Rintel. He engaged himself as private tutor at Hamburg and took his ward to Rostock, Utrecht, and Leyden, he himself studying theology, mathematics, and medicine. In 1635 he became pastor at Wedel on the Elbe, which charge he held for thirty-two years. In 1644, Ferdinand III. conferred on him the laurel wreath as poet, and in 1653 raised him to the rank of noble, while the Duke of Mecklenburg conferred on him the title of Kirchrath. He himself founded in 1660 the Elbschwanenorden, in which he called himself 'Palatin.' In 1645 he was received into the Pegnitzorden, and in 1647 into the 'Societas frugifera'—Die fruchtbringende Gesellschaft—in which he was styled Der Rüstige.

The present work was first published, according to Goedeke, at Hamburg, 1636, 8° (others, 1637), and was followed by a vindication in 1638, 12°. Other editions appeared at Nürnburg, 1675, 8°; Danzig, 1682, 8°, pp. 83 [1], in which it is accompanied by his tract: Die aller edelste Thorheit der gantzen Welt.

He was a voluminous writer in prose and in verse, both serious and light, and Günther gives a list of forty-six works by him. A curious production of Rist's is entitled, 'Depositio Cornuti Typographici,' and is a play on the burlesque ceremonies gone through in initiating an apprentice into the mysteries of a printing-office. Some of his biographers omit this work from their lists.

Rist died 31 August, 1667, in his sixty-first year.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Zzz 3 *recto*, 31 Augt., 1667.
Neumeister & Grohmann, *De Poetis Germanicis hujus seculi præcipuis dissertatio*, 1695, p. 88.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 42, No. lxvii.
Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum* (Liber de Anonymis Scriptoribus), 1708, p. 462, No. 1823.
Erdmann Uhse, *Leben der berühmtesten Kirchen-Lehrer und Scribenten des XVI. und XVII. Jahr-Hunderts nach Christi Geburth*, Leipzig, 1710, p. 893.
Wetzel, *Hymnopœographia*, 1719-28, ii. pp. 358-392.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 241.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, pp. 197, 199; or 1736, pp. 207, 209 (poem by Rist).
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 241 (quotes 'Die alleredelste Thorheit').
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1744 (and references).
Witte, *Memoriæ Theologorum*, Dec. xii. p. 1578.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 546-55 (very full account).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2113; Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii, cols. 23-27.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 121.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 526, 614.
C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 196.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 522 ('Phœnix').
Jördens, *Lexikon teutscher Dichter und Prosaisten*, 1809, iv. pp. 366-372 (and the numerous references).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 377.
Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2760.
Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1852, III. i. pp. 42, 85; 1853, III. ii. pp. 215, 226, 267 (and notes).
Blades, *An Account of the German Morality-Play, entitled Depositio Cornuti Typographici*, 1885, 4°.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 382.
Karl Goedeke, *Grundrifs zur Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung*, 1887, iii. pp. 79-87, 212, 327 ('Phœnix,' No. 6; 'Depositio,' No. 44).

RISUGDASBIUS (SAMUEL), *Pseud.*

Samuelis Risugdasbii M.D. Gespräch vom Stein der Weisen, nebst der rechten Materia, daraus der Lapis Philosophorum gemacht wird, Deme noch beygefügt Achatii Myconii U. D. J. Kurtzer Bericht vom Stein der Gesundheit und des Reichthums. Franckfurt und Leipzig bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer. 1747.

8°. Pp. 32.
Miconius' tract is in verse.

[Another Copy.]

An earlier edition is quoted in the *Beytrag*, and the author's name is altered: Samuel Risugduspius Disp. von der rechten Materie des Lapidis philosoph., Leip., 1608, 8°. To this the note is added: 'Who the author is, I know not; the name is obviously an invention.'

Beytrag zur Geschichet der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 591.

RITHMI.

See RHYTHMI.

RITTERKRIEG.

See STERNHALS (JOHANN).

See URALTER Ritterkrieg.

RIVINUS (AUGUST QUIRINUS).

D. Aug. Quir. Rivini, P. P. in Academia Lipsiensi, Manuductio ad Chemiam Pharmaceuticam. Accessit Chymia Curiosa Variis, non solum ex Regno vegetabili, sed etiam ex Minerali, & Animali, Experimentis adornata. Cura Friderici Roth-Scholtzii. Siles. Editio Secunda. Norimbergæ & Altdorfii, Apud Hæredes, Joh. Dan. Tauberi MDCCXX.

8°. Pp. 7 [10] 6-74 [should be 78] [2]. Separate frontispiece. Title red and black.

Jo. Francisci Vigani Veronensi. Medulla Chymiæ Variis Experimentis Aucta multisque Figuris illustrata. Cum Indice Rerum & Verborum Locupletissimo. Norimbergæ Apud Hæredes Jo. Dan. Tauberi MDCCXVIII.

8°. Pp. [10] 70. Six engraved plates.

Chymia Curiosa, pp. 71-134 (but 87-94 skipped). This contains Bohn's 'Appendix' to Vigani.

Rivinus was born at Leipzig, 9 December, 1652, and went to school there. In 1671 he took his degree in philosophy and graduated as M.D. at Helmstädt, in 1676, which happened to be the centenary year of the University. Singularly enough, many years later, he took part in another centenary. In December, 1709, was commemorated the three hundredth anniversary of Leipzig University. But by this time Rivinus was no mere graduate, but had risen to the position of Rector Magnificus, and under his presidency the celebration was held, as one can gather from Vogel's account, with even more pomp and splendour than in 1609. He returned to Leipzig, practised medicine, studied natural history, and obtained the chair of physiology and botany in 1691. He conferred distinction on his faculty by his taste for research and the results he gained in both subjects, and especially in botany, for which he proposed a new system. Though it was not generally adopted, his system gained him admission to the Royal Society. His published works refer mainly to botany, but there are two or three on medicine, pharmacy, and anatomy, and the present one on chemistry. He died at Leipzig, 30 December, 1723 (1722).

Rivinus is always spoken of in the highest terms, der grosse, clarissimus, and so on. His biography and portrait are prefixed to the catalogue of his library, *Bibliotheca Riviniana*, Lipsiæ, 1727, 8°, which contains 7968 items, and is very valuable for the history of medicine. One of Haller's remarks about him is 'paulum paradoxus, non quidem incisor.'

Johann Hermann Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, pp. 71, 143, 151, 154, 170, 343, 352, 357, 359, 365.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, p. 318, or 1736, pp. 330-32 (his astronomical work).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 364 (life), 366, 643, 659, 673, 679, 680, 681, 682.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 119.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 714.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxi. col. 1855-1859.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, *passim*.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2126; Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 101.

Joh. Jacob Vogel, *Leipzigisches Geschicht-Buch oder Annales*, Leipzig, 1756, pp. 1022-1031.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. pp. 567-570; v. p. 642.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 551; 1772, ii. p. 686.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 649; 1777, ii. p. 762.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 456.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 86.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 313. (Vir excitati ingenii, magna audere promptus, Botanicus, non expers anatomicæ peritiæ, neque chemicæ, longævus idem).

C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1790, iii. p. 246.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 320, § 256.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 234, 245 (Manuductio, De Acido, &c.).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 174.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv. p. xxxi.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvi. p. 245.

Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xxx. *sub voce*.

RIVINUS (August Quirinus). *Continued.*

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 31 (list of his works).
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 191, 230, 485.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 816.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 321; 1849, ii. p. 203.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 48.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 526.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 660.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 69.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 245.

ROBERTI (Johannes).

Goclenius Heautontimorumenos.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 309.

Tractatus Novi de Magnetica Vulnerum Curatione Autore D. Rodolpho Goclenio . . . Breve Anatome.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 226.

Jean Roberti was born 4 Augt., 1569, of a good family at Saint Hubert, a famous market-town of the Ardennes. He studied the humanities in the newly-founded Jesuit College at Liege, philosophy in the Jesuit College of the Trois Couronnes at Cologne, and took the first place as Magister Artium, 19 Feb., 1592. The same year he began his noviciate in the order of the Rhine province, taught theology at Douai, Trèves, Würzburg and Mayence, where he was created D.D. He made a long stay at Liege, was rector of the College at Paderborn, and ended his career at Namur, 14 Feb., 1651, in his eighty-second year.

He wrote a number of theological books and lives of saints, works in French and Flemish, and these controversial tracts with Goclenius about the magnetic cure of wounds.

Sweert, *Athenæ Belgicæ*, Antverp., 1628, p. 462.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 302.
Alegambe, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Iesu*, 1643, p. 270.
Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Lovanii, 1643, p. 553 (list of his works).
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 696.
Meroklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 671 (magnetic cures, and against Goclenius).
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Bbb 1 *verso*; 14 Feb., 1651.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 83.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 72.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2143; Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 136 (list of his works).
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 404.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 89.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 34.
De Backer, *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1853, i. p. 635.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 663.
Carlos Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1895, Bibliographie, vi. cols. 1900-06 (and references).

ROBERTUS CASTRENSIS.

See CASTRENSIS (ROBERTUS).

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 255.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 682.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 354.

ROBERTUS VALLENSIS.

See VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS).

ROCHAS (Henricus de).

Tractatus de observationibus novis & vera cognitione aquarum mineralium, & de illarum qualitatibus & virtutibus antehac incognitis, et de spiritu Universali.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 716.

ROCHAS (HENRICUS DE). *Continued.*

Henry, or Henricus, de Rochas, or Rochaz, sieur d'Ayglun, was the son of a man whom Henry IV. made General of the mines of Provence. He lived in the early part of the seventeenth century at Paris, was councillor and physician of the king, and wrote some books on medicine and mineral waters. The work, of which the above is a translation, first appeared in French:

Traité des Observations nouvelles et vraye cognoissances des Eaux Minerales, Livre I. & II. Paris, 1634, 1636, 8°, dedicated to Cardinal de Richelieu.

Others on the same subject are:

La vraye anatomie spagyrique des eaux minérales, Paris, 1637, 8°.

La physique démonstrative des Eaux minérales, Paris, 1644, 8°.

Traité des Eaux minérales, Paris, 1648.

His medical work is on intermittent fevers.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, Cabilonensis, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est, Catalogus omnium Librorum Parisiis Annis* 1643. *&* 1644. *inclusivè excussorum*, Paris., 1645, p. 170 ('La Physique demonstrative').

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 200.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 14.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 119.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 59, 277.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 105.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1010.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2153; Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 173.

Faujas de Saint Fond & Gobet, *Œuvres de Bernard Palissy*, 1777, Note, p. 678.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 700 (various medical treatises).

Carrère, *Catalogue raisonné des Ouvrages . . . sur les eaux minérales . . .*, 1785, p. 11, No. 15; p. 12, No. 16.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1135.

ROCHLITZ (MICHAEL BAPST VON).

See BAPST (MICHAEL) von Rochlitz.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 375.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 125.

Günther, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexiko*, 1897, vii. col. 189 (gives a list of his works).

ROCK (JOHANN JACOB).

Disputatio Acroamatica De Chymiatria Superstitiosa, quam Speciminis loco Eruditorum, maxime Philiatrorum, disquisitioni subjicit, & ita prudentem præcautionem commendat Johannes Jacobus Rock, Physicus Gelhusanus. Budingæ, Typis Joh. Frid. Regelein, Typographi Isenburg. Aulici. Anno MDCCXIIX.

4°. Pp. 52.

This disputation is quoted by Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 194, but that is all.

RODACHER.

See PHAEDRO (GEORG).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 90 (under Rodogerus).

RODANIUS.

Rotatio Elementorum. Umbkehrung der Element, nach Beschreibung des Meisters Rodanij.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 1.

RODARGIRUS (LUCAS).

Pisces Zodiaci inferioris: vel de Solutione Philosophica cum ænigmatica totius Lapidis Epitome.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 723.

RODARGIRUS (Lucas). *Continued.*

Chymia Compendiaria, ad Johannem Riturum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 763.

Mercklin quotes an edition by Tancklus, Lipsiæ, apud Henningum Grossium, 1609, 8°, as well as that in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1622, v. [p. 806]. Borrichius regards the name as fictitious: 'ficto nomine ita appellatus,' and says that a century before (or about 1597) he wrote not badly concerning the 'philosophic solution.'

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 197, 200.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 752.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 32, No. xlviii.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 85.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 56 (Ænigma), 275 (Pisces Zodiaci).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 592.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 314.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 938.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 274.

ROLFINCK (Guerner).

See BRENDELIUS (ZACHARIAS), Chimia in artis formam redacta, 1641.

Guerneri Rolfincii, Phil. Ac Med. Doctoris et Professoris Publici Chimia in Artis Formam Redacta, Sex Libris comprehensa. Genevæ, Anno M DC LXXI.

4°. Pp. [8] 443 [11]. Folding table.

Other editions: Jena, 1661, 1679, 4°, Frankfurt a. M., 1686, pp. [8] 443 [11] and table. This is a treatise on Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Guerneri Rollfinkens seiner in die Form einer Kunst-gebrachten Chimiæ, Sechstes Buch. Von den eingebildeten Thaten oder Werken, und Chimischen Nicht-Wesenheiten.

See ELSHOLZ (JOHANN SIGISMUND), Destillatoria Curiosa, 1683, pp. 228-307.

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Prima, De Tartaro, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Ernesto Bogislao Frosten Pomerano, ad diem Julii In Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Secunda, De Sulphure, publicæ disquisitioni subjecta Respondente Hermanno Andreæ Susatensi VVestphalo. Ad diem Februarii In auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Tertia, De Margaritis, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Joh. Georgio Sommero, Mellenbachio-Schvvartzburgico. ad diem April. In Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. [2] [8, dedication to his wife, Sophia Margarita Plathner] 28 [2].

ROLFINCK (GUERNER). *Continued.*

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quarta, De Metallis Perfectis Auro & Argento, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Theodoro Rollio Wschovensi Polono, die Septembr. In Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis. Anno cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quinta, De Antimonio, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Casparo Gigante Gloga-Silesio, Ad diem Octobr. In Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. [2, 48, 2].

The preceding five items are of the first edition of these dissertations. The sixth, De Terro et Cupro, is awanting.

As will be seen by the next entry, some, at least, were reprinted in 1679; perhaps there had been a demand for them and they had gone out of print, and sets were made up out of the reprints and the original issue. The general title indicates that it was first printed in 1679, but Rolfinck's dedication to Volckamer which accompanies it, is dated 1660, so that whether it was printed then or not it was meant to accompany the first issue.

In the British Museum there is a complete set of this edition of 1660, and it has a general title.

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doctor et Prof. Publici Dissertationes Chimicæ Sex De Tartaro, Sulphure, Margaritis, Perfectis Metallis Duobus Auro et Argento, Antimonio, et Imperfectis Metallis Duris Duobus Ferro et Cupro. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis. Anno cIↃ IↃc LXXIX. excusæ.

4°. Pp. [8]; 1679, [2] 36 [2]; 1679, 38 [2]; 1660, [2] 28 [2]; 1660, [2] 36 [2]; 1660 50 [2]; 1679, 34 [2]; Index to the six Dissertations [4].

Each of the tracts has a distinct title-page as follows:

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Prima, De Tartaro, publicæ disqvisitioni exposita, Respondente Ernesto Bogislao Frosten, Pomerano, ad diem Julii In Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno cIↃ IↃc LXXIX. recusa.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Secunda, De Sulphure, publicæ disqvisitioni subjecta, Respondente Hermanno Andreæ, Susatensi Westphalo. Ad diem Februarii An. M.DC.LX. habita in Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, cIↃ IↃc LXXIX. recusa.

4°. Pp. 38 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Tertia, De Margaritis, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Joh. Georgio Sommero, Mellenbachio-Schvvartzburgico. Ad diem April. In Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 28 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quarta, De Metallis Perfectis Auro & Argento, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Theodoro Rollio Wschovensi Polono, die Septembr. In Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. [2] 36 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Quinta, De Antimonio, publicæ disquisitioni exposita, Respondente Casparo Gigante Gloga-Silesio, Ad diem Octobr. In Auditorio Medicorum. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, cIↃ IↃc LX.

4°. Pp. 50 [2].

Guerneri Rolfincii Phil. ac Med. Doct. et Prof. Publici Dissertatio Chimica Sexta, de Metallis Imperfectis duobus, Ferro et Cupro, publicæ disqvisitioni exposita, respondente Gothofredo Samuele Polisio, Francofurtense ad Oderam. ad diem Novembr. An. LX. habita, in Auditorio Medico. Jenæ, Literis Krebsianis, Anno M.DC.LXXIX. recusa.

4°. Pp. 34 [2]. Index to the six Dissertations [4].

ROLFINCK (GUERNER). *Continued.*

Guerner Rolfinck was born at Hamburg, 15 Nov., 1599, where his father was Rector of the Johanneum. He began the study of medicine in 1616 at Wittenberg, under Sennertus, continued 1618 at Leyden, 1621 at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris and Padua, and was in such esteem that he was free to teach anatomy at Venice, and in 1629 he was offered the ordinary professorship of anatomy at Padua, having already, 7 April, 1625, taken the doctor's degree there. He, however, accepted a call to Jena and was appointed 30 Jan., 1629, professor of anatomy, surgery and botany. In 1641 he became professor of practical medicine and chemistry, and he was, as Haller calls him, the first professor of chemistry in Germany, and he founded both the laboratory and the botanic garden at Jena. During the years 1630-38, as director of the garden, he made it one of the best in Germany, by the number and fine condition of the plants, indigenous and foreign, with which it was supplied. He was a man of immense knowledge, not only in medicine but in philosophy, science and languages, was one of the last in Europe to give lectures on Mesue, Rhases and the Arabs, and he was of no less activity and energy in teaching, in practical work, and in writing books and academical dissertations. He also travelled throughout the greater part of Europe. He was six times rector and when he died he was senior professor and physician of William IV., Duke of Saxe-Weimar. His death took place at Jena, 6 May, 1673.

He must not be confused with his ancestor, Werner Rolfinck or Rolevinck, a historian who flourished two centuries earlier.

So keen an anatomist was he, that he was much disappointed when a criminal escaped him. One dissipated scoundrel who knew his weakness, declared shortly before his execution that he had something of importance, the greatest importance, to disclose, namely: that he might not be 'rolfincked' after his death. Rolfinck, who was standing by and heard this, could not contain himself and glaring at the culprit burst out: 'Ha! you Cadaver, you are too "putrid" for me, else I would have rolfincked you with my scalpel.' The phrase became popular, in the same way as to 'Rathillet' meaning to assassinate, and to 'Burke' meaning to suffocate, became popular, but while 'burke' has survived, 'rathillet' has passed away.

The position which he held as a chemist may, perhaps, be best judged of by quoting what Wedel says of him (p. 25):

Divinam artem chimiam ad sobriam redegit metam, in artis formam digestam defendit. Nullus in Europâ chimiæ Professor publicus ante Rolfincium extitit, nullus tam sedulò operam laboribus chimicis dedit. Extruxit magnificum propriis sumptibus laboratorium in quo spirant assidui ignes in humanos usus.

But alchemy found an opponent in him, and he called the reputed transmutation by Thurneysser of the nail, which was shown as a curiosity in Florence, 'fabulosa' (*Chymia*, p. 436).

His objections were discussed by Becher in the following: Experimentum Chymicum Novum, . . . Loco Supplementi in Physicam Subterraneam et Responsi ad D. Rolfincii Schedas de non Entitate Mercurii corporum, Francofurti, 1671, 8°, pp. 172, and reprinted in various editions of the Physica Subterranea. See that of 1681, p. 561.

Adrian Beier, *Syllabus Rectorum et Professorum Jenæ*, &c., pp. 235, 882.

Wedel, *Oratio funebris . . . Rolfincio . . . Jenæ . . . anno 1673 . . . dicta* [Jenæ, 1673] 4°.

Witte, *Memoriæ Medicorum*, Decas II., 1676, p. 264.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 699.

Merckiin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 367.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 385 (Addit. c. xi. § 6).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1412.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Hhhh 1 *verso*, 6 May, 1673.

Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum . . . qui in . . . Academia Ienensi . . . vixerunt et adhuc vivunt*, Ienæ, 1711, classis iii. pp. 36-40.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 539.

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedancken . . . über den Streit von dem so genannten Sulphure*, 1718, p. 14 (brought chemistry into shape, deduced its operations from causes conformable to nature and reason, and laid a foundation on which many subsequently built); French translation, 1766, p. 6.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 314, n. ccliii.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 86 (contains his funeral oration by Johann Frischmuth).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 709, 710, 789, 790, 791.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 120.

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 303.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 718.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 278.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 596 (list of his dissertations).

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 558-565 (a full account).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 199, 200, 389, 428, 436, 519 (notice of him); ii. pp. 740, 890 (further notice), 975.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2191; Günther's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1897, vii. col. 320 (list of his works).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 332; 1778, iv. p. 96.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 314.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 495.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. pp. 626-635 (good notice and a long account of his anatomical work).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 537.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 372 (a laudatory notice).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 335.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 553-558 (a list of his dissertations).

Joh. Otto Thiess, *Versuch einer Gelehrtengeschichte von Hamburg nach alphabetischer Ordnung*, 1780, ii. pp. 143-145.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 15.

Joh. Christian Wiegleb, *Geschichte des Wachsthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie, in der neuern Zeit*, 1790, I. i. p. 15.

ROLFINCK (GUERNER). *Continued.*

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 267, § 222; p. 273, § 226.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 506, 617; 1798, ii. p. 137 (Utis Udenius, *Non-entia Chimica*, note s).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 126.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 43 (list of his dissertations).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, Halle, 1827, iv. pp. 66 (Rolfinck was among the first to adopt and propagate Harvey's discovery), 148, 288.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 411.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 8 (list of his dissertations).

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 334; 1869, ii. p. 326.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 289, 311; 1849, ii. p. 193.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 45.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 485.

J. Günther, *Lebenskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena von 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 121.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 680.

Gernet, *Mittheilungen aus der älteren Medicinalgeschichte Hamburg's*, 1869, p. 210.

Daremberg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, ii. p. 617.

Hans Schröder & C. R. W. Klose, *Lexikon der hamburgischen Schriftsteller bis zur Gegenwart*, 1873, vi. pp. 362-366.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 116 (from Dezeimeris).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 272, 279, 280.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 68, 91, 230.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 296.

ROLLIUS (THEODOR).

Dissertatio chimica . . . De Metallis Perfectis Auro et Argento.

See ROLFINCK (GUERNER), 1660.

ROMA.

See ANTIDOTARIO Romano Latino, et Volgare, 1635.

ROQUETAILLADE (JEAN DE).

See RUPESCISSA (JOHANNES DE).

ROSARIO DE FILOSOFI.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

ROSARIUM.

See DAUSTEN (JOHN).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 42, 71, 145.

ROSARIUM ABBREVIATUM.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 650.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 133.

See also ROSARIUM Philosophorum . . . per Toletanum.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 40, 53, 69.

ROSARIUM NOVUM OLYMPICUM.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 202.

ROSARIUM DER PHILOSOPHORUM.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

ROSARIUM Philosophorum ex Compilatione omnium Philosophicorum Librorum. Per Toletanum Philosophum Maximum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 663.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 119.

This and the 'Rosarium Abbreviatum' were included in the collection published in 1599 by Justus a BALBIAN (*q.v.*).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 202.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 146.

ROSARIUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

See ALCHIMIA (De) Opuscula. Pars secunda. 1550.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 133.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 87.

Manget's reprint does not contain the plates.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 273.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 202 ('Rosarius (*sic*) cum figuris & Carminib. Germanicis, in 8 & in 4').

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 37, 69.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 135.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1022.

ROSARIUS MINOR.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 309.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 222.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 406.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 33, 35.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 154.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1023.

ROSARIUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 202.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 38.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 151.

The 'Rosarium Philosophorum' describes the preparation of the 'stone' in a series of chapters or sections, each having a symbolic picture, most of them accompanied by explanatory verses in German, and illustrated by parallel passages from the leading authorities, so that the whole forms a 'Rosary' of selected blossoms.

It was a favourite work, and copies in manuscript are not uncommon, sometimes with the pictures coloured. Besides the German version of Morgenstern, there is a translation in French, which, so far as I know, was not printed, but of which I have seen a copy in manuscript with the pictures finely executed with pen and ink.

Schmieder (p. 236) refers to a 'Rosarius' in French, by George Aurach, which he seems to think is different from the above 'Rosarium,' but, from his description, it is apparently merely a French translation of it and not an original work, and is the same as that just mentioned, in which manuscript, however, Aurach's name does not occur.

The 'Rosarium Philosophorum' is sometimes called 'magnum,' to distinguish it from the 'Rosarius' of Arnaldus, which is different and which contains no pictures.

From both of these again is to be distinguished the 'Rosarius Minor.' This tract, having been once ascribed to Richardus Anglicus by Borel, has continued to be called his by Gmelin, Schmieder, and Kopp. This, however, is inaccurate, for in the very first issue of the tract, that of 1541, and in the subsequent reprints, the author is said to be doubtful: Rosarius Minor . . . Incerti quidem, sed harum tamen rerum non imperiti authoris.'

Nazari (*Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143) quotes a 'Rosarius philos.' and a 'Rosarius maior,' but from such imperfect titles it is impossible to draw any conclusions as to the writings he intended.

ROSE.

See FÜRSTLICHE (Die) Rose von Jericho.

See GÜLDENE (Die) Rose.

For alchemical books in which the Rose occurs as a symbol, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 204, 376.

ROSENCREUTZ (CHRISTIAN).

Chymische Hochzeit: Christiani Rosencreütz. Anno 1459.
Arcana publicata vilescunt; & gratiam prophanata amittunt.
Ergo: ne Margaritas objce porcis, seu Asino substerne rosas.
Straſsburg, In Verlägung, Lazari Zetzners. Anno M.DC.XVI.

8°. Pp. [1-2] 3-146. 1 leaf with printer's device and colophon: Straſsburg, Gedruckt bey Conrad Scher, Im Jahr, M.DC.XVI. The device is an inverted anchor on a block, entwined by a serpent, and with a bird sitting on the top of the anchor. Mottoes: Simplex Spes. Prudentia Firma.

Chymische Hochzeit: Christiani Rosencreütz. Anno 1459.
Arcana publicata vilescunt: & gratiam prophanata amittunt.
Ergo: ne Margaritas objice porcis, seu Asino substerne rosas.
Gedruckt zuerst zu Straſsburg bei Lazari Zetzners seel. Erben MDCXVI. und der äuſsersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgeleget. Regenspurg. MDCCLXXXI.

8°. Pp. 173 [3 blank].

This book was printed four times in the year 1616 at Strasburg. The first edition is that above-mentioned, with the device at the end. The others have no device, and while the first, the second and the fourth contain 146 pages each, the third edition contains 143 pages. This is Kloss's account, which I can confirm as regards the first edition, and that with pp. 143 (and 1 blank), of which I have seen two copies. Semler, however (*Samlungen*, i. p. 101) says pp. 142 for one of the editions.

The author of the *Missiv* mentions other distinctive differences. What corresponds apparently with Kloss's fourth edition has on the title-page the reading 'substernere' for 'substerne,' has a Rosicrucian alchemical symbol as a vignette, and the phrase 'Erstlich gedruckt zu Straſsburg, Anno 1616,' instead of a proper imprint. That phrase, of course, gives no information about the actual date of the book.

The above-mentioned edition of the 'Chymische Hochzeit,' Regensburg, 1781, was a reissue by Nicolai of Berlin.

A translation was made into English: The Hermetick Romance: Or The Chymical Wedding; Written in high Dutch By Christian Rosencreutz. Translated by E. Foxcroft, late Fellow of Kings Colledge in Cambridge. Licensed, & Entred according to Order. Printed, by A. Sowle, at the Crooked-Billet in Holloway-Lane Shoreditch: And sold at the Three-Kyes in Nags-Head-Court Grace-Church-Street, 1690, 16°, pp. 226 [1, 1 blank].

This translation is one of the very rarest of books. It was reprinted with some omissions by Waite (pp. 100-196) and an outline of its contents is contained in the 'Mysteries of the Rosy Cross,' 1881.

There does not seem to have been a translation into any other language.

This work finds a place among alchemical books, partly by virtue of its title, partly in consequence of the general understanding, however it originally came about, that all Rosicrucian books are alchemical. Of the present work Kazauer says: Est Alchymisticum, deque lapide philosophico obscurissimum scriptum. Kopp admits frankly that the title is incomprehensible to him, and that he is unable to connect the contents of the book with alchemy. No doubt it is 'obscurissimum,' and if any alchemical matter be contained in it at all, it is hidden under a very recondite allegory. All the same, when one remembers how often, under the guise of marriage, the union of opposite elements is symbolized, it is not impossible that by means of the series of adventures narrated, are described the different processes by which the 'stone' was thought to be produced. Unless the book is an allegory of supposed alchemical actions, the title, as Kopp remarks, is not very intelligible. But was it meant to be?

The mysteries it contains are partly explained in the book: 'PRACTICA Leonis viridis, 1619 (*q.v.*).

ROSENCREUTZER.

See Αντίκρισις, 1618.

See BROTOFFERR (RADTICHS), Elucidarius Major, 1617.

ROSENCREUTZER. *Continued.*

See CRUX ABSQUE Cruce, 1617, 1618.

See EINFÄLTIGS ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN, 1617.

See FLUDD (ROBERT).

See FORTALITIUM Scientiæ, 1617, 1618.

See GEDICHT der ächten Rosenkreutzer.

See GEHEIMNISS aller Geheimnisse.

See GENTTERSBERGER (SAMUEL), Speculum utriusque luminis.

See GUTMANN (AEGIDIUS), Offenbahrung Göttlicher Majestat.

See HASELMEYER (ADAM), Antwort an die Lobwürdige Brüderschafft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz.

It is there stated that Haselmeyer's name is not mentioned by Kloss. That is inaccurate; it will be found under No. 2439.

See HOLLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

See LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS), Syntagmatis . . . Alchymiæ Arcanorum, Tomus Secundus, 1615. Appendix necessaria.

See MAIER (MICHAEL), Silentium post Clamores, 1617.

See ORVIUS (LUDWIG CONRAD), Occulta Philosophia, 1737.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES LICHT . . . II. Pleiades Philosophicæ Rosianæ, 1738.

See POTIER (MICHAEL), Novus Tractatus Chymicus, de vera Materia . . . 1617.

See POTIER (MICHAEL), Philosophia pura, 1619.

See PRACTICA Leonis Viridis, 1619.

See RESPONSIONES.

See RICHTER (SAMUEL), Die wahrhaffte und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins . . . dabey angehänget die Gesetz oder Regeln, welche die gedächte Bruderschafft unter sich hält.

See ROSENCREUTZ (CHRISTIAN), Chymische Hochzeit, 1616.

See SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINANDUS VON).

See SCHWEIGHARDT (THEOPHILUS).

See SPERBER (JULIUS).

Responsum ad Fratres Rosaceæ Crucis illustres.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 349.

See SCHLÜSSEL der wahren Weisheit, 1787.

See SEMLER (JOHANN SALOMON), Von ächter hermetischer Arzenei, 1786.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation der ganzen weiten Welt.

See FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA, Rosa florescens, 1617, 1618.

Die wahrhafte und vollkommene Bereitung des philosophischen Steins.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 5790, iv. p. 1.

ROSENCREUTZER. *Continued.*

According to the story which is repeated with more or less detail in all the histories, Christian Rosencreutz, the person named above, was a native of Germany, who was born in 1388. After having been in a monastery for some time, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, studied occult science in Arabia, in Egypt, and at Fez, and, on his return home, by way of Spain, where his teaching was not responded to, he associated with himself seven other persons, and so founded the Brotherhood of the Rosicrucians, to whom he imparted all his secrets.

Their rules were these: They were to cure the sick gratis; they were to wear no distinctive dress; they were to meet every year on a certain day at the house S. Spiritus; each brother was to look about for some one to succeed him; the letters C. R. were to be their seal, mark, and character; and the fraternity was to remain secret for one hundred years.

The brotherhood was possessed of the deepest knowledge and science, the transmutation of metals, the perpetuum mobile and the universal medicine were among their secrets; they were free from sickness and suffering during their lifetime, though subject finally to death, but they made it a rule never to reveal to each other their death or burial place. The founder of the order died at the age of 106, and his tomb was unknown. The society had continued for 120 years, when on the occasion of some alterations on their house, a door which had been plastered over was uncovered, and on it were written the words: Post CXX annos patebo. It gave entrance to a vault, illuminated artificially, containing, under a round altar, the tomb of Rosencreutz, with a number of mysterious instruments and books, and having the walls covered with pictures and writing. In his hand he held a book in which were described the revelation and mysteries of the order.

This account was all set forth circumstantially in a small book entitled: Fama Fraternitatis des löblichen Ordens des Rosenkreuzes, which, it is said, was published at Cassel in 1614. To the second edition in 1615 was added another tract: Confession oder Bekandtnuss der Societat und Bruderschaft R. C. An die Gelehrten Europae. These editions I have not seen, and I would not guarantee the accuracy of their titles. Both were reprinted, along with other Rosicrucian tracts, in 1616, and the title of that edition is as follows: Fama Fraternitatis, Oder Entdeckung der Brüderschafft deſs löblichen Ordens deſs Rosencreutzes, Beneben der Confession oder Bekandtnuſs derselben Fraternitet, an alle Gelehrte vnd Häupter in Europa geschrieben. Auch etlichen Responsionen vnd Antwortungen, von Herrn Haselmeyern vnd ander gelehrten Leuten auff die Famam gestellet, Sampt einem Discurs von allgemeiner Reformation der gantzen Welt. Neben 4. Sendtschreiben darzu gesetzet. Itzo von vielen Erraten entlediget, verbessert, vnd allen Trewhertzigen zu gut in offentlichen Druck mit Gott allein gefertiget. Erstlich gedruckt zu Cassel, Im Jahr, 1616. Small 8°, pp. [11] 304 [1, with the colophon: Erstlich, Gedruckt zu Cassel, bey Wilhelm Wessel, Im Jahr, 1616] [4 blank]. From this it would appear that there are no editions of 1614 and 1615, but only of 1616, and that one at least preceded that of which the title has just been given. In the same year also appeared the 'Chymische Hochzeit' as above.

On these books, and especially on the 'Fama' and 'Confession,' turned all the subsequent discussion. Their publication produced great excitement, and all sorts of views for and against the Society were advanced. A swarm of writings on the subject came from the press during the ten or a dozen years that the discussion lasted. Some tried to become members of the Society; others were suspicious of its aims. Some defended it in earnest, others in mockery, while others maintained that the whole history was a myth, put forward to see how much the public were prepared to believe, for it was observed that in spite of all the commotion, an actual original member of the society had never been met with.

Amongst the earliest supporters of the society were Fludd (*q.v.*), Julius Sperber (*q.v.*), and a devoted believer, Michael Maier (*q.v.*), who amongst other works wrote: '*Themis Aurea,' hoc est, de Legibus Fraternitatis R. C.* Francof. 1618. Vehemently opposed to the Society were Andreas Libavius, who composed several works against them from the medical point of view, and F. Menapius. After the interest had died down which the alleged existence of the Society had at first excited, the questions involved were subjected to minute investigation, and a critical and historical literature began to grow up. This has gone on steadily to the present time, a new dissertation appears every now and again, and fresh articles are published in the journals and cyclopædias.

The first attempt to catalogue the literature, so far as I have observed, was made by Kazauer, in 1715. On pp. 38-44 of his *Disputatio* he enumerates the tracts from 1614 to 1619. Next comes the list of 200 writings appended to the *Missiv* 1783, and then, the most extensive of all, the catalogue given by Kloss.

Professedly Rosicrucian works in English are not very numerous. The 'Chymical Marriage' has been already mentioned. The 'Fama' was translated by Eugenius Philalethes, London, 1652, 16mo, pp. [2 blank, 71, 1 blank] 64; then came Michael Maier's 'Themis Aurea,' London, 1656, 16°, pp. [30, 2 blank] 136; and there were the works of John (not Christopher) Heydon: Theomagia, or the Temple of Wisdome, London, 1664, 8°, in three parts; Psonthonphanchia,' London, 1664, small 8°; The English Physitians Guide: or a Holy-Guide, London, 1662, 8°; The Wise-Mans Crown: or the Glory of the Rosie-Cross, London, 1664, 8°; The Rosie Crucian Infallible Axiomata, London, 1660.

The interest in the original works is not yet extinct, for an edition appeared in 1827: Die beyden Hauptschriften der Rosenkreuzer, die Fama und die Confession. Kritisch geprüfter Text mit Varianten und dem seltenen Lateinischen Original der zweyten Schrift. Nebst Einleitung und angehängten Verzeichniss einiger andern Rosenkreuzerschriften. Frankfurt a. M. Druck und Verlag von Heinr. Ludw. Brönner, 1827, small 8°, pp. xii, 95 [1 blank]. The editions used for the text are those of 1614, 1615, 1616, all at Cassel, and 1615, 1617, at Frankfurt a. M. The editor's name is not indicated.

The question which has all along been most actively discussed relates to the author of the original tracts on the subject. Various persons have been suggested, but the general consensus of opinion has indicated the clergyman Johann Valentin Andreä, or Andreæ, as the originator of the idea.

He was born at Herrenberg, 17 Augt., 1586, and in his 15th year went to Tübingen University, where he pursued mathematics, philosophy, history,

ROSENCREUTZER. *Continued.*

geography, and genealogy, acquired Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and several modern languages, was steeped in literature and poetry, practised music, painting and mechanical arts. Having to leave Tübingen, he visited Strasburg, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Lauingen, supporting himself as a tutor. In 1611 he was at Geneva, where he received religious impressions which never faded, went to Lyons, Paris, Zurich, Basel, Tübingen, to Austria, Italy, and to Rome.

He now devoted himself to theology, and in 1614 was 'diakonus' at Vaihingen. This was a period of great literary activity, and it was at this time that the Rosicrucian books appeared, and the idea of a Fraternity was cherished, if indeed he was the author and originator of them, a point which has not yet been conclusively settled.

From Vaihingen he went in 1620 to Calw, where, influenced by his Geneva experiences, he laboured for nineteen years to improve the people, socially and morally. During that time Calw had its share of the horrors of the thirty years' war; it was sacked and burnt, Andreä with his family and other inhabitants had to flee to the woods, and when they returned found a heap of ruins. Then the plague broke out, and hundreds of people died. He himself has described the sufferings of the time.

In 1639, after repeated solicitations and many doubts, he removed to Stuttgart, and there began his work of church reorganisation in Würtemberg. At the end of nine years he begged to be relieved of the task. He was offered in 1650 the vacant abbacy of Bebenhausen with the conjoined office of general superintendent. But failing health compelled him to resign the office, and in 1654 he received the abbacy of Adelberg. His death took place on 27 June, 1654.

With regard to the authorship of the Rosicrucian books, a large majority of the authorities ascribe them to Andreä. Not only so, but they also state that, after Andreä had published them and seen the results, he himself in the 'Menippus' and the 'Turris Babel' and 'Theophilus' proclaimed the whole Rosicrucian idea to be a mere fabrication. As Heumann puts it he was both its 'Auspex' and 'Vespillo,' he swaddled it and shrouded it.

The arguments in his favour are partly based on similarity of style, partly on the fact that no one else has ever been suggested who could show a better claim to be considered the author. The internal evidence adduced by Guhrauer is almost conclusive of the conception having originated with Andreä. It is a product of the blending of his imaginative and satirical veins.

But this view has not been universally accepted, and the whole subject—both who the author was and what was his design—is still open for further elucidation. In any case, Andreä, or the author, cannot be held responsible for the later developments of the subject and its ultimate connection with Freemasonry.

Joh. Val. Andreä, *Menippus*, Helicone juxta Parnassum, 1617, cap. 12, pp. 24-25. (No. 12 'Fraternitas.' He refers here apparently to the Rosicrucians but not by name, and so far as I can judge speaks of them as an outside observer, and not at all as ever having had anything to do with them.)

Robertus de Fluctibus (Robert Fludd), *Tractatus Apologeticus Integritatem Societatis de Rosea Cruce defendens*, Lugd. Batav., 1617, 8°, pp. 196.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 290.

Joh. Val. Andreä, *Menippus*, Cosmopoli, 1618, cap. 12, pp. 24-25.

Henricus Neuhusius, *Pia & utilissima admonitio de Fratribus Rosæ-Crucis*, . . ., 1618, pp. 63 [1 blank].

Olearius, *Synopsis Controversiarum*, p. 461.

Joh. Val. Andreä, *Turris Babel, sive Judiciorum de Fraternitate Rosaceæ Crucis Chaos*, Argentorati, 1619, 12°, pp. 72.

Naudé, *Instruction à la France sur la Verité de l'Histoire des Freres de la Rose-Croix*, à Paris, 1623, 8°, pp. [24] 117 [1 blank].

Henry Neuhous, *Avertissement . . . des Freres de la Rosee-Croix*, à Paris, 1623, 8°, pp. [8] 46 [2 blank]; à Paris, 1624, 8°, pp. 8, 62 [2 blank].

Joh. Val. Andreæ, *Theophilus, sive de Christiana Religione sanctius colenda*, . . . Studtgardiæ, 1649, p. 39. (Here he speaks even more as an outside critic, ridicules the whole conception, and says that the best thing to do is to ignore it. Carl Theodor Pabst in his translation: *Der Theophilus des Johann Valentin Andreä*, Leipzig, 1826, 8°, pp. x, 122, has omitted altogether the first dialogue in which the above passage occurs.)

Joh. Hoornbeeck, *Summa Controversiarum religionis; cum infidelibus, Hæreticis Schismaticis*, Traj. ad Rh., 1653, pp. 424-427 (quotes the story of Christian Rosencreutz, and repudiates the existence of the Fraternity in very vigorous language).

John Heydon, *The Rosie Crucian Infallible Axiomata*, London, 1660, small 8°, pp. [42, folding plate], 126 [1 blank]. (The preface contains the legend of the origin of the Fraternity.)

Villars, *Le Comte de Gabalis, ou Entretiens sur les Sciences Secrètes*, à Paris, 1670, 12°, pp. [4] 327 [1 blank]. This, the first edition, is a rare book. Other editions: à Amsterdam, 1671, 12°, pp. 228; à Amsterdam, 1700, 12°, pp. [2] 260, with a frontispiece and woodcuts in the text; à Amsterdam, 1715, 8°, pp. 155 [3], [2] 152; Les Genies Assistans et Gnomes irreconciliables ou suite au Comte de Gabalis, à la Haye, 1718, pp. [2] 176; à Londres, 1742, 12°, I. i. pp. [2] 193 [3]; I. ii. pp. [4] 236; ii. pp. [2 blank, 2], 112; in English, by P. A. Gent, London, 1680, 12°, pp. [8] 183 [1 blank] 11 [1]; London, 1714, 8°, pp. [8] 88.

Joh. Val. Andreæ, *Menippus, sive Dialogorum Satyricorum Centuria, inanitatum nostratium speculum*, Coloniæ Brandenburgicæ, 1673, pp. 30-31.

Lebenwaldt, *Vierdtes Tractätel von deß Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der falschen Alchymisterey . . . darinnen aufsführlicher Bericht gegeben wird, von den so genandten Fratribus Roseæ Crucis oder Rosen-Creutzern*, 1680, p. 26.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 27 June, 1654, sig. Fff. 4 *recto* (quotes 'Mythologia Christiana' and 'Turris Babel,' but none of the other Rosicrucian books).

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetische Christenthum*, 1690-91, Th. i. cap. vi., von den Rosenkreutzern, pp. 265-291.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 32, No. xlviii. ('Elucidarius' of Brotoffer).

Acta Eruditorum, 1698, p. 172 (originated with Joachimus Jungius, Professor of Mathematics at Hamburg; he was the author of the *Fama*).

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 177 (list of Andreä's works).

Georg Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 318-323.

Zacharias Theobald, 'Warnungs-Spiegel vor denen alten Widertauffern und neuen Schwarmern,' in *Der alten und neuen Schwärmer Widertäufferischer Geist, das ist, Glaubwürdiger, und Historischer Bericht, was Jammer, Elend, Angst,*

ROSENCREUTZER. *Continued.*

Noth und Auffruhr, die Alten Schwärmer und Widertäuffer gestifftet und angerichtet haben, Cöthen, 1701-02, pp. 45-62 (with portraits of Valentin Weigel and R. Fludd; Capitel ix. Von Valentino Weigelio, Rosencreutzern, Sociis Nehemiæ und Pansophisten').

Buddeus, *Quæstio . . . An Alchimistæ sint in Republica tolerandi?* 1702, p. 37, § xvi.; German translation in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1727, pp. 59-62.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheidekunst, 1702, p. 58.

Joh. Val. Andreæ, *Theophilus, sive Consilium de Christiana Religione sanctius colenda*, Lipsiæ, 1706, p. 39.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, iv. p. 488.

Christoph. Stephanus Kazaverus, *Disputatio Historica Solennis De Rosaecrucianis*, Vitembergæ [1715]. 4°, pp. [2] 54. [This rare dissertation contains a refutation of Arnold's views. It was mentioned without having been seen by Brucker, and there is no copy in the British Museum.]

Goelicke, *Historia Medicinæ Universalis*, 1720, i. p. 147. (The brethren of R.C. enjoined silence after the manner of the Egyptian priesthood.)

Heumann, *Poecile*, 1720, ii. pp. 222, 233, 239, 245, 246.

Io. Franciscus Buddeus, *Isagoge Historico-Theologica ad Theologiam universam singulasque eius partes*, Lipsiæ, 1730, pp. 239 *b*: 598 *b*-598 *a* (reference to several of Andreä's writings, but not to the reputed Rosicrucian tracts).

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 120.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 130 (I. i. 13. 34); iii. p. 554 (III. v. 1. 36).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, ii. col. 166 (Andreä); 1742, xxxii. cols. 902-904 (Rosenkreutzer).

Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1734, ii. pp. 2468-69; 1735, iii. pp. 3502, 3625 (Andreä's life and works), 4109 (Sperber a Rosicrucian), 3626 (doubts as to whether Andreä started the Fraternity), 3627 note; 1736, iv. pp. 5236 note (origin of the name); 6096 (the R. C. Fraternity started by Andreä).

Jacob Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1735, vi. pp. 1229-1242 (and references); *Neue Zusätze*, 1757, p. 412 (note on 'Le Comte de Gabalis'; addition to vi. p. 1133).

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. pp. 244-258 (Th. ii. B. 17. C. 18); ii. No. xxv. p. 763; iii. B. p. 345.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 369, 475; iii. pp. 279-287, Nos. 650-785 (calls Rosenkreutz Christophorus, and his book Chymischer Lachzeit, Strasburg, 1616, in 8°, which is not quite accurate).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753. Th. i. p. 136; Th. ii. p. 123.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 367.

Heumann, *Conspectus Reipublicæ literariæ*, Hanoverae, 1763, cap. vii. § 46, p. 495 (discusses the question as to whether the Brotherhood originated with Andreä or not).

Burcard Gotthelff Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiæ Litterariæ selecta*, ed. Iohannes Fridericus Iugler, Jenæ, 1763, iii. cap. nonum, § xviii. pp. 1797-1806 (gives a brief but fair summary of the more important views on the subject, with the authorities for and against the Fraternity).

Brucker, *Historia critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. p. 736.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 734.

J. L. ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physicalische Nebenstunden*, Hof, 1780. Fünftes Stück: Ausführliche Nachricht von dem Orden der Rosen-Kreutzer, pp. 53-88.

Robert de Fluctibus, *Schutzschrift für die Aechtheit der Rosenkreutzergesellschaft . . . mit einigen Anmerkungen übersetzt*, von AdaMah Booz, Leipzig, 1782, 8°, pp. [1-2] [16] [3]-320.

Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer, Berlin, 1783-85, 2 Th. 8°. (Among the articles in these volumes the following refer to alchemy and Rosicrucianism: Naudé's 'Apologie'; Garland's 'Commentary on the Emerald table'; 'Allgemeine Reformation' and 'Fama Fraternitatis'; Eugenius Philalethes, 'Anthroposophical Magic,' Dr. Price's experiments, and various reviews.)

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, Leipzig, 1783, 8°, pp. [1-7] 8-126 ('Hochzeit,' p. 43).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 517, 600.

Semler, *Zusätze zu der teutschen Uebersetzung von Fludds Schutzschrift für die Rosenkreuzer*, Halle, 1785, 8°, pp. xxxii, 212.

Semler, *Unpartheyische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. [24] 182; 1787, ii. [28] 179 [1 blank]; 1788, iii. [12] 204; 1788, iv. [8] 196 [18, 2 blank] (i. p. 101, 'Chymische Hochzeit).

Semler, *Von ächter hermetischer Arcanet . . . wieder falsche Maurer und Rosenkreuzer*, Leipzig, 1786, 8°, pp. 84.

C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1792, v. p. 357; *Ibid.*, 1791, iv. p. 720. Semler's book, in a biographical notice of Semler, pp. 718-729 (numerous references to notices of him).

Tiedemann, *Geist der Spekulativen Philosophie*, 1796, v. p. 541.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 556-565 (Rosenkreutzer); 1798, ii. pp. 331-332 (Orvius, Renatus, &c.).

Christoph Gottlieb von Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, Sulzbach, 1803, pp. 16, 23, 27, 40, 44, 53, 68.

Joh. Gottlieb Buhle, *Ueber den Ursprung und die vornehmsten Schicksale der Orden der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurer. Eine historisch-kritische Untersuchung*, Göttingen, 1804, 8°, pp. xii, 418 [1, 1 blank].

Friedrich Nicolai, *Einige Bemerkungen über den Ursprung und die Geschichte der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurer, veranlaßt durch die sogenannte historisch-kritische Untersuchung des Herrn Hofraths Buhle über diesen Gegenstand*, Berlin und Stettin, 1806, 8°, pp. [2] xvi, 180, 68; engraved plate, (severe criticism of Buhle).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 113 (some notice of Valentin Andreä).

Wilhelm Hossbach, *Johann Valentin Andreä und sein Zeitalter*, Berlin, 1819, 8°, pp. xv. [1] 295 [1]; pp. 75-123 (the Rosicrucian question).

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1820, iv. pp. 33-34 (and references; Andreä).

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, p. 173.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 346, 371.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 325; 1869, ii. p. 317.

ROSENCREUTZER. *Continued.*

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, pp. 174-201, Nos. 2416-2690.

Gottschalk Eduard Guhrauer, *Joachim Jungius und sein Zeitalter*, . . . Stuttgart und Tubingen, 1850, pp. 53-66 (Jungius not the originator of the Fraternity; account of Andreä; connection between them).

Gottschalk Eduard Guhrauer, 'Kritische Bemerkungen über den Verfasser und den ursprünglichen Sinn und Zweck der Fama Fraternitatis des Ordens des Rosenkreutzes,' in *Zeitschrift für die historische Theologie*, . . . *herausgegeben von* Dr. theol. Christian Wilhelm Niedner, Hamburg und Gotha, 1852, Jahrgang, 1852 (Bd. xxii. N.F. Bd. xvi.) pp. 298-315 (brings forward a great array of proof in support of Andreä's authorship of the *Fama*, *Confession* and *Chymische Hochzeit*, of his having originated the whole fancy, and of there never having been any Fraternity at all).

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1852, III. i. pp. 94, 95 ('Rosenkreuzer'); 1853, III. ii. pp. 210 (Andreä, the originator of the Fraternity), 214, 220, 222, 430, 434 (list of Andreä's works), 482, 484, 497, 500, 522, 523 (all about Andreä).

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 256-275.

Robert Alfred Vaughan, *Hours with the Mystics*, 1856, ii. pp. 98-118; 350-352.

J. G. Findel, *Geschichte der Freimaurerei*, 1866, pp. 125, 290.

Hargrave Jennings, *The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries*, 1870, 8°; 2nd edition, 1879; 3rd edition, 1887, 2 vols., 8° (a book of absolutely no value).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1535, 1547.

Thomas de Quincey, 'Historico-critical Inquiry into the Origin of the Rosicrucians and the Freemasons,' *Works*, 1871, xvi. pp. 353-444. (This is Buhle's work which he has 'abstracted, re-arranged, and . . . improved.')

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, i. pp. 441-447 (with references; article by Henke on Andreä).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 225

Goedeke, *Grundrifs zur Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung*, 1886, ii. pp. 146; 529, No. 45 (Andreä's poetry).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 1-5, *& passim.*

Hartmann, *An Adventure among the Rosicrucians*, Boston, 1887, 8°, pp. 181 [1 blank, 10].

Arthur Edward Waite, *The Real History of the Rosicrucians*, 1887, 8° (contains the 'Fama Fraternitatis,' the 'Confession,' and the 'Chymical Marriage,' discusses fully and fairly the question of authorship and the theories advanced by Buhle and others, and gives an account of Michael Maier, Fludd, John Heydon, Thomas Vaughan, and the later history of the movement).

Hartmann, *Cosmology or Universal Science . . . explained . . . by means of the Secret Symbols of the Rosicrucians of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, Boston, 1888 (consists of Madathanus' 'Aureum Seculum redivivum,' a vocabulary of occult terms, and another alchemical treatise, with printed tables containing coloured symbolical illustrations).

Hartmann, *In the Pronaos of the Temple of Wisdom, containing the History of the True and the False Rosicrucians*, 1890, 8°, pp. 134 [2] (alludes to the Society spoken of under ORVIUS (Ludwig Conrad) and gives a list of books for and against the Rosicrucians).

Mysteries of the Rosie Cross, 1891, 8°, pp. [2], vi, 134 [2] (contains the 'Fame and Confession,' an account of John Heydon, extracts from the 'Comte de Gabalis,' and the 'Chymical Wedding').

Herzog, *Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, 1896, i. pp. 506-513 (article on Andreä by Tholuck and Hölscher); 1884, xiii. pp. 66-69 (article by Klüpfel on the Rosicrucians).

Charles William Heckethorn, *The Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries*, 1897, i. pp. 219 and 234-241.

F. Leigh Gardner, *A Catalogue Raisonné of works on the Occult Sciences*, Vol. i. Rosicrucian Books, London, 1903, 8°, pp. xvi, 82, portrait of Andreä.

ROSEN-GARTLEIN.

See KLEIN (Ein) Rosen-Gärtlein.

ROSENKRANTZ.

See HERMETISCHER Rosenkrantz.

ROSENSTAND-GOISKE (PEDER).

Des Herrn Rosenstand Goisce Doctors und Professors der Gottesgelahrtheit bey der Akademie zu Kopenhagen Widerlegung einer deistischen Schrift die unwandelbare und ewige Religion der alten Naturforscher und Adepten betitelt, mit einer Vorrede von dem Nutzen einer demonstrativen natürlichen Religion und wie die Religionspuncte des Philosophen von Sans-Soucy am gründlichsten widerlegt werden können nebst einer Aufforderung der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin die Frage von den Monaden oder wahren und lebendigen Bestandtheilen des Universi wegen ihrer Wichtigkeit in allen moralischen und physicalischen Wissenschaften noch einmal mit

ROSENSTAND-GOISKE (PEDER). *Continued.*

Ernst vorzunehmen herausgegeben von Georg Schade Königl. dänischen Ober- und Landgerichtsadvocaten, auch erster Secretär der allgemeinen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Altona, verlegt und zu bekommen in der Schadischen Druckerey. [1760.]

8°. Pp. 96; 16; [16] 257-328; 160 [24] [8].

The present work is not concerned with chemistry and not even with alchemy, but it is interesting on quite another account.

Peder Rosenstand-Goisce, or Goiske, was born 1 May, 1704, at the parsonage of Vestervig. He was educated by a relation at Aalborg, went to the gymnasium, and in 1722 to the university, where he made rapid progress and acquired a reputation for scholarship. The course of his studies was interrupted by his father's death, but nevertheless he passed his final examination in 1724 and began teaching first as a private tutor and then in 1726 as a master in Aalborg. In 1733 he removed to Viborg as conrector, and in the following year he was made reader in theology, which post he held till 1740. In 1732 he obtained the degree of magister, and in 1742 that of doctor of theology was conferred on him.

In consideration of the long time he had spent in school work he was promoted to be dean at Viborg in 1747, and after holding this post for a couple of years he finally succeeded Reuss as professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1749. Of this office he discharged the duties with zeal and effect, 'breathing new life' into the study of theology and introducing the Wolfian philosophy.

The publication of the present writing caused some stir. George Schade (*q.v.*) in Hamburg, an advocate for free thought, had sent his treatise 'Die Religion der Adepten,' as it is usually called, to the professor, with a challenge to a theologian to refute it. Rosenstand-Goiske undertook the matter himself, and the above work is his reply. Schade then published his own tract with the refutation and some other papers in the present volume. The Hamburg censor thereupon raised a strong protest; a searching inquiry was instituted, with the result that Schade's book was burnt in Hamburg by the hangman. Report had it that the refutation met the same fate, but this does not seem to be correct. The professor received indemnification, but Schade was banished to Christiansø.

From the age of twenty Rosenstand-Goiske had been an esteemed and active member of the theological faculty, from 1751 he was a member of the 'Missions College' and a director of the Orphanage, but in 1767 he asked to be relieved of this duty on account of falling health.

On 13 June, 1769, in the forenoon, he had concluded his lectures on dogmatics for the Semester; that same night he died very suddenly.

His published works consist of courses of sermons.

Anton Friderich Büsching, *Nachrichten von dem Zustande der Wissenschaften und Künste in den Königlich Dänischen Reichen und Ländern*, Kopenhagen und Leipzig, 1754, i. pp. 247-249; 1757, iii. pp. 472, 584.

Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1892, vi. pp. 122-125 (article by A. Jantzen, with references).

ROSENSTENGEL (JOHANN JACOB).

Supplementa Beccheriana . . . quibus Elementa Chymiæ methodo conscripta mathematica exhibet Johannes Jacobus Rosenstengelius, 1716.

8°. Pp. [6] 156 [6].

See BECHER (JOH. JOACHIM), Oedipus Chymicus, 1716.

Besides the 'Institutiones,' Zedler quotes 'Introductio ad praxin clinicam et forensem,' Francof., 1717, 4°.

Gmelin quotes a couple of books: Institutiones chymico-pharmaceuticæ, das ist: Anweisung zur Apotheker-Kunst, Franckf. 1718, 4°; Verneuerter Essig-Krug; oder die Kunst auf die wortheilhafteste Art Essig zu brauen und aufzusetzen, Sorau, 1774, 8°. All that is said of him is that he was a physician at Duderstadt, and Baumer's remark on the 'Anweisung' is 'bonæ notæ liber.'

His mathematical method of demonstrating the elements of chemistry may be compared with the geometrical one adapted by Barchusen in his *Compendium* (*q.v.*).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 288.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 927.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 809, 930.
Beckmann, *Physikalisch-ökonomische Bibliothek*, Göttingen, 1774, v. p. 584 (a review of his treatise of vinegar-making, not quite favourable).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 40.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 48.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 384; 1799, iii. p. 952.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur* 1806-08, p. 409.

ROSINUS.

Rosinus ad Euthiciam.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 158.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 199; 1750, i. p. 244.

ROSINUS. *Continued.*

Liber Definitionum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. pp. 187, 203.

It is also called 'Liber de diuinis interpretationibus.'

Beschreibung von den Göttlichen Aufslegungen.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 242; 1750, i. p. 295.

Rosinus ad Saratantam Episcopum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 178.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 228; 1750, i. p. 279.

These writings are mentioned by a few authorities, but nothing definite seems known about the author. Hoefer is of opinion that he was of the Arabian school, as he cites Geber, Rhazes, and Morienus, and is in turn quoted by writers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But besides these he quotes Hermes, Democritus, Galienus, the 'Turba,' and 'Rosarium.'

Fictuld thinks he was a Pole or a Hungarian, and his writings are 'not for beginners.'

Nazari, *Della tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 202.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 93.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 37, 47.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 137.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 348; 1866, i. p. 367.
Ladrngue, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 952-954.

ROSNEL (PIERRE DE).

Le Mercure Indien, ou le Tresor des Indes. Premiere Partie. Dans laquelle est traitté de l'Or, de l'Argent & du Vif-argent, de leur Formation, de leur Origine, de leur Vsage & de leur Valeur. Avec une explication sommaire des Titres de l'Or & de l'Argent, & de leur Affinage. Dedié à Monseigneur Le Tellier. Par Pierre de Rosnel Orfévre ordinaire du Roy. A Paris, Aux dépens de l'Autheur demeurant ruë S. Denis. M.DC.LXVIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 64.

Seconde Partie, no title, pp. 1-136 [2] 137-176. The last part has a short title: De L'Estimation des Pierres precieuses, et des Perles. Ensemble des autres pierres moins precieuses.

According to the *Biographie Universelle*, Rosnel's book was published in 1667, 4°, and the above edition is the second. Gmelin quotes another edition: Paris, 1672, 4°.

The author, as he tells us, was goldsmith in ordinary to the King of France, and his work has been described as valuable, showing, as it does, knowledge of metallurgy, and having been written with care.

There was another work dealing with the same subject published about the same time and having a similar title, with which Rosnel's must not be confused: Les Merveilles des Indes Orientales et Occidentales, ou Nouueau Traitté des Pierres precieuses et Perles, . . . par Robert de Berquen, Paris, 1661, 4°, pp. [14, with a portrait of Mademoiselle] 112; and again, Paris, 1669, enlarged in several parts.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 288.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 19.

Biographie Universelle, 1846, lxxix. p. 468; no date, xxxvi. p. 503.

ROTATIO ELEMENTORUM.

See RODANIUS.

ROTHE (GOTTFRIED).

Dissertatio . . . de Salibus Metallicis. Halæ Magdeb. 1708.

See STAHL (GEORG ERNST).

Gottfried Rothens, weyland Med. D. und Practici in Leipzig, Anhang zu seiner Chymie, handlend von denen Metallischen Saltzen und dem Schmertz-stillenden Schwefel des Vitriols. Leipzig, Bey Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1720. 8°. Pp. [2] 108.

Gottfried Rothens, weyland Med. D. und Practici in Leipzig, Gründliche Anleitung zur Chymie, darinnen nicht nur die in derselben vorkommende Operationes, und die aus denen Operationibus entstehende Producta, sondern auch die Præparationes derer besten Chymischen Medicamenten aus der berühmtesten Medicorum, sonderlich Ludovici, Wedelii, Stahlii &c. Schrifften, nebst andern, die man sonst rar und geheim gehalten, aufrichtig gewiesen wird. Zweyte und vermehrte Auflage. Mit Königl. Pohln. und Chufürstl. (*sic*) Sächs. allergnädigstem Privilegio. Leipzig, bey Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1721. 8°. Pp. [12] 240 [4]. Interleaved with MS. notes.

. . . Anhang zu seiner Chymie, handlend von denen Metallischen Saltzen und dem Schmertz-stillenden Schwefel des Vitriols. Leipzig, by Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1723. Pp. 96.

Gottfried Rothens, weyland Med. D. und Practici in Leipzig, Gründliche Anleitung zur Chymie, darinnen nicht nur die in derselben vorkommende Operationes, und die aus denen Operationibus entstehende Producta, sondern auch die Præparationes derer besten Chymischen Medicamenten aus der berühmtesten Medicorum, sonderlich Ludovici, Wedelii, Stahlii &c. Schrifften, nebst andern, die man sonst rar und geheim gehalten, aufrichtig gewiesen wird. Dritte Auflage. Mit Königl. Pohln. und Churfürstl. Sächs. allergnädigstem Privilegio. Leipzig, bey Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1727. 8°. Pp. [12] 240 [4]. Anhang, with a title-page, pp. 96.

Of the life of Roth, or Rothe, what little is recorded is in the preface to the present work. He was a native of Lissa, Görlitz, where he was born 14 Oct., 1679; he was a pupil of Stahl's, and graduated in medicine at Leipzig University, at the celebration of its third centenary in 1709. His inaugural dissertation for the licentiateship was 'De salibus metallicis,' Halæ, 1708, 4°, with Stahl as præses. He was in practice at Leipzig, and died there 23 Nov. (18 May), 1712, aged 31 years.

His book on chemistry was first published after his death at Leipzig in 1717, 8°. It went off so well that a second edition was necessary in 1721, and the third in 1727 as above. An edition of 1739 is mentioned, and Gmelin quotes a sixth edition, entitled 'Institutiones,' 1745; then one at Leipzig, 1750, by Sam. Theod. Quelmaltz, and a French translation by Clousier in 1741.

It was one of the best and clearest manuals of its time; it was favourably reviewed and the author commended for his skill, and it was used as a text-book for chemical prelections at several universities. Gmelin praises it as a 'short but extremely well-arranged and valued manual.'

In the same year, 1717, there was published another book by him: Tabulæ pathologiæ practicæ secundum methodum medendi naturæ et sanæ rationi convenientissimam, with remarks by Dr. Joh. Wolfg. Künstel.

A translation of the *Anleitung* was also made in English: A Synopsis, or, Short Analytical View of Chemistry. Translated from the High-Dutch of Dr. Godfrey Rothen. By Alexander Macbean, A.M. London: Printed for T. Longman, at the Ship in Pater-Noster Row. M DCC XLIII. 8°. Pp. [8] 131 [1 blank] xii.

In the translator's preface there is a passage which is not without force at the present day: 'It is much to be regretted, that so valuable an Art as Chemistry, should be so little regarded among us, where it might turn to the best Account. In able and judicious Hands, and when duly applied, it seems productive of the greatest Good; scarce an useful Art or Science, to which its Influence does not extend. By its Means we gain a deeper Insight into Nature, and by it a Way is opened for the Discovery of new Arts and Trades, and of greatly improving those already discovered, whereby the Limits of Commerce might be considerably enlarged; And of what Consequence such an Art is to a trading People, the Reader need not be told.' Perhaps the reader need not be told, but the 'trading People' require nearly as much telling now as they did in 1743.

ROTHE (GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

Acta Medicorum Berolinensium, 1721, Decas i. vol. i. p. 88.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 799, 800.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 8 (well done, very concise, and the arrangement good).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1134.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, i. p. 136; ii. pp. 936, 1030.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2248.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 124.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 35.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 682-3.

Otto, *Lexicon der . . . Oberlausitzischen Schriftsteller*, 4 vols., Görlitz, 1800-21.

Gottlieb Friedrich Otto, *Lexikon der seit dem fünfzehenden Jahrhunderte verstorbenen und jetzlebenden Oberlausitzischen Schriftsteller und Künstler*, Görlitz, 1803, iii. p. 97.

Scherer's *Journal*, vi.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 213.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 575, 688.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 701.

ROTHEN SCHILDE (WIGAND VOM).

See WIGAND VOM ROTHEN SCHILDE.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (BENJAMIN).

See RIPLEY (GEORGE), Chymische Schrifften, 1756.

This edition of Ripley's works contains also: Artephius, Geheimer Haupt-Schlüssel, p. 105, and Das eröffnete Philosophische Vatter-Hertz an seinen Sohn, p. 153.

The actual editor was Friederich Roth-Scholtz. He himself says: 'I borrowed the name Benjamin from my "middle" brother, who is still (1732) living in Silesia, and for certain reasons employed it in the works of George Ripley, 8. Nürnb. 1718, Artephius, . . . 8. Nürnb. 1717, . . . Vatter-Hertz, 8 Nürnb. 1717, and Georg. Ernest. Stahl's Fundamenta Chym. Pharmaceut. 8. Herrenstadii. 1721.'

Will seems to think the name was fictitious and that there was no brother, but he has overlooked the following facts. Prefixed, p. 34, to the 1735 edition of Friederich's *Bibliotheca Chemica*, there are verses from Samuel Roth-Scholtz, written 'seinem lieben Bruder zum Andenken,' dated Herrenstadt die xvii. Sept. A. M.DCC.XXXIV. He is the third brother. Further, on p. 35, there is a passage in Greek from the Apocalypse [about the twelve gates of the city being twelve pearls, etc.] addressed to him, 'Fratrum optime,' for his more fruitful pondering, to which is added the fervent desire that he may be successful in securing never-ending fame for his labours. This is dated: Trebnitz die xvii. Sept. Ao. M.DCC.XXXIV., and it is from his brother—'tui amantissimus' Beniamin Roth-Scholtz. There can be, therefore, no question about the brothers.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH).

Bibliotheca Chemica, oder Catalogus von Chymischen-Büchern, darinnen man alle die jenigen Autores findet, die von dem Stein der Weisen, von Verwandlung der schlechten Metalle in bessere, von Berckwercken, von Mineralien, von Kräutern, von Thieren, von Gesund- und Sauer-Brunnen, von Warmen- und andern Bädern, von der Haufs-haltungs-Kunst, und was sonsten zu denen drey Reichen der Natur gehöret, geschrieben haben, und in der Roth-Scholtzischen Bibliotheque verhanden seyn. Samt einigen Lebens-Beschreibungen berühmter Philosophorum ans Liecht gestellt. Nürnberg und Altdorff. Bey Johann Daniel Taubers seel. Erben. 1727.

8°. Pp. 14, 250. Title red and black. Frontispiece not included in the pagination.

The *Bibliotheca* was issued in five parts, which were afterwards collected in one volume with the general title given above. Each part has a separate title-page, and parts iii. iv. and v. are accompanied respectively by portraits of Nicolaus Flamellus, Joannes Fridericus Helvetius, and Olaus Borrichius. The contents are as follows:

Engraved title as frontispiece; p. [1] title, as above; p. [2] blank; p. 3, to the reader; pp. 4-14, contents of the book: Ehrenrettung der . . . Jungfrauen Alchymia; p. [1] title-page to the 'Erstes Stücke' of the 'Catalogus,' dated 1725; text, 3-48; p. [49] title-page to the 'Zweytes Stücke,' dated 1727, text, 51-96; portrait of Flamel (wanting), title-page of the 'Drittes Stücke' extra, dated 1727, text, 97-172; portrait of Helvetius (wanting); p. [173] title-page of the 'Viertes Stücke,' dated 1728, text, 174-250. The fifth part is wanting in this copy. Its title-page, dated 1729, is on p. [251], and is preceded by the portrait of Borrichius. The text runs from 252 to 328, misnumbered (not misprinted) 238. At the end of the fifth part is the following colophon: Nürnberg d. 1. Februar. MDCCXXXIII.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

Roth-Scholtz's catalogue comes down only as far as Heyn (Friederich).

What was intended to be a new and revised edition made its appearance in 1735, but, so far as I know, the revision never got beyond the first fasciculus, which was issued along with the subsequent parts of the first edition.

The title in red and black is as follows:

Friderici Roth-Scholtzii Herrenstadio-Silesii Bibliotheca Chemica. H. E. Collectio Auctorum fere omnium, qui de Naturae Arcanis, Re Metallica et Minerali, item de Melioratione Corporum artificiali etc. Hermetice scripserunt. Recensentur etiam diversae librorum editiones aliaque huius generis manuscripta hactenus incdita. Fasciculus primus editio secunda. Norimbergae et Altdorfii apud Haeredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi A. O. R. M.DCC.XXXV.

In this new edition Roth-Scholtz had the design of incorporating everything in Borellius' *Bibliotheca* which was not already in his own book, and the preliminary matter consists of his own prefaces and reprints of Borellius' dedication and preface, to which he has added some complimentary verses addressed to himself. This first fasciculus contains pp. 80, and as part II. of the 1727 edition which follows it begins at p. [49] there is irregularity in the pagination. The second edition comes down to Agrippa, and as part II. which follows begins with Crollius, there is a great gap in the alphabet, which doubtless would have been filled up by subsequent fasciculi. Roth-Scholtz, however, did not live to complete his work. One regrets that he finished neither this book nor the counterpart which he promised in the preface to this second edition, p. 7: Bewehrter Probier-Stein . . . von Philosophisch- Chymisch und Alchymischen Büchern. Samt deren Scribenten Lebens-Beschreibungen . . .

It would have been useful at the present day, for it would have contained information now lost.

Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, auf welchem der berühmtesten Philosophen und Alchymisten Schrifften, die von dem Stein der Weisen, von Verwandlung der schlechten Metalle in bessere, von Kräutern, von Thieren, von Gesund- und Sauer-Brunnen, von warmen Bädern, von herrlichen Artzneyen und von andern grossen Geheimnüssen der Natur handeln, welche bifshero entweder niemahls gedruckt, oder doch sonsten sehr rar worden sind. vorgestellet werden durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen. Herrenstadio-Silesium. Erster Theil. Nürnberg, bey Adam Jonathan Felfseckern, 1728.

8°. Pp. [2] 26 [2] 680 [32] 350. Title red and black. Portrait of Roth-Scholtz. 3 engraved plates (1 folding). Woodcut in the text. Prague medal to Helvetius. 1 plate to Monte Raphaim. Engraved title and 5 plates to Basilius Valentinus.

Zweyter Theil. Nürnberg . . . A.C. 1730.

8°. Pp. 22, 935 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait of Roger Bacon (not in the pagination). 2 (1 folding) plates. Engraved title to 'Œdipus Chymicus.'

Dritter Theil. Nürnberg . . . 1732.

8°. Pp. 46, 960. Title red and black. Portrait of John Dee and portrait of Edward Kelly (not in the pagination).

I.

1. Iohann. Franc. Buddei, Untersuchung von der Alchemie (title-page dated 1727), p. 1.
2. Georg Philipp Nenters, Bericht von der Alchemie, p. 147.
3. Wilhelm, Freyherrn von Schröderns, Unterricht vom Goldmachen, p. 219.
4. Treuhertzige Warnungs-Vermahnung an alle Liebhaber der wahren Natur gemesen Alchemiæ Transmutatoriæ von einem Liebhaber der Wahrheit aufgesetzt, p. 289.
5. Lenohard (*sic*) Müllners, Grundlicher Bericht von der Generation und Geburt der Metallen, p. 313.
6. Bericht von der Generation und Regeneration der Metallen, p. 331.
7. Iosaphat Friedrich Hautnorthons, oder Johann Harprechts, dritter Anfang der Minemlischen Dinge, vom Philosophischen Saltz, p. 339.
8. Chrysogoni de Puris, Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen, p. 391.
9. Eugenii Philalethæ, Euphrates oder die Wasser vom Aufgang, p. 415.
10. Iohann. Friedrich Helvetii, guldenes Kalb, p. 481.
11. Iohann Pordaedsche, Philosophisches Send-Schreiben vom Stein der Weifsheit, p. 557.
12. Iohannis de Monte Raphaim Vorbothe der am Philosophischen Himmel hervor brechenden Morgenröthe, p. 597.
13. Fr. Basilii Valentini, Triumph-Wagen des Antimonii, mit Theodori Kerckringii Anmerckungen. Deme noch vorgesetzet Hrn. D. Georg Wolffgang Wedels, berühmten Professoris zu Jena An. 1704. in einem Programmate vom Basilio Valentino ertheilte Nachricht und Recommendation, p. 653.

After this come the engraved title-page and text of Basilius Valentinus' book with independent pagination, pp. 350.

II.

14. Bened. Nicolai Petræi, 'Critique über die Alchymistischen Schrifften, p. 1.
15. Bedencken über die Frage, ob die Transmutatio Metallorum möglich sey, p. 87.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

16. Responsum einer berühmten Juristen-Facultät: da sich ein Ehemann belehren lässet: Ob ihm das seiner Frauen in Gold transmutirte silberne Gefässe nicht zukomme? oder doch wenigstens der usus fructus davon? p. 113.

17. Julii Sperberi, Isagoge, d.i. Einleitung zur wahren Erkänntnufs des Drey-einigen Gottes und der Natur. Worinnen auch viele vortreffliche Dinge von der Materia des Philosophischen Steins enthalten sind, p. 119.

18. Pantaleonis, Tumulus Hermetis Apertus: oder: das eröffnete Hermetische Grab, p. 197.

19. Pantaleonis Examen Alchymisticum, oder: Alchymistische Prüffung, p. 259.

20. Pantaleonis Bifolium Metallicum, das ist: Metallisches Zweyblat, p. 313.

21. Joel Langelotts, Send-Schreiben von der Chymie; samt der Philosophischen Mühle in Kupffer gestochen, p. 381.

22. Johann Heinrich Rudolffs, Unterricht von der Amalgamation, p. 407.

23. Johann Heinrich Rudolffs, Extra-Ordinair Bergwerck, durch die Amalgamation mit Quecksilber, p. 431.

24. Johannis Garlandii, seu Hortulani, Compendium Alchimiæ, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti, p. 499.

25. Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis, p. 531.

26. M. Arnoldi de Villanova Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani, p. 533.

27. Send-Schreiben von der Vortrefflichkeit der Chymischen Schrifften Petri Joh. Fabri, p. 551.

28. Bartholomæi Korndorffers Beschreibung der Edelgesteine, p. 567.

29. D. Joh. Joachim Bechers Oedipus Chymicus, oder Chymischer Rätseldeuter &c., p. 619.

30. Joannes d'Espagnets geheime Werck der Hermetischen Philosophie, p. 823.

III.

31. Rogerii Baconis, Chymisch- und Philosophische Schrifften, . . . Nebst einer Vorrede, darinnen von dem Leben und Schrifften Rogerii Baconis Nachricht gegeben wird, p. 1.

32. Rogerii Baconis, Radix Mundi, oder Wurtzel der Welt, verdeutscht nach dem Englischen von William Salmon . . ., p. 23.

33. Rogerii Baconis, Medulla Alchemiæ, darinnen vom Stein der Weisen, und von der vornehmsten Tincturen des Goldes, Vitriols und Antimonii, gehandelt wird. Item eine Alchymische Epistel, so Alexandro zugeschrieben worden. Vormals durch Joachim Tanckium, . . . Nun aber, durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen . . . publiciret . . ., p. 73.

34. Rogerii Baconis, Spiegel der Alchemie, p. 105.

35. Rogerii Baconis, Tractat vom Golde, oder gründlicher Bericht von der Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins, so aus dem Golde gemacht wird, p. 130.

(The title-page and preface to this tract is on p. 103.)

36. Rogerii Baconis, Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Vitriols, p. 180.

37. Rogerii Baconis, Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Antimonii, von der wahren und rechten Bereitung des Spiefsglases, menschliche Schwachheiten und Kranckheiten dadurch zu heilen, und die imperfecten Metallen in Verbesserung zu setzen, p. 205.

38. Epistel oder Send-Brief des Kayser Alexandri, welcher zu erst in Griechenland und Macedonien regieret hat, auch ein Kayser der Persianer gewesen: Darinnen der Stein der Weisen durch ein Gleichnüfs und Parabel sehr lustig und wohl beschrieben erkläret wird, p. 227.

39. Rogerii Baconis, Angli, Send-Schreiben von geheimen Würckungen der Kunst und der Natur, und von der Nichtigkeit der falschen Magiæ, p. 245.

40. Rogerii Baconis, Epistola de Secretis operibus Artis & Naturæ, & de nullitate Magiæ. Opera Johannis Dee, . . . è pluribus exemplaribus castigata olim, & ad sensum integrum restituta, p. 287.

41. Responsum ad Fratres Rosaceæ Crucis illustres, p. 349.

42. Gloria Mundi, sonsten Paradeifs-Tafel, p. 357.

43. Ein ander Tractätlein gleiches Innhalts mit dem vorigen, p. 511.

44. Alethophili Philosophische Betrachtung von Verwandelung der Metallen, p. 537.

45. Warnungs-Vorrede wider die Betrüger, welche ein Anonymus A. 1670 und A. 1691 in Hamburg des Johannis Ticinensis, Anthonii de Abbatia und Eduardi Kellæi Chymischen Schrifften vorgesetzet hat, p. 561.

46. Johannis Ticinensis, Chymische Schrifften; oder Processus vom Stein der Weisen, p. 607.

47. Anthonii de Abbatis, ausgefertigtes Send-Schreiben von dem Stein der Weisen, und von Verwandelung der Metallen, p. 651.

48. Anthonii de Abbatia Epistolæ duæ, scrutatoribus artis Chymicæ mandatæ. Accessit Arcanum a quodam Philosopho Anonymo deductum, p. 681.

49. Eduardi Kellæi, Buch von dem Stein der Weisen . . . Nun aber nebst einer Vorrede von dem Leben und Schrifften Kellæi zum Druck befordert, p. 733.

50. Fragmenta quædam Edu. Kellæi ex ipsius Epistolis excerpta, p. 799.

51. Eduardi Kellæi, Via Humida, sive Discursus de Menstruo Vegetabili Saturni, p. 801.

52. Aula Lucis, oder: das Hauſs des Lichts durch S. N**, p. 855.

This collection of rare books—for making which thanks are really due to the compiler—consists not of mere reprints, like those of Zetzner, Gratarolo, Manget, and others, but contains original matter by the editor in the form of introductions and notes. These are historical, biographical or bibliographical, as the case may be, and afford information not to be found elsewhere.

Besides the general introductions to the three volumes, which amongst other things contain lists of all the works which he had edited and published, he wrote prefaces to the following numbers in the different volumes.

In volume I.: Hautnorthon, Helvetius, Pordädsche, and Basilius Valentinus.

In volume II.: to the tract 'Whether transmutation is possible?'; Sperber, Langelott, Rudolf, Faber, Korndorffer, Becher's 'Oedipus,' and Espagnet.

In volume III.: Roger Bacon, 'Gloria Mundi,' Edward Kelly, and in the general preface John Dee.

At the end of this preface, dated Nürnberg, 31 May, 1732, he speaks of printing forthwith a fourth volume which was prepared and ready, provided life and health be granted him. He did not carry out his intention, which is to be regretted by anyone interested in the antiquities and history of the science.

ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Via Veritatis, 1718.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Rosen-Garten, 1717.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Opuscula, 1719.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Tripus Hermeticus Fatidicus, 1719.

See BUDDEUS (JOHANN FRANZ), Historisch- und Politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie, 1733.

See FICTULD (HERMANN), Chymische Schrifften, 1734.

See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH), Dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge, 1727.

See RIVINUS (AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS), Manuductio, 1720.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Chymische Schrifften, 1718.

The best account of Roth-Scholtz is that given by Will. He was born at Herrnstadt in Lower Silesia, 17 Sept., 1687. He went to school there and at Steinau on the Oder, Stoppen and Breslau, but various obstacles came in the way of his studies, and in 1699 he was obliged to become a bookseller. His apprenticeship was passed in Breslau and then in 1704 he went to Leipzig. While there he attended private lectures given in the house where he lived. In 1709 he was at Halle, and in 1710 removed to Nürnberg and served in various shops there, until, in 1716, he became factor for the business of Joh. Dan. Tauber who had just died. In 1718 he purchased the business of Neuenhausen in Nordhausen, took Benjamin Wedel into partnership in 1719, and opened a shop at Altdorf for Wedel, while he himself continued the business in Nürnberg. After Roth-Scholtz was made a burgess he married in 1720 the youngest daughter of Tauber, while Wedel married an elder, and the business was carried on under the designation of Tauber's heirs. Roth-Scholtz died at Nürnberg, 15 Jan., 1736.

Roth-Scholtz had considerable merits and did good work. He was indefatigable as a collector of books, plates, coats of arms, coins, printers' and publishers' devices and everything relating to bookselling, and he compiled numerous very useful collections, histories, biographical notices, which were illustrated by portraits which he caused to be engraved. He also presented a large number of books to the Altdorf University Library, besides a sum of money, from the interest of which every three years a useful book was to be bought. He carried on a learned and costly correspondence with scholars and distinguished men far and wide, and in this way had the reputation of being a man of learning. This, however, according to Will, was just what he was not. He did not know Latin, and his letters in that language were written by men whom he hired. He wished also to be thought an author, and to pass for a chemist and adept. He could not see his name often enough in print, and he had a score of different portraits of himself engraved in copper. Roth-Scholtz should have lived now. His photographs would have been everywhere and innumerable; the special characteristics of his shop, his collections, his books, his person, would have been proclaimed in every magazine of the passing moment. 'He was the vainest man in the world.' By his vanity and the amount of capital which he invested in copper plates, he ruined his business.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica, 1732, p. 120.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 485; iii. pp. 2, 288.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1220.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2253.

Burcard Gotthelff Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiæ litterariæ selecta* (ed. Joh. Frid. Iugler), Jenæ, 1754-63, pp. 1111 ('doctus bibliopola'), 1184, 1903, 2243 ('eruditus bibliopola Norimbergensis'; his collection of printers' marks, &c.).

Georg Andreas Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Nürnberg, 1757, iii. pp. 402-410; 1806, vii. (Nopitsch's Dritter Supplementband), pp. 323-325.

Heumann, *Conspectus Reipublicæ literariæ*, Hanoverae, 1763, p. 223 (merely mentions his name in the long list he gives of contemporary writers; and it is not easy to see how he could omit him).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 2.

Saxius, *Onomasticon litterarium*, 1788, vi. p. 311.

C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 648 (quotes his books of portraits, but not his chemical collections).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 302 ('Theatrum'), 683-4 ('Chymia curiosa').

F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1807, X. i. pp. 212-217. (This is a reprint of Will's article.)

Clemens Alois Baader, *Lexicon verstorbener Baierischer Schriftsteller des achtzehenten und neunzehenten Jahrhunderts*, Leipzig, 1824, I. ii. pp. 181-186.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 516.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 704.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 537, 618.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 84, &c., &c.

ROUILLAC (PHILIPPE).

Abrégé du traité du grand oeuvre des philosophes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 234.

Rouillac, latinized: a Rovillasco, was a Minorite of Piemont, according to Gmelin. He wrote 'Practica Operis magni,' which was published along with Paracelsus' 'Centum quindecim curationes,' tracts by Penotus and Is. Hollandus' 'Liber de quinta essentia' at Lyons, 1582, 8°. This collection was translated by Hester into English, and published about 1584, again in 1596, and in 1652, but, unfortunately, it is only Rouillac's tract which is omitted!

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 347.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 203.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 921.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 94.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 472; iii. pp. 288, 289.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 305.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 261.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 132; 1869, ii. p. 127.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 924.
Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 328, No. 190.

ROWLAND (WILLIAM).

See SCHRÖDER (JOHANN), The Compleat Chymical Dispensatory, 1669.

ROZIER (FRANÇOIS).

See OBSERVATIONS sur la physique, &c.

RUÄUS (FRANCISCUS).

See RUEUS (FRANCISCUS).

RUDOLFF (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Unterricht von der Amalgamation.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 407.

Extra-Ordinair Bergwerck, durch die Amalgamation mit Quecksilber.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 431.

This seems to be the person with whom Orschall (*q.v.*) spent some time studying chemistry.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 166.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1356, 1357.

RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS VON).

Auserlesene chymische Universal und Particular Processe, welche Herr Baron von Ruesenstein auf seinen zweyen Reisen mit sechs Adepten, als: Gualdo, Schulz, Fauermann, Koller, Fornegg und Monteschider, erlernet, auch viele selbst davon probirt und mit eigener Hand im Jahr 1664. zusammen getragen hat, und wovon die Originalien in seinem Schloſs in einer Mauer gefunden worden sind. Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden bey Peter Conrad Monath, 1754.

8°. Pp. [16] 284. Index [4].

RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS VON). *Continued.*

There seems to be some confusion as to the name of the author of this volume.

The opening sentence in the above is: "Ich Alexius, Freyherr von Ruesenstein, Herr zu Hophenbach, schenke dir dieses Buch, o Erfinder!" and then he tells us that his great grandfather was a peasant called Peter Ruefs, his son was Friedrich Ruefs, who enriched himself by goldmaking, and his son again was Ferdinand Ruefs, the author's father. His father on his death-bed gave him the writings about the process, and bade him keep it secret—and thereafter he made gold. He ultimately was created a baron and took the name of Ruesenstein. In the book itself there are a number of other biographical details.

The name here, then, is distinctly Ruesenstein. According to Gmelin, however, followed by Schmieder, a book of exactly the same title, which appeared at Vienna in 1754, was written by a Baron von Nüssenstein; and Baumer assigns it to Henricus de Neussenstein. In the *Catalogus Manuscriptorum chemico-alchemico- . . . curiosorum* there is a MS. by a certain Russenstein, some of the contents of which sufficiently resemble those in the present book to make it probable at least that, if they are not identical, there is some connection between them, and between their respective authors. Kopp says that the chief compiler seems to have been Alexander von Ruesenstein. This may be the same person as Alexius who claims the present work. Kopp adds that he does not know whether the book cited under the name of Nüssenstein has anything to do with the MS. So far as one can judge Nüssenstein seems to be simply a misprint, and the true name is Ruesenstein, or Rüssenstein. Whether the autobiography is genuine is quite another question.

Kopp mentions also a MS. dated 1703 of Heinrich Conrad v. R. referring to alchemical pursuits of his father, which so far confirms Baumer's Henricus de N. But Fuchs, who quotes the present book under 1754, calls the author L. Rüsenstein, "afterwards made a baron," but in the index C. Rüsenstein.

It may be remarked that Monteschider, the name of one of the adepts which occurs throughout the book, is presumably meant for Montesnyder.

According to Zedler there is a castle of Russenstein in Jutland, in Denmark, which belonged then (1742) to the noble family of Juel and conferred the title of baron. Whether the present author had anything to do with this family does not appear.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1899.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 100.
Catalogus Manuscriptorum chemico- alchemico-magico- . . . curiosorum, 1788, p. 118.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 328.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 315.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 568.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1323.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 297.

RUEUS (FRANCISCUS).

De Gemmis aliquot.

See LEMNIUS (LEVINUS), Similitudinum ac Parabolarum . . . dilucida explicatio, 1596.

Franciscus La Rue, or Rueus, Insulanus or Insulensis, was a doctor of medicine of Ryssel, lived in the middle of the sixteenth century and wrote this work about precious stones, especially those mentioned in the Apocalypse. He believed in the occult powers and actions of precious stones.

The title of his book is thus given: De Gemmis libri II. quarum D. Ioannes in Apocalypsi meminit aliisque quorum usus hoc ævo apud omnes percrebuit. Parisiis, apud Wechelum, 1547; and Lugduni apud Franciscum Fabrum, 1588, 8°, with the 'Philosophia sacra' of Franc. Valesius. To the Paris edition is prefixed an epistle by Paschasius Balduinus, in which the work is reviewed. Sweertius says the books are 'Theologis & Philosophis non inutiles.' It was one of the works on minerals included by Gesner in his collection: De omni rerum fossilium genere, gemmis, lapidibus, metallis, et huiusmodi, Libri aliquot . . . Tiguri, 1565-66, ff. 85 (the tracts have separate signatures and leaf numbers); and to this also is added Balduinus' 'Epistola.'

Franciscus Sweertius, *Athenæ Belgicæ*, Antverpiæ, 1628, p. 253.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 156.
Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, Lovanii, 1643, p. 240.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 203.
Mereklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 297.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 98.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 121.
Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 308.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1389.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2297.

RULAND (MARTIN), *The Elder.*

Lexicon Alchemiæ sive Dictionarium Alchemisticum, cum obscuriorum Verborum, & Rerum Hermeticarum, tum Theophrast- Paracelsicarum Phrasium, Planam Explicationem continens. Auctore Martino Rulando, Philosophiæ, &

RULAND (MARTIN), *The Elder. Continued.*

Med. D. & Cæs. Maiest. Personæ SS. Medico, &c. Cum Priuilegio Cæs. Maiest. ad decennium. Cura ac sumtibus Zachariæ Palthenii, Librarii ac D. in libera Francofurtensium Repub. MDCXII.

4°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 471 (mistake for 487), 1 blank. 2 woodcuts on the margin. Vignette.

Progymnasmata Alchemiæ, siue Problemata Chymica, nonaginta & vna Quæstionibus dilucidata: cum Lapidis Philosophici vera conficiendi Ratione: Auctore Martino Rulando Phil. & Medic. D. MDCVII. Francofurti, E Collegio Musarum Paltheniano.

8°. Pp. [16] 254 [2 blank]; Appendix Quæstionum Chymicarum, 136.

The last tract has a separate title:

Lapidis Philosophici vera conficiendi ratio, gemino erutn tractatu: Opera Martini Rulandi Philosoph. & Med. D. E Collegio Musarum Paltheniano. Anno M.DCVI.

Pp. 165 [with device and colophon].

Martin Ruland, the elder, was born at Freising, in Upper Bavaria, in 1532, was a physician at Lauingen in Swabia, where he is said to have taught medicine in the gymnasium, and he was physician of the Pfalzgraf Philip Ludwig, and of the Emperor Rudolph II. He died at Prague 3 Feb., 1602, aged 70.

He was in favour of Paracelsus' reforms, but he dealt greatly in secret remedies especially in emetics, such as 'aqua benedicta,' 'aqua terræ sanctæ,' 'vinum sublimatum.'

He wrote some works connected with medicine:

Medicina practica recens et nova, Argentorati, 1564, small 8°, ff. [12] 76 [4]; Appendix de Dosibus, ff. [12] 44; an alphabetical list of diseases with their remedies. It went through several editions.

De phlebotomia . . . Argent., 1567, 12°.

Hydriatice, sive aquarum medicarum sectiones quatuor, Dillingen, 1568, 8°.

Curationum . . . centuriæ X., Basil., 1578 16°; several editions.

Balnearium restitutum, Basil., 1579, 8°.

Martini Rulandi Patris Secreta Spagyrica, sive plerorumque medicamentorum Rulandinorum genuinæ descriptiones, cum scholiis Ehrenfridi Hagendornii, Med. D. Acad. Cur. Jenæ, Literis Gollnerianis, 1676, 12°, pp. 94 [2].

A book with the same title, and dated Jenæ, 1616, is ascribed to Ruland the younger in Hirsch's *Lexikon*. That is due probably to some confusion.

The 'Lexicon Alchemiæ' was first published in 1612, as above, and it appeared again at Frankfurt in 1661, 4°, pp. [7, 1 blank], 471 [1 blank]. This is merely a reissue of the remainder of the 1612 edition, but the title-page and preliminary matter have been reset, and the title-page is in red and black. I have not seen the Nürnberg edition of 1671, mentioned by Leupold and Kobolt.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 203.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 708.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 789.
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. B 2 *recto*, 3 Febr., 1602.
Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 718; No. cxiii.
Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes savans*, 1715, iv. p. 413.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 98.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 121.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 728.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 290.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1786.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 856, 1010.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2306.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 347; 1778, iv. p. 135.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 433.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 344.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 466.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 335.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 223.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 152 (list of his medical writings only).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der hohern Chemie, 1785, pp. 590, 595.
Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 569.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 322, 323.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 82.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 72.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 418, 513.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 277; 1849, ii. p. 167.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 313.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 441.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 120.

RULAND (MARTIN), *The Younger.*

Propugnaculum Chymiatriæ: Das ist, Beantwortung vnd beschützung der Alchymistischen Artzneyen, etlicher Spuriogalenisten verleumbdungen, vnd der vortrefflichen hochnutzbarlichen Chymiatriæ, vnchristlichem vnd vnbillichem verdammen entgegen gesatzt, durch Mart. Rulandum Phil. & Medicinæ Doctorem, & Cæsareæ Majest. à consiliis Medicis. 1608. Cum gratia & Privilegio Cæs. Majest. ad decennium. In verlegung Jacob Apels Buchführers zu Leipzig.

4°. Pp. [28] 192. Title red and black. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Leipzig bey Michael Lantzenberger. Im Jahr M.DC.VIII. In Verlegung Jacob Apels Buchführers. Vignette on the title-page of Jacob and the angel.

Alexicacus Chymiatricus: puris Putis, Mendaciis, atque Calumniis atrocissimis Ioannis Oberndorferi, quibus, laruatus ille medicus, Apologiam suam, chymico-medicam practicam nequissimo ausu iniuriosissime consarcinauit; Oppositus asserendæ veritatis, & famæ integritatis suæ iure, a Martino Rulando, Phil. & Med. D. & Cæsar. Maiest. Personæ S. Sæ. Medico, & a cubiculo chymiatro. Missus ab Auctore Francofurtum, prostat apud Palthenium. Anno M.DC.XI.

4°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 111 [1 blank].

Martin Ruland, the son of the preceding man, was born on St. Martin's day, 11 Nov., 1569, at Lauingen, according to some, which seems most likely as it was his father's residence, but according to others at Ratisbon, which statement may have arisen from his subsequently living there.

He graduated at Basel at the age of 18; when he was 25 he was ordinary physician at Ratisbon, and was appointed physician of Rudolph II., 16 March, 1607. His death at Prague, 23 April, 1611, of the Hungarian sickness, happened in his forty-second year.

A good many works were written by him: Lues Hungarica, 1600, and in several later editions; Problematum medicorum physicorum pars prima et secunda, 1608, and the account of the boy with the golden tooth upon which he carried on a controversy with Ingolstetter about 1595-97, afterwards reviewed by Libavius.

His discussion in the *Alexicacus* with Oberndorfer (*q.v.*) does not err on the side of moderation.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 351.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 204.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 708.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 790.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1325; portrait, plate 60.
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, I 3 *recto*, 1611.
Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iv. p. 414.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 99.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 290.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1787.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 595, 596, 734, 874.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2307.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 348; 1778, iv. p. 135.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 433.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 365.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 466.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 317, 323, 358.
Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 571.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 570-571.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 73.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 406.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 314.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 717.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 591.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 120.

RUMELIUS.

See RHUMELIUS (JOHANN PHARAMUND).

RUMPELIUS (JOHANN HEINRICH).

M. Johann Heinrich Rumpelii Curiöser Tractat von denen Geistern, so in Bergwercken erscheinen, oder von so genanten Berg-Männlein, aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzet von M. M. Dreſsden und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Miethen, 1702.

8°. Pp. 38.

This first appeared as an academic dissertation, with Philippus Rohr as Respondens: Dissertatio de spiritibus in fodinis apparentibus a. de virunculis metallicis. Lips., 1672, and 1677, 4°. It gives an account of gnomes and cobolds, and resembles the earlier tract of Agricola: *De animantibus subterraneis*, Basil., 1549, pp. 79 [33].

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1732, p. 121.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 620 (De inedia quorumdam hominum diuturna, Lips., 1674, 4°).

RUPERTUS (EXPERTUS).

See HÜLFFE wider die Armuth, 1702.

RUPESCISSA (JOANNES DE).

Liber de confectione veri Lapidis philosophorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Verae alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 226.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 189.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 80.

Liber lucis.

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), Secreta Alchimiae Magnalia, 1612, p. 41.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 284.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 84.

This is another version, somewhat modified, of the preceding tract.

Thesaurus Mundi, Ein Büchlein welches genandt wird ein Schatz der Welt.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 294.

This is a modified German translation.

Jean de Roquetaillade, better known as Joannes Rupescissa, was a Franciscan monk who lived at Aurillac in Aquitaine in the fourteenth century. Jöcher calls him custos at the Dom-Capitel of Rodes, and advocate at Aurillac. In one of his works, entitled 'Apologus,' under the parable of a bird born without any feathers, but furnished therewith by contributions from other birds, he shows how the emperor and other Christian rulers who have enriched the pope, will finally make him poor again on account of his intolerable arrogance.

He criticised the clergy and the pope, and uttered prophecies about kings and states. So he was put in prison by Innocent VI. about 1356 or 1357, and remained there till his reputed liberation in 1378 by Urban VI., though some say that he died in prison, others that he was burned in 1362, while still others affirm him to have been buried at Villefranche near Lyons. Bayle was not sure what was the end of him, but did not believe that he was burned.

Matthiae merely says: Carceri mancipatus a. 1345. in eoque mortuus circa 1375. celebris Chemicus.

The dates given are so various, that there is obviously small reliance to be placed on these stories.

During his confinement he wrote his different works, including those about alchemy, basing his knowledge on former practical experience. On this latter ground he had a great reputation as one of the masters of the art, and he boasted of a quintessence of which one part could transmute 100 parts of mercury into gold or silver.

In the 'Liber lucis' is a picture of the furnace in which was conducted the 'incubation of the philosophic egg' whence issued the marvellous quintessence.

The authorities quoted by him are Geber, Arnaldus and Lullius, who all flourished before his time.

The works ascribed to him are the following: Liber lucis, Colon. Agrip., 1579, 4°, along with Thomas Aquinas, edited by Daniel Brouchuisius, Basileae, 1598, and reprinted as above.

De consideratione Quintae essentiae rerum omnium, opus sanè egregium . . . nunc primum in lucem data. . . . Basileae, no printer, or date [but the

RUPESCISSA (JOANNES DE). *Continued.*

'Epistola' is dated May, 1561, and the book is of that time], 8°, pp. [1-9] 10-341 [6, 5 blank]. Besides Rupescissa's tract the volume contains writings by Arnaldus, Lullius, Savonarola and Cardan. Another edition: Basileæ, per Conradum Waldkirch, 1597, 8°, pp. [1-7] 8-292 [4].

Liber de confectione veri lapidis philosophorum as above. It is said by some not to be by him; that may be, but all the same it is practically identical with the 'Liber lucis.'

Wolfius, *Lectiones Memorabiles*, 1600, i. pp. 623-625 (ad annum 1340), (a prophecy, taken from Froissart).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 388.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 303.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 204.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*, 1669, lib. ii. cap. 3, pp. 206-207, 211; cap. 15, p. 417.

Johannes Gottfridus Olearius, *Abacus patrologicus*, Jenæ, 1673, p. 264 (name derived possibly from his birth-place, a village a couple of miles from Lyons; a Franciscan; reference to his imprisonment at Avignon; his prophecies and strictures on the vices of his time; his book on the Quintessence, Basil., 1561).

Cardilucius, *Magnalia Medico-Chymica*, 1676, Vorrede, and pp. 6, 7, &c.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 709.

Merckiin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 674.

Joannes Trithemius, *Annales Hirsaugienses*, S. Galli, 1690, ii. p. 225.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1697, p. 22, No. xxix.

Casimir Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis*, 1722, iii. cols. 1011-1015.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. p. 74 (long account).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 102.

Lucas Wadding, *Annales Minorum, ad Annum 1357*, 1733, viii. p. 132, No. xvi. (mentions Rupescissa's imprisonment, but says nothing about his end, and is mainly concerned with vindicating his prophecies and defending him from the charge of heresy).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 204, 468; iii. pp. 36, 52, 69, 290, 291.

Coelum philosophorum, Paris., 1548, and others in manuscript.

There is a French version: La vertu . . . de la quintessence, Lyon, 1549, small 8°, by Antoine du Moulin Masconnois, and there is said to be a translation of the 'Liber lucis' by the same, Paris, without date.

According to Cardilucius, in his *Magnalia Medico-Chymica*, the first two tracts in that collection about the 'Quintessence' were written 'without doubt' by Rupescissa.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 1853.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 2315.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 66.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 343; 1778, iv. p. 116.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, IX. i. p. 363.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 71.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 83.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 487.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 57-59.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 29.

Lucas Wadding, *Scriptores Ordinis Minorum*, 1806, p. 154.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814, p. 24.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 52.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 186.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 421; 1866, i. p. 446.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 228 ('Lapis philosophorum' made by a series of operations from mercury); 1845, iii. p. 243 (volatile alkali?); 1847, iv. pp. 188 (sulphate of mercury), 193 (calomel).

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 387.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 15, 58, 131.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 579, 799-801.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 196.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 361, 387.

RUSSENSTEIN.

See RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS VON).

RUSSIA.

See PHARMACOPOEA ROSSICA, 1803.

RUSTICUS MINOR.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

RYFF (WALTHER HERMANN).

New grofs Distillier-Bůch, wolgegründter künstlicher Distillation. Gvaltheri H. Ryff, Medici, & Chirurgi. Vnderweisung vnd bericht, die fürnembste Distillierte Wasser, Kostliche Aquas uitæ, Quintam essentiam, Heylsame öl, Balsam, vnd dergleichen vil gůter Abzůg, so zu vilfaltigen kranckheyten,

RYFF (WALTHER HERMANN). *Continued.*

fehl vnnd gebrechen menschliches Cörpers, fast nützlich gebraucht werden mögen, Recht künstlich, vnd vil vff bequemere art dañ bisher, auch mit bequemerm zeug der Gefeis vnnd Instrument, des gantzen Distillierzeugs, Von Kreuttern, Blůmen, Wurtzeln, Früchten, Gethier, vnnd andern stucken, darinn natürliche feuchte vnd Elementische krafft, Einfach oder mancherlei gestalt vermischt vnd Componiert, Künstlichen abzuziehen oder Separieren. Mit ordenlichen (*sic*) vnd vollkommenen Registern. Mit Kaiserlichen Maiest. Priuilegien, auff acht jar. Zu Franckfort, Bei Christian Egenolffs Erben. [date cut off?].

Folio. Ff. [4] cxcvii. Vignette; 284 woodcuts.

Colophon: Gedruckt zu Franckfort am Meyn, Bei Christian Egenolffs Erben, Im Jar, M.D.LVI.

A new edition of the 'Distillier-Buch' was printed at Frankfurt a. M. by Egenolff's heirs in 1597, small folio, ff. [6] 217, with woodcuts, and the title in red and black. As it is definitely asserted on the title-page that the book was first put in print by Hieronymus Braunschweigk, and afterwards by Gualtherus Ryff, the 1597 issue is strictly the third edition of the book.

Ryff, Ryf, Rijf, Riffus or Rivius, while Justus calls him Gualterus Rieff Hermenius, a native of Strasburg, must have been born towards the end of the fifteenth century. He studied medicine, and became physician to the town of Nürnberg, though Schenkius says he succeeded Hieronymus Braunschweig, who had been at Strasburg. He afterwards went to Mainz, where, in or about 1540, he had acquired a great reputation. According to Wolfgang Justus he died at Mainz in 1539, but there seems to be considerable confusion as to his dates.

Haller's summary is pointed: Compilator et polygraphus, malorum morum, & passim de civitatibus ejectus, pessimo Gesneri testimonio notatus, which statement he repeats about the drumming out of more than one town for his flagitious want of morals.

From Justus he got the name of 'Dioscoridis explanator' for his commentaries on that author.

He published an edition of the two books of Raymund Lully (*q.v.*): De secretis Naturæ siue Quinta essentia, to which was added: Alberti Magni summi philosophi, De mineralibus & rebus metallicis Libri quinque, Argent., 1541, 8°, with a prefatory epistle to 'Philippus Imsserus Mathematicus.'

He also published numerous works on pharmacy (one of which was translated by Goclenius, Francof., 1610, 8°), surgery, anatomy, and obstetrics, and in writing them he seems to have had no scruples about appropriating material wherever he could find it. He thereby brought upon himself the wrath of his contemporaries, who showed no mercy for his shortcomings, either as a man or as an author.

One attack, 'surprisingly violent' as Goedeke calls it, was published by Gesner in the first edition of his *Bibliotheca*, and another by Leonhard Fuchsius in his *Apologia adversus Gualtherum Ryffium*. If Ryffius was as bad as they make out, he must have been literally what Fuchsius calls him, the most brazen of mortals: Homo omnium quotquot sol ille vidit, impudentissimus. Thomasius, however, seems inclined to let him off a little more easily, for though, he says, most of his numerous works were stolen from others, they were written less for renown than to repair his dilapidated finances —in a word, they were 'pot-boilers.' Poor Ryffius, what a long time to stand on the pillory!

Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, Tiguri, 1545, ff. 284-285 (severe criticism of Ryff); ed. Simler, 1583, p. 295 (the criticism is omitted).

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia . . . Medicorum*, 1556, p. 163.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 115 (no criticism).

Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica*, Francof., 1609, p. 203 (list of his works; no adverse criticism).

Jacob Thomasius, *Dissertatio Philosophica de Plagio Literario*, Lips., 1673; *Ad Disputationem . . . de Plagio Literario Accessiones*, Jenæ, 1679, pp. 26-28, §§ 691-692.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 365.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 404 (cap. xii. §4, add.).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 676 (under Hermannus; quotes Justus for the date 1539).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 819.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 121.

Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 91.

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam litterariam Anatomes*, Francof. a. V., 1738, p. 151.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 734 ('der unverschämteste Plagiarius').

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 2076.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 160, 173, 174, 501, 721, 849, 864 (makes no reference to Gesner's criticism).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 328; 1778, iv. p. 76.

Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Nürnberg, 1757, iii. p. 368; 1806, vii. (Nopitsch's *Dritter Supplementband*), p. 291.

Georg. Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 193.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 376 (praises his work and says nothing about plagiarism).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 294 ('plagiarius,' &c.).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 189.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 190; 1775, ii. p. 599.

RYFF (WALTHER HERMANN). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 57 ('homo famosus, polygraphus et compilator').
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 207, § 181.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 327 (list of his pharmaceutical works).
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 62.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 45 (quotes Gesner's judgment on Ryff in full).
Isensee, *Die Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, i. p. 284.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1849, ii. p. 183.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 402 (edition of Lullius' book, 1541).
E. F. H. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. p. 336.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1877, v. p. 819.
Karl Goedeke, *Grundriss zur Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung*, 1886, ii. p. 320.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 133.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. pp. 416-418.

RYTHMI.

See RHYTHMI.

S.

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEPH WILHELM).

S***.

Des Englischen Grafens von S*** experimentirte Kunst-Stücke oder Sammlung einiger rarer, curieuser und geheimer Chymischer Processe und andere höchstnützliche Arcana in welchen die Kunst: Gold zu machen mehr als auf einen Weg ohne dunckle Worte und Allegorien gantz deutlich gezeiget und mit allen Umständen beschrieben und denen Liebhabern der edlen Chymie zu sonderbahren Nutzen ans Licht gegeben worden Von W. G. L. D. Braunschweig, MDCCXXXI. Zu finden in der Rengerischen Buchhandl.

8°. Pp. [12] 84. Title red and black.

Zweyter Theil. MDCCXXXII.

Pp. [1-13] 14-112.

Dritter Theil. MDCCXXXIII.

Pp. 96.

These parts have title-pages.

The book is mentioned by Gmelin, who, however, enumerates only Parts I. and II. He has nothing to say about the author, or his equally modest editor, W. G. L. D. whom, by the way, he calls, W. H. L. omitting D. which, possibly, he took to signify 'Doctor.'

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 317.

S. (C. D. M. A.).

See GRÜNDLICHE Widerlegung etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schrifften, 1661.

S. (C. V. M. V.).

See PRACTICA Leonis Viridis.

S. (G. A.).

See SALLWIGT (GREGORIUS ANGLUS).

S. (G. M. B. D.).

See RADIX CHIMIÆ, 1680

S. (J.).

Natur-gemäſser Beweiſs von Gold u. Silber, als der höchste Zweck aller Menschen, sonderlich der Chimicorum, Wie solches von Gott in die Natur, von Menschen insgemein auf allerhand Art und Weise, Von Chimicis aber durch Kunst erlanget wird, durch 80. meist unterirrdischen Subjecten, entworffen von J. S. Verlegts zu Franckfurth und Leipzig, An. 1723.

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-102 [14].

S. (J. G.).

See SCHMID (J. G.).

S. (J. R.) M.C.

See VAUGHAN (THOMAS), Lumen de Lumine, 1693.

S. (L. C.).

See HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind, 1752.

S. (L. C. P.) g. v. S.

See MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Comte de La Garaye.

S. R., *i.e.* Sincerus Renatus.

See RICHTER (SAMUEL).

S. (T.), *i.e.* Sherley (Thomas).

See ELSHOLT (JOHANN SIGISMUND), The Curious Distillatory, 1677.

S. (T. P. G. L. M.).

See ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINANDUS VON).

Chrysostomi Ferdinandi von Sabor, Practica Naturæ Vera, oder Sonnenklare Beschreibung derer Natur-Geheimniſse, bestehend in wahrer Præparation des Lapidis Universalis; Samt einem kurtzem Anhang vom Antimonio und dessen sonderbaren Kräfften. Getruckt auf Kosten der Rosencreutzer-Brüderschafft, 1721.

8°. Pp. [8, including the frontispiece] 39 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Chrysostomi Ferdinandi von Sabor, Practica Naturæ Vera, oder Sonnenklare Beschreibung derer Natur-Geheimniſse, bestehend in wahrer Præparation des Lapidis Universalis, Samt einem kurtzem Anhang vom Antimonio und dessen sonderbaren Kräfften. Gedruckt 1735.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 30.

SABOR (Chrysostomus Ferdinandus von). *Continued.*

Of this book Kloss quotes the present editions of 1721 and 1735, and adds that there are several others. I have not seen these referred to anywhere, and I am doubtful about their existence.

Lenglet Dufresnoy catalogues the book under the name of Christoph Ferdinand von Sabor, and mentions the 1721 edition only.

There is much uncertainty regarding the author, but there seems to be a general agreement that Sabor is a pseudonym, although there are different opinions as to his real name.

Fictuld, who spells it Sapor, instead of Sabor, identifies him with Christian Friedrich von Steinbergen (*q.v.*). But in the *Missiv* the author is said to be properly called Christian Friedrich Sendimir von Siebenstern, and this name is accepted by the author of the *Beytrag*, by Schmieder, by Kloss, and by Kopp. The question then arises if Steinbergen and Sendimir von Siebenstern be the same person, and the author of the works which will be found under Steinbergen's name below.

Of Sabor, it is said in the *Missiv*, that he wrote a great deal; whether the works ascribed to Steinbergen are those meant here, it is impossible to say, but the book quoted by Schmieder, which, he affirms, appeared under his own name of Sendimir von Siebenstern, and has the title: Helles Licht und gerader Weg zu den Naturgeheimnissen, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1723, 4°, is certainly not one of them.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 292.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 134.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 136.
Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 108.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 660.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 517.
Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 196, No. 2636.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1382, note. (There is no copy of the present work in this catalogue.)
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 348, 388.

SACHS VON LEWENHEIMB (Philip Jacob).

Aurum Chymicum.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 192.

Philipp Sachs of the noble family of Löwenheim, or Loewenheimb, or Lewenheim, or Lewenheimb, or Leuuenheimb, or Lewenhaimb, or Leivenheimb, was born at Breslau, 26 August, 1627. Having done his schooling there efficiently, he went to Leipzig where he studied under Dr. Michaelis, and at the end of his arts and philosophy course graduated Phil. Magister in 1648. Having fixed on medicine for his profession, he endeavoured to acquire an adequate knowledge of it by studying under the best teachers of the time, and to this end he attended courses not only in Leipzig, but in some of the Dutch Universities and in Strasburg, Paris, Montpellier and Padua, where he finally obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 27 March, 1651.

He returned to Breslau, 6 May, and soon distinguished himself in practice, married in 1653, and was elected a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1658, with the name Phosphorus I.

For this society he made great exertions, and not only himself contributed observations to its Proceedings but, by carrying on a correspondence with the most learned physicians of Europe, and ultimately in 1666 by becoming editor of the 'Ephemerides,' he endeavoured to keep Breslau and the Society prominently before the learned and scientific world.

Through his influence there was obtained for the Society, 5 Aug., 1677, the Imperial patronage of Leopold I., and in 1687 the full title of the Imperial Leopoldine Academy was conferred upon it, along with a number of privileges. To the post of Stadt-physikus of Breslau Sachs was advanced in 1670, but he enjoyed this position for a short time only, as his death took place on 7 Jan., 1672 (1671), at the early age of 44 years.

He was a man of great erudition, and he wrote the following:

Ampelographia, sive vitis viniferæ ejusque partium Consideratio physico-philologico-historico-medico-chymica, Leipzig, 1661, 8°; about the vine and wine.

Responsoria dissertatio de miranda lapidum natura (printed along with Joh. Dan. Major's 'Dissertatio . . . de Cancris . . . petrefactis,' Jenae, 1664, 8°, pp. 110 [1, 3 blank]).

Oceanus macro-microcosmicus, seu dissertatio epistolica de analogo motu aquarum ex et ad Oceanum, sanguinis ex et ad Cor, Breslau, 1664, 8°. (The analogy between the tides, and the flow of blood in man.)

Gammarologia, id est, gammarorum sive Cancrorum consideratio, Leipzig, 1665, 8°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 914.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1410.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ffff 2 *verso*; 7 Jan., 1672.
Memoria Sachsiana, Imperiali Naturæ Curiosorum Societati ac Posteris commendata: Kiliæ Holsatorum a I. D. M. D., Lipsiæ, Sumptibus Joh. Fried. Gleditschii, M.DC.LXXXX., 4°, pp. 76 [4]. This is a reprint of Joh. Daniel Major's elaborate Elogium from the *Miscellanea Curios. Decur.* I. Ann. iv. & v.
Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 313, No. ccli.
Niceron, *Memoires*, 1727, ii. p. 336.
Johannes Sinapius, *Schlesischer Curiositäten*, Leipzig und Breßlau, 1728, ii. p. 943, col. a.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, fl. ii. pp. 120-146 (reprint of the Elogium by Joh. Dan. Major; reviews of his works).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 891, 892.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, pp. 91, 123 (list of papers in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 736.

SACHS VON LEWENHEIMB (PHILIP JACOB). *Continued.*

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 62.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 268.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 65, 195, 317, 518, &c.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 16.
Büchner, *Academiae . . . Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 464, No. 17, & *passim*, see the Index.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 651.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 512.
Moehsen, *Verzeichnis von einer Samlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, ii. Catalogus, p. 116 (notes of portraits of Sachs).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 430, 581.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 372.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 147.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 107 (list of his books and papers).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 623.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 24, 207, 215.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 146.
Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 1804, xi. p. 12.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 170.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 85.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 102.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 418.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 731.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1388.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1878, vi. p. 36.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 139.
J. Graetzer, *Lebensbilder hervorragender schlesischer Aerzte aus den letzten vier Jahrhunderten*, Breslau, 1889, pp. 60-61.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1890, xxx. p. 142 (by Markgraf).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 428.

SAGE (BALTHASAR-GEORGES).

Mémoires de Chimie. Par. M. Sage. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale. M.DCCLXXIII.

8°. Pp. vij [1 blank] 262, xxxviij [1, 1 blank]. Engraved folding plate.

Von verschiedenen Arten die metallischen Körper zu verkalken, von den Farben ihrer Gläser, und von denjenigen, die man durch metallische Kalke im weissen durchsichtigen Glase hervorbringen kann.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 195.

Balthasar-Georges Sage was born at Paris, 7 March, 1740. His father, who was an apothecary and not rich, gave him and his brother an excellent education at the Collège des Quatre Nations. At the age of 13 Balthasar had finished his arts course and then attended the lectures on physics and chemistry by the Abbé Nollet and Rouelle, and repeated the experiments in a little laboratory which he had fitted up for himself, but he nearly put an end to his career at the age of 17, by incautiously inhaling the fumes of corrosive sublimate. The result of his study and experimenting was such that, by the time he was nineteen, he was able to start a free public lecture on mineralogy and chemical analysis. His success and energy attracted some rich patrons, who feeling confidence in his future advanced him 30,000 francs to establish a mineralogical collection and to furnish a laboratory.

When he was only 21 he sent a communication to the Academy of Sciences, and in 1768 was elected successor to Rouelle, when he was 28.

In 1778 he established a chair of mineralogy at the Mint, and space was allotted to him for a great mineralogical museum. To this museum he devoted much attention and care, and it grew to a great extent. Romé de l'Isle and Chaptal were trained there, but Sage entertained a greater scheme for the education of mining engineers, and at last, as the result of a memoir by him, the École des Mines was established in 1783 by Louis XVI. and the Minister Calonne, who made him Director.

During the Revolution, though he sided with the King, he did not share the fate of Lavoisier, but only underwent a short imprisonment. 'On his return to life,' as he himself calls it, he found that he had lost his place in the École des Mines and was deprived of his emoluments. He was reinstated in the museum at the Mint and continued to give his lectures. He had been left out of the Institute at its reorganization, and about this time published on a single leaf his claims upon the vacant place in it. These were: the works he had published between 1769 and 1785, 60 memoirs in all; the foundation of the École des Mines, of which he was Director for ten years; the creation of a chair of chemistry at Montpellier in favour of his pupil, Chaptal; for forty years himself professor of chemistry and mineralogy; formation at his own expense of a mineralogical museum which had become national; imprisonment in 1793 for eighty-seven days, at the end of which he found his department had been reorganized without him, and he himself deprived of his position and emoluments. He had, therefore, sold his library and other property, had gone to a village fifty leagues from Paris

SAGE (Balthasar-Georges). *Continued.*

and came every year to give his lectures, and though a member of the old Academy of Sciences, he had been left out of the Institute.

When in 1801 he was called to it in succession to Darcet, it was more in remembrance of his former services than for his attitude towards contemporary science.

In 1805 he lost his eyesight and in 1813 he published a list of his principal discoveries. In 1817 he received the cordon of the Order of St. Michael.

In 1822 he had another misfortune, for in that year he broke one of his thighs. He died on 9 Sept., 1824, aged 84.

Sage was the author of a large number of books and papers on assaying and analysis, of catalogues of various collections of specimens and works of art, of experiments on distilled water, common salt, electricity, galvanism, and various branches of natural history.

Though living at the time of Lavoisier's discoveries, he became an uncompromising opponent of them, instead of trying to ascertain their truth, and in this way he put a stop to his scientific career. Even in 1810, long after the discussion was concluded, he wrote a pamphlet which contains a curious attack on the new nomenclature, approval of the views of Meyer of Osnabrück, and shows the author to have been an out-and-out phlogistian. Its title is: Exposé des effets de la Contagion nomenclative, et réfutation de Paradoxes qui dénaturent la Physique, Paris, 1810, 8°, pp. 56. A similar adverse criticism of Lavoisier's discoveries and theories is contained in his autobiography, published in 1818. By that time Sage was an old blind man, but he was in the full use of all his powers when Lavoisier was working.

The consequences of this conservatism was that his lectures were deserted and his books were unread. The same thing happened with his courses on mineralogy, for that science too, like chemistry, had advanced, but Hatty's system was as uncongenial to him as was Lavoisier's, and doubtless it was this stagnation which caused him to be passed over for different posts, and which led to his various, not unpathetic appeals. People called him *le Fossile*.

Still, as has been said, in spite of certain defects of scientific character, which were due rather to exaggerations of a good quality than to a positively bad one, he must get credit for much excellent work. He made chemistry, hitherto neglected, not only popular but of importance for industry; he improved the art of extracting metals from their ores, and he was the first person to introduce into France systematic assaying and analysis. To him also is due the foundation of the École des Mines and the Museum of Mineralogy.

In addition to the offices above mentioned, Sage, who was a physician, was chief apothecary to the Hôtel des Invalides and Royal Inspector of Pharmacists, and he was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm and of several others.

A portrait of Sage, painted by F. G. Colson, and engraved by J. Beauvarlet, is prefixed to his *Analyse des Blés*, Paris, 1776, and another, painted and engraved by A. de Marcenay, is before his *Élémens de Minéralogie Docimastique, seconde edition*, Paris, 1777, Tome Premier.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 71.

Expost des Titres de B. G. Sage, Pensionnaire de la ci-devant Académie des sciences, sollicitant la place de Chymie, vacante à l'Institut national, small 4°, 1 leaf (no date, about 1794?).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 537-539; 1799, iii. pp. 442, 615, 616, 683, &c., &c.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 25, 61, 65, 74, 79, 84, 86, 87, 88, 103, 107, 110, 111, 123, 126, 141, 153, 159, 165, 175, 204, 205.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 374, 378, 425, 432, 448, 459, 461, 462, 475, 482, 483, 520, 556.

Exposé sommaire des principales découvertes faites dans l'espace de cinquante-quatre années, par B. G. Sage, Fondateur et Directeur de la première École des Mines, Membre de la première Classe de l'Institut Impérial, Paris, 1813, 8° pp. 38.

B. G. Sage, *Tableau comparé de la conduite qu'ont tenue envers moi les ministres de l'ancien régime avec celle des ministres du nouveau régime*, Paris, 1814, 8°, pp. 80 (contains interesting personal and historical notes, and he shows himself a confirmed opponent of the new chemistry).

Notice autobiographique, Paris, 1818. (I have not seen this.)

Bibliographie de la France, 1824, pp. 645-646, 676-677.

Alphonse Jacques Mahul, *Annuaire nécrologique, ou complément annuel et continuation de toutes les Biographies ou Dictionnaires Historiques, Année* 1824, Paris, Décembre, 1825, pp. 272-278 (account of his life, and list of 67 papers).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 61.

Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1836, viii. p. 306.

Biographie Universelle, Supplément, 1847, lxxx. p. 269 (article by Michaud jeune); no date, xxxvii. p. 230.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xlii. col. 1010.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 732. (Poggendorff puts his birth-day in May, but under one of the portraits March is the month given.)

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1878, vi. p. 109.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 438.

SAIGNIER (Jean).

Magni Lapidis Naturalis Philosophia & vera ars per Ioannem Saignier Lutetianum in opus deducta & filio suo Carolo loco inæstimabilis thesauri testamento relicta, & in agone mortis propria manu subsignata. Parisiis Anno Domini 1632. Die 7. Maij. Bremæ Typis & sumptibus Iacobi Koehleri Anno MDCLXIV.

4°. Pp. [1-2] [4] 3-52.

SAIGNIER (JEAN). *Continued.*

Jöcher merely quotes the present book as having been composed along with others, but he neither mentions any of these others, nor does he say anything about the author except calling him an alchemist.

Merckln, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 675.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 146.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 292.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 33.

SAINT-DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE LIMOJON DE).

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

SAL ARTIS.

See ELIAS ARTISTA.

Zedler (*Universal Lexicon*, 1734, viii. col. 824) seems to think that 'Sal Artis' is in some way or other an anagram of Elias Artista. See also Zedler, 1742, xxxiii. col. 663.

SALA (ANGELO).

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatri celeberrimi Chrysologia, seu Examen Auri Chymicum In quo demonstratur, auro nec inesse substantiam aliquam potabilem: nec illud arte spagyrica transmutari posse in substantiam aquosam, oleosam vel salinam; & quid propriè intelligatur per aurum potabile. Adjecti sunt in fine ejusdem Aphorismi Chymiatrici recogniti. Hamburgi, impensis Henr. Carstens, Anno M.DC.XXII.

8°. Sigs. A-C4, D-K4 in eights, or pp. [40, 104]; K5-Q8, or pp. 103 [1 blank]. The printed title is within an engraved border.

Haller (*Bibl. Med. Pract.*, ii. p. 407) quotes: *Synopsis Aphorismorum chymiatricorum*, Brem. 1620, 8°.

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatri Candidissimi, Essentiarum Vegetabilium Anatome. Darinnen von den fürtrefflichsten Nutzbarkeiten der Vegetabilischen Essentzen in der Artzney: wie man dieselbige aufs allerley Kräutern, Blumē, Früchten, Wurtzeln, Rinden, vnd Höltzern extrahieren soll; Vnd von andern nützlichen, zu dieser matery gehörigen Stücken gelehret vnnd gehandelt wird.

Sycophantarum venenatos morsus
Virtus cum perseverantia curat.

Rostock, Gedruckt bey Joh: Richels Erben, in Verlegung Johan Hallervords, Anno M.DC.XXX.

8°. Pp. [24] 255 [1 blank].

Haller (*Bibl. Bot.*, i. p. 416) quotes an edition 1635, 8°.

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatri Candidissimi, Hydrelæologia, darinnen, wie man allerley Wasser, Oliteten, vnd brennende Spiritus der Vegetabilischen Dingen, durch gewisse Chymische Regeln, vnd manualia, in jhren besten Kräfften distillieren vnd rectificiren soll; Als auch von ihren Nutzbarkeiten, gründlich tractirt vnd gehandelt wird, Neben einem

SALA (ANGELO). *Continued.*

gewissen Vnterricht, wie allerley Art stattliche, vnd nützliche Aquaviten zubereiten seyn. Rostock, Druckts Jochim Fuefs, In verlegung Johann Hallerfords, Buchhändlers daselbsten Jm Jahr 1633.

8°. No pagination. Sigs. a4, A-T in eights, V4, or ff. [160].

Haller (*Bibl. Bot.*, i. p. 416) says 4°.

Processus Angeli Salæ, Chymici illius & Philosophi Spagyrici celeberrimi, De Auro Potabili, novo paucisque adhuc cognito: Cui quidam alii ex Basilii Valentini, Iosephi Quercetani, Portæ, & aliorum scriptis excerpti, cum commentariolis propter affinitatem ut adjungerentur, non in, consultum (*sic*) visum fuit. Argentorati, sumptibus Johannis-Philippi Sartorii, Bibliopolæ, M.DC.XXXI.

8°. Sigs. A-D4 in eights, of which D4 is blank; or pp. [54, a blank].

There seems to have been an edition dated 1630.

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatri Candidissimi, Tartarologia. Das ist: Von der Natur vnd Eigenschafft des Weinsteins; Welcher gestalt aufs demselben vnderschiedliche hochbewehrte Medicamentem zu bereiten; Wie aufs allen Vegetabilien jhre Tartara abzusondern; Ihre Saltzen aufszuziehen, zu granuliren, vnd rectificieren, Wie auch aufs einem jeglichen Saltz ein durchtringender sawrer Spiritus zu wege zu bringen sey. Darneben wird auch von solcher Dingen besonderm Nutzen gründlich tractiert vnd gelehret. Rostock, Gedruckt bey Johan Richels Erbē, in vorlegung Joh: Hallervords, Buchh. 1632.

8°. Pp. [12] [2] 112. Sheet G is wrong imposed. After the dedication is another title-page dated 1631.

Haller (*Bibl. Bot.*, i. p. 416) says 1632, 1636, 4°.

Some Principall Preparations.

See COLSON (LANCELOT), Philosophia Maturata, 1668, p. 93.

The accounts given of Angelo or Angiolo Sala are somewhat vague. He was descended from an ancient and noble family, and is called a native of Vicenza, where he was born probably between 1570-1580. According to one account he began practice at Dresden in 1602, according to another he left his country because of his religious opinions and went to Switzerland in 1609, where he practised at Winterthur or at Zürich. From what he himself says he was next in Holland at the Hague from 1613 to 1617, and was private physician to the Count of Oldenburg. From 1620 to 1625 he was living at Hamburg, and in the latter year was appointed physician of the Duke of Mecklenburg at Güstrow. After three years' residence there, he accompanied the Duke, who had been expelled by Wallenstein, first to Bernburg in June, 1628, to Harzgerode in Anhalt from December, 1628, to July, 1629, and to Lübeck, August, 1629, to July, 1630, returning to Güstrow in the summer of 1630.

In 1628, along with the Duke, he had been made a member of the 'Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft' which had been formed at Weimar on 24 August, 1617, with the aim of purifying the language from foreign words.

The Duke took a lively interest in Sala's chemico-pharmaceutical operations, and not only was able to make many important preparations but even to prescribe them in an emergency.

After the death of the Duke on 23 April, 1636, Sala was retained by the hereditary prince Gustav Adolph, and went with him to Bützow. Here Sala died 2 October, 1637, but his body was buried in the Cathedral at Güstrow, on the 19th of the same month.

His son, Johann Christian, was ennobled in 1640, and his great grandson, Baron Gert von Sala, was made a count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1751. The family became extinct with Johann Christian, Count von Sala, who died at Neu-Strelitz, 30 May, 1806.

He was an able physician and an excellent chemist, an admirer and to some extent a follower of Paracelsus, an advocate of chemical remedies, an opponent of quackery, and he was able to judge fairly the merits both of the chemical and Galenic systems of medicine then in conflict.

Conring calls him the first of the chemists who was free from trifling; Haller repeats his dictum: Primus chemicorum qui desiit ineptire; Boerhaave

SALA (ANGELO). *Continued.*

speaks of him as exact in the selection, preparation and description of his medicaments, and he commends him for the clearness with which he taught how to treat vegetables, animals and minerals for the remedies they might yield. He has been praised by competent judges for his knowledge and skill, his powers of observation and reasoning, his good sense and freedom from many of the unfounded opinions of his time. He ridiculed both transmutation and the universal medicine; objected to the name of oil being given to *tartar*, which had deliquesced; observed that metals have different affinities for acids, that sulphur took something from the air in order to burn, and described new substances and modes of preparation.

Lists of his works are given by most of the authorities. In addition to the above the titles of the following may be included; I cannot guarantee the existence of editions except those in the British Museum and Billings' Catalogue, and those to which collations are appended.

Tractatus duo: de variis tum Chymicorum, tum Galenistarum erroribus, in præparatione medicinali commissis, Francof., 1602 (?), 1608, 1649 (written in Italian, but translated into Latin by M. A. R.), 4°, pp. 64 [3, 1 blank]. This is appended to his collected works, 1647, 1650.

Anatomia Vitrioli, Aurel. Allobr., 1609, 12°, 1613, 12°, pp. [15, 1 blank] 1-34 [14] 35-75 [3 blank]; Lugd. Bat., 1613, 8°; 1617, Editio Tertia, 8°, pp. [8] 107 [1 blank] (from the Italian).

Septem planetarum terrestrium spagyrica recensio, Amst., 1611, 1614, 12°.

Ternarius emeticorum, seu Emetologia, Delph., 1613, 8°.

Opiologie, La Haye, 1614, 8°; English, 1618, 4°.

Ternarius Bezoardicorum, Lugd. Bat., 1616; Erfurt., 1628, 8°; 1630, 8°; 1638, 8°; Mercklin quotes Erfurti 1628 and 1630, 8°.

Ternarius Bezoarticorum ou trois Souverains Medicaments Bezoardiques . . ., Leyden, 1616, 4°, pp. [28] 91 [1], with an engraved title-page. The Dedication is signed La Haye, 20 Nov., 1615.

Anatomia antimonii, Lugd. Bat., 1617, 8°, pp. [32] 145 [7].

De Peste tractatus, Marpurgi, 1617, 4° (translated by Greg. Horstius), 1641, 4°; Norib., 1660, fol., Goudæ, 1661, 4°.

Traité de la Peste, Leyde, 1617, 8°.

Ternarius Bezoardicorum & Hemetologia seu Triumphus Vomitoriorum, . . . cum Exegesi Chymiatrica, Andreæ Tentzelii, Francof., 1618, 8°; 1636, 4°; Erfurti, 1618, 8°, pp. [54, 2 blank] 278 [2 blank]; exegesis, pp. [6] 122 (woodcuts). This last edition is mentioned also by Haller, *Bibl. Med. Pract.*, ii. p. 406.

Aphorismorum chymiatricorum synopsis, Bremæ, 1620, 8°.

Descriptio brevis Antidoti pretiosæ, Marpurgi, 1620, 8°; Francof., 1649, 8°.

Gründliche Erklärung von etlichen kräftigen und hochbewährten spagyrischen Medicamenten, Wandsb., 1624.

De natura, proprietatibus et usu spiritus Vitrioli fundamentalis dissertatio, Hamb., 1625.

Essentiarum vegetabilium anatome, Rostock, 1630, 8°.

Processus de Auro potabili novo, paucisque adhuc cognito, Argent., 1630, 1631, 8°.

Ternarius Laudanorum, seu Opiologia, Erfurt., 1630, 8°. The French, Opiologie, La Haye, 1614, 8°; and in English, 1618, 8°, as above.

Spagyrische Schatzkammer, Güstrow, 1634.

Saccharologia, Rostock, 1637, 8° (German and Latin).

Opera medico-chymica . . . omnia, Francofurti, 1680; 1682 (Haller); 1712, 4°; Francof., Beyer, 1647, 4°, pp. [8, including the engraved and printed title-pages], 856, [24]; Tractatus duo, 1649, pp. 64 [3, 1 blank]. Rothomagi (Haller says 'Rom'), 1650, 4°, pp. [8, including the engraved and printed title-pages] 749 (misprinted 449), [13]; Tractatus duo, pp. 50 [2, 2 blank].

Myrothecium spagiricum.

Appendix de pulvere Rosæ vitæ.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 34.

Der Fruchtbringenden Gesellschaft Nahmen, Vorhaben, Gemählde und Wörter, Franckfurt a. M., 1646.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 205, 255.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 57-59.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 135 (Add. iii. 37. 3); p. 288 (Add. ix. 4. 2); p. 370 (Int. xi. 6).

Fridericus Thomas, *Analecta Güstroviensia, h. e. de inclyta Meclenburgensium Civitate Güstrovia*, Güstroviæ & Lipsiæ, 1706, Catalogus biographicus personarum . . ., p. 157.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 146-147.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 776, 778-779.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 123.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 736.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 476; iii. pp. 292-293.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 635.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 747-751.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 149 (commended); p. 1031 (primus inter Chemicos desiit ineptire Conringio judice); p. 1032.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 41 (from Moller and Kestner).

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 419.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 416.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 406.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 159.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 11.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 586.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 103.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1812, VIII. i. p. 303.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 692.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 86.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 281.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 355.

G. C. F. Lisch, *Jahrbücher des Vereins für meklenburgische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde*, Schwerin, 1837, Zweiter Jahrgang, p. 191 (enrolled in 1628 a member of the Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft under the name 'Der Lindernde').

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 216-222; 1869, ii. pp. 208-214.

SALA (ANGELO). *Continued.*

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 115, &c., &c.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 289.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 460.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 473.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. p. 738.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 162.
Gernet, *Mittheilungen aus der älteren Medicinalgeschichte Hamburg's*, Hamburg, 1869, p. 177.
Hans Schröder & C. R. W. Klose, *Lexikon der hamburgischen Schriftsteller bis zur Gegenwart*, 1873, vi. p. 436 (No. 3346), (list of Sala's works when he was at Hamburg: Chrysologia, 1622, 8°; Gründliche Erklärung von etlichen . . . Spagyrischen Medicamenten, Wandsbeck, 1624, 4°; De natura . . . spiritus Vitrioli fundamentalis dissertatio, Hamburgi, 1625, 4°, dedicated to the Senate at Hamburg).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1878, vi. p. 254.
A. Blanck, *Angelus Sala, sein Leben und seine Werke*, Schwerin, 1883, 8°, pp. 15, with a portrait.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 48; ii. p. 334.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 150.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1890, xxx. p. 194 (article by Krause, and references).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 466.

SALE (DE) ALKALI.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 179.

SALLWIGT (GREGORIUS ANGLUS).

יהוה Opus Mago-Cabalisticum et Theologicum. Vom Uhrsprung und Erzeugung des Saltzes, dessen Natur und Eigenschafft, wie auch dessen Nutz und Gebrauch. Da denn zugleich die Erzeugung aller Metallen und Mineralien, und aller andern Salien aus dem Grunde der Natur bewiesen wird; Auch viel Theosophica, nach Gelegenheit der Materien, mit untergemischt werden. Desgleichen auch weitläufftig discuriret wird von denen uns unsichtbaren Creaturen, in denen uns sichtbahren und greifflichen Elementen, wie auch von dem Paradiese und dessen Loco, welches alles vorgestellet wird durch das Systema Magicum Universi; dadurch der Wahrheit-liebende zu den allerhöchsten und heiligsten Geheimnüssen geleitet und geführet wird. Alles auffgesetzt und zusammen getragen von einem embsigen Liebhaber der ewigen Wahrheit, dessen Nahmen Gregorius Anglus Sallwigt überkommen Anno MDCCVIII. Und Franckfurth am Mayn gedruckt bey Anton Heinscheidt, 1719.

Folio. Pp. [8] 80. 10 symbolic plates, 9 coloured.

יהוה Tractatus Mago-Cabbalistico-Chymicus et Theosophicus, von des Saltzes Uhrsprung und Erzeugung, Natur und Nutzen, wobey zugleich die Erzeugung derer Metallen, Mineralien und anderer Salien, aus dem Grunde der Natur bewiesen wird. In einer durchgängigen Geistigen Deutung von dem Uhrsprung aller Wesen: von denen uns unsichtbaren Creaturen in denen uns sichtbaren und greifflichen Elementen: von dem Ort des Paradieses: von der Schöpffung und Erhaltung der sichtbaren Welt: von der zukünfftigen Verwandelung zur ewigen Vereinigung mit Gott. Alles, nach einem Systemate Magico Universi, nebst andern in Kupffer gestochenen Problematibus, denen Wahrheit-liebenden, zur Einleitung in die Allerheiligste Göttliche Geheimnisse, sammt vollständigen Register, aufgesetzet, von einem Emsigen Liebhaber der Ewigen Wahrheit, G. A. S. Saltzburg, M DCC XXIX.

4°. Pp. [6] 161. Index [21] [2 blank]. 10 symbolic plates, 9 coloured.

SALLWIGT (GREGORIUS ANGLUS). *Continued.*

[Another Copy.]

10 plates, uncoloured.

This is the second part of Welling's *Opus mago-cabbalisticum* (*q.v.*), which did not appear till 1735.

The 1719 edition of Sallwigt's book is that quoted by Kopp. He mentions the 1729 edition also, but, as he had not seen it, he did not know whether or not the two were identical. There is no doubt about that.

Under the entry 'S., G. A.' in the British Museum Catalogue, these initials are translated 'Georgio Anglo Sallwigt,' but under 'Sallwight' (*sic*) they are explained: 'Gregorius Anglus-Sallwight.' In any case they are treated as pseudonymous for Georg von Welling, which is probably correct.

It is not surprising, therefore, that no notice has been taken of a fictitious personage in the usual sources of information.

The present work was also included in the 'Viridarium reformatum,' Francof. a. M., 1719, fol., by Michael Bernhard Valentini.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 122.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 240.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 487.

SALMON (WILLIAM).

See RIPLEY (GEORGE), Chymische Schrifften, 1756.

See DICTIONNAIRE HERMETIQUE, 1695.

[Medicina Practica, with the Clavis Alchymiæ. London, 1692.]

8°. Pp. [28] 696 (for 736, because pp. 433-472 are duplicated). This copy wants pp. 321-22, the chief title-page (for which that to the second book is substituted), the subsidiary title-page to the third book, and all the illustrations but one, which belongs to Flamel's treatise.

The full title of this book runs thus:

Medicina Practica: or, Practical Physick. Shewing the Method of Curing the most Usual Diseases happening to Humane Bodies. As all Sorts of Aches and Pains, Apoplexies, Agues, Bleeding, Fluxes, Gripings, Wind, Shortness of Breath, Diseases of the Brest and Lungs, Abortion, Want of Appetite, Loss of the use of Limbs, Cholick, or Belly-ach, Apostems, Thrushes, Quinsies, Deafness, Bubo's, Cachexia, Stone in the Reins, and Stone in the Bladder: with the Preparation of the Præcipiolum, or Universal Medicine of Paracelsus.

To which is Added, The Philosophick Works of

Hermes Trismegistus, Kalid Persicus, Geber Arabs, Artefius Longævus, } Nicholas Flammel, Roger Bacon, And George Ripley.

All Translated out of the best Latin Editions, into English; and Carefully Claused, or divided into Chapters, and Sections, for the more Pleasant Reading, and Easier Understanding of those Authors.

Together with a singular Comment upon the First Book of Hermes, the most Ancient of Philosophers.

The whole Compleated in Three Books.

By William Salmon, Professor of Physick. Living at the Blue-Ball by the Ditchside, near Holborn-Bridge.

London, Printed by W. Bonny, for Tho. Howkins in George-Yard in Lombard-street, and John Harris at the Harrow in the Poultrey, 1692.

The contents are as follows:

The preface contains a short account of each of the alchemical authors contained in the book, and this is followed by a list of Salmon's own writings, published and unpublished.

Practical Physick, pp. 176.

The second book has a title, dated 1691, and another, dated, 1692, p. 177, and contains:

Hermes Trismegistus: The Golden Work, pp. 179-283, including the 'Smaragdine Table,' p. 258.

Kalid, Secreta Alchymiæ, pp. 284-334.

Geber, The Sum, pp. 335-472, with four plates of apparatus.

The third book has a title, dated 1692, p. 473, and contains:

Artefius Longævus, Liber Secretus, pp. 433-520 (*sic for* 475, &c.), in Latin and English.

Nicholas Flammel, The Hieroglyphicks, pp. 521-584, with four plates.

Roger Bachon, Radix Mundi, pp. 585-620.

Roger Bachon, Speculum Alchimiæ, pp. 621-642.

George Ripley, The Marrow of Alchymie, pp. 643-696.

The remainder copies were reissued with a new title-page:

Medicina Practica: or, the Practical Physician: Shewing the True Method of Curing the most Usual Diseases Incident to Humane Bodies, viz.: All Sorts of Aches and Pains, . . . To which is added the Chymical Works of Hermes Trismegistus, . . . And an Account of their Lives. . . . By William Salmon, M.P. (*sic*) . . . London Printed and Sold by Edmund Curll at the Peacock without Temple-Bar, 1707. Price 5s.

In this reissue the title-pages of Books II. and III. have been cancelled.

SALMON (WILLIAM). *Continued.*

Pharmacopœia Londinensis. Or, the New London Dispensatory. In VI. Books. Translated into English for the Publick Good, and Fitted to the whole Art of Healing. Illustrated with the Preparations, Virtues and Uses of all Simple Medicaments, Vegetable, Animal and Mineral, Of all the Compounds both Internal and External: and of all the Chymical Preparations now in Use. Together with some choice Medicines added by the Author. As also the Praxis of Chymistry, as it's now Exercised, fitted to meanest Capacity. The Fifth Edition, corrected and amended. By William Salmon, Professor of Physick: At the Blew Ball by the Ditch-side nigh Holbourn-Bridge. London: Printed by I. Dawks, for T. Bassett, R. Chiswell, M. Wotton, G. Conyers, and I. Dawks. 1696.

8°. Pp. [16] 896, followed by a sheet containing the Table of Diseases, Mmm, paged 865-887 (*sic*, for 877) [2, 1 blank].

The third edition of this book was printed at London, for Thomas Dawks, Tho. Passinger, and Thomas Sawbridge, 1685 pp. [16] 896, followed by a sheet Mmm containing the Table of Diseases, pp. 865-877 [2, 1 blank]. The fifth edition is, therefore, merely a reprint, page for page.

Phylaxa Medicina: A Supplement to the London-Dispensatory, and Doron: Being, A Cabinet of Choice Medicines Collected, and Fitted for Vulgar Use. By William Salmon, M.D.

The Medicines mentioned in this Book, are to be had ready prepared at the Author's House at the Blew-Balcony by the Ditch-side near Holborn-Bridge, London. The Second Edition. London, Printed for Simon Neale, over against the Duke of Grafton's Head in Grafton-Street, near Leycester-Fields, 1688.

8°. Pp. [2] 100.

William Salmon was born 2 June, 1644, according to the portrait in his 'Ars Anatomica,' but that prefixed to the fifth edition of the *Polygraphice*, 1685, states that he was in his 27th year in 1675, which would imply that he was born in 1648.

There is no reliable information as to his early life and education, or as to how he became a doctor, whether licensed or unlicensed. He travelled, and then settled in London, where he engaged in the form of medical practice common at the time, including astrology, preparation of secret remedies and alchemy. He wrote a great deal on medical topics, and compiled works on botany, the pharmacopœia, and anatomy, medical and chirurgical observations, and the above collection of alchemists. He took part also in the controversy about the dispensaries and wrote a 'Rebuke to the authors of a Blew-Book; . . . written in Behalf of the Apothecaries and Chirurgians of the City of London.' London, 1698, 8°, pp. 32.

He resided at various places in London, indications of which can be gathered from his books. Thus in 1671 he had his abode in Smithfield, near St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1681 his dwelling was at the Red Balls in Salisbury Court, off Fleet Street. In 1685 he was 'Professor of Physick, living at the Blew Balcony by Fleet-Ditch, near Holborn-Bridge,' or 'at the Blew Balcony by the Ditch-side near Holbourn-bridge.' In 1692, the name of his house seems to have been changed, for he was then 'living at the Blue-Ball by the Ditch-side, near Holborn Bridge.' On 24 Oct., 1700, he dates the eighth edition of the *Polygraphice* from his house 'at Black-Fryers Stairs,' and in the *Rebuke* he is 'living near Black-Fryers Stairs.

Some of his books went through a good number of editions notwithstanding the despite shown him by some of his contemporaries, as by James Younge, and one of the most popular was his *Polygraphice*, a collection of receipts on the fine and practical arts, first published in 1672. Of this book there were numerous editions, of some of which I have given details elsewhere. The second edition in four books appeared in 1673, the fifth in seven books, in 1685, with a badly-executed portrait signed: W. Sherwin ad vitam sculpt.,' the eighth, much enlarged, in 1701, with a characteristic portrait signed: M. v. Gucht. Sculpt.

Salmon died in 1713.

If one may judge by his library Salmon must have been a man of erudition, and of wide and liberal tastes; he must also have been a thorough-going bibliophile and possessed of means sufficient to gratify his acquisitiveness.

Part of his library was sold, and from the auction catalogue of it, one gathers a clear notion of its contents. It is arranged according to size, and broadly according to subject, and the catalogue

SALMON (WILLIAM). *Continued.*

was drawn up by Thomas Ballard. The title-page gives the best idea of how the collection was regarded: Bibliotheca Salmoneana, Pars Prima. Or, a Catalogue of Part of the Library of the Learned William Salmon, M.D. Deceas'd. Consisting of many very Valuable and Uncommon Books, in several Faculties and Languages. Chiefly, in Physick, Chirurgery, Chymistry, Divinity, Philology, History, and other polite parts of Learning, most of the Classicks, Notis variorum, and other choice editions, well Bound and very Fair, several being of the large Paper. Which will begin to be Sold by Auction at St. Paul's Coffee-House, next Door to Dean's Court the West End of St. Pauls, on Monday the Sixteenth Day of November, 1713; beginning every Evening at Five of the clock till the Sale is finished. By Thomas Ballard, Bookseller, at the Rising Sun in Little-Britain. Where Catalogues may be had; as also of Mr. King in Westminster-Hall . . ., Price One Shilling. 8°, pp. [6] 119 [1 blank].

The preface throws some light on Salmon himself: 'The following Catalogue contains Part of the Library of the Famous Doctor William Salmon, deceas'd, whose Character and Abilities are sufficiently made known to the World by the great Number of Elaborate Works set forth by him; and indeed our Proprietor's Φιλομάθεια, his Extraordinary Love of Books, and his Singular Judgment in the Choice of them, are transcendently remarkable, since he has been for many Years taken up in making so large a Collection, which apparently is as valuable, both for Quality, Condition, and Number of Volumes, especially in Folio, as any that ever was transported to an Auction-Box, or Sold sub ictu Mallei; for here the Ingenious will not only find a Rich Treasure of Books in several Languages relating to the Noble Art of Physick, but even a mighty Stock in all other Faculties, that constitute the respective Branches of Polite Literature, viz. Theology, Law, Philosophy, Philology, History, Mathematicks, Classicks, &c., besides great Variety of curious and uncommon Tracts on Miscellaneous Subjects, and a very fine Collection of English Books in the same Faculties; so that to say more of this incomparable Library would seem to derogate from the Value of it, and from the Merit of its late indefatigable Owner; we shall therefore leave the Whole to the View of such Gentlemen as are really Φιλοβίβλοι, and disposed to purchase these valuable Pieces when the Sale comes on.'

The catalogue contains 919 lots in folio, 866 in quarto, and 1789 in 8° and 12°, or 3574 in all. I do not know if there was any subsequent sale.

It has become the custom to call Salmon the compiler of the 'Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques' which appeared at Paris in 1672-73. That work has the name 'le Sieur S.' on the title-page as the editor's, but I do not know what justification there is first, for interpreting the initial as meaning *Salmon*, as Kopp does: 'Der Pariser Arst Salmon,' he calls him; and secondly, for identifying the author with William Salmon of the Blew Balcony. How did it come about that he first made this alchemical collection in French, and then twenty-years after brought out a much smaller collection appended to another and quite different work?

Still less reason there seems to me to be in connecting William Salmon with the 'Dictionnaire hermétique,' 1695.

James Younge, *Sidrophel Vapulans: or, the Quack-Astrologer toss'd in a Blanket, by the author of Medicaster Medicatus. In an Epistle to W . . . m S . . . n. With a Postscript, Reflecting briefly on his late Scurrilous Libel against the Royal College of Physicians, Entituled A Rebuke to the Authors of a Blue Book. By the same Hand*, London, 1699, 4°, pp. [16] 59 [1 blank]. (Salmon seems to have made some reflections on Younge, and Younge, retorted with quite as vigorous language as Salmon used. Curiouly enough time has verified certain of Salmon's views, rather than of Younge's.)

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 148-149 (reviews of the 'Dispensatory').

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 44.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 220, 322, 544, 905.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 507.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 99 ('errores innumeros habet').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 679 ('magnus compilator').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 449.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 303.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 6, 19; 1799, iii. p. 890.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 366.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvii. p. 81.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 462.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 10, 16, 20, 36, 54.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 568-569, 630-631.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 467.

Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, 1883, ii. p. 196; 1886, New Series, i. p. 226 ('Polygraphice').

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 340.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 488.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1897, l. p. 209 (article by Dr. N. Moore).

SALOMON.

Philosophia Salomonis.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

La Grande Clavicule de Salomon.

See GRAND (LE) GRIMOIRE.

Clavicula Salomonis.

See SAMMLUNG der gröfsten Geheimnisse, 1725, p. 13.

SALOMON. *Continued.*

Eloy informs us that Solomon is the reputed author of a book: De Lapide Minerali quem Philosophorum appellant, which was included by Johann Rhenanus in the collection published by him at Frankfurt a. M., 1625, 8°, but as he says, it is pushing Solomon's studies in natural and experimental science too far, to credit him with this. The subject had been previously discussed by Johann Georg Schmid in his tract: Der von Mose und denen Propheten übel urtheilende Alchymist, 1706, cap. iii. pp. 55-59 (*q.v.*), who argued that Solomon, wise man though he was, could not have possessed an art which did not exist *in rerum natura*, but got his gold and silver from mines in the usual way, without requiring the philosopher's stone, or any miracle. Goelicke also raised the question whether Solomon was a chemist or not, and decided in the negative.

Herm. Condeesyanus, *Harmoniæ inperscrutabilis chymico-philosophicæ . . . Decas II.* [*collecta studio & industria Ioannis Rhenani, M.D.*], Francofurti, 1625, 8°, pp. 309-323.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 425.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 206.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 953.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 42.
Goelicke, *Historia Medicinæ Universalis*, 1721, i. pp. 61, 62.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 150.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 167.

SALTZTHAL (SOLINUS).

Discursus de potentissima Philosophorum Medicina Vniversali.

Brevis descriptio Admirandæ Virtutis et Operationis summæ Medicinæ Lapis Philosophorum dictæ.

Discursus de philosophico fonte salino.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. pp. 675-714.

A separate edition of Saltzthal's writing about the 'universal medicine' was published at Strasburg, 1659, 8°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 625, note e.

SAMMLUNG der gröfsten Geheimnisse aufserordentlicher Menschen in alter Zeit.

I. Formeln der magischen Kabbala oder der magischen Kunst des VI. VII. Buch Mosis. Sammt der ächten Clavicula Salomonis.
II. Gebete an die heilige Corona, Erzschatzmeisterin über die verborgenen Schätze.
III. Natürliche Weise, Schätze zu graben.
IV. Gebete an den heiligen und grofsen Christoph, den gewaltigen Geber aller verborgenen Schätze.
V. Ein approbirtes Buch zum Schatzheben, zur Erlangung eines dienstbaren Geistes, Jesuiten-Zwang der Geister.
VI. Biblia arcana magica Alexander. Nach der Tractation des VI. and VII. Buchs Mosis, nebst magischen Gesetzen.
VII. Das Büchlein der Venus zur Beschwörung böser Geister auf eine gottselige Weise.
VIII. Die algebraische Lotterie-Kabbala von Rottilio Benincasa.
IX. Geheimnisse der Nigromantiä und Beschwörung der bösen Geister.
X. Die Planetengeister.
XI. Beschwörung der Schätze, so unter der Erden sind. Ausbietung der Geister, so die Schätze besitzen. Eine wahre Wünschelruthe. Das wahre Sigillum Salomonis. Wie man einen Spiritus Familiaris bekommen kann.

SAMMLUNG. *Continued.*

XII. Die Kunst, den Geistern des Himmels, der Luft, der Erde und der Hölle zu befehlen, nebst dem grofsen Gremoire, der schwarzen Kunst, den höllischen Kräften und dem wahren Geheimnisse, die Todten sprechen zu lassen und alle verborgenen Schätze zu entdecken.

XIII. Arcanum, arcanorum maximum, Das ist: Jesuitisches Venusbüchlein, oder wahrhaftiger Zwang aller Geister.

XIV. Geheime Kunstschule magischer Wunderkräfte, oder das Buch der wahren Praktik in der uralten göttlichen Magie.

XV. Auszug aus der magischen Kabbala des VI. und VII. Buch Mose. Aus der kuthisch-samaritanischen Sprache.

XVI. Der h. Jungfrau und Abtissin Gertraud, Erzschatzmeisterin der Schätze, himmlische Anmuthungen und Gebete.

XVII. Magia nigromantica curiosa Alomonis Zadocki. In deutscher Sprache.

XVIII. Almuchabota Ablegalim Alkakib Albaon, id est compendium magiae innaturalis nigrae. Per M. Scotum.

XIX. Wahrhaftige Schatzstellung.

XX. Völliger Prozefs, Schätze zu heben. Die Citation der guten und bösen Geister, dafs sie Schätze bringen müssen.

XXI. Verfertigung des Erdspiegels, wodurch man alle Verborgenheiten sehen kann. Die Frag- und Wünschelruthe auf Schätze, nebst der Kunst, sich fest zu machen u. s. w. u. s. w.

XXII. Johann Kornreuthers gewaltige Citation und Beschwörung.

Anhang: Heiliger Segen für unheilbare Krankheiten und böse Anfälle.

Mit einer grofsen Anzahl von Abbildungen.

Köln am Rhein, bei Peter Hammer. 1725.

8°. Pp. [4] 490. 491-508 are occupied with advertisements of Cornelius Agrippa's and other magical works. 1 folding plate. The title is printed across two pages.

Though dated 1725 this is a quite modern book, possibly a reprint. It does not refer to chemistry or alchemy, but deals with the cabbala, treasure seeking, necromancy and conjuration. It may be compared with BARRETT'S Magus (*q.v.*) and with LE GRAND GRIMOIRE (*q.v.*).

SAMMLUNG der neuesten und merkwürdigsten Begebenheiten, die sich mit unterschiedlichen vermuthlich noch lebenden Adepten und ihrer philosophischen Tinktur zugetragen haben, nebst der ausführlichen und sonderbaren Geschichte des grossen Adepten Nicol. Flamelli. Hildesheim, im Verlage der Schröderschen Buchhandlung. 1780.

8°. Pp. 148 [1, 1 blank].

The preface is signed Jetunn Ytlikhemt Ronb, which may be an anagram or cryptogram.

The stories contained in this tract are the following: Sehfeld, p. 11; an unknown adept, p. 33; Burghart, p. 55; Ettner v. Eitteritz, p. 63; Jugel, p. 72; Christian Paul Bergmann, p. 83; Paul Lucas and Flamel, p. 90; Contemporaries, p. 103; De la Croix, p. 110; Hans v. Osten, p. 134; The decapitated dervish, p. 139; The poisoned Chemist, p. 142; Webster, Borel, Fludd, pp. 145-148.

The author, apparently, was a staunch believer in transmutation. His name is not given.

[Another Copy.]

SAMMLUNG unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schrifften.

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), 1746.

This is a collection of Hollandus' tracts, and it includes that by 'Sendivogii Diener' (who is J. F. HAUTNORTHON (*q.v.*)), entitled: Tractat von den Irrgangen der Alchymisten.

SAMUEL BARUCH.

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 67 (under 'Donum Dei').

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 706, 707.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 314, 382.

SANCTA VERITAS HERMETICA.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE), 1712.

SANCTUS DESIDERIUS.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

SANDERREUTER (GEORGIUS).

See LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS), Experimenta . . . durch . . . Georgium Sanderreuter . . . verteutscht.

SANTANELLI (FERDINANDO).

Philosophiæ Reconditæ sive Magicæ Magneticæ Mumialis Scientiæ Explanatio, ex qua omnia naturalia Miracula, & Admirabilia fluunt, ac in intimis atque occultis Naturæ visceribus introitus aperitur omnibus, & per omnia. Authore Ferdinando Santanello a Foreno Neapolis, Philosopho, ac in Regio Neapolitano Gymnasio Primario Praxis Medicæ Professore. Coloniæ, M.DCC.XXIII.

4°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 108.

Though bearing the imprint of Cologne, the book looks as if it had been printed at London. In his dedication to the Royal Society he remarks that though the book is small it contains the most hidden things of science and explains them, and he does not omit to mention the labour and sweatings it has cost him to write it. He wanted the Society to support it with its authority, if the book was approved of, and, if not, that it should tell him the defects which he might amend. Apparently it was only a preliminary part of a work: Practica Medica.

He does not seem to be at all known. Haller mentions both Ferdinandus Santanielli and Santanelli, and ascribes to the former (*Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*): *Dell' uso de vesicanti* and *De somnii causis*, printed together in *Lucubrationes physico-mechanicæ*, Venet., 1698, 4°; *De utilitate & necessitate mortis lucubratio*, 4°; *Novus universalis & methodicus febrium tractatus*, Napoli, 1705, 4°; to the latter (*Bibliotheca Botanica* and *Bibliotheca Anatomica*): *Lucubrationes physico-mechanicæ*, Venet., 1698, 4°, containing tracts on opiates and fermentation. The two persons, we may therefore conclude, are identical.

Haller calls him a disciple of Cornelius Consentinus and 'Archiater Ragusinus,' and Gmelin also speaks of him as the physician of Ragusa.

Santanelli himself says that he practised medicine for some years in Venice, where certain publications of his were dedicated to Charles, Earl, afterwards Duke of Manchester (who was then envoy to the Venetian Republic, on a special mission to obtain the release of some English sailors from the galleys), and afterwards at Naples, where, in his own house, with war all around him, he composed the present work, which, like its author, is forgotten. He does not specify if the tracts enumerated above were those dedicated to the Envoy.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 2063.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 538, 916.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 225.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 42.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 781.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 535.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 216.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 415.

SAPHIR (G. C.).

Menstruum seu Solvens Universale Philosophicum.

See MERCURII Zweyfacher Schlangen-Stab. 1679.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1275.

SATAN.

See GROSSE (Die) Arglistigkeit derer sich der Satan bedienet . . . 1731.

SAULAT.

See ALTUS, Liber Mutus.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1146.

SCALA PHILOSOPHORUM.

See ALCHIMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. *f.* 101.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 71.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 134.

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE).

Die Leyter (or Leiter) der Philosophorum.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 94.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 127.

The first edition of the philosophers' 'ladder of learning' was probably that published in the 1550 collection of alchemical tracts. It was considered of some value, for it was not only reprinted two or three times in Latin, but it was translated into French, L'Escalier des Sages, and into German. It is put under the name of Guido de Montanor by Manget, and this authorship is accepted by Ladrague, whose reference is to the 1572 edition of the *Ars Aurifera*, ii. pp. 115-183.

Nazari, *Della tramutatione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 144.
Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 559.
Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 208.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 51.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 34, 37, 62.
Fictuld, *Prüfer-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 156.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 914.

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR).

Iulii Caeseris Scaligeri Exotericarum Exercitationum Liber XV. De Subtilitate, ad Hieronymum Cardanum. In fine duo sunt Indices: prior breuiusculus, continens sententias nobiliores: alter opulentissimus, penè omnia complectens. Francofurti, Apud hæredes Andr. Wecheli, M.D.LXXXII.

8°. Pp. [16] 1129 [1]. Index, pp. [90] [2]. *Colophon*: Hhh 8 *recto* (the last leaf), Francofurti, Excudebant hæredes And. Wecheli, Anno Salutis M.D.LXXXII. *Verso*, Printer's device.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger was born in the territory of Verona, 23 April, 1484. His origin is uncertain, but not what he claimed. His statement about his first teacher is doubtful, because nobody could check it, and it is intrinsically improbable. He is said to have been a page of the Emperor Maximilian, and to have been in his following for seventeen years and to have seen some military service. The death of his father in 1512 left him in straits, and at first, like a certain personage in like circumstances, he thought of turning monk, but he too changed his mind, and returned to the camp to make war—and history—for his too filial biographer to embellish.

He seems next to have studied Greek and medicine, in which he possibly graduated at Padua, and at the age of forty, in 1525, was obliged—not by taste, but by gout—to give up fighting—with the sword—and to take to another field and other weapons.

In this year he accompanied as physician the Bishop of Agen to his seat, meaning to return immediately, but there he saw a girl of thirteen years of age, whom he wanted to marry, but some difficulty was raised about age, and he married her three years later, and was naturalized and settled at Agen.

He now began to study in earnest, practising medicine as a profession, but devoting himself to languages and literature which formed his chief occupation.

His works first made their appearance when he

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR). *Continued.*

was forty-seven, and their production occupied him for the rest of his life, which came to a close 21 October, 1558.

He wrote his own epitaph, which Desgenettes would not print on account of its bad taste:

Julii Cæsaris Scaligeri quod fuit.
Obiit M.D.LVIII. Kal. Novembris.
Ætatis suæ LXXV.
Extulit Italia, eduxit Germania, Juli
Ultima Scaligeri funera Gallus habet.
Hinc Phœbi dotes, hinc duri robora Martis,
Reddere non potuit nobiliore loco.

His life—all the good qualities of it—was described by his son, a not unprejudiced or quite reliable authority. All the other qualities have been described by other biographers, who were prejudiced against both the father and the son.

He detested falsehood: and claimed to be of noble family when he was of obscure origin; of great charity: but would not admit that anyone knew anything but himself; of immense strength, bodily, of brutal force, mentally, and of a vanity vaster than both put together; of grave, distinguished presence, but the author of an undignified attack upon Cardan in this present book, which was written 'more out of ill-will than love of truth,' says Brucker; devoid of humour, and therefore not only did he misunderstand Erasmus, but said of him all the evil 'que la bile la plus noire puisse suggerer.'

Lipsius puts him along with Homer, Hippocrates, and Aristotle, as the four greatest geniuses the world ever saw. Such an exaggeration discredits Lipsius' judgment, and makes Scaliger ridiculous. Rather, Scaliger was one of the most intolerant and intolerable persons who ever lived, not excluding Gui Patin.

What says *he*? 'Scaliger étoit un illustre imposteur, grand esprit et de bonne trempe.' Arcades ambo.

Scaliger was opposed to Alchemy; and yet Paschalis Gallus—who says of him: 'et generis splendore et literarum peritia illustris'—assigns to him the work: 'Veræ Alchymiæ artisque metallicæ citra ænigmata doctrina, certusque modus.' This is not by Scaliger at all, but by Gratarolo. The present book Gallus entitled 'Nobiles illæ exercitationes contra H. Cardanum.'

The son, Josephus Justus Scaliger, who wrote the biography of his father, brilliant but misleading, was, according to some, 'un tyran dans la Littérature,' and was 'father worse.' Of him Gui Patin says: 'Quand je lis la plupart des ouvrages de Scaliger, je ne les entend point; je baisse humblement la tête en me souvenant de ce qu'a dit Martial: Non omnibus [*lege* cuicunque] datum est habere nasum.'

Wolfgangus Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophurti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 160.

Toscanus, *Peplus Italiæ*, 1578, p. 91, liber quartus cli.

Beza, *Icones*, 1580, sig. Xj, no portrait.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 202.

Boissardus, *Icones Virorum illustrium doctrina et eruditione prastantium ad vivum effectæ cum eorum Vitis descriptis*, Francof. a. M., 1598, Pars iii. pp. 56-59.

Anton. Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer*, 1608, i. p. 988.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 607 (Scaliger was an opponent of alchemy).

Joh. Val. Andreæ, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, p. 36.

Lipsius, *Opera Omnia*, 1637, ii. p. 87 ['Epistolarum Centur. II. Miscellanea, No. xliv.'] *& passim*.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 322.

Ioannes Imperialis, *Museum historicum et physicum*, Venet., 1640, p. 63.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d'huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. p. 133.

Lorenzo Crasso, *Elogii d'huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, Parte Seconda, pp. 180-185; portrait.

Thomasius, *Dissertatio . . . de Plagio Literario*, Lipsiæ (1673), sig. Ff 1 *verso*, § 536, No. cxlii.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 721 (life and medico-scientific works).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1243; portrait, plate 55.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia historico-philologico-critica*, Hamburgi, 1697, p. 719, No. cxvi.

Naudæana et Patiniana, 1703, *p.* p. 44.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 600.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. pp. 307-333.

Mencken, *Zwey Reden von der Charlatanerie oder Marktschreyerey der Gelehrten*, Leipzig, 1716, pp. 16, 80, 94, 95.

Scævola Sammarthanus (Sainte-Marthe), *Elogia Gallorum*, Isenaci, 1722, p. 53 (lib. i, No. xxvii.).

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 208, No. lxxxiv. (a very mixed account of his character).

Joh. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, p. 384 (about the magnet).

Mencken, *De Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes Duæ*, Amstel., 1727, pp. 21, 80, 91-92.

Schelhorn, *Amœnitates literariæ*, 1727, vi. p. 508; 1728, viii. p. 554.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 165-166 (unfavourable).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 139 (criticism of Fracostoro); 143 (criticism of Cardan); 705 (criticism of Galen).

Niceron, *Memoires*, 1733, xxiii. pp. 258-278 (refers to this book on Cardan).

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, 1736, vii. pp. 86 ('attacked Cardan more out of ill-will than love of truth'), 110 (note about him and his book on Cardan).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 133, 135, 165, &c., Zusätze, p. 62.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 751.

Stolle, *Kurze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec*, Jena, 1740, Th. ix. pp. 34-35.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 294.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxiv. col. 511 (extravagant account of him).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 54, 83, 495, 676, 854.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 191.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 364; 1778, iv. pp. 194-196.

Joh. G. W. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten und deren Schriften*, Cöthen, 1757, III. i. p. 152, No. 2216.

SCALIGER (Julius Cæsar). *Continued.*

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 149.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 509.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 30, 36, 318.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 211.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 81; 1777, ii. pp. 40, 314.
Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, Weimar, 1777, p. 296 (his dislike of practical alchemy).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 561.
Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 153.
Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1812, VII. iii. p. 794; VII. iv. pp. 1473-1479 (life and works).
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 54.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 109. (Article by Desgenettes, who would not repeat his epitaph as given by Eloy, it was in such bad taste; list of his works.)
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 14; no date, xxxviii. p. 494 (article by Weiss; 'his life by his son is little more than a tissue of fables').
Giuseppe Vedova, *Biografia degli Scrittori Padovani*, Padova, 1836, ii. pp. 240-248.
Poggendorff, *Historisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 765.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 446.
J. Victor Carus, *Geschichte der Zoologie*, München, 1872, p. 318 ('Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland, Zwölfter Band').
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 192.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 196.

SCEP.

Tscep vol wonders.

Without place, date, and printer's name.

Small folio. Sheet 1, f. 1, without sig. *recto*: the title forms the top line; the rest of the page is occupied by a large woodcut of a ship. At the foot of the mainmast is a furnace with a still, and a man beside it holding up a receiver or flask. At the stern is another man with a quadrant. *Verso*: Coat of arms, surmounted by a coronet and circled by the collar of the Golden Fleece. The whole is enclosed with a woodcut border in compartments containing grotesques of human figures and animals, hunting scenes, etc.

f. 2, with sig. ij: Hier beghint die tafel des boecks, which ends on f. iv, *recto*, middle of column b. f. iv, *verso* is occupied with a woodcut representing the Creator taking Eve out of Adam's side. The whole is enclosed in the woodcut border already mentioned.

F. 5, with signature a: ℭ Prologhe ‖ Inden naim des heeren die om on| fe falicheyt fijn ghebenedide dier-|baer bloet gheftort ende die bitter doot|aen der ghalghen des cruycen gheftor|uen heeft Soe begint hier een feer fcoō|boeck gheheeten (Tfcep vol wonders)|

a in 6 with 6 woodcuts.
b in 4 with 3 woodcuts.
c in 6 with 7 woodcuts.
d in 4 with 1 woodcut.
e in 6 with 1 woodcut.
f in 4 with 6 woodcuts.
g in 4 with 6 woodcuts.
h in 4.
i k l all in 4.

The text ends on l iiij *recto*, foot of col. b. l iv *verso* contains a woodcut representing a knight with vizor down holding up a shield, having his right arm thrown across his body and grasping a sword in his hand, apparently wading through water up to his middle, with a great fish on his right; above there is a scroll with the motto: Ick lafs ghedincken. The whole is enclosed in the afore-mentioned border. The woodcuts in the text represent the gods of the planets, the signs of the Zodiac, &c. Black letter, double columns, 41-42 lines, 54 leaves, not numbered.

The book was printed early in the sixteenth century. It is a treatise on astrological physic, and contains sections on the temperaments of man under the planets, the planets and their influences, diseases, and the preparation and properties of the quintessence. The book seems to be unknown, as I have not found it mentioned anywhere. There is a copy in the British Museum.

SCEPTICAL (The) CHYMIST.

See Boyle (Robert), 1680.

SCHADE (Georg).

Die unwandelbare und ewige Religion der ältesten Naturforscher und so genannten Adepten oder geometrischer Beweis, dafs die Metaphysic die

SCHADE (GEORG). *Continued.*

wahre theoretische, und die Moral die wahre practische Gottesgelahrheit sey, bestehend in einigen freyen Anmerkungen und Erinnerungen über das in dem ersten, zweyten, und dem Vorbereitungstheile zum dritten Stücke der höhern Weltweisheit enthaltene System der allgemeinen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften und deren Einrichtung und Plan zur gründlichen Ueberführung aller seichtdenkenden und köhlergläubigen Deisten und Naturalisten, aufgesetzt von einem Liebhaber der Wahrheit an seinen Freund. Berlin und Leipzig, 1760.

8°. Pp. 30[2]88[4]16. Followed by Rosenstand-Goisce's *Widerlegung* of the preceding, edited by Georg Schade, Altona, *q.v.*

Georg Schade, who wrote the following, is obviously the same person as the above: Historische Nachricht von dem Anfange, Wachsthum, Hindernissen und nunmehrigen Fortgange und Nutzen der zur Ausbesserung der höhern Natur- und Geisterlehre vor einiger Zeit errichteten allgemeinen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften und Tugend bis auf das Jahr 1757 wobey angefüget ist der erste Plan der Gesellschaft mit seinen Anhängen wie auch die neue Einrichtung derselben auf Befehl der Herren Vorsteher der Gesellschaft ans Licht gestellet durch Georg Schade Ober- und Landgerichts-Advocat in den Herzogthümern Schleswig-Holstein, auch erster und beständiger Secretär der Gesellschaft. 4°, pp. lxviii, 192, with Supplements. The preface is dated Altona, den 13ten Junii 1757.

He tells us that his student years were passed at Kiel, Utrecht and Leyden, and that he devoted himself to law as his profession, but paid much attention to mathematics and the newer philosophy, and studied and applied Newton's principles to the understanding of physics and chemistry, in other words to the construction of a molecular system. He wrote an essay on the nature of the elements in 1736, but becoming secretary of Hofrath Jesse, Amts-Inspector of Duke Christian Augustus, at Sonderburg, and being engaged in legal practice more and more, he dropped the pursuit of science. In 1741 he had a large practice at Hadersleben, but at leisure intervals he returned to his former studies, which he found to be a pleasant relaxation. So in March, 1747, he hunted up his old dissertation on the elements, and being persuaded that something was to be made out of metaphysical conceptions in physics, he sent it to some friends who were skilled in physics, chemistry and medicine. But at this time the Berlin Academy proposed as a prize question the subject of the Leibnitzian Monads, and he sent his essay to the Academy on the 29 March, 1747. But their conditions not being satisfactory he sent another copy to the Danish Academy of Sciences and it was criticised by Professor Krafft. The criticisms and investigations which ensued led ultimately to the establishment of the Society of which a detailed account is given. There are some interesting references to the chemistry of the time, and he gives (p. 139) a translation of the Smaragdine Table.

SCHAEFER (GOTTFRIED HEINRICH).

See SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM), Opuscula, 1788.

SCHALLERUS (WOLFGANGUS).

Problematum medicorum decas, Controversas aliquot quæstiones ad cordis et ventriculi affectiones cognoscendas & curandas pertinentes determinans.

See HORST (GREGORIUS), Problematum Medicorum . . . decades priores quinque, 1608.

He belonged to Freiberg in Misnia, took the degree of doctor of medicine at Wittenberg, 14 July, 1612, and taught medicine in the University there. He was twice elected Rector, in 1619 and 1625. No information is forthcoming as to the date of his birth or death or whether or not he was connected with Jerome Schaller.

He wrote various tracts: Brevis et generalis infimi ventris contemplatio, Witteberg., 1620, 4°; De Nephritide, Witteberg., 1621, 4°; De Arthritide, 1622, 4°; De Viribus Imaginationis, Witteberg., 1624, 4°, mentioned by Lipenius and von Haller.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca Realis Medica*, 1679, p. 56 b.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 880.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 483.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 345.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 309.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 481.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 200.

SCHARF (JOHANN).

Johannis Scharfi, D. & Professoris Witteberg publici, Senioris & Præpositi, Manuale Physicum. Ordine consveto Aristotelico conscriptum & ex antiquissimis Scriptoribus constructum. Editio altera auctior. Lipsiæ, Impensis Hæred. Thomæ Schür, & Math. Götzii. Anno LVII. Ex Officina Bauchiana.

12°. Pp. [24] 424 [4, 4 blank]. Title red and black.

Johann Scharf, or Scharff, was born at Kroppenstadt near Halberstadt, 18 (13) June, 1595, studied at Wittenberg and became professor of philosophy there in 1627, was afterwards created doctor of theology, and in 1649 professor of that subject. He founded a bursary of 500 gulden for poor students and died 6 (7) January, 1660, leaving behind him a number of works on physics, philosophy, logic and theology.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 617.
Henningus Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ooo 3 *recto*, 7 Jan., 1660.
Witte, *Memoriæ theologorum*, 1684, iii. p. 1360.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxiv. col. 932.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 222.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1890, xxx. p. 587 (and references).

SCHARLAU (GUSTAV WILHELM).

[Die Magie und Alchemie des Alterthums und Mittelalters. Von Dr. G. W. Scharlau in Stettin.]

No place or date. No title-page.

8°. Pp. 641-674. Extracted from vol. iv. of some encyclopædia or history, of which this is a chapter from a section called 'Naturphilosophie.'

Scharlau, a distinguished German physician, was born 29 April, 1809, at Pasewalk, in Pomerania, first studied pharmacy and practised it for some years at Neu-Strelitz, as a pharmacist of the first class, then took up medicine about 1833 and received the diploma of doctor at Leipzig in 1836. He settled at Stettin, directed a hydropathic institution in the neighbourhood, and practised medicine there till his death on 24 April, 1861. He was the author of a number of important works on medicine and pharmacy, translated others from French and English, and contributed papers to the journals.

Adolph C. P. Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*, 1833, xvii. p. 92; xxxii. p. 130.
Wilhelm Engelmann, *Bibliotheca Medico-Chirurgica et Analomico-Physiologica*, 1848, p. 501; *Supplement-Heft*, 1868, p. 220.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 773.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 417.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 205.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 633.

SCHATZKAMMER rarer und neuer Curiositäten, in den aller-wunderbahresten Würckungen der Natur und Kunst, darinnen allerhand seltzame und ungemeine Geheimnüsse, bewehrte Artzneyen, Wissenschafften und Kunst-Stücke zu finden dessen Inhalt auff folgendem Blat zu sehen ist. Ein Werck, so jedermänniglich, wes Standes, Geschlechtes und Alter er ist, nützlich und ergetzlich seyn wird. Der Dritte Druck, jetzo mit dem dritten Theil von vielen Chymischen Experimenten und anderen Künsten vermehret, Deme angehenget ist ein Tractat, Naturgemässer Beschreibung der Coffee, Thee, Chocolate, Tabacks, und dergleichen Mit Chur-Sächsischer Gnäd. Befreyung nicht nachzudrucken. Hamburg, Auff Gottfried Schultzens Kosten, 1689.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 592 [24]. Wants pp. 47-50, and 389-390.

[SCHATZ und Kunstkammer.]

8°. Pp. 3-701 [1 blank]. Wants the title-page and the symbolic plate, p. 415.

Compare Tancke's *Promptuarium, Eröffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen*, and Trissmosinus' *Aureum Vellus*. With p. 414 compare p. 19 of Glauber's 'Teutschlandes Wohlfahrt, fünffter Theil,' 1660.

1-7. Splendor Solis, mit seinen Figuren darinn alle Anzeigung von dem Lapide Philosophorum beschrieben wird, Der wird in sieben Theil getheilt, p. 8.
8. Spiegel der Alchimey Virici Poyselij, p. 86.
9. Clauis der Chymischen Handgriffe zuerlernen, p. 124.
10. Allerley Particularia die Handgriffe zuerlernen, p. 145.
11. Tinctur oder Eilixir eines vnbekandten Philosophi, p. 178.
12. Processus pro tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis vnd Lunæ, p. 195; Modus procedendi in præparatione lapidis Philosophici, p. 200.
13. Dialogus Philosophiæ, p. 238.
14. Exemplum artis Philosophiæ, Ein Exemplum der Philosophen Kunst, p. 254.
15. De Lapide Philosophorum, XII. Cap., p. 261.
16. Ein philosophisch Werck vnnd Gesprech von dem Gelben und Roten Man. Melchioris Cardinalis et Episcopi Brixiensis, p. 299; Von dem Rebis einem Stein, p. 334.
17. Varia Philosophica, p. 338: Ein schönes Gedicht, p. 346; Ein Gesprech, p. 351; Ein Gedicht, p. 357; De Oleo Philosophorum, p. 359; Vera præparatio Mercurij, p. 360; Ein ander Tractatus vom Saltz der Weisen, p. 361; Novum Testamentum, p. 368; Von dem Philosophischen Bley, p. 371; Avicennæ Septem Regulæ, p. 374; Tabula des grössern Wissens, p. 376.
18. Tractatus de Quinta Essentia Vini, p. 378.
19. Tabula Schmaragdina (*sic*) Hermetis Trismegisti, p. 413.
19*a*. Auflegung und Erklärung des Gemähls oder Figur (in verse, wants the symbolic figure), (pp. 415-)416.
20. Propositiones oder Satzungen der Goldkunst, p. 427.
21. Turba Philosophorum in Philosophia Secunda, Called in the text: Philosophi der Goldkunst, so man Chemian nennet, p. 435.
22. Ein vortrefflicher Tractat von der warhafftigen Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum, Theoricè & Physicè gantz lustig beschrieben. Rogeri Bachonis de Sole, p. 546.
[22*a*]. Die Practick oder Procefs Rogerij Bachonis de Sole, p. 566.
23. Fratris Basilij Valentini Benedicter Ordens, Von dem grossen Stein der Vhralten, p. 610.
24. Zwölff Schlüssel Fratris Basilij Valentini Benedicter Ordens, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Vralten Stein vnser Vorfahren eröffnet, vnd der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird, p. 641.
[24*a*]. De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici (in verse), p. 700.

SCHATZ der Welt.

See THESAURUS Mundi.

SCHAUBERT (Johann).

Consummata Sapientia, seu Philosophia Sacra, Praxis de Lapide Minerali, Johannis de Padua. Epistola Johannis Trithemii, Von den dreyen Anfängen aller natürlichen Kunst der Philosophiæ. Epistola Johann. Teutzscheschen, De Lapide Philosophorum. Vor niemals in Truck gangen, jtzo aber an Tag gegeben durch Johann. Schauberdt, Chimicum. Francofurti, Anno M DC LXXXI.

12°. Pp. 282 [6 blank].

Johannes de Padua, p. 31; Johannes Trithemius, p. 231; Johann Teutzscheschen, p. 256.

[Another Copy.]

If what Jöcher says be correct—that 'Schauberdt' was a physician and surgeon living in Magdeburg about 1602—it will be necessary to interpret not too literally the phrase on the title-page that this work was not published before the present edition. To Schauberdt Jöcher ascribes also a translation of the 'Voarchadumia'; a "pseudonymous author's" Bericht von dem Fundament der hohen Kunst wider die falschen und untreuen Alchymisten; de auro et luna potabili; Joh. Garlandi alias Hortulani Explicatio Tabellæ Smaragdinæ Hermetis Trismegisti, &c. He does not give the dates of these publications, but, according to the *Beytrag* the translation of the 'Voarchadumia' appeared at Magdeburg, 1600, 8°, and Gmelin, followed by Schmieder, quotes an edition of Madgeburg, 1608, 8°. The title, however, of the 'Voarchadumia' as given by these authorities does not quite tally with Jöcher's, either in spelling or in form, and it looks as if either he had made one title into two, or as if they had run two into one. For in the *Beytrag* the title of Schaubert's book is as follows: Anonymi

SCHAUBERT (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Bericht von dem Fundament der hohen Kunst Vorarchadumiæ (*sic*), wider die falschen und untreuen Alchimisten, de auro et luna potabili; Garlandi Tabellae Smaragdinae Hermetis Trismegisti explicatio, herausgegeben von Johann Schaubert, Madgeburg, 1600, 8°. The author very naturally says he does not know why the 'Vorarchadumia' (*sic*) of Pantheus should be ascribed to an anonymous author. The same title is given by Gmelin and by Schmieder. As I have not seen this translation I am unable to say which is the correct version, but it looks as if in this second version the word *Voarchadumia* had been thrust into the title of an anonymous tract, which may perhaps explain the puzzle presented to the author of the *Beytrag*.

But if Schaubert was living in 1602 and writing books at that time, even if he did begin very young, he must have lived to a great age, at least to a century, if the present work was first brought out by him in 1681. There is no proof of anything of that sort. So, either there must have been an earlier edition of which this is an exact copy, even to the phrase on the title-page, or, if it be the first issue of the book, the phrase on the title-page of the MS. was left unaltered, and the book appeared posthumously. Now in *Leupolds Prodromus* there is the following entry: Joh. *Schaubert* de lapide minerali, Nor., 1676. Although not quite so full and exact as one could wish, this certainly looks like an earlier edition of the present work. If it be so, then this may be the edition, the title-page of which has been copied; but, whether or not, there are obvious discrepancies between the date of the author and that of his book.

Schaubert is credited by Schmieder with a translation of Trithemius' work De tribus primordiis artis physicæ, Magdeburg, 1602, 4°; Frankfurt a. M., 1681, 12°.

All that Zedler says is that Johann Schaubert wrote a tract De lapide minerali, which saw the light at Franckfurt, 1684, 12°.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 208.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 46.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1732, p. 125.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxiv. col. 998.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 227.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 117.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 584.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 78, 97.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 294, ('Vorarchadumia'), 558 (Rosicrucians).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 238, 352.
Ladrague, *Bibliothique Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1075.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 220.

SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM).

Chemical Observations and Experiments on Air and Fire. By Charles-William Scheele, Member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm; With a Prefatory Introduction, By Torbern Bergman; Translated from the German by J. R. Forster, LL.D. F.R.S. and S.A. Member of several Learned Societies and Academies in Europe. To which are added Notes, by Richard Kirwan, Esq. F.R.S. with a letter to him from Joseph Priestley, L.L.D. F.R.S. London: Printed for J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard. M DCC LXXX.

8°. Pp. xl, 259 [1 adv.]. Plate.

Caroli Guil. Scheele Pharmacopoei nuper Köpingensis, Academiarum et Societatum Reg. Scientiarum Holmiensis et Taurinensis, Elector. Moguntinae Erfordensis, Naturae Scrutatorum Berol. Sodalis Opuscula Chemica et Physica. Latine Vertit Godofredus Henric. Schaefer Lipsiensis. Vol. I. Edidit et Praefatus est D. Ernestus Beniam. Gottl. Hebenstreit in Acad. Lips. Med. P. P. E. Societt. Oecon. Lips. et Nat. Scrutat. Halens. Sodalis. Societatt. Regg. Scientt. Gotting. et Agricult. Paris. Corresp. Cum Privilegio S. Pr. Electoris Saxoniae. Lipsiae. In Officina libr. Io. Godofr. Müllerіana. MDCCLXXXVIII.

8°. Vol. i. pp. [8] 284. Vol. ii. MDCCLXXXIX. pp. [6] 284. Index [22].

Wiederlegung der Meinung dafs das reine Wasser in Erde verwandelt werden könne.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 181.

SCHEELE (Carl Wilhelm). *Continued.*

Scheele's papers were published in the *Transactions* of the Swedish Academy, and in Crell's *Neue Entdeckungen* and *Annalen*. Lists are given by Fuchs, Reuss and Poggendorff, and there are references to the originals in Hebenstreit's collected edition above.

Hermbstädt's German translation of the works appeared at Berlin, 1793. There was a facsimile reprint at Berlin, 1891, 2 vols., 8°.

Beddoes' translation into English of the Essays was published at London, 1786, 8°.

The French translation came out at Paris, 1785-88, 2 vols., 8°.

The treatise on Air and Fire appeared in German, with a preface by T. Bergman, Upsala & Leipzig, 1777, 8°; ad. edit. by J. G. Leonhardi, Leipzig, 1782, 8°; English, by J. R. Forster, London, 1780, 8°, as above; French, by Ph. F. v. Dieterich, Paris, 1781, 8°. His letters have been edited by Nordenskiöld in Swedish and in German.

Carl Wilhelm Scheele was born at Stralsund, 9 Dec., 1742, and, after a few years spent at school, he was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to an apothecary in Gothenburg, called Martin Anders Bauch. He stayed with him till the age of twenty-two, and though exhibiting no remarkable talent he was diligent and punctual in his work and a close student of theoretical and practical chemistry. In 1765, when Bauch disposed of his business, Scheele went to Malmö to another pharmacist, Peter Magnus Kjellström, and here he continued his chemical studies. Three years later he removed to Stockholm, where he completed and described his first important research, which was on tartaric acid. He sent it to Bergman, who unfortunately overlooked it, though it subsequently came into Retzius' possession, by whom it was published in the Stockholm *Transactions* in 1770.

That same year he got a post in a pharmacy at Upsala belonging to Lokk. He attended Bergman's lectures, and made the acquaintance of Gahn, who introduced him to Bergman. Not forgetful of the fate of his first paper Scheele hesitated at first to meet him, but having finally consented he found an excellent friend in Bergman, and their intimacy continued unbroken till Bergman's death, and was of the greatest value to Scheele.

While at Upsala one of his most fruitful investigations, that upon manganese, was published, but not having sufficient freedom to pursue his researches he went in 1775 to Köping to manage a pharmacy, which had become vacant by the death of the proprietor. He found the place in debt and the business a poor one, but by prudent management and hard work he got it into order, and in a couple of years was in the position to purchase it. Having passed the necessary examinations he was registered as a pharmacist in 1777. The remaining years of his life were spent in the routine work of his shop and in chemical research. The latter was a passion with him, and the deprivations to which he had subjected himself all along in order to gratify it no doubt brought on the troubles which shortened his life. He died 21 May, 1786, at the age of forty-three.

Scheele was an experimental genius; he made more discoveries of first-rate importance with fewer opportunities and scantier appliances than any one else, and his skill, insight and power of illuminating experimental results have never been surpassed, if, indeed, they have ever been equalled.

Vicq d'Azyr, 'Éloge de Scheele,' in the *Mémoires de la Société royale de Médecine*, 1785.

Crell, *Annalen der Chemie*, 1787, i. pp. 175-192; *Crell's Chemical Journal*, London, 1791, i. pp. 1-23.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 413, § 317.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 256-261, 401-403.

J. D. Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 12, 42, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 71, 89, 102, 103, 107, 129, 174, 184.

Chaudon et Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 1804, xi. p. 169.

Vicq d'Azyr, *Oeuvres*, 1805, ii. p. 19 (Éloge de Scheele).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 382, 393, 413, 431, 434, 459, 475, 479, 504, 531.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1812, xii. pp. 102-106 (and references).

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 59.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 124.

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 90; no date, xxxviii. p. 260.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 38.

Thomas Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1831, ii. pp. 54-74.

J. F. Sacklén, *Sveriges Apotekare-Historia ifrån Konung Gustav I. till närvarand Tid*, Nyköping, 1833.

Dumas, *Leçons de Philosophie chimique* (1836), p. 87; 1874, p. 95; Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, p. 77.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 457-479; 1869, ii. pp. 450-472.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 255-264 *& passim*.

Biographiskt Lexicon öfver Namnkunnige Svenska Män, Upsala, 1847, xiii. p. 368 (and references).

Eisenach, 'C. W. Scheele, seine Lehre und sein Einfluss auf die Ausbildung der Chemie,' *Programm d. Realgymnas. zu Gotha*, 1850.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 669.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 776.

Paul-Antoine Cap, *Études Biographiques*, 2ème Série, 1864, p. 233.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. cols. 491-495 (article by P. P. Deherain).

Hoefer, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 171-196.

Kopp, *Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, München, 1873, pp. 75-83, 90, 96-100, &c., &c., &c.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 420.

Per Theodor Cleve, *Carl Wilhelm Scheele ett Minnesblad på Hundrade Årsdagen af hans Död*, Köping, Stockholm printed, 1886, 8°, pp. 54, including his portrait, monument and statue; woodcuts in the text; facsimile of his writing.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th edition, 1886, xxi. p. 387. (Article by Ferguson. The date of his birth here given, 19 Dec., 1742, was taken from Crell.)

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 210.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 638.

Carl Wilhelm Scheele Efterlemnade Bref och

SCHEELE (Carl Wilhelm). *Continued.*

Anteckningar utgifna af A. E. Nordenskiöld, Stockholm, 1892, 8°, pp. xl, 490 [1, 1 blank]. Frontispiece of Scheele's statue; at the end: chemical signs used by Scheele, facsimile of a letter to Retzius, two facsimiles of laboratory notes; in the text: medal of Scheele, picture of his shop and chemical apparatus. The introduction contains his life, and there is a short list of biographies at the end, pp. xxxix-xl.

Scheele, *Nachgelassene Briefe und Aufzeichnungen*, edited by A. E. Nordenskiöld, Stockholm, 1892, 8°.

Carl Wilhelm Scheele Pharmacist and Chemist, A brief account of his life and work, MDCCXLII-MDCCLXXXVI. Reprinted from the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Jan. 14, 1893, 8°, pp. 24; portrait and memorial medal extra; woodcuts in the text. (*The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*, No. 1177, Jan. 14, 1893, pp. 568-572).

Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 53-69.

SCHEIDUNG (Von der) der vier Elementen aus dem ersten Chaos.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

SCHEMA.

See GANTZE (Das) Schema oder Figur.

SCHENCK ( ).

Ein schön Stuck von Doctor Schenken.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die guldene Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, part ii. p. 270.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 563.

SCHENCK (Johann Georg).

Lithogenesia sive de Microcosmi Membris Petrefactis: et de Calculis eidem Microcosmo per varias Matrices innatis: Pathologia Historica, per Theorian & Autopsian demonstrata. Accessit Analogicum Argumentum ex Macrocosmo de Calculis Brutorum Corporib. Innatis. Quibus Concretio portentosa ex Panspermio semine viscoso & bolari per salis spiritum coagulato, illustratur: Cui deinceps Dissolutionis secunda Pars & germana soror adsociabitur. Auctore Ioanne Georgio Schenckio à Grafenberg, Philiatro: Hagenoensium Alsatiæ Poliatro. Francofurti, Ex officina Typographica Matthiæ Beckeri, Sumptibus Viduæ Theodori de Bry, & duorum ejus filiorum. M.DC.VIII.

4°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 69 [1 blank] [7, 3 blank]. Vignette. 15 woodcuts. 6 engravings.

Johann Georg Schenck of Grafenberg, son of Johann Schenck, was born at Freiburg in Breisgau, in the second half of the sixteenth century. He was Stadt-physikus at Hagenau in Alsace, and practised medicine with success, but he nevertheless found time to write and edit some books on medicine and botany:

De formandis medicinæ studiis et schola medica constituenda Enchiridion, Strasburg, 1607, 12°.

Monstrorum historia memorabilis, Francof., 1609, 4°.

'This book is filled with fables, and it must be accepted with reserve and criticism.' Upon this opinion Blondeau remarks that it is just the fables which will be amusing to most readers. That is true: if the book be read with caution and criticism the illusion will be shattered, so that it had better not be read at all. It is a work of imagination, and not a treatise on natural history.

Exotericorum experimentorum ad varios morbos centuriæ vii., Francof., 1607, 8°.

Hortus Patavinus, Francof., 1608.

Biblia Iatrica seu Bibliotheca Medica, Francof., 1609, 8°. One of his chief works, which is still of use.

He died at Hagenau in 1620.

Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, pp. 357-359.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 272.

Merckiin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 589.

Valentinus Henricus Voglerus, *Introductio universalis in notitiam . . . bonorum Scriptorum*, 1691, Cap. 8, p. 50.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 188.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 117, 283.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 759.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 176, 386, 596, 597, 731, 874, 968.

SCHENCK (JOHANN GEORG). *Continued.*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 251.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 306.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 296, 569.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 319 (Wunderbuch, Frankf., 1610, 4°; in Latin, 1609, 4°); 1777, ii. p. 750.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 284; 1775, ii. p. 602.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 397, 519; 1777, ii. p. 388.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 209.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 569.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 135.
Biographie Universelle, 1847, Supplément, lxxxi. p. 277 (by Blondeau); no date, xxxviii. p. 283.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 282.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 430.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 215.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1890, xxxi. p. 51 (note by Pagel).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 644.

SCHERER (ALEXANDER NICOLAUS VON).

Versuch einer populären Chemie. Entworfen von Alexander Nicolaus Scherer, Doktor der Philosophie, Privatlehrer der Chemie zu Jena, Mitgliede der russisch-kaiserlichen freyen ökonomischen Gesellschaft zu Petersburg und Sekretair der naturforschenden zu Jena. Mühlhausen, bey Friedrich Danner, 1795.

8°. Pp. x [6] 381 [3, 2 blank].

Alexander Nicolaus von Scherer was born at St. Petersburg, 30 Dec., 1771 (old style). From an early age he endured many hardships, but in his twelfth year he went to an uncle at Riga, who, with a father's care, superintended his upbringing and education. After finishing his schooling at the Domschule there with distinction, he got a stipend or bursary, and went to Jena at the age of eighteen. He began with theology, but soon drifted off into natural science, which had a great fascination for him, and he attended the courses of Göttling and Voigt, and graduated D.Phil. at Jena in 1794. He devoted himself to teaching, founded the Naturforschende Gesellschaft of Jena, and was recommended by Voigt and by Goethe, who was well pleased with his zeal and energy to the Grand Duke of Weimar. At his expense Scherer made a journey to England and Scotland to perfect himself in chemistry and technology, and on his return began public courses at Weimar—for there was no opening for him at Jena—on chemistry, and there, in the large hall of the Gymnasium, before a distinguished audience, exhibited all kinds of experiments.

For convenience he published at Jena in 1796 a tabular view of the new chemistry and a more detailed guide to it.

He did not remain any length of time there, but the duke conferred on him the title of Bergrath. He was much occupied with literary work, editing a chemical journal and producing text-books, rather than with practical chemistry. The journal was entitled: Allgemeines Journal der Chemie, 1798-1803, 10 vols., 8°, and it was continued by Gehlen in the Neues Allgemeine Journal der Chemie, 1803-1806, 6 vols., and the Journal für Chemie, Physik, und Mineralogie, 1806-1810, 9 vols.

In 1800 he was appointed ordinary professor of physics at Halle, and published, by Cotta at Tübingen, his 'Grundriss der Chemie zu Vorlesungen,' which contains a very clear account of the antiphlogistic system. Getting tired, however, of the monotony of lecturing and the restriction of the science to professorial work, he accepted the managership of the great stone-ware factory of Baron v. Eckartstein at Potsdam, from which for the next two or three years through Scherer's many-sided energy great works were turned out.

In 1803 he removed to Dorpat as professor of chemistry with the rank of Russian Hofrath, but the year following exchanged this post for the professorship in the Medico-Chirurgical Academy at St. Petersburg. Here he was held in great esteem, he was made councillor of state, had the orders of St. Vladimir of the fourth class, and of St. Anne, of the second class, conferred on him, was a member of the academy in 1815 (with a salary), and held other offices, besides being a member of many learned and scientific societies in Europe.

In winter he gave lectures on chemistry and physics which were well attended. He edited various journals: Archiv für die theoretische Chemie; Nordische Blätter für die Chemie; Allgemeine Nordische Annalen der Chemie, and others; founded the Pharmaceutical Society of St. Petersburg, of which he remained president to the end, and to the Codex Medicamentarius Europæus contributed an elaborate account of the compilers of the Pharmacopœias.

As will be seen he must have been a man of great activity, and Merkel remarks how much he was struck by his energy and vivacity. But, as these qualities are apt to run into vehemence and aggressiveness, Scherer did not want for enemies, and he lost thereby offices and emoluments. He was specially disappointed that he did not obtain the commission to investigate and report on the mineral waters of the Caucasus after he had been appointed to it, and that one of his own pupils, Neljulin, was sent instead. On account of ill health he was obliged to resign his post in the Medico-chirurgical Academy, and this vacancy was also filled by Neljulin on his return.

Scherer died 28 Oct., 1824, at St. Petersburg, of inflammation of the liver.

Schmidt summarises his work in these words: 'He had learned much, but established little, be-

SCHERER (ALEXANDER NICOLAUS VON). *Continued.*

cause he was lacking in steadiness and perseverance; he knew the ideal of the science, but never approached it, because so many things attracted him into bypaths; he had laboured, fought, wrestled with wind and wave, but never came into port, and he found rest only at his death.'

In the short notices of his contemporaries Merkel devotes a paragraph to Scherer. He says Scherer had raised himself from crushing poverty by dogged perseverance and determination, and at the age of 23 had acquired the degree of Ph. D. at Jena, and published 'Versuch einer populären Chemie' and 'Grundzüge der neuen chemischen Theorie,' which were well received, and gave lectures which proved so attractive that some college trouble was raised by his old teacher, who found himself outstripped in some respects. A couple of years later Scherer was able, by having his expenses defrayed for him, to visit England in order to extend his knowledge for the benefit of manufactures and mining in his own country. In Riga Merkel had seen Scherer once or twice, but in Jena he saw more of him, and was pleased with his careful preparation for his lectures and his experiments, which attracted the attention even of Alexander von Humboldt.

Later on he became better acquainted with him at Weimar, and they afterwards went together on a pedestrian excursion to the Brocken.

In 1824, when Merkel heard of Scherer's death, he was amused to see a quotation from his own semi-romance: 'Eine Reisegeschichte,' inserted in Scherer's obituary as a contribution to his biography. The quotation is a bit of romantic fiction, like all the little adventures in the book, and has nothing to do with Scherer, except that by previous arrangement they met at Wernigerode to wander in the Harz, and that Scherer went from there to England.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1798, vii. p. 104; 1803, x. p. 567; 1805, xi. p. 664; 1811, xv. p. 291; 1825, xx. p. 91.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 289, 309, 320, 346, 353, 356, 542, 543, 630, 658, 668.

Friedrich August Schmidt, *Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, Zweiter Jahrgang*, 1824, Ilmenau, 1826, pp. 1208-11.

v. Recke und Napiersky, *Allgemeines Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Esthland und Kurland*, Mitau, 1832, iv. pp. 53-57 (and references).

G. Merkel, *Darstellungen und Charakteristiken aus meinem Leben*, Leipzig, Riga und Mitau, 1839-40, ii. pp. 144-147.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 434.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1890, xxxi. pp. 99-102 (by L. Stieda).

SCHEUNEMANN (HENNING).

Spagyrische Geheimnüsse.

See TENTZEL (ANDREAS), Chymisch-Spagirische Artzney-Kunst, 1736.

Scheunemann lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, and was a physician at Halberstadt, at Bamberg, and at Aschersleben, according to different authorities. He is called a Rosicrucian, and was an admirer of Paracelsus to such an extent that he believed he had received his principles by divine revelation. He wrote various books in illustration of Paracelsus' doctrines, though he himself diverges from them in many respects. An exposition of his notions, in which he had some followers, is given by Gustav Brunet.

'Fanaticus homo et Paracelsicus,' says Haller.

Among his works are the following:

Medicina reformata. Seu Denarius Hermeticus Philosophicus Medico-Chymicus . . . In quo . . . docetur, decem entibus omnium morborum radices, productiones, transplantationes, astra, signa, indicationes & curationes compleri & absolui. 1617. Francofurti, Typis & Impensis Ioannis Bringeri, 8°, pp. 122 [2, 4 blank].

Paracelsia de Morbo Mercuriali contagioso . . . Babenbergæ, 1608, 4°.

Paracelsia de Morbo Sulphureo Cagastrico, Francof., 1610, 8°.

Hydromantia Paracelsica, Francof., 1615. 4°.

Sennertus, *De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu Liber*, Wittebergæ, 1629, pp. 34, 283-296, 316; 1655, *ibid.*

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 194.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 208.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 390.

Barchusen, *De Medicinæ Origine et Progressu Dissertationes*, Traj. ad Rh., 1723, Dissertatio xx., pp. 410-412.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 199.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 760.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 294.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 597.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 260.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 403.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 519, 568.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 531-533.

Biographie Universelle, 1847, Supplément, lxxxi. p. 278; no date, xxxviii. p. 293 (article by Gustave Brunet).

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 979; 1849, ii. p. 168.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1640.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 649.

SCHLEERN (HERMANN).

Solutiones Chemicæ Hermanni Schleern, Lycopolitani Hessi Philosophiæ, quę propriè nominatur, Studiosi. Contra Conradi Schuleri, de Lapide seu Auro, quod dicitur, Philosophorum editas ante hâc chartas; præsertim plumbi sectatoribus oppositas.

Ars vera in cognitione (influentiæ) Solis & Lunæ.

Marpurgi Cattorum, Ex officina Rodolphi Hutvvelckeri, Anno MDCXII.

8°. Pp. 55 [1 blank].

This author is quoted by Van der Linden and his successors, but Borel has somehow altered his name to Schleron, and this error has been copied by Gmelin. Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him Schlern. See the note under Conrad SCHÜLER.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 201.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 208.
Merckiin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 410.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 200.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 295.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514.

SCHLITTE (CARL GOTTLIEB).

Quæstio an Alchimistae sint in Republica tolerandi?

See BUDDEUS (JOHANN FRANZ), 1702.

SCHLOSSER (JOHANNES ALBERTUS).

Specimen Chemico Medicum Inaugurale de Sale Urinæ Humanæ Nativo. Quam, Annuente Deo Ter Opt. Max. ex Auctoritate Magnifici Rectoris, D. Andreæ Weis, Philosophiæ et Juris Utriusque Doctoris, nec non Juris Publici et Privati in Academia Lugduno-Batava Professoris Ordinarii, nec non Amplissimi Senatus Academici Consensu, & Nobilissimæ Facultatis Medicæ Decreto, pro Gradu Doctoratus, Summisque in Medicina Honoribus et Privilegiis, rite ac legitime consequendis, Eruditorum Examini submittit Joh. Albertus Schlosser, Ultrajectinus. Ad diem 12 Junii 1753, hora locoque solitis.

Multum egerunt qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, suspiciendi tamen sunt, & ritu deorum colendi.

Seneca Epist. 64. ad Lucilium.

Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Georgium Wishoff, et Quirinum Visser, 1753.

4°. Pp. [4] 26 [1, 1 blank].

Schlosser, Gmelin says, was a German by birth, but I have not found any particulars about his life. He seems, however, to have lived in Holland and to have written his papers in Dutch.

Haller quotes the above academic dissertation and so does Gmelin, but he gives the date 1743, which is obviously a misprint. By Gmelin also are enumerated other tracts by Schlosser: as on 'metallic trees' in the *Verhandelingen* of the Flushing Society, i. pp. 138-152, on the action of lime on the volatile alkali, *Phil. Trans.*, xlix. P. i, p. 222, and one translated into German in Crell's *Chemisches Journal*, vi. p. 89. In the above experiment he obtained a saline residue of 10 scruples by evaporation of a pound of liquid, and from it extracted a true sea salt, ammoniacal spirit and a lixivial salt.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 520.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 460.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 414.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 494.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 466, 554.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 667 (the above thesis is the only item mentioned).

SCHLÜSSEL.

See also CLAVIS.

Schlüssel zu dem Cabinet der geheimen Schatz-Kammer der Natur.

See W. (D. I.).

Der Schlüssel der Schätze.

See CLAVIS thesaurorum.

Schlüfsel der wahren Weisheit, unter einem Gespräch eines wohlerfahrnen Sophisten mit der Weisheit in dreyen Theilen mit einem Supplement, worinn das ganze mineralische, animalische, vegetabilische und astralische Reich aufgeschloſsen, und J. G. Toeltii coelum reseratum chymicum von Capitel zu Capitel ausgelegt und erläutert wird. Zum erstenmal mit der gröſsten Genauigkeit und Auflösung aller nur zum Irrthum Anlafs gebenden chymischen Zeichen und Abkürzungen zum Druck befördert. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen, 1787.

8°. Pp. viii, 440.

For alchemical books having the name 'Clavis' or 'Schlüssel,' see Kopp. He does not mention the above, but Ladrague does.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1573-76.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 363-364.

Schlüssel zur wahren Weisheit.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 3.

SCHMAKENRINCK (CHRISTIAN).

Particulare ex Secretis Domi. Jacobi Albert.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 268.

SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG).

Der von Mose u. denen Propheten übel urtheilende Alchymist, wird fürgestellet in einer Schrifft-gemässen Erweisung, dafs Moses und einige Propheten, wie auch David, Salomon, Hiob, Esra und dergleichen, keine Adepti Lapidis Philosophorum gewesen sind; Ingleichen dafs die Lehre und alchymistisch Vorgeben, von Verwandlung der geringen Metalle in Gold, eine lautere Phantasie und schädliche Einbildung sey; Von einem Liebhaber der Wahrheit, der sich tröstet, dafs der Allmächtige sein Gold sey, Hiob XX. v. 25. und nichts Jm Golde Sucht. Chemnitz, bey Conrad Stösseln, 1706.

8°. Pp. [2] 144. Title red and black. Wants a frontispiece?

This little tract is an adverse criticism of the alchemists. It is quoted by Gmelin, but he gives the name as B. J. Schmid, which does not correspond with the pseudonym 'Jm Golde Sucht.' In this form Kopp in his *Beiträge* followed Gmelin, but he afterwards gave the name correctly in *Die Alchemie*. The above author is not to be confused with Johann Heinrich Schmidt, better known as Hermann Fictuld.

The only person of this name who would be likely to pen such a disquisition as the present was Johann Georg Schmid, for fifty years pastor at Nesselbach, and senior of the chapter of Neustadt on the Aysch. He was born at Marck-Dachsbach, 28 Dec., 1745, and coming into the world during the Thirty Years' War, and his native district having been sacked and burned for the second time, he was sent off to a place of safety, but those in charge

SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG). *Continued.*

of him falling into the hands of a foraging band, it was proposed to put him under the ice and it was with difficulty he was saved from this fate. When he grew up he studied at Wittenberg, and took there the degree of Magister, then preached for some time at Nürnberg, travelled in the Netherlands, and became assistant to the pastor of Nesselbach in 1671, and pastor in 1673. In 1681, long before his death, he had another narrow escape from being killed. He was run over by a cart laden with sixteen casks of wine, without being much the worse, for he lived forty years after the accident. His death took place 5 Dec., 1721.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 403.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 417. (This is a J. Georg Schmidt who wrote 'De fleo,' Leid., 1677, 4°; but he seems to be a different person.)
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 292.
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, ii. p. 472, note 211.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 209; ii. p. 395.

SCHMID (RUDOLPH JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Enchiridion Alchymico-Physicum sive Disquisitio de Menstruis Universalibus vel Liquoribus Alchahestinis Philosophorum illorum æque ac Tincturæ et Lapidis Philosophorum nec non viarum ad Tincturam Metallorum ducentium distinctam cognitionem generatim suppeditans, et hoc modo totius Philosophiæ Pyrotechnicæ Fundamenta Philosophorum Auctoritate, Experientia, pariter et firmissimis Rationibus fulta ante Oculos ponens in Philochimicorum Gratiam non minus ac Pyrosophiæ Secretioris Incrementum adornatum atque editum a Rud. Jo. Frid. Schmidio Medicinæ Doctore & Practico. Jenæ Ex officina Buchiana. 1739.

8°. Pp. [18] 155 [5]. Title red and black, frontispiece.

At the end is 'Epistola Jo. Trithemii Abbatis ad Germanum de Ganay data.' The edition quoted by Gmelin had the date 1740.

Über die allgemeine Auflösungsmittel.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 1.

This is a German translation of the preceding book with a few notes by the editor. He gives it very great praise "for the light it throws on an important part of the higher Chemistry." Semler, however, expresses doubt regarding the Egyptian origin of the alchahest.

Schmid was born at Celle in the Duchy of Lüneburg, and was councillor, aulicus and chief physician of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt.

He was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, 12 May, 1748, with the name Morienus.

There is no statement of the date of his death, but he was in practice in Hamburg in 1755.

Starkey wrote a small tract on the Alchahest, afterwards published by J. Astell, in 1675.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 513, No. 552.
Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 40.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 327 ('Enchiridion Alchymico-physicum').
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 544.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1420.

SCHMIDT (JOHANN HEINRICH).

See FICTULD (HERMANN).

The J. Heinrich Schmidt quoted by Haller (*Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 645) as the author of a dissertation 'de Febre petechiali,' Altdorf, 1685, 4°, is almost certainly a different person from Fictuld.

SCHMUCK (MARTIN).

De occulta Magico-Magnetica Morborum quorundam curatione naturali, Tractatus, Das ist: Wie man auff verborgene natürliche Weise, durch angehenckte Auffiegungen, Fortpflanzung in Bäume vnd Thiere, auch andere Magische Art, vielerley Kranckheiten verhüten, vertreiben und heylen soll. Ein

SCHMUCK (MARTIN). *Continued.*

kurtzes Tractätlein. Darinnen mancherley Geheimnusse der Natur, so noch nicht an Tag kommen, offenbaret werden, Durch L. M. S. L. Gedruckt vnd verlegt zu Nürnberg, bey Jeremia Dümlern, 1652.

8°. Pp. [2] 76. L. M. S. L. stands for: Licent. Martin Schmuck Lips.

According to Nopitsch, this book was first published in 1636, 8°.

Secretorum Naturalium, Chymicorum & Medicorum, Thesauriolus, oder Schatzkästlein, darinnen 20. Natürliche, 20. Chymische, und 20. Medicinische Secreta, und Kunststücklein zu befinden. Durch vielfältige Räisen, Mühe, und Gefahr colligiret, und an Tag gegeben, von Martino Schmucken, Lipsensi, der Artzney Licentiato. Gedruckt und verlegt zu Nürnberg, bey Jeremia Dümlern, 1652.

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank].

Thesaurioli, Secretorum Naturalium, Chymicorum & Medicorum, Pars Alters oder Ander Theil, defs Schatz Kästleins, darinnen abermals 20 Natürliche, 20 Chymische, vnd 20 Medicinische Secreta, vnd Kunststücklein zu befinden . . . MDCLIII.

8°. Pp. [8] 103 [1 blank]. 3 woodcuts.

According to Nopitsch, the first part of the 'Thesauriolus' was 'erstlich gedruckt zu Schleusingen durch P. S. Im. Jahr 1637, 8°;' the second part at Nürnberg, 1637, 8°, and then the two parts together at Nürnberg, 1652, 8°.

Martini Schmuckens, Lipsiensis, Med. Licentiati, Wohlangerichtetes Ærarium Chymicum oder reichlich vermehrte Chymische Schatz-Kammer, darinnen 100. schöner, nütz- und ergetzlicher Secretorum Chymicorum, oder Chymischer Kunst-Processe, meinst auf Gold, Silber und fürtreffliche Medicinen eingerichtet, enthalten, derer theils aus seinen beyden Thesauriolis, theils aber aus seinen hinterlassenen und andern manuscriptis mit Fleifs, zu Dienst der heutigen curieusen Welt, absonderlich colligiret und zum Druck befördert von einem Freunde der Künste. Bey Salomon Reyhern, Buchh. in Gotha, Mühlhausen, druckts J. C. Brückner, 1686.

12°. Pp. [1-8] 9-198. Index, etc. [15, 3 blank].

Martin Schmuck, one of a family of eleven, was the son of Dr. Vincenz Schmuck, a theologian and professor at Leipzig, and his wife Katherine Reibandin, and was born shortly before the close of the sixteenth century. In 1626 he sustained at Leipzig under Joh. Rupert Sultzberger a thesis 'De calculo renum et vesicæ,' by which he received the licentiateship in medicine. Freher says that he practised for several years at Hersbruck, a place in the Nürnberg district, and died there in 1640. Nopitsch, however, points out that he cannot well have been Stadt- and Land-Physicus there from 1636 to 1640, for, on March 3, 1637, he was living at Nürnberg, as can be gathered from the preface to Th. ii. of his 'Thesauriolus.'

The above works seem to be all that he published.

According to a different version Schmuck was a chemist who was living in Nürnberg about 1652, but Will could find no trace of such a person and preferred to accept Freher's account.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 438.

Waldau, *Geschichte von Hersbruck*, p. 71. (I have not seen this.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 308.

Georg Andreas Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1757, iii. p. 549; 1806, viii. (C. C. Nopitsch, *Vierter Supplementband*), p. 108.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, pp. 471, 573.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 634 (calls him Schmucker).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 567, 660.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 823.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 488.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 250.

SCHNEEBERGK (ISRAEL HIEBNER VON).

Mysterium Sigillorum, Herbarum & Lapidum. Oder: Vollkomene Cur und Heilung aller Kranckheiten Schäden und Leibes- auch Gemüths-Beschwerungen durch unterschiedliche Mittel ohne Einnehmung der Artzeney. In 4. Classen ordentlich abgetheilet, Als:

I. Erste Cur und Heilung durch die himmlische Influenz mit Hülff der Kräuter und Wurtzeln.

II. Zweydte Cur und Heilung durch die himlische Influenz aus den Metallen und Steinen mit Hülffe der 7. Sigillen.

III. Dritte und zwar Summarische völlige Cur und Heilung durch die Zusammensetzung der 7. Metallen und Sigillen.

IV. Vierdte Cur and Heilung aller menschlichen Laster und Gebrechen.

Joh. Arndt. Was können die Sterne darzu dafs die Astronomi ihre Influentz und Wirkung nicht besser wissen, was köñen die Kräuter darzu, dafs die Medici ihre Natur und Krafft nicht besser verstehen?

Matth. am 10. Es ist nichts bedeckt, dafs nicht werde entdeckt werden, noch verborgen das man nicht wissen werde.

Mit beygefügten Figuren und Kupfferstücken, auch gantzem Grund dieses Astronomisch- und himmlischen Processus. Durch Israel Hiebnern von Schneebergk, Mathematicum bey der uhralten Universität zu Erffurdt. In Verlegung Johann Caspar Birckners Buchhändlers. 1696.

4°. Pp. [2] 166 [31, 1 blank]. Vignette of Mercury with Caduceus and Key.

SCHÖNES (Ein) Gedicht de Saturno Philosophorum.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 197.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Primi Tomi, p. 346.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 310.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 346.

SCHOLA HERMETICA.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, Pars ii., 1682, p. 77.

SCHOTT (CASPAR).

Ioco-Seriorum Naturæ et Artis, siue Magiæ Naturalis Centuriæ Tres Auctore Aspasio Caramuelio accessit diattibe (*sic*) de prodigiosis Crucibus.

No place, date or printer.

4°. Pp. [12] 363 [1 blank]. The title-page is engraved with trophies, Hercules, Mercury, etc. 22 plates of apparatus and experiments. Plates XI. and XIII. are dated 1662, but by the chronogram at the end of the address to the reader the date is 1665.

SCHOTT (CASPAR). *Continued.*

The author (p. 279) refers to "Cryptographia nostra," in Book I. of Part iv. of the *Magia*. This is a proof that the book is by Caspar Schott, and that Aspasius Caramuelius is a pseudonym.

At the end, p. 307:

Athanasii Kircheri . . . Diatribe de prodigiosis Crucibus, quæ tam supra vestes hominum, quàm res alias, non pridem post ultimum incendium Vesuvij Montis, Neapoli comparuerunt.

The presence of this tract has led to the ascription of the whole work to Kircher.

In this and the following works, Schott has described a great number of ingenious tricks and devices.

P. Gasparis Schotti Regis-Curiani, e Societate Jesu. Olim in Panormitano Siciliæ, nunc in Herbipolitano Franconiæ Gymnasio ejusdem Societatis Jesu Matheseos Professoris Magia Universalis Naturæ et Artis, sive Recondita Naturalium & Artificialium rerum Scientia, cujus Ope per variam Applicationem activorum cum passivis, admirandorum effectuum Spectacula, abditarumque inventionum Miracula ad varios humanæ vitæ usus erunntur (*sic*). Opus Quadripartitum. Continet

Pars I. Optica. III. Mathematica.
II. Acoustica. IV. Physica.

Singularum Epitomen sequens Præfatio obiter, accuratiùs verò uniuscujusque peculiare Præloquium exponit. Cum Figuris Æri incisis, et Privilegio Sacræ Cæsareæ Majestatis. Bambergæ, Sumpt. Joh. Martini Schönwetteri, Bibliopolæ Francofurtensis. M.DC.LXXVII.

4°. I. Pp. [8, engraved title included] 538. Index [13, 1]. 25 engraved plates.

Pars II. 1674. Pp. [24] 432. Index [10, 3, 1 blank]. Engraved title extra. 31 (32) plates.

Pars III. 1677. Pp. [22] 732. Index [11, 1]. Engraved title extra. 21 plates.

Pars IV. 1677. Pp. [32] 670 [1, 1 blank]. Index [15, 1 blank]. Engraved title extra. 13 plates.

P. Gasparis Schotti Regis Curiani e Societate Jesu, olim in Panormitano Siciliæ, nunc in Herbipolitano Franconiæ Gymnasio ejusdem Societatis Jesu Matheseos Professoris, Physica Curiosa, sive Mirabilia Naturæ et Artis Libris XII. comprehensa, quibus pleraque, quæ de Angelis, Dæmonibus, Hominibus, Spectris, Energumenis, Monstris, Portentis, Animalibus, Meteoris, &c. rara, arcana, curiosaq; circumferuntur, ad Veritatis trutinam expenduntur, variis ex Historia ac Philosophia petitis disquisitionibus excutiuntur, & innumeris exemplis illustrantur. Ad Serenissimum ac Potentissimum Principem Carolum Ludovicum, S. R. I. Electorem, &c. Cum figuris æri incisis, & Privilegio. Editio altera auctior. Herbipoli, Sumptibus Johannis Andreæ Endteri & Wolfgangi Jun. Hæredum. Excudebat Jobus Hertz Typographus Herbipol. Anno M.DC.LXVII.

Prostant Norimbergæ apud dictos Endteros.

4°. Pp. [56, engraved title included] 1389 [23]. Title red and black. 61 engraved plates.

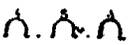
Schott was born in 1608 at Königshofen, near Würtzburg, entered the Jesuit order in 1627, and went to Palermo, where he taught ethics and mathematics for some years. He returned to Würtzburg, taught mathematics, became Confessor of the Prince, and died there in May, 1666. He wrote numerous books connected with mathematics and physics, or so-called natural magic.

SCHOTT (Caspar). *Continued.*

Sotvellus, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu opus inchoatum a R. P. Petro Ribadeneira, . . . continuatum a R. P. Philippo Alegambe . . . recognitum . . . a Nathanaele Sotvello*, 1676, p. 282.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 738.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Xxx 3 *recto*, 22 May, 1666.
Fabricius, *Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars V.*, 1722, p. 531.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 465 *& passim*.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1736, vii. p. 778.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 295.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 1036.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 340.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 524.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 526 (physiological and anatomical observations in his *Technica curiosa*, Herbipol., 1664, 1667, 1687, 4°).
Mercier de St. Léger, *Notice raisonnée des Ouvrages de Gaspard Schott*, Paris, 1785, 8°, pp. 108.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 161.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 741, 743.
L. M. Chaudon & F. A. Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 8th ed., Lyon, An. xii. 1804, xi. p. 184.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 72.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 838 *o*.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 231; no date, xxxviii. p. 428 ('without doubt one of the most learned men of his epoch').
Backer, *Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1853, Première Série, pp. 727-733.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 838.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 587.
Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' in *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, 1883, ii. p. 193.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 713.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1892, xxiv. p. 739.
Carlos Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus, Bibliographie*, 1896, vii. cols. 904-911; 1900, ix. col. 847.

SCHREIBEN an die Gold-begierigen Liebhaber der Chymie und Alchymie, worinnen ihnen wohlmeinend durch ein und andere in der gesunden Vernunft und Experience gegründeter Beweifs-Ursachen, und Widerlegungen abgerathen wird, dieser Kunst nicht länger nachzuhangen, um sich nicht in das äusserste Elend zu stürzen, durch einen wahren Verehrer der Wahrheit, und aufrichtigen Liebhaber seines Nächstens.

Wer das Abysinische Alphabet kennet, kennet meinen Namen.



Frankfurt und Leipzig, Zu finden im Kraufsischen Buchladen, 1770.

8°. Pp. 190 [2 blank].

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1492.

SCHREITTMANN (Ciriacus).

Probierbüchlin. Frembde vnd subtile Künst, vormals im Truck nie gesehen, von Woge vnd Gewicht, auch von allerhandt Proben, auff Ertz, Golt, Silber, vnd andere Methall, &c. Nützlich vnd gut allen denen so mit subtilen Künsten der Bergkwerck vmbgehen. Durch Ciriacum Schreittmann. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Imperiali. Franckf. Bey Chri. Egen. Erben. 1580.

8°. Ff. [8] 86 [1, 1 blank]. Title red and black. The vignette is a balance. 18 woodcuts in the text. *Colophon*: Getruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, bey Christian Egenolffs Erben, In verlegung Adami Loniceri, Johannis Cnipij, Doctor. vnd Pauli Steinmeyers, Jm jar nach der Geburt Christi vnsers Erlösers. M.D.LXXX.

This is a work on the dry assay of gold and silver. The first half of the book is taken up with a description of the construction and use of the balance and weights which is very minute and careful, the second treats of furnaces, muffles and materials, and the last part contains the operations.

[Another Copy.]

SCHRODERUS (ARNOLDUS).

See SCHRÖDER (ARNOLD).

SCHRÖDER (ARNOLD).

Defensio Animadversionum et Notarum Viri Clarissimi Petri Laurembergii, in Aphorismos Chymiatricos Angeli Salæ, opposita Responsioni Anton: Gunther Billich, Caculæ Militaris Profugi: In qua pueriles & miseræ illius objectiones refelluntur, fatuitas hominis detegitur, stulto pro stultitiâ respondetur, & demum veritas animadversionum Laurembergianarum asseritur, & vindicatur, Auctore Arnoldo Schrodero Francofurtensi, Poliatro Neoburgico Anno Æræ Christianæ. cIↃ IↃC XXIV.

4°. Pp. 159 [1 blank]. Kopp says it was printed at Marburg.

He wrote another book: Bonum factum, Flabellum, quo Fumus Chymicus, & Cinis Contumeliarum, quem in elumbi suâ Sylloge Assertionum excitavit, & Medico ac Philosopho celeberrimo, Petro Laurembergio, affiare conatus est Anton. Gunther. Billichius dispellitur, & abigitur in auras per dictum Schröderum: Additis Assertionibus Chymicis Anti-Billichianis, Sine nominatione loci, ubi, & apud quem prostet, 1625, in 4. This I have not seen.

See also BILLICH (Anton Günther).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 91 (reply to Billichius against Sala).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 89.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 220.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 531.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 334 (see his note on the coarse part played by Schröder in this dispute with Billichius).

SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM).

Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek fur den Naturkundiger unsers Jahrhunderts ausgesucht. Erster Band, welcher die zwey ersten Sammlungen enthält. Frankfurt und Leipzig. bey Heinrich Ludwig Brönner, 1772.

8°. Pp. [2] 158 [2]. Contains Bd. I. Stück 2, Sebald Schwärzers *Metallverwandlungs-Künste* only. A fragment.

Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek für den Naturkundiger unsers Jahrhunderts ausgesucht und herausgegeben von S. Erstes Stück. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Heinrich Ludwig Brönner, 1771.

8°. Pp. [12] 260.

Zweyte Sammlung, 1772. Pp. [8] 314. Index, etc. [25, 1 blank].

Des Zweyten Bands Erste Sammlung, 1773. Pp. [8] 424.

Des Zweyten Bands Zweyte Sammlung, 1774. Pp. [6] 258. Index, &c. [30].

The contents of this collection are as follows:

VOL. I. PART i.

I. Edmund Dickinson. Schreiben an Herrn Theodor Mundan von der Goldkunst, oder Quintessenz der Filosofen, 1771, I. i. p. 1.

II. Theodor Mundan. Antwort auf vorhergehendes Schreiben, I. i. p. 115.

III. R. E. J. D., Elias der Artist, eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metallverwandlung, I. i. p. 181.

VOL. I. PART ii.

I. Sebald Schwärzers und einige andere Metallverwandlungskünste, mit allgemeinen filosofischen Anmerkungen begleitet von W., 1772, I. ii. p. 1.

II. Ferrarius. Chymische Abhandlung für den Pabst . . . zum erstenmal ergänzet und in Druck gegeben zu Geismar in Jahre 1647 von L. C., I. ii. p. 159.

III. Das Buch von den Anfängen der Natur und chymischen Kunst, I. ii. p. 237.

IV. Kornelius Drebbel. Abhandlung von der Quintessenz; von Joachim Morsius herausgegeben im Jahre 1621, I. ii. p. 291.

SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM). *Continued.*

VOL. II. PART i.

I. Gabriel Clauder. Abhandlung vom Universalstein . . ., 1773, II. i. p. 1.
II. Claude Germain. Abbildung der geheimen Filosofie, II. i. p. 280.
III. Zwey alte Denkmaale Deutscher Filosofen, u. s. f. Der erste Tractat: Eine wahrhaftige Lehre der Filosofie von Gebährung der Metalle und ihrem rechten Beginne, II. i. p. 345.
IV. Der andere Tractat: Reime von der geheimen Filosofie der Chymisten, mit Anmerkungen aufs neue herausgegeben von R. . . ., II. i. p. 379.

VOL. II. PART ii.

I. Josephus Westphalus. Von der Goldtinctur der Weisen aus den Metallen mit Anmerkungen von F., 1774, II. ii. p. 1.
II. Petrus de Zalento (al. Silentinus). Vom metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen begleitet von J., II. ii. p. 131.
III. Roger Bacon. Alchymeyspiegel, II. ii. p. 167.
IV. Avicenna. Kleines Büchelchen vom mineralischen Steine, II. ii. p. 193.

Schröder was born 19 March, 1733, at Bilefeld in the County of Ravensburg, where his father was royal Landrichter and a Burgermeister; his mother belonged to Wernigerode. When he was quite a child his father removed to Wernigerode, and died there shortly afterwards. The boy was brought up by the Wernigerode Leib-Arzt, Johann Christoph Unzer, and to the age of 16 was instructed by a tutor, Bernrodt, who first awakened in him a taste for medicine and the natural sciences. His boyhood was passed with little interruption in reading and study, and he went very soon to the University of Halle, in 1750.

There he studied philosophy and medicine, and he himself describes his doubts and his difficulties in reconciling the opposite theories he heard delivered, and his want of confidence in entering on medical practice. He was disposed almost to throw up the study of it altogether, but, feeling that it was now too late to pursue philosophy, theology and belles lettres, he turned to medicine once more, and went to Erlangen. There he attended the courses of Delius and got some enlightenment on points which had been obscure to him, and had the benefit also of instruction from Schmiedel and Succow, but he was still alive to the shortcomings of medicine, and the uncertainty of much of it. After hard study and practice and the defence, under Delius, of a thesis 'De Taraxaco,' Erlangæ, 1754, 4°, he made a prolonged tour in Saxony and the Harz, and finally arrived at Wernigerode, where he became assistant to Dr. Unzer, his stepfather. He was disappointed to find that he did not confirm his views about taraxacum; he tried it, however, on an ascitic case, which was cured in fourteen days.

At this time his leisure was spent in finishing a volume of poetry, which was published afterwards in 1759.

In 1755 he settled at Cassel and in the year following was appointed physician at the Springs of Hofgeismar and to the district of Diemel, where he spent with advantage the war years that ensued. He made the acquaintance of many people, effected many cures, and engaged in chemical experiments with the waters (Strieder, p. 286).

On 24 February, 1762, from Erlangen, he obtained *in absentia* the degree of doctor of medicine, and in 1764 was appointed second ordinary professor of medicine at Marburg.

From his youth up, Schröder was of weak constitution, but at the end his health was still more impaired, partly by his chemical and alchemical experiments, partly by his overstrained phantasy inducing mental suffering, and it was said of him that 'he was a man whose brain was on fire with alchemy and whose passions for paradox had made him crazy.' He proclaimed himself a true Rosicrucian, though no longer in touch with the chief of the Order.

He died 27 October, 1778.

His works are partly literary, partly medical, partly alchemical. The last may be mentioned:

Die völlig eröffnete Alchemie oder höhere Naturwissenschaft in einer deutlichen Anweisung, als ein Anhang der neuen Alchemistischen Bibliothek, Cassel, 1774, 8°.

Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, Marburg & Leipzig, 1775-76, 8°, 2 vols. Vol. II. ii. is said to have appeared after his death with his name. He was attacked by Wiegleb in 1777, and the attack caused Schröder many a bad hour; had he lived he would have replied to Wiegleb.

In the *Beytrag* it is said that the first collection was not continued owing to the early death of the editor. That can hardly be correct, for the *Neue Sammlung* seems to have been published by himself, and Gmelin refers to it as Schröder's.

De Alchemia Medicinæ necessaria et medicamento chemicorum panchristo Resp. (pro Gr. Dr.) Henr. Ferd. Hoepfner, Misnio. Marburg, 1776, 4°.

Von den Salzen und deren arzneylichen Wirkungen.

Gir. Curtius, *Memoria Frid. Jos. Guil. Schroederi* (quoted by Strieder, but I have not seen it).
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 126.
E. G. Baldinger, *Biographien jetztlebender Aerzte und Naturforscher in und ausser Deutschland*, 1772, Bd. i. (Stück 2, 1770), pp. 223-250 (quotes nothing alchemical).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 577 (author of 'De splenis usu,' Wolferbyti, 1761, 8°, 'singularis liber,' and other books, but Haller makes no allusion to his alchemy).
Joh. Christian Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 86, 350 (review of the above book and criticism of Schröder's opinions).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 674.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 669.
Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Cassel, 1802, xiii. pp. 277-312.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 356.
Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1812, xii. pp. 446-449.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 724.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 567.

SCHRÖDER (Friedrich Josef Wilhelm). *Continued.*

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 120.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 567.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 343.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 545, 595, 624-25.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 535.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 91; ii. pp. 41, 97, 250, 279, 286, 341.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 285.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 725 ('De Taraxaco').

SCHRÖDER (Johann).

Pharmacopoeia Medico-Chymica, sive Thesaurus Pharmacologicus, quo composita quæque celebriora; hinc Mineralia, Vegetabilia & Animalia Chymico-Medicè describuntur, atque insuper Principia Physicæ Hermetico-Hippocraticæ candidè exhibentur. Opus non minùs utile Physicis quàm Medicis: Editione secundâ correctius & auctius. Authore Johanne Schrödero, M.D. Reip. Mœno-Francofurtanæ, Physico Ordinario. Cum Privilegio S. Cæsareæ Majestatis. Vlmæ, Sumptibus Johannis Gerlini Bibliopolæ. Anno M DC XXXXIV.

4°. Pp. [86, 2 blank] 270, 172, 326 [30]. Extra engraved title: Portrait at the top and an apothecary's shop; at the sides a mine and a herb garden; at the bottom a landscape with beasts and an emblematic medallion with the motto: *Ditabit Servata Fides.*

The Compleat Chymical Dispensatory, in Five Books: Treating of all sorts of Metals, Precious Stones, and Minerals, of all Vegetables and Animals, and things that are taken from them, as Musk, Civet, &c. How rightly to know them, and how they are to be used in Physick; with their several Doses. The like Work never Extant before. Being very proper for all Merchants, Druggists, Chirurgions, and Apothecaries; and such ingenious Persons as study Physick or Philosophy. Written in Latin, by Dr. John Schroder, that most Famous and Faithful Chymist. And Englished, by William Rowland, Dr. of Physick. Who Translated, Hippocrates, Riverius, Platerus, Sennertus, Rulandus, Crato, and Bartholinus. London: Printed by John Darby, for Richard Chiswell, and Robert Clavell, and are to be sold at the Sign of the Two Angels and Crown, in Little Brittain. 1669.

Folio. Pp. [5, 1 blank] 545 [1 blank]. Table [11, 1]. Pp. 285-384 are dropped, so that the true pagination is 445.

The first edition of the 'Pharmacopoeia' appeared at Ulm, 1641, 4°. F. Hoffmann added notes to it and published it in the work: Clavis Pharmaceutica, Halle, 1675, 4°. Manget issued it under the title: Pharmacopœa Schrödero-Hoffmanniana, Geneva, 1684. It was translated into German and published at Nürnberg, 1685, 4°.

Schröder also wrote: Quercetanus redivivus, hoc est, ars medica dogmatico-hermetica, tribus tomis digesta, Francof., 1648, 4°, 1667, 4°, 1679, 4°.

Schröder was born in 1600 at Salz-Uflen, in Westphalia. He studied medicine at Rostock, Copenhagen and in other Universities, and travelled in France, Italy and Germany. After graduating he held the position of surgeon to the Swedish armies and physician to Field Marshal Horn. He settled at Frankfurt a. M. of which he was physician, and died 30 Jan., 1664.

The 'Pharmacopoeia' is commended by Boerhaave, though it gives evidence that the author was credulous, an empiric, and a partisan of the chimæras of alchemy, and it is criticised by Schelhammer.

SCHRÖDER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 678.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 278 (Add. viii. 15. 1), 391 (Add. xi. 12. 3), (presumably the same person as the above).
Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 76.
Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 770.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 220.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 784.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 768.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 1120.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 149.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 356.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 617 (list of his writings).
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 225.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 168.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 289 (calls him Joh. Christian Schröder).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 843.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 533.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 284.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, xxxii. p. 518 (by Pagel).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 725.

SCHRÖDER (WILHELM VON).

Wilhelm Freyh. von Schrödern Fürstliche Schatz- und Rent-Kammer nebst seinem Tractat vom Goldmachen wie auch vom Ministrissimo oder Ober-Staats-Bedienten. Leipzig und Königsberg, Verlegts Christoph Gottfried Eckart. 1737.

8°. Pp. [32] 484. Index [11, 1 blank]. Folding table.

Unterricht vom Goldmachen denen Buccinatoribus oder so sich selbst nennenden Foederatis Hermeticis auf ihre drey Episteln zur freundlichen Nachricht Anno 1684.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 219.

With this compare Johann Otto von Hellwig's 'Judicium de Duum-Viris Hermeticis Foederatis & horum Epistola Buccinatoria Secunda' in CHRISTOPH VON HELLWIG'S *Fasciculus*, 1719.

Baron von Schröder, or Schröter, of Salzburg, was a doctor of laws, and Imperial Count Palatine, aulic councillor of the Dukes of Saxony, and director of the Gotha Consistory. He was a legate to the Peace Congress at Osnabrück, and ultimately chancellor and privy councillor. He wrote 'Informatorium universi juris,' and political works, as well as the above.
Fictuld seems to be in some confusion, for while in Th. ii. p. 126, he calls him Wilhelm, he refers to p. 85 (under Koschwitz (Georg Daniel)), where he calls him Johann.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 739.
Witte, *Diarii Biographici Tomus Secundus*, Rigæ, 1691, p. 87.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 44, No. lxiii.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1731, Th. ii. p. 126.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 339.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 1269.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 362.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 27.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 438.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 216; ii. pp. 6, 332.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, xxxii. pp. 530-33 (article by Marchet).

SCHÜLER (CONRAD).

Gründtliche Aufslegung vnd Warhaffte Erklärung der Rythmorum Fratris Basilii Valentini Monachi, Von der Materia, ihrer Geburt, Alter, Farb, Qualitet,

SCHÜLER (CONRAD). *Continued.*

vnd Namen, des grossen Steins der Vhralten Philosophen, Gefertigt durch Conrad Schulern, Fürstlichen Württembergischen Obern Raht zu Stuttgart.

Ad Momum
ha ha he.
Rides me? Magis rideo te.
Spernis me? Magis sperno te.
Lachestu mein? Viel mehr ich dein.
Haltestu dann auch nichts von mir?
Viel weniger halt ich von dir.

Getruckt zu Tübingen, in der Cellischen Truckerey, Im Jar, 1606.

8°. Pp. 60. Printer's mark [1] [3 blank].

Auſslegung Rythmorum Basilii.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, 1608.

Hermann Schleron or Schleern (*q.v.*), wrote a criticism of Schüler's views: Solutiones chimicæ contra Conradum Schulerum de auro, seu de Lapide Philosophico, Marpurg, 1612, 8°.

According to Pfaff, quoted by Kopp, Duke Friedrich of Wirtemberg was victimized by the alchemists he employed, and some at anyrate were executed. The last of these cheats was Conrad Schüler, or Schuler, who, however, was treated with leniency. He was not apprehended till after the Duke's death, and he got off with confiscation of his property.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 208.
Pfaff, *Geschichte Wirtembergs*, Stuttgart, 1838, III. i. p. 181.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 991.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 184; ii. pp. 330, 374.

SCHÜTTE (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Physicalische Nachricht vom Ursprunge der Mineralischen Wasser und den Bestand-Theilen in dem Clevischen Sauer-Brunnen-Wasser.

See LINDE (DIEDERICH WESSEL), Gründliche Chemische Anmerkungen, 1746.

Johann Heinrich Schütte was born at Soest in Westphalia, 11 June, 1694, studied medicine first there and then at Gotha, Jena and Altdorf, and after residence at the Universities of Leyden and Utrecht, graduated at the latter place in 1719.

In 1720 he returned to Soest, but remained only for a year, being invited by Count Heinrich Adolph of Lippe, to reside at Vianen, as town-physician. As this place is close to Utrecht, Schütte availed himself of the opportunity for further study of anatomy at the University. After three years he left Holland, and after staying a short time at Soest, settled at Cleve in 1725. In 1731 the King of Prussia appointed him physician of the baths at Schwelm, where he henceforward passed the bathing-season every year, till 1740. In 1741 he discovered the mineral spring at Cleve, made a study of its medicinal properties and published at least three works about it from 1742 to 1744, two of which were translated into Dutch.

Haller quotes three disputations by J. Henr. Schutte, two published in 1719 and one in 1765, but the author seems to be a different person from the present writer.

Billings places under Christianus Henricus Schütte: De aquis medicatis, præsertim de fonte medicato Clivensi, 48 pp., small 4°, *Halle, typ. J. C. Hendelii* [1752], but neither does that seem to correspond with the others, and he further draws a distinction between him and Jo. Henricus Schütte, and between this latter and Joh. Hendrik Schutte, though they are certainly the same.

The British Museum does not contain this last tract, and while the catalogue makes mention of 'Christoph Heinrich Schuette,' it does not contain a 'Christian Heinrich Schuette.'

Apparently the treatises on the Cleve mineral water are not in the Museum.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 52.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), vii. p. 171.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 570.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 291.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. pp. 736, 753 (Dutch translation).

SCHÜTZE (JOHANN).

Ein altes, sehr schönes und herrliches Tractätlein von dem Gebenedeyten Stein, der uhralten Weisen, worinnen gehandelt wird von desselben Materie, Bereitung und hohen Tugenden und Würckungen, welcher gestalt zu dessen mit völliger Erkändnüs zugelangen, alles aufsführlich und deutlich beschrieben, und den Liebhabern der edlen Alchimie zu sonderbahren Gefallen an den Tag gegeben, von Johann Schütze. Hamburg, In Verlegung Joh. Adolph Härtels, Buchhändlers in St. Nicolaj Kirchen, 1682.

8°. Pp. 110 [2 blank]. Title red and black. Frontispiece (not included in the pagination) in two compartments. 12 woodcuts.

SCHÜTZEN-HOF.

See TEUTSCHEN (Der) Schützen-Hof.

SCHULTZ (GOTTFRIED).

I. N. J. Scrutinium Cinnabarinum seu Triga Cinnabriorum, qvæ sistit naturam Cinnabaris Antimonii nativæ & factitiæ vulgaris. Nec non Specifici Cephalici (des rothen Hertz- und Haupt-Pulvers) D. Johann. Michaelis, cum Appendice de Emplastro Magnetico hernias scrotales curante, ad enchiresin chemicam & clinicam praxin accommodatum, operâ & studiô Godofredi Schulzii, Med. D. & Practici in Patriâ Lutheri. Hall. Saxon. Sumptibus Simon Joh. Hübneri. (Date cut off.)

8°. Pp. [26] 192 [3, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Frontispiece not included in the pagination.

I. N. J. Dissertatio Pharmaceutico-Therapeutica de Natura Tincturæ Bezoardicæ D. Johannis Michaelis cum Appendice collectaneâ ob naturam symbolicam & homogeneam, de Mistura Simplici, his præfixæ sunt Epistolæ honorariæ nonnullorum Veteranorum Medicorum Opera et Studio Thematico Godofredi Schultzii, Med. D. & Practici in Patriâ Lutheri.

Symbol. Ama contemni.

Hall. Saxon. Sumptibus Simon. Joh. Hubneri. Literis Christiani Michaëlis, Anno 1678.

8°. Pp. [4] 197 [2, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette, with the motto: 'Salvatore Jesu, Habeo Hæreditatem Sempiternam,' the initials of which are those of the publisher and the place.

Gottfried Schultz, or Schulzius, was born at Breslau, 20 April, 1643 (1642). As his father was professor of mathematics in the College of the Magdalene there, he received an excellent education, for his father's colleagues, seeing him diligent and fond of study, gave him all the help they could.

In May, 1666, he went to Leipzig for medicine, but after some time to Jena, where he stopped till the middle of 1671. Then he started for Italy by Nürnberg, Munich and the Tyrol, finally settling in Padua, where on account of the ability he displayed, he was capped as doctor, 14 Oct., 1671. He was on the point of starting on a tour in Italy, when he was recalled to Breslau by the illness of his father. He reached home at the end of May, 1672.

He had meant to devote himself to practice, but on his appointment to collect and edit the contributions of the medical practitioners of Breslau to the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, his original plans had to be modified. He discharged this work so well that he was elected to the Academy, July, 1676, under the name of Aegineta I.

His knowledge of languages enabled him to write a number of works. He had some skill also in natural history and astronomy and he contributed papers to the Academy on these subjects, but he wrote little or nothing on medicine.

He died of consumption, 14 (4) May, 1698, having been in feeble health for some time.

He is not to be confused with a younger man of the same name, who was born in 1669, and was received into the Academy in 1694, under the name Archelaus. To him Eloy has ascribed the 'Dissertatio . . . de natura tincturæ Bezoardicæ' not observing that it was published in 1678 when the imputed author was only nine years old.

SCHULTZ (GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 357.
Sigismund Grass, *Memoria*, in Ephem. Acad. Nat. Cur., Norib., 1715, centuria iii-iv. (App.) pp. 201-224.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 222-229 (contains the Memoir contributed by Grass to the Leopoldine Academy, and a list of Schultz's books and papers).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 387, 390, 501, 503, 759, 843 (the Breslau doctor).
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 131.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. col. 1627.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 900, 1018.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 381.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 468, No. 63.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 229.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 385 (considerable list of writings).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 138.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 185, 187, 198, 200.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 175.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 860.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 562.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 741.

SCHULTZ (JOHANN).

See SCULTETUS (JOANNES).

SCHULZE (JOHANN HEINRICH).

D. Joh. Heinr. Schulzens weiland der Artzney-Kunst, wie auch der Beredsamkeit, Alterthümer und Welt-Weisheit Professoris auf der Königl. Preussischen Universität Halle, Mitglieds der Kayserlichen-Carolinischen, Russischen, und Königl. Preussischen Societäten der Wissenschaften Chemische Versuche nach dem eigenhändigen Manuscript des Herrn Verfassers zum Druck befördert durch D. Christoph Carl Strumpff. Halle, in Verlegung des Waysenhauses, 1745.

8°. Pp. [8] 156 [12]. Folding plate.

Schulze, or Schultze, was born at Colbitz, a village in the Duchy of Magdeburg, 12 May, 1687. He graduated as doctor of medicine at Halle in 1717, and was ordinary public professor of anatomy and surgery at Altdorf, of medicine there in 1720, and then of Greek and Arabic in 1729. In 1732 he removed to Halle as professor of medicine, rhetoric, antiquities and philosophy. The king spared no expense where the recently founded university was concerned, and the chair of rhetoric was well endowed. His appointment as professor of medicine and addition to the medical faculty was opposed by F. Hoffmann and Stahl, who were then the sole members of the faculty, on the ground of the further subdivision which it would entail of the already meagre fees derived from graduation, for Halle was not then a large medical school.

He was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum 27 August, 1721, under the name of Alcmæon, and he was a member of the Academies of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

During the last nine years of his life he made a fine collection of coins, which ultimately came into the possession of the University, and was described by Agnethler.

He was a very diligent student and wrote many works on medicine, on the history of medicine among the Greeks and Romans, in which his knowledge of the languages came into play, and on pathology and therapeutics. By reading and study he had acquired great skill in anatomy, but he was said to be defective on the practical side through lack of material.

He was, as Hoffbauer says, one of the most learned members the medical faculty ever had. 'Vir undique doctissimus,' says Haller, 'antiquitatis potissimum peritus.'

He died 10 October, 1744.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 229-231 (review of his 'Historia Medicina' from the 'Acta Lipsiensia,' 1729, p. 258).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 387, 390, 501-3, 759, 843 (references to his history of medicine).
Goetten, *Das jetztlebende gelehrte Europa*, Braunschweig, 1735, i. pp. 425-440.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxv. cols. 1632-1641.
Brucker, *Pinacotheca Scriptorum nostra ætate literis illustrium*, Augustæ Vindel, 1745, Decas IV. with a portrait.
Michael Gottlieb Agnethler, *Beschreibung des Schulzischen Münzcabinets*, Halle, 1750-52, 4 The. 4°. (Th. 1 contains 481 numbers, The. 2 and 3 together 2010, Th. 4, 300, in all 2791 numbers.)

SCHULZE (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 158, 940, 994, 995, 1031, 1047, &c., &c.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 382.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historiæ*, 1755, p. 495, No. 354.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 572.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 143-145.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 111.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 58, 67, 100, 189.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 230.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 37.
Saxius, *Onomasticon Literarium*, 1788, vi. p. 292, Anal., p. 691.
Johann Christoph Hoffbauer, *Geschichte der Universität zu Halle bis zum Jahre* 1805, Halle, 1805, pp. 169, 170 (position as professor of medicine), 219, 303 (his coin collection).
Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1806, viii. (Nopitsch's *Vierter Supplementband*), pp. 151-157 (and numerous references).
Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1808, XI. ii. pp. 341-353.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), vii. p. 172.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 256; no date, xxxviii. p. 468.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 281 ('a polyhistor in the noblest sense of the term').
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 126.
Renauldin, *Études historiques et critiques sur les Médecins numismatistes*, Paris, no date (1850?), pp. 528-534 (list of his numismatic writings).
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 229.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 600.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1879, vii. p. 559.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 308.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 518, 1088.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, xxxiii. p. 4 (article by Pagel).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 747.

SCHUMACHER (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Versuch, die dunklen und versteckten Geheimnisse in den hieroglyphischen Denkbildern der Egyptier, Chaldäer, Perser, Phönizier, Phrygier, Griechen, &c. wie auch der Juden und Christen, aus den Urkunden der verborgenen Geschichte, der Erdkunde, aus Münzen und Steinen, näher aufzuklären. Aufgesetzet von M. Johann Heinrich Schumacher, Pred. zu Bevenrode, Waggen und Bienrode. Wolfenbüttel und Leipzig, bey Johann Christoph Meifsner, 1754.

4°. Pp. [16] 206 [2].

There is a person of the name of Schumacher mentioned both by Kloss and Ladrague as the author of various masonic writings, but he seems to be different from the present writer. Neither authority mentions the above work.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 421, 424, 437, 969, 1109, 1127*b*, 1148, 1149.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 413, 414.

SCHWÆRTZER (SEBALD).

Chrysopœia Schwærtzeriana. Das ist: Sebaldi Schwærtzers, ehemahligen berühmten Churfürstl. Sächsischen Artisten und würcklichen Adepti, Manuscripta, von der wahrhafften Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins, wie selbige vor diesem mit seiner eigenen Hand entworffen, und bey dem Chur-Fürstl. Sächsischen Hause in Originali verwahrlich aufbehalten worden, Nebst dem rechten zu solchen Manuscriptis gehörigen Schlüssel; Auch unterschiedlichen Abrissen der darzu dienlichen Ofen, aus einer unverfälschten durch viele Mühe und Unkosten erlangten Copia nunmehro jederman vor Augen geleget, und mit einigen nützlichen Anhängen von verschiedenen curieusen Processen vermehret. Hamburg, Bey Samuel Heil, in S. Johannis Kirche. 1718.

8°. Pp. [16] 184. Title red and black. 3 folding plates.

SCHWÆRTZER (SEBALD). *Continued.*

This book—from the MS. begun by Schwärtzer himself on St. Michael's day, 1584—was edited, in part at least, by Tutschky (see p. 87). Kell says that it differs from the MS. in important points. Anyhow Schwärtzer's and Kunckel's dates do not quite agree.

Metallverwandlungskünste.

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, I. ii. p. 1.

The biographical notices of Sebald, or Sebalt, Schwärtzer, or Schwertzer (in the *Beytrag* he is also called incorrectly Sebastian), are imperfect, and do not quite tally with one another.

According to the older accounts he was a German by birth, who, at quite an early age, engaged in alchemical pursuits and travelled far and wide to meet other alchemists and gather knowledge and experience and make display of his art. He had some material by which he effected his so-called transmutations and which passed for the 'stone.' The 'stone,' according to one story, was not made by himself, but was his share of the plunder obtained by the murder of Sebastian Siebenfreund, in which he had a hand along with Thurneysser and others. This story is in itself doubtful; in one version his name is not even mentioned, and though the author of the *Fegfeuer* stigmatizes him as an assassin, Schmieder denies any participation of his in the outrage, and gives reasons in support of this position. Kell, who brings other specific charges against him of fraud and deception, makes no reference whatever to those of murder and robbery, and does not seem to be aware that they had ever been brought. One may assume that, if they had been as well known as the narratives would lead one to believe, Schwärtzer could never have occupied the position which he did, while those who had complaints against him, and were not disposed to let him off easily, would certainly not have allowed crimes like these to have lain hid had they existed.

The narrative, as given by Kunckel, states that in 1584 he came from Italy, appeared at Dresden at the court of Saxony, and on St. Michael's day delivered to the Elector Augustus an account of transmutation in a manuscript written by himself, and requested permission to demonstrate his ability by an experiment. On 5 May, 1585, the experiment was performed, when three marks of mercury were transmuted into gold, and the Elector gave the Countess of Hallach, who was present, a portion (3 loth) of the gold. When the Elector died he is said to have left in the treasury seventeen millions rixdollars, and it was believed by Kunckel and others that they were the product of nine months' operations by Schwärtzer, and to this sum the next Elector, Christian, added several millions in gold. At his death Duke Frederick William carried on the government as regent, and it was in consequence of his treatment of Schwärtzer that the latter left Dresden and went to Prague, to the Emperor Rudolph, who was a great patron of alchemists.

This narrative of Kunckel's was challenged by Wiegleb, who tried to show that the accumulations probably came from the royalty on certain mines, and that the transmutations which Schwärtzer appeared to effect were deceptions in which real gold was employed. Wiegleb, in turn, was criticised by Kortum, who has a good deal to say in Kunckel's support and defence, and who further tells us that Schwärtzer learned his alchemy in Florence and in Venice, and especially from a Dr. Puti. There is no reference by him to the Siebenfreund tragedy.

More recent examination of the archives has enabled Kell to give a fuller account of Schwärtzer's life at the court at Dresden than had previously appeared, which, while in certain points it differs materially from the earlier notices, is entirely silent as to where and how and from whom Schwärtzer acquired his knowledge of alchemy.

According to Kell's report Schwärtzer had been for many years the factor or agent for a certain Johann Machnitzky in Olmütz, and in 1584 was carrying on business in Nürnberg in velvet, silk, fine linen, cloth, fur, ornaments, wine, and all sorts of foreign food stuffs, which he supplied to the Elector's court at Dresden. Some ore having been delivered to him in part payment, the treasurer, Gregor Schilling, showed him the store of bullion which had been accumulated. The question having thereupon arisen as to the Elector's attitude towards alchemy, and Schilling having expressed his own disbelief in it, Schwärtzer took the opportunity of converting mercury into silver by a grey powder which he had, much to the other's bewilderment, and by means of a red powder into gold. In a couple of days the affair had come to the Elector's ears, and Schwärtzer had to appear at the court and was solicited to give up the powder and explain the process. He, however, affirmed that he had no more with him at that time, and would require to go to Nürnberg for it, as well as to transact some business. On his return to Dresden some little time afterwards Schwärtzer gave the Elector some of the grey powder and his wife some of the red, and after due heating of mercury, gold and silver were poured out of the respective crucibles.

Schwärtzer was now pressed by the Elector to take up his abode at the court. He pleaded, however, that his business would be ruined by his neglect of it, but finally agreed to the proposal when he had wound up his affairs and was cleared of his various obligations by the Elector. Accordingly on 20 Sept., 1584, he was formally appointed the Elector's factor, with a salary of 1200 florins, but in the patent of his appointment there is no more than a hint of the occult art.

After his appointment he tried to get the tin mines by gradual purchases into the hands of the Elector, so as to create a monopoly. The attempt had been made before, but had not succeeded, and the Elector was advised in the present case to leave the owners free and be content with his royalty, which advice he followed. With more effect he urged that to get over the confusion which had grown up in the Mansfeld works they should be placed under the single control of the Elector, and he also made an effort to improve the position of the linen industry, to introduce weavers from the Low Countries for the manufacture of velvet, silk, and fine cloth, and to check the outflow of the coinage to foreign countries.

But even more by his alchemical performances, in which the Elector thoroughly believed, than by these schemes Schwärtzer gained the Elector's confidence. Several were exhibited, and in May, 1585, that which is referred to by Kunckel took place.

SCHWÆRTZER (SEBALD). *Continued.*

After this the court removed to Annaberg, where, as Kunckel tells us, were the great laboratories; the experiments were continued, and, it is said, Johann Georg of Brandenburg came to be instructed in the process.

Doubts, however, were beginning to arise about Schwärtzer's probity; for at Frankfurt, during the fair, a report was started by a certain Valten Glezsch that Schwärtzer had palmed off upon the Elector stolen gold, as if he had made it himself, and for that reason was in prison in the Hohenstein. The man was apprehended and tried for this defamation, but nothing could be proven, and he got off. The affair did not affect the relations of Schwärtzer to the Elector or shake the confidence which was reposed in him. On the contrary, he made every effort to free Schwärtzer from his obligations as a burgess of Nürnberg, so as to attach him entirely to his services. Augustus, the Elector, died 11 Feb., 1586, and although his successor, Christian I., was not so favourably disposed towards Schwärtzer, he nevertheless reappointed him as factor by a decree dated 6 Feb., 1587. He subsequently showed him goodwill, and exerted himself to bring to a decision a law plea about debts which had been running for a considerable time between Schwärtzer and two Nürnberg merchants, Imhof and Welser.

On 25 August, 1590, Schwärtzer gained the position for which he had been anxious, that of supreme manager of the Mansfeld copper-slate mines. They were in debt and confusion, the yield was gradually falling off, and the miners were clamorous for arrears of wages, but before he could make any improvement, the death of the Elector took place, and although he was continued in his position by the administrators of the electorate, he found the task of rehabilitating the mines was too great, and he resigned early in 1592. In July he was again in Dresden as factor of Sophia, the Elector's widow. When he was here an attempt to blackmail him was made by Machnitzky, who wrote to him, plainly accusing him of having made away with the two Electors by poison. Schwärtzer showed this minatory letter to the widow; Machnitzky was apprehended and lodged in the Hohenstein. He, however, laid his complaint before the Emperor Rudolph II., who interested himself in it, and the lawsuit raised by Schwärtzer in Dresden did not come to a decision, for by the Emperor's influence Machnitzky was liberated 24 Feb., 1593, and went to Prague. In the meantime, however, Schwärtzer had resigned his connection with the Electoral service, and had also placed himself at the disposal of the Emperor, and was appointed by him Imperial mining captain in Joachimsthal 19 Aug., 1592. The cause of this sudden change of masters was due, according to Kunckel, to the treatment he had received from the Administrator after the death of the Elector Christian; but Kell has brought forward certain facts to show that Kunckel's explanation is untenable, and that it is more likely that Schwärtzer was not certain what revelations, damaging to himself and his prospects, might not be made at Machnitzky's trial. Besides, he knew that the Emperor was keenly interested in alchemy and its adepts, whereas it was no longer of account at Dresden, and his reception and promotion so far justified his action.

After his departure his accounts were overhauled, an arrest was put on his house and goods, and he was summoned to Dresden. By the influence of Sophia he obtained a postponement of the examination, and then laid his case before the Emperor, and showed that the charges of maladministration had been trumped up by his enemies. Various attempts were made to get him to Dresden, which he contrived to evade; and though the evidence against him was very strong and his transactions in Joachimsthal were beginning to be suspected, the matter never came to a trial, for his death took place 7 January, 1598. He is said to have been made a noble by the Emperor.

Schwärtzer seems to have been able, by his skill and power of persuasion, to gain confidence, but he was not straightforward in his business transactions and official intromissions, as appears from the lawsuits he had and his reluctance to face the examination of his accounts.

His reputed transmutations, of which Kell has given a description, seem to have been effected by preparations of the precious metals themselves, for his so-called 'red tincture,' judging by the mode of its formation, was mainly composed of iron, though it may possibly have contained a trace of gold. It may, therefore, not have been without foundation the report which was raised at the Frankfurt fair about the deception he had played upon Augustus, and the great treasure which was found after the death of the Electors must have been derived from some other source than Schwärtzer's nine months' labours, to which it was enthusiastically ascribed by Kunckel.

'Complementum oder Ergäntzung der Joachimsthalischen an Herrn Mathesii Sarepta angehengten Kurtzen Chronica,' in Johann Mathesius' *Sarepta*, Leipzig, 1618, Ann. 1598.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 102, 103, 122.

Kunckel, *Laboratorium Chymicum*, 1716, p. 586; 1767, pp. 541, 594, 602.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 21, 28, 33 (story of the murder).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 296.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 127.

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 237, 247, 258, 274, 275, 276, 279, 290; 1793, *ibid.*

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 90.

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert wahrhaften Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, p. 136 (from Kunckel).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 235, 244, 257, 492.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchimie, 1789, pp. 125-155.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, pp. 198-200.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 258, 259, 263, 294, 295.

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, pp. 50-52.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 316.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 125; 1869, ii. p. 120.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1316.

Richard Kell, *Sebald Schwertzer als Kursächsischer Faktor und Kaiserlicher Berghauptmann Dissertation*, Leipzig, 1881, 8°, pp. 80.

A. Bauer, *Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich bis zum beginnenden XIX. Jahrhundert*, Wien, 1883, pp. 29, 30, 41.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 127, 194, 214; ii. p. 344.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, xxxiii. p. 436 (article by H. A. Lier, mainly from Kell).

SCHWARTZBURGICUS (JULIUS GERVASIUS).

See GERVASIUS (JULIUS).

SCHWARTZENWALD (JOANNES VALENTINUS VON).

Epistola Novi Præservativi Universalis Naturalis. Nunciatoria criminis læsæ Majestatis læsæquć graviter famæ vindicatoria ad prænobilem et excellentissimum Dominum Jacobum, Joannem, Wenceslaum Dobrzensky De Nigro Ponte, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctorem, ejusdemquć in Alma Cæsarea Regiáque Universitate Carolo-Ferdinandea Pragensi Professorem extra ordinarium, Dominum, Amicum & Patronum suum Colendissimum. Anno 1681.

No place or printer.

8°. Pp. [39, 1 blank].

He does not appear to be well known, and this book seems to have been all that he wrote. I have seen no mention of it but Mercklin's, copied by Manget.

It was almost certainly printed at the University press at Prague. The author signs his name at the end: Ioan. Valentinus von Schwartzen-Wald, M.D., and adds: Dabam è musæolo meo Phosphoroburgi ad Solis-Vicum 20. Oct. Anno 1681.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 695.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 237.

SCHWARTZFUS (ANONYMUS VON).

Das Blut der Natur, oder Entdeckung des allergeheimesten Schatzes derer Weisen, seyende nichts anders, als der rothe Lebens-Saft, davon alle Geschöpfe nach dem Willen des Allmächtigen herstammen, erhalten, und fortgepflantzet werden. Denen Kindern der Weisheit zum Besten hervorgegeben von Anonymus von Schwartzfus. Hamburg, gedruckt bey Georg König, 1706.

8°. Pp. 79 [misprinted 99] 1 blank.

Lehr-Sätze eines unvergleichlichen Philosophi von der Weisheit und Chymie, denen Geheimnüfs-Begierigen zu betrachten Zum andernmahl auf vieler Liebhaber Anhalten vermehret und ans Licht gebracht durch Anonymum von Schwartzfufs. Hamburg, gedruckt bey Georg König, an der alten St. Michaelis Kirche, im Jahr 1706.

8°. Pp. 64.

Brunnen der Weifsheit und Erkänntnifs der Natur, aus welchem die, nach denen Geheimnissen der Natur dürstenden Liebhaber das wahre Wasser der Weisen nach Vergnügen schöpffen können; Von einem unvergleichlichen Philosophus gegraben, und geöffnet durch Anonymum von Schwartzfufs. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Efslinger. 1767.

8°. Pp. 47 (including the frontispiece), [1 blank]. The tailpiece is the owl with spectacles sitting between two lighted candles and holding two burning torches crossed in front.

See FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 218.

SCHWARTZFUS (ANONYMUS VON). *Continued.*

Das Blut der Natur, oder Entdeckung des Allergeheimesten Schatzes der Weisen, seyende nichts anders als der rothe Lebensfafft, davon alle Geschöpffe nach dem Willen des Allmächtigen herstammen, erhalten, und fortgepflantzet werden. Denen Kindern der Weisheit zum Besten hervorgegeben von Anonymus von Schwartzfufs. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Efslinger. 1767.

8°. Pp. 79 (including the frontispiece), [1 blank].

See FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 225.

The two preceding tracts are also mentioned in the title of *Drey Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein*, 1706 (*q.v.*), as contained in that collection, but they are wanting in the actual copy. Though forming two of the *Fünf . . . Tractätlein*, they have separate title-pages, signatures and pagination.

Nothing seems to be known of this author, whose name is probably fictitious. Kopp does not mention the 'Lehr-Sätze,' but only the other two.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Histori der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 107.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 619-21, 1279-81, 1485-88.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 319, 337, 391.

SCHWEIGHARDT (THEOPHILUS).

See FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA.

See MÖGLING (DANIEL).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 283.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 603.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 75.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 563 (quotes Schweighardt without any explanation).

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurerordens*, 1803, pp. 42, 56.

Nicolai, *Einige Bemerkungen über den Ursprung und die Geschichte der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurer*, 1806, p. 93.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 327; 1869, ii. p. 319.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 186, No. 2535.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 7.

SCHWEITZER (JOHANN FRIDERICH).

See HELVETIUS (JOANNES FRIDERICUS).

Under HELVETIUS the reference is given erroneously to vol. ii. instead of vol. i. of Haller's work.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 512.

SCHWERTZER (SEBALD).

See SCHWÄRTZER (SEBALD).

SCHWIMMER (JOHANN MICHAEL).

Tractatus Physicus in quo nobiliores ex Physica secretiori Curiositates exhibentur, non minùs utilissimae, quàm jucundissimae lectu, cum Indice Rerum duplici. Operâ M. Jo. Michaelis Schwimmer, Rudolphopolitani, Collegii Philosophici Jenensis Adjuncti. Jenae, Apud Jo. Jac. Bauhofern, Bibliopolam. M.DC.LXXIII.

4°. Pp. [8] 256 [8]. On the title-page there is a vignette illustrative of Sympathy and Antipathy.

SCHWIMMER (JOHANN MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Another edition of this work is quoted: Curiositates ex physica secretiori, Jenæ, 1672, 8°. The present edition contains fourteen dissertations dealing with the sympathy and antipathy supposed to exist throughout creation, animate and inanimate, and the author shows himself familiar with the literature of the subject, to which, indeed, this book is a convenient guide. The magnet, naturally, is discussed in this connection, and reference is made to William Gilbert, who is called 'Magneticæ Philosophiæ facilè princeps,' and to his *μικρόγη* or Terella, which exhibited the magnetic virtue of the earth.

Schwimmer was Magister Philosophiæ and rector of the Rudolstadt Gymnasium, and published numerous works: Physicalische Ergötzlichkeiten, Erfurt, 1701, 8°; Frankf. 1705, 1716, 8°; Physicalischer Zeit-Vertreiber, Jena, 1676, 8°; Physicalischer Lust-Garten, Rudolstadt, 1690, 12°; Quædam Naturæ miracula circa Vegetabilia, Jenæ, 1673, 8°; &c., &c.

He died at Rudolstadt, in 1704.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvi. col. 500.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 419.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 565 (list of his works).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 264, 327.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 767. (The above book is the only one quoted. The publisher's name is written *Bautsofern*, an easily incurred mistake).

SCOPOLI (GIOVANNI ANTONIO).

Elementi di Chimica, e Farmacia di Gio. Antonio Scopoli C. di S. M. I. R. A. per gli affari delle Miniere, P. P. di Chimica, e Botanica nell' I. R. Università di Pavia ec. Nuova Edizione, divisa in due Tomi: alla quale si aggiungono le Tavole delle Chimiche Affinità del Sig. Bergman, e le Note del Sig. Giuseppe Mirone-Pasquali P. P. di Chimica, e Farmacia nella R. G. Università di Catania. Tomo I. Giovanni Riscica Negoziante di Libri Catania Nelle Stampe degli Etnei Per Franc. Pastore MDCCXC. (Con Approv.)

8°. Pp. [2] xvi, 197 [3 blank].

Tomo II. Pp. [2] 250 [2 blank].

Metallurgische Beobachtungen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 310.

Vom Schwefel und dessen Verhalten gegen die Metalle.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 296.

Giovanni Antonio Scopoli was born at Cavalese in the Tyrol, (3) 13 June, 1723. His early education was obtained at Trent and Hall. He studied at Innsbruck, graduated doctor of medicine in 1743, and practised first in his native place. At Innsbruck he devoted himself to botany, although the subject was not then taught, and made excursions and collected such a number of specimens and arranged them so systematically that he meditated a history of the plants of his native country.

This idea was relinquished when in 1753 he went to Styria on the summons of Count Firmian, prince-bishop of Seckau. After two years at this court he proceeded with the Count to Gratz and to Vienna, and having entered for the post of a district physician, passed the required examination.

The thesis he sustained on the occasion excited the admiration of Van Swieten, who procured for him the appointment of first physician to the Mines at Idria in Carniola, and to this was subsequently added the duty of instructing the mining students in metallurgical chemistry. His position here was, however, rendered most uncomfortable by intrigues and jealousies, but he withdrew from intercourse with his colleagues, and turned for solace and relaxation to botany, making numerous excursions in Carniola and gathering the material which he afterwards published in his 'Flora Carniolica.' On these journeys he made observations on the insect life, and embodied his results in his 'Entomologia Carniolica,' and a proof of the merit of his work is the high opinion of it expressed by Linnæus. He also undertook an examination of the mercury ores and published a book about them, Venice, 1761, included in which was an account of his treatment of the diseases to which the miners are liable. During this time he extended his botanical survey, with the intention of issuing a new edition of his 'Flora.'

Scopoli held this post for ten years, and in 1766, after repeated applications, he was named councillor of the Department of Mines and professor of mineralogy at Schemnitz, in succession to von Jacquin, who had been transferred to Vienna, as professor of botany and chemistry. Before this appointment came to him he had refused the offer of several others, one of these being to succeed J. G. Lehmann at St. Petersburg. At Schemnitz he had to relinquish his botanical studies, but he devoted himself ardently to the duties of his chair.

After spending some years at Schemnitz, during

SCOPOLI (Giovanni Antonio). *Continued.*

which he was unwearied in exploring the mineral riches of Hungary, he was in 1776 appointed to the chair of botany and chemistry in Pavia, which was more to his liking. There he founded a botanic garden, built a chemical laboratory and enriched the museum with his own fine collection of minerals and made many journeys to collect specimens to complete it. It was his influence and example which stimulated the study of natural history in Lombardy, and he also brought about the reopening of the iron works at Cavarina.

In 1784 appeared his translation of the chemical dictionary of Macquer, which, from two volumes in the original, was extended to ten, by the additions which he made and the new articles he inserted.

Towards the end of his life he lost the sight of the right eye by his laborious microscopic investigations, and for fear of impairing the other he gave up writing; in consequence, one of his works, 'Deliciae Florae et Faunae Insubricae,' remains unfinished. He spent eleven years at Pavia and died there 8 May, 1788.

His good nature rendered him confiding and somewhat credulous, and this, it is said, gave Spallanzani the opportunity of causing him acute mortification which disturbed his peace and may have shortened his life.

Scopoli was an outstanding botanist and chemist in the eighteenth century, was a member of many learned societies and carried on a large correspondence.

Besides his botanical writings he wrote several works on mineralogy, metallurgy, crystallography, and his 'Fundamenta chemiae,' Pragae, 1777, 8°, Papiae, 1780, 8°; German translation, Vienna, 1786, 8°, by Meidinger, who also translated his work on the mercury ores.

Göttingische Anzeigen von Gelehrten Sachen, 1754, 1764, 1769, &c., &c. (reviews of various works by him).

E. G. Baldinger, *Biographien jetztlebender Aerzte und Naturforscher in und ausser Deutschland*, 1772, Bd. I. (Stück 4, 1772), pp. 161-170.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 434, 705 (botanical works).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 496 (two anatomical tracts).

Ignaz v. Luca, *Das gelehrte Oesterreich*, 1778, I. ii. pp. 123-131 (and references).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 47.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt-lebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 4th ed., 1784, iii. p. 514; Nachtrag, 1786, i. p. 602; 1787, ii. p. 353; 1788, iii. p. 335; 1791, iv. pp. 676, 858; 1795, v. ii. p. 318.

Carl Jos. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. pp. 682, 711 (a notice of him with a list of his chief writings, from Baldinger).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 462, &c., &c.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 106.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 343, 375, 387, 393, 399, 444.

Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen, welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, 1809, XII. i. pp. 49-52.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 181.

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 359; no date, xxxviii. p. 546.

Antonio Lombardi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, Modena, 1828, ii. pp. 51, 112.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 54, 61.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 374; 1869, ii. p. 365.

Emilio de Tipaldo, *Biografia degli Italiani illustri . . . del secolo XVIII. e de' Contemporanei*, Venezia, 1844, ix. pp. 252-6 (by G. Chiappa).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 880.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 635.

Von Wurzbach, *Biographisches Lexicon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich*, 1877, xxxiii., p. 210 (and references).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1880, viii. p. 34.

A. Bauer, *Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich*, 1883, p. 76.

SCOTUS (Michael).

Libellus de Secretis Naturæ.

See ALBERTUS MAGNUS, De Secretis Mulierum, &c., 1669, p. 204.

Almuchabota Ablegalim Alkakib Albaon, id est Compendium Magiæ innaturalis nigræ, continens Citationes et Vincula diversorum Spirituum.

See SAMMLUNG der gröfsten Geheimnisse aufserordentlicher Menschen in alter Zeit.

Quæstio curiosa de Natura Solis et Lunae.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 195.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 713.

Eine curiöse Frage von der Natur Solis und Lunæ.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1714, p. 451.

SCOTUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

The actions of Michael Scot as a wizard of mighty power, which have given him a place in literature from Dante to the present time, and have kept him in popular remembrance for six or seven hundred years, may have helped to make of him a semi-mythical personage, to obliterate the events of his life, and to obscure the real gifts and achievements on which his perverted renown has been based. Hence, there is more supposition, plausible perhaps, but still supposition, than well-established fact in the current biographies; but when one considers how very little information has been transmitted to us, and how those who might have had something to tell us have shown themselves adverse to him, there is nothing else to do but to eke out what little is certain by justifiable hypotheses and to explain away or refute the calumnious remarks of the older writers. This has been done very carefully by Wood Brown, and his account, based on original researches and manuscript authorities, is as complete, and altogether as satisfactory, as is likely to be got now, unless manuscripts at present unknown may hereafter throw unexpected light on some parts of his history.

Michael Scotus, Michael Scot, or Michael the Scot, was born in the south of Scotland, somewhere on the Border, in the latter part of the twelfth century. His early education was obtained probably at home, and while tradition asserts that he first went to Oxford, it seems quite certain that he passed over to Paris, and there acquired the highest possible reputation as master of the polite arts; grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, mathematics, and astronomy, which formed the substance of the curriculum in arts of the Scottish Universities till the close of the nineteenth century, when it was finally ruined as a curriculum by the system of options. In the highest branches of study Michael was so distinguished that he was known as Michael the Mathematician, and, by his knowledge of the stars, gained fame as an astrologer. He seems also to have advanced to the study of theology, and to have graduated as doctor and taken orders. From Paris he went to Italy, and resided at Bologna, already famous as a school of law. Thence he went south to the court of Sicily, to the Prince of Palermo, who afterwards became Frederick II., King of Sicily and Emperor of Germany, and from his earliest writings it has been inferred that he acted as tutor to the prince for some time. In Sicily he may have acquired knowledge of Greek and Arabic, he taught the prince mathematics, and wrote two books for him on astronomy. It is probable that the treatise entitled 'Physionomia,' and subsequently 'De Secretis' as above, which is dedicated to the Emperor, was written early in the year 1209, and was intended as a gift to the Emperor on the occasion of his marriage. After this event Michael set sail for Spain, and took up his residence at Toledo.

In Spain he remained about ten years, and continued his studies in branches of learning which discredited him ultimately with the orthodox, and may have given him his subsequent reputation as a magician.

Before he left Sicily, it is pretty certain that he was familiar with the Natural History of Aristotle, through an Arabic version, and had adopted passages from it in his 'Physionomia,' but after settling in Toledo, where the works of Avicenna and others had been translated by an earlier band of Latin and oriental scholars, he made a full translation of Aristotle's treatises on Natural History from the Arabic, with the help of a Jew, and his first version was finished probably towards the close of the year 1209. Another version by Scotus, known as the 'Abbreviatio Avicennæ,' has the date of its completion specified, namely 1210. There is even a third version, from the Greek, which has been also ascribed to him, not without good reasons.

Though engaged with these translations, he did not, however, neglect the subject which had given him his distinctive name. He continued to work at astronomy, and translated the work on the Sphere of Alpetrongi or Alpetragius. Manuscripts of this work in the Paris library, which happen to be dated, inform us that the translation was completed in 1217.

From Toledo Scot visited Cordova, which had been famous in the tenth century as the resort of Jewish scholars, and was the birth-place of Averroës, who, as the most distinguished expositor of Aristotle, was attracting much attention at the beginning of the thirteenth century. His doctrines, so far as they were known, had been denounced as unsound, but, in spite of that, his writings were eagerly studied, and a translation of them was entered upon by Scot, perhaps at the instigation of the Emperor, and certainly with his countenance and support. In this work he was assisted by two or three other scholars, along with a Jewish interpreter. He was called Alphagirus, and he worked along with Scot, and this is the person whom Roger Bacon designates Andrew, the Jew, and whose work he says was appropriated by Scot. Wood Brown has vindicated Scot from this charge, and has pointed out the analogy between this college of translators and their methods in the second decade of the thirteenth century with that which translated Avicenna a century earlier.

Scot returned to Sicily about 1220, bringing with him his translations for the Emperor. They had been condemned by the Church, and the author of them was a strongly suspected person. The translations, however, were not made public, and Scot, leaving these studies and returning to those which had first given him his fame, took once more his position as imperial astrologer, and produced new works on the same subject, among which was his Commentary on the 'Sphere' of Sacrobosco. This was printed at Bologna by Iustinianus de Ruberia, in the year 1495, small 4°, ff. 40. He also engaged in a more thorough study of medicine, a subject which had occupied his attention from the days when he wrote his treatise 'Physionomia.' He gained great renown as a practical physician, and there remains in manuscript a tract by him, 'De Urinis,' and an elaborate receipt for a pill, which exists in a manuscript in the British Museum, and a contracted form of which is contained in the first book of the first part of the Secrets of Alexis.

While Scot was acting as astrologer and physician of the Emperor, the latter endeavoured to procure for him some preferment in the Church. The attempt was not successful, and, it is thought, the disappointment caused thereby affected Michael to a great extent, and brought upon him that depression which found vent in the prophecies ascribed to him, referring not only to calamities coming on certain Italian cities, but to his own and the Emperor's death.

In 1229, after the rupture between the Emperor and the Pope, the former thought it was now time, both for his own credit and that of Michael's, to publish the translation of Averroës which had been so long kept back. A circular letter, setting forth his design in causing the translation to be made, was drawn up, and it was conveyed, probably by

SCOTUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

the hands of Michael himself, to the chief centres of learning; to Bologna and Paris certainly, for copies of it to these schools are extant. Bacon states that in 1230 Michael Scotus made his appearance with books of Aristotle and commentaries thereon by learned men, so that it is reasonable to infer that Scot visited Oxford once more, and, though there is no positive evidence to support the supposition, it is possible that Scot not only continued his journey on to Scotland but ended his days there. It is noteworthy that there is no allusion to his death having having occurred in Italy at any definite place, whereas tradition points to his having been buried at Melrose or Holme Cultram, not very far from the place of his birth. He may have even lived long enough to impress his character of prophet and wizard upon the people, and to give rise to the legends about him, the scenes of which are located in or about the valley of the Tweed.

The only direct evidence that he was of Balwearie is that given by the author 'W.' (I presume P. F. Tytler) of the article in the 'Edinburgh Magazine,' 1820, vii. p. 104, note, who says that the title of the Louvain edition, 1487, of the 'Phisionomia' is: Michaelis Scoti de Balwerie de Procuratione (*sic*) et Hominis Phisionomia. This is probably the edition which Hain merely quotes under date 1484, and which has not been met with by his successors. There is a copy of it in the British Museum which I have inspected, but I have observed in it no allusion whatever to Balwearie.

Since he was alive in Oxford in 1230, and his death is alluded to by a writer in 1235, the date of the event is restricted to a narrow limit, and is as well defined as it is ever likely to be. Anyhow it is quite obvious that Michael the Scholar could not have been the Michael Scot of Balwearie, the ambassador to Norway in 1290, with whom he is identified by some of his biographers.

Of the works above mentioned, the 'Physionomia' was based partly on portions of Aristotle's works on animals, partly on the Secreta Secretorum, and partly on works by Rhazes. It became very popular, and was widely circulated in manuscript, and was printed as early as 1477. Ten editions at least appeared in the fifteenth century, and the book was printed again and again in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are translations of it in French, German, Italian, and Polish, and though it was never turned into English, considerable sections of it have been embodied in that rather rare book, Hill's 'Physiognomy,' London, W. Iaggard, 1613, small 8°, and in the 'Masterpiece' which has been popularly assigned to Aristotle. The book of secrets in Dutch, which goes under the name of Aalbert (*q.v.*), i.e. Albertus Magnus, also contains a number of Michael's propositions.

Dante, *Lo'nferno* (sic) *e'l Purgatorio e'l Paradiso di Dante Alaghieri* (sic), Aldus, Vinegia, 1515, f. 47 *recto* (canto xx.). (The commentators have notes on the passage about 'Michele Scotto': Grangier, Paris, 1697, p. 254; Cary, Bohn's edition, London, 1850, p. (103), note 3; 'Philalethes,' Teubner, Leipzig, 1871, i. p. 151; Toynbee, *A Dictionary of Proper Names . . . in the works of Dante*, 1898, p. 382; and many others.)

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Universalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 513, *a*; 1574, ed. Simler, p. 506, *a*.

Bale, *Illustrium Maioris Britanniæ Scriptorum Summarium*, 1548, f. 98; 1557-59, I. Cent. iv., No. lxvii. pp. 351-352; II. Cent. xiv., No. lii. pp. 214-215.

Of these various editions I have described several in a paper on Scot read in 1877 to the Glasgow Archæological Society (not yet printed), but the list then given was quite incomplete. Wood Brown speaks of eighteen editions quoted between 1477 and 1660, and he himself adds half-a-dozen to that number. This, however, falls short of the reality, for the printed editions and translations can hardly be fewer than fifty, if indeed they do not go beyond that number. Details of these editions will be given in my published paper. The treatise is in three books, each with an introduction. The first deals with generation, conception, and birth; the second with the signs of the complexions; the last with physiognomy proper, which professes to define and interpret the character and disposition from observation and comparison of the different parts of the body. Bruce has given a pretty full abstract of the contents.

The book of Magic, as has been argued by Wood Brown, is possibly a perversion of a work on algebra by Michael, if the first word of the title denote that art, the symbols having been converted into the magical signs or characters of demons. Brown has described a manuscript on vellum of this treatise in black, red, and green letters which have an oriental appearance, but which are not decipherable. The portion in Latin is what has been printed, and the manuscript is of the seventeenth century. I have seen another manuscript of exactly the same kind in Lord Crawford's library at Haigh Hall.

The printed copy above bears date: Pragæ in Bohemia. Pridie Id. Febr. MDXI., but whether that refers to the date of the first printed edition or not I cannot say. It cannot denote the place where or the time when it was written, unless it was a fabrication assigned to Scotus.

It is not unlikely, however, that when Michael Scot was at Toledo, he would not let slip the opportunity of learning what he could of the magic for which that city of all others was most distinguished. Doubtless it embraced what was afterwards known as natural magic or experimental physics and juggling, as well as black magic strictly so called, involving the invocation of the infernal powers.

There, too, he experimented in alchemy, for it was in Spain, to which it had been brought by the Arabs, that the art first found a place in Europe. He wrote certain treatises on the subject: Liber Magistri Miccaelis Scoti in quo continetur Magisterium; a compilation or the translation of a book called Liber Luminis Luminum; and a work De Alchimia. All these presumably genuine tracts remain in manuscript, but they have been considered in some detail by Wood Brown.

The 'Questio Curiosa,' above mentioned, which is generally ascribed to Scot, is not really by him, as may be inferred from its style and contents.

Joannes Picus, Mirandulae . . . Comes, 'Disputationes in Astrologiam,' lib. VIII. c. vi.; lib. XII. c. vii., *Opera omnia*, Basil., 1572, i. pp. 657, 729 (he calls Michael 'scriptorem nullius ponderis, multæ uerò superstitionis').

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.

Delrio, *Disquisitiones Magicæ*, 1603, ii. p. 202 (quotes Michael Scotus as a writer on chiromancy, but not on physiognomy).

Joan. Matthæus Lunensis, *Libellus de Rerum Inventoribus*, 1613, p. 44 (Michael's 'Cervilerium,' or iron skull-cap).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 481.

SCOTUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Pitseus, *Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis Tomus primus*, 1619, 'Pars Secunda complectens illustres Scriptores,' p. 374 (puts his death in 1290, which is obviously impossible).

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les Grands Personnages qui ont esté faussement soupçonnez de Magie*, 1625, pp. 69, 79, 122, 355, 495. English translation, 1657, pp. 33, 38, 59, 167, 233.

Thomas Dempster, *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum Lib. XIX.*, Bononiæ, 1627, p. 424, No. 940.

Ant. Marie Spelte, *La Delectable Folie, support des Capricieux, . . . traduicte en François par L. Garon, seconde Partie*, a Lyon, 1628, p. 139 (ridicules the story of Michael's magic banquets).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 365.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 209.

Ant. à Wood, *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*, 1674, i. pp. 121, 122; or, English translation: *The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford in Two Books; now first published in English . . . by John Gutch . . .* Oxford, 1792, i. pp. 286, 287, 288.

Joan. Leslæus, *De Origine, moribus et rebus gestis Scotorum libri decem*, Romæ, 1675, p. 220 (a brief but favourable and not inaccurate notice).

Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana*, 1678, p. 216.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 822.

George Mackenzie, *The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation*, Edinb., 1708, i. p. 197.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, 'De Anonymis Scriptoribus,' p. 322, No. 1299 *a* ('Mensa Philosophica').

Leland, *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, 1709, p. 254, cap. ccxxxii.

Robert Sibbald, *The History, ancient and modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross, . . .* 1710, pp. 125, 127.

Menagiana ou les Bons Mots . . . de Monsieur Menage, a Paris, 1715, iii. p. 105 (points out the mistake of M. du Cange in assigning the *Mensa Philosophica* to Michael Scotus, when it was really written by Theobaldus Anguilbertus, an Irishman).

Arpe, *De prodigiosis Naturæ et Artis Operibus Talismanes et Amuleta dictis cum recensione scriptorum huius argumenti liber singularis*, Hamburgi, 1717, p. 116.

John Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1726, ii. p. 241 ('pretended to translate Avicenna').

Giannone, *The Civil History of the Kingdom of Naples, translated by Captain James Ogilvie*, London, 1729, Book XVII. chapter iv.; i. p. 729. ('He [*i.e.* Frederick II.] likewise caused *Michael Scot*, a famous Physician and Astrologer in these Times, and his beloved Friend, to write many Books of Philosophy, Physick, and Astrology, as *Michael* himself, in some of them, which he dedicated to him, and *Gesnerus* in his Compend testify; whence Philosophy and Mathematical Learning began to be in vogue: And thus, by having the Works of *Aristotle*, *Galen* and of several *Arabian* Physicians read in the Schools, and encourag'd by *Frederick*, *Aristotle's* Philosophy, and *Galen's* Physick, acquir'd that Reputation in the Schools which every Body knows'). P. 726 (Prophecy about the emperor's death at Fiorentino alluded to, but not coupled with Michael's name).

Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. p. 180.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 238.

Niceron, *Memoires*, 1731, xv. pp. 95-102 (relies upon Mackenzie's biography, and says Bayle's account is 'fort imparfait').

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 132.

Brucker, *Kurze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Geschichte*, 1734, v. p. 1082 (a mere reference).

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediae et infimae Aetatis*, Florent., 1736, v. p. 233; 1858, v. p. 75.

Joh. Godofredus Schmutzerus, *Dissertatio de Michaele Scoto veneficii iniuste damnato*, Lips., 1739, 4°. (I have not seen this.)

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1739, xxi. col. 41 (a poor notice).

Schmutzerus, *De Friderici secundi I. R. C. A. in rem litterariam meritis dissertatio. Resp. I. G. Bosio.* Lips. (1740), 4°, pp. 5 (Michael a distinguished astronomer and astrologer); 34-35 ('vir doctissimus ac honoris potius quam contumeliæ caussa nominandus').

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 56 ('De Natura Solis et Lunæ'), 296 ('Mensa Philosophica,' 'De Secretis Naturæ').

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 525. (List of works in MS.)

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 499 ('MICHAELIS SCOTI *Physiognomia*, Parisiis, 1508. 8. mihi ignota est. Habet DOUGLASSIUS').

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 507 (inaccurate).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 141.

Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1753, ii. p. 1420, No. ccxiix. (edition of Sacrobosco); p. 814 ('Mensa Philosophica,' discusses whether it is by Scotus or by Anguilbertus).

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, IX. ii. p. 296 (a meagre notice).

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 61.

Brucker, *Historia critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, iii. p. 786.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 254.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, p. 140 (quotes the 1487 ed. of the 'Physionomia,' and distinguishes it from the 'Secreta,' 1615, 1669, 1740; French, 1590, 16°; 'Plena summa subtilitatis et superstitionis').

Walter Scot of Satchels, *A True History of several Families of the Right Honourable Name of Scot*, Edinb., 1776, pp. 28, 34, 35.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 355 ('Mensa philosophica').

C. E. Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 275.

Camden, *Britannia*, ed. Gough, 1789, iii, p. 186.

Meiners, *Historische Vergleichung der Sitten . . . des Mittelalters mit denen unsers Jahrhunderts*, 1793, ii. pp. 492-493 (Michael Scotus was Frederick's Astrologer, and translated Aristotle's work on Animals from the Arabic, but Roger Bacon accused him of appropriating the work of Andrew, the Jew).

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1793, i. p. 231, No. 208; 1798, vi. p. 365, No. 164; 1800, viii. pp. 212, No. 2745; 391, No. 433; 493, No. 713; 458, No. 995; 521, No. 1581 (Sphaerae Tractatus Jo. de Sacrobusto).

Tiedemann, *Geist der speculativen Philosophie*, 1795, iv. p. 319 (inaccurate).

Kestner, *Geschichte der Mathematik*, Göttingen, 1797, ii. p. 512 (edition of Sacrobosco).

Buhle, *Geschichte der neuern Philosophie*, Göttingen, 1800, i. p. 856.

SCOTUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale, An. IX. [1801], vi. pp. 387-485 (Michael's translation of Aristotle's History of Animals).

Sir Walter Scott, *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, 1805, Canto ii. and notes.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 112.

Tennant, *Anster Fair*, 1812, canto v. p. 111 (a story about the Wizard).

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 83 (article by Johnston, well informed for the time).

David Irving, *The Lives of the Scotish Poets*, Edinburgh, about 1815, i. pp. 21-23.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvii. p. 283.

Robert Law, *Memorials, . . . edited . . . by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe*, Edinburgh, 1818, p. xv.

Jourdain, *Recherches critiques sur l'Age et l'Origine des Traductions Latines d'Aristote*, 1819, pp. 138 (translation of Alpetragius), 237 (Scot's translations), 358-389 (translation of Aristotle on Animals).

The Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany, being a new series of The Scots Magazine, 1820, vi. pp. 491-499; vii. pp. 99-104 (and references), (articles signed 'W'). ['The Scots Magazine,' lxxxvi., for 1820, Part I., and lxxxvii., for 1820, Part II.] (See Tytler, 1831.)

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 839 *w* (puts him in the 15th century).

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 363; no date, xxxviii. p. 550 (taken from Aikin and Johnston).

Allan Cunningham, *Sir Michael Scott, a Romance*, London, 1828, 3 vols., 12°.

Ebert, *Allgemeines Bibliographisches Lexikon*, 1830, ii. col. 744, No. 20718.

P. F. Tytler, *Lives of Scottish Worthies*, 1831, i. pp. 93-128. (This is a reprint, with some verbal alterations, unadvised omission of the notes and most of the references to authorities, and condensation and modification of the text of the article, in the 'Edinburgh Magazine.' Presumably, therefore, that article, though it is signed 'W,' was really written by Tytler.)

Tennemann, *A Manual of the History of Philosophy*, Oxford, 1832, p. 241; London, Bohn, 1852, p. 233 (his translations).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 139 (inaccurate).

Catalogues of Scotish Writers, Edinburgh, 1833, p. 108.

William Godwin, *Lives of the Necromancers*, 1834, p. 254 (a mere note).

James Maidment, *Analecta Scotica*, 1834, i. p. 235. ('Conventio' between the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline and Michael Scot, heir of Riccardus, of Balwearie, 1280, so that this is quite a different person.)

R. Chambers, *Lives of illustrious and distinguished Scotsmen*, 1835, iv. pp. 203-205.

David Buchanan, *De Scriptoribus Scotis Libri duo, nunc primum editi*, Edinb., 1837, p. 74 (edited by Dr. Irving for the Bannatyne Club).

Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1838, II. ii. pp. 293-300 (Nos. 14542-14555).

James Hogg, *The Poetical Works*, 1838, i. p. 220 (in Note x. to 'the Queen's Wake,' Hogg gives a version of the story of Michael Scot and the witch of Fauldshope differing somewhat from Sir Walter Scott's); ii. p. 339 (in Note xvi. to 'The Mountain Bard').

Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques*, 1838, ii. p. 23.

Ferd. Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und Naturforscher*, 1840, p. 73, No. 40 (Avicenna: 'Liber de Animalibus,' interprete Mich. Scoto, Ven. 1494), 107, No. 13 ('Succincta expositio Metaphysicorum Nicolai').

Robertson, *Deliciae Literariae: a new volume of Table-Talk*, 1840, pp. 127 (a book of unlawful arts, by Michael Scot), 198-204 (ridicules—after Tytler—Michael's Physiognomy and yet devotes four pages to his 'drivelling follies').

Warton, *History of English Poetry*, 1840, i. p. cxxxv.; ii. p. 90.

Gardiner's Miscellany of Literature, Science, History and Antiquities, Cupar, 1842, pp. 64-71 (article on Scot by Robert Wilson).

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1842, II. ii. pp. 579 (short notice from Mackenzie, Bayle, Niceron and others); 622 ('Physiognomia'); 635 ('Mensa philosophica'); 680 (translations of Aristotle); 816 (commentary on the Sphere).

Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1842, xx. pp. 43-51 (article by Daunou).

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 135; 1869, ii. p. 130 (mere mention of the tract in the 'Theatrum').

The New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845, iii. Selkirk, p. 3 (Oakwood and Michael); ix., Fife, p. 150 (Balwearie and life of Michael).

James Bruce, *Lives of Eminent Men of Fife*, Cupar-Fife, 1846, pp. 1-91 (an ill-conditioned and prejudiced notice, but containing the references then available).

Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques, 1852, vi. p. 570 (article on Scot by Hauréau).

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturels au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 235 (thinks Michael possibly a pupil of Albertus, following Mézeray; but Michael was already 25 or 30 years old when Albertus was born in 1205).

Hallam, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, i. p. 93 (mentions him in a note as 'pretending to translate Aristotle,' and quotes Meiners). [Meiners' *Vergleichung*, 1793, is one of Hallam's authorities, and his reference in the present instance is to ii. 664. As volume ii. contains only 555 pages, and, so far as I can see, is not numbered by paragraphs or in any other way, I do not understand Hallam's number. This is not the only case, however, for he repeatedly directs his reader to numbers beyond 555, whatever is meant by them.]

Milman, 'Michael Scott almost an Irish Archbishop,' Philobiblon Society, *Bibliographical and Historical Miscellanies*, 1854, small 4°, i. pp. 8.

Scrope, *Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing in the Tweed*, 1854, pp. 183, 247, 249 (legends about the Wizard).

Milman, *History of Latin Christianity*, 1855, iv. p. 367 (B. IX. ch. xiii.); vi. pp. 379, 446 (B. XIV. chs. i., iii.).

Holtrop, *Catalogus Librorum saeculo XV° impressorum, quotquot in Bibliotheca Regia Hagana asservantur*, 1856, p. 365.

Alexander Whitelaw, *The Book of Scottish Ballads*, 1857, p. 249. ('The Warlock of Aikwood,' a modern ballad by W. G. B., on Michael's embassy to France.)

The English Cyclopædia, 1857, Biography, v. col. 366.

Renan, *Averroès et l'Averroïsme*, 1861, pp. 205-210.

SCOTUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

James A. Wade, *History of St. Mary's Abbey, Melrose*, 1861, pp. 301, 349 (no mention of his burial there).

Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres*, Paris, 1862, iii. col. 1635 ('mensa'); 1864, v. cols. 240, 1228.

T. L. Kington, *History of Frederick the Second, Emperor of the Romans*, 1862, i. pp. 283 (Michael befriended by Gregory IX.), 441 (the second edition of Fibonacci's treatise on the Abacus dedicated to Michael in 1228), 449-451 (notes on his life, imperfect), 465 (Michael, the Emperor's astrologer), 467; ii. p. 138.

Agnew, *A History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway*, 1864, p. 81. (Michael Scot at Glenluce; a 'vout' contains his library of books on incantations and the black art).

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1865, VI. i. p. 329.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 998.

William Ballingall, *The Shores of Fife*, 1872, p. 35, and drawing of Balwearie Castle.

John Small, 'Sketches of Early Scottish Alchemists: Michael Scot . . .' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xi., Session 1874-75, pp. 179-183.

Pauly, *Bibliographie des Sciences Médicales*, 1874, iii. col. 1110.

Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques*, 1875, p. 1577 (inaccurate).

Mactaggart, *The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopædia*, 2nd edit., 1876, pp. 145 (origin of the name Criffle), 457 (the 'vout' at Glenluce).

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1961.

Wm. Fraser, *The Scotts of Buccleuch*, 1878, i. p. xxxv., and portrait (connects him with Balwearie, and identifies the scholar and ambassador, which is impossible according to dates).

Veitch, *The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border*, 1878, p. 226 (favourable notice).

B. Hauréau, *Histoire de la Philosophie Scolastique*, 1880, Seconde Partie, i. pp. 124-130.

William Grossart, *Historic Notices . . . of the Parish of Shotts*, 1880, p. 14 (the legend of the 'Pack-Stane'; Grossart connects Michael with the Scotts of Murdoston).

The Antiquary, 1882, v. pp. 53-56 (Birthplace of Michael Scotus, by T. Hutcheson); 1884, x. p. 103 (a legend of Scotus).

The Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed., 1886, xxi. p. 469.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 791 (Hain, 14546).

Scriptores Græci Physiognomonici, ed. Rich. Foerster, Lips., 1893, i. pp. xxiii. *sqq.*, clxxix.

J. Wood Brown, *An Enquiry into the Life and Legend of Michael Scot*, Edinburgh, 1897, 8°, pp. xvi, 281 [1]; frontispiece, vignette, and facsimile.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1897, li. pp. 59-6 (article by Æneas Mackay, founded on Wood Brown's *Enquiry*, and revised by him).

SCRIPTUM [anonymi] . . . elixir Solis Theophrasti Paracelsi tractans.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), Quadriga Aurifera, 1599, p. 89.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 828.

SCUDALUPIS (PETRUS ARLENSIS DE).

See PETRUS Arlensis de Scudalupis.

Arpe, *De prodigiosis Naturæ et Artis operibus Talismanes . . . dictis . . . liber singularis*, 1717, pp. 122, 151.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 574.

Fridericus Boerner, *Bibliothecæ Librorum rariorum physico-medicorum historico-criticæ Specimen secundum*, Helmstadii, 1752, p. 65, No. xxxi (note on the *Speculum Lapidum* of Camillus Leonhardus, August. Vindel., 1533, 4°).

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 458.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 593.

SCULTETUS (JOHANN).

See TAKIUS (JOHANN), Kurtze Rede von der Gold Geburth, 1668.

There are two or three persons of this name who require to be carefully distinguished from each other.

Johann Schultz, or Joannes Scultetus, translator of Takius' book, was born at Nürnberg, 7 Aug., 1621, studied medicine, and was admitted a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1672, with the name of Perseus I. He was deeply interested in botany, wrote some medical papers, edited Mindererus' work on military medicine, Nürnberg, 1667, 12°, and was the author of 'Trichiasis admiranda, sive, Morbus pilaris mirabilis observatus, Noribergæ, apud Michaelem Endterum, 1658, 12°, and 'Prophylaxis, circa præsentem et futurum sanitatis statum, Oratione proposita,' Ibid apud eundem, 1665, 12°.

He was town physician at Nürnberg, and died there 13 Feb., 1680, according to Büchner, Will, and Eloy, but in 1687 according to Witte and Moller.

He does not seem to have any connection with the other persons of the name, who have been confused by certain authorities but have been distinguished by Moller.

One of these is Joannes Scultetus, the elder, born at Ulm, 1595, town-physician there, a distinguished surgeon, and author of a work: 'Armamentarium chirurgicum,' Ulmæ, 1654; Hagæ Com., 1656, fol. He died at Stuttgart in 1645.

To this writer Van der Linden has erroneously assigned the 'Historia Trichiaseos admirandæ sive Morbi Pilaris,' Norib. 1658. This confusion was pointed out by Voglerus.

The other is Joannes Scultetus, the younger, who was a brother's son of the preceding, and was born at Ulm. He, too, became town-physician there, and brought out a new edition of his uncle's 'Armamentarium.' He died at Ulm in 1663 of a spotted fever.

SCULTETUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 680.
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Anno 1687, sig. Aaaaa 2 *verso*.
Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia historico-philologico-critica*, Hamb., 1697, p. 721, No. cxxi.
Valentinus Henr. Voglerus, *Introductio universalis in notitiam cujuscunque generis bonorum scriptorum cum notis et augmento Henrici Meibomii*, Editio secunda, Helmestadii, 1700, 4°, cap. iix. pp. 48, 49.
Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 809.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 240.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 831, 832.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 773.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvi., col. 771.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 453.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 466, No. 45.
G. A. Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1757, iii. p. 664; 1808, viii. (Nopitsch's 'Vierter Supplementband,') p. 187.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 533.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 425, 473 (Trichiasis admiranda), 593 (various notes).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 418.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 237.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 185.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 394; no date, xxxviii. p. 601 (article by Weiss).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1880, viii. p. 371.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 272.

SEAL (The) of Secrets.

See **PRIVY (The) Seal of Secrets.**

SECRET der Alchimey.

See **TRACTATUS darinn das gantze Secret der Alchimey . . . begriffen ist**

SECRETA lapidis philosophici ignoti authoris.

See **ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 249.**
See **GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 261.**
See **PHILOSOPHICI Lapidis Secreta.**
See **GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.**
See **GEHEIMNUSS vom Stein der Weisen.**

SECRETA Secretorum.

See **JOHANNES PAUPERUM.**

SECRETS.

See **PRIVY (The) Seal of Secrets.**

SECRETS disclos'd of the Philosophers Stone.

See **AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 180.**

SECRETS merveilleux . . . du Petit Albert.

See **ALBERTUS Parvus, 1743.**

SECRETS reveal'd: or, an Open Entrance to the Shut-Palace of the King.

See **PHILALETHA.**

SECRETUM Omnium Secretorum.

See **NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 1.**
See **GEHEIMNISS aller Geheimnisse.**

SECRETUM Secretorum Naturæ de laude lapidis Philosophorum.

See **BACON (ROGER), De Arte Chymiæ scripta, 1603, p. 285.**

SEGER VON WEIDENFELD (JOHANN).

See WEIDENFELD (JOHANN SEGER VON).

SEHR geheim gehaltene . . . experimentirte Kunst Stücke.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), 1789.

SEMIRAMIS.

See TUMBA.

SEMITA.

Semita Semitæ.

See ALCHIMIA (DE) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 69.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 280.

Semita Semitæ, oder Fufssteig defs Fufssteigs.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 378.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 460.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 210.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 34, 37.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 142.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 383.

SEMLER (JOHANN SALOMON).

Von ächter hermetischer Arzenei. An Herrn Leopold Baron Hirschen in Dresden. Wider falsche Maurer und Rosenkreuzer. Leipzig, bei Georg Emanuel Beer, 1786.

8°. Pp. 84.

Semler was born at Salfeld, 18 Dec., 1725. In 1743 he went to Halle University and stopped there for seven years. He lived with Baumgarten, who was as a father to him, and employed him in the compilation of the 'Nachrichten einer Hallischen Bibliothek.' After leaving Halle and staying a short time at Salfeld, Semler was appointed professor at Coburg, but, as there was no pay, he had to write for a livelihood. In 1751 he was made professor of history and belles lettres at Altdorf, and the year following received a call to Halle as professor of theology. Out of modesty he at first declined this invitation, but was persuaded by Baumgarten to accept it. He came in 1753 and held the chair till 1791 with great advantage to the University, as he was one of the most learned and distinguished members of the theological faculty and was considered equal, if not superior, to Baumgarten in his knowledge of history and its illustrations of theology.

In 1757, after Baumgarten's death, he was appointed director of the Theological Seminary and latterly of the Associated Pædagogic Institute. After twenty years' administration of these offices, he was deprived of them, a loss which he felt keenly, though he continued to discharge his other duties faithfully.

He was the author of a great number of works on theological subjects, and of one to which reference has been often made in the present catalogue: Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, Leipzig, 1786-1788, 8°, 4 parts. A long list of his works occupying sixteen pages is given by Meusel.

In his later years he devoted his leisure time to making chemical experiments. His death took place on 14 March, 1791.

Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1757, iii. pp. 686-691; 1808, viii. (Nopitsch's 'Vierter Supplementband') pp. 201-212.
D. Joh. Salomo Semlers Lebensbeschreibung von ihm selbst abgefafst, Halle, 1781, 1782, 2 The. 8°.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 718.
Schlichtegroll, *Nekrolog auf das Jahr 1791*, ii. pp. 1-81.
Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1803, viii. pp. 81-84.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte-Teutschland, oder Lexikon der ietzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4te Ausg., 1784, iii. p. 535; Nachtrag, 1786, i. pp. 607, 751; 1787, ii. p. 357; 1788, iii. p. 339; 1791, iv. pp. 683, 859; 1795, v. ii. p. 329.
Joh. Christoph Hoffbauer, *Geschichte der Universität zu Halle bis zum Jahre 1805*, Halle, 1805, pp. 270-271, 275, 326, 337.
Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1813, xiii. pp. 89-107 (and references).
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xli. p. 555; no date, xxxix. p. 34.
Herzog, *Real-Encyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, 1884, xiv. pp. 111-119 (and references).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 12, 149, 292.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1891, xxxiii. pp. 698-704 (article by Paul Tschackert, and references).
Herm. Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmasie*, Berlin, 1904, pp. 259, 262[1], 642 (Luftsalz).

SENAC (JEAN BAPTISTE).

Nouveau Cours de Chymie, suivant les Principes de Newton & de Sthall (*sic*). Avec un Discours Historique sur l'Origine & les progrez de la Chymie.

Non fingendum aut excogitandum, sed inveniendum quid Natura faciat aut ferat. *Bacon.*

A Paris, Chez Jacques Vincent, ruë & vis-à vis l'Eglise S. Severin, à l'Ange. M.DCC.XXIII. Avec Approbation et Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. lxvij, [3] 1-246. and volume; Fly-title: "Suite du Nouveau Cours de Chymie," marked 247; *verso* blank; pp. 247-796.

The first part contains a historical essay, pp. lxvij; general principles and processes; the second part contains the preparation of substances with remarks. The book is of interest because the author often discusses the views of the alchemists, and points out their errors.

The author, according to Weigel, was Senac; but, if by him, it is not always included among his works by other authorities. Eloy mentions it only to condemn it. He says: 'It is a mistake to credit it to Senac. It is the crude result of the zeal of some students who selected what they could from the lectures of Geoffroy and Boulduc at the Jardin du Roi; it is absolutely unworthy of the skilful pen to which it is attributed.' But it is credited to him by L. Hahn, who also quotes an edition, Paris, 1737, 2 vols. 12°.

Jean Baptiste, called also Pierre, Senac, was born in 1693 near Lombez, in Gascony, was M.D. of Rheims, M.B. of Paris, and was a man of considerable influence. He showed his interest in the faculty of medicine at Paris by offering it on the part of the Government a fermage of 30,000 frs. per annum, which it wanted for the improvement of its anatomy school. This offer, however, was not accepted.

Senac's first work was a translation of Heister's Anatomy, Paris, 1724, and he followed it up by numerous books and papers on various parts of anatomy, physiology and medicine. His works were distinguished alike by erudition and by great literary skill and taste. These, coupled with his successful cure of a dangerous illness which had attacked the Marshal de Saxe in 1745, established his fame. He attended the Marshal in his campaigns, and on his death settled at Versailles, where he was made assistant physician of Louis XV., and on the death of Chicoyneau in 1752 he was appointed premier physician, with the title of Councillor of State. He enjoyed a European reputation, was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Society of Nancy, and superintendent of the mineral waters throughout the kingdom. He died 20 Dec. 1770, aged 77.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 7.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 607 *et passim*.
Christian Ehrenfried Weigel, *Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. p. 11, No. 24.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 245.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 116.
Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 232.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 101 (calls him John and adds that he is called Peter in the list of the Academy of Sciences).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 197.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xlii. p. 1; no date, xxxix. p. 48.
Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1838, ix. p. 46.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 144.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 390; 1849, ii. p. 254 (medical and anatomical works).
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 752.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 902.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xli. col. 740 (no mention of the present work).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1880, viii. p. 604 (article by L. Hahn).
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 546, 636.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 361.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 872 (medical writings only; the present work is not included).

SEND-BRIEF.

See ALEXANDER.

See EPISTOLA.

See SENDSCHREIBEN.

SENDIMIR VON SIEBENSTERN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH).

See SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINANDUS VON).

See STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON).

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

Sohn Sendivogii: Filius Sendivogii.

See HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

Michaelis Sendivogii Chymische Schrifften, darinnen gar deutlich von dem Ursprung, Bereit- und Vollendung des gebenedeiten Steins der Weisen gehandelt wird. Nebst einem kurtzen Vorbericht ans Liecht gestellet durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen Siles. Nürnberg, bey Joh. Dan. Taubers seel. Erben. 1718.

8°. Pp. [4, including the frontispiece] 43 [1] 250 (for 350). Title red and black. Folding title: Speculum Philosophicum, at p. 1. Title: Vom Mercurio, p. 69. Title: Vom Schwefel, p. 93. Title: Epistolæ LV., between pp. 192-3, red and black. Title: Des Vortrefflichen Abts Synesii aus Griechenland Chymische Schrifften, . . . between 202-3 (302-3), in red and black. Title: Fr. Basilii Valentini Ordin. Benedict. Via Veritatis . . . p. 223 (323).

Abhandlung vom Mercur.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 283.

Aenigma philosophicum ad filios veritatis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 442.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 585.

Anrede an die Söhne der Wahrheit über das philosophische Räthsel.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1673, Part ii. p. 55.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 473.

See SETON (ALEXANDER), Zwölf Bücher, 1751, p. 63.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 335.

Philosophisches Rätzel an die Kinder der Wahrheit.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 350.

Parabola seu Ænigma Philosophicum coronidis & superadditamenti loco adjunctum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 444.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1673, Part ii. p. 59.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotneca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 474.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 585.

This is identical with the ÆNIGMA PHILOSOPHORUM sive Symbolum Saturni (*q.v.*).

Gleichniſs, oder philosophisches Räthsel.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die gantze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 338.

See SETON (ALEXANDER), Zwölf Bücher, 1751, p. 67.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, p. 356.

Apographum Epistolarum hactenus ineditarum super Chemia.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 493.

The *Briefe* form a translation of this.

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Michaelis Sendivogii, eines grofsen Philosophen Fünf und funfzig Briefe, den Stein der Weisen betreffend. Aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt. Frankfurt und Leipzig, In Johann Georg Fleischers Buchhandlung 1770.

8°. Pp. 152.

Dialogus Mercurii, Alchymistæ et Naturæ. Scriptus in Gratiam Amici Coroades. Auctore eo, Qui

DIVI LESCHI GENUS AMAT.

Coloniæ, Imprimebat Seruatius Erffens. Anno M.DC.VII.

8°. Pp. 28.

This famous dialogue, which forms part of the *Novum Lumen*, has been often printed:—
Paris, 1608, 12°; Coloniæ, 1612, 1614, 12°; Venice, 1644; Wittebergæ, 1614, 1623, 12° (with Müller's *Miracula*); in French with the *Cosmopolite ou Nouvelle Lumiere de la Phisique Naturelle*, Paris, 1629, 12°; La Haye, 1639, 12°; Paris, 1669, 12°; English in J. F.'s translation of the *Novum Lumen Chymicum*, 1650, p. 59; 1674, p. 60; and in Digby's, 1722, p. 93.

Colloquium Hermetico-Spagyricum, das ist: ein wunderhöfliches, wolgegründetes Chymisches Gespräch zwischen der Natur, dem Mercurio, und einem Alchymisten.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 121.

Dialogus Mercurii, Alchymistæ et Naturæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 448.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1673, Part ii., p. 68.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 384.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 475.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 590.

Gespräch zwischen dem Merkur, einem Alchemisten, und der Natur.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 346.

De Lapide Philosophorum, Tractatus Duodecim, è naturæ fonte, & Manuali experientia deprompti. Author sum, qui

DIVI LESCHI GENUS AMO.

Francofurti, Typis Ioannis Bringeri, Sumptibus Anthonl HummI. M.DC.XI.

8°. Pp. 64.

This is the same as the *Novum Lumen Chymicum*. 'Ad filios veritatis; Aenigma Philosophicum,' pp. 53-56. 'Parabola seu Aenigma Philosophorum,' pp. 57-64.

Novum Lumen Chymicum, e Naturæ Fonte et Manuali Experientia depromptum, & in duodecim Tractatus diuisum: Cui accessit, 1. Dialogus Mercurij, Alchymistæ, & naturæ perquàm vtilis. 2. Tyrociniũ Chymicum Ioan. Beguini, Christianiss. Regis Francor. Elemosyn. Coloniæ, Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, sub signo Rubri Leonis. Anno M.DC.XVII.

12°. Pp. [6] 89 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette.

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

The Tyrocinium has a separate pagination, and the following separate title-page (all in black):

Tyrocinium Chymicum e Naturæ Fonte et Manuali Experientia depromptum. Autore Ioanne Beguino, Christianiss. Regis Franc. Eleemosynario. Hac postrema editione ab ipsomet autore quam diligentissime recognitum & auctum. Coloniae, Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, M.DC.XV. Cum Priuilegio.

Pp. [14, 2 blank] 195 [5 blank]. Vignette.

As this 1615 edition appears under a 1617 title-page, it looks as if there were two editions. *See* BEGUIN (JEAN).

Michaelis SendivogI Poloni Lumen Chymicum Novum XII. Tractatibus divisum & totidem antiqvis figuris in Germania nuper repertis, notisq; clarissimis illuminatum, renovatum, illustratum Opera & Studio Ἀνδρός Ὀρθος Ἡλιος In gratiam genuinorum Hermetis filiorum publici juris factum. Erphordiæ Typis Philippi Wittelii Impensis Johannis Birckneri Bibliopolæ. Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Sigs. A to E in eights; or pp. [3] 77 (even numbers on the *recto*). 13 woodcuts.

The commentary is separate, and has this title-page:

Epilogus & Recapitulatio in Michaelis SendivogI Poloni Novum Lumen Chymicum Operâ & Studio Ἀνδρός Ὀρθος Ἡλιος. In gratiam genuinorum Hermetis filiorum publici juris facti Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Sigs. F to V in eights, or pp. [1] 230, but the pagination is irregular. Though the title is in Latin, the book is in German. The *Epilogus* is by ORTHELIUS, whom see for another copy.

With this commentary the following tracts are incorporated:

Epistola Andreæ de Blawen, geschrieben ad Petrum Andream Matthiolum, in quâ agitur de multiplici auri potabilis parandi ratione, p. 76.

Epistola Anonymi de principiis artis Hermeticæ, p. 118.

Expositio & practica Lapidis Adrop, collecta ex libro Plinii Philosophi, qui intitulatur: Aromaticum Philosophorum, Thesaurus & Secretum Secretorum, p. 125.

Excerpta ex interlocutione Mariæ prophetissæ sororis Moysis & Aaronis, habitâ cum aliquo Philosopho, dicto Aros, de excellentissimo Opere trium horarum, p. 129.

Epistola Joannis Pontani, in qua de lapide, quem Philosophorum vocant, agitur, p. 149.

Epistola Haimonis de quatuor Lapidibus philosophicis, materiam suam ex minore mundo desumentibus, p. 177.

Epistola Cornelii Alvetani Arnsrodii de conficiendo Divino Elixire sive Lapide philosophico, p. 187.

Astronomia inferior, seu Planetarum terrestrium motus & variatio, p. 199.

Rythmi de opere universali, ex cœlo soloque prodeunte, p. 208.

Extract vnnd Summarischer Inhaldt des Büchleins genandt Gloria Mundi, oder Paradeifs Taffel, p. 213.

Ein sonderbar Werck, ex Theophrasto redivivo Michaelis Pezelii, p. 224.

Das Vrtheil oder Vergleichung des Gotts und Richters Mercurii im vralten Ritterkrieg, p. 227.

Rythmi, p. 230.

Novum Lumen Chymicum. E Naturæ fonte & manuali Experientia depromptum: Cui accessit Tractatus de Sulphure. Authoris Anagramma,

DIVI LESCHI GENUS AMO.

Genevæ. Apud Ioannem de Tournes, Reipublicæ & Academiæ Typographum. M.DC.XXXIX.

8°. Pp. 229 [1]. Vignette with the motto: Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.

Ioannis Aurelii Augurelli P. Ariminensis Chrysopoeia et Vellus Aureum. Quorum illa emendatissima prodit: hoc verò nunc primùm ex veteri manuscripto sub typos venit.

Editor in sacro accepit baptismate nomen,
Expressum literis Græcorum quod tribus, vt sit
Ordine Νῦ prima, Αλφα secunda, *et tertia* Θῆτα,
Tres præbet totidem Sapientum arcana figuras.
·N A Θ·

Pp. 84.

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

This was edited by Nath. Albineus, and is practically an edition of his *Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta* (*q.v.*). The *Novum Lumen Chymicum* was first published at Prague in 1604. Another edition, edited by Beguinus, was brought out at Paris, 1608, 12°, pp. [14, 2 blank] 135 [1 blank], and there was one at Cologne, 1614, 12°.

Still another with the *Tractatus de Sulphure* appeared at Venice, 1644, small sq. 8°, pp. 223 [1 blank]. Schmieder quotes editions: Frankfurt a.M., 1606, 8°, edited by Rulandus; Cologne, 1610, 8°.

The French translation is entitled *Cosmopolite*, &c., from the name of the adept who is the reputed author of the tract.

There are two English translations:

1. *A New Light of Alchemy: Taken out of the fountaine of Nature, and Manuall Experience. To which is added a Treatise of Sulphur* . . . by J. F., M.D. London, 1650, 4°. Second edition, London, 1674, 8°, as below. This is accompanied by a tract of Paracelsus and a dictionary. The 'New Light' includes the philosophical Ænigma and the dialogue between the Alchymist, Mercury and Nature. Was J. F. John French, or John Freake? See FRENCH (JOHN).

2. *A Philosophical Account of Nature in General* . . . by John Digby. London, 1792, 8°, pp. [10] 348.

Divi Leschi Genus Amo is an anagram of Michael Sendivogius.

De Lapide Philosophico Tractatus duodecim.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 417.

This is the same as the *Novum Lumen*.

Zwölf Bücher von dem rechten wahren philosophischen Steine.

See SETON (ALEXANDER).

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 258.

Novum Lumen Chymicum.

See MÜLLER (PHILLIP), Miracula & Mysteria Chymico-Medica, 1623, p. 369.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1673.

Novum Lumen Chemicum e Natura Fonte et Manuali Experientia depromptum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 463.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 545.

Commentarius in Novum Lumen Chymicum.

See ORTHELIUS.

A New Light of Alchymy.

See F. (J.), A New Light of Alchymy, &c., 1674, p. 1.

Cosmopolite ou Nouuelle Lumiere de la Phisique naturelle. Traittant de la constitution generale des Elements simples & des composez. Traduit nouuellement de Latin en François. Par le sieur De Bosnay. A Paris, Chez Pierre Billaine, ruë S. Iacques, à la Bonne Foy, deuant S. Yues. M.DC.XXVIIII.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 103 [1 blank]. Includes: 'Enigme Philosophique,' p. 66; and 'Dialogue de Mercure, de l'Alchymiste, & de Nature,' p. 77.

Traicté du Soulphre, Second Principe de Nature. Faict par le mesme Autheur, qui par cy deuant a mis en lumiere le premier Principe, intitulé le Cosmopolite. Traduit de Latin en François par F. Guiraud, Docteur en

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Medecine. Auec plusieurs autres Opuscules du mesme suject. A Paris, chez Pierre Billaine, ruë S. Iacques, à la bonne Foy, deuant S. Yue. M.DC.XXVIIII.

8°. Pp. [8] 1-89 [p. 90 is blank].

The added Opuscules are:
Oeuvre Royalle de Charles VI. Roy de France, pp. 91-109 [110 blank].
Thresor de Philosophie ou Original du Desir Desiré de Nicolas Flamel, pp. 111-152.
Appended, with separate signatures and pagination, are:
Roger Bachon, De l'Admirable Pouvoir et Puissance de l'Art & de Nature, ou est traicté de la pierre Philosophale. Traduit en François par Iacques Girard de Tournus, pp. 63; and Jean XXII., L'Art Transmutatoire, pp. 39 [1 blank].
Other editions of the French translation are: La Haye, 1639, 12°, pp. [14], 58; Traicté du Soulphre, pp. [8], 49 [1 blank, tables 2, 2 blank]; Paris, 1669, 12° pp. [16], 118; Traité du Soulphre, pp. [14], 105 [3 blank]; Traité du Sel, pp. [6] 87 [1 blank]. This last tract is not contained in the previous editions just mentioned. Schmieder quotes the following: Paris, 1609, 8°; 1618, 8°; 1691, 8°.

Tractatus de Sulphure altero Naturæ principio, ab Authore eo, qui et primum conscripsit principium.

Non nobis Domine non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam.

ANGELUS DOCE MIHI IUS.

Vt possim dijudicare inter verum & falsum.

Coloniæ, Apud Joannem Crithium sub signo galli. Anno M.D.CXVI.

8°. Pp. [9] 84 [3 blank]. The even numbers fall on the *recto*. Vignette of a cock, with the motto: Rerū Vigilantia Custos.

Angelus doce mihi ius is another anagram of Michael Sendivogius.

Tractatus de Sulphure.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1673, Part ii. p. 89.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 479.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 601.

Abhandlung vom Schwefel.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 203.

Die geheime Naturlehre.

See GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zur Verfertigung des gebenedeyeten Steins der Weisen, nach dem System des edlen Sendivogii, 1770.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 193.

Michał Sędziwoj, latinized Sendivogius and Sendivoius, comes first into notice as the person who rescued the Scottish adept, Alexander Seton, known as the "Cosmopolite," from the clutches of Christian II., Elector of Saxony.

About his origin and birthplace, and many incidents of his career, the accounts are most conflicting, and no attempt is made in the following summary to reconcile them. According to one version, he was a Pole, born near Cracow, in 1556, or in 1566, both dates are given; according to another he was the illegitimate son of a a Moravian nobleman, and did not like to be called a Pole. He is said to have received a good education in a monastery, and to have acquired a liking for alchemy, which he cultivated by study, experiment, and intercourse with other alchemists. In the course of his journeyings he happened to be in Dresden, and, hearing of Seton, carried him off from the prison in which he was confined, as is narrated under SETON. After Seton's death, Sendivogius married the widow, and thus procured probably the rest of the transmuting powder, as well as Seton's manuscript treatise on the stone, by which Sendivogius hoped to learn the secret of its preparation. But he failed in this, as the treatise was too obscure.

Believing that he had now unlimited wealth at his disposal, he began to live in great style, and committed the error of posing in public as an adept, forgetful of the misfortunes which had befallen his predecessor. The report of his deeds was bruited far and wide, and he was invited to the Court of Poland, where he transmuted silver into gold. Then in 1604 he went to the Emperor, Rudolph II., at Prague, and gave him some of the

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

tincture with which the Emperor himself made projection, and put up a marble slab on the wall recording the wonder.

But this event was not without serious consequences, for on his return journey to Cracow he was waylaid by a Moravian Count, who seized and imprisoned him, making a disclosure of the secret the condition of his liberation. Sendivogius, however, contrived to escape, complained to the Emperor, and the Count had to make compensation to Sendivogius in the shape of an estate, which may possibly have been that called Gravarna.

He was also invited by Duke Frederick of Würtemberg, who cultivated the art and kept a private alchemist, to give a demonstration of his skill. In 1605 he went to Stuttgard, and was received with much honour. He made two projections, and the Duke was so pleased that he asked him to remain, and offered him the estate of Neidlingen.

This, however, did not suit the resident alchemist, von Müllenfels, who planned to rid himself of the adept. This he did by telling Sendivogius that the Duke was only playing with him, and that before long he would torture the secret out of him. Now calling to mind the sufferings of Seton, Sendivogius took alarm at von Müllenfels' warning, and left the Duke suddenly and secretly. But in his flight he was seized in the name of the Duke by emissaries of von Müllenfels, carried to a castle belonging to von Müllenfels, and there kept prisoner and despoiled of everything he possessed, including his transmuting powder. The Duke was unable to understand Sendivogius' disappearance, but von Müllenfels, having made some projections with the stolen tincture, was rewarded by receiving the property of Neidlingen. To this he transferred Sendivogius, but gave him an opportunity of escaping, of which Sendivogius speedily availed himself, after eighteen months' captivity. Meanwhile Sendivogius' wife had got word of her husband's imprisonment, and she complained to the Emperor. Sendivogius himself, after his escape, lodged an accusation against von Müllenfels, who was ultimately tried, confessed upon being threatened with the rack, and was hanged upon a gilded gallows in a dress covered over with tinsel.

The narrative of this affair from the original documents has been printed by Murr.

Sendivogius is said to have been waited on at Gravarna by two strangers, who gave him a letter from the Fraternity of Rosicrucians, inviting him to join them. He declined the honour, however, though he was afterwards spoken of as a member of it.

Partly by his extravagance and lavish expenditure of the 'Stone' which he had received from Seton, and partly through the robbery by von Müllenfels, his supply had begun to run very low, and he was compelled to be more careful with what remained. Even this he diminished by using some as a tincture for working cures, and by experimenting with it in attempts to increase his stock, which proved entirely futile.

He was consequently driven to practise mere deceptions in order to maintain his reputation, such as the transmutation of silver medals and coins on one side into gold, some of which were in existence at a later date.

He died at Gravarna, in 1636 according to some, in 1646 according to others, aged eighty years.

He edited the *Novum Lumen Chymicum* of Seton, which is ascribed to himself, and he is considered to have written: *Tractatus de Sulphure; Dialogus Mercurii, Alchymistæ et Naturæ; Aenigma philosophicum.* These, which appear sometimes separately, are usually all printed together.

In addition there is a collection of fifty-five letters which are assigned to Sendivogius. They have been regarded as spurious and they do not generally appear with the other works.

The tracts *De sale philosophorum* and *Lucerna Salis Philosophorum* which are sometimes credited to him are not by him, the former being by Nuysement and the latter by Harprecht.

His story has been dramatized by Wacław Szymanowski: Michał Sędziwój. Dramat w pięciu aktach oryginalnie wierszem napisany przez Wacława Szymanowskiego, Warszawa 1859, 8°, pp. [6], 114. Among the personages introduced are Sędziwój, Sędzimir (his uncle), Seton, Zacharjasz von Mullenstein, Hrabia Ulrych, Dr. Zwinger, and Mardocheusz von Delle (the Court poet).

Hoghelande, *Bericht von der Alchimey*, Leipzig, 1604, pp. 25-51.

Zwinger, *Epistola*, 1606, in *Ephemerid. Acad. Cæs. Nat. Curiosorum*, Noribergæ, 1690, Dec. II.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 210.

Pierre Borel, *Tresor de Recherches et Antiquitez Gauloises et Françoises*, Paris, 1655, pp. 474-489 ('Vita Sendivogii' and a letter by Des Noyers); 581-586 (Translation of the 'Vita').

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 144.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 149.

Henningus Witte, *Memoriæ Philosophorum*, 1677-79, ii. pp. 615-628.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 746 (calls him 'Sendigovius').

Poliarcho Micigno, *Michael Sendivogii Leben, wie solches anfangs in Italiänischer Sprache beschrieben von Poliarcho Micigno, folgends in die Frantzösische und nunmehro in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzet, und den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zu Gefallen auff inständiges Begehren an den Tag gegeben durch J. L. [Johann Lange] M.C.*, Hamburg, Bey Georg Wolff, in St. Johannis Kirchen, 1683, 12°, pp. 36. (It is pointed out that the Cosmopolite and Sendivogius are quite different persons. The Cosmopolite had the stone, but it is doubtful if his successor, Sendivogius, possessed it. It is a letter to M. N. signed: Poliarco Micigno, and dated 20 March, 1661.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 748 (under Leschus), 822 (ascribes to him 'Lucerna Salis Philosophorum' which is by Harprecht).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 381 (Intr. c. xi. § 17; pursued magical arts; but did he?).

Henningus Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Ann. 1646, sig. Vu 4 *verso*.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 31, No. xxxxvi.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 88.

Horlacher, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1707, p. 145.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, 'De Anonymis Scriptoribus,' p. 246, No. 1010β (long article on the Novum Lumen Chymicum and the anagram 'Divi Leschi genus amo'); 'De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis,' p. 341, No.

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

1316 ('Heliocantharus Borealis,' another pseudonym of Sendivogius, according to Baillet, *Liste des Auteurs deguisez*, p. 563).

Compendiöses Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1715, col. 2028; 1736, col. 1032.

Roth-Scholtz, *Sendivogii . . . Schrifften*, 1718, Vorrede.

Adrien Baillet, 'Liste des Auteurs déguisés,' *Jugemens des Savans*, 1728, vi. p. 515.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 82, 113.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 244.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 133.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 323, 326-369; iii. pp. 48, 72, 140, 297, 304.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 9.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, pp. 319, 359.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 500.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753. Th. i. p. 142.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 667.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 247.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 91.

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichte*, Frankfurt u. Leipzig, 1784, pp. 14, 37, 253.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 271-277, 493, 495, 594.

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 1788, vi. p. 47.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, Duisburg, 1789, p. 162 *sqq.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 311-313; 1798, ii. p. 4.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freimaurerordens*, 1803, p. 19.

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, pp. 54-79. (The Müllenfels episode.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 87-8.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1815, p. 67; Waite's edition, 1888, pp. 21, 31, 175.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 198.

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xlii. p. 10; no date, xxxix. p. 59 (article by Eyriès).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 430.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 343, 366-375, 601.

Michał Wiszniewski, *Bakona Metoda Tłumaczenia Natury, którą M. W. wyłokył i przydał wiadomość o Sędziwoju Alchimiku Polskim*, w Krakowie, 1834, p. 181; new ed. Warszawa, 1877, 8°.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 136; 1869, ii. p. 131.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 232.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 224-244 (Seton), 244-256 (Sendivogius).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 903 (from Schmieder).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1057-1072.

Karol Estreicher, *Bibliografia Polska XIX. Stólecia*, Kraków, 1878, iv. p. 217 (modern works; the bibliography of 15-18th century works has not yet reached the letter S).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1880, viii. p. 606.

A. Bauer, *Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich*, 1883, pp. 31, 32, 33, 34.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 128, 164, 198, 203; ii. pp. 7, 235, 322, 351, 387.

Hermann Schellenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, Berlin, 1904, pp. 243-244.

SEND-SCHREIBEN.

See ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE).

See FREUNDLICHES Send Schreiben, 1684.

See VERTRAULICHES Send-Schreiben, 1716.

See P. (J.), Ein gründlich philosophisch Sendschreiben, 1779.

SENDSCHREIBEN eines Adepten.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DIDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

SENDSCHREIBEN an einen Durchlauchtigsten Prinz.

See FRYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON), 1762.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 75.

SENDSCHREIBEN an seinen auserwehlten Schüler.

See MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS ONUPHRIUS DE).

SENDSCHREIBEN eines Meyerianers an einen Blackianer in Ansehung der fixen luft und der fetten Säure.

See DREY kleine Schriften, 1778, p. 43.

SENDSCHREIBEN von der Vortrefflichkeit der Chymischen Schrifften Petri. Joh. Fabri.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 551.

SENDSCHREIBEN an die wahren Schüler Hermetis, in sich haltende die vornehmsten Sechs Schlüssel der geheimen Philosophiæ. Aus dem Frantzösischen ins Teutsche versetzet.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 195.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 195.

Signed Dives Sicut Ardens S***, and interpreted as Dydacus Senertus, and not Sanctus Desiderius (*q.v.*).

SENIOR.

See ZADITH Senior.

See AURELIÆ Occultæ Philosophorum Partes duo.

SENNERTUS (DANIEL).

De Arthritide Tractatus, Autore Daniele Sennerto, D. Medicinæ in Academia Wittebergensi Profess. & Sereniss. Elect. Saxon. Medico, Cui accessit Tragopodagra Luciani. Wittebergæ, Sumptibus Hæredum Zachariæ Schureri Senioris. Anno M.DC.XXXI.

4°. Pp. 1-109 [2, 2 blank]; Podagra tragice producta a Luciano; interprete M. Erasmo Schmidio, 108-132. [1 containing the colophon: Wittebergæ, Typis Ambrosii Rothl Acad. Typogr. Anno MDC.XXXI.] Vignette with the motto: Deo Duce: Comite Labore.

There was another edition in 1653. *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 237.

De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu Liber: Cui accessit Appendix de Constitutione Chymiæ: Authore Daniele Sennerto, D. & Medic. in Acad. Witteb. Profes. P. ac Seren. Elect. Sax. Med. Editio Tertia ab Authore adhuc recensita. Cum Gratia & Privileg. Cæsar. Rom. Majest. Francofurti & Wittebergæ, Sumptibus Hæred: D. Tobiæ Mevii, & Elerdi Schumacheri. Anno Christi, M.DC.LV.

4°. Pp. [20] 434 [11, 1 blank]. Vignette with the motto: Sic vires sumimus ambo.

For a Commentary on this book, *see* MARTINI (Gregorius).

SENNERTUS (DANIEL), CULPEPER (NICHOLAS), COLE (ABDIAH).

Thirteen Books of Natural Philosophy: viz. I. Of the Principles, and common Adjuncts of all Natural Bodies. II. Of the Heavens, the World, and Elements. III. Of Action, Passion, Generation, and Corruption. IV. Of Meteors. V. Of Minerals and Metals. VI. Of the Soul in general, and of things Vegetable. VII. Of Animals or living Creatures. VIII. Of Man.

Unto which is added Five Books more of Natural Philosophy in several Discourses.

IX. Discourse 1. Of the Principles of Natural Things. X. Dis. 2. Concerning the Occult and Hidden Qualities. XI. Dis. 3. Of Atomes and

SENNERTUS (DANIEL), ETC. *Continued.*

Mixture. XII. Dis. 4. Of the Generation of Live Things. XIII. Dis. 5. Concerning the Spontaneous Generation of Live Things. Written in Latin and English.

By Daniel Sennert[9], Doctor of Physick. Nicholas Culpeper, Physitian and Astrologer. Abdiah Cole, Doctor of Physick, and the Liberal Arts. London: Printed by Peter Cole, Printer and Book-seller, and are to be sold at his Shop, at the sign of the Printing-press in Cornhill, neer the Royal Exchange. 1660.

Folio. Pp. [16] 1-156; 341-530; 161-224.

De Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 585.

Sennertus, one of the most learned physicians of his century, was born at Breslau, 25 Nov., 1572. His father, who was a cordwainer, observing his precocity, struggled hard to give him as good an education as possible. He died when Sennertus was thirteen, but his mother, assisted by friends, carried on the father's design and enabled Sennertus to complete his course at school. On 6 June, 1593, in his 21st year, he was matriculated in the philosophical faculty at Wittenberg. His plan was to study the languages and become a teacher in his native place. He worked very hard and in 1598 took the degree of Master, being fourth in a list of fifty-eight. To his arts subjects he now added medicine, and to better his instruction attended the universities of Leipzig, Jena, and Frankfurt on the Oder. In 1601 in order to gain experience, he went to Berlin where he was taken up by Johann Georg Magnus, but being still without a degree, he decided to return to Wittenberg, and there he graduated 10 Sept., 1601.

He had now the intention of becoming a practitioner in Breslau, but by the call of Johann Jessenius to Prague, a vacancy was caused in the professorship of medicine at Wittenberg, and to this he was appointed, 5 Sept., 1602.

Sennertus was renowned not only for his learning, skill and success, but for the charm of his manners, his unselfishness and generosity, and his devotion to his patients. His reputation was so great that people came to him from far and near and he was the physician of several princes, among whom was the Elector of Saxony who appointed him in 1628.

He threw himself with enthusiasm into his University work and attracted students from all parts of Germany. He was the first to introduce chemistry as a subject of the medical curriculum and to make a serious effort to harmonise the doctrines of the Galenic medicine with what he considered true in Paracelsus' doctrines.

He had held his chair for five and thirty years, when he at last fell a victim to the plague, and died 21 July, 1637, after having escaped six visitations which the disease had previously paid to Wittenberg. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

Though of immense learning and fully alive to certain current errors, such as a universal medicine, remedies which physicians kept secret, the deceptions of the so-called alchemists, and the rigid adherence to mere authority by the Galenists, he still believed in transmutation, in the application of astrology to medicine and in the supernatural origin of disease. By opposition to certain dogmas of the Peripatetics he laid himself open to the charge of heresy and blasphemy, and he escaped the consequences of what was then so grave an accusation, by gaining to his view eight faculties of theology whose decision on the points he had solicited.

His works, which deal chiefly with medicine and natural history, are very numerous. They were collected and published at Venice, 1645, 3 vols. fol., and they passed through several editions, one of the best being that of Lyons, 1676, 6 vols. fol.

His chief contribution to chemistry is the work above mentioned, in which he made the attempt to reconcile the views of the chemists with those of the Peripatetics and Galenists, but it was not successful.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 129.

Augustus Buchner, *Oratio Panegyrica . . . dicata ac dicta d.* XXV. *Julij A.* ↃIↃ IↃC XXXIIX. *in Academia Wittebergensi.* (This is also prefixed to his works.)

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 210.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, Parte Prima, pp. 258-261, with a portrait.

Thomas Bartholinus, *De libris legendis Dissertationes VII.*, Hafniæ, 1676, Dissert. iv., p. 116; Francofurti, 1711, p. 91.

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Röber, *Oratio funebris*, Witteb., 1683.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 235, (Lists).

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Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1368, and portrait pl. 63.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 21 Jul., 1637, Ll 2 *verso*.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia historico-philologico-critica*, Hamburg, 1697, p. 722, No. cxxiii (not to be confused with his son Andreas Sennertus).

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Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 245-253. (This contains a reprint of Buchner's oration.)
Niceron, *Memoires*, 1731, xiv. p. 140.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 239, 268-9-70, 543-5-6, 574, 731.
James Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 220.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historia*, 1735, vi. pp. 844 (about atoms), 1272-73, (reconciliation of Galen and the chemists); 1736, vii. pp. 729, 732 (his life).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 779.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 479.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. p. 74.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 513; ii. pp. 595, 600, 697, 736, 882, 971.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 506.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, pp. 481, 532.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 370, *et passim*.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 447.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 344; 1777, ii. p. 752.
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Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 392.
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Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 378.
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Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 104.
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Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 213, 379 (life), 468; 1882, iii. p. 422.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 48.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 365.
J. Grätzer, *Lebensbilder hervorragender schlesischer Aerzte aus den letzten vier Jahrhunderten*, Breslau, 1889, pp. 53-59.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 877.
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Herm. Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 481.

SENTENTIA aut Compositio Litis Spiritus et Judicis Mercurii. Ex vetusto scripto Bellum seu Duellum equestre vocato, ad accusationem & responsionem Solis & Martis, per Picturas repræsentata.

See URTHEIL (Das) oder Vergleichung des Gotts vnnd Richters Mercurii im vralten Ritterkrieg.

This is a German version of the above brief tract.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 519.

See also STERNHALS (JOHANN), Ritterkrieg.

SEPTALIUS (LUDOVICUS).

See SETTALA (LODOVICO).

SEPTEM Verba Philosophorum.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arçani Revelator, 1688, p. 369.

SERMO in Turbam Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 52.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 465.

SERVIUS (PETRUS).

Dissertatio de Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 532.

Servius was born at Spoleto, and flourished during the first half of the seventeenth century. He was distinguished as a physician—medicus celeberrimus, Jacobilli calls him—was a keen adherent of Galen in many respects, though he departed sometimes from the views of his master, and was professor of the theory of medicine at Rome. Several medical works were composed by him; the above: Dissertatio de Unguento Armario, sive de naturæ artisque miraculis, appeared at Rome, 1642, 8°. In his book, 'De sero lactis,' in which he had a controversy with Steph. Rodericus Castrensis, he made an anagram of his name and called himself Persius Trevus.

He died at Rome in 1648, and was buried in the church of Maria Angelorum.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 256.
Thomas Bartholinus, *De libris legendis Dissertationes VII.*, Hafniæ, 1676, Dissert. ii. p. 39; Francof., 1711, p. 30.
Ludovico Jacobilli, *Bibliotheca Umbriæ, sive de Scriptoribus Provinciæ Umbriæ*, Fulginiæ, 1685, p. 226.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 875 (Trevus), 906 (Servius).
Couring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 133 (Add. iii. 37. 3; commended by Schelhammer).
Jo. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lips., 1727, p. 379.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 259 (Servius).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 784.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. p. 560.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, p. 476; ii. pp. 697, 738, 885.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 534.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 431.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 622.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 378 (list of his writings).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 335. ('De unguento armario'; 'liber plenus fabulis, variisque miraculis, quæ magno numero congerit, ut fabuloso unguento fidem faciat').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 597, § DLXI.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, p. 262.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 205.
Biographie Universelle, 1849, Supp. lxxii. p. 154; no date, xxxix. p. 163.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, ix. p. 434.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 373.

SETON (ALEXANDER).

Alexand. Sitonii aus Schottland eines wahren Besitzers der Kunst Zwölf Bücher von dem rechten wahren Philosophischen Steine. Aus einer sehr alten Handschrift. Als des grossen und kleinen Bauers Chymischer Bücher Zweyter Theil. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1751.

8°. Pp. [12] 76.

This contains also:
Philosophische Rätzel, an die Kinder der Wahrheit, p. 63.
Ein philosophisch Gleichnifs oder Rätzel als eine Gabe hinzugesetzt, p. 67.

This work is identical with the *Novum Lumen Chymicum*, published by Sendivogius (*q.v.*).

[Another Copy.]

Among the reputed adepts no one had a more circumstantial history, or one supported by more trustworthy authorities, than Alexander Seton. His name has been modified in various ways, and appears as Setonius, Sitonius, Sedonius, Sidonius, Sutoneus, Suchthenius, Sydon, and he is known also as the 'Cosmopolite.' His story is briefly this:

In the summer of 1601, a Dutch skipper, Jakob Hanssen (or Haussen?) by name, was driven ashore by stress of weather at Seton, near Edinburgh, where he was rescued and hospitably entertained by the said Alexander, who apparently belonged to the family of that ilk, and who helped him to get his vessel repaired and to send him back to Holland.

The following spring, Seton arrived at Enkhuysen on a visit to his former guest and stayed a short time with him, and as their intimacy increased, Seton informed his friend that he knew the art of

SETON (ALEXANDER). *Continued.*

transmutation. To convince him that it was so, he changed some lead into gold and with a needle inscribed the date, 13 May, 1602, 4 P.M., and gave it him as a memento.

Hanssen afterwards confided an account of this affair to his friend and physician, Joannes van der Linden, and gave him a piece of the gold. Fifty years later his son, J. Antonides van der Linden, the author of the medical bibliography, who was in Amsterdam and knew the whole occurrence, was still in possession of the gold. He showed it to Morhof, who is the authority for the preceding narrative.

From Enkhuysen Seton went to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, whence he is supposed to have travelled to Italy, for nothing definite is heard about him till the following year, when he was on his way back to Germany and was encountered by Dr. Dienheim, who gives a narrative which may be outlined. 'In midsummer, 1603,' he says, 'as I was returning from Rome to Germany, I made acquaintance with a fellow-traveller, elderly, intelligent, unusually shy, small but well set up, of fresh colour and cheerful temperament, with a chestnut-brown beard cut in the French fashion, and dressed in a damasked black silk tunic. He had a servant, who could be known among a thousand by his red hair and beard. His name was Alexander Setonius, and he came from Molia, an island kingdom in the ocean.

'In Zurich, where Pastor Eghlin gave him a letter to Dr. Zwinger in Basel, we hired a boat to take us to Basel by water. After we were settled there in the Golden Stork, he said to me: You will remember how throughout the whole journey, and especially on board the boat, you have repudiated alchemy and reviled the alchemists, and how I have said that I would reply not with arguments but with matters of fact. Before the sun sets I will keep my word. I am now waiting for another person, who, I intend, shall be a witness of the demonstration, so that the adversary may have less doubt as to the truth of the event.

'Thereupon appeared a man, whom I knew by sight, and who, I subsequently ascertained, was Dr. Zwinger. We all went to a goldsmith's; Dr. Zwinger brought some plates of lead, the goldsmith supplied a crucible, and some common sulphur we bought on the way. Seton touched nothing, but bade a fire be kindled, the lead and sulphur be placed time about in the crucible, the bellows be turned on, and the mass be stirred together. Meantime he cracked jokes with us, but after a quarter of an hour he said: Throw this little paper into the melted lead, and see that it goes right in and not into the fire. The paper contained a heavy greasy powder of a citron yellow colour, but it would have taken lynx eyes to detect it on the point of a knife.

'We did as he bade us, though more sceptical than Thomas himself, and, at the end of another quarter of an hour when the mass was in fusion and had been stirred with a glowing iron, the goldsmith was directed to empty the crucible. Lead was no longer there, but the purest gold, which after testing was found far superior to gold from Hungary or Arabia. It weighed as much as the previous lead.

'There we stood, hardly believing our eyes, but he laughed and bantered us. Now, said he, be off with your scholastic subleties and argue to your heart's content. Here you have the truth in reality, and that is far better than all your syllogisms. He gave a piece of the gold to Dr. Zwinger as a remembrance, and I got a piece weighing about four ducats, which I preserve in memory of the great demonstration.'

At the request of Dr. Schobinger of St. Gallen, Dr. Jacob Zwinger (*q.v.*) afterwards in 1606 wrote an account of the occurrence in a Latin epistle, printed by Professor Emanuel König in the 'Ephemerides' of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum (Norib., 1690, Dec. ii.) It agrees with Dienheim's narrative, and from it it also appears that Seton gave another example of his skill, and the portion of the gold which Zwinger got was preserved in his family.

Seton apparently went next to Strasburg, and though he concealed his name and took that of Hirschberger, he may have been the adept who inadvertently caused trouble to a goldsmith there. It was in the summer of 1603 that a stranger came to this goldsmith, whose name is given variously as Philip Jacob Gustenhofer, Gusstenhover, Güstenhöver, Gossenhauer, Gassenhauer, Justenhofer, and did some work in his place. In return the stranger gave him a little red powder and showed him how to use it, and Gustenhofer having incautiously shown its effects to his friends, soon had a report spreading that he could make gold. The affair was investigated by a committee of the Council, gold was again produced, one specimen at least of which remained and was still in existence in 1647. The story at length reached the ears of the Emperor Rudolph, who requested Gustenhofer to be sent to him. When he was questioned he stated that he was unable to make the powder, that the portion he had received was exhausted, and he effected his escape. He was apprehended again, however, and was kept in the 'White Tower,' for the Emperor was convinced that he knew more than he would reveal, and his story forms part of the poem on the alchemists written by de Delle, the Court poet, and printed in the 'Fegfeuer,' and afterwards in 'Jungfer Alchimia,' 'Beytrag,' and by Schmieder. It is to be observed, however, that it is only Schmieder who couples this incident with Seton, the other authorities making no reference whatever to him in this connection.

From Strasburg Seton proceeded to Frankfurt a. M. He made acquaintance there with a merchant called Koch, who, with a powder which was given him by Seton, effected a transmutation as he describes in a letter to Hoghelande.

Cologne is the next place where Seton is heard of, and here he called on an alchemist, Anton Verdemann, with whom he stayed some time. In a visit to an apothecary's, where he wanted to buy some lapis lazuli, he heard certain persons denying the reality of transmutation, which irritated him very much. Next day, in the apothecary's shop, he transmuted first a quantity of antimony, and afterwards lead, to which the apothecary had added a piece of tin. Gold of the finest quality was produced in both trials, much to the apothecary's surprise.

With a fellow-countryman, a surgeon, called Master George, a fell opponent of the alchemists, he had another experiment, in which he converted lead and iron into gold. The surgeon, now convinced of the reality of the art, warned Seton of the risk he was running in making such public demonstrations. This took place on 11 August, 1603. The Cologne people were divided in their opinions, but both the son of the goldsmith, in whose place the trial took place, and his assistants maintained the truth of the facts and the absence of any deception.

The next place Seton visited was Hamburg, and here, according to Morhof, he made several important projections.

SETON (ALEXANDER). *Continued.*

A story is told by Zwelffer about what took place at Helmstädt (though the scene has been placed at Rostock and other Universities), where Cornelius Martini, professor of philosophy, was in the habit of stating arguments against the possibility of transmutation. One day when he had concluded, a stranger in the audience called for a charcoal fire, a crucible, and some lead, and when these were procured, there and then transmuted the lead and handed the still warm gold to Martini with the words: 'Solve mihi hunc syllogismum.' Schmieder tries to connect this event also with Seton, but others who tell the story make no allusion to him. It may be admitted, however, that if Seton were not actually concerned in it, it is very much after his manner of showing the opponents of transmutation the error of their views.

Seton went to Munich, but lived quite privately. He had seen a burgher's daughter, and together they disappeared from Munich, and Seton was not heard of until he arrived at Dresden, presumably to resume his propaganda. His companion, called William Hamilton, whom he had entrusted with his powder, had changed lead into fine gold in presence of the Elector and his guests. After this Hamilton returned by Holland to England, but Seton stayed on. He could hardly have chosen a more dangerous place than Dresden. The Elector, Christian II., who succeeded in 1601, unlike his predecessors Augustus, who was the patron of Beuther and Schwärtzer, and Christian I., who also retained the services of the latter alchemist, had no belief whatever in alchemy, but after what he had just seen, his greed was aroused, and he contrived to get Seton into his power. At first he treated him well, in hope of persuading him to reveal the secret, but not succeeding he threatened and then tortured his victim. Seton was put on the rack, and burned with red hot irons, but he confessed nothing, and a second course of torture some time later made no further impression. Seeing that this method was unavailing, and that he might die and take the secret with him, the Elector immured him in a noisome dungeon where he was watched by forty soldiers of the body guard, who relieved each other at intervals. His wife was not allowed to visit him.

At Dresden, there was living at this time Michael Sendivogius, a Polish nobleman, as he is usually called. He was interested in alchemy and had heard of Seton, and it occurred to him that if he could rescue the adept from his prison, he might be rewarded by being told the mystery of the 'stone.' He ingratiated himself with the Elector, and obtained permission to visit the prisoner on the plea that he might be able to persuade him to disclose the secret. As soon as he got an opportunity he laid his plan of rescue before Seton, who promised him an ample reward if he was successful. Upon this, Sendivogius went to Cracow, sold a house he had there, and, with the price and some other moneys which he got, returned to Dresden. He now visited the prisoner frequently, became very friendly with the keeper, and treated the soldiers liberally. One evening, on the occasion of a festival, he plied the guards so freely with wine that they were helpless from intoxication. Sendivogius carried away Seton, who was too maimed and mutilated to walk, put him into a carriage, drove to his wife's lodging, got her and the 'tincture,' and set off as fast as they could to the frontier, and never stopped till they arrived at Cracow.

Seton survived only a short time, and died in January, 1604.

See also the note upon Sendivogius.

Ewaldus de Hoghelande, *Historiæ aliquot Transmutationis metallicæ*, 1604, pp. 13-23; in German, 1604, pp. 25 51.

Dienheim, *Medicina Universalis*, Argentorati, 1610, cap. 24, pp. 64-68.

Thomas Dempster, *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*, Bononiæ, 1627, p. 603 (lib. xvii. No. 1087).

Fridericus Greiffius, *Decas Nobilissimorum Medicamentorum, Galeno-Chymico modo compositorum & præparatorum, . . . quorum agmen ducit: Theriaca Chymica seu Coelestis Quercetani*, Tubingæ, 1641, p. 30 (Pulvis diasolis Alexandri Sidonii Scoti).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 147-8, 211.

Pierre Borel, *Tresor de Recherches et Antiquites Gauloises et Françoises*, 1655, p. 474.

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 144.

Johann Zwelfer, *Pharmacopoeia Augustana reformata . . . Authore Joanne Zwelfer . . . cui annexa est ejusdem Authoris Pharmacopoeia Regia ut & Mantissa Spagyrica. Accessêre . . . bini discursus apologetici contra Otth. Tachenium & Francisc. Verny.*, Dordrechti . . . 1672, pp. 796-797. (In the 'Mantissa Spagyrica,' there is a section on the essence of gold which is a reply to Kircher and a defence of transmutation. In it he gives a drawing of the Prague Medal, struck from the gold produced by the projection of one grain of the tincture upon mercury performed by the Emperor Ferdinand III. himself. There is no allusion to Seton or Sendivogius.)

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, pp. 62, 148.

Tæda trifida chimica, das ist: Dreyfache chimische Fackel, Nürnberg, 1674, Vorrede sig.) : (vj *recto*; Dienheim's 'Universal-Artzney,' Cap. xxiv. p. 78.

Jakob Zwinger, in *Ephemerid. Acad. Cæs. Nat. Curios.*, Noriberg., 1690, Dec. ii.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 31, No. xxxxvi. (under Sendivogius).

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 88, 105 (Gassenhauer).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. Præfatio, sig. † 3 *verso*.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, iii. p. 579.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 79 (Gassenhauer), 82, 206, 214, 215-220.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 133.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 323-328; iii. pp. 54, 59, 72, 140, 141, 142.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, cap. 5, § 20, pp. 344-347.

Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. e7 *recto*.

Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 301.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 91.

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, No. 14, p. 19 (Gustenhofer's story); No. 35, pp. 49-50 (Dienheim's story); No. 36, p. 51 (Martini's story).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 271-277, 493 (Gassenhauer), 495 (Sendivogius).

Kortum vertheidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 163.

SETON (ALEXANDER). *Continued.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 311.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 147 ('Epistolae.' Reuss calls him Alexander Sutoneus, Scotus. The Epistolae were communicated to the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum by Theodor Zwinger).

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 79.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814(-15), pp. 66, 182 (Ænigma); Waite's reprint, 1888, p. 171 (inaccurate in detail).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 325-346, 601.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 135; 1869, ii. p. 130.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 224-244, 254.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1057-1072.

John Small, 'Sketches of Later Scottish Alchemists,' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Session 1874-76, xi. p. 426.

A. Bauer, *Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich*, 1885, pp. 28, 31.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 88, 127, 181, 190, 196, 198, 203; ii. pp. 179, 335, 387.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 243.

SETTALA (LUDOVICO).

Avertenze, e Osservationi appartenenti alla Compositione de Medicamenti.

See ANTIDOTARIO Romano Latino, 1635.

Lodovico Settala, or Ludovicus Septalius, was a native of Milan, where he was born 27 Feb., 1552 (but Crasso and Brucker say 1550). He showed marked ability even at an early age, for in 1568, when he was 16, he defended theses with great applause in presence of Cardinal Borromeo.

Instead of pursuing law, like many of his ancestors, he went to the University of Pavia, where he attended the courses of Paulus Cigalinus Comensis, primarius professor of medicine, Philelphus Amaltheus on philosophy, and after them Octavianus Ferrarius, Balthasar Gambiarinus and Nicolaus Boldonus. For three days he held disputations, and having been laureated obtained a place in the Collegium Physicorum Mediolanensium, 5 April, 1573. He returned home and wrote his work on the reconciliation of the differences between Hippocrates and Galen, but did not finish it in consequence of his being appointed extraordinary professor of the practice of medicine at Pavia.

During the visitation of the plague in 1576 he devoted himself with the greatest energy to attending those who were attacked by it.

In 1582 he wrote his work on Hippocrates' treatise 'De Aere.'

His reputation as a learned man and able physician had so extended that he received many invitations. The Elector of Bavaria wanted him in 1608 for the chair of medicine at Ingolstadt; the Grand Duke of Tuscany wanted him for Pisa in 1610; Philip III. of Spain wished him to become his historiographer. These offers he refused as well as invitations from Bologna, Pisa, Venice with a large salary, Padua and Milan, and was satisfied with the title of premier physician to the state of Milan conferred on him by Philip IV., 9 Jan., 1627. He was also public professor of moral and political science as appears from the present work, which office is said to have been held by him from his fifty-third year.

In 1630 the plague broke out again in Milan, and this time Settala was attacked by it. After he recovered from it he was struck with hemiplegia, and was never able afterwards to speak distinctly. He died 12 Sept., 1633, and was buried in the Basilica of the Apostles, or St. Nazarius Major.

Though busily engaged with the practice of medicine he never ceased writing. His works amount to a considerable number—Argellati enumerates twenty-eight—and refer to medicine. Two or three deal with the plague.

The present book, which is omitted by some of his biographers, is dedicated to his son by the publisher, Bidelli, and he speaks in the highest terms of his father's great reputation throughout Europe, and especially of his chief work: Animadversiones et cautiones medicæ, which had gone through half a dozen editions.

Settala was of grave and amiable appearance, of great prudence, was much esteemed by the kings above mentioned, the Dukes of Savoy, Mantua and Urbino, and the most eminent men of the time, with whom he carried on a learned correspondence.

The son referred to is probably Manfredi, 1600-1680, of Milan. He founded a museum in his native town, was an engineer, director of Cardinal Borromeo's Picture Gallery in Milan, and F.R.S.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 217 ('Comment. in librum Hippocratis de aere, aquis et locis,' fol., Colon., 1590).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 341.

Ioannes Imperialis, *Museum historicum et physicum*, Venetijs, 1640, pp. 183-185, with a portrait.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. p. 151.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, Parte seconda, pp. 279-282, & portrait.

Filippo Picinelli, *Ateneo de i Letterati Milanesi*, Milano, 1670, p. 398 (gives a very laudatory account, but, even after deducting the superlatives, enough remains to show that Settala was a man of great learning and ability and of sterling worth).

Joannes Hallervordius, *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, Regiomonti, 1676, p. 252.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 768.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 407 (Intr. c. xiii. § 5, 'longe doctissimus'), 210 (Add. v. 20. 1).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1364.

Fabricius, *Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars III.*, 1719, pp. 482, 483.

Jo. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, 1727, p. 238 (use of camphor internally).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 253-255.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 198, 209-10, 884, 896.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 58 (II. 1. xi. § 14); ii. p. 454 (II. 3. i. §§ 3, 4); iii. p. 499 (III. 2. i. § 15); iii. p. 505 (III. 3. i. § 2).

James Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 191.

SETTALA (Ludovico). *Continued.*

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. p. 288 (his life); 1736, vii. p. 776 (discovery of the microscope assigned to him).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 789.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 264.
Filippo Argellati, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediolanensium*, Mediolani, 1745, ii. cols. 1322-27, No. MDXXXIX. (and references).
Freytag, *Analecta Litteraria*, 1750, pp. 850-851.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 104, 275, 386; ii. pp. 574, 602, 687, 738, 876.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 508.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 233.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 275.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 416.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 309; 1777, ii. p. 749.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 294 ('in patria protophysicus, vir illustris').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 60; 1777, ii. p. 289, § CCCCI.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. pp. 251-253.
Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1782, iv. pp. 30, 567.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 114.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 205 (article by Desgenettes).
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xlii. p. 159; no date, xxxix. p. 175.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 266, 346, 347, 416.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 151.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 316.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 826.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, ix. p. 444.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 135.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 373.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 884.

SEVERINUS (Petrus).

Idea Medicinæ Philosophicæ. Continens Fundamenta totius Doctrinæ Paracelsicæ, Hippocraticæ & Galenicæ. Authore Petro Severino Dano Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore. Hagæ-Comitis ex Typographia Adriani Vlacq. Anno Domini M.DC.LX.

4°. Pp. [8] 212 [2].

Severinus, 'medicus et philosophus eximius,' was born at Rypen in Jutland in 1542. At the age of 20 he was appointed professor of poetry at Copenhagen. He travelled widely, devoted himself to medicine, became a doctor in 1571 in France, and for 30 years was physician to the Danish kings, Frederick II. and Christian IV. He was appointed professor of medicine at Copenhagen, but died of the plague in July, 1602, before he could enter on the office. His medicine was based on that of Paracelsus, and the present work is an exposition from that point of view.

The first edition was printed at Basil by Sixtus Henric-Petri in 1571, 4°, pp. [14, 2 blank] 416 [6, 1 blank, 1 of errata], [1 device and colophon, 1 blank], and it is rather a handsome and rare book. It was printed afterwards both by itself and with the Commentary of William Davisson (*q.v.*).

By Hartmann the 'Idea' was said to have been written by Joh. Pratensis, professor of medicine at Copenhagen, but Bartholinus demonstrated the untenability of that view. A poem by Pratensis to Severinus is printed at the end of the 'Idea.' Replies to it were written by Thomas Erastus and by Theodor Zwinger.

One other work is ascribed to him: Epistola scripta Theophrasto Paracelso, Basil., 1572 (?), 8°, but, if by him, it could be addressed to Paracelsus only figuratively, for Paracelsus died in 1541. A reprint is in 'Paracelsi Opera omnia,' Genevæ, 1658, i.

Israel Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, Francofurti, 1591, pp. 8, 31.
Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ*, Ep. dedic., and p. 145.
Joh. Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica*, Francof., 1609, p. 450.
Sennertus, *Liber de Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis . . . consensu et dissensu*, 1629, cap. 4, p. 50.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, Amst., 1637, p. 403.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 211.
Erasmus Pauli F. Vindingius, *Regia Academia Hauniensis in Regibus: Conservatoribus: Rectoribus: Professoribus suis repræsentata*, Hauniæ, 1665, pp. 117-122.
Albertus Bartholinus, *De Scriptis Danorum liber posthumus*, 1666, p. 124.
Thomas Bartholinus, *De Medicina Danorum Domestica Dissertationes X.*, Hafniæ, 1666, p. 40.
Borrichius, *Hermetis Ægyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia . . . vindicata*, 1674, pp. 290, 291, 292.
Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina, Libri duo*, Helmstadii, 1669, ed. 2ª, pp. 179, 182, 188, 195, 196, 208, 306, 367, 436.
Thomas Bartholinus, *De libris legendis Dissertationes VII.*, Hafniæ, 1676, Diss. ii. p. 43; Francof., 1711, p. 33.
Cornelius à Beughem, *Bibliographia medica & physica*, 1681, pp. 69, 258.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 906.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Inductio*, 1687, p. 136. (Add. iii. 37. 3; Schelhammer here says that nobody was found who adhered to Paracelsus, 'nisi quod in Dania Petrus Severinus mira deliria propagare ausus sit').
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, pp. 1310-11.

SEVERINUS (PETRUS). *Continued.*

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 28 Jul., 1602, sig B3 *recto*.
Moller, *Bibliotheca Septentrionis eruditi, sive Syntagma tractatuum de Scriptoribus illius seorsim hactenus editorum*, . . . Lipsiæ, 1699, 8°. (In Albertus Bartholinus' 'Liber de Scriptis Danorum . . . posthumus a Joh. Mollero . . . emendatus atque auctus, & hypomnematis insuper Historico-Criticis . . . illustratus,' p. 122, reference to his works. In the 'Hypomnemata Paucula,' p. 387, Moller adds a short biographical note to the above, and calls him: 'Chymicorum sæculi superioris princeps, ipso, quem secutus est, Paracelso superior.')
Barchusen, *De Medicinæ origine & progressu Dissertationes*, Traj. ad Rhenum, 1723, p. 397.
Joh. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lips., 1727, pp. 139 (follower of Tachenius), 151.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 261.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 239, 254, 255, 256 (opinion of Bacon and Schelhammer).
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 133.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. p. 1081 (attempted unsuccessfully to bring Paracelsus' views into a system), 1116 (his life).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 786.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 299.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 685.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 623-626, and the numerous references.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 860.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 540.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 385.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 240.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 183.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 262.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 276-7.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 209.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 503.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 153.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 25; 1869, ii. p. 22.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 276, 282; 1849, ii. p. 166.
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 262.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, ix. p. 450.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 109.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 456 (under Soerensen (Peder)).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 917.
Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 136, 539, 588 ('Epistola').

SEVERINO (SCIPIONE).

Filosofia, Alchimia, seù scienza vigoratiua dell' anima aurea. Del Nobile D. Scipione Severino Napolitano. In Venetia, 1695.

8°. Pp. 110– [1] [1 blank]. MS. Index.

Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 318) quotes a work by this same person: *Trionfo dell' Alchimia*, Venetia, 1691, 8°.

SEYFRID (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Medulla Mirabilium Naturæ. Das ist: Auserlesene, unter den Wundern der Natur, aller verwunderlichste Wunder, von Erschaffung der Natur, Himmlischen Firmaments, Sternen, Planeten, und Cometen; als auch dieser sichtbarn Welt, und des Meers. Defsgleichen, in Brunnen, Flüssen, Seen, und dem Meer; Auf, an, und in Gebürgen, Erden, und Insulen: Wie auch, etzlichen Thieren, Bäumen, Früchten und Gewächsen. In Europa, Asia, Africa, und America. Aus hiernächst-benandten Autoren zusammen getragen und beschrieben; sammt beygefügten Kupffern. Durch Johann Heinrich Seyfrid, Marco-Brettano Francum; Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. zu Pfaltz-Sultzbach Hof-Bedienten. Sultzbach, In Verlegung Johann Hofmanns, Kunst- und Buch-Händlers in Nürnberg, Druckts Abraham Lichtenthaler, 1679.

8°. Pp. [78, engraved title included] 742. Index [31, 1 bl.]. 54 plates, some torn and imperfect.

SEYFRID (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Beyond what the author says of himself on the title-page I have found nothing. He and his book are merely mentioned by Jöcher. Haller quotes what appears to be a Dutch translation of the above: Wonderen der Natuer van fruchten planten en kruyden, Haag, 1694, 4°, and adds, Germanice Nürnberg, 1694, 8°.

Jöcher, *Allgemines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 547.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1773, ii. p. 18.

SGOBBIS (ANTONIO DE).

Nuouo, et Vniuersale Theatro Farmaceutico. Fondato sopra le Preparationi Farmaceutiche scritte da' Medici Antichi, Greci, & Arabi; principalmente da Galeno, e Mesue. Appoggiato sopra le Preparationi, dette Spagiriche, già da gli Antichi, in parte, abbozzate, mà da più Moderni Medici illustrate, e megliò coltiuate; scritte dal Beguino, Crollio, Hartmanno, Libauio, Minsicht, Paracelso, Quercetanno, Sennerto, & Altri: Rappresenttante e le vne, e l'altre Preparationi, per Fondamenti vnitamente necessarij alla vera, & artificiosa Methodo Farmaceutica: Adornato, et ampliato oltre le Fabriche, e Compositioni Medicinali, in qualsisia Forma fabricabili, contenute ne gli Antidotarij Veneti di Giorgio Melichio, aumentato da Alberto Stecchini, già Farmacopei nella Officina dello Siruzzo (*sic*), e ne gli altri (sin al presente, con le Stampe, publicati) Antidotarij de più accreditati Autori, e delle più rinomate Citta d'Europa, Anuersa, Augusta, Bergamo, Bologna, Colonia Agrippina, Fiorenza, Londra, Messina, Roma, & Altre; con quelle Fabriche, e Compositioni ancora, le quali fossero state descritte da gli più lodati Scrittori dell' Arte Medica, ouer inuentate da' più dotti Lettori, e Professori della Medesima: Abondantissimo non solo de gli Insegnamenti, dati da i nominati Antecessori, di nuouo reuisti, mà ancora de tutti gl' altri Auuertimenti, appartenenti alla intiera, legitima, e perfetta Dispositione, Alteratione, Fabrica, Vnione, e Compositione di tutte le Materie Medicinali Semplici, e Composte, cauabili da Animali, Vegetabili, e Minerali: Necessario a ciascheduno Farmacopeio: Vtile ad ogni Medico, & Amatore della Medicina: Curioso per gli Inuestigatori delle più desiderate, et artificiosi Preparationi Spagiriche: Eretto, et esposto alla luce da Antonio de Sgobbis da Montagnana Farmacopeio all' Insegna dello Struzzo fù Coadiutore nella Officina Farmaceutica Pontificia della S. S. di PP. Vrbano VIII. di F. M. Aggregato al Celebre Romano, e già Priore del Nobile Veneto Collegio de gli Farmacopei. Consagrato all' Augusta. ed Immortal Maesta' del Prencipe Serenissimo, et Eccellentissimo Senato di Venetia. In Venetia, M DC LXVII. Nella Stamparia Iuliana, Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Priuilegio. A Spese dell' Authore. Si Vende Appresso Gio: Giacomo Hertz, Libraro all' Insegna della Naue in Merceria.

Folio. Pp. [10] 62 [4]; [2] 880 [2 blank, 32]. Engraved title extra. Vignette. 1 plate of portraits, 1 plate of symbols, 2 plates of apparatus, large folding table.

An edition of Venetia, P. Baglioni, 1682, fol. 4 p.l., 820 pp., 2 pl., 1 tab., 1 l., port., is quoted by Billings, as well as the preceding, *Index-Catalogue*, 1691, xii. p. 965.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 261, quotes only the edition of 1682.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 377, quotes only the edition of 1667.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 494, quotes an edition: Venet. 1662.

SHAW (PETER).

See BOYLE (ROBERT), The Philosophical works, by Peter Shaw.

Leçons de Chymie, propres à perfectionner la Physique, le Commerce et les Arts. Par M. Pierre Shaw, Premier Médecin du Roi d'Angleterre. Traduites de l'Anglois.

Providentissimè commissos correxit errores, perpolivit vera, abusu emendato, aucto usu, certa, pura, atque ab utili laudatissima jam colitur nobilis scientia. *Boerrhave de Chemiâ suos errores expurgante.*

A Paris, Chez Jean Thomas Herissant, rue Saint-Jacques. à S. Paul & à S. Hilaire. M.DCC.LIX. Avec Approbation et Privilége du Roi.

4°. Pp. [4] cv [3] 471 [1 blank].

Peter Shaw, son of Robert Shaw, M.A., master of the Grammar School at Lichfield, was born there probably about 1694. There is no indication of the place of his education in medicine and chemistry, but he was practising in London in 1726. He obtained subsequently the degree of M.D., and on 25 June, 1740, was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and soon obtained a large practice. In 1752 he was appointed extraordinary physician to George II. and was also made doctor of medicine at Cambridge. On 16 April, 1753, he was admitted candidate, and on 8 April, 1754, fellow of the College of Physicians. This same year he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the king, and held the same office under George III., but only for a short time. He died 15 March, 1763, and was buried in Wimbledon church. His portrait is in the College, and a short 'éloge' of him was given by Dr. Richard Warren, his son-in-law, in his Harveian oration.

Though busily engaged in practice, Shaw was a diligent author. Besides Boyle's works he edited also those of Lord Bacon; translated and wrote works on pharmacy, translated the treatise of F. Hoffmann on mineral waters, and wrote his own 'Inquiry into the Contents and Virtues of the Scarborough Spa,' Lond., 1734, 8°; translated Boerhaave's 'Institutiones Chemiæ,' Lond., 1727, 4°, and Stahl's 'Collegium Jenense,' Lond., 1730. He also wrote 'Three essays in Artificial Philosophy or Universal Chemistry,' Lond., 1731, 8°; 'An Essay for introducing a Portable Laboratory,' Lond., 1731, 8°; 'Chemical Lectures read in London in 1731 and 1732, and in Scarborough in 1733, for the improvement of Arts, Trades and Natural Philosophy,' Lond., 1734, 8°; 'Essays for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, by means of Chemistry,' Lond., 1761, 8°; 'Proposals for a course of Chemical Experiments, with a view to Practical Philosophy, Arts, Trade and Business,' Lond., 1761, 8°; and some other books.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 173.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 802.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 61, 62, 94; ii. pp. 939, 1030, 1032.
Richard Warren, *Oratio ex Harveii instituto habita in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis XV. Cal. Novemb.*, MDCCLXVIII., Londini: apud M. Hingeston. MDCCLXIX., 4°, pp. 11-13.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 172 (chemical writings).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 212 (surgical writings).
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 266.
Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 285.
Bowyer, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, ed. Nichols, 1815, ix. p. 763.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvii. p. 423.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 212.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xlii. p. 251; no date, xxxix. p. 249.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 154.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 677.
John Thomson, *Life, Lectures and Writings of William Cullen, M.D.*, Edinburgh, 1859, i. p. 39.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 918.
Wm. Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2nd ed., 1878, ii. pp. 190-194.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, ix. p. 505.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 381.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 971 (English, London [1734], 8°, is quoted, but not the French).
Dictionary of National Biography, 1897, li. p. 442 (article by W. W. Webb).

SHERLEY (THOMAS).

See ELSHOLTZ (JOHANN SIGISMUND), The Curious Distillatory, 1677.

SHERLEY (THOMAS). *Continued.*

Sherley, or Shirley, according to Wood's account, was born in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, and was baptised 15 Oct., 1638. When a boy he lived with his father in Magdalen College while the king's troops were in Oxford. He went to France, studied medicine and graduated there, and on his return practised with great distinction, and was made physician-in-ordinary to Charles II. He published a treatise on the Stone, 1672 (1671), translated V. A. Moellenbroek's Cochlearia Curiosa, or the Curiosities of Scurvy Grass; Medicinal Councels, 1677, and a Treatise of the Gout, 1676, both by Turquet de Mayerne, and the present work of Elsholtz.

'He died of grief 5 Aug., 1678, and was buried in the S.W. vault under part of St. Brides Church near Fleetstreet. His grief arose upon a just suspicion that he should be totally defeated of an estate in Sussex [called Wiston] worth about £3000 a year descended to him from his great grandfather. There was a great stir about this in Parliament at the time.'

His treatise on Calculus was translated into Latin and published at Hamburg, 1675, 12°. 'The facts are of use, but the theory is no longer of interest.'

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 1721, i. col. 552; ii. col. 725; ed. Bliss, 1815, ii. cols. 497, 498; 1820, iv. col. 77.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, pp. 126, 129.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 815 (nephew of the traveller).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 620, 745, 1020, 1042.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 557.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 424.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 396.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 267.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 329 ('hypotheses').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 111 (inflammable gas from a spring in Lancashire), 240 (on Calculus).

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 26 (inflammable well in Lancashire),

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 213.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 533.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1881, 3ème Série, ix. p. 510.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 384.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1897, lii. p. 90 (by E. Irving Carlyle).

SHORT discourse of the Quintessence of Philosophers.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

SIC Sol duplus abundat in Auris.

See BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

SIDONIUS (ALEXANDER).

See SETON (ALEXANDER).

SIEBENFREUND (SEBASTIAN).

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705; ALIPULI, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, pp. 61-67.

Though Siebenfreund has left no writing behind him, yet, because in his untimely end both Sebald Schwärtzer (*q.v.*) and Leonhard Thurneisser (*q.v.*) are involved, and because one account of the circumstances is given in the present volume, I have thought it more suitable to describe in this place what is said to have happened than to put it in the notice of either of the two accused actors.

In this work there is contained one version of the adventures and end of this reputed adept; another, differing in certain parts, is to be found in *Keren Happuch*. The above account is told apparently by an eyewitness, a companion or servant of Siebenfreund's, and it is written in a fragmentary and abrupt style, as if it were a series of mere notes, or jottings.

Siebenfreund was the son of a cloth-shearer, born at Schleuditz or Schkeuditz, not far from Leipzig. He attached himself to a Polish gentleman, accompanied him to Italy, and, on the demise of his patron, entered a monastery 'Canonicorum regularium' at Verona. Here an old monk took a liking to him, and on his deathbed confided to Siebenfreund the secret of the philosophical tincture and a writing about it. Siebenfreund went to Prussia, and resided in the monastery of Oliva at Elbing where he worked out the process in some nine months, and departed to Germany to enjoy freedom as he wished. At Hamburg, in the Golden Lion where he was lodging, there was a Scottish nobleman who had been suffering for three weeks unbearable pains from

SIEBENFREUND (SEBASTIAN). *Continued.*

gout and arthritis. He was in such a state that he was hardly conscious, but Siebenfreund told him that they would sup together in twenty-four hours. Siebenfreund gave him three drops of tincture in a little wine, covered him up and left him to sleep. After some time Siebenfreund woke him, took him out of bed, changed the bed clothes, gave him another dose and let him sleep for nine hours. At the end of that time the pains were gone, the patient got up, dressed, and sat down to supper as he had been told. In the company were two Wittenberg students and a person from Zwickau, 'a bad rascal,' who instigated the nobleman to ask about the medicine, as he might need it again. He elicited the fact that it was the 'stone,' and Siebenfreund before him changed a tin spoon partially into gold, which he bestowed upon him. He then went on to Wittenberg, taking a different route from what he had announced, for he was suspicious of these others. At the end of four months the students discovered him, and they were joined by the nobleman and Thurneisser from Berlin. Siebenfreund had a foreboding of mischief, though he was in his ordinary health.

Returning from a wedding, he was seen by the students who invited him to have a drink with them. Overcome by the wine he was placed on a bed, and after two hours they murdered him, and threw the body into the town ditch, where it was not discovered for a couple of years. After the murder they then dispersed. The companion opened his master's box and found the writing, but the tincture was gone. He then travelled about constantly in Moravia, Austria, Styria, Italy, Switzerland and elsewhere. The robbers all came to an untimely end. Amongst these he distinctly names Thurneisser, and some say that the 'rascal' from Zwickau was Sebald Schwärtzer, but, assuming that there is a substratum of fact in the story at all, there is no evidence that he had anything to do with the affair.

The fate of the companion or servant is told in *Keren Happuch*. For three years he was pursued by one of the students, by name Martin Weiss, who wanted to get the writing. They ultimately met in a wood near Klausthal, and Weiss suddenly stabbed the servant. But in so doing he also cut through the book, which was so covered with blood that it was rendered illegible. Weiss had a miserable death in Holstein.

This story with the variations upon it has been sharply criticised by Schmieder, who has pointed out its want of authenticity and the intrinsic improbability of some of the details.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 101.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 33-42.
Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, p. 352 (murdered by 'Thurnhäuser' and others).
Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. e8 *recto*.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 233-237 (from *Keren Happuch* and *Quadratum Alchymisticum*); 491.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 286.
Figuier, *L'Alchemie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 134.

SIEBEN-GESTIRN.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn.

Under this heading, 1675, there is quoted (see above, i. p. 21) from the *Beytrag*, 1785, p. 626, an edition of 1756. Its full title is as follows:

Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn, Das ist: Sieben schöne und auserlesene Tractätlein, vom Stein der Weisen, darinn der richtige Weg zu solchem allerhöchsten Geheimniſs zu kommen hell und klar gezeiget wird. Aus dem Latein ins Deutsche übersetzt. Frankfurt am Mayn, Bey Joh. Friedrich Fleisches, 1756, 8°, pp. 224. Each of the tracts has a title-page.

SIEBENSTERN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH SENDIMIR VON).

See SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINAND VON).
See STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON).

SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS).

Das Güldne Vliefs, oder das Allerhöchste, Edelste, Kunstreichste Kleinod, und der urälteste verborgene Schatz der Weisen, in welchem da ist die Allgemeine Materia Prima, derselben nothwendige Præparation und überaus reiche Frucht des Philosophischen Steins augenscheinlich gezeiget und klärlich dargethan. Philosophischer und Theologischer Weise beschrieben, und zusammen verfasset durch einen ungenannten, doch wohlbekannten &c. Ich Sags Nicht.

Sir. XXXIII. 17. 18.

Ich bin der Letzte auferwacht, wie einer, der im Herbst nachlieset; und Gott hat mir den Segen dazu gegeben, dafs ich meine

SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS). *Continued.*

Kelter auch voll gemacht habe, wie im vollen Herbst. Schauet, wie ich nicht für mich gearbeitet habe, sondern für alle, die da gerne lernen wollen.

Nürnberg, Bey Johann Adam Schmidt. 1737.

8°. Pp. [14] 1-196 [5] 198-208 [2]. Folding table. 4 engraved plates. Title red and black.

Güldenes Vliefs.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., i. p 145.

Wasserstein der Weysen, das ist, ein Chymisch Tractätlein, darin der weg gezeiget, die Materia genennet, vnd der Procefs beschrieben wird, zu dem hohen geheymnufs der Vniuersal Tinctur zukommen, vor diesem niemalen gesehen. Darbey auch zwey sehr nutzliche andere Büchlein der gleichformigkeit vnd Concordantz wegen angehenckt, Nemlich,

I. Iohan von Mesung.

II. Via veritatis der einigen warheit.

Zum vorschub in offenen truck gefertiget. Francofurti. Bey Lucas Jennis zufinden. Anno 1619.

8°. Pp. 272.

This is the first edition.

Wasserstein der Weisen oder Chymisches Tractätlein, darinn der Weg gezeiget, die Materia genennet, und der Procefs beschrieben wird, zu dem hohen Geheimnüfs der Universal-Tinctur zu kommen. Dabey auch zwey sehr nützliche andere Büchlein der Gleichförmigkeit und Concordantz wegen angehängt: Nemlich

I. Johann von Mesung.

II. Via Veritatis, der einigen Wahrheit.

Vormalen durch Lucas Jennis aufsgeben. Nunmehro aber wiederumb Neu auffgelegt, und noch dabey gefüget zwey Respons: von dem F. R. C. So an etlichen Ihro Zugethanen abgefertiget. Franckfurt am Mäyn, Verlegts Johann Maximilian von Sand. Anno M D CCIV.

8°. Pp. 206 (minus 15-16). Frontispiece and vignette.

Wasserstein der Weisen, oder Chymisches Tractätlein, darinn der Weg gezeiget, die Materia genennet, und der Procefs beschrieben wird, zu dem hohen Geheimnifs der Universal-Tinctur zu kommen; Dabey auch zwey sehr nützliche andere Büchlein der Gleichförmigkeit und Concordantz wegen angehängt:

I. Johann von Mesung.

II. Via Veritatis, der einigen Wahrheit.

Vormahlen durch Lucas Jennis ausgegeben; Nunmehro aber wiederum neu aufgelegt, und noch dabey gefüget zwey Responsa von dem F. R. C. so an etlichen ihro Zugethanen abgefertiget. Franckfurt und Leipzig, auf Kosten guter Freunde. M DCC XLIII.

8°. Pp. 197 [1 blank]. Frontispiece.

SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS). *Continued.*

Hydrolithus Sophicus seu Aquarium Sapientum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 537.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 73.

Wasserstein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 156.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 365.

In the *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*, No. 1180, there is an edition of Das Güldne Vließ, Leipzig, Samuel Benj. Walther, 1736, 8°, pp. xiv. 210, 4 plates.

Kopp quotes this 1736 edition under the letters J. S. N. J. S. N. stand for Ich Sags Nicht, the initials of which are apparently meant for Johann Siebmacher Nürnbergensis. The same initials occur at the end of the Vorrede: In Seinem Namen; at the end of some verses: Ist Sein Nam, and in the date: Anno Iesu Salvatoris Nostri, MDCVII. The same phrase: Ich Sags Nicht, was also used by a certain Sonneberger in his preface to Montanus' work (*q.v.*), but whether this was another person or only another name of the polypseudonymous author of the 'Wasserstein der Weisen,' I am unable to say.

Other editions of this book enumerated are: Frankfurt, 1609, 1661, 1760.

Most of the historians are agreed about the author, and call him Ambrosius, or Johann Ambrosius, Siebmacher; whereas Fictuld in one place calls him Johann Antonio, in another Johann Ambrosius, Siebmacher. He lived in Nürnberg and Augspurg about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and this book of his, entitled *Wasserstein*, was highly esteemed, but nothing is said about the author except that some suppose he was Grosschedel. Arnold, however, quotes from a list of MSS.: "Hydrolitus Sophicus, s. philosophia aquarum sapientum," and says that it is ascribed along with the rest to a certain E. P. J. H., an enlightened Magus, Cabalist and Philosopher. E. P. J. H. stands for Ericus Pfeffer, Itzehoensis Holsatus, *q.v.*

An English translation of it was published along with a tract by Paracelsus:—

Paracelsus his Aurora, & Treasure of the Philosophers. As also the Water-Stone of the Wise Men; Describing the matter of, and manner how to attain the universal Tincture. Faithfully Englished. And Published by J. H. Oxon. London, Printed for Giles Calvert, and are to be sold at the Black Spred Eagle, at the West end of Pauls, 1659. Small 8°, pp. [8] 229 [3]. The 'Water-Stone' occupies pp. 77-229.

In his address to the reader J. H. says that 'The Water-stone hath the testimony of that inlightned man Jacob Behmen, in his 23. Epistle. It is (in truth) a discourse so sober, its title so modest, and the plain-hartedness of the Author so evident, that it will be but lost labour to commend that which is so really excellent.'

Kopp, too, alludes to Böhme's high appreciation of the 'Wasserstein.'

There was a Johann or Hans Sibmacher who compiled a 'Wappenbuch' and a book of patterns for sewing and knitting about the beginning of the seventeenth century; he seems to have been the same as the present person.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 31, No. xlvii.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 110.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 429 (Th. iii. c. xi. § 19).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 572.

Montanus, *Gründliche Anweisung, zu der wahren Hermetischen Wissenschaft*, 1751, Vorrede, b4 *verso*.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. pp. 84, 161.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 495, 605.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. pp. 106, 151

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 520.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, Sulzbach, 1803, p. 80.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 352.

Elias Artista Hermetica, *Das Geheimniß vom Salz*, 1862, p. 138.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1177-81.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 244, 254; ii. pp. 341, 393.

SIGISMUNDUS.

Trithemius Sui Ipsius Vindex: siue Steganographiæ admodum reverendi, doctissimi, atque ingeniosissimi viri Ioannis Trithemii, primo Spanheimensis, ac postea S. Iacobi in suburbano Herbipolensi Abbatis meritissimi, Apologetica defensio. Ex ipso ferè Trithemio collecta, & publici Iuris facta. Autore admodum reverendo et religiosissimo Patre, amplissimoque Præsule ac Domino, Domino Sigismundo celebris in Bauaria Monasterij Seon, Ord S.

SIGISMUNDUS. *Continued.*

Benedicti Abbate. Accessit in fine Fragmentum Quæstionum eiusdem Trithemij. Cum facultate Superiorum. Ingolstadii, Ex Typographeo Ederiano, apud Elisabetham Angermariam, viduam. Anno M.DC.XVI.

4°. Pp. [8, portrait of Tritheim included] 127 [1 blank]. Not about chemistry or alchemy.

SILENTO (PETRUS DE).

See PETRUS de Silento.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 403 ('Opus Chymicum,' 1613).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 907.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 265.

SINCERUS.

Die entdeckten Requisita Realia, wodurch zum wahren Fundament der Hermetischen Wissenschafft vollkommen zu gelangen; Denen Liebhabern zum Dienst eröffnet, so den Nahmen führet Sincerus. Dreſsden und Leipzig, zu finden bey Gottfried Leschen, Anno 1723.

8°. Pp. 78 [2 blank].

Twenty-seven requisites are enumerated and described for the successful attainment of transmutation.

SINCERUS (ALETOPHILUS).

Aletophili Sinceri Via ad Transmutationem Metallorum Fideliter Aperta Norimbergae In Officina Cremeriana CIↃ IↃ CCXXXXII

4°. Pp. [6] 304 [48]. Vignette with the motto: Auspice Deo.

See ALETOPHILUS (SINCERUS).

See HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS).

SINCERUS RENATUS.

See RICHTER (SAMUEL).

SITONIUS (ALEXANDER).

See SETON (ALEXANDER).

SMARAGDINA TABULA.

See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

SÖLDNER ( ).

Fegfeuer der Chymisten, worin für Augen gestellet, die wahren Besitzer der Kunst, wie auch die Ketzer, Betrieger, Sophisten, und Herren Gern Grosse. Eröffnet von Einem Feinde des Vitzliputzli, der ehrlicher Leute Ehre, und der Aufgeblasenen Schande entdecken will. Amsterdam, Anno 1702.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights, or pp. 46 [2 blank]. The *verso* of the title is blank. The address begins on p. 3 (or A_2 *recto*). The running title is: "Fegfeuer, der Chymisten." without a head line. 31 lines to the page, not including the catchword line. Schmieder (p. 513) says Hamburg, really, not Amsterdam.

SÖLDNER ( ). *Continued.*

Including the above I have seen three issues of this tract with the same date; there may be others. The other two can be distinguished by the following differences:

Fegfeuer der Chymisten, Worinnen Für Augen gestellt die wahren Besitzer der Kunst; Wie auch die Ketzer, Betrieger, Sophisten und Herren gern-Grosse, Eröffnet von Einem Feinde des Vitzliputzli, der Ehrlicher Leute Ehre und der Auffgeblasenen Schande entdecken will. Amsterdam, 1702.

8°. No pagination. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights, or pp. [47, 1 blank]. The address begins on the *verso* of the title-page. The book is badly printed on poor paper. There is no running title to each page, no ornament, and no head line. 29 lines to the page, not including the catchword line.

The third copy has the following title:

Fegfeuer Der Chymisten, Worinnen Für Augen gestellt die wahren Besitzer der Kunst; Wie auch die Ketzer, Betrieger, Sophisten und Herren gern-Grosse. Eröffnet von Einem Feinde des Vitzliputzli, der Ehrlicher Leute Ehre und der Auffgeblasenen Schande entdecken will. Amsterdam, 1702.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. [1-3] 4-16 (numbered) [17-47, 1 blank]. The address begins on the *verso* of the title-page. There is no running title, but there are the numbers on the first sheet, and an ornament on the others, with a headline below it. 27 lines to a page, not including the catchword line.

The enlarged edition 'Keren Happuch,' which follows, is also dated 1702; so that apparently the book was in demand.

This tract is ascribed to Söldner by Petraeus in his preface to Basilius Valentinus' Schriften, and this is quoted by Roth-Scholtz in his preface to the works of Sendivogius.

In *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, Söldner's name is mentioned with doubt as the author (see pp. 33, 215), whereas in other places (pp. 67, 79, 153, 251) it is not included at all; and similarly in the *Beytrag*, p. 32, the book is referred to anonymously. The name of Söldner does not occur in Gmelin's *Geschichte*, though the book does, but Schmieder assigns *Keren Happuch* to him quite definitely, and Kopp seems to have had no doubt about it.

The whole superstructure, however, rests upon the stability of Petraeus' statement, and it is curious that those who were nearest to him seem to have been most doubtful. It is unfortunate, too, that no one subsequent to Petraeus has added a single item to our knowledge of the man—not even his Christian name, if he had such a thing.

There was, indeed, a Joannes Antonius Soeldnerus, who wrote a work: Methodus medendi per simplicia, ex veterum . . . monumentis eruta . . . cum annexa Materia Medica. Editio secunda, . . . auctior. Lugduni Batavorum, 1705, 12°, mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue. Whether this is the same person or not, I do not know; the dates are in agreement anyhow.

The only thing additional is the statement in the *Beytrag*, p. 644, that the author of the *Fegfeuer* was the editor of *Beschreibung der Uralten Wissenschaft vom Stein der Weisen*, Hamb., 1692, 8°, which is the *Nodus Sophicus enodatus* under another name, but there is no allusion to Söldner.

For a reply to the *Fegfeuer*, see Aletophilus, *Glückliche Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst*, 1705, and *Erlösung . . . aus dem Fegfeuer*, 1701.

Keren Happuch, Posaunen Eliæ des Künstlers, oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, worinnen nebst den Neu-gierigsten und grössesten Geheimnüssen für Augen gestellet die wahren Besitzer der Kunst; Wie auch die Ketzer, Betrieger, Pfuscher, Stümpler, Bönhasen und Herren Gern-Grosse. Mit gar vielen Oertern aus der Schrifft und andern Urkunden eröffnet von Einem Feinde des Vitzliputzli, der ehrlicher Leute Ehre und der aufgeblasenen Schande entdecken will. Hamburg, bey Gottfried Libernickel im Dohm, 1702.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 128. 2 woodcuts in the text.

This is an enlarged edition of the preceding *Fegfeuer*. Whoever may have been the author, the book is of some importance as it is the sole source of the poetical extracts referring to Edward Kelley, Grassenhauer or Gustenhofer, Zachaire, and of a number of historical facts.

Sendivogius, *Schrifften*, ed. Roth-Scholtz, 1718, Vorbericht, p. 7, note.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 75.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 33, 67, 79, 153, 215, 251.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 69; Th. ii. p. 64.

Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, i., Neue Vorrede, sig. f 2 *recto*.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 32, 552 (analysis of the book).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 298. (He mentions J. Anton Soldner, author of 'de methodo sanandi per simplicia,' Altd., 1700, 4° —apparently the first edition of the work above-mentioned—who may possibly be the present author.)

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 49.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 303-304.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 513.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 395.

SOHN Sendivogii: Filius Sendivogii.

See HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

SOL sine Veste.

See ORSCHAL (J. C.).

SOLEA (NICOLAUS).

Philosophische Grund-Sätze von Verbesserung der Metallen.

See DREY curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1723, p. 3.

See DREY curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1733, p. 3.

Solea, or, as Kopp calls him, Soleas, was a chemist, who published under the name of Basilius Valentinus a book in German on the Origin of Metals. This is what Jöcher reports, but it is vague, and one is at a loss to know whether he was the person who passed under the name of Basilius Valentinus, or whether he put out one book only under that name.

Gmelin quotes only the 1723 edition of the present collection.

Fictuld is of opinion that if he had understood the noble truths he had collected, he would have been far advanced in the mysteries, but as he had written from quite another starting point they are perverted puzzles of no service to anyone.

By Leupold another work is quoted: Nic Soleæ von Berwercken per Eliam Montanum, 1660, 4°.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 135.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 84 (I. i. 9. 25).
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 338.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 662.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 131.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 307 (Drey Schriften).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 337.

SOLOMON.

See SALOMON.

SOMMAIRE de la Medecine Chymique. Où l'on void clairement beaucoup de choses, que les Autheurs ont tenuës iusques icy dans l'obscurité. Auec vn Recueil de Diuers Secrets de Medecine. A Paris, Chez Pierre Billaine, ruë S. Iacques, à la Bonne-Foy, deuant S. Yues. M.DC.XXXII. Auec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [16] 433 [1 blank]. Vignette.

SOMMER (JOHANN GEORG).

De Margaritis.

See ROLFINCK (GUERNER), 1660.

Johann Georg Sommer, 1634-1705, belonged to Scharzburg. He was M.D. and premier physician of the Prince of Scharzburg, and practised at Arnstadt. He was a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, into which he was received with the name Machaon II. His death occurred on 21 August, 1705.

He was the author of books on medical topics and papers in the memoirs of the Academy on the plague, obstetrics—Die Hebammenschule—the bringing up of infants, and anatomical observations, mentioned by Haller.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 591 (list of 'Observationes').
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 284 (enlarged list of 'Observationes' in the 'Ephemerides' and 'Miscellanea' of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 673.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 620.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 685.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 371.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 296.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 152.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, x. p. 317.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 322.

SONGE-VERD (Le).

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 437.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 213.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 46, 301.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1297-98.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 353. (Gives a list of alchemical works having the title 'Vision' 'dream,' 'traum,' &c. The above is not mentioned.)

SONNE.

See NEU-AUFFGEHENDE (Die) Chymische Sonne.

SONNE (Die) von Osten oder Philosophische Auslegung der Kette des goldenen Vliesses nebst dem Kreuze der Ritterorden der Tempelherrn, Johanniter, Teutschenherrn, u.a.d. und etwelcher Cabalistischen Figuren samt einem Spiegel oder Probierstein der philosophischen Materie, und einer besonderen Auslegung desselben an seine Freunde der Weisheit Söhne von Rosa Significet Hunnis ca. 5783.

8°. Pp. [16] 278 [2 blank]. Folding plate. Woodcuts in the text.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1563.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 389, 394 (titles of alchemical books referring to the sun).

SONNENBLUME der Weisen.

See LEADE (JANE).

According to Liborius ab Indagine, Leona Constantia, the authoress of this tract, was abbess of Clermont, and lived till 1716. He makes no mention of Jane Leade.

Liborius ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physicalische Nebenstunden, oder Betrachtungen über einige nicht gemeine Materien*, Hof, 1780, p. 79.

SONNEN-GLANTZ.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728.

SOPHIÆ LABORIS STUDIOSUS.

Warnung, Instruction und Beweifs.

See GRASSHOF (JOHANN), Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi, 1687, p. 202.

SOPHISCHE Arie von der Weisen Stein.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. ix.

SPACHER (STEPHAN MICHAEL).

See MICHELSPACHER (STEPHAN).

Haller, however, calls him distinctly Stephan Michael Spacher, and refers to the 'Pinax,' &c.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. pp. 402, 425.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 332.

SPAGNETUS.

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

SPAGYRISCHE Grund-Regeln.

See BERLICH (ADAM GOTTLOB).

SPALLANZANI (LAZZARO).

Chimico Esame degli Esperimenti del Sig. Göttling Professore a Jena sopra la luce del fosforo di Kunkel osservata nell' aria comune, ed in diversi fluidi aeriformi permanenti, nella qual occasione si esaminano altri fosfori posti dentro ai medesimi fluidi, e si cerca se la luce solare guasti il gaz ossigeno, siccome pretende questo Chimico del cittadino Lazzaro Spallanzani Professore di Storia Naturale nell' Universita' di Pavia, e Prefetto del Pubblico Museo della medesima; Socio delle Accademie di Londra, di Prussia, Stockholm, Upsal, Gottinga, Olanda, Lione, Ginevra, Bologna, Torino, Padova ec.; de' Curiosi della Natura di Germania, e di quelli di Berlino; della Società Italiana, e Corrispondente delle Accademie delle Scienze di Parigi, e Monpelieri. In Modena. MDCCXCVI. Presso la Societa' Tipografica. Con licenza de' Superiori.

8°. Pp. [4] 171 [1 blank], 1 plate.

Lazzaro Spallanzani was born 12 January, 1729, at Scandiano, in the duchy of Modena, was educated by his father and by the Jesuits of Reggio, and then he went to Bologna to attend the lectures of the famous Laura Bassi, who is said to have been his cousin.

At first he studied law, then took orders, for he was an abbate, but finally gave himself up to the study of natural history and specially of physiology.

In 1768 he was appointed professor of natural history in the rehabilitated University of Pavia and director of the museum, which was greatly enriched by his exertions. In 1785 he accompanied the Venetian ambassador to Constantinople, and on this journey made numerous observations and collected specimens. In 1788 he visited Vesuvius, the Lipari Islands and Sicily. After the Revolution Spallanzani was offered a chair at Paris, which he declined because of his health. He had been long troubled with an 'ischurie vésicale,' which was followed by several apoplectic seizures, and his death occurred in his 71st year, 12 Feb., 1799, at Pavia. Hirsching, however, says the night of 10-11 Feb.

His work was confined chiefly to physiology and was not concerned with chemistry, though some of it was on the borders of bacteriology and of physiological chemistry.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 603.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 607-611 (anatomical works).
Angelo Fabroni, *Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium, qui sæculis XVII. et XVIII. floruerunt*, Pisis, 1785, xii. p. 307 (letter from Fabronius to Spallanzanius).
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 735.
Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 391.
Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, 1809, XII. ii. p. 340.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, London, 1812, App. iv. p. liii (elected 2 June, 1768).
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 200.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, London, 1816, xxviii. pp. 251-254.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 235 (good account).
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xliii. p. 240; no date, xl. p. 7.
Antonio Lombardi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana nel Secolo XVIII.*, Modena, 1828, ii. pp. 43-52 (life, works, and his controversy with Scopoli).
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 51, 104, 185, 191 (acidity of the fluids in the stomach), 220; (all refer to physiology).
Emilio de Tipaldo, *Biografia degli Italiani illustri nelle scienze, lettere ed arti del secolo XVIII. e de' Contemporanei*, Venezia, 1837, v. pp. 204-21 (by De Angelis).
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 192.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 535.
Knight, *The English Cyclopædia, Biography*, London, 1857, v. col. 623.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 968.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xliv. col. 282.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, x. p. 733.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 584 (life and references), 593, 829.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 475.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 353.

SPECTRUM Spagiricum, Das ist: Der Guldene Irrwisch oder Spagirische Wauwau. Anno 1721.

Without place and printer's name.

8°. Pp. 56.

SPECTRUM. *Continued.*

Adeptus Fatalis, Das ist: Geld, spricht die Welt! Freyburg gedruckt An. 1721.

8°. Pp. [29, 1 blank].

These are satirical pieces against the alchemical craze of the time. In the first a spirit appears to two men, Fritz and Hanns, who think to make gold, and implores Fritz to give up the hunt for the Stone. Then ensues a long discussion as to the stone and whether it exists or not.

The second tract seems to have come out before the other, though here they appear together. It contains an account of a man and his wife who ruin themselves with gold making, and the author laughs at them for trying to make gold by receipts. He argues that as they could not do the work of a tailor or a wood-turner even with the appliances, still less could they master at once the art of transmutation, the highest of secrets, without due preparation. The author seems to attach a purely symbolical significance to the Stone.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 390.

[Another Copy—without the *Adeptus fatalis*.]

SPECULATIONES Phantasticæ.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chimica, 1606, p. 233.

SPECULUM.

See SPIEGEL.

SPECULUM Modernæ Alchimiæ.

See PLUSIUS (EDUARD).

SPECULUM utriusque Luminis Gratiæ et Naturæ.

See GENTTERSBERGER (SAMUEL).

SPECULUM Secretorum.

See BACON (ROGER), De Arte Chymiæ Scripta, 1603, p. 387.

SPECULUM Sapientiæ.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705.

According to Fictuld, the author of this tract was a cavalry officer, of Leyden, called Johann Heinrich Vierort, a person of some learning, who allied his wisdom fairly well with theology. But, he adds, 'any one who is empty in the head will find nothing here to satisfy him; for the author had little love (for his neighbour) and might as well have stayed at home with his tract. It is therefore not for beginners.'

As the author is placed by Fictuld in his first class among the adepts, this is commendation. There is no great difference between it and Fictuld's condemnation.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 144.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 230, 353 (alchemical bibliography of 'Speculum' and 'Spiegel').

SPERBER (JULIUS).

Isagoge, das ist: Einleitung zur wahren Erkänntnüfs des drey-einigen Gottes und der Natur.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 119.

SPERBER (JULIUS). *Continued.*

Sperber was a magister philosophiæ and an Anhalt councillor at Dessau. He lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, his death being placed in 1616. Most of his works appeared posthumously and were published by Benedictus Bahnse in Amsterdam. His influence induced Roth-Scholtz to edit his work on the 'stone.'

The present work was published in Latin at Hamburg, 1674, with the following title:

Isagoge in veram Triunius Dei & Naturæ cognitionem, concinnato à Julio Sperbero, M. Anno Domini M.DC.VIII. nunc verò primùm publici juris facta in qua multa quoque præclara de Materia Lapidis philosophici, ejusque usu mirabilissimo continentur. [motto.] Hamburgi, Sumptibus Johannis Naumanni, & Georgii Wolfii, MDCLXXIV. 8°, pp. [16] 62 [1, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

A reply to it was announced, but never appeared.

One of the books by which he is best known is a Rosicrucian one: Echo der von Gott hocherleuchten Fraternitet, deſs löblichen Ordens R. C. Das ist: Exemplarischer Beweiſs, das nicht allein das jenige was jtzt in der Fama vnd Confeſsion der Fraternitet R. C. aufsgebotten, müglich vnnd war sey, sondern schon für neuntzehen vnd mehr Jaren solche Magnalia Dei, etzlichen Gottesfürchtigen Leuten, mitgetheilet gewesen, vnd von jhren Privatschrifften deprædiciret worden. Wie dessen ein fürtrefflich Magisch Scriptum vnnd Tractätlein, der Hochlöblichen Fraternitet R. C. dediciret vnd offentlich durch den Druck evulgiret wird. Durch des Deutschen Abeceſs Laut . . . Erstlich Gedruckt zu Dantzig, bey Andreæ Hünefeldts, Anno 1616. Small 8°, ff. [22] 114. Title black.

This, according to the *Missiv*, is the second issue. The first, which is extremely rare, was also printed at Dantzig by Hünefeldt in 1615, and the title is in red and black. Editions of Hanau, 1619, 4°, with a red title and 1675, 4°, with a black title are also quoted, and Semler speaks of one: Dantzig, 1620, 8°. It contains a review of the book 'Offenbarung göttlicher Majestät,' and also the rules or laws of the Fraternity (f. 104).

Abraham von Frankenberg mentions a manuscript by Sperber: Von den Wundern der dreyen Zeiten. Other manuscripts by him were also in existence, and in particular a large volume entitled 'Opus Magicum.'

Besides the printed works already referred to he also published the following, according to Roth-Scholtz:

Precationes Kabalisticæ, Magdeb., 1600, 8°; Amsterdam, 1675. In German, Amst. (Lüneburg), 1707, 12°.

Ein geheimer Tractat von den drey Seculis oder Haupt-Zeiten, Amst., 1660, 3 Theile, 8°. This looks almost like an edition of the above-mentioned manuscript.

Mysterium Magnum, Amst., 1660, 8°.

Ein feiner Tractat von vielerley wunderbarlichen . . . seltzamen Dingen, Amst., 1662, 8°.

Gründliche Einleitung zur wahren Erkänntnüſs des Drey-einigen Gottes und der Natur! Hamburg 8°.

This is a translation of the *Isagoge*. A second edition appeared in (1708) 1709, and from that Roth-Scholtz made the reprint in his *Theatrum*.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 725.

Ehrgott Daniel Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetische Christenthum*, Leipzig, 1690, i. pp. 121, 137, 286-287; 1691, ii. p. 29; 1710, same references.

Buddeus, *Introductio ad Historiam Philosophiæ Ebræorum*, 1702, p. 296, § 35.

Pierre Poiret, *Theologiæ Pacificæ, itemque Mysticæ, ac hujus Auctorum, idea brevior*, Amstel., 1702, p. 173, § 47; reissued, with certain additions: *Bibliotheca Mysticorum selecta*, Amstel., 1708, pp. 173, § 47; 344.

Wolfius, *Bibliotheca Hebraica*, Hamburgi, 1721, P. ii. p. 1246 ('Isagoge').

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. pp. 121-127.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 295.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1733, iv. p. 635 (writings on the Cabala); 1735, vi. pp. 1123, 1135 (life).

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 254 (Th. II. xvii. 18. § 26) ('Echo,' his work on the Rosicrucians); ii. pp. 333-336 (Th. III. cap. ii. §§ 10-12), (life and works); ii. p. 903 (Th. IV. n. xxxii. § 72), (brief resumé of his character).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 301.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxviii. col. 1504.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 145.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, pp. 47, 48 ('Echo').

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreutzer*, 1786, i. p. 82.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 286, 560.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 527.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 178, No. 2455 ('Echo').

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 279; 1849, ii. p. 168.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 19.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 57-58, 1078.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 103; ii. p. 8.

SPES mea est in Agno.

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

SPIEGEL.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), Alchimey Spiegel, 1613.

See SPECULUM.

SPIEGEL der Alchymey.

See POYSELIUS (ULRICH).

Though he has a brief note upon Poyselius himself, Fictuld has referred to this book again under its title, has there stigmatized the author as an 'Erz-Bösswicht' and 'arg-chimist,' and has taken severely to task those who, called on by their profession (the author was a priest) to preach the word of grace, go about teaching and writing such lies, whereby their fellowmen are plunged into misery and want.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 131.

See JEAN DE MEUN.

SPIEGEL der heutigen Alchimie.

See HEUTIGE (Der) Alchimist.

See PLUSIUS (EDUARD).

SPIEGEL der Kunst und Natur in Alchymia.

See CABALA, Spiegel der Kunst . . .

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753. Th. i. p. 146. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 353.

SPIEGEL beyder Liechter Natürlichen und Vbernatürlichen.

See GENTTERSBERGER (SAMUEL).

SPIEGEL der Philosophey.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Der dritte Theil, p. 244.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 787.

SPIEGHEL (ADRIAN VAN DEN).

See SPIGELIUS (ADRIAN).

SPIELMANN (JACOB REINBOLD).

Jac. Reinboldi Spielmann Phil. et Med. D. Chemiæ Botanic. Reliquæque Mater. Med. P. P. O. Capit. Thomani Canon. Acad. Cæsar. N. C. Regiæ Berolin. Elect. Mogunt. Sodalis, Colleg. Regii Med. Nancejan. Honor. Membri Institutiones Chemiæ Prælectionibus Academicis Accommodatæ. Argentorati Apud Johannem Godofredum Bauerum. 1763.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 309 [59]. Vignette.

Istituzioni di Chimica del Sig. Giacomo Reinboldo Spielmann Dottore di Filosofia e Medicina Professore Pubblico Ordinario di Chimica Botanica e Materia Medica nell' Universita' di Strasbourg, ec. Tradotte in lingua Italiana dall' ultima edizione Francese dell' anno 1770., rivedute ed approvate dall' Autore. Tomo primo. In Milano. M DCC LXXIV. Appresso Giuseppe Galeazzi Regio Stampatore. Con licenza de' Superiori, e Privilegio.

8°. Pp. xxviij, 264. Engraved plate. Two printed tables.

Tomo Secondo. Pp. [2] 260. 6 plates of apparatus. Pp. 161-236 contain a bibliography of Chemistry.

Pharmacopoea Generalis edita a D. Jacobo Reinboldo Spielmann. Argentorati 1783. Sumptibus Johannis Georgii Treuttel, Bibliopolæ. Cum Approbat. et Privilegio Regis.

4°. Pp. [21, 1 blank] 218 [2] 372 [48]. Portrait by Chr. Guerin, dated 1781.

SPIELMANN (JACOB REINBOLD). *Continued.*

Spielmann, descended from an old Strasburg family, was born at Strasburg, 31 March, 1722. His father, who was by heredity an apothecary, brought him up to his profession from 1735 to 1740, during which time Marggraf was his father's assistant, and helped to train the son. Spielmann studied at the University the languages and philosophy, travelled in Germany from 1740 to 1742, and during that time served with the apothecary Beurer in Nürnberg, attended Pott's lectures in Berlin, and renewed his friendship with Marggraf, and went to Henkel's lectures on mineralogy in Freiberg. In 1742 he was in Paris, and made the acquaintance of Claude Joseph Geoffroy, the Jussieus, Réaumur, and others. On his return to Strasburg in 1743 he passed his examination as an apothecary, and entered his father's business. He continued his studies, graduated in medicine in 1748, with a dissertation 'de Principio Salino,' and was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine. He took the degree of M.A. in 1754. In accordance with the statutes, he was appointed in 1756 professor of rhetoric, and had to occupy himself with Greek and Latin poetry, but in 1759 he received an ordinary professorship of medicine, which entailed him lecturing on chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy (materia medica), and directing the Botanic Garden. After his father's death in 1748, he carried on the business, and gave his lectures in his shop.

One of his most important papers is that on the mineral oil of Alsace. He compared the volatile portion, sp. gr. 0.808, with the ethereal oils, and noticed the fluorescence of the heavier volatile fractions. It was printed in the *Mém. de l'Acad. de Berlin*, 1758.

In spite of his multitudinous engagements, Spielmann wrote a great many books and papers, lists of which are given by Haag and other authorities. A collection of his medical and chemical papers was made after his death by his son, and published in 1785.

He died at Strasburg, 10 Sept., 1783. He was member of the Leopoldine Academy, and of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Mayence, Turin, and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was five times Rector and twenty times Dean of the Faculty in the University.

E. G. Baldinger, *Biographien jetztlebender Aerzte und Naturforscher in und ausser Deutschland*, 1772, Bd. I. (Stück 1, 1768), pp. 75-86, St. 3, 1771 (Zusätze); (St. 4, 1772), p. 227.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 535. (The 'Institutiones Chemiæ' contain much referring to plants.)

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 492 (analysis of different sorts of milk).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 307.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 42.

Crell, *Chemische Annalen*, 1784, i. pp. 545-580.

Vicq d'Azyr, *Histoire de la Société royale de Médecine*, 1786.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 438, &c.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 140, 159.

Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 403.

Vicq d'Azyr, *Eloges historiques*, Paris, 1805, ii. p. 48.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 312, &c., &c.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1813, xiii. pp. 226-228 (and references).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 245.

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xliii. p. 296; no date, xl. p. 49.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 33, 194, 201, 584.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 194.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. pp. 38, 48, 49.

Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie, 1848, xiv. pp. 35-41 (article by Cap).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 466.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 332, 637.

Paul-Antoine Cap, *Études Biographiques pour servir à l'Histoire des Sciences*, Première Série, 1857, pp. 264-271.

Haag, *La France Protestante*, 1859, ix. pp. 307-309.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. p. 971.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xliv. col. 327 (calls him Renaud).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1883, xi. p. 215 (calls him Reinhold; article by L. Hahn).

Friedrich Wieger, *Geschichte der Medicin und ihrer Lehranstalten in Strafsburg vom Jahre 1497 bis zum Jahre 1872*, Strassburg, 1885, pp. 64, 66, 67, 94.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 484.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 391.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxv. p. 171 (and references; article by Flückiger).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 372, 563, 590, 600.

SPIELMANN (JACOB REINBOLD) and CORVINUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Geschichte der künstlichen Luft.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches Chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 1.

SPIESS (JOHANN CARL).

Der Panaceæ Solutivæ oder Magnesiæ Albæ eröffnete Unschuld, darinnen derselben wahre Bereitung, vortreffliche Würckung, nichtige Beschuldigung und richtige Vertheidigung vorgetragen von Dr. Joh. Carl Spiefs, Hoch Fürstl.

SPIESS (JOHANN CARL). *Continued.*

Braunschw. Lüneburg. Leib- und Hof-Medico in Wolffenbüttel. Wolffenbüttel, In Gottfried Freytags Buchladen.

8°. Pp. 48. No date.

Spiess was born at Wernigerode, in the Harz, 6 Dec., 1663, studied at Wittenberg and Jena, then in Holland, graduated M.D. at Utrecht 1685, received an invitation in 1687 to Magdeburg as Land-Physikus, thereafter in 1690 he was town and court-physician at Stolberg, and entered the service of Duke Anthon Ulrich at Wolffenbüttel in 1701, and by his successor was made private physician. He obtained the professorship of therapeutics at Helmstädt in 1718. He was the author of various works and some fine dissertations, was fond of foreign remedies and discovered a medicine for the smallpox. He died at Helmstädt 12 July, 1729.

Among his writings are the 'Schatz der Gesundheit,' Hannover, 1711, 8°, a treatise on the mineral waters of Fürstenau and Wachtild; and one of his dissertations is upon medicines obtained from valerian, Helmstädt, 1724, 4°. Lists of dissertations on medical topics are given by Haller.

Fabricius, *Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars VI.*, Wolfenbuttelii, 1724, p. 40.
Die Gelehrten Zeitungen, 1730, p. 2. (I have not seen this.)
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 803.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxviii. col. 1642.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 737.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 103.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 81.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 308.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 67.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 365-366.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 247.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 486.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 391.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxv. pp. 180-182a (by Ed. Jacobs).

SPIESS (K. HEINRICH).

Die Geheimnisse der alten Egipzier. Eine wahre Zauber- und Geistergeschichte des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts von K. H. Spiefs. Mit zwei Kupfern. Erster Theil. Leipzig, bei Freidrich August Leo, 1798.

8°. Pp. [8] 340 [2, 2 blank).

Zweiter Theil.

Pp. [2] 381 [1]. (Mit einem Kupfer.)

Dritter Theil. Mit einem Kupfer, 1799.

Pp. [2] 458 [2].

SPIESS ( ).

Concordanz über des Nuysements sal coeleste.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726, p. 126.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 15.

He is described by Becher as Pater Spiefs of Cöln, a Dominican monk at Vienna, and the tract is dedicated to Count Peter von Baar, Imperial Hereditary Postmaster.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 162.

SPIESSGLASS-TINKTUR.

See CHYMISCHE Abhandlung, 1768.

SPIGELIUS (ADRIAN).

Adriani Spigelii Bruxellensis Equitis Veneti, et in Gym. Pat. Anat. & Chirurgiæ Professoris Primarij De Semitertiana Libri Quatuor. Accessit in fine Epistola eiusdem Argumenti. Francofurti, Apud hæredes Io. Theodori de Bry. Anno M.DC.XXIV.

4°. Pp. [12] 160 [4]. Title in an engraved border, similar to what is round Maier's 'Atalanta fugiens.'

SPIGELIUS (ADRIAN). *Continued.*

Adrian van den Spieghel, or Adrian Spigelius, was a native of Brussels. He passed his humanity and philosophy course there and at Louvain, and then went to Padua, where he studied medicine with Aquapendente, became skilful in anatomy and surgery, and graduated. He returned home and, after some practice in Germany, became chief physician in Bohemia and Moravia. After the death of Julius Casserius, he was called to the chair of anatomy and surgery at Padua, and had ultimately the rank of Knight of St. Mark conferred upon him by the Venetian Republic. He had a quarrel with Prevot, which was smoothed over with great difficulty by the German students. He did not long hold the chair, notwithstanding his vigour, vivid spirit, and his age. At the marriage of his only daughter, he, while removing some broken glass, cut the forefinger of his left hand, his arm inflamed, and a swelling appeared in his arm-pit. When that subsided, diarrhœa followed, and on the 16 January (7 April), 1625, he died of pyæmia, in his forty-seventh year. At the autopsy an abscess was found in the liver. He was buried in the Basilica Eremitana.

He wrote some medical works and 'Isagoge in Rem Herbariam,' Patavii, 1607; Lugd. Bat., 1633, 24°. His collected works were published by Van der Linden in folio, at Amsterdam, in 1645.

Lists of his writings, which are entirely medical, are given by Van der Linden, Mercklin and Manget, who also gives a good sketch of his life, and opinions as to his works are expressed by Conring. The anatomical plates, edited by Bucretius of Breslau and published along with Spigelius' text, are those of Casserius.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 6.
Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1643, p. 18.
Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum*, 1654, lib. i. p. 31, p. 80; lib. iii. c. 13, p. 303.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 12.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 165 (Int. c. iv. §29); 133 (Add. iii. 37. 3); 175 (Add. iv. 4. 1); 273 (viii. 9. 2); 345 (x. 19. 1). (He is highly commended by Conring.)
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1350.
Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, i. p. 352, No. cxviii.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 296.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1737, pp. 458-9 (cause of his death), 672.
Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomiæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 232.
Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 21.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 803.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxviii. col. 1590.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 185, 301, 313, 371, 387, 412, 436, 446, 514, 557; ii. 602.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. p. 735.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 395.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 449 6° *passim*.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 403.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 357 (anatomical works); 1777, ii. p. 753.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 314.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 475 (various works).
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 308.
Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 406.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 211.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 244.
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xliii. p. 302; no date, xl. p. 54.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 130, 196, 474, 573, 599.
C. Broeckx, *Essai sur l'histoire de la Médecine Belge, avant le XIXe Siècle*, Gand, 1837, pp. 148-151 (note on his life; anatomical work); 176 (surgical work); 188 (obstetrics); 209 (*Spigelia anthelmintica*); 232 (botany); 311-12 (list of his works).
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 196.
Ludwig Choulant, *Geschichte und Bibliographie der anatomischen Abbildung*, Leipzig, 1852, pp. 77-79, 182.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 365.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 54.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1883, xi. p. 213.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 484.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 392.

SPLENDOR LUCIS.

See WIENNER (ALOYSIUS), 1785.

SPLENDOR Salis & Solis ein Discurs von der wahren Quinta Essentia und Artzney-Krafft der Vegetabilien und Mineralien; sonderlich vom Auro Potabili. Authoris Anonymi Eremitæ. Anno M DC LXXVII. In Verlegung Johann Eichenbergks, Buchbinders in Neu-Hanau.

8°. Pp. 29 [1 blank, 1, 1 blank].

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 389.

SPLENDOR SOLIS.

See TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 3.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Primi Tomi, p. [11].

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 8.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 163.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 390.

STABEL (GEORG FRIEDRICH).

Georgii Friderici Stabelii Medic. D. & Civitat. Halensis Physici adj. Chymiæ Dogmatico-Experimentalis Tomus Prior Complectens Doctrinæ Chymicæ Fundamenta. Halæ Magdeb. 1728. Apud Joh. Adam Spoerl.

8°. Pp. [16]. Tomus I. 1-126. Vignette.

Fundamentorum Chymicorum Tomus II. De productis Chymicis Medicamentosis. Pp. 127-324. Index [10].

There is a curious frontispiece (included in the pagination) in small compartments, each of which contains the figure of a person depicting the several uses and applications of chemistry.

[Another Copy.]

Stabel's book is mentioned by Zedler, Weigel and Gmelin, but nothing is said about himself.

He was a contemporary of Stahl's at Halle, and objected to the phlogistic hypothesis on the ground that as metals increased in weight by calcination, that process could not be due to their losing anything, and similarly by reduction the weight became not greater but less.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xxxix. col. 714.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 133.
Weigel, *Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, p. 12 (§ 15, a 26).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 683.

Kopp, *Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, p. 53.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 542. (Dissertatio . . . de plica polonica, Halæ Magd., 1724, 4°. With Gölicke (Andreas Ottomar), Specimen Medicinæ forensis, Halæ Magd., 1708, 4°.)

STAHL (GEORG ERNST).

G. E. Stahls, Ausführliche Betrachtung und zulänglicher Beweifs von den Saltzen, dafs dieselbe aus einer Zarten Erde, mit Wasser innig verbunden, bestehen. Halle, In Verlegung des Wäysenhauses. 1723.

8°. Pp. [16] 432. Title red and black. Vignette.

It was translated into French: Traité des Sels, dans lequel on démontre qu'ils sont composés d'une terre subtile, intiment combinée avec de l'eau; . . . a Paris, 1771, 12°, pp. xxiv, 480.

Herrn Georg Ernst Stahln, Königl. Preufsischen Hof-Raths, und ältesten Leib-Medici, Billig Bedencken, Erinnerung und Erläuterung uber D. J. Bechers Natur-Kündigung der Metallen. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Verlegts Wolffgang Christoph Multz. 1723.

8°. Pp. [4] 443 [1 blank]. Title printed across two pages.

Herrn George Ernst Stahls, Königl. Preufsischen Leib-Medici und Hoff-Raths, Chymia Rationalis et Experimentalis; Oder gründliche der Natur und Vernunfft gemäfse und mit Experimenten erwiesene Einleitung zur Chymie; Darinnen hauptsächlich die Mixtion derer Sublunarischen Cörper, nebst deren Zerlegung und Relation gegen einander untersuchet, und mit vielen

STAHL (GEORG ERNST). *Continued.*

Experimenten gezeiget wird. Nebst einem Anhange von denen Mercuriis Metallorum, Mercurio animato, und lapide Philosophorum. Leipzig, bey Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1720.

8°. Pp. [16] 520. Index [31, 1 blank].

Dissertatio Medico-Chymica Inauguralis de Salibus Metallicis, quam Favente Deo Optimo Maximo, Rectore Magnificentissimo, Serenissimo Principe ac Domino, Dn. Philippo Wilhelmo, Principe Borussiæ, Marchione Brandenburgico, Cetera, Gratiosissimæ Facultatis Medicæ Consensu, in Academia Fridericiana sub præsidio Dn. Georgii Ernesti Stahl, Med. D. et Profess. Publ Ordinar. h.t. Facult. Decani, Dn. Patroni ac Præceptoris sui omni observantiæ cultu prosequendi, pro Licentia summos in Arte Medica Honores, Jura & Privilegia Doctoralia rite ac legitime capessendi, d. Jun. A. MDCCVIII. horis ante & pomeridianis in Auditorio Majori Publico ac Placido Eruditorum Examini sistet Godofredus Rothius, Görlic. Lusat. Halæ Magdeb. Literis Chr. Henckelii, Acad. Typ.

4°. Pp. 28.

Herrn George Ernst Stahls, Königlichen Preufsischen Leib-Medici und Hof-Raths, Einleitung zur Grund-Mixtion derer unterirrdischen mineralischen und metallischen Cörper. Alles mit gründlichen Rationibus, Demonstrationibus und Experimentis nach denen Beccherischen Principiis ausgeführet. Leipzig Bey Caspar Jacob Eysseln, 1720.

8°. Pp. 407 [17].

A ! Ω ! Georgii Ernesti Stahl, Fragmentorum Ætiologiæ Physiologico-Chymicæ ex Indagatione Sensu Rationali, seu Conaminum ad concipiendam notitiam Mechanicam de Rarefactione Chymica Prodromus de Indagatione Chymico Physiologica. Jenæ, apud Johannem Bielkium, Bibliop. Literis Nisianis, Anno M DC LXXXIII.

12°. Pp. [22] 139 [7].

D. D. Georgii Ernesti Stahlii, Consil. Aulici et Archiatri Regii, Fundamenta Chymiae Dogmaticae et Experimentalis, et quidem tum communioris Physicae Mechanicae Pharmaceuticae ac Medicae tum sublimioris sic dictae Hermeticae atque Alchymicae. Olim in privatos auditorum usus posita, jam vero indultu autoris publicae luci exposita. Annexus est ad coronidis confirmationem Tractatus Isaaci Hollandi De Salibus et Oleis Metallorum. Editio Secunda, Emendatior et Auctior. Pars I. Norimbergae, Impensis B. Guolfg. Maur. Endteri Consortii et Vid. B. Iul. Arnold. Engelbrechti. MDCCXLVI.

4°. Pp. [8] 255 [23].

Pars II.

4°. Pp. [10] 76, 199 [1 blank, 31, 1 blank].

Pars III. MDCCXLVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 508 [18].

STAHL (GEORG ERNST). *Continued.*

D. Georg Ernst Stahls, Königl. Preussis. Hof-Raths und Leib-Medici Gedancken von Verbesserung der Metallen, und wie man einen mäfsigen Gewinnst davon ziehen könne. Nürnberg und Altdorff, Bey Johann Daniel Taubers Sel. Erben, 1720.

8°. Pp. 32.

Georgii Ernesti Stahlii Opusculum Chymico-Physico-Medicum, seu Schediasmatum a pluribus annis variis occasionibus in publicum emissorum nunc quadantenus etiam auctorum et deficientibus passim exemplaribus in unum volumen jam collectorum, fasciculus publicæ luci redditus, præmissa præfationis loco Authoris Epistola ad Tit. Dn. Michaelem Alberti D. & Prof. Publ. Extraordinarium, IIdam Editionem hanc adcurantem. Halæ Magdeburgicæ Typis & Impensis Orphanotrophei. Anno MDCCXL.

4°. Pp. [8, including the portrait of Stahl] 856. Index [40]. Title red and black.

G. E. Stahls zufällige Gedancken und nützliche Bedencken über den Streit, von dem so genannten Sulphure, und zwar sowol dem gemeinen, verbrennlichen, oder flüchtigen, als unverbrennlichen, oder fixen. Halle, In Verlegung des Wäysenhauses. 1718.

8°. Pp. [8] 373 [3 blank]. Title red and black.

It was translated into French: Traité du Soufre, ou Remarques sur la Dispute qui s'est élevée entre les Chymistes, au sujet du Soufre, tant commun, combustible ou volatil, que fixe, &c., a Paris, 1776, 12°, pp. [8] 392.

Bedencken von der Gold-Macherey.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726.

Praxis Stahliana.

See STORCH (JOHANN), 1732.

Specimen Beccherianum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Physica Subterranea, 1703.

Stahl was born at Anspach in 1660, studied under Wedel at Jena, was appointed professor of medicine at Halle in 1694, was a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, into which he was received 25 June, 1700, with the name Olympiodorus, Prussian councillor and royal physician, Berlin, 1716, and died there 14 May, 1734. He founded a new theory of medicine and elaborated the theory of phlogiston. This was expounded in his treatise called *Zymotechnia*, 1697, which forms the third part of his 'Fundamenta Chymiæ.' Stahl was an epoch-making man both in medicine and in chemistry. His services to medicine are enumerated in the histories and dictionaries.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 325.
Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 641.
Barchusen, *De medicinæ origine et progressu, Dissertationes*, 1723, Dissert. xxv., pp. 571-591.
Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, pp. 48, 55, 63, 76, 98, 101, 116, 119, 136, 140, 145, 150, 152, 167, 178, 180, 208, 213, 229, 232, 242, 271, 302, 323, 348, 352, 364, 399, 422, 453, 460, 476.
Joh. Christ. Goetze, *De Scriptis Stahlii ejusque asseclarum*, Norib. 1729, 4°.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 303.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 304, 315, 373, 374, 375, 511, 521-2, 532, 533, 536, 537, 578, 712, 749, 778, 789, 793-5, 897.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 136.
Commercium Litterarium, Norimbergæ, 1734, p. 249. (Gives his death at Berlin, 14 May, 1734.)
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelahrten-Lexicon*, 1740, pp. 806-808.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 415, 484; iii. pp. 301-2.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xxxix. cols. 888-894.

STAHL (Georg Ernst). *Continued.*

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, *passim*.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 766.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 133 (calls him Stahel).
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, Halæ, 1755, p. 484, No. 242.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 390; 1778, iv. pp. 313-316.
J. H. S. Formey, *Eloges des Académiciens de Berlin et de divers autres Savans*, Berlin, 1757, i. pp. 328-333.
Strebel, *Progr. III. de Vita Stahlii*, Anspach, 1758-59, 4°.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 148 *et passim*.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 62 (estimate of him).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 697-701.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 542.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 57, 72, 99; 1779, iii. pp. 575-594 (long list of his works).
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 29.
Blumenbach, *Introductio in historiam Medicinæ litterariam*, 1786, p. 342.
Fourcroy, *Elements of Natural History and of Chemistry*, 1788, i. p. 131.
C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1790, iii. p. 411.
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 370, 375.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 10-12; 1798, ii. pp. 330, 659-681, &c.; 1799, iii. pp. 9, 56.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 408.
Fourcroy, *Système des Connaissances chimiques*, An. ix. [1800], i. pp. 51, 131.
Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 8th ed., Lyon, An. XII.=1804, xi. p. 419.
Joh. Christoph Hoffbauer, *Geschichte der Universität zu Halle bis zum Jahre* 1805, Halle, 1805, pp. 110 (opposition by Stahl and Hoffmann to the addition of new members to the medical faculty); 151 (botany was neglected; Stahl who was the professor gave no lectures, but afterwards in 1698 an extraordinary professor, Heinrich Henrici, was appointed); 212 (influence of Stahl and Hoffmann upon their pupils and the progress of the University).
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 107, 158, 215, 219, 235, 252, 258.
Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch*, Leipzig, 1809, XIII. i. pp. 85-88.
Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 219.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. pp. 251-260 (list of his works; article by R. Desgenettes).
Biographie Universelle, 1825, xliii. p. 414; no date, xl. p. 129.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, Halle, 1828, III. i. pp. 32, 298-334; III. ii. pp. 518, 692.
Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. pp. 250-263.
G. E. Stahl, *Theoria Medica vera*, ed. Lud. Choulant, cum Vita Auctoris, Lips., 1831-33, 3 vols. 8° (contains a list of Stahl's writings).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 508.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. pp. 204-213 (list of his works).
Spiess, *J. B. van Helmonts System der Medicin*, 1840, p. 311.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 402-8; 1869, ii. pp. 395-401.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 110 & *passim*.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 331-365, 366; ii. p. 236.
Oettinger, *Bibliographie biographique*, Leipzig, 1854, ii. col. 1711.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 100.
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 62, 105.
Brown, *Lectures on the Atomic Theory*, 1858, i. p. 204.
Maine de Biran, 'Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme,' *Œuvres Philosophiques*, ed. Cousin, 1841, iv. pp. 44-53; *Œuvres inédites publiées par Ernest Naville*, 1859, iii. p. 376 (both refer to his physiology, not to his chemistry).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 979.
Alb. Lemoine, *Le vitalisme et animisme de Stahl*, Paris, 1864, 12°.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xliv. col. 397.
Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Conférences Historiques faites pendant l'année 1865, Paris, 1866, pp. 33-59 (ame Conférence par M. Lasègue, L'École de Halle: 'Fréd. Hoffmann et Stahl').
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1305-07, 1636.
Kopp, *Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neuern Zeit*, 1873, pp. 44-57, &c., &c.
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, St. iii. pp. 211-234.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 426, 483, 519 (life and references), 712, 737, 1028.
Hofmann, *Chemische Erinnerungen aus der Berliner Vergangenheit*, Berlin, 1882, p. 133.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1883, xi. p. 429 (article by Chéreau).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 69-75 (life and alchemical opinions), 78, 99, 208, 231; ii. pp. 164, 181.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 502.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 546.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxv. pp. 780-786 (and references; article by B. Lepsius).
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904 pp. 484, 546, 603, &c.

STAPHORST (Nicolaus).

Officina Chymica Londinensis, sive exacta notitia Medicamentorum Spagyricorum, quæ apud Aulam Societatis Pharmaceuticæ Londin. præparantur, & venalia prostant. Consilio Pharmacopœorum & Approbatione Collegij Medicorum Londinensium exhibitum. Opera & Studio Nicolai Staphorst,

STAPHORST (NICOLAUS). *Continued.*

Oper. Chym. dict. Societatis. Sumtibus Viduæ Gothofredi Schultzen. Hamburgi. Typis Henningi Brendekiani, 1686.

12°. Pp. [4] 68.

The above work is a reprint, omitting the dedication, preface and licence, of the book which was published with the same title: Prostant venales apud *Guilliel. Miller*, ad Insigna *Glandis Aureæ* in Cœmeterio D. *Pauli*, MDCLXXXV. 12°, pp. [8, 2] 145 [1 blank]. Index [28]. This was the first edition, so far as I know, because, first, there is no indication in Staphorst's preface of a previous one, and, secondly, the permission of the president and censors of the College of Physicians is so worded as to express that the book is now printed for the first time. Unfortunately, neither the preface nor the permission is dated. Staphorst, therefore, was in London, and was operator or chemist to the College. He was enthusiastically interested in his practical work, of the results of which this book may be regarded as a summary.

Manget's entry corresponds with the above down to the word 'prostant.' After that it reads: 'Hamburgi, ap. Viduam Gotofredi Schulzen, 1681 in 12.' It may be observed in passing that this Gotofredus Schulze must be different from the person of the same name mentioned above, for his death did not occur till 1694.

The date given by Manget must be a misprint; but, in all probability, he is Eloy's authority for saying that the 'Officina' was printed at Hamburg in 1681, 12°, and for his inference that Staphorst was a chemist of Hamburg who had worked in London before its publication, and anyhow was in London in 1686, as director of the laboratory of the College of Physicians, and was discharging the same duty in 1699.

According to Billings, there is an edition of Jena, apud H. C. Crökerum, 1701, 24°, 1 p. l., 68 pp. It is evidently a reprint of the present edition, if indeed it be not an issue of remainder copies with a new title-page.

It is almost certain that Staphorst came from Hamburg; the name was not uncommon there, and four persons of it are mentioned by Zedler; but the present man is not included among them.

Moller, however, gives more definite and accurate information. He makes mention of four Nicolaus Staphorsts, and says of the present one:

Nicolaus Staphorst, Hamburgensis, Collegii Medicorum in Anglia Londinensis Chymicus, officinæque Chymicæ, circa A. 1686., Præfectus, A. 1699. superstes. Officina Chymica Londinensis, seu exacta Notitia Medicamentorum ejus spagyricorum, Alphabetico ordine digesta. Hamburgi 1686. in 12. Recusa sub finem *Pharmacopœæ Collegii Londinensis*, in editione hujus tertia, Jenæ A. 1701. *in 12.* publicata.

He also translated from the German Rauwolff's 'Itinerary into the Eastern Countries,' which was included in Ray's 'Collection of Curious Travels and Voyages,' London, 1693, 2 vols., 8°.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 306.
Moller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, i. p. 653.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 777.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 316.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 637 (officina chymica); 1788, iv. p. 305.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 455.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 249, 398.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 560 (edition of Jena, apud H. C. Crökerum, 1701, 24°, 1 p.l., 68 pp.).
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmasie*, 1904, pp. 528, 585. (He does not mention the 'Officina,' but ascribes to him the pamphlet: A Short View of the Frauds and abuses committed by Apothecaries, London, 1669, 1670, which, in my copies of the two editions, bears the name of Dr. Christopher Merrett. Staphorst surely would not write against apothecaries?).

STARKEY (GEORGE).

Pyrotechny Asserted and Illustrated, to be the surest and safest means for Arts Triumph over Natures Infirmities. Being a full and free Discovery of the Medicinal Mysteries studiously concealed by all Artists, and onely discoverable by Fire. With an Appendix concerning the Nature, Preparation and Virtue of several specifick Medicaments, vvhich are noble and succedaneous to the great Arcana. By George Starkey, who is a Philosopher by Fire. London, Printed by R. Daniel, for Samuel Thomson at the Whitehorse in S. Pauls Church-yard, 1658.

Small 8°. Pp. [18] 172 [2 blank wanting].

There is another issue by the same people of the same date, small 8°, pp. [2] xi [1 blank] iv, 172 [2 blank]. This same issue appeared again with a new title-page, London, 1696, small 8°, pp. [4] xi. [1 blank] iv, 172 [2 blank]. Dutch translation: *Pyrotechnie ofte vuur stook-kunde* . . . Amst., 1687, quoted by Boerhaave.

La Pyrotecnie de Starkey, ou l'Art de volatiliser les Alcalis, selon les Preceptes de Vanhelmont, & la préparation des Remedes Succedanées ou

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

aprochans de ceux que l'on peut préparer par l'Alkaest. Par le Sieur Jean Le Pelletier, de Roüen. A Rouen, Chez Guillaume Behourt. & se vend a Paris, Chez Laurent d' Houry, rue saint Severin, vis à vis la rue Zacharie, au Saint-Esprit. M.DCCVI. Avec Approbation & Permission.

12°. Pp. [2] 200 [2].

It contains a historical notice of Starkey; at the end (p. 190): Maniere d'extraire le Sel volatil & l'Esprit des Vegetaux. Par Daniel Coxe. There is an earlier edition of 1704.

L'Art ou la Maniere de Volatiliser les Alcalis, & d'en préparer des Remedes Succedanées ou aprochans de ceux que l'on peut préparer par l'Alkaest, tirez des Ouvrages de Starkey. Par le Sr Jean Le Pelletier, de Roüen, A Rouen, Chez Guillaume Behourt, vis-à-vis la Fontaine Saint Lo, à la Ville de Venise. M.DCCVI. Avec Aprobation & Permission.

12°. Pp. [2] 200 [2].

This is identical with the preceding work 'La Pyrotecnie de Starkey.' The only difference is in the title-pages.

Die Behaupt- und Erläuterte Pyrotechnie oder die vortreffliche Kunst das Philosophische Feuer zu halten, und darinnen zu Arbeiten, in soweit dieselbe zu allen künstlichen Wissenschafften (die über alle natürliche Schwachheiten triumphiren) eine beständig- und sichre Wegweiserin ist, worinnen alle Medicinalische Geheimnüsse die bifs dahero von denen Artisten verborgen gehalten worden, auffrichtig und vollkommen entdecket werden. Mit dem Anhang aufs der Natur, wie in Bereitung verschiedentlicher Specificorum, eine herrliche Medicin verfertiget werden könne, die der Wirckung, Krafft, Hoheit und Tugenden nach, dem Wunder grossen Arcano gleichen, vormahls durch den Hochberühmten Artisten im Feuer Georgium Starckey, In Englis. Sprach beschrieben, und an Tag gegeben, jetzo aber durch einen Freund in das Hochteutsche gebracht und denen Filiis Artis mitgetheilet. Franckfurt am Mayn, Zu finden bey Georg Heinrich Oehrling 1711.

8°. Pp. [34] 247. Contents [4, 1 blank]. Wants the preliminary blank leaf.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Pp. [2 blank, 18] 247. Contents [4, 1 blank]. Wants preliminary sheet b.

The Admirable Efficacy, and almost incredible Virtue of true Oyl which is made of Sulphur-Vive set on fire, and called commonly Oyl of Sulphur per Campanam.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 137.

There is a translation of this in Dutch, together with the tract on the Liquor Alkahest, and the Mercurius Philosophorum, by Io. van de Velde, Amsterdam, 1688, 12°.

This tract is contained in the reprint of the *Collectanea Chymica*, London, 1893, p. 37.

De Vita et Scriptis Starckii.

See FAUST (JOHANN MICHAEL), Philaletha Illustratus, 1706.

The Marrow of Alchymy.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

Kern der Alchymie.

See PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS).

Considerable confusion exists as to Starkey's life and works; the accounts, all apparently from personal knowledge, are discordant, and he is so involved with the person known as Eirenæus Philaletha (*q.v.*), that it is difficult to disentangle them and treat them apart.

Starkey is said to have been an apothecary who made the acquaintance of Philaletha in America, obtained from him a quantity of a powder for transmuting metals into silver, and some MSS. on alchemy.

They separated, Starkey came to London, performed transmutations, but lost his powder in attempts to convert it into the tincture for gold, and edited (?) under the pseudonym of Irenæus Philoponus Philaletha (*q.v.*) the *Marrow of Alchymy*, into which he seems to have introduced matters relating to himself personally. Accusations have been brought against him of having deceived Philaletha, and of having appropriated the MSS., and Cooper seems to think that he made away with some of them. Anyhow Cooper was very anxious to recover them if they still existed.

He seems to have practised medicine and to have invented certain specifics, and claimed in the following tract to be the original maker of what was called Richard Mathew's Pill:—

George Starkey's Pill vindicated from the unlearned Alchymist and all other pretenders. With a brief account of other excellent specifick Remedies of Extraordinary virtue, for the honour and vindication of pyrotechny. No place (London?), no date (1660?), small 4°, pp. 8, but Sibley, quoting a copy in the Boston Athenæum, says 8°, p. 16. The British Museum copy has no title-page, if ever there was one.

In this he claims the invention, and avers that he gave the receipt to Mr. Richard Mathew, as is obvious from the appendix to his 'Unlearned Alchymist.' The tract is an advertisement of certain of his medicines.

In one place he alludes to his youthful years, 1651 to 1655.

He was well known and was on good terms with Dr. George Thomson, and dedicated his *Pyrotechny* to Robert Boyle, to whom he was introduced by Dr. Robert Child.

He published several works under his own name: *Natures Explication and V. Helmonts Vindication*, 1657, German translation, 1722; *Liquor Alchahest*, edited by J. Astell, London, 1675, 12°, German translation, 1722, along with the preceding, and others.

According to the *Epistola* of Hertodt, Starkey died of the plague in 1665, in the debtors' prison, but according to Cooper he died 'of the sickness,' that is the plague, in 1665, in consequence of having made a post-mortem examination of a plague victim.

Thomson mentions his illness and death without any details, and of another friend, Dr. Joseph Dey, and adds: 'They are gone, and at rest free from Persecution, Slanders and Obloquies of their Enemies, and have left me behind to deal with those that are always supplanting and contradicting the Truth.'

Jean le Pelletier has left a vigorous defence of Starkey against the accounts of Hertodt and others in the preface to his translation of the *Pyrotechny*. Astell in his preface to the *Liquor Alchahest* refers to certain of Starkey's "moral failings." In spite of these he seems to have been kindly judged by Thomson, Astell, Pelletier, and others.

The following narrative by Sibley is so different from the usual accounts, and gives such curious information about Starkey's life, that I have thought it better to transcribe the section as a whole, and let it stand on its own merits than attempt to work it into the ordinary biographies. It may be noticed that the form 'Stirk,' which seems to be really his name, corresponds better with the anagrams 'Egregius Christo,' and 'Vir gregis Custos,' which occur in 'A True Light of Alchemy' (*q.v.*), than Starkey, which he seems to have preferred in England, possibly because of trivial popular associations with the other.

'GEORGE STIRK.
Died 1665.

'George Stirk, Starkey, or Storkey, M.A., appears to have been the son of the Reverend George Stirk, of the Somers or Bermuda Islands, author of the Musæ Somerenses, published at London in 1635.

December 4, 1639, Patrick Copeland, an aged minister at the Bermudas, writes from Paget's Tribe to Governor John Winthrop: "I have sent you a small poesie of one of our preachers, whom the Lord hath taken to himselfe: he hath left behinde him a hopefull sonne of his owne name, who is reasonable well entred in the Latine tongue. If there be any good schole and schole maister with you, I could wish with all my heart that hee might have his education rather with you, then in old England, where our company there have, by their letters this yeere to our Governo[r] Capt. Thomas Chaddock (who desires the continuance of your love), promised after a yeere or two to take charge of his education with them. Hee is a fatherless childe, and of good expectation, if God sanctifie his spirit."

The persons of whom Copeland writes I conclude to be no other than the two George Stirks, father and son.

In a subsequent letter to Winthrop, dated "From George's Prison, Christ's Schole, this last of the 7th m°. 47," Copeland writes: "I doubt not but you will afford your grave counsel to George Stirke, whom both his father and my selfe dedicated vnto God. I heare hee practises physick. I ever intended divinity should be his maine study."

August 2, 1648, the graduate writes under the signature "Geo. Storkey":—

"To the Wp[ful] Mr. John Winthrop at his house at the Pequot these.

"I heare you shortly intend to come to the Bay; if by water, if you could spare any ☿[1] and ☿[2], I should content you for it and rest ingaged. If you could spare one or two of your greater glasses, you would do me a great pleasure. I wish, if you could find Helmont de Febribus, I might borrow him of

[1] Antimony.

[2] Mercury.

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

you, as also de Lithiasi, also the little booke intituled Encheiridion Philosophiæ restitutæ, wth Arcanū Philos: at the end of it. If your Wp would be pleased to remember the Keyes of the cabinets wherein your bookes are, I should count it an extreame felicity once to have the view of chemical bookes, wch I have not read a long time. Theatrū Chemicū I should chiefly desire. I have built a furnace, very exquisitely, but want glasses, ☿ & ☿. Mr. Barkly is gone."

As additional to the evidence afforded by these letters with regard to the parentage of the graduate, and that he was from the Bermudas, it may be remarked, that among the passengers who came to Boston in 1650, in the vessel which carried contributions to the suffering exiles from those islands who had settled at the Bahamas, mention is made of "Mr. Stirk's sister," and of Stirk's classmate, "Mr. White's son Nat: wh:."

That Stirk remained in New England till he became Master of Arts appears not only from the fact of his having received this degree, on which occasion the candidate was expected to be present, but also from the circumstance that the title of "Mr.," signifying Master of Arts, is prefixed to his name on a record that he received £2 6s. 8d. of the disbursements made by President Dunster. Not long afterward he went to England, where he became eminent as a chemist, and published several treatises in English, "By George Starkey," and others in Latin, having on the title-page "à G. Starkeio."

May 20, 1650, his name appears in the records of the General Court of Massachusetts as a party in interest to a petition of Elizabeth Stoughton, of Dorchester, widow of Israel Stoughton, for the confirmation to John Milam, of Boston, of a sale of "certajne lands, which, wth part of the tidemills and other the appurtenances, is menconed in a deed between hir & George Stirke, hir sonne, and John Milam."[1]

In the Interleaved Triennial Catalogue of the Reverend Nicholas Gilman, H.U. 1724, is written against Stirk's name, "Med. Engld. Died in ye Great Plague."

In a manuscript lecture on Sir George Downing by Charles Wentworth Upham, it is stated that Stirk "rendered himself famous, by his professional skill, during the dreadful plague in London in 1665. His extraordinary knowledge of chemistry led him to the discovery of a remedy which, if properly applied, was always found effectual. He was the only physician in the city who could cure the plague. As may be well supposed, he was in such constant demand that his constitution became debilitated by fatigue and exposure, and at length the disease fastened upon him. His remedy was required to be administered at a particular stage of the malady when the patient had passed into a delirium. As he felt himself approaching that state, he gave the most minute directions to his attendants in reference to the mode of administering his medicine. When the delirium had passed off he made inquiries as to the treatment he had received, and found that an irremediable and fatal error had been committed. He had scarcely time to declare that he was a dying man. His remedy died with him."[2]

A letter of the Reverend John Allin, H.U. 1643, printed in the Archaeologia of the Society of Antiquaries, and dated at London, 14 September, 1665, states:

"Our friend Dr. Starkey is dead of this visitation [the plague], wth about 6 more of them chymicall practitioners, who in an insulting way over other Galenists, and in a sorte over this visitation sicknes, which is more a judgment than a disease, because they could not resist it by their Galenical medicines, wch they were too confident yt their chymical medicines could doe, they would give money for the most infected body they could heare of to dissect, which ye y had, and opened to search the seate of this disease, &c.; upon ye opening whereof a stinch ascended from the body, and infected them every one, and it is said they are all dead since, the most of them distractedly madd, whereof G. Starkey is one."

WORKS.

1. Nature's Explication | . . . | By George Starkey, a Philosopher made by the | fire, and a professor of that medicine which | is real and not Histrionical. || London, 1657. 16°. (Boston Athenæum.)

2. Pyrotechny | Asserted and Illustrated, | . . . || London, eds. 1658 and 1696. 16°. (Boston Athenæum.)

3. George Starkey's Pill Vindicated | From the Unlearned Alchymist and all | other pretenders. | With | A brief account of other excellent Specifick | Remedies of extraordinary Virtue, for | the honour and vindication of Pyrotechny. || 8°. n.p., n.d. pp. 16. (Boston Athenæum.)

4. Royal and innocent Blood crying to Heaven for vengeance. London, 1660. 4°.

5. A smart Scourge for a silly sawcy Fool. 1664. 4°.

6. A brief Censure and Examination of several Medicines of late Years extolled for universal Remedies. Lond., 1664. 4°.

7. An Epistolary Discourse to the learned and deserving author of Galens-pale [*sic*]. Lond., 1665. 4°.

8. Letter to George Thompson. Lond., 1665. 8°.

9. Geo. Starkey's Liquor Alkahest the Immortal dissolvent of Paracelsus and Helmont. 1675. 8°.

10. The Admirable | Efficacy, | And almost incredible Virtue of true | Oyl, . . . || London, 1683. 8°, pp. [13]. (Boston Athenæum.)

This tract, with its title, occupies pages 137-151 of the Collectanea Chymica. It mentions "George Starkey's *House, in St.* Thomas Apostles, *next door to* Black-Lyon-*Court*"; and the editor, on page 151, states that Starkey lived there when his treatise was written, '*but he dyed* (*as I have been informed*) *of the* Sickness, Anno. Dom. 1665, *by venturing to Anatomize a Corps dead of the* Plague (*as Mr.* Thomson *the Chymist had done before him, and lived many Years after*), *but Mr.* Starkey's *adven-*

[1] If this "George Stirke" be the graduate, it is obvious, though not sustained by any known record, that Israel Stoughton subsequently to the birth of his son, Governor William Stoughton, H.U. 1650, became a widower, and married the widow of the Reverend George Stirk.

[2] Upham writes: "For the circumstances in reference to his connection with the plague of London, and his tragical and sudden death, I am indebted to the late venerable and learned Doctor Edward Augustus Holyoke, of Salem. He related them to me when in his one hundred and first year. They had been brought to his knowledge by tradition, which, when it reached him, however, was so recent as to have a very high degree of authority."

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

ture cost him his Life, however the Medicine truly made and prepared from Mineral Sulphur *called* Sulphur Vive, *may now be had of very many Chymists in and about* London, *nay, the difficulty in making thereof is not so great, but that you may make it your self if you please, and if you do but wait the Time, and Opportunity to buy the* Mineral Sulphur (*not common Brimstone*) *for the* Mineral *is not to be had at all times.*

"The Process and shape for the Glass Bell, and the manner of making and rectifying this Spirit from Mineral Sulphur or Sulphur Vive as it comes Stone-like out of the Earth, it may be seen in the Chymical Works of *Hartmann* and *Crollius* called Royal Chymistry, *Charas's* Royal *Pharmacopœa*, *Lefebure*, *Thibault*, *Lemery*, *Glaser*, *Schroder's Dispensatory*, and many others."

Authorities. Archæologia, xxxvii. 10; Massachusetts Hist. Society, Collections, xxxix. 279, 353, 359. J. Quincy, History of Harvard University, i. 457; J. Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, iv. 172, 197; Interleaved Triennial Catalogues; other MSS.'

George Thomson, ΑΟΙΜΟΤΟΜΙΑ *or the Pest anatomized*, London, 1666, pp. 83, 96, 100.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottium . . . Epistola*, 1673, pp. 143, 145.

William Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, sigs. R2 *recto*; Part ii. D3 *recto*.

William Cooper, *Ripley Reviv'd*, 1678, notes and advertisements.

William Cooper, *Collectanea Chymica*, 1684, p. 151.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 698 (Hertodt's 'Epistola').

Joh. Michael Faustius, *Philaletha Illustratus*, 1706, Præfatio Faustii, sig. c3 *verso*.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 196.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 306. (Review of the 'Pyrotechnia' from the *Acta Lipsiensia*, Ann. 1692, p. 180, Supplem. Tom. i.).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 404, 480; iii. p. 302.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xxxix. col. 1249 (a mere note).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, Amst., 1751, i. pp. 138-139.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 114 (under Philalethes).

Pharmacopée du College Royal des Médecins de Londres, 1761, i. p. cxxv. (about Starkey's and Mathew's Pill).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1782, p. 17.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 639 (Dutch translation).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 20 (Dutch version of the 'Pyrotechny').

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. pp. 50, 93, 94, 126.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 744; 1798, ii. pp. 4, 333, 514.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 875*a*.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 391, 394.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 248; 1869, ii. p. 240.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 515.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 279.

Archæologia, 1857, xxxvii. p. 10 (Starkey's death from the autopsy of a plague victim; article on the Plague by W. D. Cooper).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1619.

John Langdon Sibley, *Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts*, Cambridge [Mass.], 1873, i. pp. 131-137.

Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers, ed. Waite, 1888, pp. 195, 197.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 568 (quotes John Langdon Sibley's 'Biographical Sketches').

Dictionary of National Biography, 1898, liv. p. 107 (article by Edward Irving Carlyle).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 489.

STATTLER (BENEDICT).

Mineralogiæ et Metallurgiæ Chemicæ Principia Physica auctore P. Bened. Stattler S. J. Philosoph. Professore Publ. Ord. in Alma Universitate Oenipontana. Permissu Superiorum. Oeniponti, Sumptibus Mich. Ant. Wagner, Cæs. Reg. Aulæ & Universitatis Typogr. ac Bibl. 1765.

8°. Pp. [8] 224. Plate of apparatus.

Stattler was born at Kötzing in the Bavarian forest (bishoprick of Ratisbon), 30 Jan. (others 13 Septr.), 1728. He acquired the rudiments of Latin in the Benedictine Monastery of Niederaltaich, and finished his school and gymnasium training at Munich, and entered the Jesuit order in 1745 at Landesberg on the Lech. At Ingolstadt he spent three years on philosophy, a year on mathematics and three years on theology, became a teacher in the gymnasium at Straubing, Landshut and Neuburg, and was made a priest in 1759. At Solothurn and Innsbruck he lectured for six years on philosophy and theology, and in 1770 was made doctor and professor of theology at Ingolstadt, and he still continued there, even after the order had been abolished. In 1773 he was elected a member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich, in 1776 he held the under pastoral charge of St. Moritz in Ingolstadt, and he was Vice-Chancellor of the University. When the Bavarian branch of the Maltese Order was established and the 'pastoral ecclesiastical' chairs in the universities and schools in Bavaria were taken over from the monasteries, and the secular priests and ex-Jesuits removed from their offices, Stattler went in 1782 as town-pastor to Kemnath in the Oberpfalz, but resigned his charge in a few years and removed to Munich where he became electoral ecclesiastical councillor and member of the 'Censurcollegium.'

STATTLER (BENEDICT). *Continued.*

In 1794 he obtained permission to retire and thereafter lived privately at Munich.

He was a man of regular and blameless life, strenuous for the truth, but intolerant of those who differed from him. He was aggressive and had many disputes in the University at Ingolstadt, though his ability, acuteness and speculative genius were fully recognised.

Although considered at one time an innovator in philosophy, latterly he resisted all novelty with indefensible violence. By his partisans and admirers he was overpraised, by his opponents he was over-depreciated, but after his death a more accurate estimate was formed of his undoubted merits.

He died at Munich, 24 Augt., 1797, of apoplexy, and the bulk of his fortune, which was not inconsiderable, was left to schools and to the poor.

His writings refer principally to philosophy and theology.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4th ed., 1784, iii. p. 604; Nachtrag, 1787, ii. p. 370; 1788, iii. p. 349; 1791, iv. p. 711; 1795, V. ii. p. 373.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 743 (from Meusel).

Friedrich Schlichtegroll, *Nekrolog auf das Jahr 1797*, viii. Jahrgang, Zweyter Band, Gotha, 1801, pp. 145-190 (by Jacob Salat).

Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen, welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, 1809, XIII. i. pp. 141-156.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1813, xiii. pp. 298-304.

Clemens Alois Baader, *Lexikon verstorbener Baierischer Schriftsteller des achtzehenten und neunzehenten Jahrhunderts*, Augsburg und Leipzig, 1825, II. ii. pp. 176-182 (list of forty-six writings; references to authorities).

De Backer, *Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1859, v. pp. 706-711.

Werner, *Geschichte der katholischen Theologie*, 1866, pp. 167, 173, &c., &c. ['Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland, Sechster Band, München, 1866'].

Carl Prantl, *Geschichte der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Ingolstadt, Landshut, München*, München, 1872, ii. p. 512.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxv. pp. 498-506 (by Reusch).

Carlos Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Bibliographie, 1896, vii. cols. 1498-1509.

STEIN DER WEISEN.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. iv.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708].

STEIN (Vom) der weisen Philosophen.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 354.

STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON).

See CHYMISCHER MONDEN-SCHEIN.

See CHYMISCH-Unterirdischer Sonnen-Glantz.

See METALLISCHER BAUM-GARTEN.

See NEU (Die) aufgehende Chimische Sonne.

See SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINAND VON).

The author of these tracts appears under four different names.

Fictuld (Th. ii. p. 135) says the author first called himself Christian Friedrich von Sternenberg, but afterwards changed his name to Steinbergen ('the Stars to a Stone'). He was a cheat, archsophist, etc., from the Fictuldian point of view. Fictuld assigns to him not only the first and third of the above tracts, but also the *Practica naturæ vera* of Chrysostomus Ferdinand von Sabor (*q.v.*), who, he says, is no other than Steinbergen, as well as the fourth tract, which is probably also by the same.

In the *Beytrag* the author of the *Practica* is called Sabor, but his true name, it is said, is Christian Friedrich Sendimir von Siebenstern. This is repeated by Kloss, by Schmieder and by Kopp, without any reference, however, to Fictuld's statements. Dufresnoy simply mentions von Sabor and his book.

Of the person, or persons, above mentioned, I have found no notice, and I do not know Fictuld's authority for identifying them. Ladrague in his note to No. 1382 decides in favour of Fictuld's view, but without stating any special reason for so doing. The following minute points may serve to indicate a connection between these books and so confirm Fictuld's statement, though no weight is ever to be attached to what he says.

The author of the *Chymisch-unterirdischer Sonnen-Glantz* conceals his name under the phrase: Christlich, Fürsichtig Vnd Stille, the initials of which, C. F. V. S., correspond either with Steinbergen's or with Sabor's.

All the treatises, (1) 'Sonnen-Glantz,' (2) Sabor's 'Practica,' and (3) 'Monden Schein,' are provided with frontispieces, and although they are by no means alike, they have a few details in common which may imply or involve a unity of origin. These can be appreciated only by comparison, but, amongst others, the resemblance of the dress, figure and attitude of the chemist, and that of the apparatus in (1) and (2); the three flasks in (2) and (3); the mottoes "Eins in allen, alles in eins" in (3) and "Alles in einem" in (1), can hardly be accidental.

But whether the author's real name was Steinbergen or Sabor, Sternenberg or Siebenstern, I cannot decide.

STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON). *Continued.*

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 292.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. pp. 83, 136; Th. ii. p. 135.
Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert wahrhaften Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, p. 291, No. 93. ('Nachricht von des Baron von Sabors ausgearbeiteten Tinktur und damit von ihm angestellten Projektion'; in the index he says that Sabor is 'eigentlich der Herr von Siebenstern,' so that Güldenfalk agrees with Kloss and other authorities above mentioned.)
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 660.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 517.
Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 196, No. 2636.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1381-84.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.

STEINER (PETER).

Handschrift von der Universal Materie.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 189.

STELLIS (GRATIANUS AMANDUS DE).

Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt, 1781, p. 123.

The first edition of this treatise was published at Oppenheim, 1618, and reprinted as above in 1781. An abstract of it appeared in the fifth 'Sammlung der Blätter für höhere Wahrheit,' by J. F. v. Meyer,

Die beyden Hauptschriften der Rosenkreuzer, die Fama und die Confession, Frankfurt a. M., 1827, p. 88.

Frankfurt, Hermann, 1824; and an account of it is contained in the reprint of the *Fama* and *Confession*, 1827. Nothing is said about the author, who appears here probably under a pseudonym.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2429, 2432, 2538.

STENTZEL (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED).

See WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG), Vernünfftige Gedancken vom Gold-Machen, Vorrede, 1734.

Stentzel was a doctor of medicine and professor at Wittenberg, and wrote a number of works on medical topics, a list of which is given by Zedler. They include one on poisons, on philtres, on the surgery of Stahl, on theoretico-practical medicine, and De Somno sanitatis et morborum præsidio diatriba, Leipzig, 1721, 1725, 8°. This was published by the author in Greek and Latin, and he wrote it because the physicians were not agreed in their opinions about sleeping and waking.

In the present instance he wrote a short preface to Wedel's book, in which he enumerates the leading names in alchemy, and gives a brief criticism.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 894 (discussion on sleep in health and disease, 1725).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xxxix. col. 1841 (list of writings).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 813 (Programma).
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 582.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 179 (botanical writings).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 84 (surgical disputations).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 58, 77.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 663.

STEPHANI (JOHANN EMANUEL).

Henckelius in Mineralogia Redivivus das ist Hencklischer aufrichtig und gründlicher Unterricht von der Mineralogie oder Wissenschaft von Wassern, Erdsäften, Salzen Erden, Steinen und Erzen nebst angefügtem Unterrichte von der Chymia Metallurgica wie selbigen der wohlselige Herr Bergrath, Johann Friedrich Henckel, sowohl seinen in der Mineralogie und Chymie gehabten Scholaren discursivè ertheilet, als auch der Nachwelt zum Dienst in Manuscripto hinterlassen zum unsterblichen Andenken ediret, aufs neue übersehen, und mit einigen nach denen vorgefundenen Bergarten gemachten

STEPHANI (JOHANN EMANUEL). *Continued.*

Anmerkungen hin und wieder vermehret von einem dem Hencklischen Hause ergebensten In Erübrigten Stunden Dreſsden, bey Johann Nicolaus Gerlach, 1759.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 344.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the frontispiece.

Another edition quoted is of Dresden, 1747. The author's name is at the end of the dedication, which is dated: Freyberg, 30 June, 1746, and his initials are those of the words: In Erübrigten Stunden.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 67.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1373.

STERNANKER (TIMOTHEUS).

Versuch über den Zweck und Nichtzweck des Steins der Weisen. Ein Sendschreiben an alle wahre Adepten, von Timotheus Sternanker. Amsterdam, 1782.

8°. Pp. 28.

This missive does not deal with experimental alchemy, but treats of the significance of the 'stone' from a moral and religious stand-point.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 595.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1421.

STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

Gloria Mundi.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 95.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

STERNENBERG.

See STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON).

STERNHALS (JOHANN).

See also SENTENTIA.

See also URTHEIL.

Ritter Krieg, das ist ein Philosophisch gedicht, in Form eines Gerichtlichen Proceſs, Wie zwey Metallen, nemlich, SOL vnd MARS durch Klag, Antwort, vnd Beweiſs, jegliches Natur vnd Eygenschafft von jrem natürlichen Gott vnd Richter Mercurio gehöret, vnd entlich durch ein wolgegründtes Vrtel, mit ewigwerender Freundtschafft einig zusamen verbunden werden. Lenger deñ vor 100. Jaren durch einen denckwirdigen Herrn, Joannē Sternhals damals Catholischen Priester des bischofflichen Stiffts Bamberg, als einen waren Chymic. vñ Philos. Laut seiner eigenen Vorrede, gestellet Durch, Johan. Schaubert, der K. Reichsstadt Northausen verordenten Organisten, Añ 1595.

8°. Sigs. A-G in eights, H_4; or pp. [120]. Title red and black. 8 woodcuts. Vignette (repeated Bv *verso*) of the dispute between Iron and Gold. Hiij *verso*, *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Erffordt, durch Martin: Wittel, im Jahr 1595. Ænigmata de Tinctura on sig. Giiij *recto*.

STERNHALS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Ritter-Krieg das ist: Ein Philosophisch-Geschicht, in Form eines gerichtlichen Processes, wie zwey Metallen, nemblich Sol und Mars, durch Klag, Antwort und Beweiſs, jegliches Natur uñ Eigenschaft von ihrem natürlichen Gott und Richter Ürio gehöret, und endlich durch ein wol-gegründetes Urtheil, mit ewigwahrender Freundschafft einig zusammen verbunden werden. Länger denn vor 200. Jahren durch den Ehr-Würdigen Herrn Johann Sternhals, damahls Catholischen Priester des Bischöfflichen Stiffts Bamberg, als einem wahren Chymico und Philosopho laut seiner eigenen Vorrede gestellet. Jtzo wieder auffs neu ubersehen und zum Druck heraufsgegeben. Hamburg, In Verlegung Georg Wolff, Buchhändl. in S. Johañes-Kirchen 1680.

8°. Pp. [12, 2 blank] 96. Frontispiece and 6 woodcuts. Ænigmata de Tinctura, p. 75.

According to the author's own account he was a Catholic priest at Bamberg, and, after thirty years' practice in alchemy, composed this tract in 1488. Roethe, however, points out that the contents and language are more like 1588, and that the rhymed and other additions in the 1680 edition did certainly not emanate from a Catholic priest of the sixteenth century, whatever the book itself may have done. It must not be confounded with the anonymous *Uralter Ritter Krieg* (*q.v.*), which has nothing in common with it.

The edition of 1595, which appears to be the first, is rare. A copy is mentioned by Ladrague, but the edition was unknown to Fictuld and to the author of the *Beytrag*, and the book is either unknown to the later writers—Roethe had not seen a copy—or confused with the other. The similarity of titles is troublesome, especially as the two books were issued together in 1680.

But it is more in title and form than in content that there is an analogy between Sternhals' work and the 'Uralter Ritterkrieg,' which Kopp regards as the original of Sternhals'. This, however, can hardly be the case, since Sternhals' book was printed in 1595, as above, and even then professes to be a reprint of a work composed a hundred years earlier, whereas the 'Uralter Ritterkrieg,' so far as I know, was not published till 1604.

Appended to Sendivogius' *Novum Lumen Chemicum*, 1624, in the 'Epilogus' of Orthelius, p. 227, there is a description of certain pictures which apparently were meant to illustrate Sternhals' book. A Latin translation is contained in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1661, vi. p. 519. See "URTHEIL oder Vergleichung" and 'SENTENTIA,' respectively.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1735, Th. ii. p. 122.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. p. 831.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 632.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 132.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 26.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 997.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 330.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxvi. p. 122 (by Roethe).

STILLER (JOHANN MARTIN).

Joh. Martin Stillers. Cons. Chymischer Natur-Spiegel von denen Drey Reichen der Welt bey dieser andern Edition mit den Zweyten Theile vermehret. In verlegung Nicolai Försters, Buchhändl. in Hannover. Anno 1685.

8°. Pp. [12] 62 [2 blank]. 2 title-pages.

Ander Theil.

8°. [14] 66. The second part has a separate title.

The special titles of the two parts are as follows:

Chymischer Natur-Spiegel, Erster Theil. Darinnen zu schauen die drey Reiche der Welt, als Vegetabile, Animale, & Minerale, von welchem jeden eine besondere Artzney zuzurichten gelehret wird. Auch de Prima Materia eines jeden Dinges; absonderlich aber, von dem Ersten-Wesen der Metallen, Quecksilber genant; davon zu unterscheiden der Mercurius Philosophorum, und Merc. Vulgi; von dem Edlen Vitriol, und seiner Tugend; von dem dreyfachen Wunder-Saltze, Nitrum genant. Allen Kunstliebenden Nachforschern treulich an Tag gegeben, und mit vielen Experimentis in Druck verfertiget, durch Joan. Martin. Stillern, Cons. Anno M.DC.LXXXV.

STILLER (JOHANN MARTIN). *Continued.*

Chymischen Natur-Spiegels Ander Theil. Ars Transmutatoria Das ist: Ein Species in das andere zu verwandeln, welches durch die edle Alchymia geschicht, dadurch das höchst-verlangende Universal der gantzen Welt für Augen gestellet, und klärlich mit Beweisthums-Gründen, ohne Metaphora gezeiget wird. Beynebenst gegründeten Ursachen vor der Sophisten und dergleichen Anhang zu hüten. Auch Bericht derer wahrhafftigen Historien der Transmutation Metallorum, welche von vielen vornehmen Adeptis, und wahrhafftigen Leuten gesehen worden. Auff Begehren suchenden Liebhabern der Natur in Druck verfertiget durch Johann: Martin: Stiller, Cons. Hannover in verlegung Nicolai Försters Gedrücket bey Wolffgang Schwendimann, 1685.

The following authorities mention Stiller's name and his book, but vouchsafe little information about either, except Fictuld, who criticises certain of the author's views, but thanks him for the defence of the transmutation of metals in the second part.

Kopp calls him of Annaberg, 1683; he styles himself 'Consiliarius,' and dedicates the second part of his book to Karl, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld and Count of Catzenelnbogen, and to Gustav, Count of Sayn, Hoenstein, and Wittgenstein, from which last place he dates it, 5 Martii, 1685. The author of *Keren Happuch* designates him 'ein verlauffener Apothecker-Junge.'

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 122.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 93.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 843.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 137.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1185 (only the second part, 'ars transmutatoria').
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 354.

STOCK (WILHELM RICHARD).

See ETNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), Manes Poterianæ.

STOLCIUS (DANIEL) de Stolcenberg.

Hortulus Hermeticus Flosculis Philosophorum Cupro Incisis Conformatus, & breuissimis versiculis explicatus quo Chymiatriæ Studiosi pro Philotheca uti, fessique Laboratoriorum ministri recreari possint. Authore M. Daniele Stolcio de Stolcenberg Bohemo, Med: Cand: Poeta Lau: Cor:

Adversis Clarius Ardet.

Francofurti, Impensis Lucæ Jennisii. An. M.DC.XXVII.

8°. Pp. 165 [3 blank]. The first eight pages are printed as usual, then on page 9, and every fourth page thereafter, there is a steel engraving containing four small emblematic pictures with a motto and an alchemist's name. Below the engraving are printed the mottoes. Pp. 10-11, 14-15, 18-19, and so on to the end, are blank. Pp. 8, 12, and every fourth page thereafter, have two couplets on each of the symbols on the following page.

Hortulus Hermeticus.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 895.

Nothing seems to be known about this author except what the title-page tells us, that he was from Bohemia, a 'candidatus medicinæ' and a laureated poet. If he were so, his poems must have had some merit, but his existence nevertheless has been overlooked by such literary historians as Jördens, Grässe, and Goedeke.

The present work in German was appended to the 'Dyas Chymica Tripartita,' printed by Lucas Jennis in 1625, 4°.

It has a distinct title-page and pagination:

Hermetico-Spagyrisches Lustgärtlein: Darinnen Hundert vnd Sechtzig vnterschiedliche, schöne, Kunstreiche, Chymico-Sophische Emblemata, oder Geheymnufs-reiche Sprüche der wahren Hermetischen Philosophen. Sampt beygefügten, noch vier grossen, schönen vnnd tieffsinnigen Theosophischen Figuren. Nicht allein sehr dienstlich, Augen vnnd Gemüt dardurch zu erlüstigen, sondern zugleich ein scharffes nachdencken der Natur, bey allen Filijs Doctrinæ, zuerwecken. Franckfurt am Mayn bey Luca Jennis zu finden. Anno M.DC.XXV. 4°, pp. 24 [2], 4 large folding plates. The ten plates, each containing sixteen emblems belonging to the most famous chemists from Hermes to Mylius, begin on p. 7 and fall on every odd page following.

In his preface Jennis seems to claim the authorship of the collection, and says that it was previously used in the 'Opus Medico-Chymicum' of Johannes Daniel Mylius (*q.v.*), but without mentioning in which of the three divisions of that work, published in 1618, it occurs. It is in the third: 'Tractatus III. seu Basilica Philosophica continens lib. III.' The emblems are printed in four rows of four each, and occupy ten leaves. In my copy

STOLCIUS (DANIEL). *Continued.*

they are inserted at the end of the Præfatio. In the British Museum copy they are placed at the end of the volume, after the third book.

To Stolcius also is ascribed another work:

Viridarium Chymicum figuris cupro incisis adornatum & Poeticis Picturis illustratum authore Daniele Stolcio, Francofurti, Jennisius, 1624, oblong 8°.

The difficulty connected with this ascription is that a similar book bears the name of Michael Maier (*q.v.*): Viridarium Chymicum, Das ist: Chymisches Lust-Gärtlein . . . , MDCLXXXVIII. Oblong 8°, pp. 112. The illustrations begin on p. 9 and fall on the odd pages to the end; the accompanying verses are on the even pages opposite. They start with the Twelve Keys of Basilius Valentinus; then come the emblems from the Aurea Mensa, twenty-eight from the Atalanta fugiens, and eight modified from the Rosarium.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 214.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 76, 200.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 371 (a mere mention).
Dictionnaire Bibliographique, 1790, iii. p. 58 (indicates that the 'Hortulus' was then considered 'très-rare').
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 521.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1103.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 374.

STOLL (JOHANN GOTTLIEB).

Etwas zur richtigen Beurtheilung der Theosophie, Cabbala, Magie, und anderer geheimer übernatürlicher Wissenschaften. Herausgegeben von Johann Gottlieb Stoll. Nebst einem Kupfer. Leipzig 1786.

8°. Pp. [2] 174. Engraved plate. Not about alchemy.

STOLL (WOLFFGANG GEORG).

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714.

The person who, according to Zedler, was the translator of this book, was probably identical with a distinguished mechanician and artist at Leipzig who flourished at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. 'He was famous for the medicines which he discovered and which were used far and near. He invented a glaze with which he could decorate churches and halls, so that the walls shone like a ruby, sapphire, or emerald. He gave a proof of this at Berlin in 1709. At the court he showed the king all his secrets and covered some thousands of roofing stones with his glaze for the bell tower. Among his inventions was a new kind of music made from pieces of charcoal along with musical bells and cymbals. The king of Sweden saw these and other devices in 1707, when he was in the camp at Altranstädt in the vicinity of Leipzig, and not only displayed great interest in his contrivances, but conferred on him many marks of favour, and allowed him, along with his sons, to take his food with him at the "general table." In 1708 and 1709 the kings of Poland and Denmark were also eyewitnesses of his arcana, and bestowed on him gold medals.'

Roth-Scholtz praises Stoll's Preface to this translation, and says that it is worth all the money, though the rest of the book were valueless. He also adds that he 'had the honour to know him at Leipzig in 1704,' and, writing these remarks 26 Augt., 1723, wonders if he were still alive. The book was published again at Leipzig in 1723, 4°, with the title: 'Medicina Metallorum,' a change which he is at a loss to understand. But, besides, Stoll's dedication was omitted and other preliminary matter as well, and this is the cause of more regret to Roth-Scholtz. In all his remarks, however, Roth-Scholtz does not make any allusion which would justify the supposition of the identity of the author with the inventor.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 90-91.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 379.
Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 137.

STORCH (JOHANN).

Praxis Stahliana, das ist Herrn Georg Ernst Stahls, Königl. Preußischen Hof-Rath und Leib-Medici, Collegium Practicum, welches theils von Ihm privatim in die Feder dictirt, theils von seinen damahligen Auditoribus aus dem Discurs mit besonderem Fleiß nachgeschrieben, Nunmehro aber aus dem Lateinischen ins Deutsche übersetzt, mit vielen Anmerckungen und Raisonnemens aus 29. jähriger Praxi bekräfftiget und erläutert, auch nach der Vorschrifft

STORCH (JOHANN). *Continued.*

des Herrn Autoris bey dieser zweyten Auflage um viel vermehrt und verbessert zum Druck befördert worden von D. Johann Storchen, aliàs Hulderico Pelargo. Fürstl. Sächs. Eisenachischen Hof-Medico und Stadt-Physico. Leipzig, Verlegts Caspar Jacob Eyssel, 1732.

4°. Pp. [12] 1440. Index [44]. Title red and black. Woodcut of a death's head moth. Music against the Tarantula.

This physician also called himself, as here, Huldericus Pelargus. His birthplace was Ruhla, near Eisenach, where he came into the world 2 Feb., 1681. From 1698 he studied at Jena and at Erfurt, where he obtained the doctorate with a dissertation, 'De paucitate et delectu medicamentorum.'

He practised at Ohrdruf and Weimar, and in 1708 removed to Eisenach. Some years later, in 1720, he was appointed to the post of inspector of apothecaries, town and garrison physician, and court and private physician of the Duke of Saxe-Eisenach and of Prince Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. In 1735 he declined an invitation to become physician to the Russian court, which procured for him the title of Rath. As a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum he was received 4 January, 1739, with the name Erotianus II. In 1742 he was at Gotha, where he served as Rath and physician of the Duke as well as physician of the garrison, town and district. He remained at Gotha till his death, which happened 9 January, 1751. He was also imperial Pfalzgraf.

Storch's writings are confined to medicine, in which he was a warm adherent of Stahl. The present work refers not to Stahl's chemistry, but to his medical views. The first edition appeared in 1727 or 1728. Both dates are given, so that it is possible there was an issue in both years. He wrote also on obstetrics, and one of his most notable works is one on the diseases of children, Eisenach, 1750-51, 4 vols. A treatise entitled: Historische und practische Observationes vom Liebensteiner Sauerbrunnen, 1727, is quoted by Gmelin. He was greatly esteemed as a practical physician.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 435.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 652, 790, 938.
Jacob Storch, *D. Johann Storchs, alias Pelargi, . . . Leitung und Vorsorge des Höchsten Gottes, das ist: Dessen Lebens-Lauf, Schicksale, fatale Kranckheit und seeliger Abschied, nebst dem Sections-Schein; Theils aus dessen Autographo aufgezeichnet, theils auch mit nöthigen Anmerckungen erkläret, und auf Begehren zum Druck befördert*, Eisenach, verlegt von Michael Gottlieb Griesbach, 1752, 4°, pp. 48. (This is mainly autobiographical, with notes by the editor).
Büchner, *Academiae . . . Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 506, No. 485.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 111.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 91 (not a very favourable notice).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 390.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 752.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 766.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 272.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 546.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 225.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1883, xii. p. 218.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 553.
B. Schuchardt, 'Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Aerzte und Naturforscher, welche aus Thüringen stammen. VII. Johann Storch al. Pelargus,' *Correspondents-Blatt des allgemeinen ärztlichen Vereins von Thüringen*, Weimar, 1888, xvii. pp. 264-274.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 793.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxvi. p. 439 (article by Pagel).

STRANGE (A) letter concerning an Adept.

See FREDERICK, Duke of Holsatia and Sleswick.

Anterior to the suggestion of a telegraph in this tract, was that by Famianus Strada who describes an arrangement of an alphabet with a magnetic needle, which when moved to any letter caused corresponding motions in a similar instrument at a distance, and thus enabled persons to communicate with each other. Strada's book was licensed to be printed in 1617; can the idea here have been borrowed from him?

Strada, *Eloquentia Bipartita*, Amstelædami, 1658, p. 326 ('Prolusiones Academicæ, lib. ii. Prol. vi.).

STRAUSSIUS (LAURENTIUS).

See GLISSENTI (FABIO), 1671.

Epistola ad Dygbæum (de Pulvere Sympathetico).

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 193.
See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 131.
See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 127

STRAUSSIUS (LAURENTIUS). *Continued.*

Lorenz Strauss was born at Ulm, 9 Feb., 1633. His father, also called Lorenz, who was a merchant, gave him an excellent school-training at Ulm, and then sent him in 1652 to the University of Jena, where he had Rolfinck, Moebe, and Schenck as his teachers in philosophy and medicine. Specially interested in the latter he proceeded to Montpellier in 1656, spent some time there, and, it is said, at Strasburg, and returned home by Geneva and Basel. In 1658 he repaired to Heidelberg, and, after acquiring the licentiateship, to Darmstadt, where he received a court appointment as physician of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt by the influence of his friend and father-in-law, Johann Daniel Horst.

In 1662 the professorship of medicine and physics at Giessen was conferred upon him, and shortly afterwards the degree of doctor from the medical faculty of Heidelberg. He was particularly distinguished by his anatomical lectures.

He was the author of a number of medical disputations and theses, and books on anatomy and practical medicine, edited works by Gregorius Horst, *senr.* (Jöcher says *jr.*), and Schenckius von Grafenberg, and translated the 1660 edition of the THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM. The only work on chemistry which he published was the translation from the Italian of Glissenti's book: Fabii Glissenti Tractatus de lapide philosophorum, Giessæ, 1671, 8°.

He engaged in a vehement controversy with Joh. Jac. Waldschmidt on the ætiology of Catalepsis. Some of his writings are in verse.

In 1687 while travelling during the Frankfurt 'Ostermesse' to visit friends, as he had often done before, he was seized with a catarrhal fever, which carried him off on the 6 April of that year.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 737.
Witte, *Diarii biographici Tomus Secundus*, 1691; Ann. 1687, April 6; p. 142.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 324.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 815.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 371, 391, 525; ii. pp. 596, 626, 738, 898, 1042.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 877.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 671.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 520.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 499.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 352 (powder of sympathy).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 568 (§ DXXXIX.); 1779, iii. p. 258.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 328.
Albr. Weyermann, *Nachrichten von Gelehrten Künstlern und andern merkwürdigen Personen aus Ulm*, Ulm, 1798, i. p. 493.
Fried. Wilh. Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten- und Schriftsteller-Geschichte . . . Herausgegeben von D. Ludwig Wachler*, Marburg, 1812, xvi. pp. 53-57.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 275.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 165.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1883, xii. p. 352.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 560.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 815.

STREIT und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Th. iii., p. 217.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 765.

See also URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

The above tract is the *Uralter Ritter-Krieg*, with verbal differences.

STRUMPF (CHRISTOPH CARL).

See SCHULZ (JOHANN HEINRICH), 1745.

STRUVE (HEINRICH).

Bibliotheque de Chymie du Nord, ou Recueil périodique de ce qu'il y a d'essentiel, d'intéressant & de plus nouveau, sur-tout en fait d'observations & de découvertes en Chymie, dans les collections académiques & dans les autres ouvrages des Savans du Nord, avec les extraits & la notice des livres modernes qui traitent de cette science. Par M. H. Struve, fils, Professeur en Chymie, & membre de plusieurs Sociétés de Savans. A Lausanne, Chez François Grasset & Comp. M.DCC.LXXXIV.

8°. Pp. viii, 348.

STRUVE (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Heinrich Struve, son of Otto Fr. Struve, M.D., who removed from Regensburg to Lausanne, was born at the latter place in 1751, studied there and in Tübingen, and was a friend of Tissot and von Haller, who encouraged him in his natural history pursuits.

In 1799 he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry in the Academy of Lausanne, and subsequently overseer of the mines in the Canton Vaud, after the death of F. S. Wild.

He wrote many works and papers on minerals, chemistry, geology, mining, chemical analysis, etc.

To the translation of Macquer's *Dictionary*, Lausanne, 1789, 8°, he added a supplement or fifth volume.

He died at Lausanne, 29 Nov., 1826.

Christian Daniel Beck, *Allgemeines Repertorium der neuesten in- und ausländischen Literatur für* 1827, Leipzig, 1827, iii. p. 77 (reference to the obituary of him in the 'Zeitschrift für die eleg. Welt,' 141, p. 1127).

Biographie Universelle, Supplément, 1853, lxxxiii. p. 66 (puts his birth in 1740); no date, xl. p. 341.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1033.

STUDIOSUS.

See SOPHIÆ LABORIS STUDIOSUS.

STUDIUM Consilii Conjugii de Massa Solis et Lunæ.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 48.

See CONSILIUM CONJUGII.

In the note to 'Consilium Conjugii' it was stated that this tract first appeared in 1567. It was, however, printed in the 1566 edition of the 'Ars Chemica' as above. Schmieder seems to have known only the 1567 edition of that collection, probably a new-dated re-issue, which he believed to be the first, as there might be nothing to indicate the contrary.

The word Massa or Matza here is Hebrew and denotes unleavened bread. Berthelot states that it was used by Greek alchemists to denote a 'metallic ferment,' though it is somewhat difficult to reconcile that with its original signification. It was afterwards used as synonymous with χυμία, or alchemy in general, and in that sense is explained by Rulandus: Kuria vel Kymia, id est, massa, heist dieselb Kunst, alchimia, alkymia; and again: Kymus, id est, massa. Berthelot quotes some passages illustrative of this use. He compares it with the μᾶζα or Chemistry of Moses, mentioned by Zosimus.

The present tract is of Arabic or Jewish origin and, according to Berthelot, later than the 'Turba' but of the same tradition.

Rulandus, *Lexicon Alchimiæ*, 1612, pp. 271, 272.
Kalid, 'Liber Trium Verborum,' Introduction; *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1660, v. p. 186.
Berthelot, *Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs*, Paris, 1888, Traduction, p. 180.

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, pp. 29, 57, 209, 210, 257, 304.

STUART DE CHEVALIER (SABINE).

Discours philosophique sur les trois Principes Animal, Végétal et Minéral. ou la Clef du sanctuaire philosophique. Par Sabine Stuart de Chevalier. Cette Clef introduit celui qui la possede dans le sanctuaire de la Nature; elle en découvre les mystères; elle sert en même tems à dévoiler les Ecrits du célèbre Basile Valentin, & à le défroquer de l'Ordre respectable des Bénédictins, en donnant la véritable explication des douze Clefs de ce Philosophe ingénieux. Tome Premier. A Paris, chez Quillau, Libraire, rue Christine, au Magasin Littéraire, par Abonnement. M.DCC.LXXXI. Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

12°. Pp. xxiv, iv, 207 [4, 1 blank]. Plate.

Tome second.

Pp. [4] iv, 227 [1 blank]. Plate.

SUARDUS (PAULUS).

Thesaurus Aromatariorum.

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHO (JOANNES JACOBUS), Luminare Majus, 1566.

According to Justus' calculation Suardus flourished in 1526 and was 'aromatarius doctissimus.' He is called a native of Bergamo, who was trained as a druggist, and settled in Milan. Van der Linden, after Justus, calls him 'aromatarius doctissimus,' and Picinelli concludes therefore that his merits must have been great, while Calvi says he was without a rival in his art.

SUARDUS (PAULUS). *Continued.*

The editions of his book which are quoted are: Venet. apud Octavianum Scotum, 1517; apud Hieronymum Scotum, 1556; Lugduni, 1636, 4°. A treatise, left by him, is entitled 'De balneis vallis Transcherii'; it was printed at Bergamo, 1582, 4°. According to Banga, his *Thesaurus* was still the text-book towards the end of the sixteenth century in Germany.

Wolfgangus Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 145.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 249 ('Thesaurus Aromatariorum sive Antidotarium,' Lugdun., 1528, along with Manlius' 'Lumen').

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 385.

Donato Calvi, *Scena litteraria de gli Scrittori Bergamaschi*, Bergamo, 1664, Parte prima, p. 456.

Filippo Picinelli, *Ateneo de i Letterati Milanesi*, Milano, 1670, p. 455.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 873.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 332.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 770.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 820.

Stolle, *Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec*, 1741, Th. xiii. p. 408 (in a notice of the 'Luminare Majus,' pp. 403-408).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 1505.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 921.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 476 ('Thesaurus Aromatariorum').

Jelle Banga, *Geschiedenis van de Geneeskunde en van hare Beoefenaren in Nederland*, Leeuwarden, 1868, i. p. 343.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 849 (Lugduni, 1525, edition).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 337, note 5, 407.

SUCCOW (GEORG ADOLPH).

See SUCKOW (GEORG ADOLPH).

SUCHER des Philosophischen Steins.

See GROSSE (Die) Arglistigkeit derer sich der Satan bedienet bey der wahren Alchymie, 1731.

SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON).

Antimonii Mysteria Gemina. Alexandri von Suchten. Das ist: Von den grossen Geheimnussen defs Antimonij, in zweene Tractat abgeteilet. Derer einer die Artzeneyen zu anfallenden menschlichen Kranckheiten offenbahret, der Ander aber, wie die Metallen erhöhet vnd in verbesserung vbersetzet werden. Mit mancherley künstlichen vnd Philosophischen beyderseits derselbigen bereitungen, exempelweise illustrirt, vnd zu vindicirung seines Lobs vnd ruhms publiciret worden. Durch Johann Thölden, Hessum. 1604. Leipzig, In vorlegung Jacob Apels, Buchhän.

8°. Pp. 530 [14]. Wants the last leaf of the Index. Title red and black. Blank leaf not numbered between 392 and 393. Vignette, with the motto: Fides Dei Victrix. Gen: XXXII. The second tractate: De Antimonio vulgari, has a separate title, p. 393.

Alexandri von Suchten Mysteria Gemina Antimonii, das ist: Von den grossen Geheimnüssen des Antimonii, in Zwey Tractat abgetheilt: Deren Einer, die Artzneyen zu anfallenden Menschlichen Kranckheiten. offenbaret, Der Ander aber, wie die Metallen erhöhet, und in Verbesserung übersetzet werden. Mit mancherley künstlichen und Philosophischen beyderseits derselbigen Bereitungen, Exempelweise illustrirt, und zu Vindicirung seines Lobs und Ruhms publicirt worden durch Johann Thölden, Hessum. Anjetzo auffs neue übersehen, mit einem vollständigen Register vermehret. Mit Röm. Käiserl. Majest. und Chur-Fürstl. Sächsischem Privilegio. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Paul Fürstens Kunst- und Buchhändlers Seel. Wittib. und Erben.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 380. Register [27] [1 blank]. Plate of apparatus for calcining antimony. The book is not dated.

SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON). *Continued.*

Alexandri von Suchten, eines wahren Philosophi und der Artzneyen Doctoris Chymische Schrifften Alle, so viel deren vorhanden, zum ersten mahl zusammen gedruckt, mit sonderbahrem Fleifs von vielen Druckfehlern gesäubert, vermehret, und in zwey Theile, als die Teutschen und Lateinischen verfasset. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Georg Wolffs, Buchh. in Hamburg, Druckts Johann Görlin. Anno M DC LXXX.

8°. Pp. [16] 486 [9] [1 blank]. Engraved symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination. 4 woodcuts and a symbolical vignette.

The writings contained in this collected edition are the following:
Concordantia chymica, p. 1.
Colloquia chymica, p. 161.
Vom Antimonio oder Spiefsglafs, p. 229.
De Antimonio Vulgari, p. 267.
Dialogus, p. 305.
De Tribus Facultatibus, p. 357.
Explicatio tincturæ Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi, p. 383.
De Vera Medicina, p. 458.
Elegia, p. 487.

Acutissimi Philosophi & Medici Alexandri a Suchten Tractatus de Vera Medicina editus curâ Ioachimi Morsii. Hamburgi, Impensis Henrici Carstens, Anno 1621.

8°. Pp. [47, 1 blank].

Dialogus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 49.

Explicatio Tincturæ Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 143.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 195.

Quæstiunculæ de Antimonio.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars Prima, 1608, p. 56.

De tribus Facultatibus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 112.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 214.

De vera Medicina.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 17.

Concordantia Chymica; Viel schöner Vergleichungen und Ubereynstimmungen etlicher alten vnnd newen Philosophischen Schrifften.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 63.

Suchten flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century, 1546 to 1560, lived at Dantzig, and was a poet and chemist. Besides his writings on antimony, he was the author also of a 'Dialogus de hydrope' and 'Clavis Alchymiæ,' printed in some of the editions of the treatise on antimony, and wrote a poem on the death of Petrus Bembus, printed in the *Poemata* of Dr. Georgius Sabinus, p. 391. His poetical talent has not, however, impressed itself on the historians.

The work on antimony went through a good many editions. The following may be quoted:

De Secretis Antimonii. Das ist, von der grossen heymligkeit des Antimonij, zu Teutschem Spiesglas

SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON). *Continued.*

genannt, die Artzney betreffend. Durch den Edlen, vnnd Hochgelehrten Herrn Alexander von Suchten, der waren Philosophy vnd Artzney Doctorn . . . Gedruckt zu Mümpelgart, durch Jacob Foillet 1598. Small 8°, pp. 72.

Defs Edlen vnd Hochgelarten Alexandri von Süchten, der wahren Philosophey vnnd Artzney Doctoris; Zween Tractat, Vom Antimonio. Der Erste, von der grossen Heimligkeit defs Antimonii, . . . Der Ander, Clavis Alchemiæ, De Secretis Antimonii: . . . Sampt einem Fragmento Dialogi De Hydrope, eiusdem Autoris. Erstmals an tag gegeben. Gedruckt zu Mümpelgardt, durch Jacob Foillet, Im Jahr 1604. 8°, pp. [13, 3 blank] 140 [4 blank].

It was also translated into English by Dr. Cable, and published with the following title-page:

Alex. Van Suchten Of the Secrets of Antimony: in Two Treatises. Translated out of High-Dutch by D. C. a Person of great Skill in Chymistry. To which is added B. Valentine's Salt of Antimony, with its Use. London, Printed, and are to be sold by Moses Pitt at the White Hart in Little Britain, 1670. 16°. Pp. [8] 122 [2 book advertisements, 4 blank].

There is a title-page to the second treatise, p. 59:

Alfx. (*sic*) Van Suchten of Antimony Vulgar. The Second Treatise. London, Printed [&c., as above] 1670.

Basil Valentine's 'Addition out of the Haligraphia' begins on p. 115.

De Secretis antimonii, liber unus, . . . in latinum translatus sermonem per Georgium Forbergium, Basil., 1575, 8°, pp. 112.

Editions in German by Thölde, published at Gera, 1613, 8°; Nürnberg, 1675, 8°, are mentioned, and the author of the *Beytrag* suggests that the translator of Basilius Valentinus' 'Triumphant Chariot of Antimony' may possibly have compiled from this work.

Murr calls Alexander Seton or Sethonius, Suchtens, but he does not seem to have had any intention of confusing or identifying the two.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 15.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 215.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 27.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 380 (Intr. xi. 17).
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 98, 117.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 332.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 139.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 473; iii. p. 304.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 925.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 138.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 89.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 491, 578, 587.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 77, 100.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 268, 279.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 125.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 934-937.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 363.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 854.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 480, note 3.

SUCKOW (GEORG ADOLPH).

Anfangsgründe der ökonomischen und technischen Chymie. Von D. Georg Adolph Suckow, Pfalz-Zweibrückischem Hofrath, ordentlichem Professor der Kurpfälzischen Staatswirthschafts-Hohenschule, beständigem Sekretair der Kurpfälz. phys. ökon. Gesellschaft, der Kurfürstl. Akademie der Wifsenschaften zu Mannheim, der Kurfürstl. Mainzischen, der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, der ökon. Gesellschaft zu Leipzig, und der Königl. Ackerbau-Gesellschaft zu Paris, Mitglied. Zweite vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, in der Weidmannschen Buchhandlung. 1789.

8°. Pp. xvi, 717, of which 663-676 are folding tables, [1]. Vignette. Pp. 367-8 are wanting.

Both this work and the 'Zusätze' following contain short chemical bibliographies.

Zusätze zu der zweiten Auflage der Anfangsgründe der ökonomischen und technischen Chymie von D. Georg Adolph Suckow Hofrath und ordentlichen öffentlichen Professor der Churpfälzischen Staatswirthschafts-Hohenschule. Leipzig in der Weidmannischen Buchhandlung. 1798.

8°. Pp. [4] 202 [2 blank].

SUCKOW (Georg Adolph). *Continued.*

Georg Adolph Suckow, or Succow as his father wrote it, the son of Lorenz Johann Daniel Suckow, professor of mathematics and physics at the University of Jena, was born at Jena, 28 (20) January, 1751. He was a magister philosophiæ and doctor of medicine, and from 1774 was ordinary professor of physics, natural history and chemistry at the Kameral-Schule at Lautern, which was afterwards known as the Staatswirthschafts-Hohenschule at Heidelberg. He was also permanent secretary of the Physico-economical Society there, Hofrath, and member of the societies enumerated on the title-page of the 'Anfangsgründe.'

He wrote works on botany and zoology and on some of their technological aspects, published numerous papers in Crell's *Annalen* and *Neueste Entdeckungen* and elsewhere on chemical and mineralogical subjects, especially on quicksilver and its ores, and the above treatise, of which the first edition appeared at Leipzig, 1783, 8°. For his doctorate, having Ernest Anton Nicolai as Præses, he sustained a thesis: De Analysi Chemica Aquarum Ienensium, 1772, 4°, pp. [8] xii, 52, with a synoptic table of the composition of the waters at Jena. A short sketch of his life down to 1772 by himself is contained in pp. ix-xi.

He died 18 March, 1813.

Ernestus Godofredus Baldinger, [*Pr.*] *præmittuntur observationes de morbis ex metastasi lactis in puerperis. [Cum vita candidati Georgii Adolphi Succowii]*, xii pp. 4°, Jenæ, lit. Maukianis, [1772].

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 760.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 5te Ausgabe, 1798, vii. p. 734; Nachtrag, 4te Ausgabe, 1786, i. p. 642; 1787, ii. p. 382; 1788, iii. p. 358; 1791, iv. p. 729; 1795, V. ii. p. 406; 1804, vi. p. 863; 1804, VII. ii. p. 730; 1805, viii. p. 716; 5te Ausgabe, 1811, xv. (Supplement zur fünften Ausgabe, viii.) p. 568.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 209.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1046.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 853.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1894, xxxvii. p. 105 (by Jännicke).

SUDUM Philosophicum.

See HAUTNORTHON (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 305.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 38.

SULTZBACH (Paul Eck de).

See ECK DE SULTZBACH (PAUL).

SUMMA Libri qui vocatur Gloria Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi.

See GLORIA MUNDI, seu Tabula Paradisi.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1258.

SUMMA Perfectionis magisterii.

See GEBER.

SUMMA rhytmorum Germanicorum.

See RHYTHMI.

SUTONEUS (Alexander), Scotus.

See SETON (ALEXANDER).

SUTORIUS (Leonhardus).

Exemplum Arithmeticum, das ist, ein Wort Rechnung vier wort begreiffendt, so zu Ehren vnnd verhoffendem wolgefallen, dem Ehrenvösten vnnd Kunstreichen Herrn Johann Faulhabern, Burgern, Rechenmaistern, vnd

SUTORIUS (LEONHARDUS). *Continued.*

Mathematico in Vlm, so dann zu gnugsammer Antwort: Den Faulhaberischen Zoilis vnd diffamanten, gestellet worden, durch Leonhardum Sutorium Gunzenhusanum Francum, Teutschen Schuel: vnd Rechenmaister zu Laugingen. Getruckt im Jar 1620.

Small 4°. Sig. A, or pp. [7, 1 blank].

This is one of the tracts connected with Faulhaber (*q.v.*) and has nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry. On the last leaf is a note by Johann Remmelin.

SWALVE (BERNHARDUS).

Naturæ et Artis Instrumenta Pugilica, Alcali et Acidum, per Neochmum et Palæphatum hinc inde ventilata, & praxi Medicæ superstructæ præmissa, adornante Bernhardo Swalve, Med. D. & Collegii Frisiorum maritimi, Civitatisque Harlinganæ Ordinario. Editio Altera, correctior & indice locupletior. Francofurti, Anno M DC LXXVII.

12°. Pp. [16, including the engraved title] 320 [24]. Printed title red and black.

Swalve, or, as he is called by Mercklin, Swalbe, was born in Westphalia on 24 April, 1645, was enrolled a student of medicine at Franeker, and studied under Van der Linden, who inspired him with love and reverence for Hippocrates. Thence he went to Leyden to hear Joh. Walaeus and learn Harvey's views, and devoted himself especially to obstetrics, graduated in medicine in 1648, settled at Harlingen in Friesland, and became town-physician and physician of the Admiralty College.

In 1670 he appears to have removed to Leeuwarden, where he had notable patrons, and was living there in 1675.

He published two or three medical works:

Disquisitio therapeutica generalis sive medendi methodus ad recentiorum dogmata adornata et Walaeana methodo conformata, Amst., 1657; Jenae, 1677, 12°.

Ventriculi quaerelae et opprobria, Amstel., 1664; 1675, 12°.

Pancreas pancrene, sive pancreatis et succi ex eo profluentis commentum succinctum, Amst., 1667; Jenae, 1678, 12°.

He was chiefly distinguished by his present work, of which are mentioned editions of Amsterdam, 1667, 12°; 1670, 12°; Jena, 1675. It contains a thorough discussion of the old doctrine and the new light, the chemical ideas then becoming prevalent, and especially the hypothesis of 'effervescentia' and the arguments for and against it. He opposed the views of De le Boe Sylvius, and was one of the first to raise objections to them, and he was a supporter of the 'Pathologia salsa' of Tachenius.

Swalve was the physician of that prodigy of learning and skill, Anna Maria van Schurman, who ultimately became a follower of Labadie, and is said to have tried to make one of Swalve also. He had some inclination to join the sect, but his status and his family restrained him. Letters from her to Swalve have been printed by Schotel.

The date of his death is not mentioned.

By some he is styled 'Embdensis,' but there is no clear proof that he belonged to Embden or Emden.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 131 (calls him Swalbe).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 78 (Schelhammer's Addit. II. 26. 1), (calls him 'medicus Amstelodamensis,' and subjects him to severe criticism).

Jo. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, p. 139 (follower of Otto Tachenius).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 332.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 821.

Zedler, *Univeral Lexicon*, 1744, xli. col. 498.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 356, 366, 525; ii. pp. 620, 711, 891.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 950.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 341.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 524.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 339.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 60 (several notices).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 729; 1798, ii. p. 235. (In the first reference Gmelin puts 'Neochmum,' but in the second 'Neochorum.')

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 285.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 362.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 240.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 295.

H. van Berkum, *De Labadie en den Labadisten*, te Sneek, 1851, ii. p. 215.

SWALVE (BERNHARDUS). *Continued.*

Dr. G. D. J. Schotel, *Anna Maria van Schurman*, s'Hertogenbosch, 1853, pp. 75, 261, Aanteek. pp. 141-147.
Biographie Universelle, 1855, Supplement, lxxxiii. p. 108; no date, xl. p. 476.
J. Banga, *Geschiedenis van de Geneeskunde en van hare Beoefenaren in Nederland*, te Leeuwarden, 1868, pp. 335 (Swalve's opinion of Walaeus); 453-461 (biographical notice).
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1874, xvii. p. 1093.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 385.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1884, xiii. p. 637.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 587.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 6.

SWEDEN.

See PHARMACOPOEA SVECICA, 1775.

SYNESIUS, *Greek Abbot.*

Chymische Schrifften.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Chymische Schrifften, 1718, p. 203.

Le Livre.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 175.

Le Vray Livre.

See ARNAULD (P.), Trois Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1612, p. 89.

Vom Stein der Weisen.

See FLAMEL (NICOLAS), Chymische Werke, 1751, p. 89.

The Greek abbot seems to be quite unknown, though his book is repeatedly mentioned. Assuming it to be genuine it is a comparatively late production as is apparent, not only from its phraseology, but from its references to the Smaragdine Table and Geber, as well as to Alphidius, Senior and Diomedes. The author has been confused with Synesius who wrote the 'Commentary' on Democritus, and Lambeck's statement that the 'True Book' is nothing more than a version of the 'Commentary' corrupted by misinterpretations and additions, is quoted by Kopp, who states that he had not seen the 'True Book.' But this is not correct, for the two have nothing in common—except the subject possibly—and the 'True Book' appears to me more recent than the other. Fabricius, apparently assuming the practical identity of the two on Lambeck's authority, adds a translation of the 'Commentary' in English and German. So far as I know there is none, but there is a translation of the 'True Book' in both these languages. The German version accompanies the works of Sendivogius, edited by Roth-Scholtz as above. The English version is appended to 'Basil Valentine His Triumphant Chariot of Antimony,' 1678, and both are the work of Richard Russell. The tract has a separate title-page: The True Book of the Learned Synesius a Greek Abbot, taken out of the Emperour's Library, concerning the Philosopher's Stone. [Motto and device.] London, Printed for Dorman Newman at the Kings Arms in the Poultry. 1678. 8vo, pp. 161-176.

As a counterpart to this assumption of Fabricius', what, it may be asked, was the language of the original? There does not seem to have been any edition before Arnauld's in 1612, and he does not say anything about the source of his version, whether it was the original, or whether he translated it from Latin, or, as the author's nationality would imply, from Greek.

Berthelot, it may be observed, considers it a work by the other Synesius, whom he regards as the same as the bishop of Ptolemais. This may be correct; but at present there is no authentic information about the origin or age of the book, still less about the author.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 212.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 55.
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1724, xii. p. 769, No. 34.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 147 (much commended).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 298.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 79.
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 150, note 19.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 658-662.
Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, p. 191.
Ferguson, 'On the first edition of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Synesius,' *Proceedings of the [Royal] Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1885, xvi. pp. 45, 287.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 318.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 40.

SYNESIUS, *Greek Alchemist.*

Scholia.

See DEMOCRITUS, De Rebus Sacris, 1717, p. 19.

Synesius is the name of a person who, in a dialogue with a certain Dioskoros, priest of Serapis at Alexandria, has professedly elucidated the work of Democritus. The tract or commentary is in Greek, and, next to that of Democritus, is regarded as the oldest of the Greek alchemical writings. It is contained in most of the manuscripts, though, curiously enough, the author's name is omitted from several of the lists of alchemical writers which exist in the manuscripts. It was translated into Latin by Pizimenti, from a manuscript from Corfu, and published along with Democritus, Pelagius and Stephanus, at Padua, 1572-73. It was also printed at the end of Mizaldus' Memorabilium Centuriae, Coloniae, 1572, 1573, 1574. The Greek text with Pizimenti's translation was printed by Fabricius in 1717; the Greek text from the St. Mark's manuscript, collated with others, was edited by Berthelot with a French version, and printed in 1888. It was turned into German by Schröder and published in his 'Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie,' Leipzig, 1775, pp. 431-454. It has not been translated into English. Besides Pizimenti's Latin version, there seems to be another in a manuscript at Vienna, which is referred to by Lambecius, but the translator and date are unknown.

Pizimenti's translation, it has been pointed out by Ameilhon and by Kopp, diverges considerably from the Greek texts which are available for reference. It would seem almost to be implied that for that reason the translation is defective and inaccurate. That it is so is possible; but may it not also be the case that the divergencies existed in the manuscript which Pizimenti used, and that his version represents the original faithfully enough? This could only be settled by an appeal to the manuscript itself, but, so far as I know, it has disappeared, or, if it be one of those enumerated by Kopp, it has not been recognized as Pizimenti's. The commentary labours under the same drawback for us as the original work of Democritus, which it was intended to explain—it is very obscure. This is due to our not comprehending exactly what was the problem which the writer had set before him, what was his procedure in trying to solve it, and what significance he attached to the names of common objects and materials which he employed, or, at least, mentions. Synesius seems to have gone even farther, and to have read an esoteric meaning in Democritus' language, which greatly increases the difficulty of understanding his own comments.

Different opinions have been held as to the author. By a good many authorities he has been identified with Synesius of Cyrene (360?-415? A.D.), bishop of Ptolemais, and this view has been accepted by Berthelot without any question. But as early as 1634, Reinesius had regarded it as untenable, and much more recently Ameilhon has rejected it on the ground that the style of the genuine writings of the bishop is quite different from that of the commentary. Moreover, in no account of the bishop, or in his collected works, is there any allusion to alchemical writings by him, even when reference is made to the work which he really did in astronomy and areometry. It may be said, therefore, that since the identity of the author of the commentary and the bishop has not been proved, the former may be regarded as at present unknown.

With regard to the date of the writing there is considerable uncertainty. By Ameilhon it is put late, any time between the ninth and twelfth century. Kopp is disposed to assign it to the fourth century, if not earlier. Reference to it is made by Zosimus and Olympiodorus, who are considered to have flourished in the fourth or fifth century.

Athanas. Kircher, *Prodromus Coptus*, Romæ, 1636, cap. vii. p. 172 (mentions the commentary on Democritus).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 75, 215 (reprint in Mizaldus' 'Centuriæ,' Colon., 1574).

Conringius, *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina liber unus*, 1648, pp. 23, 368; Editio secunda, 1669, pp. 25, 34, 400.

Borrichius, *Hermetis, Ægyptiorum, et Chemicorum Sapientia . . . vindicata*, 1674, pp. 74, 77, 78, 81, 101, 443.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 76 (with Mizaldus' 'Memorabilia,' 1574), 990 (the same).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 7, No. vii.

Tollius, *Epistolæ itinerariæ*, ed. H. C. Henninius, Amst., 1700, p. 8. (MS. at Wolfenbüttel.)

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Hamburg, 1717, viii. pp. 232-248, (Greek text with Pizimenti's translation); ed. Harles, 1804, ix. p. 206 (Pizimenti's translation and list of manuscripts).

Reinesius, 'Judicium de chemicorum Graecorum codice Gothano,' in Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1724, xii. pp. 752, § 4 (about Synesius), 769.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 350 (assigns the 'Commentaria' on Democritus to the bishop of Cyrene, and quotes only the edition of Cologne, 1574, with Mizaldus, not Pizimenti's; and MSS. in Greek 'apud Med. clariss. Joh. Elichmannum').

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, p. 106 (I. lib. i. cap. 11, § 145) (has tried to rebut Reinesius' arguments).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 829.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 37, 42-56, 462 (identifies him with the bishop of Ptolemais); iii. pp. 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26 (Greek MSS.); 305, 306 (Latin translation).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xli. col. 1013-14.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 970.

Fried. Jos. Wilh. Schröder, *Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie*, Leipzig, 1775, pp. 431-454 (German translation).

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 175, 178.

Petrus Lambecius, *Commentariorum de Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi libri*, ed. Kollar, Vindob., 1780, p. 392 (identifies him with the bishop).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 483.

SYNESIUS, *Greek Alchemist. Continued.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 20 (identifies him with the bishop; refers to his knowledge of distillation).

Ameilhon, 'Commentaire de Synésius le philosophe, sur le livre de Démocrite, adressé à Dioscore, comme dans les Scholies,' *Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, An XII. [1804], VII. ii. p. 222.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814, pp. 5 (life, in which the commentary is assigned to the bishop of Ptolemais, and friend of Hypatia); 347 ('The true Book,' which is by the Abbot Synesius).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii. p. 220 (identifies him with the bishop).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 66.

Alex. v. Humboldt, *Examen critique de l'Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent*, . . . Paris, 1837, ii. p. 308 (speaks of Synesius in connection with distillation and distinguishes him from the 'philosophe cyrénéen de ce nom').

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, 1838, I. ii. p. 1199.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 268-271; 1866, i. pp. 279-282.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 153.

Chevreul, *Journal des Savants*, 1845, p. 330.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, pp. 144-161 (and references to the literature), 224 (distillation).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 657 (Schröder's translation).

Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, pp. 105, 117, 156 (identified with the bishop), 188-191 &c., &c.

Ferguson, 'On the first edition of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Synesius,' *Proceedings of the [Royal] Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1885, xvi. pp. 36, 287; 1891, xxii. p. 295; 1892, xxiii. p. 153; 1894, xxv. p. 182; 1895, xxvi. p. 54.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 202; ii. p. 319.

Berthelot, *Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs*, 1888, Introduction, *passim*; Texte Grec, pp. 56-69. Traduction, pp. 60-75.

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, pp. 164 (drawing of the alembic of Synesius), 202 (date of the commentary), 288 (the oldest commentary), *et passim*. (This is a convenient 8° page for page reprint of the 'Introduction' to the 'Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs.')

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 223 (identifies the commentator with the bishop).

T. (I.) P. D., *i.e.* TANCKE (JOACHIM).

See HOHELANDE (EWALD VON).

T. P. G. L.

See ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

These letters stand probably for 'Theophrasti Paracelsi Grosser Liebhaber.'

TABOR (HEINRICH).

See BERGMAN (TORBERN), 1782.

Heinrich Tabor was born at Frankfurt a. M. in 1751 (1757?), and was a son of the lawyer, Johann Tabor.

At the age of ten he was sent to the grammar school at Frankfurt, and remained there for nine years. He then went to Giessen, where he passed through the arts and medical courses, having among his teachers Boehmius in philosophy, Baumer in physiology, chemistry, pharmacy and clinical practice, Alefeld in anatomy, F. A. Cartheuser in botany, mineralogy, materia medica and chemistry, Nebel in surgery and obstetrics. This occupied him for three and a half years, after which he studied practical anatomy at Strasburg with J. F. Lobstein. He returned to Giessen and graduated 20 Dec., 1776. He afterwards settled as a medical practitioner in his native place, was an ordinary member of the Senkenberg Medical Institute at Frankfurt, and died there 10 Nov. (Dec. ?), 1795. Besides the present man, Stricker also mentions a Johann Heinrich Tabor, who was teacher of anatomy at Frankfurt in 1779, and had difficulty in getting the necessary material for his demonstrations and practical work. Whether these two persons are identical or not is not made plain by him, but presumably they were so. If that be the case, Tabor seems to have systematically dropped his first name Johann.

Besides his translation of Bergman's 'Opuscula' into German, in six volumes, Frankf. a. M., 1782-90, he wrote on medical topics: Dissertatio inauguralis medica de variolis, Giessae Cattorum, 1776, 4°; Ueber den Gebrauch und Mifsbrauch der Peruvianischen Rinde, Heidelberg, 1788, 8°; Anatomische Schriften von Azzoguidi, J. B. Paletta und J. Brugnoli . . . Heidelberg, 1791, 8°; translation of Joh. Heinr. Rahn's work: Ueber Sympathie und Magnetismus . . . mit Anmerkungen begleitet, Heidelberg, 1789, 8°; etc., etc.

Johann Wilhelm Baumer, *Joan. Guil. Baumer candidati praenobilissimi, Dn. Henrici Tabor, Francofurthani, Solemnia Inauguralia indicit, et monita quaedam de variolis earumque curatione ac insitione, proponit*, Giessae Cattorum, 1776, 4°, pp. 19-20 (sketch of his life to date).

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4th ed., 1784, iv. p. 3; Nachtrag: 1787, ii. p. 384; 1788, iii. p. 359; 1791, iv. p. 731; 1795, V. ii. p. 410.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 269.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1815, xiv. p. 3.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 292.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 245.

Wilh. Stricker, *Die Geschichte der Heilkunde und der verwandten Wissenschaften in der Stadt Frankfurt am Mayn*, 1847, pp. 197, 205, 340.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1064.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1885, xv. p. 470.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 604 (article by W. Stricker).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 180.

TABULA des grössern Wissens.

See TABULA Scientiæ majoris.

TABULA PARADISI.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

TABULA Scientiæ maioris: Tabula des grössern Wissens.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 214.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 376.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 321.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 376.

TABULA SMARAGDINA.

See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

TACHENIUS (OTTO).

Ottonis Tachenii Hippocrates Chimicus, qui novissimi Viperini Salis antiquissima Fundamenta ostendit.

Seneca in Epistola. Nunquam melius torquebis invidos, quam virtuti, & gloriæ inserviendo.

Brunsvigæ, Sumpt. Thomæ Henrici Hauensteinii, Bibliop. Hannover. & Hildesiensis. Typis Johann. Henrici Dunckeri, Anno M.DC.LXVIII.

12°. Pp. [40] 271 [1]. Vignette.

First edition, Venet., 1666, 12°; Lugd. Bat., 1671, 12°, with a pretty engraved title-page, pp. [48] 190 [2]; Clavis, [24] 202 [14]. To it and to that of 1668 is appended Tachenius' *Tractatus de Morborum Principe*, according to Mercklin, whose statement is followed by others. In none of the copies of these editions which I have seen does this tract appear. Another edition, Paris, 1674.

Of this work a translation into English was made, of which the following is an account:

Otto Tachenius. his Hippocrates Chymicus Discovering the Ancient foundations of the late Viperine Salt with his Clavis thereunto annexed Translated by I. W. London Printed & are to be sold by W. Marshall at the Bible in Newgate street. 1690. 4°. Pp. [2] 122 [9, 1 blank]; Clavis, [7, 1 blank] 120 [13, 1 blank].

The title is entirely engraved, and has a border containing symbolical figures: at the top on the dexter side Minerva and a phœnix, on the sinister, Mercury and a pelican, in the centre a mine. Below Minerva are figures symbolizing the elements air and earth, below Mercury, those denoting fire and water; at the bottom, dexter, the Sun God for Gold, sinister, Diana for Silver, and in the centre an apothecary's shop.

The Clavis, which forms the second part, has a title as follows:

Otto Tachenius his Clavis to the Antient Hippocratical Physick, or Medicine: Made by Manual Experience in the very Fountains of Nature. Whereby, Through Fire and Water, in a Method unheard of before, the Occult Mysteries of Nature and Art are Unlocked and clearly Explained by a Compendious way of Operation.

Senec. Epist. A man can never more torment the envious, than by applying ones self to Virtue and Glory.

London, Printed for Will. Marshal, at the Bible in Newgate-street, 1690. Where is likewise sold Coke's Marrow of Chirurgery, Anatomy and Physick. As also his Observations of English Bodies, of Eminent persons, in desperate Diseases. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 120 [13, 1 blank].

[For the 1677 edition, see 'Additions and Corrections.']

Otto Tachenius, called also Tachen and Tackenius, was the son of the miller of the Abbess at Herford in Westphalia, studied the apothecary's art at Lemgo, and was with a certain Dr. Timpleus, but, being detected in a theft, was dismissed. At Kiel, Dantzig, and Koenigsberg, he acted as an apothecary's apprentice, and at Kiel became acquainted with Helwig Dieterich. In 1644 he went off to Italy, took the degree of Dr. Med. at Padua, settled at Venice, and sold quantities of a preparation which was known as Sal volatile viperarum, or Sal viperinum, which, however, Dieterich asserted was merely the volatile salt of hartshorn mixed with something else. The Alcahest of van Helmont was the theme of a letter to Frederick, Duke of Holstein, which, at Tachenius' request, was printed. In an appendix, however, faults of grammar, among others, were criticised, and, assuming that Dieterich was at the bottom of it, Tachenius wrote an 'Apologia,' in which he charged Dieterich with falsifying his letter on the Alcahest, and obtaining sums of money from the Elector of Brandenburg under the pretence of making Aurum potabile. As both charges were baseless, the 'Apologia' was burnt at Berlin publicly, and Dieterich lodged a complaint with the authorities at Venice. The result is not known. Tachenius was still living at Venice in 1699.

Tachenius was a pronounced iatrochemist, and introduced into Italy the hypothesis of acid and alkali as the basis of physiology and pathology. He was not much of an anatomist, but he was a good chemist, with a clear understanding of reactions, and with a wide knowledge of substances and the practical methods of preparation.

He was criticised at great length by JOHANN ZWELFER in his *Discursus Apologeticus adversus Hippocratem Chymicum*, 1672.

His other works are given as follows:

Epistola de famoso liquore Alkahest, Venet., 1655, 4°, and along with Helv. Dieterici Vindiciæ adversus Ottonem Tackenium, Hamburgi, 1655, 4°.

Echo ad Vindicias Chyrosophi de liquore Alcaeist, Venet., 1656, 4°.

Antiquissimæ Hippocraticæ Medicinæ Clavis, Bruns., 1668, Venet., 1669, 12°, pp. 286 [2]; Francofurti, 1669, 12°, 1673, 12°, pp. [28] 5-232 [2]; Lugd. Bat., 1671, 12°; Lutetiæ, 1671, Brem., 1608, Lugd., 1671.

Tractatus de Morborum Principe, Osnabrugi, 1678, 1679, 12°, pp. [16] 211 [1].

Exercitatio de recta acceptatione arthritidis et podagræ, Patavii, 1662, 4°.

TACHENIUS (Otto). *Continued.*

Ephemerides Naturæ Curiosorum, 1667, p. 585 (review of the 'Hippocrates Chymicus').
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 12a, 208b, 474b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 862.
Conring, *In Universum Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 77, 79 (Introductio, cap. ii. § xxvi.).
Goelicke, *Historia Medicinæ Universalis*, 1719, iii. p. 648 (questions Tachenius' accuracy in claiming Hippocrates as a chemist).
Barchusen, *De Medicinæ origine et progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, p. 477.
Acta Medicorum Berolinensium, 1727, Decad. II. vol. vii., præfat. p. 13; 1729, Dec. II. vol. ix., præfat. p. 20.
Bibliotheca Riviniana, 1727, p. 477.
Joh. Heinrich Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, 1727, p. 139 (about the 'pathologia salsa,' first advanced by Tachenius, followed by Swalve, Severinus, De le Boe Sylvius and others).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 351 (reprint of the review in the *Ephemerides*).
Stolle, *Einleitung in die Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 240, 298, 299, 532.
Boerhaave, *Elementa Chemiae*, 1732, i. p. 88; Shaw's translation, 1727, p. 48; 1753, i. p. 46.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 830.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 306.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xli. col. 1333.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed Haller, 1751, pp. 138, 417, 439, 482, 622, 897 (notice of his 'Hippocrates chymicus'), 974.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 980.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 382.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 397 (on his iatro-chemical views); 1778, iv. p. 354.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 43 ('chemicus, perigrinator, homo morum suspectiorum').
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 20 (short criticism of him).
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 330, § 264.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 730-737, 743.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 138. (Compare the article on Burrhus, pp. 191-2, to whom he ascribes 'Hippocrates Chymicus,' Colon., 1690).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 293.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 413.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 246.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 225-235; 1869, ii. pp. 217-224.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 140; 1844, ii. p. 243; 1845, iii. p. 66, *passim*.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 298; 1849, ii. p. 212.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 486.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1064.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 381.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 91 (Tachenius' reference to Thurneysser's partially transmuted iron nail).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1885, xv. p. 512.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 604.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 181.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 251, 482, 483 (his life and works), 486, 547.

TACKE (Johann).

See TAKIUS (JOHANNES).

TÆDA Trifida Chimica, das ist: Dreyfache Chymische Fackel, den wahren Weg zu der edlen Chimi-Kunst bescheinend, nemlich Johannis Wolffgangi Dienheimii, Medicina Universalis, Anonymi, Verbum Dimissum, D. Hugini à Barma, Saturnia Regna. Allesamt treulich verteutscht, und an das Tagliecht gebracht.

Boni Medici est, non saltem ea, quæ ante pedes sunt videre, sed & ea, quæ sunt Superius & Inferius, studiosè considerare.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Johann Andreæ und Wolffgang Endters defs Jüngern Sel. Erben. Anno M.DC.LXXIV.

8°. Pp. [32] 3-303 [1 blank] (wants 1-2). Title red and black. 2 plates.

This collection consists of the tracts following:
J. W. Dienheim, Universal-Artzney, p. 7.
Anonymi Verbum dimissum (Entdecktes Wort), p. 97. This is a German translation of 'La Parole delaissée, ascribed to BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.
Huginus à Barma, Saturnia Regna, p. 137.
Anonymi Testamentum Chymicum (Letztes Testament), p. 189.
Huginus à Barma, Etliche Philosophische Schlüsse, p. 285.
H. Aquila, Thuringus, Eine sonderbare Lehre aus einem geschriebenen Buch, p. 297.
Aus einem Schreiben Eduardi Kellæi, p. 300.
Aus einer Epistel Eduardi Kellæi, p. 301.
Though it contains several tracts, Kopp has placed it, because of its title, with other collections of three tracts. It is also mentioned by him along with other books having 'lamp' or 'torch' for the title.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, pp. 338, 386.

TAKIUS (JOHANNES).

Johannis Takij Phil. & Med. D. Kurtze Rede von der Gold-Geburth, welche die Natur so den lebendigen Thieren, so denen Bergarthen eingethan. Auf sonderbahres Begehren in das Teutsche gebracht, und mit Verwilligung defs Authorn zum Druck gefertiget. Durch Johann. Scultetum Phil. & Med. D. Reipubl. Norib. Phys. Ord. Nürnberg, Gedruckt bey Wolf Eberhard Felfsecker, M.DC.LXVIII.

12°. Pp. 238 [2 blank]. Some leaves mended and defective.

Johann Tacko, or Takius, or Tackius, or Taccius, was born at Wetzlar, became a graduate in philosophy and medicine, and a professor of medicine and rhetoric at Giessen, and physician of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. He wrote one or two books and some dissertations:

Academia Gissena restaurata, Gissæ, 1652, 4°.

Coeli anomalon, id est de Cometis sive stellis crinitis, Gissæ, 1653, 4°.

De Consanguinitate auri, sacchari et spiritus vini, tractatus brevis, 1659, 8°.

Ros benedictio coeli, 1661, 4°.

Chrysogonia animalis et mineralis (which may be either a Latin version of the present work, or merely of the title) Darmstadt, 1663, 1664, 1670, 4°, quoted by Leupold.

Eucrene Theosophica, Das ist Beschreibung des zwischen Grifsheimb und Godelaw unlängst entstandenen Heyl-Bronnens, Darmstadt, 1672, 12°.

Triplex Phasis sophicus solis orbe expeditus humanæque fragilitati et spei resurrectionis rerum conseratus, Francof., 1673, 4°. This is the title in the *Beytrag*, and of the copy in the British Museum. That given by Leupold is different: Triplex Phasis sophicus de Auro, saccharo & Q. E. [quinta essentia] vini, &c., 4°, Francof., 1673.

His collected works appeared at Franckfurt in 1673, 4°, and his death occurred at Darmstadt, 30 Aug., 1675.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 95a, 172a, 183b, 402b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 689.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, 30 Aug., 1675; sig. Kkkk 4 *recto*.

Bibliotheca Riviniana, 1727, p. 347.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 352.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 140.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 830.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 307 ('Triplex Phasis sophicus' and 'Chrysogonia').

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xli. col. 1344 (list of his works).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 982 (list of his works).

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 519.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 29, 200.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624 ('Triplex Phasis sophicus,' 1673).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 294.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1885, xv. p. 515.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 379 (calls him J. Tak).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 605.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 181.

TANCKE (JOACHIM).

See BAPST (MICHAEL), Iuniperetum, 1605.

See REUDENIUS (MICHAEL), Bedencken, 1605, Vorrede.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, Vorrede.

Alchimistisch Waitzenbäumlein, das ist: Vom Stain der Weisen. Ein wolgegründtes Philosophisch Gesprech Vaters vnd Sohns. Von einem Christlichen Philosopho beschrieben. Nunmehr den Filijs Doctrinæ publicirt, vnd in Druck verfertiget durch Ioachimum Tanckium Perlebergensem, der Philosophey vnnd Artzney Doctorem vnd Professorem in der Vniversitet zu Leipzig. Cum Gratia & Privilegio El. Sax. Leipzig, Bey Johan Rosen. Jm M.DC.V. Jahr.

8°. Pp. [24] 94 [1 colophon, 1 blank]. Title red and black. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Eifsleben, durch Jacobum Gaubisch, In vorlegung Johan Rosen, Buchhändlers in Leipzig. Im M.DC.V. Jahr.

[Another Copy.]

TANCKE (JOACHIM). *Continued.*

Promptuarium Alchemiæ, das ist: Vornehmer gelarten Philosophen vnd Alchimisten Schrifte vnd Tractat, von dem Stein der Weisen, samt künstlichen Alchimistischen Handgriffen, vnd bewerten schönen bereittungen allerley Artzneyen, aufs den Animalien, Vegetabilien, Mineralien vnd Metallen, beydes den Alchymisten vnd Medicis hochnöhtig, dienstlich vnd sehr nützlich. Den Liebhabern dieser Kunst, so wol den Philosophis vnd Medicis zum besten, fleissig zusammen getragen vnd publicirt, durch Joachimum Tanckium, der Ertzney Doct. vnd Professorem. Cum Gratia & Privilegio. Gedruckt zu Leipzig, In verleg: Henning Grofsn, des ältern. Im M.DC.X. Jahr.

8°. Pp. [80] 320 [15, 1 blank]. Title red and black. 1 woodcut. Folding table.

Appendix Primi Tomi Promptuarii Alchymiæ.

Pp. [1-16] 17-377 [1 blank]. A blank leaf between 299-300. 23 woodcuts.

In the Appendix are printed the tracts following:
1-7. Splendor Solis mit seinen Figuren, darinn alle Anzeigung von dem Lapide Philosophorum beschrieben. Der ist in sieben Tractatus abgeteilet, p. [11].
8. Spiegel der Alchimey, welchen Herr Ulrich Poysellus beschrieben, p. 86.
9. Clavis der Chimischen Handgrieffen, p. 124.
10. Allerley Particularia, die Handgrieff zuerlernen, p. 145.
11. Ein Tinctur oder Elixir eines unbekandten Philosophi, p. 178.
12. Processus pro tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis vnd Lunæ, p. 195.
Modus procedendi in præparatione lapidis philosophici, p. 201.
13. Dialogus philosophiæ, p. 238.
14. Exemplum artis Philosophiæ. Ein Exemplum der Philosophen Kunst, p. 254.
15. De Lapide Philosophorum XII. Cap., p. 261.
16. Ein Philosophisch Werck vnnd Gesprech von dem gelben und roten Mann . . . Melchioris Cardinalis et Episcopi Brixiensis, p. 299.
Von dem Rebis einem Stein, p. 334.
17. Varia Philosophica, p. 338.
Ein schones Gedicht, p. 346.
Ein Gesprech, p. 351.
Ein Gedicht, p. 357.
De Oleo Philosophorum, p. 359.
Vera præparatio Mercurij, p. 360.
Ein ander Tractatus, vom Saltz der Weisen, p. 361.
Novum Testamentum, p. 369.
Von dem Philosophischen Bley, p. 371.
Avicennæ Septem Regulæ, p. 374.
Tabula des grössern Wissens, p. 376.

[Another Copy of the Appendix.]

Promptuarium Alchemiæ Ander Buch, darinnen der vornehmsten gelehrten Philosophen vnd Alchimisten Schrifften vnd Tractaten von dem Stein der Weisen, so bifsher noch nicht in Druck aufsgangen, vnd für einen grossen Schatz gehalten worden, allen Liebhabern dieser Kunst, so wol den Philosophis vnd Medicis zum besten in Druck verfertiget. Im Jahr, M DC XIV. Leiptzig, bey Henning Grossen zubefinden.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 701 [1 blank]. Title red and black. P. 415 is a folding leaf numbered on one side. This throws the even pp. on the *recto* up to p. 678, which is repeated, and thus the odd numbers come on the *recto* to the end.

The following tracts are contained in this second volume:

Part II.

De Lapide Philosophorum (in verse), pp. [8-15].
Rotatio elementorum. Umbkehrung der Element, nach Beschreibung des Meisters Rodanij, p. 1.
Ein klein Rosen-Gärtlein, darinnen die Philosophia Naturalis und vollkomnüfs aller Metallischen Sachen begriffen seind, p. 19.
Das Buch Chymia, welches beschreibt den Tractat des höchsten weges der Philosophiæ, p. 69.
Lux lucens in tenebris. Das ist, Ein gründlicher Bericht der höchsten Geheimnüfs der Natur zuerforschen, vnd aus dem verborgen ans Liecht, dem Menschen zu gutem zubringen, klar und hell beschrieben, aus der Natur nach Philosophischen gebrauch, p. 169.
Arcanum de multiplicatione philosophica, 252.
Vom dem rechten wahren Philosophischen Stein: Zwölff Tractätlein in einem Wercklein verfasset und begriffen, p. 258.
Desselbigen Authoris Philosophische Rätzel, an die Kinder der Warheit; p. 350.
Ein Philosophisch Gleichnüfs oder Rätzel, p. 356.

TANCKE (JOACHIM). *Continued.*

Tractatus de Quinta Essentia Vini, p. 368.
Tabula Schmaragdina (*sic*) Hermetis Trismegisti, p. 413.
Aufslegung und Erklärung des Gemähls oder Figur (in verse, with a folding plate), p. 415.
Propositiones oder Satzungen der Goltkunst, p. 427.
Tuba (*sic*) Philosophorum in secunda Philosophia, called in the text: Philosophi der Goldtkunst, so man Chemiam nennet, p. 435.
Ein vortrefflicher Tractat von der warhafftigen Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum, Theoricè & Physicè gantz lustig beschrieben. Rogeri Bachonis de Sole, p. 546.
Die Practick oder Procefs Rogeri Bachonis de Sole, p. 566.
Ein kurtz Summarischer Tractat, Fratris Basilii Valentini Benedicter Ordens. Von dem grossen Stein der Vralten, p. 610.
Die zwölff Schlüssel Fratris Basilij Valentini Benedicter Ordens, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Vralten Stein unser Vorfahren eröffnet, und der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird, p. 641.
De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici (in verse), p. 700.

The three numbers: Zwölff Tractätlein, Philosophische Rätzel and Ein Philosophisch Gleichnifs, form the 'Novum Lumen Chymicum' of the Cosmopolite, published by Sendivogius. The last three tracts by Basilius Valentinus were printed more than once, as will be seen by referring to entries under his name. The first edition is the following, so far as I am aware: Ein kurtz Summarischer Tractat, Fratris Basilij Valentini Benedicter Ordens, Von dem grossen Stein der Vralten, daran so viel tausent Meister anfangs der Welt hero gemacht haben, darinnen das gantze werck nach Philosophischer art für Augen gestalt, mit seiner eigenen Vorrede, für etlich viel Jahren hinterlassen, vnd numehr allen Filijs doctrinæ zu gutem Publiciret vnd durch den Druck ans Liecht bracht. Durch Iohannem Thölden Hessum. Gedrucktzu Eifsleben, durch Bartholomæum Hornigk. Anno M.D.IC. Small 8°, sigs. A to K in eights, not paged, K 7 and 8 blank. This is one of the earliest of Thölde's appearances as the editor of Basilius Valentinus.

With the 'Promptuarium' is to be compared the 'Schatz und Kunstkammer.' The latter contains all the tracts in the first part of the 'Promptuarium' and in the second part all from 'Tractatus de Quinta Essentia Vini,' p. 368, to the end.

Succincta & brevis Artis Chemiæ Instructio. Das ist: Volkom̄ner gründlicher Bericht der rechten vnd waren Alchimey, aus warhafftigem Fundament vnd Schrifften der Philosophen beydes Particulariter vnd Vniversaliter Philosophischer weise erkleret vnd zusammen getragen, hierbevor von einem wolerfahrenen Philosopho hinderlassen. Nunmehr männiglichen vnd insonderheit der Chimischen Künste Liebhabern in Druck verfertiget. Durch Joachimum Tanckium Perleberg. Medicinæ Doctorem vnnd Professorem in der Vniversitet Leipzig. Cum Gratiâ & Privilegio Electoralis Saxonicæ. Leipzig, Bey Johan Rosen. Im M.DC.V. Jahr.

8°. Pp. [16] 106 [5, 1 blank]. Title red and black. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Eifsleben, durch Jacobum Gaubisch, In vorlegung Johann Rosen Buchhändl. in Leipzig.

Anonymi Tractatus Philosophicus ad rubrum et album.

See APPENDIX ad faciliorem radicis Chymiæ intellectum, p. 108.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 998.

Prefixed to these tracts are *Epistolæ* by Tancke.

Metallurgia, das ist: Von der Generation und Geburt der Metallen, und dafs aus ihnen allein der grosse Stein der Weisen könne gemacht werden, von einem Philosopho Hermetico beschrieben, und publiciret, durch Joachimum Tanckium D.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 169.
See BERNHARDUS Trevisanus, Chymische Schrifften, 1746 (1747), p. 325.

Joachim Tanck, or Tancke, was born at Perleberg in the Mark, 9 Dec., 1557, was a laureated poet and professor of poetry in 1589. On 19 May, 1591, he obtained the licentiateship in medicine, and on 27 September, 1592, the doctorate, after which he became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipzig, and member of the great Fürsten-Collegium. He wrote various medical dissertations, besides those on chemistry, and the works which he translated and edited. Among his translations is Ewald van Hohelande's 'Kurtzer bericht . . . das die Alchimey, . . . ein sonderbar geschenck Gottes,'

TANCKE (JOACHIM). *Continued.*

1604, works by Roger Bacon, Bernhardus Trevisanus and others, and he edited the work of Paul Eck von Sultzbach.

He died 27 Nov., 1609, aged 52, at Leipzig, and was buried under the organ in the Pauliner-Kirche. He died, therefore, just before the celebration of the second centenary of the University, which took place on Dec. 4 of that year.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 240.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 216.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 82a, 92b, 100a, 304a, 306b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 511.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, 17 Nov., 1609; sig. G 3 *verso*.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 354.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 140 ('Metallurgia' only).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 833.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 307.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xli. col. 1685.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 597, 731.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 997.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. pp. 95, 139.
J. J. Vogel, *Leipzigisches Geschicht-Buch oder Annales, Das ist: Jahr und Tage-Bücher der weltberümten . . . Kauff- und Handels-Stadt Leipzig*, Zweite Auflage, Leipzig, 1756, pp. 260, 273, 342.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 289.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 270.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 293, 358.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 361.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 12.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 515, 588, 594.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 292, 293.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 89.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 297.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 235, 350.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 187 (Tancke wished there was a professorship of alchemy in the Universities).
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 116.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1067.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 548, 826, 852, 1052, 1460.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1885, xv. p. 683.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 347, 371, 379.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 612.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 203.

TASCHENBUCH für Alchemisten, Theosophen und Weisensteinsforscher, die es sind und werden wollen.

Trahit sua quemque voluptas!
Jeder hat sein Steckenpferd!

Leipzig, bei Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1790.

8°. Pp. [16] 342.

This book contains a discussion and refutation of alchemical beliefs and practice. The author criticises the ideas of the most prominent of the writers, old and new, considers the arguments and evidence for transmutation, rejects Güldenfalk's narratives as incredible and misleading, and refers to the tricks of false adepts.

He treats more at length of Thurneysser (p. 83), Theobald von Hoghelande's 'Liber de Alchemiæ difficultatibus' (pp. 91-99); Schwärtzer at the court of Saxony (pp. 198-200); Friedrich Gualdus and his Universal-medicine (pp. 236-257); Abraham von Franckenberg, two theosophic letters (pp. 261-288); and Wienner's 'Splendor Lucis' (pp. 144-174). It concludes with a reply to a review of the author's other book: 'Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie,' 1785, which had been attacked in the 'Allgemeine deutsche Bibliothek.'

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 596.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 563.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 343 (alchemical periodicals).

TAULADANUS (ROBERTUS).

In Braceschum, animadversio.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 47.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, pp. 421, 441.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 216.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 241b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 990.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 357.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 35 (calls him Trauludanus both in the text and the index).

TAURINUM.

See PHARMACOPŒA Taurinensis, 1736.

TECENENSIS (GUILLELMUS).

Lilium de Spinis evulsum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 887.

Guillelmus, or Wilhelmus Tecenensis, or Teccenensis, called 'a Massilia,' was a French Dominican of the Dominican province of Provence, and therefore called Provincialis, flourished towards the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, and wrote the present work about alchemy. It was printed in the Theatrum Chemicum, Argentorati, 1613, iv. p. 1000, and a copy exists at Rome in the Bibliotheca Casanatensis.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 241 b.
Quetif & Echard, *Scriptores ordinis prædicatorum*, Lutet. Paris., 1721, ii. p. 754.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 55.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1980 (under Wilhelmus).

TEICHMEYER (HERMANN FRIEDRICH).

Hermanni Friderici Teichmeyeri, D. Elementa Philosophiæ Naturalis Experimentalis, in quibus omnium rerum naturalium affectiones recensentur, earundemque causæ, quantum fieri potest, deteguntur, et per Experimenta, tum ex Mathesi, tum ex Chymia imprimis desumpta, declarantur, in usum Auditorii sui. Cum Figuris Æneis, et Indice. Ienæ, Sumptibus Ioh. Felic. Bielckii, M DCC XVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 272 [47, 1 blank]. 5 engraved plates of physical apparatus and toys. Title red and black.

An edition of 1724, in 4°, is mentioned by Bouginé.

Hermann Friedrich Teichmeier der W. W. und A. W. Doktor, der Anatomie, Chirurgie und Botanik ordentlichen öffentlichen Lehrers zu Jena wie auch Herzoglich Sächsisch-Weimarisch. und Eisenachischen Hofraths und Leibarztes, der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Naturforscher und der königlichen Preufsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Mitgliedes.

Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in des Basilius Valentinus Schriften vorkommen, aus den Lateinischen übersetzt und mit einigen Anmerkungen begleitet von D. Georg Friedrich Christ. Fuchs der A. W. ausserordentlicher Lehrer in Jena. Jena im Verlag der Cunoischen Erben 1788.

8°. Pp. [8] 158 [1, 1 blank].

Hermanni Friderici Teichmeyeri Philosophiae et Medicinae Doctoris, Anatomiae, Chirurgiae et Botanices Professoris Publici Ordinarii Serenissimi Ducis Saxo-Isenacensis Consiliarii ac Regiae Borussicae Societatis Scientiarum Sodalis Institutiones Chemiae Dogmaticae et Experimentalis in quibus Chemicorum Principia Instrumenta, Operationes et Producta simulque Analyses Trium Regnorum succincta methodo traduntur in usum Auditorii sui cum Figuris Aeneis et Indicibus Ienae, Apud Ioh. Felicem Bielckium M DCC XXVIIII.

4°. Pp. [8] 280 [20]. Title red and black. Four folding plates of chemical apparatus.

An edition of 1724 is mentioned by Bouginé.

TEICHMEYER (HERMANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

It was at Münden, where his father was Med. Licent., Stadt-physicus, and a distinguished practitioner, that Teichmeyer was born 30 April, 1685, not in 1680. He was instructed by private tutors and in the town school, after which he was sent to Altenberg, and trained in languages, philosophy, and medicine in the Gymnasium by the director, Dr. Joh. Christoph Wenzel, and others. Having been well grounded, his father entered him at Leipzig in 1702, where he passed through the arts and philosophy course, and in medicine was taught by Bohn, Rivinus, Welsch, and Petermann, and had lessons in practical anatomy.

From Leipzig he removed to Jena for improvement in experimental physics under Hamberger, while he also pursued medicine under Kraussen, G. W. Wedel, Slevogt, and Heinrich Wedel. Under Slevogt he had more lessons in practical anatomy, and held a disputation 'De Saliva' under the younger Wedel.

After all this work he gained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1705, with a disputation 'De Cubebis' under G. W. Wedel, in presence of Ernst Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. In 1707 he got the degree of magister philosophiæ. Thereupon he delivered various learned discourses, and in 1717 was appointed to the professorship of experimental physics, the duties of which office he discharged with so much credit that the Duke of Saxony was pleased to create for him a professorship of medicine extraordinary in 1719, which he exchanged in 1727 for the ordinary professorship of anatomy, botany, and surgery. His fame travelled beyond Jena; he was elected to the Royal Berlin Academy of Sciences, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum received him, 6 Aug., 1731, under the name of Democritus II. He was physician of Count Hatzfeld, councillor and principal physician of the Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Eisenach.

His daughter was the wife of Albert von Haller, who was very proud of the connection. Of Teichmeyer he says that he specially cultivated chemistry and alchemical pharmacy.

He wrote numerous disputations on medical subjects, including one, De Spiritibus Acidis, 1720, and Programmata, including one 'De Phosphoris,' 1731, and another 'De Antimonio,' 1733, and a third, 'De rythmis Basilii Valentini,' 1732, 1736.

He was the author also of the following works:

Elementa Anthropologiæ et Theoria corporis humani, Jenæ, 1719, 4°, 1733.

Institutiones Medicæ legalis et forensis, Jenæ, 1723, 4°, 1731.

Institutiones materiæ medicæ, 1731, 1737.

Institutiones medicinæ pathologico-practicæ, 1741.

Anleitung zur gerichtlichen Arzneygelehrsamkeit, Nürnberg, 1752.

He died at Jena, 5 Feb., 1744 (1746).

To illustrate how easily and unwittingly one may be drawn into a controversy, Götten narrates an episode in Teichmeyer's life. In the 143 part of the German 'Acta Eruditorum' there is a sharp criticism of a book: Theologia naturalis methodo quasi mathematica digesta, by Jacob Thompson, reformed court preacher at Königsberg. In 1729 the author published a reply: Noth-dringliche Schutz-Schrift . . . in which he attacked Teichmeyer as the author of the review. His sole reason for believing this, was because an engraved portrait of Teichmeyer happened to form the frontispiece of the volume! Probably Teichmeyer knew nothing about this onslaught, or, if he did, he may have dismissed it with a laugh after his cheerful fashion. He could afford to do that, Götten adds, for his reputation, not in Germany alone, but in France and Italy, could not be diminished by such an attack.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 363.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 798-99.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 140 ('Dissertatio de Auro' only).

Götten, *Das jetztlebende gelehrte Europa*, 1736, ii. p. 659.

Das in dem Jahr 1738. *blühende Jena*, Jena (1738), pp. 23-24.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 307.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xlii. cols. 605-611.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 235, 335, 406, 441, 474, 490, 546, 769, 811, 950, 1001, 1013, 1020, 1032, 1048, 1059. (The writings here referred to deal almost entirely with medical subjects.)

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 501, No. 429.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 231.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 585.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 131 176 (anatomical writings).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 367.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 35.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 411.

Carl Jos. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1792, v. p. 3.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 391, § 304.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 356, 362, 654 (some of his discoveries), 683, 697, 701, 736, 779.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 233, 238, 249, 252, 254, 257, 259, 261, 276, 279 (various papers).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 303 (list of dissertations).

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlv. p. 97; no date, xli. p. 114 (by Weiss).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 253 (list of books and dissertations).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 221.

Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit* 1558 *bis* 1858, Jena, 1858, p. 191.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1075.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xliv. col. 955.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 1083.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1886, xvi. p. 215.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 627.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 268 (list of dissertations, etc.).

TENTZEL (ANDREAS).

Andreae Tentzelii weyland Philosophi und Schwartzburgischen Leib-Medici, Chymisch-Spagirische Artzney-Kunst.

Samt Georg Phaedronis raren Chymisch-Medicinischen Arcanis und Geheimnüssen. Aus dem Lateinischen in das Deutsche übersetzt von P. C. Deme noch beygefüget ist Henningi Scheunemanni Philosophiæ und Med. Doct. Spagyrische Geheimnüsse. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1736.

8°. Pp. [10] 370. 2 engraved plates. Tentzelius, p. 1; Phædro, p. 161; Scheunemann, p. 329.

Tentzel flourished about 1625, and was town physician at Nordhausen and private physician of the Count of Schwartzburg. Ladrague quotes another edition of the present work: 'Secreta rariora chymico-medica, oder Sammlung auserlesener medicinisch-chymischer Geheimnisze, in den Schriften drey berühmter Philosophorum, nehmlich; Andreas Tenzels chymisch spagyrische Artney-Kunst; Georg Phædronis chymisch medicinische Arcana (aus dem Lateinischen in das teutsche übersetzt); und Henning Scheunemanns spagyrische Geheimnisse. *Nürnberg, bey Stein und Raspe, s. date* (17 . .), in 8° de xvi—370 pp. avec 2 pl.' Phædro's 'Arcana' begin on p. 161 and end p. 329, followed by the tract of Scheunemann. The two editions, therefore, seem to be copies of each other, but which is the earlier I am unable to say, as I have not seen that of Nürnberg. Tentzel also wrote on the plague: Tractatus philosophico-medicus de Peste; Das ist, Von Natur und Cur der Pest, (Nordhausen?), 1627, 4°; 'Exegesis Chymiatrica,' printed along with Angelo Sala's 'Ternarius bezoardicorum,' 1725, 8°; De Mumiæ transplantatione; Medicina Diastatica, hoc est singularis illa et admirabilis ad distans, & beneficio mumialis transplantationis operationem & efficaciam habens, qvæ ipsa loco commentarii in Tractatum tertium de Tempore seu Philosop. D. Theoph. Paracelsi, multa . . . arcana continet, Jehnæ, 1629, 16°, pp. [16, including an engraved title] 188; Erfurti, 1666, 12°. Of this last Gmelin quotes also editions of Frankfurt, 1666, and Leipzig, 1725, both in 12°, and adds that, before the last edition, the book was extremely rare, and he tells a story bearing on this point. Quite as rare, probably, is the English translation: Medicina Diastatica or Sympatheticall Mumie: Containing many mysterious and hidden Secrets in Philosophy and Physick. By the Construction Extraction Transplantation and Application of Microcosmical & Spiritual Mumie. Teaching the Magneticall cure of Diseases at Distance, &c. Abstracted from the Works of Dr. Theophr. Paracelsus: By the labour and industry of Andrea Tentzelius, Phil. & Med. Translated out of the Latine by Ferdinando Parkhurst, Gent. *H διοδσα πάντα, καὶ κομίζεται φόστι.* London, Printed by T. Newcomb for T. Heath, and are to be sold at his Shop in Russell-street, near the Piazza's of Covent-Garden, 1653, 16°, pp. [24] 128. Medicinisch- Philosophisch- und Sympathetische Schrifften, so da bestehen in desselben Medicina Diastatica, oder in die Ferne würckenden Artzney-Kunst. Dann in Vier und Siebentzig Geheimnüssen, Magnetisch- und Sympathetischer Curen vieler Kranckheiten. Wie auch darbey seine Scripta Gemina de Amore & Odio, Nebst noch einem kurtzen Unterricht, auf was Art die Thiere, Pflantzen und Ertze zur natürlichen Magie zu brauchen und anzuwenden. zusammen heraus gegeben von P.C. Leipzig und Hof Verlegts Johann Sigmund Strauſs, Buchhändl. 1725. 8°, pp. [16, including the frontispiece] 286 [2]. Title red and black. This is a German translation by P. C. and is possibly the edition of 1725, referred to by Gmelin, though it seems rather to have been in Latin. Tentzel is said to have edited the quarto edition of the THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, but I do not know the reason for this ascription. His name does not appear in the edition of 1662.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 31.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 217.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 100 a, 138 b, 343 a.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 53.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 365.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 837.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 478 (the story above alluded to), iii. p. 308.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xlii. col. 896 (list of his works).
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 603 (on the plague).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1055.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 400; 1778, iv. p. 369.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 570.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 295.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 478.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 521, 568, 595 ('der leichtgläubige').
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 308.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 479.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1640.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1886, xvi. p. 395.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 630.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 308.

TESORO più di tutti incomparabile.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova, Libro chiamato Magisterio.

TESTAMENT.

See LETZTES TESTAMENT.

For works entitled 'Testament' or 'Testamentum,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 359.

TESTAMENTUM.

See NOVUM Testamentum.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

TESTAMENTUM CHYMICUM.

See TÆDA Trifida Chymica, 1674, p. 189.

TETZEN (JOHANN VON).

See JOHANN VON TETZEN.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 216.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ, 1732, p. 140.

TEUTSCHEN (Der) Schützen-Hoff.

See DREY Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1704.

The authorities assign this book, as well as 'Paradeis-Spiegel,' to Ambrosius Müller. *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 200.

TEUTSCHES Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst.

See SÖLDNER ( ), Keren Happuch, . . . 1702.

TEUTZSCHESCHEN (JOHANN).

Epistola de Lapide Philosophorum.

See SCHAUBERT (JOHANN), Consummata Sapientia, 1681, p. 256.

Ladrague quotes a reprint of this tract in the 'Neue Sammlung von einigen alten und sehr rar gewordenen philosophisch und alchymistischen Schriften,' Frankfurt und Leipzig, Kraufs, 1770, ii. pp. 445-56.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 999.

TEXTE (Le) d'Alchymie, et le Songe-Verd. A Paris, chez Laurent d'Houry, ruë S. Jacques, devant la Fontaine S. Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.DC.XCV. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. 115 [2, 1 blank]. Woodcut illustration.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 301.

TEXTOR (JOANNES RAVISIUS).

Officinæ Ioannis Ravisii Textoris Epitome. Tomus Primus. Opus nunc recens summa diligentiâ recognitum, & Indice copiosissimo locupletatum. Editio ultima, prioribus auctior, atque emendatior. Aureliæ Allobrogum. Apud Alexandrum Pernet. M.DC.XXVI.

8°. Pp. 412 [4]. Title red and black. Vignette, with the motto: Vivitur Ingenio.

Tomus Secundus, pp. 426 [6].

Cornucopiæ . . . Epitome, pp. 79 [1 blank].

TEXTOR (JOANNES RAVISIUS). *Continued.*

Jean Tixier, or Tissier, Joannes Textor or Ravisius-Textor, a distinguished French scholar and humanist, was born about 1480, at Saint-Saulge, in the Nivernois. The epithet Ravisius denotes that he was Seigneur de Ravisi, also in the Nivernois. Crevier admits that he did not know the origin of the epithet, although it had been explained by Menage. All this has been inverted by Rotermund, who gives his name inaccurately as Ravisius, with the by-name Textor.

He received his first instruction from his paternal uncle, and completed his studies at Paris, in the College of Navarre, under his compatriot, Jean Boluacus, or, as he is called, Bolecacus, who was rector. Later on he succeeded to the chair of rhetoric, which he filled with such distinction as to be called a great ornament of the College. In this institution, then the most famous in Paris, he brought to perfection the teaching of humanity, and he was praised for the way in which he trained his pupils and made them acquire a cultivated and polished Latin style. In 1520 he was appointed rector of the University of Paris. His death took place in Dec., 1524, La Monnoye says on the 3rd, but others on the 23rd. According to Baillet, he died in 1531, or 1535, or even later, but that is wrong. He was buried in the chapel of the College of Navarre.

His works are all concerned with scholarship or belles-lettres. He wrote a number of text-books for the use of students of Latin and of antiquities, and these were used in most of the schools in France, Germany, and Italy. He was the author also of commentaries, tragedies, comedies, orations, dialogues, epistles, poems, elegies, epigrams, and he was commended for the purity and elegance of his Latinity by Crevier, while Baillet speaks disparagingly of him and sides with the condemnation by Vossius, rather than with the commendation by Ghilini.

The 'Officina,' perhaps the best known of his works, was first published at Paris in 1522, apud Reginaldum Calderium; Basil., 1538, apud Westhmerum; Lugd., 1541, apud Gryphium.

The 'Cornucopia' was also first published at Paris; then at Basel, 1536, apud Westhmerum, along with books 'De re vestiaria & vascularia, decerpta ex Lazaro Baifio' and others 'De re hortensi.' None of his works refer to natural science.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d'Huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1647, ii. p. 152 (calls him Giouan Rauisio Testore).

Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis*, 1651, lib. iii. cap. 12, pp. 672-673 (borrowed from Raphael Volaterranus. 'Nempe hujusmodi scriptores magis rivos sectantur, quàm fontes').

Joannes Launoius, *Regii Navarræ Gymnasii Parisiensis Historia*, Paris., 1677, Pars Altera, p. 644.

Gilles Ménage, *Anti-Baillet*, à la Haye, 1690, i. p. 115.

Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, ed. de La Monnoye, 1722, ii. p. 264, No. 336.

Maittaire, *Annales Typographici*, 1722, II. i. p. 324.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 244 (I. lib. i., c. 21, § 37).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 1111 (under Ravisius).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1929; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1457 (list of his works).

Crevier, *Histoire de l'Université de Paris*, 1761, iv. p. 443.

Les Bibliotheques françoises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny, 1773, iv. p. 522 (Du Verdier II.).

Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 153; no date, xxxv. p. 250 (article by Weiss).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 728.

Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' read 1884, *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, 1890, N.S. i. p. 199, note.

THARSANDER.

Adeptus Ineptus, oder Entdeckung der falsch berühmten Kunst Alchimie genannt: Darin die Nichtigkeit solcher Kunst klärlich erwiesen, der Alchimisten Principia untersucht und widerlegt, ihre Betrügereyen eröffnet, und die Unmöglichkeit der Metallen-Verwandlung wenigstens auf das wahrscheinlichste dargethan, Wie auch von der Universal-Medicin und anderen vorgegebenen Alchimistischen Kunst-Stücken gehandelt wird. Von Tharsandern. Berlin bey Ambrosius Haude, 1744.

8°. Pp. [16] 495 [1 blank, 16].

Schau-Platz vieler ungereimten Meynungen und Erzehlungen: Worauf die unter dem Titul der Magiæ Naturalis so hoch gepriesene Wissenschafften und Künste,

Von dem Gestirn und dessen Influentz,
Von den Geistern, ihren Erscheinungen und Würckungen,
Von andern natürlichen Dingen, ihren geheimen Kräfften und Eigenschafften.

Ingleichen die mancherley Arten der Wahrsagerey, und viel andere

THARSANDER. *Continued.*

fabelhaffte, abergläubische und ungegründete Dinge mehr, vorgestellet, geprüfet und entdecket werden. Zur Beförderung der Wahrheit wie auch zum Unterricht und Warnung, sich für thörichten Einbildungen und Betrug zu hüten eröffnet von Tharsandern. I. Stück. Berlin und Leipzig, zu finden bey Ambrosius Haude, 1735.

8°. Pp. 104.

II. Stück, pp. 105-200.
III. ,, pp. 195-295 [1 blank].
IV. ,, pp. 296-415 (even numbers on the *recto*).
V. ,, pp. 417-512 (416 dropped).
VI. ,, 1736, pp. [2] 512-621 (the even numbers are on the *recto*).
VII. ,, pp. 622-454 [for 724] [1 blank]. After 637 is the misprint 368, and this error of 270 pages is carried on to the end of the volume [455 blank].
VIII. Stück, pp. 456-571 [for 726-841], (the even numbers are on the *recto*).
IX. ,, 1737, pp. 1-112.
X. ,, pp. 113-223 [224 blank].
XI. ,, pp. 225-328.
XII. ,, pp. 329-437 [1 blank], 439-40 dropped.
XIII. ,, 1738, pp. 441-564 [565-8 blank].
XIV. ,, pp. 569-678 [679-80 blank].
XV. ,, pp. 681-784.

Register, pp. 30, 2 blank.

Each 'Stück' has the long title.

It seems to be generally agreed that the name of this pseudonymous writer is Georg Wilhelm Wegener or Wegner, called incorrectly Wagner by Ladrague. Fictuld says he was pastor at Germendorff and Rosenheim, but Schmieder says he was a teacher at Berlin. He shortly summarizes him as a decided sceptic about alchemy, who narrated stories concerning adepts to shew their falsity. For this purpose he misrepresented the facts by leaving out well-known circumstances, a method, Schmieder opines, not conducive to the truth. Fictuld is somewhat at a loss to know how to value his book, for while on one hand the author absolutely denies the art and rejects every witness, adducing much evidence in support of this position, and so tries to overturn it, on the other hand he lets it be understood that he firmly believes that it may be true. Fictuld, in the most charitable way, tries to lift him as gently as possible from such a perilous position on the fence, but after all he cannot get over the contradiction, for there is never any uncertainty in Fictuld's own opinions, and he therefore finally decides that the book is a frightful slander.

Wiegleb, less particular or less critical, put it in his list of books against alchemy without demur, and, indeed, considered it the most thorough and conclusive of all the refutations of the alchemical doctrines.

The 'Schau-Platz,' on the other hand, consists of a series of dissertations on superstitious beliefs of all kinds, which would now come properly under Folk-lore, such as: Fatality accompanying names, numbers, and times, astrology, birth-places, weather prophecies, prodigies, omens, comets, darkness, wonderful rain, thunder and lightning, floods, spirits, guardian angels, ghosts, cobolds and nixies, vampyres, necromancy, treasure digging, the incubus, changelings, nightmare, elflocks, prophecies, oracles, dreams, trial by fire and by water, power of characters and signs, Cabbala, incantation, were-wolves, magical diseases, transference of diseases, and so on.

Leipziger Sammlung, 1744, Stück 11, pp. 1014-1016; Stück 13, pp. 27-54, 123-139.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 23.
Joh. Christian Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, Weimar, 1777, pp. 376, 377-378.
Kortum verteidiget die Alchimie, 1789, p. 91 (quotes Wegner as the author of 'Adeptus Ineptus').
Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 81.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 546.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1693 ('Schau-Platz'; gives the author's name as G. Wilh. Wagner).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 355.

THEATRUM.

Theatri Alchymistico-Medici. Breve & jucundum Spectaculum agentibus binis in scenam Personis Medico in humilitate Curioso, & Alchimista in curiositate Fastuoso; observantibus Jona Zelatore, & Lucido Pamphilo curiosis duobus mundi litterarii peregrinis defœcatæ passionis Sapientibus communicatum.

No date (1682), place ('Pragæ'?), or printer (University Press?).

8°. Pp. [32].

This is one of the tracts in the Dobrzensky-Rain discussion.

THEATRUM. *Continued.*

Threatrum Chemicum, præcipuos selectorum auctorum Tractatus de Chemiæ et Lapidis Philosophici antiquitate, veritate, jure, præstantia, & operationibus, continens: In gratiam Veræ Chemiæ, & medicinæ Chemicæ studiosorum (ut qui uberrimam inde optimorum remediorum messem facere poterunt) congestum, & in Sex partes seu volumina digestum; Singulis voluminibus, suo Auctorum et Librorum Catalogo primis pagellis: rerum verò & verborum Indice postremis annexo. Volumen Primum. Argentorati, Sumptibus Heredum Eberh. Zetzneri M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 794. Index [30]. Woodcuts in the text.

. . . Volumen Secundum.

8°. Pp. 549. Index [7]. 1 folding table. Woodcuts in the text.

. . . Volumen Tertium.

8°. Pp. 859. Index [13]. 1 folding table. Woodcuts in the text.

. . . Volumen Quartum.

8°. Pp. [8] 1014. Index [33] [1 blank]. 4 folding tables. Woodcuts in the text.

. . . Volumen Quintum, M.DC.LX.

8°. Pp. [8] 912. Index [29, 3 blank]. A woodcut in the text.

Theatri Chemici Volumen Sextum, Theologis, Medicis, et tam Vulgaribus quam Hermeticæ, Chemiæ Studiosis utilissimum, Præcipuos Selectorum Auctorum huius Seculi Tractatus de Chemia & Lapidis Philosophici Antiquitate, veritate Jure præstantia & operationibus continens, ex Germanica & Gallica lingua in Latinam translatum per Johannem Jacobum Hellmannum Bipontino-Palatinum M.D. Argentorati, Sumptib. Hæredum Eberhardi Zetzneri, M.DC.LXI.

8°. Pp. [18] 772 [25, 1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

It contains the following:

VOL. I.

Robertus Vallensis. De veritate & antiquitate artis Chemicæ & pulveris sive Medicinæ philosophorum vel auri potabilis, testimonia & theoremata ex variis auctoribus, p. 7.

Libellus qui Testamentum Arnaldi à Villa Nova inscribitur, p. 28.

Johannes Chrysippus Fanianus. De Arte metallicæ metamorphoseos, p. 33.

— De Jure Artis Alchemiæ, hoc est, variorum authorum & præsertim Iurisconsultorum judicia & responsa ad quæstionem quotidianam, An Alchimia sit ars legitima, p. 48.

Thomas Mufett. Dialogus Apologeticus de jure & præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum, p. 70.

— Epistolæ quinque medicinales, p. 89.

Theobaldus de Hoghelande Mittelburgensis. De Alchemiæ difficultatibus, p. 109.

Gerardus Dorneus. Clavis totius philosophiæ chemisticæ per quam potissima philosophorum dicta reserantur, p. 192.

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The THEATRUM CHEMICUM made its first appearance at Ursel, 1602, in four volumes, just a century before the collection of Manget. It was reissued at Strasburg in 1613, in four volumes; a fifth volume was added in 1622, after which came the present edition of 1659-1661.

A list of the tracts in the first four volumes of the 'Theatrum Chemicum,' arranged alphabetically, with those in Manget's 'Bibliotheca' in parallel columns, was published by Fabricius. It is thus possible to ascertain easily the writings which occur in both collections, as well as those to be found in only one of them. To complete the survey the contents of the fifth and sixth volumes of the 'Theatrum' would require to be incorporated with Fabricius' list.

Collections of alchemical tracts by various authors were made at a comparatively early period, for the Greek manuscripts which remain consist of treatises by different persons, varying in number from four to forty-three. A similar fashion seems to have been followed in the fourteenth century, when works translated from Eastern originals were gathered together. A manuscript of such a collection is referred to by Wood Brown, and it is quite possible, as he suggests, that such manuscripts were laid under contribution by the editors of the printed collections which we now possess. There is, therefore, some ground for believing that, while the greater part of the 'Theatrum Chemicum' is recent, a tract here and there may belong to the time when alchemy was first introduced into Europe.

The earliest of the quite modern collections is probably that entitled: 'De Alchemia,' Norimbergæ, 1541, containing the tracts of Geber and others, of which a new edition appeared in 1545. Then came another: 'De Alchemia Opuscula,' Francoforti, 1550, after which was Gratarolo's big gathering in 1561, reprinted in part by Perna at Basel, in 1572. This same year Perna published another volume called 'Auriferæ Artis . . . Authores,' which was reprinted by Waldkirch at Basel in 1593, a new edition appearing there in 1610 (*q.v.*). The Ars Aurifera was translated into

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German by Morgenstern, and printed at Basel in 1613. The French collection, by Sieur S., appeared in 1672-78; Salmon's, of half-a-dozen tracts, in English, in 1692; Manget's 'Bibliotheca' in 1702, followed by Horlacher's abridgement in 1707; a new French collection by Richebourg in 1740, and a reprint of the German in 1750.

These are the most comprehensive collections, but there were a good many others containing from two to seven or more tracts. An enumeration of these is made by Kopp.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 217 (1613 edition in five volumes).
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Hamburgi, 1724, xii. pp. 714-723.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 585 (edition of 1602), 596 (editions of 1613-22, 1658-61).
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 603.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 341.
J. Wood Brown, *An Enquiry into the Life and Legend of Michael Scot*, 1897, pp. 76-77.

Theatrum Sympatheticum, in quo Sympathiæ Actiones variæ, singulares & admirandæ tàm Macro- quàm Microcosmicæ exhibẽtur, & Mechanicè, Physicè, Mathematicè, Chimicè & Medicè, occasione Pulveris Sympathetici, ita quidem elucidantur, ut illarum agendi vis & modus, sine qualitatum occultarum, animæve Mundi, aut spiritus astralis Magnive Magnalis, vel aliorum Cõmentariorum subsidio ad oculum pateat. Opusculum lectu jucundum & utilissimum; Digbæi, Papinii, Helmontii, aliorumque recentiorum scriptorum prolata exhibens & trutinans, atque ipsius Pulveris Sympathetici germanam & optimam descriptionem simul exponens. Norimbergæ Impensis Joh. And. & Wolffg. Jun. Endterorum hæred. Anno M.DC.LX.

12°. Pp. [22, folding frontispiece included] 377 [3 of errata] [4 blank, 1 of errata, 1 blank].

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Nicolaus Papinius. Dissertatio de Pulvere Sympathico, p. 253.
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[Another Copy.]

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Theatrum Sympatheticum, In quo Sympathiæ Actiones variæ, singulares & admirandæ tàm Macro- quàm Microcosmicæ exhibentur, & Mechanicè, Physicè, Mathematicè, Chimicè & Medicè, occasione Pulveris Sympathetici, ita quidem elucidantur, ut illarum agendi vis & modus, sine qualitatum occultarum, animæve Mundi, aut spiritus astralis Magnive Magnalis, vel aliorum Commentariorum subsidio ad oculum pateat. Opusculum lectu jucundum & utilissimum; Digbæi, Papinii, Helmontii, aliorumque recentiorum scriptorum prolata exhibens & trutinans, atque ipsius Pulveris Sympathetici germanam & optimam descriptionem simul exponens. Editio altera, priori emendatior. Amstelædami, Impensis Thomæ Fontani, Typographi, 1661.

12°. Pp. [12] 259 [1 blank].

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Nicolaus Papinius. De Pulvere Sympathico Dissertatio, p. 173.
Erycius Mohyus. Pulvis Sympatheticus, p. 231.

THEATRUM Sympatheticum Auctum, exhibens Varios Authores. De Pulvere Sympathetico quidem: Digbæum, Straussium, Papinium, et Mohyum. De

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Unguento verò Armario: Goclenium, Robertum, Helmontium, Robertum Fluddum, Beckerum, Borellum, Bartholinum, Servium, Kircherum, Matthæum Sennertum, Wechtlerum, Nardium, Freitagium, Conringium, Burlinum, Fracastorium, et Weckerum. Præmittitur his Sylvestri Rattray, Aditus ad Sympathiam et Anti-Pathiam. Editio Novissima, correctior, auctior, multisq; parasangis melior. Norimbergæ, Apud Johan. Andream Endterum, & Wolfgangi Junioris Heredes. Anno M.DC LXII.

4°. Pp. [8] 729 [42]. Title red and black. An engraving on p. 125, which is identical with the frontispiece of the 1660 edition.

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Kenelmus Digbæus. Explicatio tituli æneæ, p. 125.

Laurentius Straussius. Epistola ad Dygbæum, p. 127.

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Erycius Mohyus. Pulvis Sympatheticus, p. 165.

Rodolphus Goclenius. Tractatus de Magnetica Vulnerum Curatione [sive de Unguento Armario], citra ullam superstitionem, dolorem, & remedii etiam applicationem, p. 177.

Joannes Roberti. Tractatus Novi de Magnetica Vulnerum Curatione Autore D. Rodolpho Goclenio . . . Brevis Anatome, p. 226.

Rodolphus Goclenius. Synarthrosis Magnetica, opposita infaustæ Anatomiæ Joh. Roberti, . . . pro Defensione Tractatus, De magnetica vulnerum curatione, p. 237.

Joannes Roberti. Goclenius Heautontimorumenos: id est: Curationis Magneticæ, & Unguenti Armarii Ruina, p. 309.

Joannes Baptista Helmontius. De Magnetica vulnerum curatione. Disputatio contra opinionem Joan. Roberti, p. 457.

Robertus Fluddus de Fluctibus. Discursus de Unguento Armario, p. 507.

Daniel Beckerus. De Unguento Armario, p. 514.

Petrus Borellus. De Curationibus Sympatheticis, p. 526.

Thomas Bartholinus. De Transplantatione Morborum, p. 528.

Petrus Servius. Dissertatio de Unguento Armario sive de Naturæ Artisque Miraculis, p. 532.

Athanasius Kircherus. Sententia de Unguento Armario ex libro III. ejusdem de Arte Magnetica desumpta, p. 567.

Joannes Matthæus. Enodatio Quæstionis: An armorum Unguentum, ad curanda vulnera, nec visa nec tractata aliquid conferat, p. 573.

Daniel Sennertus. De Unguento Armario, p. 585.

Joannes Conradus Wechtler. De Unguenti Armarii difficultatibus, p. 598.

Joannes Nardius. De Prodigiosis Vulnerum Curationibus, p. 605.

Joannes Freitagius. De Unguento Armario, p. 609.

Hermannus Conringius. De Morborum remediis Magicis & Unguento Armario, p. 613.

Jacobus Bürlein. Disputatio Medica De Pernicioso Paracelsistarum Hoplochrismate, p. 624.

Hieronymus Fracastorius. De Sympathia & Antipathia rerum, liber unus, p. 650.

Hieronymus Weckerus. Dissertatio Philosophico-Medica, De Paracelsistarum Unguento Armario, sub præsidio Johan. Georgii Pelshoferi . . . publico examini exposita Wittenbergæ, . . . d. 23 Junii, 1630, p. 705.

THEOBALDUS (ZACHARIAS).

Arcana Naturæ das ist: Sonderliche geheimnus der Natur, so wol aus glaubwirdigen Autoribus, als aus aigner erfahrung zusam̃en getragen durch Weÿland den Ehrwürdigen vnd wolgelerten Herren M. Zachariam Theobaldum Pfarrern zum Kraffts-hof. Nürnberg.

4°. Pp. [16] 177 [4, 1 blank]. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Nürnberg, bey Ludwig Lochnern. In verlegung Achatij Hillings, Burgern vnd Materialisten in Nürnberg. [Device.] Im Jahr Christi M.DC.XXVIII. The title is symbolical and is engraved entirely by Lucas Kilian, 1627. Portrait of the author on p. [16], Ætat. xxxvii. in 1621.

There are two authors of this name, distinguished by some—one as the historical writer, the other as of Nürnberg. They may, for convenience, be called senior and junior.

The present work, which is referred to by Freher, Witte, Dufresnoy, and others, was written by the historian. He was born at Schlackenwald, in Bohemia, 29 March, 1584, was Phil. Magister, was chaplain to the camp at Pilsen, and afterwards pastor at the village of Krafftshof, or Kraftshoff, near Nürnberg. He had been appointed to the professorship of mathematics at Altdorf, but died in 1627, before he was able to enter on the office. He was in the forty-third year of his age, which tallies with the date of his portrait in the present work.

His works include a chronology of the Bohemian Church, a history of the Hussite Wars, Frankfurt, 1621, 4°, Breslau, 1750, 4°. 'well worth reading,' with a life of John Huss; a tract on the Anabaptists;

THEOBALDUS (ZACHARIAS). *Continued.*

a paraphrase of Aristotle's books De prima philosophia; De Visione Dei beatifica; Sponsa Salomonis; and others. The present work was published the year after his death, which explains the word 'weyland' employed in the title.

The other person of this name may have been some connection of the historian. He is known by the following edition of the work of Caspar Bruschius: Caspari Bruschii Redivivi Gründliche Beschreibung des Fichtel-Berges . . . Auf ein neues übersehen, und mit einem nützlichen Register vermehrt durch M. Zachariam Theobaldum Junioren. The preface is by George Scheurer, published at Nürnberg, 1683, who alludes to an earlier edition of Bruschius' work. To this edition is added, pp. 95-100, a tract in Latin: De Halitu Minerali quem Metalici vocant den Schwaden. Authore M. Zacharia Theobaldo juniore. It was translated into German, with remarks, by Johann Gottlob Lehmann: M. Zacharias Theobalds, Kurtze Abhandlung von Schwaden, oder denen giftigen Wettern in Bergwercken, Dresden und Leipzig, 1750, 4°, pp. 46 [2 blank]. In his preface, Lehmann says that he could not discover anything about the author. But in the section upon Schlackenwald in Bruschius' book, where Bruschius calls himself a native of that place, Theobaldus adds, p. 38: 'und an diesem Ort will ich, M. Zach. Theobaldus, auch das Lob der Schlackenwalderischen Metallen nicht verschweigen,' which looks as if he, too, had a special interest in the place, whether he was born there or not, or whether the historian was a relation or not.

Caspar Bruschius, alluded to here, was born 19 Aug., 1518, at Schlackenwald, was educated at Eger, and was murdered in a wood called Schillings Bach, between Rothenberg o. T. and Windsheim, 15 Nov., 1559, in his forty-second year. The person who shot him was never discovered.

Bruschius' work on the Fichtelberg was first published in 1542, and, according to Horawitz, Theobaldus' edition is a paraphrase of the original, with omissions and interpolations by the editor. He tells us nothing about Theobaldus.

Wolfg. Krüger, *Catalogus et Historologia Mille Virorum . . . illustrium. Das ist: Kurtze und Historische verzeichniß*, &c., Erffurdt, 1616, f. 54, *recto* (Casparus Bruschius).

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 299 a.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 429; portrait, plate No. 21 (the present work is mentioned).

Witte, *Diarii biographici Tomus Secundus*, Rigæ, 1691, Anno 1627, p. 34.

Fabricius, *Historiae Bibliothecae Fabricianae Pars V.*, 1722, pp. 246, 540.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 308 ('Arcana naturæ,' 1628).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliii. col. 661.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1093.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 566.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 71. (This is Theobaldus, junior, for it is the treatise on subterranean vapours which he quotes).

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, ii. p. 667, (History of the Hussite war).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 567 ('Arcana Naturæ'); 1798, ii. p. 719 ('Abhandlung von Schwaden,' Dresden und Leipzig, 1750, 4°). (Gmelin indicates no distinction between the two authors.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 300 (Lehmann's edition of the 'Tractatus de vaporibus Subterraneis,' 1750, and therefore of Theobaldus, junior).

Adalbert Horawitz, *Caspar Bruschius. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Humanismus und der Reformation.* Herausgegeben vom Vereine für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen. Prag und Wien, 1874, 8°, pp. 55-62 (refers to Theobaldus, junior).

THEOPHILUS.

Mineralogia, oder der Philosophen deutliche Erklärung, und wohl-gegründetes Urtheil, über das Eröffnete Grab der Armuth. Sambt einem aufsführlichen Bericht, von der Transmutation oder Verwandlung der Metallen, in Lateinisch-Teutsch- und Frantzösischer Sprach. Und dem grossen Werck der Philosophen. Zuletzt wird das vor einigen Jahren spargirte Rätzel: Ich bin weder Geschöpff noch ein Schöpffer, und niemahls unter den Lebendigen gesehen worden, &c., &c. More Philosophicorum Sufficienter Expliciret. Franckfurt am Mayn, Gedruckt vnd zu finden bey Johannes Köllner, 1703.

8°. Pp. [46] 466.

The address to the reader is by Theophilus.

The book contains the French text of *Le Tombeau de la Pauvreté*, with a German translation in parallel columns, p. 1.

Ænigma, in welchem der Procefs angedeutet wird, p. 457; Rätzel, p. 458.

It is the 1706 reissue of this work which is mentioned by Leupold. He also ascribes to this same author another work: 'De Metallis,' Hafniæ, 1614, 4°; and 'De Metallis, cum Q. Q. aliquot cum fodinæ in Norwegia argenti essent inventæ,' Hafniæ, 1624, 4°, if these be different.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 141.

THEOPHILUS. *Continued.*

Mineralogia, oder Chymischer Schlüssel, das ist: Kurtzer Bericht, wie man aller Metallen und Mineralien Natur und Eigenschafft auff das leichteste erkundigen und erforschen solle; Auch wird ein naher Weg zu dem Universal zu gelangen gewiesen und dargethan; Zuletzt wird das spargirte Rätzel: Ich bin weder Geschöpff noch ein Schöpffer, &c. auff Philosophische Art deutlich erkläret, vorgestellet von Theophilo. Franckfurt, In Verlegung Joh. Ziegers, Buchhändlers in Nürnberg. Anno 1706.

8°. Pp. [46] 466.

This is not a second edition of the preceding, but a reissue of it, the first sheet,)(, being cancelled and a new one with a different title being substituted. All the rest is identical in the two copies so far as I have examined them.

THEOPHRASTUS PARACELSUS.

See PARACELSUS.

THEORETISCH praktisches Handbuch der höhern Chimie, in welchem alle zu wissen nöthige Lehrsäze der Philosophen sistematisch vorgetragen und mit nützlichen Erläuterungen versehen sind; Herausgegeben von einem Liebhaber und Schüler der geheimen Weisheit. Hof, der Vierlingischen Buchhandlung, 1784.

8°. Pp. [6] 271 (for 263) [1 blank]. Vignette.

THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie. Ausgefertiget von einem Liebhaber der geheimen Physik und chemisch-physikalischer Wahrheiten. Breſslau und Leipzig, bey Christian Friedrich Gutsch, 1773.

8°. Pp. [18] 206.

The contents are as follows:

Gründliche Beschreibung von denen Particular- und Universal-Tincturen, N. de Tr. E. ad S. Michaël, Anno 1590, p. 1.

(These initials stand for Nobilis de Trautmannsdorff, Eremita ad S. Michael.)

De Via Universali, wie sowohl im trocknen Wege, als auch im nassen Wege die groſse Mineral-Tinctur zu erlangen, p. 67.

Friedrich Galli Reise nach der Einöde Saint Michael, und wie er sich daselbst Anno 1602, mit einem Adepto in Unterredung eingelassen, p. 121.

Astronomia inferior, seu planetarum terrestrium motus et variatio, p. 133.

Georgii Phaedronis Rodocheri chymischer Tractat vom Stein der Weisen. Aus eigner Erfahrung geschrieben, und in zween Theilen, da im ersten Theil Theoria, im andern Practica, enthalten ist, von ihm selbst also verfasset, p. 141.

(This is the theoretical part only, with an appendix.)

The preface, signed 'Anonymus Venantius,' gives some notes upon these writings and their authors.

THEORIA & Practica Arboris Aureæ & Argenteæ. Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Pp. [2] 77 (misprinted 78) [1 blank].

On the *verso* of the title-leaf is a sort of second or amplified title:

Arbor Avrea das ist, Guldener Baum von der rechten vnd wahren Materia des gebenedeyten Philosophischen Steins der Weisen sampt seiner *Theorica* vnd *Practica*, darinnen aufsführlichen begriffen vnd gelehret wird, von den grossen Schatz allhie auff Erden, nemlichen von der *Transmutation*, vnd verenderung der *Metallen*, vnd von der höchsten *Medicin* oder Artzeney defs Menschlichen Leibes: Auch ob solcher Schatz zuerlangen müglich sey oder nicht, Also dafs sich aufs einem theil nicht allein 100. sondern auch 1000 vnd etliche vnzeliche theil *augmentiren* vnd gebehren solte oder könte, wie aufs nachfolgenter *Theorica* vnd *Practica* nach der lenge ferner zuvernehmen, vnd zubefinden, beschrieben vnd mit fleifs zusammen bracht aufs den wahren *Philosophis*.

This was reprinted with alterations in 1787. See the next entry.

THEORIE (Die) und Praktik des Gold- und Silber-Baums von einem ungenannten Philosophen. Neue von den Sprach- und Druckfehlern gesäuberte Auflage. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1787.

8°. Pp. 76 [4 blank].

This is practically a reprint of the preceding book. Misled by its Latin title Ladrague calls it a translation of the *Theoria et Practica*, which, copying the *Beyträg*, he says appeared in 1642. It may have done so, but it is more likely that these figures are merely a transposition for 1624.

In the preface the editor says that the original of 1624 is a very rare book, and he gives both the titles. He adds that it was unknown to Borel, Dufresnoy, and Fictuld, and it was long before he could procure a copy of it. He thinks it must be very old, for in Thölde's edition of 1604 of the *Triumph-wagen Antimonii* by Basilius Valentinus there occurs in a fragmentary form the *Praktik* without the 'Theoria,' and he infers that Thölde had an imperfect MS. I have not seen the 1604 edition, but in that of 1624 there is Georg Phædro Rodocher's "Vom Stein der Weisen Theoria und Practica," but I have failed to see any resemblance between the two tracts. The editor does not mention Georg Phœdro Rodocher's name, if it be attached to the present tract in the aforesaid 1604 edition.

Basilius Valentinus, *Triumph Wagen Antimonii*, ed. Thölde, 1624, p. 393.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 616.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1521.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 378. (For works entitled Theoria and Practica, see p. 347.)

THEOSOPHIÆ PALMARIUM.

See AURIGA Chemicus.

THEOSOPHIA Physico-Chymica, das ist, Gottesgelahrheit durch natürliche und chymische Werke erkläret und bewiesen. Gedruckt im Jahre 1791.

8°. Pp. 164 [1, 1 blank]. Frontispiece, with portrait of Paracelsus.

[Another Copy.]

The author of this tract is called Friederich, and to him are also ascribed: Commentaria über Gebers Werke, Wien, 1792; Medicinische Betrachtung über Alchymistische Medicinen, Wien, 1792; Der verklärte Freymaurer (Wien), 1791. In the preface to this last work the author makes distinct reference to the 'Theosophia Physico-Chymica' as by him, so that there can be no doubt about the authorship of these two tracts. If his name be really Friederich, he is a different person from Gerhard Friederich, who lived at a later date and contributed various works to the literature of Freemasonry.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, *passim* (for Gerhard Friederich).

THESAURINELLA.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS).

THESAURUS.

See TRESOR de Tresors.

For works entitled 'Thesaurinella' and 'Thesaurus' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 342, 357.

THESAURUS AROMATARIORUM.

See SUARDUS (PETRUS).

THESAURUS MUNDI.

See RUPESCISSA (JOANNES DE).

THESAURUS PHILOSOPHIÆ.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 237.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 192.

See FERRARIUS.

THESAURUS, sive Medicina Aurea: A plain and true Description of the Treasure of Treasures, or the Golden Medicine.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 97.

THÖLDE (JOHANN).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Von den natürlichen und vbernatürlichen Dingen, 1624.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumph Wagen Antimonii, 1624.

See SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON).

De Occulta Philosophia. Oder von der heimlichen Wundergeburt der sieben Planeten vnd Metallen.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, 1611.

Haliographia, Das ist: Gründliche vnnd eigendliche Beschreibung aller Saltz-mineralien, Darinn von des Saltzes erster Materia, Vrsprung, Geschlecht, vnterscheid, Eigenschafft, Wie man auch die Saltzwasser probiren, die Saltzsole durch vielerley art künstlich zu gute sieden, durchs Fewer vnd ohne Fewer erreichern, vnd verbessern möge, klärlich gehandelt wird, Beneben einer Historischen Beschreibung aller Saltzwercke, ihrer Vmbstände vnd gelegenheit, Auch wie man aus allen Metallen vnd vornembsten Mineralien, defsgleichen aus Thieren, Kräutern vnd Gewürtzen ihre Saltz aufsziehen, vnd zu Menschlicher gesundheit brauchen soll. Männiglich, sonderlich aber denen, so mit Saltzwerck vmbgehen, an tag geben, Durch Johann: Thölden, Hessum. Cum Privilegio. In verlegung Jacob Apels, Buchhändl. Im M.DC.XII. Jahr.

8°. Pp. 336 [15, 1 blank]. Title red and black. 2 woodcuts.

Johann Thölde, or Thölden, of Hesse, flourished between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was a chemist, Rathskämmerer at Franckenhausen in Thuringia, and part owner of the saltworks there. He edited the works of Basil Valentine from 1599 to 1624 (?), the treatise on antimony of von Suchten, and Paracelsus' *Kleine Hand- und Denck-Bibel*, 1605.

The only work with his own name, which I know of, was the above *Haliographia*. It was first published with the same title as the preceding (except some variations in the spelling, the first word, for instance, is spelled 'Haligraphia') in red and black, and the colophon runs thus: Gedruckt zu Eifsleben durch Jacobum Gaubisch. In Vorlegung Jacob Apels, Buchhendlers. Anno Christi, M.DC.III. It is a small 8°, pp. [48] 361 [1, 3 blank], Register [11, 5 blank]. The epistle dedicatory to the Dean of Magdeburg Cathedral is dated Franckenhausen, January 1, 1603. In certain verses to him by Johannes Tanckius there is a hint of his connection with the writings of Basilius Valentinus. The book is in four parts—I. The various kinds of Salts; II. Extraction of Salt; III. Salt Springs; and IV. Salts obtained from metals, minerals, animals, and vegetables.

This fourth part, it is said, appeared in 1618 with the name of Basilius Valentinus. It was certainly published at Bologna in 1644—"Ex Manuscriptis, & Originalibus Fratris Basilii Valentini Ordinis S. Benedicti Collecta," without any mention of Thölde; small square 8°, pp. [16, including an engraved title-page] 102 [1 blank].

This may be all quite straight, but somehow it needs explanation, especially when one remembers that the works of Basil Valentine are said to have been not merely edited by Thölde, but actually written by him. It is a dilemma: either Thölde has appropriated the work of Basil Valentine without acknowledgment, or else he has put out, or allowed to be put out, a work of his own under the name of Basil Valentine.

In his discussion of this subject in the *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, Kopp has occasion to consider the connection between Basil Valentine and his reputed editor, and he is inclined to

THÖLDE (JOHANN). *Continued.*

regard Thölde as editor merely, on the ground that, as the works contain a good deal of chemistry that was new for the period, he cannot see why Thölde should have ascribed that knowledge to one to whom it did not really appertain. He considers that there is nothing in Thölde's life otherwise, which would give occasion to believe him untrustworthy. Well, he may have been quite an honest man, but appearances are rather against him, and one can sympathize with Dr. Caius: 'What shall de honest man do in my closet? dere is no honest man dat shall come in my closet!' It makes one suspicious that if Thölde could tacitly absorb into his Haliographia, without acknowledgment, a tract which afterwards appeared under Basil Valentine's name, there is no reason why he should not have used the name of Basil Valentine all along as a stalking-horse, and under presentation of that shot his alchemy. But, on this occasion, he had forgotten his pseudonymity. Subsequently (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i., pp. 29-33), Kopp changed his views regarding Thölde and Basil Valentine, and said that there is reason to think that the writings of the latter were composed about the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, instead of a hundred years earlier; that Basil Valentine's name is fictitious; that the publication of these writings was an intentional literary deception; and, in that case, that the responsibility must rest with Thölde. It is very remarkable that in this view, so decidedly, uncompromisingly, different from that enunciated by him eleven years earlier, he should have come to exactly the same result as that elaborated one hundred years earlier and expressed with emphasis, by the author of the '*Beytrag*'; a work which, so far as I have observed, was unknown to Kopp, as I do not think he ever once refers to it. See also VALENTINUS (Basilius).

Liborius ab Indagine (whose real name was Joh. Ludolph Jäger) narrates one or two additional facts relating to Thölde, in his *Nebenstunden*, in the fifth part, containing "Ausführliche Nachricht von dem Orden der Rosen-Kreutzer." He says that the famous Thölde, in 1604, before the order had bourgeoned, had made himself meritorious by the discovery and publication of Basil Valentine's works. But the Rosicrucians, after 20 years of existence, and having attained their 'majority,' wanting to have a monopoly of these writings and to prevent further editions, got Thölde to join the order and become secretary, which office he discharged for a lengthened period. It is noticeable that nothing was published by Thölde after 1624. His *Coelum Chemicum*, a collection of Rosicrucian arcana, which he preserved in MS. was not published till long after his death. His son, whom ab Indagine would have judged to be a man of 84 years of age in 1740, had several MSS. of his father.

The *Coelum reseratum Chymicum* here referred to appeared under the name of Toeltius (*q.v.*) in 1737, and it is said in the preface to have been known to the Rosicrucian brotherhood a hundred years earlier.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 219.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 406a.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 141.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliii. col. 1478 (calls him Thölden, and mentions the Haligraphia, 1603, 8°, and that is all).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1138.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 139.

Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physikalische Nebenstunden*, Hof, 1780, p. 75.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, Leipzig, 1783, pp. 98, 101.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 126ff.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 26.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 100.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1095.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 852, 853, 856 (editions of Basil Valentine); 934 (van Suchten), 971 (Haligraphia).

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, St. iii. p. 118.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 453, 464, 625, 641, 701.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 29, 31; ii. p. 8.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 244 (compiler of the works of Basilius Valentinus), 247 (secretary of the Rosicrucian Society), 479 (Basilius Valentinus again), 560, 563.

THOMAS AQUINAS.

De Lapide minerali, animali & plantali.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 276.

Liber Lilii Benedicti.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 959.

Secreta Alchemiæ Magnalia: De corporibus super-cœlestibus, quod in rebus inferioribus inveniantur, quoque modo extrahantur.

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), 1612.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 267.

THOMAS AQUINAS. *Continued.*

Thesaurus Alchemiæ secretissimus ad fratrem Reinaldum.

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), 1612.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 278.

Tractatus Sextus de Esse et Essentia mineralium tractans.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 806.

In all probability these tracts are not by Thomas Aquinas, though they may be of not much later date, and Schmieder tries to say a word in behalf of their genuineness. See Dr. Kopp's examination of Thomas' views about transmutation.

Thomas of Aquino, or Saint Thomas, was born in 1224 at Chaon, in Apulia, of the family of the Counts of Aquino, in the kingdom of Naples. He studied arts and philosophy at Naples, and from love of knowledge joined the Dominican Order. As this was against the wishes of his relations, he was captured by them while he was journeying to Paris, and kept a prisoner for two years. He then escaped by a window, went to Rome and to Cologne to be instructed by Albertus Magnus, and in 1255 was created doctor of theology at Paris. He taught philosophy and theology there, as well as in some Italian universities, and finally took up his residence at Naples. In 1274 Pope Gregory X. summoned him to the second Council at Lyons, but on the return journey he died in the monastery of Fossa Nova, 7 March, 1274, in his fiftieth year. He was canonized by Pope John XXII, in 1323, and was included in the five great teachers of the Church. The schoolmen entitled him Doctor Communis and Angelicus. The writings he has left behind him are so numerous that he must have been a man of great fertility of thought and ease of expression.

His works relate to theology and philosophy mainly, and it is a question if the alchemical writings ascribed to him are really genuine.

A translation into French of the tracts 'De Lapide Philosophico' and 'De Esse et Essentia Mineralium' was published in 1898: 'Bibliothèque Rosicrucienne. Première Série, No. 6. Publiée par le Rite Maçonnique de Misraïm. Saint Thomas d'Aquin, Traité de la Pierre Philosophale traduit du latin pour la première fois et précédé d'une Introduction [Vignette]. Paris, Bibliothèque Chacornac 11, Quai Saint-Michel, 1898, square 8°, pp. 109 [1 blank, 2, 2 blank]. In the introduction is discussed the question of the authenticity of these writings. Certain passages from his other writings are adduced to show that he was skilled in alchemical views, and the fact that these writings were known to Marbodæus and others, that they were printed as early as 1488, and that Castaigne (*Oeuvres*, 1661, 2de ed. ii. p. 4), speaks of his having the original MS. in Latin, beginning 'Sicut lilium inter spinas,' would seem to give some support to the idea that these writings may have emanated from him after all.

It is curious and instructive to compare the tone and arguments of this introduction with the indignation with which Touron (a Dominican) rejects these alchemical writings, calls them 'mauvaises pieces,' puts them among the spurious works, and says that they could be attributed to the saint only at the expense of justice and good sense. It is, however, a question of evidence, and not of temper or horror.

Thomas Aquinas is of more importance in the history of medieval philosophy and theology than in that of chemistry and natural science.

Paulus Iovius, *Elogia Doctorum Virorum ab avorum memoria publicatis ingenii monumentis illustrium*, Antverpiæ, 1557, p. 14.

Paolo Giovio, *Le Iscrittioni poste sotto le vere Imagini de gli Huomini famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 13.

Paulus Iovius, *Elogia Virorum literis illustrium*, Basil., 1577, p. 8.

Thevet, *Les Vrais Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes Illustres*, 1584, ff. 144*r*-145*v*. Portrait.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 144.

Andræas Brentzius, *Farrago Philosophorum*, 1606, p. 69 ('Processus B. Thomæ de Aquino').

Wolffgang Krüger, *Catalogus et Historologia Mille Virorum . . . illustrium. Das ist: Kurtze und Historische verzeichnis*, &c., Erffurdt, 1616, f. 237 *verso*.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 163. (He was certainly a chemist.)

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands Personnages qui ont esté faussement soupçonnez de Magie*, 1625, p. 481; English translation, 1657, p. 226.

Gio. Battista di Nola Molisi, *Cronica della Citta di Crotona*, 1649, pp. 84-85.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 219, 257.

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leurs siecles*, 1670, ii. p. 177, with a portrait.

Joh. Gottfr. Olearius, *Abacus patrologicus*, Jenæ, 1673, p. 453.

Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana*, 1678, pp. 290-292.

Egendorffer, *Domus Sapientiæ*, 1694, 12°.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxviii.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 628.

Louis Ellies Dupin, *A New Ecclesiastical History*, 1699, xi. (13th century), p. 69.

Louis Ellies Dupin, *Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 1700, x. p. 74.

Pope Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 413.

Quetif & Echard, *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum*, 1719, i. pp. 271-347.

Casimir Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis*, Lips., 1722, iii. cols. 254-373.

Gio. Maria Crescimbeni, *L' Istoria della volgar Poesia*, 1731, i. pp. 335, 339, 393; 1730, iv. p. 48.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1734, v. pp. 793, 862, 1084-1108 (and references), 1258.

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 333.

THOMAS AQUINAS. *Continued.*

Antoine Touron, *La Vie de S. Thomas d'Aquin, . . . avec un exposé de sa doctrine et de ses Ouvrages*, Paris, 1737, 4°, pp. 719-720.
Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1742, III. ii. p. 661.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 131-136, 466-67; iii. pp. 52, 55, 57, 308-9.
Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria*, 1743, ii. p. 306 (and references).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliii. cols. 1531-1542 (and references).
Giov. Bernardino Tafuri, *Istoria degli Scrittori nati nel regno di Napoli*, 1748, II. i. pp. 431-444 (enumerates some of the present writings).
Bernardo Maria de Rubeis, *Dissertationes criticæ et apologeticæ de gestis, et scriptis, ac doctrina S. Thomæ Aquinatis*, Venet., 1750, fol. (Some of these are appended to the edition of the 'Summa Theologica' in Migne's *Patrologiæ Cursus Completus*, Tom. 1°—4°, Sæc. xii-xiii. 1130-1274, Paris, 1841, 1846.)
Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, 1750, i. letter A, pp. 409-414.
Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, pp. 985-992.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 490; Adelung's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1784, i. col. 998.
Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d' Italia*, 1753, I. ii. p. 915.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, x. p. 151.
Museum Mazzuchellianum, 1761, i. p. 37, Tab. 6.
Georg Christoph Hamberger, *Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Schriftstellern vom Anfange der Welt bis* 1500, Lemgo, 1764, iv. pp. 424-431, No. DCCCCXXIV (takes no notice of the attributed alchemical writings).
Brucker, *Historia critica philosophiæ*, 1766, iii. pp. 798-808; 1767, vi. p. 594.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 141.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1789, i. p. 501.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 54.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 25.
Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlv. pp. 443-449; no date, xli. pp. 390-394.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 137.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 381; 1866, i. p. 404.
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 200 (his physiology), 201; 1849, ii. p. 112.
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 7, 69, 170, 357.
Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. pp. 3, 7, 18, 108.
Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina mediae et infimae aetatis*, 1859, vi. p. 536 (and references).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1096.
Cap, *Études biographiques*, Deuxième Série, 1864, p. 344.
Acta Sanctorum, Paris. et Romæ, 1865, Martii i. pp. 653-746.
Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1865, ii. pp. 421-734.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. cols. 208-219 (and references).
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 742-744.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 17, 148, 167; ii. pp. 357, 378, 389.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 229.

THOMSON (GEORGE).

Epilogismi Chymici Observationes nec non Remedia Hermetica longa in Arte Hiatrica exercitione constabilita. Item Essentiæ nostræ Stomachicæ vires insignes medicæ explicantur, ejusque materia, modus ac methodus præparationis ad Galeno-Chymicorum Elenchum fideliter describuntur. A Geo. Thomsono Med. Doct. Philosophię Helmontianæ ex dictis factis adversus quosvis Antagonistas Tutore vindiceque. Lugduni Batav. Apud A. Doude & A. Severinus. 1673.

12°. Pp. [8] 87 [1].

Chymiatrorum Acus Magnetica sive Recta Chymice Curandi Methodus a Geo. Thomsono, M.D., quondam Anglico, nunc Latino sermone commonstrata à Gottf. Hennicken, Naumb. Misn. Francofurti ad Mœnum, Sumpt. Georgii Erhardi Martii, Marburgi Cattorum, Typis Joh. Henrici Stockenii, 1686.

12°. Pp. [12] 261 [3 blank]. Title red and black.

Τρία πειρητήρια ἀνήκουστα. Sive Experimenta Admiranda, cum Observationibus Insolitis Medico-Chymicis; In quibus Materia Medica, ejusq; Manufactura Philosophica amplius Examinatur, in Tribus Tractatulis Contenta:

In { Loimotomiæ Synopsi in Gratiam Alienigenarum,
Lythocolo,
Splenotomia.

THOMSON (GEORGE). *Continued.*

Per Doctissimum Authorem Georgium Thompsonum, longiùs ante Obitum Scriptis tantundem ob Commodum universale; cum Appendice aliquorum Remediorum Dr. Thompsoni & aliorum, in lucem Editis per Richardum Hope, Philo-Chymicum. Londoni, Impensis Edv. Millingtoni, ad Insigne Bibliorum in vico vulgò vocato Little Britain: 1680.

8°. Pp. [16] 174 [2 blank]. Portrait of Thomson. This copy formerly belonged to the Scots College at Ratisbon.

In the portrait prefixed to his 'Direct Method of Curing Chymically,' he is represented as in his fiftieth year. The book is dated 1675, so that he was born not later than 1625, and possibly a few years earlier. He was a Royalist and served in the Civil Wars under Prince Maurice, brother of Prince Rupert. After these were ended he studied at Leyden and graduated M.D., 15 June, 1648, with a 'Disputatio de Apoplexia,' Lugduni, 1648, 4°.

In 1665, 'when the *Contagion* was *grassant* to the *depopulating* and *depauperating* of' the City, Thomson stuck bravely to his work, studied the plague minutely, passed through the disease himself, and described his 'manner of dissecting the pestilential body.' During his illness he was attended for a few hours only by Dr. Starkey, who died the same night, much to Thomson's grief. He wrote two works on the plague: Loimologia, a Consolatory Advice, and some brief Observations concerning the present Pest, London, 1665, 4°. To some criticisms in this book on the 'evil effects of fugitive Physicians' a reply was written by John Heydon in his *Ψευθονφαγχια*, or a Quintuple Rosicrucian Scourge for the due Correction of that Pseudo-chymist and scurrilous empiric Geo. Thomson, London, 1665, 4°.

The other work was entitled: *Λοιμοτομια*, or the Pest anatomized, London, Printed for Nath: Crouch, . . ., 1666, small 8°, pp. [8] 189 [3], with a frontispiece representing Thomson and an onlooker engaged in the dissection of a victim of the disease. This treatise is one of the three translated into Latin by the author's assistant, Richard Hope, and contained in the 'Experimenta Admiranda,' the work mentioned above. There was also a German version by Joachim Biester, Hamburg, 1713, 4°.

In 1665 he published: 'Galeno-pale: or a chymical Trial of the Galenists, . . . London, Printed by R. Wood, . . . 1665,' 8°, pp. [15, 1 blank] 120, in which he criticised the methods of the physicians of the time. This elicited a review by William Johnson, 'Chymist to the Kings Colledge of Physicians': *Α'γυρτο-Μάστιξ*, or some brief Animadversions upon two late Treatises; one of Master George Thomsons, entituled, Galeno-Pale; the other of Master Thomas O'Dowdes, called, The Poor Mans Physitian: . . . London, 1665, small 8°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 135 [1], to which Thomson responded in his: *Ηλανο-πυγμος*, or a Gag for Johnson, London, 1665, 8°, and this contained 'An Epistolar Discourse,' by George Starkey.

A work entitled '*Αμαυλασις*,' London, 1670, in which he again returns to the attack on bleeding, begun by him in 'Galeno-pale,' led to another controversy with Dr. Henry Stubbe, who wrote an answer in 1671, which was taken up by Thomson in his *Μισοχυμιας Ἔλεγχος*, or a check given to the insolent garrulity of H. Stubbe, London, 1671, 8°. In 1673 he published 'Epilogismi Chymici,' as above, and next: *'Ορθο-μέθοδος ἰατρο-χυμική*: or the direct Method of Curing Chymically, . . . London, . . . 1675, 8°, pp. [16, including his portrait] 220, which was turned into Latin by Gottf. Hennicken, with a preface by the author dated 1684, as above. By reference to his books one finds that in June, 1666, his house was in 'Dukes Place nigh Aldgate'; and in November, 1674, he was living in 'Soper-Lane, alias Queen-Street, in Well-Court, nigh Cheapside.'

The date of his death is not recorded, though it would seem as if he were still alive in 1684. But from what Hope says in his preface, dated 1 Decr., 1679: 'Hæc Manuscripta nuper accepi ab ejus executore,' it would be inferred that he was already dead by 1679.

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, Sigs. R2 *verso*, D4 *verso*.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 102a.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 341.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 376.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 282, 438, 466, 552, 558, 749, 896, 1089.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 276.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 575.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 448.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 392.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 197 (list of his works).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 122, 249.
Granger, *A Biographical History of England*, 1824, v. p. 224.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 663.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 489.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1898, lvi. p. 240 (by E. Irving Carlyle).

THON (Der) der Schalmeyen.

See CLANGOR BUCCINÆ.

THRASIBULUS (RICENUS).

See TREUHERTZIGE Warnungs-Vermahnung.

THÜR des Königlichen Pallasts.

See ERÖFFNUNG der Thüre des Königlichen Pallasts.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii., p. 140.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART).

Archidoxa. Dorin der recht war Motus, Lauff vnd Gang, auch heimligkeit, Wirckung vnd Krafft, der Planeten, Gstirns, vnd gantzen Firmaments Mutierung, vnd ausziechung aller Subtiliteten, vnd das Fünffte wesen, aufs den Metallen, Mineralien, Kreytren, Wurtzen, Seften, Steinē, vnd aller andren wesenlichen dingen. Heimlikait des Buchs aller Natürlichen Elementischen vnd Menschlichen sachen, Hantierung, Könst, Gwerb, Arten, Eigenschaften, vnd in summa, viel verborgner Mysterien, der Medicin, Alchimey, vnd anderer freyen Künsten sampt dem auszug, vnd Verstandt des Astrolabij, vnd aller Zirclen Caracter, vnd Zeichen. Zu Ehren vnd Wolgefallen, dem Durchleuchtigsten, Hochgebornen Fürsten, vnd Herrn, Herrn Ferdinanden, Ertzhertzogen, zu Osterich, Hertzog zu Burgund, Grafen zu Tyrol, etc. Vnd allen Konstliebenden. Zum andern mal vnd jetz von newen gemert, vnd sampt dem Verstand der Caracter an tag geben, Durch Leonhart Thurneisser zum Thurn, Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen Bestalten Leibs Medicum. Gedruckt zu Berlin im Grawen Closter Anno 1575.

Folio. Ff. [8] 60 [2]. Title red and black. Vignette of Thurneisser's Arms. Portrait of Thurneisser.

This book was printed at Thurneisser's own press. It is in verse. The first edition appeared at Münster, 1569, 4°.

See Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 503, for Dorn's interest in the publication.

ἐνπροαδήλωσις. Das ist ein gnügsame vberflussige vnd ausfierliche erklerunge oder erleuterunge, vnd verstandt der Archidoxen, Leonhart Thurneissers zum Thurn, Anno 1570 zu Munster in Westphalen, vnd jetz Anno 1575. zu Berlin wider auffs neiw gesprechs vnd Reimen weis aufsgangen.

Darin mancherley Dieffsinniger Explicationes, vnd eröffnungen vieler streittiger sachen, von Göttern, Englen, Teuffeln, Menschen, Tieren, Caracteren, Siglen, Zaubreyen, Gespensten, Kreutteren, Metallen, Mineren, vnd Gesteinen eröffnet. Sunderlich aber von den Himlen, Gestirn, Planeten, Zeichen, vnd Bilderen, Item von den Elementen, Commetten, vnd deren Krefften, Faculteten, Wirckungen, Betriben, Arten, vnd Aigenschafften, sambt dem Astrolabio, vnd dem gebrauch desselbigen, durch welches Natiuiteten gestellt, Gluck, Vngluck, Kranckheitten, Tod, vñ Leben, Krieg, Tewrung, vnd anders, nach Astronomischer weis, und Mathematischer Rechnung Ordentlich, vnd baldt kan Calculirt, vnd beschrieben, vnd ohne sunderliche müeh erkandt werden.

Gemeinen Vatterlandt zů gůt erfunden, Vnd beschrieben, Durch, Leonhardt Thurneisser zum Thurn, von Basel Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen bestalten leibs Medico. Gedruckt zu Berlin im Grawen Closter Anno 1575.

Folio. Ff. [11] 156 [1]. Title red and black. Vignette of Thurneisser's arms, with a Hebrew motto. Portrait of Thurneisser on Ai.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

The book was printed at Thurneisser's own press. It is entirely in verse like the *Archidoxa.*

The author himself states in his dedication that the 'Archidoxa,' and the 'Quinta Essentia,' his second work, are written in such an obscure or enigmatical style, that he would require to add an elucidation. This is contained in the preceding 'Εὐποραδήλωσις,' but the explanation is more obscure than the original, or, as Moehsen has it, it is 'a wilderness of words without meaning.'

Historia Vnnd Beschreibung Influentischer, Elementischer vnd Natürlicher Wirckungen, Aller fremden vnnd Heimischen Erdgewechssen, auch jrer Subtiliteten, sampt warhafftiger vnd Künstlicher Conterfeitung derselbigen, auch aller teiler, Innerlicher vnd Eüsserlicher glider am Menschlichen Cörper, nebend fürbildung aller zů der Extraction dienstlichen Instrumenten, auch deren gebrauch, vnd allē zů erhaltung der gesundheit notwendigen Processen gemeinē nutz zů gůt. Durch Leonhardt Thurneysser zum Tuhrn Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen bestalten Leibs Medicum beschriben.

Folio. Pp. [11, 1 blank] 156 [24]. Title red and black, in an elaborate woodcut border. Portrait on p. [5]. Numerous woodcuts of plants and apparatus. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Berlin bey Michael Hentzsken, Anno M.D.LXXVIII. With Thurneisser's Arms.

As a piece of printing this is a remarkable book. The woodcuts of the plants are enclosed in a border—the Hebrew (sometimes Syriac) name above and the Greek below, and in the four corners are the constellation of the plant, its composition in terms of sulphur, salt, and mercury, its educts, and its virtues.

The German was reissued with a new title-page and the imprint: Gedruckt zu Cölln. Durch Johannem Gymnicum, jm Einhorn M.D.LXXXVII., but the colophon is unchanged of course: Berlin, 1578.

The title of the Latin, printed in the same year, is: Historia siue Descriptio Plantarum omnium, tam domesticarum quam exoticarum: Earundem cum virtutes Influentiales, Elementares, et Naturales, tum Subtilitates, necnon Icones etiam veras, ad viuum artificiose expressas proponens: atque vna cum his, partium omnium corporis humani vt externarum ita internarum picturas, et Instrumentorum Extractioni Chymicæ seruientium delineationem vsumque, ac Methodos denique Pharmaceuticas quasuis, ad curam valetudin' dextre tractandam necessarias complectens. . . . *Colophon*: Berlini Excudebat Michael Hentzsk Anno M.D.LXXVIII., fol.

טְלֹא καὶ Εκπλήρωσις vnd Impletio, oder Erfüllung, der verheissung Leonhardt Thurneissers zum Thurn, Churfürstlichs Brandenburgischs bestalten Leibs Medici, vnd Burgers zu Basel: Welche Zusagung, von jhme zu Berlin, Anno 1580. den x. tag Martij (wegen der ανάπτυξις, oder Explication seines Calenders) zu leisten beschehen.

Darinn nicht allein gründlicher vnd aufsfürlicher verstandt aller Character, verkürtzter wörter, oder sonst verborgner reden, Sonder auch warhafftiger Bericht deren vrsachen, neben den Fundamenten seines Glaubens, Distillirens, Curirens, Prognosticirens, Frembder Sprachen Redens, Bücherschreibens, Kreuterkennens, Wanderens, Harnprobirens, vnd anderer seiner betriben vnd hendlen, gegeben wird.

Welches alles, Gott dem Allmechtigen zum preifs vnd lob, frommen Ehr vnd Kunstliebenden Personen zum Bericht, allen falschen Lugendichtern, vnd ohn vrsach jhne neidenden Mifsgönnern, zum schimpff, spott, vnd vberweisung jrer vngegründten, aufs falschem hertzen erdichteten, aber mit vnwarhafftiger zungen, von jhme aufsgegebnen Schandlügen. Durch den Authorem selbert zum andern mal mit fleifs Corrigirt. Mit Bewilligung: Gedruckt zu Nürmberg, 1581.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

4°. Signatures A-X in fours (=ff 84). Portrait; Emblem on Aij, a full-length portrait of the author trampling on his enemies. His right side is in armour, and he is holding a tilting spear with the point downwards; his left side is in full academic dress, and he has a book in his left hand. He thus depicts himself in the two-fold character of soldier and scholar. Table with volvelle, D; Ethiopic slip, Kj; Syriac slip, Klij; Arabic slip, Lj; Two folding tables, Qiij. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Nürnberg, durch Leonhard Heufsler. In verlag Joachim Lochners, Bibliopolæ.

The first edition was printed 1580, 4°, but without place or printer. The portrait has been commented on by Moehsen, p. 61.

ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΧΥΜΙΑ, Vel Magna Alchymia. Das ist ein Lehr vnd vnterweisung von den offenbaren vnd verborgenlichen Naturen, Arten vnd Eigenschafften, allerhandt wunderlicher Erdtgewechssen, als Ertzen, Metallen, Mineren, Erdsäfften, Schwefeln, Mercurien, Saltzen vnd Gesteinen. Vnd was der dingen zum theil hoch in den Lüfften, zum theil in der Tieffe der Erden, vnd zum theil in den Wassern, welche aus dem Chaos oder der Confusion vnd vermischung Elementischer Substantzen, als Geistlicher, vñ doch subtiler, noch vnbestendiger weis verursacht, empfangen vnd radicirt, Aber von Himelischer zuneigung der Influentischen impression, oder Eintruckung, Seelischer vnd Fixer oder bestendiger weise, zu einer wesentlichen materia digerirt, coagulirt, oder præparirt, Vnd durch die natürliche Vermögligkeit, Krafft vnd forthtreibung, jedes in seiner gestalt, Als ein greiffelichs, eintzigs, wesentlichs ding, Corporalischer, volkommener weise, von seiner Radice abgelöset, an tag aufsgestossen, vnd in gestalt einer sichtigen Massæ geboren: Vnd wie, oder welcher gestalt, oder auff was weifs vñ wege, deren ein jedes, mit zusatz des andern, durch Menschlichen Handgriff, oder den Vsum (dieser sehr alten Kunst) eintweders in ein Liquorem, Oehl, Saltz, Stein, Wasser, Schwefel, Mercurium oder andere Mineren vnd Metall verwandelt, oder sonst zum nutz, gebrauch vnd wolstandt, Menschlichs zeitlichs Lebens zugericht vnd bereitet wird. Welches alles durch Leonharten Thurneissern zum Thurn von Basel, Churfürstischen Brandenburgischen bestalten Leibs Medicum, menniglichem zu nutz in 30. verschiedener Bücher, mit sonderlichem vnkosten, vleis vnd arbeit am tag geben. Gedruckt zu Berlin durch Nicolaum Voltzen. Anno M.D.LXXXIII.

Folio. Pp. [12] 144. Title red and black in an elaborate woodcut border. Portrait, and very small woodcuts in the text. The portrait is followed by a number of texts in Ethiopic, Syriac, and other languages, of his knowledge of which Thurneisser made great display at every opportunity.

This book was reissued at Cöln, 1587, with a new title-page. It is described at full length by Moehsen, p. 196, and by Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 364.

Prefixed to this is Johannes Francus' Ἐπωνυμία, das ist eine Rede oder Wortmachung . . . von den Herculischen Arbeitten des Edlen, fürtreffelichen und Hochberümbten Mannes, Herrn Leonhart Thurneyssers zum Thurn.

The labours of the Hero were small compared with those of the Man! It is hard to say whether Francus or Thurneisser had greater reason to be ashamed of this testimonial.

In the book treating of sal-ammoniac Thurneisser states that the salt had been prepared in 834 by a skilful miner called Hans von der Zeyt from the Tyrol.

Pison. Das erst Theil. Von Kalten, Warmen Minerischen vnd Metallischen Wassern, sampt der vergleichung der Plantarum vnd Erdgewechsen 10. Bücher: Durch Leonhart Thurneisser zum Thurn, mit grosser mühe vnd

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

arbeit, gemeinem nutz zu gut an tag geben. Mit Röm. Kay. May. freyheit auff 10. Jar. 1572. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt an der Oder, durch Johan Eichorn.

Folio. Pp. [20] cccxx [53, 3 blank]. Title red and black, surrounded by a most elaborate woodcut border. The same border is repeated, p. 19, but contains in the centre medallion a portrait of the author. Small woodcuts of apparatus in the text.

Moehsen (p. 80) has made some remarks on this book. A. W. Hofmann (*Berliner Alchemisten und Chemiker* . . . Berlin, 1882, p. 18) has made some remarks on Thurneisser's Water Analyses, and so has Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 111).

Pison was reprinted, Strasburg, 1612, fol.

Προκατάληψις oder Præoccupatio, Durch zwölff verscheidenlicher Tractaten, gemachter Harm Proben, Durch Leonhart Thurneisser zum Thurn erfunden, vñ gemeinem nutz zu gutem an tag geben. Das 59. Buch. Mit Röm. Kay. May. Freyheit, auff 10. Jar. Anno M.D.LXXI.

Folio. Pp. [4] lxxxv [2, 1 blank]. Title red and black, within the same woodcut border as in 'Pison.' Portrait on Aii. *Colophon*, on Hiij *recto*: Gedruckt zu Franckfurt an der Oder durch Johan. Eichorn, anno 1571.

The method of analysis and conclusions therefrom described in this book are noticed by Moehsen, p. 72, and by Sprengel (*Geschichte der Medicin*, Halle, 1827, iii., p. 499).

It was followed by another on the same subject: Βεβαίωσις ἀγωνίσμοῦ, das ist Confirmatio concertationis oder ein Bestettigung . . . der . . . Kunst defs Harnprobirens. . . . Berlin, 1576, fol.

Leonhard Thurneysser, or Thurneisser, or Thurneiser, or Thurneisen, or Thurnhäuser, or Turnheuserus, or Thurnesius, was born at Basel in 1530. He began life by learning the trade of his father, who was a goldsmith, but he also picked up some knowledge of botany, medicine, and, possibly, anatomy under Vesalius. In 1548 he left Basel, and went to England, France, and Germany, where he became a soldier. Afterwards he worked as a metallurgist, and again as a goldsmith. In 1558 he was a metallurgist in the Tyrol. From 1560 to 1570 he was in the service of the Archduke Ferdinand, and travelled far and near, from the Orkney islands down to Africa, and to the East, everywhere learning medicine and metallurgy. In 1569 he first published his *Archidoxa* and, in 1570, the *Quinta Essentia* at Munster, and other works followed at Frankfurt a. d. O., and from his own printing press at Berlin. From 1570 to 1584 he was physician to John Georg, Churfürst of Brandenburg, and had a laboratory and printing press in the so-called 'Grey monastery' at Berlin. By various means he amassed a large fortune, and at one time employed between two and three hundred people. He collected a library, a museum, and a herbarium, kept a menagerie, and encouraged the fine and practical arts, such as the manufacture of saltpetre, alum, glass, paper, and also coloured glass.

Thurneisser was accused of having participated in the murder and robbery of Sebastian Siebenfreund (*q.v.*) for the sake of the transmuting powder which he was supposed to possess. Moehsen merely refers to this accusation in his enumeration of the authorities who were adverse to Thurneisser, and takes no further notice of it, from which one concludes that he at least considered it quite unfounded. The evidence turns solely on the very curiously expressed statement of Siebenfreund's servant, which was reviewed by Schmieder and its contradictions pointed out. The affair is said to have taken place about 1570, but at that time Thurneisser had come into the Mark Brandenburg and had begun the career which carried him to the highest point of prosperity and esteem. Had he been engaged in such a crime it could not have been concealed, and he could never have been allowed to occupy the very prominent position which he unquestionably did for a considerable time. Nothing relating to the affair seems to have been known during his lifetime, and the first account bears date 1682, a full century after the supposed events. It is just, therefore, to hold Thurneisser free of the crime—if it ever took place—and to consider the story of Siebenfreund's murder to have been circulated 'nach dem offenbaren Lügenzeugnis seines Dieners,' as Schelenz has put it.

In 1576 his medicine was attacked by Dr. Caspar Hofmann, his knowledge of languages was challenged by Rollenhagen, and, in 1579, he was accused by Joel of magic, and of having a devil in a bottle which taught him to write languages he did not know. His influence being in this way undermined, he went to Basel; was backwards and forwards between that place and Berlin, and, after much trouble over a law-suit with his wife, he lost the greater part of his money. In 1584 he finally left Berlin, went to Italy, where he tried to practise medicine and alchemy; he was at Rome in 1591, and died in a monastery at Cologne 9 July, 1596, and was buried beside Albertus Magnus, according to his own request.

For the various opinions as to his character (which are not as a rule favourable) and abilities, which were unquestionably great, but were not improved by an exaggerated self-esteem and a claim to greater skill than he possessed, reference must be made to the authorities quoted, and, on the whole, the greatest importance must be attached to those writers who have tried to judge him fairly and to give him credit for what he really could do. He was endowed with quickness and, obviously, a powerful memory; but he tried to pass as a man of science, a learned physician, and an accurate scholar, when in reality he was a man of action, with a gift for organising and commercial advertise-

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

ment. At the present day he might have been a successful manufacturing chemist, able to turn his raw material into gold without the red elixir.

Besides the books above mentioned, he was the author of the following:

Quinta Essentia (in verse), Münster, 1570, 4°; Leipzig, 1574, fol.

Onomasticon Polyglosson, Berlin, 1574, 8°.

Ein Kurtzer und Einfeltiger bericht . . . vber den 136. . . . Cometen, Berlin, 4° (1577).

Almanach und Schreib Kalender, Berlin, 1580, 4°.

Kurtze Verantworttung und notwendige Erenrettung des Edlen, . . . Leonhardt Thurneissers zum Thurn, 1580, 4°. (Reply to Joel.)

Almanach und Schreib Kalender, Berlin, 1582, 4°.

Almanach und Schreib Kalender, Berlin, 1583, 4°.

Onomasticum und Interpretatio, Berlin, 1583, fol. See an elaborate account of this book by Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 337 *sqq*.

Ein durch Nothgedrungens Aufsschreiben . . . 1584, 4°. (On his law-plea, and the injustice he considered had been done him.)

Attisholtz oder Attiswalder Badordnung, 1590.

Prognosticon auf das Jahr Christi 1591, Frank. a. M., 1590, 4°.

Reise und Kriegs Apotecken, Leipzigk, 1602, 8°.

The preceding are all given by Moehsen (pp. 188-198). But he has omitted another work, which is besides included doubtfully by Gmelin (i. p. 273, note *a*), but of which a copy is before me:

ἑρμηνεία. Das ist ein Onomasticum, Interpretatio oder erklerunge Leonhardt Thurneyssers zum Thurn. Uber die frembden und unbekanten Wörter, Caracter und Namen, welche in den schrifften des Tewren Philosophi und Medici Theophrasti Paracelsi, von Hohenheim gefunden werden. Das Erst Teil. C. G. E. P. I.

Gedruckt zu Berlin. im Grawen Kloster, Anno M.D.LXIIII. Small 8°. Ff. [64]. "Very sumptuously printed with broad margins," as Sudhoff (p. 263) says quite truly. It is described fully and criticised by him, and is apparently mentioned by Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina practicæ*, 1777, iii. p. 129.

It may be worth while to catalogue the portraits of Thurneisser as they are given in these books. He seems to have made a point of inserting a portrait in each of them, so that we get a likeness of him in successive years, and as they have all a general resemblance to one another, it is possible that a compound photograph, if it could have been made, might give an approximation to his actual looks.

προκαταλήψις, 1571, age 41.
½ length; ¾ face from the right. The left hand holds a pair of compasses, the right rests on a sphere.

Pison, 1572, age 42.
½ length; barely ¾ face from the right. Compasses and sphere as before.

[Quinta Essentia, 1574. No age given.
½ length; right profile. The sphere is held between the fingers of the right hand and the knuckles of the left, and the compasses are grasped in the left hand.]

εὐπροσδήλωσις, 1575, age 45.
Front face.

Archidoxa, 1575, age 45.
Left profile. This plate is well executed.

Historia, 1578. No age given.
Left profile. An inferior copy of the preceding.

ἐκπλήρωσις, 1581. No age given.
Right profile, the preceding reversed.

Magna Alchymia, 1583, age 52.
Full face.

Johannes Francus, *Ἔπεσποιία das ist eine Rede . . . von den . . . Arbeiten . . . Leonhardt Thurneyssers*, 1583, (prefixed to the *Magna Alchymia* (q.v.)).

Nicolas Guibertus, *Alchimia Ratione et Experientia . . . impugnata et expugnata*, 1603, Lib. ii., cap. 12, p. 92.

Faber, *Alchymista Christianus*, Tolosæ, 1632, p. 212 (cf. p. 182); *Schrifften*, 1713, ii. p. 279 (and p. 266), (*q.v.*).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 333.

Reinesius, *Variæ Lectiones*, 1640, p. 664.

Conring, *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina Liber unus*, *Helmestadii*, 1648, pp. 296 (extravagant prices for his drugs); 332 (the partially transmuted nail; Guibertus' and Libavius' opinions of him).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 220.

Tachenius, *Hippocrates Chimicus*, 1668, p. 252; 1671, p. 177. (This passage contains the story of the nail which Thurneisser is said to have transmuted at Florence. Tachenius explains how it may have been done.)

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 97 a, 100 b.

Alipuli, *Centrum Naturæ Concentratum*, 1682, p. 61 *sqq*. (Account of Siebenfreund's murder.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 746 (gives only two of his works).

Conring, *In Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687, cap. xi. § 17, p. 380, ("insignis impostor").

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 315, 345.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam*, 1709, iii. p. 566. (Calls *Pison* the first great treatise on Water ever produced in Germany.)

Acta Medica Berolinensia, Decas II., 1723, i. pp. 1-11 (life, with a portrait).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1723, p. 257. (Defence of Thurneisser against Tachenius.)

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 379.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 574, 575, 576 (his life), 681.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 142.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 848.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 473; iii. pp. 309-310.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliii. cols. 2007-2010.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 179 (short notice), 417 (neue Erfindung der Harnprobierung), and 506 and 680.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1187.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 299.

Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, I. Neue Vorrede, sig. e 7 *verso* (seems to imply that Thurneisser had a hand in Siebenfreund's 'Entleibung').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 357 ('Basiliensis, celebris Alchemista & ad Paracelsi modum perigrinator').

Schröder, *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1772, ii. p. 77.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 240.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 129 (quotes twelve of his books).

Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 292-95. (The Golden Nail at Florence).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 395.

Adumbratio Eruditorum Basiliensium meritis apud exteros olim hodieque celebrium. Appendicis loco Athenis Rauricis addita, Basil., 1780.

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, Berlin und Leipzig, 1783, 4°, pp. 55-198. (This is an account of Thurneisser, and a partial defence of him, and it is practically the source from which all subsequent writers have taken their information. Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, i. p. 107 note), in particular, expresses his indebtedness to Moehsen's exhaustive monograph, and so also does Hofmann.)

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung . . . Transmutations-Geschichte*, Frankf. und Leipzig, 1784, p. 65. (Story of the transmutation of a nail at Florence, but Thurneisser's name is not mentioned.)

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 279-285 (the author does not quote Moehsen; accuses Thurneisser of taking part in the murder of Siebenfreund, and represents him as a cheat; a list of ten works is given), 492, 579.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 159.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 83 (transmutation of the iron nail at Florence).

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 129, § 195.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 258, 266-276, 557, (gives a list of thirteen printed works and three in MS. from Moehsen).

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 6.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 58.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 336.

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlv. p. 590; no date, xli. p. 496.

Sprengel, *Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Medicin*, 1827, iii. pp. 494-500. (Narrative of his life from Moehsen; unfavourable review of his medicine.)

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. pp. 168-170 (not quite fair to Thurneisser; based on Sprengel's account).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 284-289. (Unfavourable, and repeats the story of Siebenfreund's murder.)

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 23-24; 2e Éd. 1869, ii. pp. 19-21 (rewritten after Moehsen, whose book he describes as 'assez rare').

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 108-110 (unfavourable), & *passim*.

Ludwig Choulant, *Die anatomischen Abbildungen des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts*, 1843, p. 17.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 276; 1849, ii. p. 165 (list of his works).

Ludwig Choulant, *Geschichte und Bibliographie der Anatomischen Abbildung*, 1852, p. 83.

Phillippe u. Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 439.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 31-33, 135 (based on Sprengel and Thomson).

Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1857, iv. pp. 434-438. (Criticism of the *Historia*.)

Rudolf Wolff, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, Zürich, 1860, iii. pp. 32-3 (based on Moehsen).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1104.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 321.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 110, 218.

A. W. Hofmann, *Berliner Alchemisten und Chemiker, Rückblick auf die Entwickelung der Chemischen Wissenschaften in der Mark*, Berlin, 1882, pp. 16-26.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 107-124, 164, 167, 204, 249; ii. pp. 171, 234, 365. (Kopp admits that in his *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, he criticised Thurneisser unfavourably, but after reading Moehsen he had seen cause to modify his opinions.)

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 676.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 520.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1894, xxxviii. p. 226 (article by J. Heidemann, from Moehsen).

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, Berlin, 1894, *passim*.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmasie*, 1904, pp. 212 (use of symbols), 241 (the Siebenfreund affair), 242 note 2 (his scorpion), 249, 265, 402 (life and work; the first to analyse mineral waters), 442, 445 (Reise- und Kriegsapotheke), 452, 555, 513.

TICINENSIS (JOHANNES).

See JOHANN von Tetzen.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 31.

TILEMANN (JOHANNES).

D. Tilemanni, ChymJarro (*sic*) Mathematici, Lapis Ignis Basilij, Das ist: Guldiner Apffel, von dem Goldbaum defs jrrdischen Lebens decerpiret, durch welches Anatomi die geheime vnd verborgene Vniversal-Medicin, sambt andern hierzu nöthigen Wissenschafften, geoffenbaret wird. Jst zwar der zu Vngarn vnd Böheimb Königl. May. Ferdinando III. Victori, zu sondern Ehren vnterthänig an Tag gegeben durch Johannem Henricum Menni, Medicum zu Reittlingen im Würtenberger-Land. Vnd zu Tübingen, im

TILEMANN (JOHANNES). *Continued.*

Jahr 1635. bey Johann Conrad Geifslern gedruckt: Aber lang zuvor in Hessen, vnd Strafsburg gearbeitet, vnd erlernet, auch anjetzo auf das neu recidiret, corrigieret, in etwas deutlichers erkläret, vnd vermehret worden. Gedruckt zu Augspurg, bey Johann Schultes. Anno Messiæ 1666.

4°. Sigs. A-E in fours, or pp. (40).

[Another Copy.]

Tilemann was a professor of medicine at Marpurg in the middle of the seventeenth century, was a chemist and astrologer, and made known an amulet of his invention to which he ascribed great virtue. He wrote and edited several works:

Joh. Wölfius' Beschreibung der Sauerbrunnen zu Wildungen, Marpurg, 1639, 8°.

Hippocrates Aphorismi facili methodo digesti, with an Appendix de materia Medica.

Brevis delineatio praxeos oryctologicæ, seu modus cognoscendorum & probandorum fossilium, thermarum & acidularum, Würtzburg, 1657, 8°.

Experimenta circa veras & irreducibiles Auri solutiones, ante triennium in Italia edita & nunc . . . recusa. Cum præfatione D. Joelis Langelotti. Hamburgi 1673, 12°, pp. [18] 34.

Tilemannus Cous, s. praxis hippocratica e tenebris eruta, Ulm, 1681, 12°, after his death.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 40a, 147b, 260b, 491a.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 694.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 380.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 142.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 849.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 310.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliv. col. 144.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 606, 674.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1197.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 585.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 670 ('Cous, s. hippocratica praxis,' Ulm, 1680, 4°, a compendium of anatomy, with directions for setting up skeletons, and preserving subjects).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 325.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 46; 1777, ii. p. 643.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 672; 1798, ii. pp. 24, 135, 272.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 250; 1869, ii. p. 242.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 558.

TINCTUR.

Ein Tinctur oder elixier eines unbekandten Philosophi.

See TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 114.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiæ, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 178.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 250.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 178.

TINCTURA PHILOSOPHORUM.

See BESCHREIBUNG (Eine) von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum.

TINCTURA PHYSICA.

Vollkommener Bericht vnd Handgriff, in Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum, vnd Tincturæ Physicæ.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Theil ii. p. 25.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 370.

TINCTUREN.

See PARTICULAR vnd Vniversal Tincturen (Von den).

TITOT (PETRUS ABRAHAMUS).

Omnipotens adsit cœptaq; Jehova secundet! Naturæ et vsus Thermarum Plumbariarum Lotharingiæ, brevis Descriptio quam loco Speciminis Inauguralis Jussu & Decreto Excellentissimorum, Nobiliss. ac Celeberr. Artis Apollineæ Procerum in Inclyta Rauracorum Vniversitate pro Summis in Medicinâ Honoribus, Privilegiis, atque Immunitatibus Doctoralibus, ritè ac legitimè capessendis, Ad Diem x. Decembr. Anni M D CCVI. Horis consuetis in Auditorio hybemo, Solenni Philiatrorum examini submittit Petrvs Abrahamvs Titot, Montisbelgardensis. Basileæ, Literis Jacobi Bertschii.

No date (1706).

4°. Pp. [4, 34].

A dissertation on the hot springs of Plombières, in Lorraine. Nothing seems to be recorded about the author, except that he was a physician at Montbéliard at the end of the seventeenth century, and wrote the present dissertation on these springs. Lelong mentions an edition, Basileae, 1686, 4°, and adds: This description is also printed pp. 528-576, of Theodore Zwinger's collection; Fasciculus Dissertationum Medicarum selectiorum, Basileae, 1710, in 8°. This, however, does not quite tally with what is stated in the above title, namely that the thesis was delivered in 1706. Gmelin gives this last date only. Several works on the mineral waters of Plombières are quoted by Lelong, from a 'Discours de la vertu & propriété des Bains de Plombières,' Paris, 1581, 8°, to that by Durand and Calmet, Nancy, 1748, and the following by J. Le Maire: Essay sur la Maniere de prendre les Eaux de Plombieres, par J. Le Maire, Membre de l'Académie des Scavans d'Allemagne, Médecin de l'Hôtel de S. A. S. Madame la Princesse Abbesse, & Stipendié à Remiremont. A Remiremont, chez Laurent, Imprimeur Ordinaire de la Ville & Marchand Libraire. M.D.CC.XL.VIII. Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi. Small 8°, pp. 115 [5]. This tract deals with the use and effects of the waters rather than their natural history and composition.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliv. col. 467.
Jacques Lelong, *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, Nouvelle Édition . . . par M. Fevret de Fontette, Paris, 1768, i. p. 180, No. 3152. (Nos. 3149-3160 include the treatises on these waters.)
Carrère, *Catalogue raisonné des Ouvrages qui ont été publiés sur les Eaux Minérales*, 1785, p. 365 (séconde Partie, No. 658).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 753.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 578.

TOELTIUS (J G).

J. G. Toeltii, des Welt-berühmten Philosophi Coelum Reseratum Chymicum oder Philosophischer Tractat worinne nicht allein die Materien und Handgriffe, woraus und wie der Lapis Philosophorum in der Vor- und Nach-Arbeit zu bereiten, sondern auch, wie aus allen vier Reichen der Natur, als Astral- Animal- Vegetabil- und Mineralischen Reiche, vortreffliche und unschätzbare Tincturen und Medicamenta, sowohl zu Erhaltung der Gesundheit und des Lebens, als auch Verbesser- und Transmutirung der unvollkommenen Metallen zu verfertigen, offenhertzig gezeiget wird, mit Figuren denen Liebhabern der wahren Hermetischen Philosophie zu Liebe ausgefertiget von einen Kenner derselben. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Druckts und verlegts Carl Friedrich Jungnicols hinterlassene Wittwe in Erffurth, 1737.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 337 [for 336]. Woodcuts of apparatus in the text. Title red and black.

To the preface the author signs his name as J. G. Tœlten. The editor was Johann Carl von Friesau, J. F. R. C.

TOELTIUS (J G). *Continued.*

Coelum reseratum Chymicum.

See SCHLÜSSEL der wahren Weisheit, 1787.

This is an exposition of Toeltius' book.

The author of the *Missiv*, 1783, p. 101, warns his readers against confusing Toeltius with Jacob Tollius, who seems to have written a work with exactly the same title: *Coelum reseratum chymicum*. This, however, according to the *Missiv* (p. 98), existed only in MS., forming the third section of a work, "Schlüssel der wahren Weisheit," of which the first section was printed in 1772 and 1775, and with considerable differences in Schröder's 'Sammlung,' II., ii.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliv. col. 889 (merely mentions the book, 1737, 8°).
Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 100.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 665 (calls him Toeltinus).
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. pp. 75, 104, 171.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 324 (calls him Toeltin).
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 261.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 361, 371.

TOEPFER (BENEDICT).

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS).

TOISON (La) d'Or.

See TOYSON (La) d'Or.

TOLETANUS.

See ROSARIUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

Balbian's edition, 1599. Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1030.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 384.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, i. p. 467 (calls him Pierre, but surely he does not mean the Inquisitor?); iii. pp. 40, 310.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS).

Coelum Chemicum.

See CON- ET DISSENSUS Chymicorum . . . 1715.

Le Chemin du Ciel Chymique.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE), Lettre d'un Philosophe, 1688.

Jacobi Tollii Fortuita, in quibus, præter Critica nonnulla, tota Fabularis Historia Græca, Phoenicia, Ægyptiaca, ad Chemiam pertinere asseritur. Amstelædami, Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. cIↃ IↃ CLXXXVII.

8°. Pp. [16] 375 (for 379) [32, 1 blank]. 2 engraved plates. Title red and black.

There is a review of this book in the *Acta Eruditorum*, Lips., 1687, vi. p. 393.

Jacobi Tollii Manuductio ad Coelum Chemicum, Amstelodami quondam primum, nunc vero revisa et a mendis typographicis repurgata, in gratiam curiosorum, Iterum Edita ab Autore Tractatus præcedentis De Particulari Rustici Minoris.

Without date, place, and printer's name.

8°. Pp. 20. A fragment.

This seems to have been taken from a copy of the book: Con- et Dissensus Chymicorum, 1715 (*q.v.*). There were other editions: Amstel., 1688, 8°, pp. 16; in French, Amst., 1688, 12°, and in German, Jena, 1758, 8°.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

Jacobi Tollii Medicinæ Doctoris, und ehemaligen Professoris eloquentiæ auf der Universität Duisburg Sapientia Insaniens oder Tolle Weisheit, Das ist die Erfüllung seines in der Handleitung zum chemischen Himmel gethanen Versprechens, worinnen dasjenige, was er in gedachten Tractat gleichsam nur obenhin berühret, nunmehro völliger, und mit allem Fleiss erkläret wird. An die Herren Bürgermeister der Stadt Amsterdam vormahls in lateinischer Sprache geschrieben; Nunmehro aber ins Deutsche übersetzet, und mit einigen Anmerckungen erläutert, wie auch mit einem vollständigen Register versehen von J. C. L. Ph. & M.D. Jena verlegts Christian Friedrich Gollner. 1753.

8°. Pp. 138 [22]. Folding table.

'The title shows,' says Schmieder, 'that at that time the unfortunate Toll had grown sane.'

[Another Copy.]

There was a previous edition, Amstelædami, 1689, 8°, pp. 64.

Jacob Toll, or Tollius, was born in the early half of the seventeenth century, studied under Gronovius and Æmilius, and was also some time with Vossius. He acted as amanuensis to Heinsius in Sweden, but was charged with having appropriated some literary property of his and used it as his own. On his return to Holland he became rector at Gouda, somewhere about 1666. He took the degree of M.D. in 1669, and practised at Noordwyck. After failing in his application for several posts he became rector at Leyden, and finally obtained the professorship of history, rhetoric, and Greek, at Duisburg. In 1687 he was at Utrecht, and published his book *Fortuita*. He resigned his professorship and started on his travels, visiting the greater part of Central Europe, Germany, Hungary, and then to Italy, meeting the notable men of the time, seeing all the curiosities of art and nature, and examining the libraries. The outcome of his travels was his posthumous book, *Epistolæ Itinerariæ*, Amst., 1700, 4°, pp. [18] 260 [14] and 16 separate plates, edited by Henr. Christian Henninius. In this work he gives an account of his visits to mines, notes on minerals and mineral waters, on chemical gold and medals therefrom, and he refers to various chemists, including Kunckel, whom he visited in Berlin and of whom he expresses the highest opinion (pp. 46-47). On his return to Holland in 1692, he settled at Utrecht and opened classes for private instruction, but as he had not obtained permission for these from the University, he got no pupils, and he finally lived in great poverty, and died in 1696.

He was an able scholar, and published a number of works; one which he meditated was a collection of the Greek alchemical poets, but it was never completed.

Among his works may be mentioned his edition of 'Ausonius' Maximus ex vetustis codicibus,' Amst., 1669, 12°, and 'Animadversiones criticæ ad Longini περὶ ὕψους,' Lugd. Bat., 1777, 12°; Traj. ad Rhen., 1694, 4°.

Fabricius, *Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars III.* 1719, pp. 359, 442.

Adrien Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, 1722, ii. p. 462, No. 547 (merely a reference to his edition of Ausonius).

Bibliotheca Riviniana, 1727, p. 530, &c.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 385.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 142 ('Epistolæ').

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 100, 111 (I., lib. i. cap. xi. §§ 17, 55); i. p. 863 (I., lib. iv. cap. xi. § 14); i. p. 913 (I., lib. iv. cap. xiv. § 15).

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, Jena, 1735, Der fünfte Theil, p. 506 (mere mention of the 'Epistolæ Itinerariæ,' 1701).

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 755.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 854.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 416, 484; iii. p. 311.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliv. col. 1130.

Burmann, *Trajectumeruditum*, 1750, pp. 368-374.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 103, 981 ('Fortuita').

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1239.

Burcard Gotthelff Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiæ litterariæ selecta*, Jenæ, 1754, i. p. 129; 1761, ii. pp. 1469, 1639.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 415; 1778, iv. p. 409.

Freytag, *Adparatus literarius*, 1755, iii. p. 710.

Chauffepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1756, iv. pp. 460-465 (long detailed article with numerous references; Note *I* deals with his chemical views).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 98 (only the Manuductio).

Missiv an die Hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 98.

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, 1783, p. 48.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 536, 551, 639.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1785, v. p. 189.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. pp. 15, 285.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 121.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 22, 23, 238.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 440.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 176.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 346.
Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlvi. p. 211; no date, xli. p. 646.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 461.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 335; 1869, ii. p. 326.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1115.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 474.
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, i. p. 15.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1238-9.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboeck der Nederlanden*, 1876, xix. p. 176.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 346, 361. (Kopp is severe on Tollius.)

TOLLÉ.

See ALTUS, Liber Mutus.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1146.

TOMB (The) of Semiramis hermetically sealed, which if a Wise-man open (not the Ambitious Covetous Cyrus) he shall find the Treasures of Kings, inexhaustible Riches to his content.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684.

Separately paged.

See TUMBA Semiramidis.

TOMBEAU (Le) de la Pauvreté.

See ATREMONT (H. d').

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.

TONDI (MATTEO).

Istituzioni di Chimica per servire ad un Corso d' Operazioni appartenenti alla medesima del Professore di Medicina D. Matteo Tondi per uso del suo studio privato, in cui si spiegano tutti i fenomeni colla semplice, e nuova Teoria Pneumatica, e si da una distinta idea delle sostanze Gassose. Napoli Con Pubblica Facoltà. MDCC LXXXVI.

8°. Pp. [2] 315 [1, 13, 3 blank].

This book is of some interest, 1st, because the author had adopted Lavoisier's views; and, because the book shows the extent and scope of the science at the time; 3rd, because it shows how substances were classified before the idea of elements had been established.

Tondi published remarks upon the Earths.

The fullest account of him which I have seen is that given by Riccio.

Matteo Tondi, a distinguished naturalist, was born at Sanseverino in 1762, and, at Naples, studied and afterwards taught chemistry, botany, and zoology, and is reputed the first chemist in Italy to teach the so-called pneumatic chemistry. He went to Germany to study metallurgy, and distinguished himself by his learning before the famous Ruprecht, professor in the Mining Academy at Chemnitz, and director of the imperial chemical laboratory. By his experiments he discovered new metallic reguli, which he called Borbonio Partenio, Austro. For these discoveries he was much commended, especially by the Chevalier Born, Aulic Councillor in the department of mines and money of the Austrian Empire, who published a Latin dedication to Tondi, and included his discoveries among the others in metallurgy.

He returned to Naples, but was banished in 1799, and at Paris was nominated professor adjunct to Dolomieu at the Museum of Natural History. There he taught oryctognosy and oreognosy with great success.

In 1808 he was sent by the French Government to Spain to collect minerals and geological specimens, and near Boulon, in the Pyrenees he discovered a granular carbonate of lime, not inferior to the marble of Carrara and Paros. Recalled to Naples, he was appointed inspector general of waters and forests, and then professor of oryctology in the University. He died 17 Nov., 1835. He was a member of numerous learned societies at home and abroad, and was the author of several works on forestry, fossils, oreognosy, mineral and geological travels in Spain, &c.

TONDI (MATTEO). *Continued.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 466, 652 ('Instituzioni,' *sic*).

Atti del Real Instituto d' Incorraggiamento alle scienze naturali di Napoli, Napoli, 1828, iv. pp. xxviii, xxxvi.

Camillo Minieri Riccio, *Memorie storiche degli scrittori nati nel Regno di Napoli*, Napoli, 1844, 8°, p. 353.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1116.

TOYSON (La) d'Or.

See TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON), 1612.

See AUREUM VELLUS.

TRACTÄTLEIN.'

See DREY VNTERSCHIEDLICHE . . . Tractätlein, 1606.

See DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein, 1704.

See FÜNF CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

TRACTÄTLEIN über die Alchymie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 511.

TRACTÄTLEIN wie der gebenedeyte Stein der Weisen zu machen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 1.

TRACTÄTLEIN von Lapide Philosophorum Anonymi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 234.

TRACTÄTLEIN (Ein), in welchem etliche schöne Particular Stücklein begriffen sind.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Theil ii. p. 257.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 554.

TRACTAT.

See GÜLDENER (Ein) TRACTAT vom Philosophischen Steine, 1625.

See VORTREFFLICHER (Ein) Tractat von der . . . Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum.

TRACTAT (Ein) von einem sehr vornehmen Philosopho, ist gleichsam ein Commentarius über den Bernhardum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726, p. 1.

TRACTAT von denen Irrgängen derer Alchymisten.

See SAMMLUNG unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schriften, 1746, p. 335.

TRACTAT von der Occulta Chemicorum Philosophia.

See OCCULTA (Von der) Chemicorum Philosophia, ein kurtzer Tractat.

TRACTAT vom Philosophischen Stein.

See GUT (Ein) Fundament, oder Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein.

TRACTAT von Philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen.

See H. (E.), Ein ausführlicher Tractat, . . . 1702.

TRACTATULUS rhytmicus vom Stein der Weisen.

See VIER auſserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 234.

See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein, 1772, p. 29.

TRACTATULUS Rythmicus novus vom Stein der Weysen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars Prima, 1608, p. 58.

TRACTATULUS, seu descriptio Philosophici Adrop, ejusque præparatio.

See MONTE (GUIDO MAGNUS DE).

TRACTATULUS super hæc verba: mer: fugi dum bibit.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 974.

TRACTATULUS super hæc verba: Studio namque florenti.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 955.

TRACTATUS ALCHYMIÆ.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 101.

TRACTATUS Aureus de lapide philosophico.

See MUSÆUM Hermeticum, 1749, p. 1.

See also GÜLDENER (Ein) Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein, 1625.

A German version. On this 'Tractatus' see the note to RHENANUS (Johann).

TRACTATUS brevis sed non levis de Lapide Philosophico.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 698.

TRACTATUS Chymicus Antiquissimus & vere Aureus, in quo spectare licet Fundamenta Veræ Chymiæ, nec non Figuram Verissimam Hermeticam, et facillimam viam ad Medicinam Universalem, cum curiosis quatuor Epistolis cuiusdam Adepti, in lucem datus ab uno Veræ Chymiæ Amatore. Augustæ Vind. Apud David Reymund Mertz, & Joann Jacob Mayer, 1721.

8°. Pp. [12 including the frontispiece, 36], [1, 1 blank].

TRACTATUS Duo Chemici singulares & breves quorum Prior est Johannis Belye Angli. Alter Bernhardi Comitis Trevirensis. His Appendicis loco adduntur

1. Doctrina elegans de opere Philosophico, ex libro ms. H. Aquilæ Thuringi.
2. Excerpta quædam ex Epistolis Eduardi Kellæi Angli.
3. Fragmentum ex Theoriis Johan. Isaaci Hollandi.

Omnia hactenus nondum edita. Geismariæ, Typis Salomonis Schadewitz, Sumptibus Sebaldi Köhlers. M.DC.XLVII.

8°. Pp. 38 [2 blank].

This is an extract from the collection that was edited by Ludovicus Combachius: Tractatus aliquot chemici singulares summum philosophorum arcanum continentes . . . Geismariæ, . . . 1647, 8°. The tracts are separately paged. Besides the above the collection contains writings by Ferrarius, Dausten, and an anonymous author.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 15.

TRACTATUS Mago-Cabbalistico-Chymicus.

See SALLWIGT (GREGORIUS ANGLUS), 1729.

TRACTATUS de Marchasita, ex qua fit Elixir ad album uerissimum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 254.

TRACTATUS de Mercurio Philosophico.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 697.

TRACTATUS de Philosophia Metallorum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS), Quadriga Aurifera, 1599, p. 11.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 791.

TRACTATUS Philosophicus ad Rubrum & Album.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 1001.

See APPENDIX ad faciliorem Radicis Chymiæ intellectum, p. 108.

TRACTATUS PHYSICO-CHYMICUS.

Die mit dem Marte genau-vereinigte Venus: oder Tractatus Physico-Chymicus. In sich haltend, verschiedener Autorum Meynungen, Ob- und wie aus Eisen Kupffer gemacht werden könne? Aus verschiedenen Büchern und Manuscriptis zusammen getragen. Rostock, In Verlegung, Johann Heinrich Rufsworms. Im Jahr Christi 1706.

8°. Pp. 46 [2 blank].

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ, 1732, p. 98.

TRACTATUS vom Saltz der Weisen.

See TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 206.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 361.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 315.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 361.

TRACTATUS de secretissimo antiquorum Philosophorum arcano.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 554.

Under this title are included three tracts, with a Præfatio. 'Tractatus primus' consists of excerpts from the following writers:

1. Rogerus Baco.
2. Raymundus Lullius.
3. Rosarius Arnoldi.
4. Clamor Buccinæ.
5. Rosarius Minor.
6. Richardus Anglicus.
7. Calid Rex.
8. Avicenna.
9. Bernhardus Comes.
10. Turba Philosophorum.

XXII. Propositiones sive Maximæ in quibus veritas totius Artis Chemicæ brevissimè comprehenditur.

Tractatus secundus aureus de Lapide Philosophorum Joannis de Lasnioro, with a folding table.

Tractatus tertius nobilis Joannis Trithemii Abbatis Spanheimensis.

The collection was published originally in Latin in 1611, without place or printer's name, small 8°, pp. [95, 1 blank].

Appended to it is a tract in German:

Tractatus Chemicus des alten hocherleuchten Philosophi, Theologi vnd Medici, Arnoldi de Nova Villa, so vor vierhundert Jahren gelebt. Vor niemals im druck gesehen, jtzo aber durch einen Liebhaber der Spagyrischen kunst den Fillis doctrinæ zu gut an tag geben, pp. [60, 4 blank].

TRACTATUS de Sulphure.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

TRACTATUS, darinnen das gantz Secret der Alchimey vom Stein der Weisen begriffen est.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Theil iii. p. 38.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 623.

TRACTATUS Tres de Metallorum Transmutatione.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN).

TRACTATUS Trium Verborum.

See BACON (ROGER), De Arte Chymiæ Scripta, 1603, p. 292.

TRACTATUS de Vitriolo Philosophorum.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Theil iii. p. 62.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 642.

TRACTETLEIN.

See TRACTÄTLEIN.

TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophen Aristobulus, nebst einer kurzen Lebensbeschreibung des französischen Philosophen Formosus. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt.

O vanas hominum mentes, o pectora coeca!

Leipzig, bey Carl Ludwig Jacobi sel. Wittwe, 1762.

8°. Pp. 80.

TRAITÉ d'un Philosophe inconnu.

See PHILOSOPHE.

TRAITÉ des Affinites Chymiques.

See BERGMAN (TORBERN).

TRAMES facilis & planus ad Auream Hermetis arcem recta perducens.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 887.

Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 313) quotes what is presumably the original edition of this reprint: 'Trames facilis ad auream Hermetis arcem, in-12. Carolopoli, 1686.'

TRAUM GESICHT.

See FLORETUS a Bethabor.

TRAUTMANNSDORFF.

Gründliche Beschreibung von denen Particular- und Universal-Tincturen.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773.

See also GALLUS (FRIEDRICH).

He was a count, who attained either by accident or design an elixir of life. To travellers, who visited him in 1609 in his hermit's cell near Trient, he exhibited his Panacea which shone in the dark. This Panacea had prolonged his life to 140 years. He died in 1609.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. Chronologisches Register, Ann. 1609.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 181.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmasie*, 1904, p. 241.

TRAVAGINUS (FRANCISCUS).

See PETRÆUS (PETRUS PAULUS), Museum Travaginianum, 1679.

Travaginus was a physician and mathematician of Ragusa, who was living about 1613, and wrote a work entitled: Indicium gyri terræ diurni.

Lipenius, followed by Gmelin, quotes a work: Synopsis novæ Philosophiæ et Medicinæ. Venet., 1667, 12°, by Franciscus Travaginus, but whether or not he be the same as the other, I am not certain.

Besides these he edited another work, of which the following title is given by Haller: Georg Aras Enchiridion hermetico medicum, in quo virtutes, doses atque appropriationes omnium fere medicamentorum spagiricorum compendiose describuntur. Acc. Idea, s. synopsis vivæ & experimentalis illius philosophiæ, quantum ad dicta medicamenta, tum ad alios usus, accurante Fr. Travagino Venet. 1666, 12°.

Zedler's account is somewhat different. He says that he flourished in the latter half of the seventeenth century and was a good physicist and physician at Venice. The titles which he quotes are fuller. 1. Super observationibus a se factis tempore ultimorum terræ notuum ac potissimum Ragusini physicam disputationem, s. gyri terræ diurni judicium, without place, 1673, 4°; Leyden, 1669. 2. Synopsis novæ philosophiæ & medicinæ cujus fundamenta s. principia 2 salia, acidum & salsum, Venet., 1687; a later edition, unless one or other be a misprint. In the former of these he recorded observations on earthquakes in 1661 and in 1667 at Venice and Ragusa, and advanced a theory about their cause and direction.

Though the dates are not quite concordant, no doubt the same person is denoted.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 177 b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 301.
Neue Leipziger Zeitung von gelehrten Sachen, 1730, p. 381.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 396.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 53.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1295.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 193 (Georg Aras' 'Enchiridion,' 1666), 447 (Museum Travaginianum, 1679)'
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 244.

TREASURE (The) of Treasures, or the Golden Medicine.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 97.

TREATISE (A) of the Philosophers Stone, the Blessed Manna, &c., with its wondrous virtues and use, both for the curing of the Body of Man and making of precious stones.

Se AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 107

TRÈS-ANCIEN (Le) duel des Chevaliers ou Dialogue Chymique de la pierre physique.

See DIVERS TRAITEZ de la Philosophie naturelle, 1672, p. 275.

See URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

This translation of the *Uralter Ritter-Krieg* was made from Faber's Latin translation, Toulouse, 1646, and diverges from the German. See what is said in the preface to LE TRIOMPHE HERMETIQUE, and see the note under URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

TRESOR (Le) de Tresors.

See LINTHAUT (HENRI DE), 1610.

TREUHERTZIGE Warnungs-Vermahnung an alle Liebhaber der wahren Natur gemesen Alchemiæ Transmutatoriæ, von einem Liebhaber der Wahrheit aufgesetzt.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum 1728, i. pp. 289-312.

See THARSANDER, Adeptus Ineptus, 1744, pp. 95-117.

Upon this work Tharsander says: 'The author styles himself Ricenus Thrasibulus, but I conjecture that it was Michael Maier; because Felix Maurer in the *Amphitheatro Mag. Univ. Lib.* 13, *pag.* 572, states that Michael Maier, the well-known Rosicrucian, who went about to the German courts, did not badly in collecting in a book the most notable impostures and juggling tricks, which deserved printing anew as a preface to all alchemical writings. Accordingly, I am of opinion that this is just Mich. Maier's writing.' This seems a very narrow foundation for such a superstructure, and while one may admit the possibility of Michael Maier being the author, it is certainly not because of Tharsander's attempted demonstration. Still, this identification by Tharsander was accepted by Murr.

This book was afterwards reprinted in the 'Probier-Büchlein' of Modestin Fachs, Leipzig, 1678, pp. 127-142.

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 373.

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 113.

TREVISANUS.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

Care must be taken not to confuse Bernhard of Trevisan, one of the lights of alchemical literature and history, with another Bernardo Trevisano, who flourished two centuries later. He was a Venetian, born in 1652, who was devoted to languages and philosophy, mathematics and painting, and died in 1720. He is mentioned by Bouginé, *Handbuch einer allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1792, v. p. 22. There is also to be distinguished a Bernardinus Trivisanus, born at Padua in 1506, who studied arts and medicine there, and was successively professor of logic, of materia medica, and of the theory of medicine. He died in 1583, aged 77. Freher (*Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1280) has given a short notice of him.

The first German edition is said to be that of Strasburg: Von der Hermetischenn Philosophia, das ist, von dem Gebenedeiten Stain der Weisen. Der hocherfahrnen vnd fürtreflichen Philosophen Herren Bernhardi, Grauen von der Marck, vnd Teruis ein Buch. Item, Dicta Alani, Darinn alles hell vnd klar an tag geben wirdt. Ex libris Doctoris Henrici Vuolffij. Vormals nie im Truck aufsgangen. Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareo. Getruckt zu Strafsburg bey Christian Müller. 1574. Small 8°, unpaged, sigs. A to M in eights, N4. Editions in 1586 and 1597 are reported. That of 1601 has the same title as the preceding, but it professes to be 'Jetzt von newem widerumb mit fleifs corrigirt, vnd Vbersehen. Getruckt zu Strafsburg durch Anthonium Bertram. M.DCI.' The title is red and black, the book is a small 8°, unpaged, sigs. A to M, in eights. Toxites' preface, dated Hagenaw, 1574, is reprinted from that earlier edition. Tancke's edition appeared at Leipzig, 1605, and that by Kaspar Horn at Nürnberg, 1643, 8°, followed by an edition in 1717, and those of 1746, 1747, for which see Bernhardus.

The tract: De Chymico Miraculo, along with the work of Dionysius Zacharias and the 'Annotata quædam ex Nicolao Flamello' was edited by Gerardus Dorneus, and published: Basileæ, ex Officina Hæredum Petri Pernæ, Anno CIↃ IↃ XXCIII., small 8°, pp. [6] 198 [4 blank]. This collection was reprinted: Basileæ, Typis Conradi Waldkirchii. Anno CIↃ IↃC., small 8°, pp. [6] 198 [4 blank].

The treatise De Chemia, Opus historicum et dogmaticum ex Gallico in Latinum simpliciter versum, was first published at Strasburg in 1567, 8°, and often afterwards.

His works in French are said to have first appeared at Antwerp in 1565. His Traité de la Nature de l'oeuf des philosophes, was published at Paris, 1659, 8°, and La parole delaissée at Paris in 1618.

To the references already given under Bernhardus the following may be added.

TREVISANUS. *Continued.*

Michael Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 253.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 221.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 97 a, 241 b.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 58.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 250 (apropos of Thomas de Bononia), 407.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 82.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 47.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 8, 213, 223; ii. pp. 324, 328, 342, 352.

TREVUS (PERSIUS).

See SERVIUS (PETRUS).

TRIEVALD (MÅRTEN).

Martin Triewald von dem Grundstoffe und den Ursachen der Nahrung, des Wachsthums und der Reife der Metalle und Mineralien in der Erde. Aus dem Schwedischen übersetzt von D. C. G. Gröning. Leipzig 1795. bey Heinrich Gräff.

8°. Pp. [2] 20.

This was a presidential discourse delivered to the Swedish Academy in 1740: Tal om ämne och orsaker till Metallers och Mineraliers föda, tilltagande och mognande växt i jorden, vid Præsidii nedläggande i Vet. Akad. 1740. (33 Observations in the Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy and one in the Acta of the Academy of Upsala.)

Trievald was born at Stockholm, 18 Nov., 1691. While still young, he came to England, and attended the lectures of Desaguliers, and became acquainted with Newton. Natural philosophy was the subject which he pursued most eagerly, and, after ten years' absence, he returned home. At the Ritterhaus in Stockholm he taught experimental physics and mechanics, received a pension from the King, with the title of Director of Mechanics, and, not long after, was appointed captain of mechanics and fortification.

In 1738 he mooted the idea of, and, along with five others, founded the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

In 1746, 1747, he delivered two papers to the Reichstand in Swedish, entitled: 'Dutch gold mine,' which referred to the Dutch fisheries, and urged his countrymen to undertake similar work. It was translated into German in the Hamburg Magazine, where there is also a sketch of his life.

Trievald is called F.R.S., but I have not found his name in Thomas Thomson's *History*. His death occurred 8 Augt., 1747.

An account of the founding of the Academy, and a list of members to 1742, are given by Rathlef, who also enumerates the members' publications. Among these are some papers by Trievald, of which a few relate to coal, and others to forcing-houses for plants, transplanting of foreign fruit trees to Sweden, growing of hops in Sweden, and other practical topics. Haller quotes a paper by him on bees, Stockholm, 1728, 8°.

Ernst Ludewig Rathlef, *Geschichte jetztlebender Gelehrten*, Zelle, 1742, Vierter Theil, pp. 498-515.
Lars Laurel, *Åminnelse-Tal öfver Capitaine Mechanicus vid Fortificationen och Medlen uti Kongl. Svenske Vetenskaps Academien Herr Mårten Trievald, hållet på Store Riddar-Hus Salen, den 23 Decemb. 1747*, Stockholm, 1748, 8°, pp. [2] 30.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1315.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 242.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 221.
Georg Gezellius, *Försök till et biographiskt Lexicon öfver namn-kunnige och lärde Svenske män*, Stockholm, Upsala & Åbo, 1780, iii. pp. 291-294.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 454, 455, 705, 720; 1799, iii. p. 41.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 266, 268, 274, 305, 307.
Shering Rosenhane, *Anteckningar hörande till Kongl. Vetensk. Academiens Historia*, Stockholm, 1811, pp. 159, 178 (list of papers).
Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenske män, 1838, iv. p. 74; 1842, viii. p. 290; 1843, ix. pp. 79, 84; 1849, xvii. p. 311 (biographical notice and references).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1135.

TRIFOLIUM Becherianum Hollandicum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM).

TRIGA CHEMICA.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

TRIKLINIUM.

See PHILOTHEUS DE LIMITIBUS, Das Hermetische Triklinium, 1792.

TRINCK-GOLD.

See KURTZER und gründlicher Unterricht vom wahren Trinck-Golde, 1731.

TRIOMPHE.

Le Triomphe Hermetique, ou la Pierre Philosophale victorieuse. Traitté plus complet & plus intelligible, qu'il y en ait eu jusques ici, touchant le Magistére Hermetique. A Amsterdam chez Henry Wetstein. 1689.

8°. Pp. [12] [2] 153 [1]. Title red and black. Folding plate.

Contains:
L'Ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers . . . composé originairement en Alleman . . ., p. 1.
Entretien d'Eudoxe et de Pyrophile sur l'Ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers, p. 27.
Lettre aux vrays Disciples d'Hermes contenant Six Principales Clefs de la Philosophie Secrete, p. 121.
This is signed Dives Sicut Ardens S***, *i.e.* Sanctus Desiderius, or Limojon de Saint Disdier (*q.v.*).
See the note under URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

Le Triomphe Hermetique, ou la Pierre Philosophale victorieuse. Traitté plus complet & plus intelligible, qu'il y en ait eû jusques ici, touchant le Magistere Hermetique. A Amsterdam, chez Henry Wetstein. 1699.

12°. Pp. [12] [2] 153 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Folding plate.

Contains:
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Lettre aux vrais Disciples d'Hermes contenant six principales Clefs de la Philosophie Secrete, p. 121.
Signed Dives Sicut Ardens S***, *i.e.* Sanctus Desiderius, or Limojon de Saint Disdier (*q.v.*).

Le Triomphe Hermetique.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.
See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph.
See TRES-ANCIEN (Le) Duel des Chevaliers.
See URALTER Ritter-Krieg.

TRIPUS AUREUS.

See MAIER (MICHAEL).

TRIPUS HERMETICUS Fatidicus.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM).

TRISMEGISTUS.

See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

To the references already given under Hermes may be added the following:
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 201.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 411.
Joh. Fr. Buddeus, *Historia Ecclesiastica Veteris Testamenti*, ed. II. 1719, I. Per. i. Sect. iii. § 22, pp. 429-436.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1731, i. p. 161.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 398.
Georg Christoph Hamberger, *Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Schriftstellern vom Anfange der Welt bis* 1500, Lemgo, 1756, i. pp. 18-23.
Brucker, *Historia critica Philosophiæ*, 1767, i. (ed. secunda) pp. 252-264 (Lib. ii. cap. 7, §§ 3 (founder of Egyptian learning), 5 (Hermetic books), 6 (his discoveries)); vi. p. 110.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 305, 348 (Hortulanus' Commentary).
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 19, 201, 218.

[TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON).

Aureum Vellus Oder Guldin Schatz vnd Kunstkamer: . . . Getruckt zu Rorschach am Bodensee. Anno M.D.XCVIII.]

4°. Pp. [3-8] 117 [1, 2 blank], wants the title. Tract. II. [2] 102. Portrait of Paracelsus and woodcuts of apparatus, Tract. III. pp. 1-240. Hand-coloured and plain woodcuts. Titles to Tracts. II. and III. in black and red. Tract. III. leaf C1 defective; C2-4 wanting; E1 defective; E2-3, F1-3, wanting. Gg is wrongly imposed, and Hh wanting. MS. notes.

TRACTATUS I.,
der gar alten Bücher, including Trissmosin's, p. 1.

TRACTATUS II.
1. Paracelsische Schrifften, p. 1.
2. Korndorfferische Schrifften, p. 55.

TRACTATUS III.
1. Splendor Solis mit schönen Figuren, p. 3.
2. Spiegel der Alchymey Herrn Vlrici Poyselii, p. 60.
3. Clauis, Sambt seiner Declaration der Chymischen handgriffen, p. 82.
4. Allerley Particularia die handtgriff zuerlehrnen, p. 97.
5. Ein Tinctur oder elixier eines vnbekandten Philosophi, p. 114.
6. Processus pro tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis vnd Lune, p. 123.
7. Modus procedendi in præparatione Lapidis Philosophici, p. 126.
8. Dialogus Philosophiæ, p. 145.
9. Exemplum Artis Philosophiæ. Ein Exemplum der Philosophen Kunst, p. 153.
10. De Lapide Philosophorum, xii. capita incerti authoris, p. 157.
11. Vom Stein der Weisen ein schöner Procefs Episcopi Melchioris Brixiensis Cardinalis Romæ, &c., vnd ein Philosophischs Werck vnnd Gespräch, von dem Gelben vnd Rotten Man, p. 177.
12. Von dem Rebis einem Stein, p. 191.
13. Varia Philosophica, p. 193.
a. Capitulum, darinnen das gantze Werck kurtzlich begriffen, p. 194.
b. Ein schönes Gedicht de p. 197.
c. Ein Gespräch Saturno p. 200.
d. Ein Gedicht philosophorum p. 203.
e. De oleo philosophorum, p. 205.
f. Vera præparatio Mercurij, p. 205.
14. Tractatus vom Saltz der Weyßen, p. 206.
15. Nouum Testamentum, p. 210.
16. Von dem Philosophischen Bley, p. 211.
17. Auicennæ 7 regulæ ex quibus componitur lapis Philosophorum, p. 213.
18. Tabula Scientiæ maioris, p. 214.
19. De Quinta Essentia vini pulcherrimus tractatus, p. 216.
20. Tabula Schmaragdina Hermetis Trismegisti patris Philosophorum, p. 236.
This number wants the larger part of the poem which accompanies the *Tabula schmaragdina*.

The whole of this forms the first three tractates in the 1708-1718, Hamburg, collection, entitled: Eröffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (*q.v.*).

Aureum Vellus. Oder Güldin Schatz vnd Kunstkammer: Darinnen der aller fürnembsten, fürtreffenlichsten, ausserlesenesten, herrlichsten vnd bewehrtesten Auctorum Schrifften Bücher, aus dem gar vhralten Schatz der vberbliebnen, verborgenen, hinterhaltenen Reliquien vnd Monumenten der AEgyptiorum, Arabum, Chaldæorum & Assyriorum, Königen vnd Weysen, von dem Edlen, Hocherleuchten, fürtreffenlichen, bewehrten Philosopho Salomone Trismosino (so des grossen Philosophi vnd Medici Theophrasti Paracelsi Præceptor gewesen) in sonderbare vnterschiedliche Tractetlein disponirt, vnd in das Deutsch gebracht. Sampt andern Philosophischen, alter vnnd newer Scribenten sonderbaren Tractetlein, alles zuuor niemalen, weder erhört noch gesehen, wie der Catalogus zuuerstehen gibt. Durch einen der Kunst Liebhabern mit grossem Kosten, Mühe, Arbeit vnd Gefahr, die Originalia vnd Handschrifften zusammen gebracht, vnd auffs trewlichst vnd fleissigst an tag geben. Erstlich Gedruckt zu Rorschach am Bodensee, Anno M.D.XCIX.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 1-208. Imperfect. Portrait of Paracelsus on the reverse of the title. Woodcuts of apparatus in the text. Title red and black. Part 2, with a title-page, pp. [2] 1-158. Imperfect.

Part 1 contains to the end of section 9 of Trissmosin's *Tractat von allerley Schwefelischen Kis*; all after that is wanting.

Part 2 contains Paracelsus and Korndorffer's writings.

Part 3, containing from *Splendor Solis* to the *Tabula Schmaragdina*, is wanting.

TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON). *Continued.*

La Toyson d'Or, ou la Fleur des Thresors, en laquelle est succinctement & methodiquement traicté de la Pierre des Philosophes, de son excellence, effects & vertu admirable. Plus de son Origine, & du vray moyen de pouuoir paruenir à sa perfection. Enrichies de Figures, et des propres Couleurs representees au vif, selõ qu'elles doiuẽt necessairement arriuer en la pratique de ce bel Oeuure. Et recueillies des plus graues monuments de l'Antiquité, tant Chaldeens, Hebreux, Aegyptiens, Arabes, Grecs, que Latins, & autres Autheurs approuuez. Par ce Grand Philosophe Salomon Trismosin Precepteur de Paracelse. Traduict d'Alemand en François, & commenté en forme de Paraphrase sur chasque Chapitre par L. I. A Paris, Chez Charles Sevestre, ruë S. Iacques deuant les Mathurins. M.DC.XII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. 13 [3] 219 [5 blank]. Curious engraved title extra, dated 1613. 24 symbolical etchings pasted into the book. No. 21 is blank. These etchings are not coloured, as is evident from the title was intended, and as they are in the German original.

There was a previous edition of 1602, according to Gmelin.

Ein Schreiben, so Theophrasto sein Lehrmeister zugeschrieben.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, Sig. Nj. *verso.*

Schrifften.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars Prima, 1608 (Extracts only).

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse der Stein der Weisen, 1718, p. 1.

Trismosin, or Trissmosin, or Trissinosinus, tells us that after seeing transmutation effected by a miner who was an alchemist, 'his heart was sore' that he could not do the same, and so he started as a journeyman in 1473 and went wherever he had a chance to learn. After various adventures he came to Venice, where from Egyptian or Arabic books he acquired the whole secret, and made transmutation of all the metals. He met Paracelsus at Constantinople.

This narrative is contained in "Tractat und Wanderschafft defs . . . Herren Salomonis Trifsmosini" with which the *Aureum Vellus* of 1599 opens. To the tincture also he ascribed not only the power of prolonging life, but also of rejuvenescence. With half a grain he made himself suddenly young, and with a medicine from the 'red lion' produced the same effect upon women of from seventy to ninety years of age, and it would be easy for him with his secret medicine to prolong his life to the last day.

Kopp has examined the *Aureum Vellus*, and after giving a list of the tracts with the curious names, of which Trismosin is styled the author, concludes that the whole is spurious, and questions if there was such a person as Trismosin.

His name is mentioned by Gmelin and by Schmieder, who also quotes Trismosin's process for transmutation. Borrichius is not complimentary to the *Vellus Aureum*: "scatet nugis et imposturis"; "omnia spirant ineptias," are his words.

Lenglet Dufresnoy places him in 1570.

The 'Aureum Vellus' was translated by William Backhouse, and there is a MS. of it in the Bodleian. It has not been printed.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 222, 271.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxix.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 68.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 474; iii. p. 315.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 909 (refers to him as if his name was almost a pseudonym, and mentions Von Tincturen, Stein der Weisen, 1677, 8°; Aureum Vellus, Hamb., 1708, 4°).
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 148.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 582, 629.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296; 1798, ii. p. 3.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 38.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 249, 253.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 124.
W. H. Black, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1844, col. 1089, No. 1395.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 179, 219, 228.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 899.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 98, 206, 242; ii. pp. 229, 381.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 236, 239.

TRITHEIM (JOHANN).

Trithemii de Sponheim, Abts zu Kreutzburg, Güldenes Kleinod, oder: Schatzkästlein. Aus dem Lateinischen, um seiner Unschätzbarkeit willen, ins Deutsche übersetzt von Fr. Basilio Valentino, Ordinis benedicti im Kloster St. Petri Anno Christi 1482. zum erstenmale herausgegeben, nebst zwoen andern forne mit angedruckten seltenen Handschriften, von Jamimah koranhapuCH. Leipzig, bey Paul Gotthelf Kummer, 1782.

8°. Pp. 135, frontispiece included [1 blank]. Six woodcuts in the text.

The pseudonymous editor of this tract in assigning the translation to Basilius Valentinus in 1482, has not considered the dates of Trithemius and Basilius respectively. The original, says the editor, was a decayed parchment manuscript contained in a silver box, found in the wall under the altar of the old ruined church of Münchshausen in the Lüneburg district.

[Another Copy.]

Büchlein de Lapide Philosophorum.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 43.

Epistola von den dreyen Anfängen aller . . . Kunst.

See SCHAUBERT (JOHANN), Consummata Sapientia, 1681, p. 231.

Epistola ad Germanum de Ganay data.

See SCHMID (RUDOLF JOHANN FRIEDRICH), Enchiridion Alchymico-Physicum, 1739.

Tractatus Chemicus nobilis.

See TRACTATUS de secretissimo Antiquorum Philosophorum Arcano, 1611, No. iii.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 585.

Trithemius sui ipsius Vindex.

See SIGISMUNDUS, 1616.

Von der vndern Astronomey, das ist, von der Alchimey.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars Prima, 1608, p. 16.

Extracts only.

Johann, called Trittenhemius, or Trithemius, was born in 1462, at Trittenheim, near Trier, or Trêves, where his father, Joh. Heidenberg, was a vine-dresser. He lost his father when he was only a year old, and was harshly used by his step-father, whom his mother, after a lapse of seven years, had married. He was forced to learn reading and the rudiments of Latin from a neighbour secretly at night. From a desire for knowledge he went to Trier and afterwards to Heidelberg. In 1482, on his way home, he was stopped by a snow-storm and forced to stay at the abbey of Spanheim, and, while there, suddenly made up his mind to join the Benedictines. He devoted himself to study, and in 1483 was chosen abbot. During the three and twenty years that he held the position, he brought everything into order and enlarged the library extensively. During an absence of his at Heidelberg, certain disaffected monks, who resented his strict rules, stirred up others and raised a riot in the abbey. After that he did not return, but accepted the abbacy of St. James's at Würzburg in 1506. He died there in 1519.

He was of great and varied acquirements; was a poet, philosopher, mathematician, historian and theologian, understood Hebrew, Greek and Latin, though his Latin style has been criticised as neither elegant nor pure.

His works consist of commentaries, sermons, epistles, histories, such as the Annales Hirsaugienses (a chronicle of the Benedictine abbey of Hirschau or Hirsau in Würtemberg, founded in 830), De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, which is contained in Fabricius' *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, Polygraphia, Steganographia, &c., &c.

He seems to have given some attention to alchemy, and refers to it in his works, as in the 'Annales,' in which he speaks of churchmen who followed the phantom. Among them he mentions Rupescissa, who, he thinks, lost his head over it, and

TRITHEIM (JOHANN). *Continued.*

in connection therewith gives a summary of the outcome of the pursuit in words which have become almost classical: Est autem Alchimia (ut more loquamur humano) casta meretrix, quæ amatores plures habet, sed delusis omnibus in nullius unquam pervenit amplexus. Ex stultis facit insanos, ex divitibus pauperes, ex Philosophis fatuos, ex deceptis loquacissimos deceptores, qui cùm nihil sciant, omnia se scire profitentur, quorum finis confusione plenus est.

Another summary runs thus: Vanitas, fraus, dolus, sophisticatio, cupiditas, falsitas, mendacium, stultitia, paupertas, desperatio, fuga, præscriptio et mendacitas, pedisse quæ sunt Chymiæ.

Other alchemists enumerated by him are Wernherus, Archbishop of Treves, Archbishop Joannes who was victimized by alchemists, Bernardus, abbot in Northeim, 'the Mecænas of Alchemists,' Andreas, abbot of Bamberg, who was devoted to the subject, the Carthusian Prior of Nürnberg, Melchior de Moka Episcopus Brixiensis, who cultivated the art.

Cardan is not complimentary about his Steganography: 'Fuit vir paulò ante nostram ætatem, mendacior Agrippa, inanior Raymundo Lullio, Abbas Trithemius qui totum librum satis grandem hoc uno solo somnio implevit, nec tamen explevit.'

Cardan, *De Rerum Varietate, Libri XVII.*, 1557, p. 457 (about cyphers).

Pantaleon, *Prosopographia . . . illustrium virorum totius Germaniæ*, 1565, i. p. 470 (with a fancy portrait).

Thevet, *Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes illustres*, 1584, i. f. 164, with a portrait.

Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer ad Scriptores Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, 1608, i. p. 944.

Bellarminus, 'De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis,' *Opera*, Colon. Agrip., 1617, vii. col. 193.

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands Personnages qui ont esté faussement soupçonnez de la Magie*, 1625, p. 505; English translation, 1657, p. 237.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. pp. 91-93.

Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis Libri III.*, 1651, lib. iii. cap. x., pp. 644-646.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 222, 271.

Crasso, *Elogii d'Huomini letterati*, 1666, ii. pp. 18-22; portrait.

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leurs siecles*, 1670, p. 257, with portrait.

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Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 695.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1436, portrait, plate 67.

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Louis Ellies Dupin, *A new Ecclesiastical History*, London, 1699, xiii. (15th century), p. 102.

Louis Ellies Dupin, *Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 1700, xii. p. 114.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 581.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, Th. iii. p. 255; 1710, Th. v. p. 753.

Pope Blount, *Censura celebriorum authorum*, Genevæ, 1710, p. 503.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, 1718, Miræi Auctarium, p. 99, No. DCCCV.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 398.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1734, v. p. 515.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis*, 1735, iv. p. 451; 1858, iv. p. 436.

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 382.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1737, xxxviii. p. 210.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1740, i. p. 424 (Th. i. B. xv. C. 3, § 12), 606 (Anhang, No. xlviii).

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, 1741, Der Dreyzehnde Theil, p. 447 (cause of the animus of the monks against him).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 268, 470; iii. pp. 54, 315, 316.

Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria*, Oxon., 1743, ii. Appendix, pp. 203-6.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. pp. 929-934.

Freytag, *Analecta Litteraria*, 1750, p. 1010.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1326.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 148.

Burcard Gotthelff Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiae litterariae Selecta*, Jenæ, 1754, i. p. 183; 1761, ii. pp. 1148, 1247, 1258, 1280, 1631; 1763, iii. pp. 2095, 2097.

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, 1783, p. 29.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 574.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 30.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1789, i. pp. 56 (the 'Steganographie'), 596 (life and works).

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Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 107.

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlvi. p. 551; no date, xlii. p. 178.

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Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. pp. 11, 168, 425.

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Bailey, 'Dee and Trithemius Steganography,' *Notes and Queries*, Series V. vol. xi., May, 1879, pp. 401, 422.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 71, 73.

Silbernagel, *J. Trithemius, eine Monographie*, Regensburg, 1885. 2nd ed.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 141, 226; ii. pp. 197, 206, 358, 378.

T. C. H. Hedderwick, *The Old German Puppet Play of Doctor Faust*, 1887, p. 181. (Trithemius as a magician; his Steganography.)

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 208 (his magic), 229 (Trithemius' opinion of Albertus Magnus), 234 (note on his life), 242 (his summary of the nature of alchemy).

TRIUMPF-WAGEN (Der) des Vitriol.

See K. (E. L. D.), 1770.

TRIUMPH.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.

See TRES-ANCIEN (Le) Duel des Chevaliers.

See URALTER Ritter-Krieg.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 46, 314, 316.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 357.

TROGNIANUS (GUILIELMUS).

De Lapide.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, vi. 1661, No. 537, p. 439.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 530.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, iii. p. 57.

TROMMSDORFF (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS).

Chemische Receptirkunst oder Taschenbuch für practische Aerzte welche bey dem Verordnen der Arzneyen Fehler in chemischer und pharmacevtischer Hinsicht vermeiden wollen. von D. Ioh. Bartholomä Tromsdorff Professor der Chemie auf der Universität zu Erfurt, wie auch Apotheker daselbst. Der römisch-kayserl. Academie der Naturforscher, der königlich Dänischen Societät zu Coppenhagen, der medicinisch-pharmacevtischen Gesellschafft zu Brüssel, der churfürstlich maynzischen Academie nützlicher Wissenschaften zu Erfurt, der naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Iena, der physikalishen Gesellschaft zu Göttingen, der botanischen Gesellschaft zu Regensburg, der correspondirenden Gesellschaft Schweitzer Aerzte und Wundärzte in Zürich Mitglied, und der mathematisch-physikalischen Gesellschaft zu Erfurt beständigen Secretair etc. Erfurt, bey Beyer und Maring, 1797.

8°. Pp. xiv, 288.

Trommsdorff was born at Erfurt, 8 May, 1770. He was trained as an apothecary under Buchholz, and in 1793 started his Journal de Pharmacie, which first appeared in 1794 and was continued till 1834. In 1795 he was appointed professor of chemistry and physics at Erfurt, and in the same year founded his Pharmaceutical Institute, which lasted for thirty-three years and turned out many accomplished apothecaries and teachers.

The great aim of his life was to improve the scientific position of pharmacy, and the value and success of his efforts were universally recognized. He was elected a member of many academies, was created a Prussian privy councillor and a knight of the Red Eagle, of the third class.

He was a man of active and methodical habits, with a great facility for work and clearness of ideas; by strict economy of time he got through more work than anyone else, and always had leisure for everything.

His library, laboratory and apparatus, all provided by himself, were superior to those of many public institutions.

The loss of his wife in 1836 was a blow from which he never recovered. He died, 8 March, 1837.

His portraits and his numerous works and papers are enumerated by Voigt and by Poggendorff.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4th ed. Nachtrag: 1791, iv. p. 750; 1795, V. ii. p. 441; 1804, vi. p. 909; 1804, VII. ii. p. 755; viii. p. 725; 5th ed. 1812, xvi. (Supplement zur fünften Ausgabe iv.) p. 48; 1827, xxi. (Supp. ix.) p. 129.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 296-98, 320, 340, 341, 549-553 (list of his investigations), &c., &c.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 369.

J. A. Buchner, *Repertorium für die Pharmacie*,

TROMMSDORFF (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS). *Continued.*

Nürnberg, 1837, lix. (Zweiter Reihe Neunter Band), pp. 127-138.

J. G. W. Mensing, *Des Geheimen Hofraths und Professors Dr. Joh. B. Trommsdorff Lebensbeschreibung*, Erfurt, 1839, 8°, pp. [4] 88, with a frontispiece of the medal struck in his honour.

B. F. Voigt, *Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, Funfzehnter Jahrgang*, Weimar, 1839, i. pp. 341-349, No. 118.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 117 & *passim*.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 333, 739, &c., &c.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1136.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 784.

Scheiens, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 613 (life and work), etc.

TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy. Containing, I. A Correct Edition of the Marrow of Alchymy, being a Celebrated Experimental Treatise, discovering the Secrets and most Hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixir, both in Theory and Practice. II. The Errors of a late Tract called, A short Discourse of the Quintessence of Philosophers, wherein is pretended to be set forth, how one Select Person might be made partaker of it by the Authors means, and others rightly Directed in prosecuting that Study. III. The Method and Materials pointed at, composing the Sophick Mercury, and Transmuting Elixir, in plain Terms, free from all Enigma's. The like never before Emitted to the World.

— alte vestiga oculis, & rite repertum
Carpe manu; namq; ipse volens, facilisq; sequetur,
Si te fata vocant: aliter non viribus ullis
Vincere, — poteris. Virg. Æn. Lib. VI.

London: Printed by I. Dawks for the Author, 1709.

12°. Pp. [6] 97 [1].

The second part of the 'Marrow' has this title-page (p. 45):

The Marrow of Alchymy. Being, an Experimental Treatise, discovering the Secret and most Hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixir. The Second Part. Containing Three Books. Elucidating the Practick of the Art. In which the Art is so plainly disclosed, as never any before did, for the benefit of Young Practitioners, and the convincing those who are in Errors Labyrinth. By Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes. London: Printed for the author, 1709.

The preface to the first Part is signed, anagrammatically, *Egregius Christo*, which makes Georgius Sterchi; that to the second part is signed *Vir gregis Custos*, which makes Georgius Stircus. These are not very happy attempts at anagrams. The author is called also Stierkius by Petraeus and by Lange.

The first edition of *The Marrow of Alchemy* was published at London in small 8°, part i., pp. [10] 70, dated 1654; part ii., pp. [8] 61, dated 1655, with the following title-pages:

The Marrow of Alchemy, being an Experimental Treatise, discovering the secret and most hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixer. Divided into two Parts: The first Containing Four Books chiefly Illustrating the Theory. The other Containing Three Books, Elucidating the Practique of the Art: In which, the Art is so plainly disclosed as never any before did for the benefit of young Practitioners. And the convincing those who are in Errours Labyrinth. By Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes. London, Printed by A. M. for Edw. Brewster at the Signe of the Crane in Pauls Church-yard 1654.

The title-page of the second part is as follows:

The Marrow of Alchemy, being an Experimental Treatise, discovering the secret and most hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixer. The Second Part. Containing Three Books, Elucidating the Practique of the Art; In which the Art is so plainly disclosed, as never any before did, for the benefit of young Practitioners, and the convincing those who are in Errors Labyrinth. By Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes. London, Printed by R. I. for Edw. Brewster at the Sign of the Crane in Pauls Church-yard. 1655.

TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy. *Continued.*

From Morhof, who was practically a contemporary, one gathers that even in his time this first edition had become rare; for, having occasion to speak of Starkey's attempts to make the 'stone,' he says: 'Audio tamen in librorum suorum aliquo, cui titulus: *Marrow of Alchimy* i.e. *medulla Alchemiæ*, mentionem quandam de his rebus facere: sed adipisci librum in Angliâ non potui, quâcunque etiam diligentiâ quæsitum. Cæteri ejus libri de *pyrotechniâ* & quos in *defensionem* Helmontij scripsit, non adeo rari sunt.' My own experience bears this out, for while the 'Pyrotechny,' etc., occur occasionally, I have never met with but one copy of the original edition of 'The Marrow,' and only two or three of the present reprint. Perhaps another proof of its rarity is that no copy was present in the collection of early English poetry made about the beginning of last century by Messrs. Longman, the catalogue of which, with remarks by A. F. Griffith, is well known under the title 'Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica,' London, 1815, 8°. Now, though it contains Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum,' 1652, and George Ripley's 'Compound of Alchymy,' 1591, both of which are in verse, there is no mention either of the original or the later edition of 'the Marrow of Alchemy.'

Of the 'Marrow of Alchymy' there is a Dutch translation, in which it is ascribed to Starkey: Het Pit der waare Chemie door Georg. Starkey, vit het Engels vertaalt door Feyo Io. Winter, Leeuwarden, 1687, 8°.

It was translated into German by Johann Lange, *Kern der Alchymie*, Leipzig, 1685, 8°.

Whoever Eirenæus Philoponus Philalethes was, he is distinguished by Borrichius from his 'antecessor,' the author of the 'Introitus apertus,' and is identified with Starkey by Will. Cooper. But whether he were Starkey or not, the poem was edited by Starkey, and the address 'to the Reader' was without doubt by him. In it he says: 'What moved me to put to publike View these hidden curiosities of Nature, I shall inform thee briefly, and in it shall give thee an account partly of the Authour and partly of myself: For the Authour he was an eye-witnesse of the great secret, as he doth testifie of himself; nor that only, but had by gift a portion of that precious Jewell so sought for by many but found of few: Which portion although he did for the most part lose it in hopes of multiplication of it . . . yet by diligent search and industry he attained the preparation of the *Philosophers Mercury*. . . . For my own part, I am one who have for many years been one of *Gebers* Cooks, rosting my thrift in vain, until it was my good fortune to be acquainted with this Authour, who demonstratively convinced me of my former errours, and set me in a right path. . . . He shewed me several Tractates written by him who gave him the powder, hitherto never published; Of which the Names were, *Ars metallorum Metamorphoseos, Introitus apertus ad occlusum Regis palatium, Brevis manuductio ad Rubinum Cælestem* . . . With much adoe I obtained Copies of them, but no commission to shew them to any body: I asked this my Friend why he did not cast in his *Calculus* into the Treasury of Philosophers, especially seeing he had been so farre successfull, he told me that indeed till he had accomplished the perfection of the Red, which he hitherto had not, he was unwilling to write: . . . At last he was perswaded by me to write this Treatise, which he performed in seaven Books, and another in Latine entituled, Breve manuductorium ad Campum Sophiæ, which concerns chiefly Paracelsus liquor Alchahest, . . . By these and the fore-mentioned Books, I soon attained the mystery of the Mercury, and by it the first Whitenesse, and hope ere long to see the Rednesse, in which the Authour would not instruct me, being by Solemn Vow obliged to the contrary, neither to effect it himself, nor teach others for such a number of years, on which Condition he received that from a Master, which (having the mercury) he might else have received from God by industry; At last I had liberty of him to communicate these Manuscripts with some Friends, . . . who coveting the Copies, did so wearily entreat me, that from the time I first began to communicate them, I could never keep them at home; whereupon . . . I did by much entreaty at last prevail with my Friend, from whom I had them (if I would) to make them publike, . . . I would require a large Treatise to tell you what scruples have caused me to stumble . . . but in a word, it is my errour in Imbibition, Cibation, and Fermentation, in which my Friend will not help me, but hath rather put me out, which I confide he doth, not for envy, but in scruple of his Vow, . . . I might here make a large discourse of the *Adepti* and their *Elias*, but shall refer the Reader to the Treatises fore-mentioned, being unwilling my self to fly to writing before my wings be fledged with more experience. . . .'

Most of the authorities assert that Starkey obtained from Philaletha some transmuting powder, which he squandered in attempts to increase its virtue, and certain manuscripts, with which Cooper states he made away, in part at least. This view is not borne out by the quotations now given, for they speak of three distinct personages: first, the adept, author of the 'Introitus,' and therefore Eirenæus Philaletha; second, the person to whom he gave the elixir and the manuscripts, and the author of this poem, Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes; third, the person who persuaded him to write the poem, got his permission to print it and wrote the preface, being himself unwilling to compose a work without the necessary knowledge and experience, George Starkey.

The question, therefore, which arises is whether the extracts from the preface are to be taken with literal accuracy as matters of fact, or the intermediary is to be considered as Starkey, who speaks of himself in the third person and as a third personage. He may have done this to avoid troublesome enquiries, and the alleged restrictions upon the publication of the manuscripts, the solemn vow forbidding the attempt to pursue the quest of the stone for a certain time, the maze of error in which he wandered and from which his friend would not extricate him, may have been put forward to enhance the value of the writings by immersing them in an atmosphere of mystery.

Granting all this, the words used by Starkey in his preface might be interpreted as referring to himself, but not without violence to their plain meaning, in which case Starkey would be the author of the present poem, instead of its pseudonymous editor. This, however, appears certain, that whether he wrote the whole poem or not, there are passages apparently referring to himself personally, and as these are written in phrase and manner not different from the rest of the work, internal evidence would point to Starkey as the author of the whole. But the evidence is conflicting, and I am not convinced that Starkey was the author. It may be noted that Creiling, or the author of *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*,

TRUE (A) Light of Alchemy. *Continued.*

quoting the preface to the 'Medulla Alchymiæ,' points out that one can see from what is there said that Starkey did not obtain these writings direct from the adept as is usually pretended, still less any of the tincture, but from the person to whom the adept had given them. Though he got into confusion over this intermediate person, he saw clearly that three and not two persons were engaged in the transaction. It is in fact impossible to draw any other inference from the statement in the preface as it stands. See also STARKEY (George).

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad... Joelem Langelottum... Epistola*, 1673, p. 145.
Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, sigs. Q 4 *verso*, Part II. D 1 *verso*.
Eirenæus Philalethes, *Ripley reviv'd*, London, 1678, p. 44 ('an advertisement' by Will. Cooper, the publisher, about the author's 'consent to Mr. Starkey for printing his pieces').
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 45.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 196 (points out that three persons are involved and not two).
Fr. Basilii Valentini... Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, I. Neue Vorrede, sig. d 1 *recto*.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 638, 639 (Dutch translation).
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 752 *x*. (Under Philalethes.)
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 394 (ascribes the 'Medulla Alchymiæ' to Starkey).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 347.

See PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.

TRUMPHIUS (JOHANNES GEORGIUS).

Q. D. B. V. Scrutinium Chimicum Vitrioli, in quo hujus salis mineralis nomen, definitio, differentia, delectus, temperamentum, & vires methodicè proponuntur, usus in medicinâ fusè demonstratur, & tutus asseritur, medicamentorum solidorum & liquidorum parandi modus multis, novis, singularibusque ἐγχειρήσεσι illustratur, Autore Johanne Georgio Trumphio, Goslaria Saxone, Medicinæ Licentiato. Jenæ, Sumptibus Johannis Ludovici Neuenhahns, Stanno Samuelis Krebsii. Anno M DC LXVII.

4°. Pp. [8] [64].

This tract appeared originally as an academic dissertation for the degree in medicine, with Guernerus Rolfinck as preses, at Jena, 1666, 4°, pp. [8] [64]. The present is a re-issue, in which the title-page is different, and Trumphius' introduction has been re-set. The rest is the same in the two issues. Gmelin has made a slip and given the date as 1767.

Trumph, or Trumphius, was born at Goslar, 4 May, 1644, graduated in medicine, and, according to Witte, practised first at Göttingen, and then at Goslar. Jöcher, however, says that he was a physician at Jena and flourished about 1667. He was received into the Academia Naturae Curiosorum in 1676 under the name of Rufus I. The date of his death is not mentioned.

Zedler says that two learned works proceeded from him: the 'Scrutinium,' which was received with the greatest approval by all who understood nature, and in particular by the English, who extolled it highly in their monthly periodicals; and 'De Salivationibus Mercurialibus,' reviewed in the *Nova Litteraria*, 1704, p. 149. This work appears in a more exact form in Billings' *Catalogue*: 'De salivatione mercuriali; resp. Bernardo Christiano Capelle. 36 pp., 2 l. sm. 4°. *Jenæ, lit. S. Krebsii* [1668].' Billings mentions another tract by him: 'Cardialgiæ scrutinium theoretico-practicum. 73 pp., 2 l. 4°. *Jenæ, stanno Krebsiano*, 1667,' and Fuchs quotes: De vnguento sive balsamo antiarthritico Burrhi, in *Ac. Nat. Cur. Obs.*, lxxx. pp. 214-216.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 479b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 591.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 400.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 144.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 423 (II. ii. cap. xxxix. § 2).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 1282.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1342 (a mere note).
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 468, No. 62.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 798.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 318.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 439.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 253, 434.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1798, ii. p. 599.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 164, 185.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 793.

TSCEP vol Wonders.

See SCEP ('t) vol wonders.

TUMBA SEMIRAMIDIS.

See PANTALEON, Disceptatio de Lapide Physico, 1678.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 759.

See DEMOCRITUS, 1717.

See CNÖFFEL (ANDREAS), Responsum ad Positiones de Spiritu Mundi.

See TOMB (The) of Semiramis.

This tract was published in 1674, 12°, according to the *Beytrag*, and it appeared anonymously in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1676. It was attacked by Pantaleon in his *Disceptatio*, and this in turn was criticised and refuted. But Borrichius, who entertained the highest possible opinion of Pantaleon, whose real name he apparently did not know, considered his refutation of the author of the 'Tumba' as powerful, and magnanimous withal, as well could be.

There seems to be a French translation of the Tumba, Paris, 1689, but I have not seen it.

For works entitled *Tumba*, see Kopp.

Miscellanea Curiosa Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, Annus quartus & quintus, Francof. & Lips., 1676; Appendix, pp. 69-81.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 39, No. lxi.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 312 (French version), 316 (Latin version).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 445.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 360, 371.

TUMULUS Hermetis Apertus.

See PANTALEON.

TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 1.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 445.

This is the first collection in 72 discourses.

See ÆNIGMA.

See ALLEGORIÆ super Librum Turbæ.

See ALLEGORIÆ Sapientum supra Librum Turbæ XXIX. Distinctiones.

See ARISLEUS.

See EXERCITATIONES in Turbam Philosophorum.

See SERMO in Turbam Philosophorum.

See UBUNG in die Turbam Philosophorum.

Alterum Exemplar.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 43.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, i. p. 480.

This is the second collection in 78 discourses.

Aliud Exemplar.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 1.

This is a variant of the second collection, differing from it at the beginning and in various details, and in certain instances in the names of the speakers. It is this version which has been translated into German.

Turba Philosophorum (in German).

See HILDENBRANDT (PAULUS), Auriferæ Artis, . . . Uhrälteste Authores, 1608, p. 4.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 1; 1750, i. p. 1.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 435.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 435.

La Tourbe des Philosophes.

See DIVERS TRAITEZ de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 1.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 1.

TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM. *Continued.*

Das ander Exemplar der Turbæ Philosophorum.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 60; 1750, i. p. 76.

It has been inferred by Schmieder that the anonymous tracts called 'Turba Philosophorum' were written in the twelfth century, say about 1140, because authors before that date are definitely quoted, while others subsequent to it are not mentioned. Moreover, Alanus, who lived about that time or a little later, refers to the Turba, and it was commended by Albertus Magnus in the thirteenth century.

There are two distinct collections which pass under this name. One contains 72 discourses, the other 78. Among the speakers are a few persons of classical antiquity whose names are familiar, such as Plato and Pythagoras, but the majority are quite strange, and their names are peculiar. So far as I am aware, they are met with nowhere else, and when they do occur in other writings it is because a passage is quoted from the 'Turba.' Borel, indeed, has transferred them to his list as if they were genuine alchemists, and for this he has been called to account by Morhof.

The person to whom the work has been ascribed is called Arisleus, who is not to be confused with Aristaeus.

Great importance was attached by later alchemists to the dicta contained in the 'Turba.' Bernhardus Trevisanus says that his labour was all in vain till he was put on the right track by what is said by Parmenides in the 'Turba.' From this Kopp has inferred that he used the second form of the collection, but Kopp has made a slip here, for Parmenides' name occurs in both versions.

Kopp has devoted a special paragraph to the 'Turba,' and has criticised the age assigned to it by Schmeider, which he considers not substantiated by his arguments, though it is more probable than the great antiquity with which it has been credited. He doubts also if Arisleus is to be reckoned the author, a person of whom nothing exact is known.

Schmieder translates the title 'Conflict of Philosophers,' but Kopp prefers to interpret the name as meaning 'Assembly' or 'Convention of Philosophers.' Either of these translations is possible, but anyhow, one has to regard the tractate as the report of a meeting of a 'Hermetic Association for the Advancement of Alchemy,' of which a certain Pythagoras was president, and Arisleus was the 'convener' and 'recorder.' But while agreeing with Kopp in the rendering of the term 'Turba,' it is possible also to share Schmieder's opinion that the meaning is 'Streit der Philosophen,' which, without involving the notion of personal—but unphilosophical—violence, may be interpreted as the 'Clash of Scientific Opinion,' such as may be witnessed at more modern congresses. It must be admitted that the woodcut which accompanies the 'Turba' in some editions strongly supports Schmieder's rather than Kopp's translation.

The following index is given by Fabricius, the references being to the reprints in Manget's *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, T. I. In this volume the first version of the Turba, in seventy-two discourses, begins on p. 445; Allegoriæ Sapientum et Distinctiones XXIX. supra Librum Turbæ, p. 467; second version of the Turba, in seventy-eight discourses, p. 480; Allegoriæ super Librum Turbæ, p. 494; Ænigma ex visione Arislei Philosophi et allegoriis Sapientum, p. 495. A few inaccuracies in Fabricius' list, detected by comparing it with Manget's text, have been corrected.

Aaron cum Maria Prophetissa sorore Moysis, pp. 477, 478.
Acratus, p. 461.
Acsubofes, p. 449.
Actomanus, p. 489.
Adami patris nostri mentio, p. 447.
Abelis & Sethi filiorum, p. 478.
Admion, p. 488.
Dicta Ægyptiorum nos in errorem introducunt, p. 487.
Afflontus, p. 456.
Agadimon, pp. 463, 493.
(Agathodæmon) Agadmon, p. 487.
Agmon, p. 494.
Anastratus, p. 492. Astratus, p. 491.
Anaxagoras, pp. 446, 461, 480, 491.
Archelaus, p. 494.
Ardarius, p. 484.
Arisleus Philosophus, pp. 446, 447, 448, 480.
Abladi filius, p. 495.
ex ejus visione ænigma, ibid.
Arislei Epistola de intentione libri, p. 445.
Aris eus genitus Pythagoræ, discipulus ex discipulis Hermetis, ibid.
Aristenes, p. 481.
Armenius Archiæ filius, p. 495.
Arras, p. 460.
Arzoch, p. 491.
Ascanius, p. 489. Astanius, p. 458.
Assotes, p. 487.
Assuberes, p. 483.
Astanius, p. 458. Ascanius, p. 489.
Astratus, p. 491. Anastratus, p. 492.
Attamus, p. 458, 464. Attamanus, p. 493.
Averca, p. 495.

Babylonienses Philosophi, pp. 446, 493.
Bacoscus, p. 453.
Bacsen, pp. 454, 455, 457. Bassen, p. 486.
Balgus, pp. 461, 462, 492.
Barsenites, p. 487.
Belinus, p. 478.
Bellus, pp. 484, 485, 490.
Belus, pp. 451, 453, 459.
Bodillus, p. 492.
Bonellus, pp. 454, 456, 461, 462, 488.
Bonites, p. 462.
Borates, p. 485.
Bracus, p. 464.

Cadmon, p. 489.
Cerus, p. 453.
Chambar, p. 486.
Constans, pp. 461, 491.
Cranses, p. 488.
Custos, pp. 454, 486.

Dardaris, pp. 451, 458, 484, 489.
Democritus Lucæ discipulus, p. 446. Medicus, 475, seq.
Diamedes, pp. 454, 486.
Antiqui Doctores, p. 493.

Echamisius, p. 495.
Eelihe, p. 471.
Effistus, p. 457. Epistes, p. 488.

TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM. *Continued.*

Emiganus, p. 493.
Epistes, p. 488. Effistus, p. 457.
Exemiganus, p. 463.
Eximenus, pp. 447, 481. Exumenus, p. 460. Eximundus, p. 480.
Eximesias Admiri filius, p. 495.
Exundrus, p. 446.

Florus, pp. 464, 493.
Frictes, pp. 450, 483.

Geber, p. 472.
Gregorius, p. 453.

Hercules Rex [leg. Heraclius Rex Stephano Alexandrino] Stephano Alexandro: *cum tempore nostro Philosophorum caput sis*, p. 472.
Hermes, pp. 445, 456, 460, 467, 470, 478, 480, 488.
Philosophorum caput, p. 488.
Hermiganus, p. 463.
Horfolcos, pp. 459, 463.

Jargus, p. 457.
Indorum Philosophi, p. 446.
Iximidrus, p. 445.
Ixundrus, p. 460.

Largus, p. 488.
Locustor, pp. 446, 481.
Lucas, pp. 446, 449, 463, 481.

Magister, vide Pythagoras.
Magister dixit, qui laborat in libris nostris legendis, eisque vacat, nec variis implicitus est cogitationibus, Deumque precatur, in regno regnabit, donec morietur, p. 488.
Mandinus, p. 493.
Maria, p. 457. soror Moysis, pp. 477, 478. Maria mira sonat breviter, quod talia donat &c. Filia Platonis consortia jungit amoris, p. 478.
Meditantalus, p. 495.
Menabdus, p. 453. Menebdus, p. 485.
Montenus, p. 469.
Morfoleus, p. 490.
Moyses, pp. 454, 458, 462, 469. Mosius, p. 489. Moscus, p. 492.
Mundus ait Turbæ, pp. 451, 459, 463, 464, 484, 489, 492.

Nephitus, p. 486.
Nicarus, p. 455.

Obsemeganus, p. 491.
Orfulus, p. 493.

Pandolfus, pp. 446, 452, 459.
Pandophis, p. 480.
Pandulphus, pp. 484, 490.
Paris, Belchiotl filius, p. 495.
Parmenides, pp. 446, 448, 482, 495.
Phalisæus, p. 495.
Philosophus, pp. 463, 464. Vide Arisleus, Pythagoras &c.
Philosophi in libris suis, p. 484. cum legimus in libris Philosophorum, 489. legendi sunt libri Philosophorum, p. 493.
Veri Philosophi, p. 488.
Philotis, p. 494.
Pithem, p. 491.
Plato, pp. 458, 473, 475, 489.
Pythagoras, pp. 447, 449, 450, 451, 454, 459, 461, 463, 472, 480, 481, 490, 495. Magister et vatum caput, tantum domum DEI, & sapientiæ habuit, quod nemini post Hermetem datum est, p. 445.
Tertia Synodus Pythagorica, p. 480.

Rarson, p. 493.

Salomon, filius David, p. 472. in libris [LXX.] meis quos sum expositurus ibid.
Quidam Sapiens, p. 473.
Socrates, pp. 450, 483. ad Platonem, pp. 472, 473, 475.
Stephanus, p. 472. vide supra, Hercules, Stephani dicta, p. 479.

Theophilus, pp. 452, 462, 485, 492.
Ait Turba, pp. 446, 447, 451, &c. respondet Turba, pp. 447, 449, 482, 483, &c. Qui nobiscum in hac arte hunc librum composuerunt, qui Turba dicitur [Philosophi cum sint], non debent vocari discipuli, p. 451. Notandum est, venerabilis turba, p. 486.

Ysimidrus, p. 490.
Ysindrus, p. 480.

Zenon, pp. 453, 461, 484, 486.
Zeunon, p. 487.
Zimon, pp. 451, 455, 457.

Bernhardus Trevisanus, *Von der Hermetischenn Philosophia*, 1574, Iviij *verso*; 1582, sig. Iv *verso*.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 559 (just mentioned).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 223.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum, . . . Epistola*, Hamburgi, 1673, p. 116.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 11.

Fabricus, *Bibliotheca Græca*, Hamburgi, 1724, xii. pp. 710-714 (list of speakers in the Turba as above).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 36, 55, 64, 65.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 149 (a much more detailed account than usual).

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. Chronologisches Register, 1613.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 124.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 710-12 (Turba), 713-14 (Tourbe), 715 (Verba Aristei patris ad filium, which has nothing to do with the present work); (all of these are entered under Arislaeus).

Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, pp. 119, 143.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 96; ii. pp. 323, 351 (Arisleus).

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, p. 235 (compares the names in the 'Turba Philosophorum' with those in Stolcius' 'Hortulus Hermeticus'; but they are very different).

TURBA Philosophorum, das ist: Gesammlete Sprüche der Weisen zur Erläuterung der hermetischen Schmaragd-Tafel, . . .

See FICTULD (HERMANN).

TURBA Philosophorum, das ist ein Verzeichniſs der Namen aller vornembsten Philosophorum.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 37.

TURBIT MINERALE.

[Ein trefflich Turbit Minerale per Aurum oder Aurum vitæ, auch wol Aurum Draphoreticum (*sic*) seiner Tugend halben genennet, aufs des Theophrasti Handschrifft wider die Pestilentz und alle tödliche Gifft und für andere Kranckheiten mehr.]

Pp. 64-66. A fragment from VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, *q.v.*

For another account of Turbit, or Turbith, or Turpeth, or Turpethum Minerale, see Andreas Tentzelius' *Chymisch-Spagirische Artzney-Kunst*, 1736, p. 202, and for other references Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 457 a.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 189. Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 390, 404.

TURIN.

See TAURINUM.

UBUNG in die Turbam.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 114; 1750, i. p. 142.

See EXERCITATIONES.

See TURBA.

ÜBEL (Der) urtheilende Alchymist.

Der von Mose . . . übel urtheilende Alchymist.

See SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG), 1706.

UFFENBACH (PETRUS).

See BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA), Alchymia Nova, 1603.

Dispensatorium Galeno Chymicum continens Primo Ioannis Renodaei Institutionum pharmoceuticarum (*sic*) Lib. V. De materia medica Lib. III. Et antidotarium varium et absolutissimum: Secundo Iosephi Quercitani Pharmacopoeam dogmaticorum restitutam per Petrum Vffenbachium Reipubl. Moeno Francofurt. Archiatrum nunc vltimo reuisum, et saluberrimorum medicamentorum, ac experimentorum descriptionibus, ex manu scriptis et secretis Doctorum Virorum locupletatum. Hanouiæ Apud Dauid Aubri. A°. MDCXXXI.

4°. Pp. [44] 869 [55]. Engraved title representing symbolically the four elements with the corresponding 'humours,' emblems of 'Voluptas' and 'Dolor,' and pictures of a moderate feast, a physician with a patient, and a surgical operation.

Uffenbach was a native of Frankfurt a. M. He studied medicine in Italy under Hercules Saxonia, probably at Padua, settled in practice in his native place, translated and wrote various books, of which that by Birelli is one, and died at Frankfurt, 22 Oct., 1635. He edited the works of his teacher, of Dioscorides, Cardosus, Ferrara, Montagnana, and others; revised Bernardinus Gomesius' 'Libri iv. de Sale Philosophico,' compiled a 'Thesaurus Chirurgicus,' and wrote papers on the mineral water of Schwalbach, &c.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 957, 977, 983 (references to his editions of Cardosus, Hercules Saxonia, and Gomesius).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 404 (waters of Schwalbach).

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 16 b, 141 a, 195 b, 414 b, 453 a, 466 a.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 909; and compare p. 1079.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. I1 *recto*, 22 Oct., 1635.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 515.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 637, 720, 822.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 148.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 891.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlviii. cols. 426-428.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 384, 509, 595, 728, 731.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1561.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 359.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 447.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 269.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 254.

UFFENBACH (PETRUS). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 299.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 522.
George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. p. 187 (on poisons).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 344.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 378.
Wilhelm Stricker, *Die Geschichte der Heilkunde und der verwandten Wissenschaften in der Stadt Frankfurt am Main*, 1847, p. 343.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 448.
Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. pp. 338, 384.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 148, 468.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, i. p. 4.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 39.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 923.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 132, 408.

UHR-ALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

See URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

ULMANNUS.

Pandora.

See REUSNER.

See FAUST.

Though this book bears the name of Franciscus Epimetheus, the real name of the author, according to Fictuld, was Ulmannus. He was a Franciscan or Frater minor. 'It contains many figures, in which as much as in the text the author has minutely displayed the "prima materia" and entire operation, so that any one with a little understanding can discover the great mysterium. Beginners ought to prize it highly.' Borel says that under the symbol of the Passion he described the art.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 231.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 118.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 579.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1044-45.

ULSTAD (PHILIP).

Philippi Vlstadii Patr. N. Coelum Philosophorum, seu Liber: De Secretis Naturae, id est: quomodo non solum è Vino, sed etiam ex omnibus Metallis, Fructibus, Radicibus, Herbis, &c. Quinta Essentia, sive Aqua vitæ, ad conservationem humani Corporis educi debeat. Accessit Ioannis Antonii Campesii Directorium Summæ Summarum Medicinæ. Nunc autem recens apposuimus Rosarium Philosophorum, M. Arnaldi de Villanova. Editio emendatior & annotationibus locupletior. Augustae Trebocorum. Typis Caspari Dietzelii, & Hæredum Christophori ab Heyden Bibliopol. Anno M.DC.XXX.

12°. Pp. [12] 347. Index [12, 1 blank]. 67 woodcuts.

P. 197. Title to Campesius' *Directorium*.
P. 231. Title to Arnaldus de Villanova, *Rosarius Philosophorum*.
P. 311. Title to *Magisterium Perfectum et Gaudium Completum*, by Arnaldus de Villanova.

Ulstadius was a Nürnberg 'patricius,' flourished during the first half of the sixteenth century, taught medicine at Freyburg, 'medicus & philosophus egregius in Academia Friburgensi,' and wrote a little book on the plague, Basil., 1526, 8°. His only other book, *Coelum philosophorum*, had a wide circulation, and went through many editions. The first appeared Frib. Helvet. in 1525, sm. folio; afterwards, Argentor., 1526, 1528, 1535, 1551(?), 1555(?), and one without place and date, all in folio; Paris, 1543, 1544, 8°; Lugd., 1553, 1557, 1571, 1572; Francof., 1600; Aug. Vind., 1680, all in 12°. It was translated into French, Paris, 1546, 1547, 1550, 8°; and into German, 1551, fol.; 1630, 8°; 1739, 8°.

The *Coelum* is a treatise on distillation and on the substances which can be prepared by that method and their use in medicine. The woodcuts of apparatus, retorts, flasks, receivers, furnaces, &c., &c., are identical with those in the folio editions of Geber, printed by Grüninger in the early part of the sixteenth century.

I have found no details about the author's life. His book is frequently quoted by Gesner in his *Evonymus*, and there is reason for thinking that it may have been translated even into English; but, if so, the translation was not published.

ULSTAD (PHILIP). *Continued.*

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 144.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 407.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 231.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 97 b, 300 a, 343 b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 922.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 535.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 899.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 271, 471; iii. pp. 326, 327.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlix. col. 870. ('De Epidemia, Bas., 1526, 8°, 12 Bogen starck'; 'Coelum,' Strafsb., 1528, Lion, 1557, 1572, 12°; Francof., 1600, 12°; Colon., 1630, 8°.)
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 584 ('De Epidemia').
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1677.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 452; 1778, iv. p. 545.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 185.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1776, i. p. 514 ('De Epidemia').
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 576.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 165.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 379.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 254.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 447, 449; 1866, i. pp. 472-474.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 278.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 882.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, i. p. 55.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 361.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 44.
Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, 1890, N.S. i. p. 440.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 946.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 236.

UMBKEHRUNG der Element.

See RODANIUS.

UNIVERSAL ARTZNEY.

See DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFFGANG), Medicina Universalis.

UNIVERSAL-MEDICIN.

See UNVORGREIFFLICHES Gutachten, 1742.

UNTERSUCHUNG und Entdeckung der Art und Eigenschafft des Goldes.

See H. (E.), Ein ausführlicher Tractat, 1702.

UNTZER (MATTHIAS).

D. O. M. A. Matthiæ Untzeri Doct. et Med. Physici Halæ Saxonum quondam Ordinarij, &c. Opus Chymico-Medicum, in quo Anatomia Spagirica Trium Principiorum, nec non Corporis humani affectus, cum succinctis curis & remediis specificis, breviter & perspicuè explicantur: Continet septem Tractatus, quorum tres priores inscribuntur De Sale, Sulphure & Mercurio, Reliqui, De Nephritide, seu Calculo Renum, de Peste & Epilepsia. Hactenus singuli seorsim sunt excusi, jam verò in unum volumen redacti, & multis in locis ab ipso Autore correcti & aucti. Accessére Indices duo, Autorum sc. & Rerum. Cum Privilegio Sereniss. Electoris Saxoniæ. Halæ Saxonum, Sumtibus et Typis Melchioris Oelschlegelij, Bibliopolæ. M.DC.XXXIV.

4°. Sigs. †, ††, A-7Y in fours; or pp. [16], mixed pp. and columns 2511. Index pp. [48]. Title red and black.

The tracts in this collection were printed separately as follows:
De Epilepsia, Halæ, 1611, 4°, 1616, 1617.
De lue pestifera, Halæ, 1615, 4°.
De Sulphure tractatus medico-chymicus, Halæ, 1619, 1620, 4°, pp. [20] 101 [1, 2 blank].
Antidotarium pestilentiale, lib. 2, Halæ, 1620, 1621, 4°.

UNTZER (MATTHIAS). *Continued.*

Anatomia mercurii spagirica, seu de hydrargyri natura, proprietate, viribus atque usu, Lib. ii., Halæ, 1620, 4°, pp. [38, 2 blank] 264.

Florilegium medico-chymicum de nephritide seu renum calculo, Halæ, 1614, 4°; Magdeb., 1623, 4°.

Physiologia Salis seu de salis natura, ejusque prima origine, differentiis, proprietate atque usu commentatio, Halæ, 1624, 1625, 4°, pp. [20] 166 [2 blank].

Untzer was a 'Patricius' of Halle, a doctor of philosophy and medicine, and a practitioner of esteem in his native place. He neglected no opportunity to improve his knowledge, and visited the schools of Leipzig, Tübingen, Padua, and Basel, where he graduated (Eloy). He then went to Halle. He wrote several treatises on chemistry and medicine. According to the inscription to his memory in the posthumous work, *Physiologia Salis* (dated 1625 in the edition I have seen), he died 7 Kal. Aug., 1624, in his 43rd year, so that he was born about 1581.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 354.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 231.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 76 a, 154 a, 318 b, 406 a, 436 b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 801.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. U 2 *recto*; 7 Aug., 1624, ætat. 43 (list of his writings).

Hofmann, *Lexicon Universale*, 1698, iii. p. 93 (a mere note).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 535-6.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 148.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 899.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 327.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlix. col. 2331.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 599, 877.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1684.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 452; 1778, iv. p. 525.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 549.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 296; 1775, ii. p. 604.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 397 (list of his works).

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. pp. 319 (de Salis Natura, Halæ, 1624, 1625, 4°; Opus chymico-medicum, Halæ, 1644, 4°); 495 (Tract. de Sulphure, Halæ, 1619, 4°); 1789, IV. ii. p. 13 (Anatomia Mercurii, Halæ, 1620, 4°).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 595.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 379.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 37.

UNVORGREIFFLICHE Gedancken, von Alchymischen Schrifften.

Prov. xxix. ii. Ein Narr schüttet seinen Geist gar aus, aber ein Weiser hält an sich.

Jm Jahr. 1708.

8°. Pp. 32.

In these modest reflections, the author (name not given) complains that the alchemists darken the subject by the allegorical and misleading style of their writings. Though certain processes may be well described, they make a deep mystery of the 'first matter,' and he asks what is the use of all their books when the authors imply, if they do not affirm, that only those divinely predestinated can ever attain the secret?

Petraeus, who quotes this book, does not seem to know the author's name.

Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. f 1 *verso*.

UNVORGREIFFLICHES Gutachten von der Möglichkeit einer zu bereitenden Universal-Medicin, wodurch alle Kranckheiten mögen curiret werden, an einen guten Freund gestellet von einem Jn Chymicis Experimentis Cooperante. Regensburg, gedruckt und zu finden bey Heinr. Gottfr. Zunkel. 1742.

8°. Pp. 48.

This tract was reprinted in the 'Pharus Chymiæ' 1752 (*q.v.*), of which it forms the first part. The second contains: Erklärung der philosophischen Terminorum, und Anweisung zur Zubereitung der Universal-Medicin. The author's name is presumably indicated by the initials J. C. E. C., but I have not discovered his name or anything about him.

UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlohrne aber doch glücklich wiederum gefundene Philosophische Brieff-Tasche, aus welcher nach Anweisung und Lehre, und

UNVORSICHTIG (Die), etc. *Continued.*

zwar grösten Theils mit selbst eigenen Worten, der approbiertesten Philosophen der rechte Grund, die wahrhaffte Materie und der richtige Weeg wie zu der wahren und geheimen Hermetischen Wissenschafft zu gelangen seye, nebst einer aufrichtigen Handleitung zur würcklichen Bereitung der sogenandten Philosophischen-Tinctur, in vier unterschiedenen Brieffen, und einem gar merck- und lesenswürdigen Post-Scripto, in Natur und Kunstgemässer Connexion und Ordnung, von Anfang bifs ans Ende, auf das deutlichste vorgestellet wird. Worbey zugleich auch unterschiedliche sehr curieuse Fata und Acta Chymica, nebst recht sonderbahren, raren, geheimen, reellen und zum Hauptwerck gehörigen philosophischen Anmerckungen, mancherley nützlichen und höchst-nothwendigen Erinnerungen, auch treugemeinten Warnungen, wegen derer mit-unterlauffenden vielen Betrügereyen, deren Einfältigen, sich selbst zum öfftern verführenden Laboranten, auch schädlichen Sophisten und Gern-Goldmacher, denen der edlen und wahren Chymie ergebenen, zum Nutzen und Vernügen mit beygefüget werden, auch am Ende mit einem vollkommenen Real-Indice und Register, der vornehmsten darinnen enthaltenen Materien, dem geehrten Leser zum Plaisir, versehen und heraus gegeben von Einem Freund und Untersucher der Natürlichen und Hermetischen Wahrheiten. Strasburg, Zufinden bey Johannes Beck, Anno M DCC XXVIII.

8°. Pp. [10, 2 blank] 306 [18]. Title red and black, printed across two pages.

Amongst his titles Kopp does not seem to have come across this particular combination. It contains discussions of books and notions prevalent at the time, and is not without some interest from a historical point of view.

Die unvorsichtig verlohrne aber doch glücklich wiederum gefundene Philosophische Brieftasche.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 319.

Extracts only.

UNWANDELBARE (Die) und ewige Religion der ältesten Naturforscher und so genannten Adepten.

See SCHADE (GEORG).

URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

Uhr-alter Ritter-Krieg, das ist, Ein Alchymistisch kürtzliches Gespräch unsers Steins, des Goldes und des Mercurij, von der wahren Materij, daraus der Stein der Weisen von den Naturkündigern durch gebührliche Handgriffe mit Hülffe des Lunischen Vulcani bereitet wird von einem alten wohlerfahrnen Philosopho beschrieben. Hamburg, In Verlegung Georg Wolffs, Buchhändl. in S. Johañis-Kirchen 1680.

8°. Pp. 16.

Uralter Ritter-Krieg, das ist ein Alchymistisch kürtzliches Gespräch, unsers Steins des Goldes und des Mercurii, von der wahren Materie daraus der

URALTER RITTER-KRIEG. *Continued.*

Stein der Weisen von den Naturkündigern durch gebührliche Handgriffe mit Hülffe des Lunischen Vulcani bereitet wird, von einem Wohlerfahrenen Philosopho beschrieben, &c. [Nach der Leipzigischen Edition von An. 1604.]

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 14.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 14.

Der uralte Ritterkrieg, von einem ungenannten deutschen Weisen, nach der ersten deutschen Ausgabe in Leipzig vom Jahr 1604. oder der hermetische Triumph, als der siegende Philosophische Stein: mit (Dydacus Senertus) eines französischen Weisen Commentar und Sendschreiben an die ächten hermetischen Schüler; nach der neuesten berichtigten Ausgabe, im Verlag Johann Paul Kraufs. 1765.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 15.

Uralter Ritter-Krieg.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 442.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.

See TRES-ANCIEN (Le) DUEL des Chevaliers.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.

See STREIT (Ein) und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen.

This is the Uralter Ritter-Krieg under another title.

The Ancient War of the Knights; or, Victorious Stone.

See LIVES of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814, p. 152.

This fable or allegory, as it appears, was originally written in German, and seems to have been first published at Leipzig, in 1604, 8°, appended to Basil Valentine's *Triumphwagen Antimonii*, edited by Thölde, and again in 1611. The date is also given in the sub-title of the edition of 1707 (*q.v.*). The writing itself may be earlier.

It was printed again by Thölde in the edition of Basil Valentine's *Triumphwagen Antimonii*, Leipzig, 1624 (*q.v.*), and in the reprint, Nürnberg, 1676, pp. 344-361, and it was included, of course, in the Latin translation of Thölde's collection by Petrus Johannes Faber, Tolosæ, 1646, pp. 190-201, where it is called "Antiquissimum Equitum Bellum."

Under the title, 'Ein Streit und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen,' it was printed with verbal differences in Dariot's *Die gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer* of 1614 (*q.v.*), and afterwards in the *Eröffnete Geheimnisse*, &c., 1708, p. 765 (*q.v.*).

From the Latin version it was turned into French, with the title: 'Tres-ancien duel des Chevaliers,' and appeared in *Divers Traitez de la Philosophie Naturelle*, Paris, 1672 (*q.v.*).

Then in 1680 the German was published again at Hamburg with the same title, *Uhr-alter Ritter-Krieg* as above.

Next in 1689, at Amsterdam, a new French translation appeared, with an introduction and commentaries, and the title, *Le Triomphe Hermetique* (*q.v.*), which was reprinted at Amsterdam in 1699 (*q.v.*). The tract itself is entitled, 'L'ancienne guerre des Chevaliers,' and Lenglet Dufresnoy mentions another edition dated 1710. It is stated in the introduction that the previous version having been made, not from the original, but from a Latin translation that was not always exact, after much trouble to procure the original and a translator, this had been accomplished, and the more accurate version so introduced was the result. At the end is the note: 'Le Nom de l'Auteur est en Latin dans cett'anagramme: Dives Sicut Ardens S * * *' As this has been interpreted to mean Sanctus Desiderius, a Latinized form of Saint Disdier (*q.v.*), the *Triomphe Hermetique* in its entirety has been attributed to him. That, however, is an error, for though he may have been the author of some or all of the other tracts, the whole history of the *Uralter Ritter-Krieg*—its age and original language, and what is said in the introduction about the other version—shows that he could not have been the author.

At this point some confusion sets in. The whole of the preceding work was now translated into German, with the title, *Der Hermetische Triumph*, Leipzig u. Görlitz, 1707 (*q.v.*), from the French of 1689, and with the *Ritter-Krieg* in German and French on opposite pages. The German, however, is not a translation from the French, but is a reprint of the edition of 1604, as is distinctly stated in the note on the subsidiary title. A fresh edition

URALTER RITTER-KRIEG. *Continued.*

of this German book came out at Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1765, 8°, as is given above. At the end is an interpretation of the anagram: Dydacus Senertus, which requires some manipulation and wrenching before it will work.

The English edition, it will be seen, avoids confusion, for it contains a version both from the French and from the original German.

Schmieder, who furnishes an abstract and criticism of the *Ritter-Krieg*, has given a most confused account of the book and its editions. He mentions the edition of 1604, and then says the book was translated into French by Faber at Montpellier and published at Paris, 1608, 8°, with the title: 'L'ancienne guerre des Chevaliers.' He next proceeds to mix up with the *Uralter Ritter-Krieg* the work of Johann Sternhals, entitled *Ritter-Krieg*, Hamburg, 1680, and calls this (quoted from Georgii's *Bücherlexikon*) the second edition of the other, when in reality Sternhals' work was printed in 1595 (if not earlier), and the book Schmieder quotes is a new edition of it. (See under STERNHALS.)

There is no evidence, so far as I am aware, in support of a French version by Faber or anyone else in 1608, or indeed before 1672. As for Faber, the earliest work by him which I know of was printed in 1624 at Toulouse, viz. *Palladium Spagiricum*. Probably 1608 was before he was old enough to do work at all. Schmieder makes the error worse by adding that Faber's translation was reprinted in Richebourg's *Bibliothèque des philosophes chimiques*, Paris (1740), iii. p. 181.

Unfortunately, Kopp, following Schmieder, has repeated part of his errors, without, however, committing himself to all that Schmieder has said. Thus he speaks of a French edition of 1608, and a retranslation of this into German, 1765. He also describes Sternhals' work, 1680, as a remodelling of the other book. Kopp cannot have seen the books he mentions, else he would never, with his admirable exactness, have made these statements.

Curiously enough, neither Schmieder nor Kopp makes any reference to the anagram, or to Saint Disdier as the compiler of the *Triomphe Hermetique*.

Other authorities are just as vague. Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Hist. de la Phil. Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 180) quotes 'L'ancienne guerre des Chevaliers' in German, Leipsic, 1604, and the 'Triomphe' as above mentioned, but he has no notice of the other editions, or of Sternhals. He, however, does allude incidentally to Saint Disdier (iii. p. 315).

Sternhals, however, is quoted as the author of the 'Uralter Ritterkrieg, in Form eines Gerichtlichen Processes,' Hamburg, 1680, which is obviously not the book entitled properly 'Uralter Ritter-Krieg.'

The subject has been briefly noticed by Ladrague, who also shows that Limojon de Saint Disdier could not have been the author.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 60.

Georgii, *Allgemeines Europäisches Bücher-Lexikon*, 1742, iii. p. 303 (Hamburg, 1680; number of sheets and price not given).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 180, 314, 315, 316.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 632.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchymistical Philosophy, 1814, p. 152.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 254-257.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 852, 853, 861, 862, 1150-54.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 322, 330.

URBIGERUS (BARO).

Aphorismi Urbigerani, oder Gewisse Reguln, welche klärlich anweisen die 3. unfehlbahren Wege umb das Grosse Elixir, oder Circulatum Majus der Philosophen zubereiten, wodurch entdecket werden so wohl die grösten Geheimnisse, als Irrthümer der gemeinen Chymisten in ihren Arbeiten, verfasset in 100. und ein Aphorismos worbey auch angefüget worden die 3. Wege zur Erlangung des Vegetabilischen Elixirs, oder Circulati minoris, alles aus eigener Erfahrung auffgesetzet, mitgetheilet von Barone Urbigero, Gottes gretreuen Priester im Tempel der Natur. Erst gedruckt zu London bey Henrii Faithorn, 1690. Nunmehro aber verteutschet, und publicirt zu Erffurdt, von selbigen Authore. Verlegts, Johann Caspar Birckner. 1691.

8°. Pp. [80], frontispiece included.

One hundred Aphorisms demonstrating the Preparation of the Grand Elixir.

See LIVES of the Adepts in Alchemystical Philosophy, 1814, p. 237.

Besondere Chymische Schrifften, wie nemlich

I. Die Medicina Universalis zu præpariren damit alle Metalle und Kranckheiten können curirt werden,

URBIGERUS (BARO). *Continued.*

II. Viele Manieren wie ein jedwedes Metall vor und an sich selbst Via Particulari zu verbessern sey,

III. Die Tugenden und Eigenschafften des Antimonij und eine sichere Methode das Aurum potabile so wol in forma Sicca als humida zu machen,

IV. Allerhand rare Secreta für Medicos und Chirurgos,

V. 101 Gewisse Regeln oder kurtze Aphorismi durch 3. Wege das grosse Elixir der Philosophorum zu bereiten, &c. Mit saubern Kupffern heraus gegeben von Baron Urbigero, Gottes getreuen Priestern im Tempel der Natur.

Hamburg, Bey Benjamin Schillern, Buchhändlern im Thum, Anno 1705.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 109 [1], [40, 14, 56] frontispiece included. The Aphorisms, Circulatum Minus, and 138 Regeln are unpaged, and have separate titles. This copy wants seven plates.

Petraeus, in his preface, speaking of certain persons who wrote on transmutation not from practical experience but from mere conjecture, adds: "which I can almost affirm also of a person well known by his writings, called Baro Urbigerus, Borghese or C. de Siebenb [Siebenburg, or Siebenberg?] who died only a few years ago in Saxony, though it is certain that in his 'Aphorisms' a truth is concealed, which Duke Frederick of Saxe-Gotha, to whom the 'Aphorisms' were dedicated, tested, according to the process given, and found correct. A chemical medal was struck at the time of the size of an eight-groschen piece, one side of which bare at the top 'à Numine Lumen' with the sign ☉ and ☽, in the middle a double triangle, at the bottom a phœnix with [the symbol of] antimony on its head and in its bill [those of] salt, sulphur, and mercury, with the motto 'Suscipio & reddo,' Gotha, 1685. On the other side: Fridericus D. G. Dux Sax. I. C. & Mont., below 'Sorberger,' out of which by an anagram Borghese can be got. Yet Urbigerus himself, though he had repeatedly begun this process, had never succeeded, on account of various fatalities, in carrying it to Perfection. The author of the 'Unvorgreiffliche Gedancken' allots great praise both to Philaletha and Urbigerus for having written of the mystery as clearly as ever was done, though he otherwise passes severe strictures on other philosophical writers, and thinks that no more need be written about the 'Lapis,' though the reasons he alleges, while true in part, are not quite conclusive. Eugenius Philalethes, though a great writer, was considered, by all who knew him in London, as a speculative philosopher, and to have been rather poor, whereas Irenæus Philaletha made projection before Charles II., as Urbiger assures us he heard from his Majesty's own lips."

The identification of Urbiger and Borghese, and the statement about Philaletha are repeated in *Jungfer Alchymia* and by Schmieder. I cannot, however, homologate Petraeus' reading of the passage in the 'Unvorgreiffliche Gedancken,' for while the author certainly speaks of the clearness of the writings, he says that Urbiger's 'Scripta' appear to be very sophistical, and he doubts whether Urbiger was himself in possession of the key of the secret. The author's concluding wish is that the adepts would either reveal the secret in plain terms or cease writing about it.

Nothing (so far as I can find) is on record about the person who calls himself Baro Urbiger or Urbigerus. His Aphorisms appeared in English at London, 1690, small 8°, pp. [10 with the frontispiece] 1-51 [52-60] 61-86, and in his dedication he explains how this happened. "Being at present in England, thô we are no Native of this Kingdom, we think it necessary to set forth these Aphorisms in the English Tongue, not in the least doubting, but that the Knowing, minding only the Sense, will easily pardon any Impropriety, they may find in our Expressions: and when Providence shall carry us into any other Country, we, having attain'd to some competent knowledg of most European Languages, shall again take care to publish them in the Speech of the Place, where we shall be." And so the German edition above was by the author himself as he states.

The author of the *Beytrag* says the Aphorisms are neither fundamental nor reliable.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 123.
Unvorgreiffliche Gedancken, von Alchymischen Schrifften, 1708, p. 17.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 197, 205.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 327.
Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. f 1 *recto*.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 539, 643.
Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 49.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 314.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 391.
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 277.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1186.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 384.

URIM & Thumim Moysis.

See MENSENRIET, 1737.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 665. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 370.

URTHEIL (Das) oder Vergleichung des Gotts vnnd Richters Mercurii im vralten Ritterkrieg.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus et Recapitulatio Orthelii, 1624, p. 227.

See STERNHALS (JOHANN).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 519.

This last is a Latin translation of the 'Urtheil.'

USUFUR womit ein vornehmer Italiänischer Fürst von einem vermeinten Chymico listiger Weise betrogen worden. Vor einigen Jahren Welsch, nun aber Teutsch publicirt. So als ein Anhang zum Fegefeuer der Chymisten dienen kan. Franckfurt und Leipzig, zu finden im Taubrischen Buchladen. 1717.

8°. Pp. [24].

The person who played the trick here described is called Daniel aus Siebenbürgen. It is narrated also by Tharsander, by Kopp, and it was known to Voltaire, who was rather pleased with the ingenuity of it.

The term Usufur denoted cinnabar; here it was used for the supposed gold producing powder.

The same or a similar story is told by the author of the *Beytrag*.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, Berlin, 1744, cap. 3, § 3, p. 91.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 230-232.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 163.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 257, 282.

UTIS UDENIUS.

Non-entia Chymica.

See ELSHOLZ (JOHANN SIGISMUND), Destillatoria Curiosa, 1683, p. 155.

The name 'Utis,' I take it, is Οὖτις, the same as that with which Ulysses deceived Polyphemus, and 'Udenius' looks as if it had been made out of οὐδείς, so that the author is 'Nobody at all.' A good many authorities indicate Michael Kirsten or Kirstenius as the author, whereas by others 'Utis' is identified with Georg Wolffgang WEDEL (*q.v.*).

Michael Kirsten, who is not connected with Georg, was born 25 Jan., 1620, at Beraun in Moravia, where his father was clergyman. When his father removed to Sunola in Silesia, Kirsten had his schooling there and then went to Breslau where he distinguished himself. In 1637 he pursued the study of philosophy and medicine at Rostock, and after three years went to Stettin and lived with Lorentz Eichstad, a clever physician who took a liking for him, and was ably assisted by him in drawing up his *Ephemerides astronomicæ*. He at the same time helped Dethardiug who was then writing against the alchemists, and he himself published the present book on the same theme: Non-entia chymica.

In 1642 he was offered the chair of mathematics at Frankfurt a. d. O., but he declined it, and the following year went to Denmark and Norway. He stayed at Copenhagen for some time and translated the anatomical institutes of Caspar Bartholinus and the explanations of Casserio's anatomical tables into German.

In 1648 he was in Hamburg and refused the offer of certain posts because he wished to visit Italy. He did so and graduated at Padua, in 1653. When he came back to Hamburg he received the professorship of mathematics in 1655, to which was added in 1660 that of physics.

He died 2 March, 1678, at Hamburg.

He composed a great deal of Latin verse for which Placcius puts him among the poets of the first rank during his time. In reply to a violent satire by Johann Blom, librarian at Hamburg, he wrote as coarse a reply, *Alelophilus paradigmatikomenos*, Hamburg, 1654, 4°.

At Frankfurt appeared 'Non-Entia Chymica, sive Catalogus eorum operum operationumque Chymicarum, quæ, cum non sint in rerum natura, nec esse possint, magno tamen cum strepitu à vulgo Chymicorum passim circumferuntur, & Orbi obtruduntur, Francofurti, 1645, 12°. Ibidem, apud Thomam Matthiam Götzium, 1670, 12°. This edition was published with a preface by Georg Wolffgang Wedel.

It was reprinted at Berlin in 1674, along with Joh. Sigism. Elsholz's *Destillatoria Curiosa*, under the name of Utis Udenius, pp. 99-140.

UTIS UDENIUS. *Continued.*

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 446 (Michael Kirstenius).
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1049.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Nnnn 4 *verso*, Ann. 2 Mart. 1678.
Moller, *Bibliotheca Septentrionis eruditi*, 1699, i. pp. 101, 335.
Georg. Paschius, *De Novis Inventis, quorum accuratiori cultui facem prætulit Antiquitas*, Lipsiæ, 1700, p. 344.
Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, p. 243 (No. 1002, 'Non-entia Chymica'), 461, (No. 1821, 'Anatomicæ Tabulæ').
Kunckel, *V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein . . . I. Chymische Anmerckungen, . . . mit Anhang einer Chymischen Brille, contra Non-Entia Chym.*, 1721, pp. 129-154 (a criticism of views propounded in the book).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 461.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 445.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 320.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, pp. 412-417.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2105.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 597 (about M. Kirsten).
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 641.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 151.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 430.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1262.

V * * *

Histoire Critique de Nicolas Flamel et de Pernelle sa Femme, recueillie d'Actes anciens qui justifient l'origine & la médiocrité de leur fortune contre les imputations des Alchimistes. On y a joint le Testament de Pernelle & plusieurs autres Pieces intéressantes. Par M. L. V*** A Paris, Chez G. Desprez, Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roi & du Clergé de France, rue St. Jacques, à saint Prosper & aux trois Vertus. M.DCC.LXI. Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roi.

12°. Pp. xij, 403 [4, 1 blank]. Frontispiece and plate of Flamel's house.

M. L. V*** stands presumably for M. L'Abbé Villain. The author's name was Étienne François Villain. For other references see under FLAMEL (Nicolas).

Villain, *Essai d'une Histoire de la Paroisse de Saint Jacques de la Boucherie*, Paris, 1758, pp. 145-164 (Chapitre xxi. De Nicolas Flamel, & de Pernelle sa Femme. In this he ascribes Flamel's moderate wealth to hard work and economy, and not to the Jews or the philosophers' stone—and he mentions also Flamel's benefactions. This book was reviewed in *L'Année Littéraire*, 1758, Tome vii. pp. 241-267, and special attention (pp. 250-264) is given to Flamel. Arguments to rebut Villain's statements are advanced, the amount of Flamel's wealth, as evidenced by the magnitude of his foundations, is referred to as being too great for him to have made it by the unlucrative profession of a scrivener, and then is quoted Flamel's twenty-one years' search for the stone, with the projections he made. He concealed his wealth, however, although he became one of the notable men of the parish. Next follows a description of the MS. seen by Dom Pernety. It was a breviary, in Flamel's handwriting, of 1414. On the margins was an allegorical treatise of the Hermetic Work, addressed to his nephew. Apparently it was in answer to this review or challenge that Villain wrote the present life of Flamel, producing documentary evidence for the statements that his wealth was limited, his donations in reality small, and showing that there was no necessity for assuming his money to have been due to a knowledge of the Hermetic Secret. As this stands, it is perhaps an unsettled historical question, requiring revision to determine with what accuracy the abbé pursued his enquiries. Anyhow, his life of Flamel, reiterating his previous statements with proofs, was more than Pernety could stand, and hence his letter in *L'Année Littéraire* of 1762, referred to below, in which he says: 'Après l'analyse que vous [*i.e.* the editor to whom he is writing] fites dans votre *Année Littéraire*, au mois de Novembre 1758, de l'*Essai Historique sur Saint Jacques de la Boucherie* par M. l'Abbé *V****, j'aurois cru que cet auteur se seroit condamné au silence. Mais vos remarques au sujet de sa digression sur *Nicolas Flamel*, & l'envie de justifier une opinion hazardée qu'il a pris le parti de ne pas abandonner, ne lui ont pas permis de se taire.' One can understand why Fréron, the editor, in introducing this letter of Pernety's, styled Villain's book 'cet écrit fort ennuyeux.' It was 'very tiresome' to have one's hero-adept deposed from his eminence, and one's arguments all upset by a writer who had covered himself with dust 'en feuilletant les vieux parchemins des archives de *S. Jacques de la Boucherie*' as Dom Pernety puts it; but that sort of thing is rather apt to happen. In fact, they would appear to 'have wakened up the wrong man,' and he stated his views accordingly).

Pernety, 'Lettre de Dom Pernety sur une Histoire de Nicolas Flamel,' in M. Fréron's *L'Année Littéraire Année* M.DCC.LXII., Amsterdam, iii. pp. 24-35. (This is a review of Villain's book, in which he shows that the facts and arguments therein put forward do not touch the question of Flamel's being an adept. He also defends the authenticity of an alchemical MS. dated 1414, which bears to be the composition as well as in the handwriting of Flamel himself, but which Villain did not believe in. The abbé replied to this critique in the following letter, which I have not succeeded in seeing: Lettre à M *** sur celle que dom Pernety a fait insérer dans les feuilles de M. Fréron contre l'Histoire Critique de N. Flamel, Paris, 1762, 12°.)

Biographie Universelle, 1816, xv. pp. 8-12; 1856, xiv. pp. 185-187. (Article by Delaulnaye, who points out that the whole legend is symbolical of the Hermetic Work itself, and that it was put in circulation, if not actually invented, by Jacques Gohorry, in a sort of preface to the 'Sommaire philosophique,' which he printed in his collection: Transformation metallique, 1561, 8°. Delaulnaye

V * * * *Continued.*

claims to have shown for the first time that the date of Flamel's first projection for silver on 17 January, 1382, said to have been *lundi*, was in reality *vendredi*, according to the *Art de verifier les dates*; but it was fitting that the projection for *luna* should take place on *lundi*. The rest of the article takes a very prosaic and by no means flattering view of Flamel and his transactions.)

*Analectabiblion, ou Extraits critiques de divers livres rares, oubliés ou peu connus, tirés du Cabinet du Marquis D. R**** (*i.e.* Marquis du Roure), Paris, Techener, 1836, i. pp. 132-134. (This is a brief review of Villain's 'Vie,' and it summarizes his data obtained from the original acts of gift and testamentary dispositions of Flamel and his wife, by which is shown that the reputed immense wealth and property in lands and houses are reduced to a sum which Flamel could have made in the course of his profession and by strict economy of living, and which required no philosophers' stone to produce it. 'The arguments,' it is added, 'appear to us incontrovertible; they will possibly not convince everybody, and people, sensible and learned, will not the less go on saying that Nicolas Flamel and Pernelle his wife possessed the secret of transmutation. Pour punir leurs imitateurs, nous les condamnerons à lire trois fois le livre de l'abbé Villain, qui, bien que judicieux et recherché des amateurs, ne se lit pas commodément.')

Alphonse Esquiros, 'Nicolas Flamel,' *La France Littéraire*, Paris, 1836, xxiii. pp. 231-249. (This is a readable recapitulation, with a thread of badinage through it, of the legend of Flamel, and may have been intended as a sort of comment on the matter of fact statement in the *Analectabiblion*. It describes Flamel's coming to Paris, his life as a scrivener, and acquisition of the book of Abraham the Jew, its contents, Flamel's pilgrimage and ultimate successful transmutations; the proofs of his wealth, the impossibility of the insinuations of Naudé (spelled Naudée), that it came from plunder of the Jews, Cramoisy's visit and Flamel's escape from taxation; his recognition of his dangerous position by jealousy of his endowments of hospitals and churches, and his plans to escape from it; Pernelle's reputed death, her interesting will, which is still extant; Flamel's supposed death seven years later; his meeting with Pernelle at Geneva, and their departure to the East; Paul Lucas' report in 1713. Esquiros then adds a bit of his own: Flamel's return to Paris on June 6, 1818, his inability to see any place he knew, except his tower of St. Jacques-de-la-Boucherie, his failure to get any one to believe that he was Flamel returned after five hundred years' absence, his leave-taking of Paris and departure with his wife into everlasting exile.)

P. L. Jacob (Paul Lacroix), *Soirées de Walter Scott à Paris*, Paris, 1846, i. pp. 23-50 (a little romance on Flamel, in which he is not shown to the best advantage, and the account of his death is quite different from anything elsewhere).

François Lacombe, *Histoire de la Bourgeoisie de Paris. Les Bourgeois célèbres de Paris*, Paris, Amyot, (1852), pp. 199-216 (repeats the stories about Flamel, accuses him of doubting everything except the occult sciences, and interprets all his benefactions as means of protection against the thunderbolts and anathemas of the church, a new suggestion; the author seems even to believe that there is something in the legend that Flamel and his wife are still alive; perhaps, however, he joked with difficulty. He quotes a reference to Flamel in an article 'Les Chercheurs d'or au moyen-âge,' by M. Claude Vignon (*i.e.* Noémie Constant) in the *Assemblée Nationale*, 30 Dec. 1851, which I have not seen).

Guillebert de Metz, *Description de la Ville de Paris au XVe Siecle . . . publiée pour la premiere fois d'apres le Manuscrit unique par M. Le Roux de Lincy*, Paris, 1855, p. 84. ('Item Flamel l'aisné, escripvain qui faisoit tant d'aumosnes et hospitalitez; et fist pluseurs maisons où gens de mestiers demouroient en bas, et du loyer qu'ilz paioient estoient soutenus povres laboureurs en hault.' In the note reference is made to Villain's life of Flamel, and attention is drawn to the distinction between him and Flamel le jeune, calligrapher of the Duc de Berri, who wrote a remarkable bible preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale.)

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvii. cols. 817-823 and references. (Article by Vallet de Viriville, who gives a straightforward account of Flamel's life, profession, business capacity and methods, of the sources and amount of his fortune. He considers that his reputation as an alchemist was due to an exaggerated estimate of his wealth, and to the report ascribed to Gohorry, and he concludes that in his belief Flamel was not the author of any work on the Hermetic philosophy.)

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 557.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 231.

V. F. S. P.

See CREILING (JOHANN CONRAD).

V. (J. R.), M.D.

Güldene Rose, d. i. Einfältige Beschreibung des Allergrössesten von dem Allmächtigsten Schöpffer Himmels und der Erden Jehovah, in die Natur gelegten, und dessen Freunden und Auserwehlten zugetheilten Geheimnisses, als Spiegels der göttlichen und natürlichen Weisheit, ans Licht gebracht durch J. R. V. M. D.

See DREY Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1706.

See FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

V. (J. R.), M.D. *Continued.*

This tract is in verse and is divided into sections entitled respectively:

I. Ansprache an die wahren Weisheits-Kinder.
II. Jesus.
In the 1767 edition, however, this is called: Merckwürdige Nachricht, wie es einem Schüler der Hermetischen Philosophie in dem Gesuch des Steins der Weisen ergangen; nebst einer Anweisung, was man, um besagten Stein zu erlangen, zu beobachten hat.
III. Gespräch zwischen dem Saturnus der Weisen und einem Chymisten, von der wahren Materia des Philosophischen Steins und seiner Vorarbeit.
IV. Vom Stein der Weisen, und zwar von Jamsthalers ersten Tinctur.
V. Von Jamsthalers zweyten Tinctur.
VI. Fr. Basilius von der Wurtzel des Steins der Weisen.
VII. F. R. C.
VIII. Lehr-Sätze von der Præparation des Steins der Weisen.
IX. Sophische Arie von der Weisen Stein.
X. Rätzel.
XI. Nachklang.

Beschreibung des grossen Geheimnisses des Steins der Weisen, als der von Gott erbethenen und erhaltenen Weifsheit des Königs Salomonis.

See DREY Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1704.
See also FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

This is an extract from *Güldene Rose*, consisting of numbers II., IX. (which is called 'Eine Sophistische Aria von der Weisen Stein') and X. 'Rätzel.'

Auszug aus der güldenen Rose.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 207.

VADE Mecum Philosophique.

See LE CROM (ALEXANDRE ?), 1719.

VADIS (ÆGIDIUS DE).

See ÆGIDIUS de Vadis.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 481.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 8.
Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 3.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 416.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 144.
George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, Leipz., 1788, IV. i. p. 10.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 298.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 969-970.

VAGAN (THOMAS DE).

See VAUGHAN (THOMAS).

VALENTIA (FLORENTINUS DE).

See FLORENTINUS de Valentia.

VALENTINI (MICHAEL BERNHARD).

Museum Museorum, oder Vollständige Schau-Bühne aller Materialien und Specereyen nebst deren Natürlichen Beschreibung, Election, Nutzen und Gebrauch, aus andern Material- Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammern, Oost- und West- Indischen Reifs-Beschreibungen, Curiosen Zeit- und Tag-Registern, Natur- und Artzney-Kündigern, wie auch selbst-eigenen Erfahrung, zum Vorschub

VALENTINI (MICHAEL BERNHARD). *Continued.*

der Studirenden Jugend, Materialisten, Apothecker und deren Visitatoren, Wie auch anderer Künstler, als Jubelirer, Mahler, Färber, u. s. w. also verfasset, und mit etlich hundert sauberen Kupfferstücken unter Augen geleget von D. Michael Bernhard Valentini, Ihro Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. der verwittibten Frau Landgräffin zu Hessen-Darmstadt, Leib- und Hof-Medico, der Artzney und Natürl. Wissenschafften Prof. Ord. zu Giessen, auch verschiedener Curiosen Academien in Teutschland und Italien Collegâ. Franckfurt am Mäyn, In Verlegung Johann David Zunners. Im Jahr 1704.

Folio. Pp. [26] 520. Unvorgreiffliches Bedencken von Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammern insgemein, [4] 76. Oost-Indianische Send-Schreiben, [4] 119 [1 blank, 12]. Engraved title extra. Numerous engraved plates in the text.

The second volume has a different title-page:

Musei Museorum, oder der vollständigen Schau-Bühne frembder Naturalien Zweyter Theil, Worinnen die rareste Natur-Schätze aus allen bifs daher gedruckten Kunst-Kammern, Reifs-Beschreibungen und andern Curiosen Büchern enthalten, und benebenst einer neu-auffgerichteten Zeug- und Rüst-Kammer der Natur, auch vielen Curiosen Kupffer-Stücken vorgestellet sind, von D. Michael Bernhard Valentini, Hoch-Fürstl. Hessischen Leib-Medico und Professore zu Giessen. Franckfurt am Mayn, Verlegt von Johann David Zunners sel. Erben und Johann Adam Jungen. M DCC XIV.

Folio. Pp. [24, including the engraved title] 196. 37 plates besides those in the text, of which 11 are single, and 26 double.

Anhang von verschiedenen Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammern. Pp. 116. 2 single plates.

Neu-auffgerichtetes Rüst- und Zeughaufs der Natur, . . . Anjetzo zum erstenmal in Hoch-Teutscher Sprache beschrieben, und an Statt des Dritten Theils des Musei Museorum unter Augen geleget . . . MDCCXIV. Pp. [8] 228 with 209-216 *bis* [11, 1 blank]. 40 (41) plates of apparatus, &c., of which 5 are double—the rest, 36, are single. No. 38 is attached both to a single plate and a double one, so that there are really 41 plates, although only 40 are apparently given.

He was born at Giessen 26 Nov., 1657, and was educated there at the high school in 1669, and in 1675 at the University. His inclination lay towards medicine, but he neglected no part of the Arts course, and studied under Strauss, Heiland and Tack. By hard work and perusal of the best authors he obtained his licence in 1680, devoted himself to practice, and went to Lainingen-Hardenburg. A year later he obtained from Maximilian von Stahremberg, Fieldmarshal and governor at Philippsburg, the position of second physician to the garrison. He accepted it gladly, but, in consequence of the repeated solicitations of his parents, was obliged to return to Giessen. In 1682, in addition to his practice, he gave courses of private instruction, and tried to imbue others with a love for natural phenomena. On 13 (29) Oct., 1683, he was admitted a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, with the name Thessalus I. In 1685 he visited Heidelberg and Frankfurt a. M., and stayed there for a year, and edited the works of Michael Ettmüller and Johann Michaelis. On 4 March, 1686, he began a course of travel, went by Mainz, Coblenz, Arnheim, and Utrecht to Leyden, made acquaintance with men of learning, in Leyden listened to the chemical lectures of Maets and Marggrav, of Muschenbroek on mechanics, and those of others on botany and anatomy, and also attended the hospital. He spent some time in Amsterdam, returned to Leyden and crossed over to London, 12 June, 1686, and was received by Boyle and Sydenham. On the 8th of July he proceeded to Paris, where he met du Hamel, du Verney and Tournefort. After this he turned homewards, stopping at Strasburg, and when he got to Frankfurt heard that there was to be a medical graduation at Giessen. As the state of his health prevented him being present, the degree was conferred on him 'in absentia,' 9 Sept., 1686, and on 1 May, 1687, he got a call to be ordinary professor of physics at Giessen, as successor to Lorenz Strauss. The Academia Naturæ Curiosorum appointed him 'Adjunkt' of the Præses 28 June, 1689, and on the 24 Nov. the Italian society of Recuperati elected him a member. He received other honours and distinctions: on 19 Feb., 1696, he was appointed extraordinary, and 7 Sept., 1697, ordinary professor of medicine at Giessen; in 1706 physician to the Landgräfin Elizabeth Dorothea at Buzbach; the Royal Prussian Society made him a member in 1704, the Royal Society of London in 1717; in 1720 he was Senior and 'Oeconomie-Inspektor' of the University; in 1728 Imperial 'Leibmedicus,' Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Count Palatine, and Director of the 'Ephemerides' of the Academia Nat. Cur. For this society he wrote a work entitled: Historia literaria S. R. I. Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, complectens recensionem et contenta librorum, a Dnn. Præsidibus, Adjunctis et Collegis, loco pensi Academici, ad normam et formam in Legibus præscriptam, editorum, seorsim olim et per partes continuata,

VALENTINI (Michael Bernhard). *Continued.*

nunc vero auctior et emendatior conjunctim emissa, Gissæ-Hassorum, 1708, 4°, pp. 152. This is not a history of the Academy, but a collection of papers, in abstract, contributed to it, arranged under three heads: mineral, vegetable, and animal. Each division is preceded by an introduction by Valentini, in which he gives a short review of the principal writers on the subject.

He had long suffered from calculus, but by careful living he survived till over 71. He died 18 (13) March, 1729. Valentini wrote on medical topics, natural history, and physics, and was the author of numerous papers and academical dissertations. He also edited the works of Van Helmont and others. A list of his writings is given by Strieder.

The 'Museum' was translated into Latin by Johann Conrad Becker, edited by Christoph. Bernh. Valentini (the author's son) and published at Franckfurt a. M. in 1716, with the title *Historia Simplicium*. This work has been favourably reviewed.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 509.

Acta Eruditorum, Lipsiæ, 1704, p. 363 (note on the scope of the work); 1714, pp. 376-380 (another review).

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, v. p. 815.

Le Journal des Sçavans pour l'Année MDCCXVI. 1716, p. 350 (review of his 'Historia Simplicium').

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 424-433 (metrical account of his life; list of his works and reviews).

Neuer Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs 1729 Erster Theil, Leipzig, p. 386 (notice of his death).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 248, 368 (notice of his life and works), 462, 476, 566, 700, 702 (Museum Museorum), 736, 752, 753, 755, 846, 855 (these others refer to medical topics).

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 145.

N. H. Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1735, iii. pp. 3114 note, 3115 note, 3205 note; 1736, iv. pp. 4978, 5515, 5718.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 575 ('Historia literaria Acad. Nat. Cur.').

Carl Günther Ludovici, *Ausführlicher Entwurff einer vollständigen Historie der Wolffischen Philosophie*, Leipzig, 1737, ii. p. 213, No. 200; 1738, iii. p. 276, No. 307.

Joan.-Franc. Seguierius, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Hagæ-Com., 1740, pp. 199-200, 307.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 874.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi. cols. 275-278 (and references).

Boerhanve, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 104, 105, 158, 159 (Museum), 217, 218 (Museum), 225, 280, 362, 395, 399, 538, 563; ii. pp. 636, 751, 807, 916 (note about him), 987, 1020 (De Magnesia alba, Giessae, 1707), 1022, 1029, 1044 (these refer mainly to Natural History and Materia Medica).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1404.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 472, No. 118.

Burcard Gotthelff Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiae Litterariæ selecta*, ed. Joan. Frid. Jugler, Jenæ, 1763, iii. p. 2001.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 626.

The first volume contains a description, with plates, of minerals, plants and vegetable products, and animals, their properties and uses in the arts and in medecine; a discussion upon collections of natural and art objects, and East Indian letters about rare plants, trees, and other rarities, from Rumphius, de Jager, ten Rhyne and others, translated by Valentini. The second volume treats of stones, earths, fossils animal and vegetable, strangely shaped plants, animals, birds, serpents, insects, shell fish, &c., and it contains an account of several (23) natural history and curiosity collections. The third part consists of a description (with drawings) of apparatus for natural philosophy demonstrations, and concludes with a dissertation on the divining rod.

Prefixed to the Latin translation is the author's autobiography in elegiacs. It was reprinted by Manget, who has given a catalogue of his dissertations and reviews of his works.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 650.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 696 (list of works); 1777, ii. p. 766.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 463.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 456.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 455-463.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, Leipzig, 1785, I. i. pp. 257, 372 (Museum &c., 'Vastum Opus'), 590, 665; 1786, I. ii. pp. 11, 12, 126 ('Polychresta exotica'); 1786, II. i. p. 83; II. ii. p. 228; 1787, III. i. pp. 167, 309; III. ii. pp. 117, 315, 376; 1788, IV. i. pp. 271, 429 ('Magnesia alba'); 1789, IV. ii. p. 339; 1789, v. pp. 64, 330 (Schwalbach, &c.).

Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 414.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 210, 223-224, 258, 262, 435.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten- und Schriftsteller-Geschichte*, Marburg, 1812, xvi. (ed. Ludwig Wachler), pp. 261-280.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxx. p. 199.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 389 (list of his writings).

Biographie Universelle, 1827, xlvii. p. 305; no date, xlii. p. 452.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 269, 538, 544, 591.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 329.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1858, iv. p. 301.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1166.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, ii. p. 351 (article by L. Hahn).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 57.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 557.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1895, xxxix. p. 468 (by Pagel).

David Murray, *Museums their History and their Use*, Glasgow, 1904, iii. p. 229.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 477, 478, 496, 500 (note on his life), 525, 540.

VALENTINUS (Basilius).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

The 'Triumph-Wagen Antimonii,' of which the edition of 1624 is given under BASILIUS VALENTINUS (*supra*, vol. i., p. 78), was reprinted in 1676: Triumph-Wagen Antimonii, Fratris Basilii Valentini Benedictiner Ordens. Allen, so den Grund der Vhralten Medicin suchen, auch zu der Hermetischen Philosophie Beliebnis tragen, zu gut publiciret, und samt noch sieben andern gleichmässig höchstnutzlichen Tractätlein an den Tag gegeben durch Johann Thölden Hessum, Nürnberg, In Verlegung Johann Hoffmanns Buch- und Kunsthändlers, Gedruckt daselbst von Johann Christoph Lochnern, 1678, 8°, pp. [16, including the frontispiece of the Triumphal Chariot] 427 [21]. It contains Tancke's preface without his name, but Thölde's epistle is omitted, and the verses. The other tracts are the same as in the 1624 edition. The following references may be added to those already given:

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 83.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 223.

Leibnitz, 'Oedipus Chymicus ænigmatis Græci & Germanici,' *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, Berolini, 1710, i. p. 17 (considers the name fictitious and as designed to express the two-fold virtue of the 'stone,' or of gold, Basilius signifying King, and Valentinus health).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 565. ('Paracelsus was his pupil'; which is plainly impossible from their dates, even supposing Basilius Valentinus had been a real personage.)

Joh. Christoph. Mylius, *Bibliotheca Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum detectorum*, Hamb., 1740, 8°, p. 141, No. xxlix.; follo, p. 36, No. xxiix. (Bas. Valentinus a real person according to Wedel; but fictitious according to Leibnitz, which is confirmed by Motschmann's examination of what has come down about him).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi. col. 273.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 154 (Basilius Valentinus at Walkenried).

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1789, iv. ii. pp. 67 (editions of the 'Currus triumphalis Antimonii'), 106.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, . . . Leipzig, 1790, p. 26 (thinks his works were compiled by Thölde himself).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 136-157, 557; 1798, ii. p. 298.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxx. p. 196.

Cap, *Études Biographiques*, Deuxième Série, 1864, pp. 361-364.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. p. 322.

Ed. Schubert & Karl Sudhoff, *Paracelsus-Forschungen*, 1887, 1es Heft, pp. 76-77.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 236, 244 (works written by Thölde), 247, 256 note[1] 454, 479 (part repetition of p. 244).

VALENTINUS, *Magister.*

Opus præclarum quod pro testamento dedit filio suo adoptivo, qui etiam istum tractatulum propria manu scripsit Ioanni Apot.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 941.

VALLENSIS (Robertus).

De Veritate et Antiquitate Artis Chemicæ et Pulveris sive Medicinæ Philosophorum vel Auri Potabilis, déque illius materiâ & compositione, eiúsque mirâ vi in tria rerum genera Animale, Vegetale & Minerale, Testimonia et Theoremata, Ex variis auctoribus sacris, Theologis, Iurisperitis, Medicis, Philosophis, & Poëtis, per Robertum Vallensem selecta. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Franciscum Raphelengium. cIↃ. IↃ. xciii.

8°. Pp. 46 [a blank].

Tabula.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 69.

Tafel.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 91.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 123.

De Veritate et antiquitate artis chemicæ.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602, p. 3.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 7.

VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS). *Continued.*

The tract 'De Veritate . . . Artis chemicæ' was first published at Paris, 'apud Federicum Morellum, in vico Bellouaco, ad vrbanum Morum,' in a tiny volume, 16°, sigs. A to F, or 48 leaves in all, printed in italics. Next came the present edition of 1593, followed by one: 'Montisbelgardi apud Jacobum Foillet,' in small 8°, pp. 51 [6] 57, along with the tract of Joannes Chrysippus Fanianus, in MDCI., copies of which were afterwards issued with the date altered to MDCII., as above. Then it was included in the *Theatrum Chemicum* of 1602, i. p. 1; of 1613, i. p. 7, and lastly of 1659. Other editions are quoted, but I have failed to confirm their existence, and they seem to me to have arisen through errors of date and place.

Of the author, Robertus Vallensis Ruglensis, nothing except the titles of his books is on record. As his epithet implies, he belonged to Rugles, and this is confirmed by certain couplets at the end of his commentary on Hutten. He was born probably early in the sixteenth century.

The writings which bear his name are the following:

Commentarius in Artem Versificatoriam Hulderici Hutteni. The dedication by Vallensis is to Joannes Lambertus, rector or head master of the 'Gymnasium magistri Gervasii,' at Paris, and is dated: 'Exędibꝰ Geruasiacis quinto idus Ianuarias. Anno redemtionis humanę. 1529.'

Graesse quotes an edition of 1530, 8°, ff. 40, and one of 1537, 8°, pp. 40. There is one of 1535, 'Parisiis, Apud Dionysium Gaynguot,' 8°, sigs. A to E., or ff. [40], and in the British Museum are other two: 1551, 4°, pp. 55; and 1559, 4°, ff. 28.

In 1531, at Paris, 'in Clauso Brunello, sub geminarum Cipparum insigni,' appeared a work entitled: De Corrupti Sermonis Emendatione Libellus. Whether this was by Vallensis entirely is not made clear, but to it was added (pp. 272-320) a 'Brevis Accessio . . . a Roberto Vallensi Ruglensi ædita.'

In 1559 there appeared the first edition of Morienus' 'Libellus' (*q.v.*), which is said to have been edited by Vallensis, presumably on the ground of his name appearing on the very last page appended to two Latin couplets. Whether this ascription be correct or not, there is no doubt that the second edition, Paris, 1564, 4°, ff. [2] 66 [4], was edited by him, for he prefixed a preface, and at the publisher's request added the epistle of Bernhardus Trevisanus to Thomas de Bononia [ff. 35-66]. The 'Tabula' above mentioned was first printed in this second edition of Morienus, and it was reprinted in the Ars Aurifera, 1572, ii. p. 112; 1593, ii. p. 104; 1610, as above, as well as in Morgenstern's translation.

He has been credited with the authorship of the work 'Gloria Mundi,' which was frequently printed. The reason of assigning it to him seems to be the presence again of certain Latin couplets similar to those just mentioned, but there is no sufficient reason for the ascription.

Lastly he is said to have composed in 1567 a 'Traité des dispositions nécessaires pour mourir saintement,' and to have died the same year, probably at Rugles.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1625, p. 899 (De Veritate . . . Artis Chemicæ, 1593, 1600).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 421.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 200, 225 (ascribes to him 'Gloria Mundi').

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 945 (the History and 'Gloria Mundi').

There is a person of similar name to the preceding, Robertus de Valle Rothomagensis, that is, of Rouen, who was the author of two books. One was an abstract of Pliny's Natural History, Paris, printed by Felix Baligault for Durand Gerlier, 1500, small 4°, sigs. a8, b4, c to p in eights, q6. The other was a vocabulary of the difficult words in Pliny, small 4°, 2 leaves, sigs. b to m in eights. It is without date, place, or printer, but, as it is uniform with the other, and bears Gerlier's device, it was doubtless printed at the same time by the same printer.

By most of the authorities this writer is identified with Vallensis Ruglensis, not only without any question, but with such decision and authority, that, in my paper on Vallensis and his history, so little did it occur to me to doubt it that I observed that Graesse did not seem to have known that Robertus de Valle and Robertus Vallensis were the same. I am now disposed to think that they were different.

1°. The epithets Rothomagensis and Ruglensis indicate either different places of birth or of residence. The former is found only on the two Pliny books, the latter on all the others. The identification of the two has led to a difference of opinion, some writers affirming the author to have belonged to Rouen, others to Rugles.

2°. The dates of the books cause a difficulty. Those referring to Pliny were printed in 1500. Harduinus thinks little of them, but in any case they represent a minute consideration of the Natural History, and a real labour in reading through and abstracting its thirty-seven books. The vocabulary also implies a special perusal of the text, and much research in hunting up the meaning of the unusual words employed. The author, Robertus de Valle, must have had some scholarship and experience, and it may be assumed that he was not less than, say, twenty-five years of age.

The first book published by Robertus Vallensis Ruglensis is dated 1530, and is also a book of scholarship, though less elaborate. If he be a different person it may be assumed that he too may have been from twenty to five-and-twenty years of age, in which case he would be junior to the other by thirty years or thereby. At intervals he continued publishing editions of this book, and then Morienus and his history in 1559, 1561, and 1564, till 1567, when his death occurred, at which date he would be about sixty, or a little more.

If on the other hand they be identical, the long interval has to be accounted for of thirty years between the books on Pliny and that on Hutten's tract. Moreover, if he were, say, twenty-five in 1500, he must have resumed his pen when he was fifty-five and gone on writing for thirty-seven years, which would bring him up to the age of ninety-two, when he wrote his tract on 'Holy Dying.' At such an age, however, authorship is improbable; sufficiently so, at least, to make it a reasonable supposition that the author of the abstract of Pliny was not the person who wrote the tract 'De Veritate et Antiquitate Artis Chemicæ.'

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 123 ('a bad writer, who has written about the antiquity of chemistry without understanding').

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 437.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 277.

VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS). *Continued.*

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi., col. 380 (quotes merely the 'De Veritate' of 1593).
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 135.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 243 (quotes the abstract of Pliny and the 'Explanatio').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 137 (the History).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 547.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, p. 297.
Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1800, viii. p. 192, No. 2518.
Biographie Universelle, 1814, xii. p. 412; 1855, xii. p. 150 (article by Auguis, but not very accurate).
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors ii. 809 *e*.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 278.
Théodore Lebreton, *Biographie Normande*, 1857, i. p. 529.
Edouard Frère, *Manuel du Bibliographe Normand*, 1858, i. p. 415.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xv. col. 511.
Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1862, iii. p. 397 (Ulrich ab Hutten's book); 1867, VI. ii. p. 251 (the books on Pliny).
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, St. ii. pp. 245, 322.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 546, 985.
Ferguson, 'The First History of Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1886, vol. xvii. pp. 206-222.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 564.

VALLERIUS (NICOLAUS).

Nicolai Vallerii Ostrogotha-Sueci Tentamina Physico-Chymica circa Aqvas Thermales Aqvisgranenses qvibus adjecta ex Anglico ab eo versa R. B. Specimina Historiæ naturalis & experimentalis aqvarum mineralium. Atqve Joh. Floyeri Inqvisitio in usum & abusum calidorum, frigidorum & temperatorum balneorum. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Cornelium Boutesteyn, cIↃ IↃ c xcix.

8°. Pp. [16] 282 [22]. Title red and black.

Vallerius: Tentamina, p. 1.
R. B. *i.e.* Robert Boyle: Specimina quædam Historiæ Naturalis et Experimentalis Aqvarum Mineralium, p. 58.
An English version, differently arranged, entitled: Memoirs for a Natural History of Mineral Waters, is contained in Boyle's 'Works,' edited by Peter Shaw, 2nd edition, 1738, iii. p. 495 (*q.v.*).
Johannes Floyerus: Inqvisitio in verum Vsum & abusum Calidorum, Frigidorum & Temperatorum Angliæ Balneorum, p. 138.
Another conjoined edition of these tracts, edited by Joannes Fredericus Helvetius of Amsterdam, appeared subsequently: Tres elegantes Tractatus de Aquis Medicatis Nic. Vallerii Rob. Boyle Joh. Floyeri editi cum Præfatione Joh. Fred. Helvetii, M.D. Amstelædamensis. Amstelædami, apud Samuelem Schoonwald, 1718, 8°, pp. [10] 282, Index [22]. List of medical and other books for sale [4]; Vallerius, p. 1; Boyle, p. 58; Floyer, p. 138. Helvetius, in his preface to the reader, gives a short abstract of the contents of the three tracts, and concludes with the remark that the reader will not regret the time spent in a careful perusal of them. and adds that his commendation is not required, seeing that good wine needs no bush; or, as he might have said more appropriately, pure water needs no filter.

Vallerius' treatise on the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid is interesting as an example of chemical analysis and of the use of reagents two hundred years ago. A review of this work is given by Manget.
Prior to this work of Vallerius another on the same subject had been composed by Blondel:
Thermarum Aquisgranensium et Porcetanarum Elucidatio et Thaumaturgia . . . Opera Francisci Blondel, Senioris, editio tertia . . . Sumptibus Authoris, Aquisgrani, Typis Joannis Henrici Clemens, Urbis Typographi Jurati, 1688 . . . 4°, pp. 24, 160 [10]. It has an engraved title, coat of arms, portrait, a view of Aachen and of Burtscheid, and engravings in the text. The first edition was published at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1671, 12°; the second: Trajecti ad Mosam, 1685, 12°, and it was reprinted in a collection in 1689, Lugduni Batavorum, 2 vols. This was a defence of the internal use of the water. Against this use a treatise was written in reply by Jan. Bapt. van Lamzweerde, a physician at Cologne, in 1684, 12°. Lamzweerde's book was spoken of with but small esteem by Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux Minérales*, 1785, p. 15, No. 28.

Joh. Bapt. de Lamzweerde, *Monita Salutaria de magno Thermarum & Acidularum abusu*, Coloniæ Agrippinæ, 1684, p. 81. (He controverts someone's views about the efficacy of the waters of Aachen in certain cases, but his remarks do not appear to apply either to Vallerius or to Blondel specially.)
Actorum Eruditorum quæ Lipsiæ publicantur Supplementa, 1702, iii. pp. 396-401 (review of the present work, reprinted by Manget). For a review of Boyle, see *Acta Eruditorum*, 1685, p. 587, and of Floyer, *Acta Eruditorum*, 1698, p. 524.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 438.
Carl Günther Ludovici, *Ausführlicher Entwurff einer vollständigen Historie der Wolffischen Philosophie*, Leipzig, 1737, ii. p. 595 (§ 689, Nicolaus Wallerius, a Wolffian).
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1010.
George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1789, v. pp. 127 ('Tentamina' L. Bat. 1689, 8°, 1699); 345.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 551.

VALLES DE COVARRUBIAS (Francisco).

Francisci Vallesii, de iis, quae scripta sunt Physicè in libris sacris, siue de sacra Philosophia, Liber Singularis. Ad Philippum Secundum Hispaniarum, & Indiarum Regem potentissimum. Cum Privilegio. Augustae Taurinorum, Apud Hæredem Nicolai Beuilaquæ, MDLXXXVII. Ex Sacrosanctæ Inquisitionis permissu.

Folio. Pp. [4] 656. Index [12].

Francisco Valles was born at Covarrubias in old Castille, in the sixteenth century. He studied at Alcala de Henares, and ultimately came to be premier professor of medicine there. King Philip II. called him to the Court and made him his private physician, and raised him to the position of chief physician, the highest distinction of the time. His countrymen speak of him in the warmest terms: Boerhaave puts him in the first rank of the expounders of Galen, both for his knowledge of Greek and of ancient authors, and he has been praised for his great sagacity and success in practice.

He died in an Augustine Monastery near Burgos in 1592.

He wrote numerous works on Hippocrates, Galen, and Aristotle, one De Urinis, pulsibus et febribus, Compluti, 1569, 8°; Tratado de las aguas destiladas, Madrid, 1592, 8°.

Franciscus Valesius, says Boerhaave (p. 589), inter doctissimos Galeni interpretes fuit. Sed ea laus et una nomen Valesii dudum evanuit.

The present book is a commentary on all passages in the sacred writings referring to natural history and science in every department. Numerous editions are quoted by Haller and others: the present one of Turin, 1587; and the following: Taurin., 1589; Francof., 1590, 8°; 1608, 8°; 1667, 8°; Lugd., 1588, 8°; 1592, 8°; 1595, 8°; 1600, 4°; 1617, 8°; 1622, 8°; 1652, 8°. I have not seen any of these editions except the first, but, it is said, that printed along with most of them are the tract of Lemnius, *De plantis Sacris* (q.v.) and that of Rueus, *De Gemmis* (q.v.).

Petrus Castellanus, *Vitæ Illustrium Medicorum*, Antverpiæ, 1617, p. 206.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 158.

Joh. Crato a Kraftheim, *Consiliorum et Epistolarum Medicinalium Libri Septem*, ed. Laurentius Scholzius, Francof., 1671, Lib. i. p. 200.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 302.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 6 (Int. c. 1, § 7), 110 (Int. c. 3, § 36), 214 (Int. c. 6, § 2, 11), 233 (Int. c. 7, § 2).

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1230.

Barchusen, *De Medicinæ origine et progressu*, 1723, Dissert. vi. § 4, p. 84.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 433.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 149 (his life), 557, 692, 694 (Commentaries on Galen), 706, 886.

N. H. Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1734, ii. pp. 2950-51, 3018; 1735, iii. p. 3965.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 877.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 576, 579, 580, 589 (learned interpreter of Galen), 674, 680, 687, 856 (called 'anima Galeni'), 1077 (all these refer to medical writings).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 432; 1778, iv. p. 459.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 540.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 342.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 213.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776 i. pp. 33, 37, 51, 77, 240; 1777, ii. p. 123.

Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, 1783, i. p. 491.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. p. 344 (the present work); 1786, I. ii. pp. 41 (commentaries on Galen); 395 (commentaries on Hippocrates).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 392.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, xlvii. p. 368; no date, xlii. p. 497.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 14, 164, 196.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 304.

Morejon, *Historia Bibliográfica de la Medicina Española*, 1843, iii. pp. 57-83. (This is the fullest account.)

Lettres de Gui Patin, . . . par J.-H. Reveillé-Parise, 1846, ii. pp. 560, 561.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 380.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 888.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 16, 137.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, ii. p. 378 (article by L. Hahn).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 61.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 564.

VANDERBEEG (I. C. von).

I. C. von Vanderbeeg, eines in der wahren Chymie hocherfahrnen und berühmten Adepti, Manuductio Hermetico-Philosophica, oder Richtige Handleitung zu der wahren philosophischen Medicin, wodurch des Theophrasti Paracelsi hieroglyphische und oenigmatische oder verborgene

VANDERBEEG (I. C. VON). *Continued.*

Redens-Arten, in seinen durch den Druck publicirten Schrifften, nicht allein gründlich eröffnet, sondern auch das wahre Subiectum hermetico-philosophicum angezeiget, wie nicht weniger den Mercurium vulgi in primum suum esse, als ein Crystallen-klares Wasser (ohne welches in der hermetischen Scientz nichts auszurichten ist,) zu liefern. Nebst einem Anhange: Die flecketen Diamanten rein, und aus kleinen grössere Jubelen und Perlen zu machen, wie auch die reellesten Medicinen zu bereiten; geoffenbaret werden. Andere Auflage. Vermehrt mit dem Tractätlein: Sol sine veste. Hof, verlegt von Gotthard Johann Püttner.

Sol sine Veste. Oder Dreyfsig Experimenta dem Golde seinen Purpur auszuziehen, welches Theils die Destructionem auri vorstellet, mit angehängtem Unterricht, den schon längst verlangten Rubin-Flufs oder Rothe Glafs in höchster Perfection zu bereiten, ans Licht gegeben aus eigener Erfahrung Von J. C. O. Anno 1739.

4°. Pp. [4] 24 [4] 312. Index [5]. Errata [1]. Leaf 1 is a symbolical engraving in which Saturn is represented lying at the foot of an apple tree covered with fruit. In front of him is a figure of the Sun, behind him are Diana, Mars, Venus and Jupiter, while Mercury is represented as descending from the clouds above the tree, his left foot being attached to Saturn by a cord. These mythological figures of course denote the metals. Has this the same significance as the emblem of the flying eagle chained to the toad, which is assigned to Avicennæ by Michael Maier (*Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 192 (*q.v.*)? The first 24 pages are occupied with Orschall's tract; the remainder of the volume is Vanderbeeg's.

The name of this writer appears under the form of J. C. van der Beeg in the second part of Fictuld's *Probier-Stein*, 1753, p. 40, and there his book is condemned as an arch-sophistical compilation and deception, which can convey no instruction. Fictuld does not know who the author is, and he is not mentioned by any of the usual authorities. In spite of Fictuld's sweeping condemnation, the book is interesting from the curious descriptions it gives of operations and preparations for use in chemistry and pharmacy.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi. col. 511 (calls the author A. C. Vanderbeeg, and merely quotes the title of the present book, but styles it: Manuductio hermeneutico-philosophica . . .).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 40.
Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 649.

VANGHAN (HENRY).

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

VANGHAN (THOMAS).

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

VANNUS.

See CHYMICA VANNUS.

VARCHI (BENEDETTO).

Questione sull' Alchimia di Benedetto Varchi codice inedito Firenze Nella Stamperia Magheri 1827

8°. Pp. xxviii. 68.

Edited from a MS. by Domenico Moreni. The question is as to the truth or falsity of alchemy, which he calls Archemia, as it was the custom sometimes to do. He considers that the arguments against it are weak, but still he does not seem convinced that the fact of transmutation is substantiated. It shows, however, the general interest felt at that time in the subject that a person of Varchi's tastes should have discussed it at all.

Varchi (1502-1563) was a poet, orator and historian, and one of the greatest masters of the Italian language. In fact the present work was printed rather for its Italian, than for its arguments. He wrote many works, one of the most important being his history of Florence.

See his life by Silvanus Razzi along with Varchi's *Lezzioni*, and *Storia Florentina*, and by Bottari in Varchi's *L'Ercolano*, Florence, 1730. A portrait of Varchi from a medal is contained in the *Museum Mazzuchellianum*.

VARCHI (BENEDETTO). *Continued.*

Jo. Matthæus Toscanus, *Peplus Italiæ*, 1578, p. 100, No. clxvi.

Silvano Razzi, 'Vita di M. Benedetto Varchi,' prefixed to *Lezzioni di M. Benedetto Varchi . . . sopra diuerse Materie, poetiche, e filosofiche . . .*, in Florenza, MDXC. Sig. †.

Ghilini, *Teatro d'Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1647, p. 30 (a fulsome laudation of his style, but nothing about his life).

Crasso, *Elogii d'Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 30-34 (with a portrait).

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, i. p. 485 a.

L. G. Gyraldus, 'De Pœtis suorum temporum, Dialogus II.' *Opera Omnia*, Lugd. Bat., 1696, ii. col. 571.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, ii. p. 243.

Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, 1722, iii. p. 195, No. 1022; iv. p. 419, No. 1309 (a mere note on the merits of his prose and poetry).

J. G. Graevius, *Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiæ*, Lugd. Bat., 1723, VIII. i. Petri Burmanni Praefatio, p. (8). (Commendation of Varchi and his history of Florence.)

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. pp. 215-217, No. xcvi.

J. A. Fabricius, *Conspectus Thesauri Litterarii Italiæ*, Hamburgi, 1730, pp. 111 (wars of the Florentines and other works; died 1566), 497 (Toscanus' epigram about him).

Varchi, *L'Ercolano*, in Firenze, 1730, pp. vii-l (prefixed is Bottari's '*Prefazione*,' which contains a short biography, a list of his works, and a notice of this dialogue).

Neuer Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs MDCCXXXI Erster Theil, Leipzig, p. 363 (notice of Giov. Bottari's edition of L'Ercolano').

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1736, xxxvi. p. 361.

Alfonsus Ciaconius (Chacon), *Bibliotheca Libros et Scriptores ferme cunctos ab initio Mundi ad Annum MDLXXXIII. ordine Alphabetico complectens . . . cum Observationibus Francisci Dionysii Camusati, . . . accesserunt nunc ejusdem de Germanis quibusdam, . . . judicia, . . . Opera Joannis Erhardi Kappii . . .*, Amstelodami et Lipsiæ, 1744, col. 386 (list of Varchi's works); col. 908. (Camusat's note on Varchi. He makes a true remark, when referring to 'Papadopolum, Crassum, Ghilinum, cæterosque minorum gentium litteratores, qui cum putida in virum doctum cumularunt elogia, historiam rei litterariæ illustrasse sibi videntur.')

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi. cols. 554-556.

Vogt, *Catalogus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 700.

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, pp. 1032-3.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1444.

Museum Mazzuchellianum, 1761, T. i. p. 342 and Tab. lxxiv. Nos. iii. and iv.

J. B. L. Osmont, *Dictionnaire typographique*, 1768, ii. pp. 304-6. (List of his works.)

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1812, vii. pp. 913, 1330, 1566.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxx. p. 249.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, xlvii. p. 488; no date, xlii. p. 621.

Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1840, iii. p. 199 ('in this work, he showed himself an excellent observer, and contested the authority of Aristotle; and in it there is reference to the fall of heavy bodies.')

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 945 (list of his works, and references).

VARIA PHILOSOPHICA.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 193.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi p. 338.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 307.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 338.

VATER (CHRISTIAN).

Chymische Abhandlung worinne die verschiedene Bereitung der Spiefsglafs-Tinktur und die davon abhangende Eigenschaft und Wirkung untersucht, auch zugleich die Vortreflichkeit und Tugend der von dem seel. Doctor Vater in Wittenberg erfundenen Tinktur erkläret wird, den Wunsch eines berühmten Medici zu erfüllen, aufs neue heraus gegeben, und mit nützlichen Anmerckungen vermehret. Jena bey Christian Henrich Cuno 1768.

8°. Pp. 51 (*sic* for 71) [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Vater was *præses* and Samuel Gottlob Wenzel was *respondens* for this thesis.

Vater, who was born at Jüterbock, between Berlin and Wittenberg, 16 Nov., 1651, went to school at Torgau in 1670, to the Gymnasium Augusteum at Weissenfels in 1672, and in 1674 to the University of Wittenberg, where, after taking his degree in Arts in 1675, he graduated M.D. in 1681. In 1686 he was appointed electoral 'Physicus' for the province, then in 1690 Professor of Anatomy

VATER (CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

and Botany, and subsequently of Pathology at Wittenberg. In 1709 he became councillor and physician of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, and in 1722 was created Hofrath. He was received into the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, 4 April, 1690, with the name Nicomachus. He was the author of a great number of medical dissertations between 1683 and 1730, and was Kunckel's favourite pupil. In Nov., 1731, he celebrated his 'Jubilæum Matrimoniale' or golden wedding, and died 6 Oct., 1732, in his 81st year.

Care must be taken not to confuse him with his son, Dr. Abraham Vater, professor of medicine at Wittenberg.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, ii. p. 461.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 304, 375 (notice of him), 510 (his Physiologia), 560, 578, 749, 876.
Neuer Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs MDCCXXXII Anderer Theil, Leipzig, 1732, pp. 896-898. (This is the fullest account of Vater.)
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 332, 401, 482, 540; ii. pp. 651, 684, 755, 808 (all refer to medical writings).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1467.
Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 477, No. 173.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 91; v. p. 643.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 51.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 494; 1775, ii. p. 611.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 716 (list of his papers).
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 482.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 609.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 370.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. pp. 403-5.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1180.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, ii. p. 628.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 59.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 73.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 608.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1895, xxxix. p. 503 (article by Pagel).

VATERHERZ.

Das Eröffnete Philosophische Vatter-Hertz, an seinen Sohn, welches er, wegen hohen Alters, nicht länger wolte vor ihm verschlossen halten; sondern zeigete und erklärte demselben alle das, was zu der völligen Composition und Bereitung des Steins der Weisen vonnöthen war. Sonst in Frantzösischer, nun aber in Teutscher Sprache publicirt durch Benjamin Roth-Scholtzen, Phil. & Med. Doctor. Nürnberg, Bey Johann Daniel Taubers seel. Erben, An. 1717.

8°. Pp. [2] 153-231, [17, advertisements]. Title red and black. An extract from Rothscholtz's Edition of Ripley's Works, 1717.

Eröfnetes Philosophisches Vater-Herz, so bey heutiger Ausbreitnng (*sic*) (nach Theophrastischer Aussag) des Sternflüchtigen Blumengeruchs der hohen Göttlichen Gnaden-Gab der Universal-Medicin nicht länger hat können verschlossen bleiben. Zu Göttlicher Werk-Wahrheit Beförderung, der Unwahrheit Beschämung, und der natürlichen Geheimnüssen Liebhabern nützlichen Nachricht, aus fremder Sprach übersetzt und ans Licht gebracht, durch einen Liebhaber der Warheit.

Ps. 65. Gottes Brünlein hat Wasser die Fülle.

Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1750.

8°, pp. 80. The preface is followed by the letters I.I.H.M.D.

Das Eröfnete Philosophische Vaterherz.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 56.

See RIPLEY (GEORGE), Chymische Schrifften, 1756, p. 153.

VATERHERZ. *Continued.*

The edition quoted in the *Beytrag* is of Strasburg, 1676, 8°. That given by Kopp is dated Frankfurt a. M., 1742, and the title page is the same as that above. On account of its professing to be a translation and a new book, Kopp is unable to say whether it is identical with that of 1676, or with another of similar title edited by Benjamin Roth-Scholtz and printed at Nürnberg, 1717. Upon this last point there need be no question, for comparison of the present edition with that printed by Roth-Scholtz in his edition of Ripley's Works, mentioned below, shows that they are identical except in the form of the title. I have little doubt that they are all merely reprints of the edition of 1676.

On the assumption that the works are identical, it is instructive to read the different opinions that have been passed upon it. In the *Fegfeuer* it is put under "Ertz-Lügen," and the remark is made that though it seems reasonable, the author has never put his hand to the work. Fictuld on the other hand gives it the most exaggerated praise. None of the writers seem to know about the author, but Fictuld thinks that it is by the same person as wrote the "Ritter-Krieg."

In the *Beytrag* it is said: 'This tract has many advantages over other books on gold-making, and deserves to be carefully read and pondered. Only one thing is to be found fault with, the description of the "virgin earth," which rests only—on sweet dreams.'

Though Benjamin Roth-Scholtz is said to be the editor of the above extract from Ripley's Works, the actual editor was Friederich Roth-Scholtz, who, as he himself says, assumed his brother's name for certain reasons. See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (Benjamin).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 38, No. liix.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 124.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 159.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 627.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1264-5, 1472.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 395-6.

VAUGHAN (HENRY).

See PHILALETHES (EUGENIUS).

VAUGHAN (THOMAS).

See PHILALETHES (EUGENIUS).

Abyssus Alchemiæ Explorata.

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

Thomas Vaughan, the younger twin brother of Henry Vaughan, was born at Newton in Brecknockshire, 17 April, 1622. On 14 Dec., he matriculated at Oxford, and entered Jesus College; in 1640, when he was only eighteen, he received the living of St. Bridget's, Brecknocks., and on 18 Feb., 1642, took the B.A. degree. He was a royalist, charges were brought against him, and he was deprived of his living about 1658. Thereafter he studied medicine and chemistry at Oxford and at London under the protection of Sir Robert Murray. He died 27 Feb., 1665-66, from inhaling mercury fumes, as is reported by Wood.

Under PHILALETHES (Eugenius) reference has been made to his writings, and to authorities about him.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 27 Feb., 1665, sig. Uuu 2 *recto*.
Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 1721, ii. col. 368; Fasti ii. col. 1; ed. Bliss, 1817, iii. col. 722; 1820, iv. col. 425; Fasti, 1820, ii. col. 3.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi. col. 796 (from Wood and Witte, and gives a list of his works).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1473.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 485 (calls him correctly Eugenius Philalethes, and makes no reference to Eirenæus Philaletha, or the works which pass under that name).
Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1783, i. p. 353.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 530.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 11-13, 18.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxx. p. 267.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 405 (confuses him with Philaletha).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 390.
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 276-286 (identified with Philaletha).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, ii. p. 630 (a mere note).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 200.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 74 (follows the account in the *Biographie Médicale*, which is not accurate).

VEGIUS (MAPHEUS).

Maphei Vegij sua etate ‖ oratorũ principis: inter inferiora cor- ‖ pora, scilicet Terram. Aurum, et supe ‖ riora, presertim Solem elegantissima ‖ simul et iocundissima disputatio. ‖

VEGIUS (MAPHEUS). *Continued.*

Venũdatur Parrhisijs In Sole‖Aureo vici sancti Jacobi Per ma‖gistrum Bertholdum Rembolt.‖

Colophon:—Parisius (*sic*) per magistrum Berthol-‖dum Rembolt, et Iohānem vvater-‖loes In Sole Aureo Vici sancti Iaco-‖bi Anno domini millesimo quingē-‖tesimovndecimo. Die vero quinde-‖cima mensis Decembris.‖

4°. Ff. xvi. Vignette of Rembolt's device.

Vegius was born at Lodi in 1407. He studied grammar and rhetoric in Milan, and devoted himself with such care to Humanity, and especially to rhetoric and poetry, that he surpassed all the poets of his time, and even Scaliger (the elder) has something to say for him. They were not contemporaries. Vegius next went to Pavia to study civil and common law, but had to leave on account of an outbreak of the plague. He returned home and renewed his literary pursuits, writing Latin poems and epigrams. He was on terms of intimate familiarity with Antonius Panormitanus and Æneas Silvius Piccolomini, who became Pius II. Thereafter he went to Rome and made friends with Pope Martin V., and was appointed 'Scribarum Magister,' which office was discharged by him with such attention that he was soon appointed, notwithstanding his youth, to that of 'Datarius' (Registrar and dater of Bulls) and finally to be Canon of St. Peter's. A pretty rich bishopric which was offered to him, he refused, on the ground of his not feeling fitted to fulfil its duties. Popes Eugenius IV. and Nicolas V. confirmed him in his office of Datarius. He was devoted to St. Augustine and his mother St. Monica, whose bones he transferred from Ostia to Rome, to rest in a beautiful tomb he had erected in a chapel of the church of St. Augustine.

He died at Rome, in 1457, as Janningus says after Trithemius, in 1459 according to Ghilini, who adds in his 51st year, and was buried in his chapel in St. Augustine's.

Several of his works, which are entirely of literary interest, were printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and they were collected and published by A. Schottus, in La Bigne's *Magna Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum*, 1622, tom. xv. Lists of his works are given both by Ghilini and Janningus.

Paulus Iovius, *Elogia Doctorum Virorum . . . ingenii monumentis illustrium*, Antverp., 1557, p. 236.

Paolo Giovio, *Le Inscrittioni poste sotto le vere Imagini de gli Huomini famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 226.

Paulus Iovius, *Elogia Virorum literis illustrium*, 1577, p. 127.

Jo. Matth. Toscanus, *Peplus Italiæ*, 1578, lib. I. n. viii., p. 7.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, ed. Simler, 1583, p. 466.

Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer*, 1608, ii. p. 53.

Sixtus Senensis, *Bibliotheca Sancta*, 1610, lib. iv. p. 273.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d'Huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1647, ii. pp. 188-189.

Vossius, *De Veterum Poetarum Temporibus libri duo*, 1654, De Poetis Latinis, cap. vii. p. 78.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, i. pp. 422 b, 507 a.

Borrichius, *Dissertationes Academicæ de Poetis*, Francof., 1683, p. 107 (praise of the 13th book of the Æneid).

L. G. Giraldus, 'De Poetis Suorum Temporum,' Dialogus I., *Opera Omnia*, Lugd. Bat., 1696, ii. col. 530.

L. Ellies Dupin, *A New Ecclesiastical History*, 1699, xiii. p. 85.

L. Ellies Dupin, *Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 1700, xii. p. 95.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina*, 1712, Lib. I. c. xii. § iv. p. 206 (13th book of the Æneid).

Acta Sanctorum Junii . . . illustrata a Conrado Janningo . . . Tomus VII. seu Pars II. Supplementi addendorum . . . in primis V. Tomis de Actis Sanctorum ejusdem Mensis, Antverpiæ, 1717, pp. 57-61 ('Præfatio editoris [Janningi] de Auctore [Maphæo Vegio] ejusque gestis ac scriptis aliis'); 61-85 ('M. Vegii Historia Basilicæ Antiquæ S. Petri Apostoli in Vaticano'). (This is the fullest account of him I have seen).

Adrien Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, Paris, 1722, iv. p. 285 (his merits as a poet; quotes this Disputatio inter Solem, Terram, & Aurum, in 4°).

Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis*, 1722, iii. col. 2543.

Conring, *De Scriptoribus xvi. post Christum natum seculorum Commentarius*, Wratislaviæ, 1727, p. 142.

Bayle, *Dictionaire*, 1730, iv. p. 427.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 146.

N. H. Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1734, ii. p. 2095.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1734, xxvi. pp. 83-93.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis*, 1736, v. pp. 41-44, and Mansi, pp. 14-16; Florentiæ, 1868, v. pp. 15-16.

Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria, Appendix . . . Henrici Wharton*, 1743, ii. p. 162.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi. col. 952.

Vogt, *Catalogus . . . librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 705.

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 1041.

Joh. Mich. Francke, *Catalogus Bibliothecae Bunavianae*, Lipsiae, 1751, I. ii. p. 1670 (reference to Niceron, and Janningus).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1494.

Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1752, ii. p. 1239 (his 'Philalethes').

Heumannus, *Conspectus Reipublicae literariae sive Via ad Historiam literariam*, 1763, c. iv. § xlvii. p. 147.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1777, ii. p. 426.

Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1789, i. p. 574.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1809, vi. p. 893.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxx. p. 279.

Biographie Universelle, 1820, xxvi. p. 106; no date, xxvi. p. 21 (article by Weiss).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xxxii. col. 639.

Acta Sanctorum, Paris. & Romæ, 1866, Maii v. May 21, Life of S. Barnardinus Senensis, by Vegius, p. 127* C, D, (reference to himself as a pupil); 1867, Aug. i. p. 186* § 1121 ('poeta Laudensis non ignobilis').

VEILLUTIL.

See L'AGNEAU (DAVID), 1636.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 226 (calls him Velutil).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1241.

VELLUS Aureum, Das güldene Flüfs.

See MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS).

See also AUREUM VELLUS.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 35.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 226.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxix. (Rorschach edition of 1599—'scatet nugis, & imposturis').
Goelicke, *Historia Medicinæ Universalis*, 1718, ii. pp. 208-209 (whether it refers to alchemy or not).
Conring, *De Scriptoribus xvi. post Christum natum seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 30 (legend of the Golden Fleece said to refer to gold making).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, ii. col. 2214; 1744, xxxix. col. 1547.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 253 (Trissmosinus' 'Vellus Aureum').
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 242; ii. pp. 214, 380.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 260.

VENEZIA.

See CODICE FARMACEUTICO, 1790.

VENTURA (LAURENTIUS).

De ratione conficiendi Lapidis philosophici Liber.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 215.

De Lapide Philosophorum.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 268.

De Lapide benedicto Philosophorum.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarii Novi Olympici et benedicti Pars Altera, 1608.

The first edition of Ventura's work was published at Basel, 1571, 8°. The full title and description of this book have been already given under HORTULANUS, in vol. i. p. 420, col. *a*.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 329.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 227.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 484.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 298.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 293.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 126.

VENUS.

Die mit dem Marte genau-vereinigte Venus.

See TRACTATUS Physico-Chymicus, 1706.

VERÆ Alchemiæ Artisque Metallicæ, citra Aenigmata, Doctrina, 1561.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO).

VERA præparatio Mercurii.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 205.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 360.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 315.

See [SCHATZ und Kunst-kammer], p. 360.

VERADIANUS.

See RACHAIDIBI.

VERBUM abbreviatum Fratris Raymundi de leone viridi.

See BACON (ROGER), De Arte Chymiæ Scripta, 1603, p. 264.

This is not to be confounded with another tract of the same name, mentioned by Nazari: Verbum abbreuiatum, seu summula extracta ex libro speculi, which seems to be an extract from the work of Vincentius Bellovacensis. For Vincentius' knowledge of the art reference may be made to Maier and Hoefer.

Nazari, *De Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 144.
Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 332-333.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 379; 1866, i. p. 402.

VERBUM DIMISSUM.

Tractatus II. Anonymi Verbum Dimissum. [Treülich in das Teutsche versetzet. Nürnberg In Verlegung Johann Andreæ und Wolffgang Endters des Jüngern seel. Erben. Anno M.DC.LXXIV.]

8°. Pp. 97-136. Title partly in MS.

This is a fragment taken from a copy of the *Tæda Trifida Chimica*.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 97.

Though the author is said to be anonymous, the book is a translation of "La parole delaissée Traité de Bernard, Comte de la Marche Trevisane," *q.v.*

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 258.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 38, No. liix.

VERITAS Hermetica.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 209, 211.

VERKLÄRTE (Der) Freymaurer. Eine Schrift, worinn ihre hieroglyphische Zeichen, Worte, Werke, wie sie sollen verstanden, und so weit es thunlich ist, ausgedeutet werden. Gedruckt in Jahre 1791.

8°. Pp. [16] 100. Frontispiece.

This is by the author of *Theosophia Physico-Chimica*, 1791. According to Kloss it was published at Vienna, by Pazowski.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 526.

VERNÜNFTIGE Erklärung der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes als eine Folge des Vorbereitungstheiles zu dem dritten Stücke der höhern Weltweisheit und übrigen Schriften der allgemeinen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften von einem Liebhaber natürlicher Wahrheiten. Im Jahr 1760.

8°. Pp. [8] 64.

P. 5. Die Smaragdene Tafel.
P. 18. Rythmi de opere universali ex cœlo saleque prodeunte, reprinted from Orthelius' Commentarius on Sendivogius' Lumen Chymicum.
P. 22. Extract from and summary of the book Gloria Mundi.

VERNÜNFFTIGES THIER.

[Von dem vernünfftigen Thier.]

8°. Pp. 52-59.

A fragment from *Vier chymische Tractätlein*, 1677.

See VIER chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 52.

VERSUCH über die allgemeine Verwandschaft der drey Naturreiche.

See DREY kleine Schriften, 1778, p. 19.

VERSUCH diejenigen welche den Stein der Weisheit zu erfinden trachten durch Aussprüche Hermetischer Schriftsteller von Irrwegen abzuleiten. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1759.

8°. Pp. 136.

Zweytes Stück. 1759.

8°. Pp. 207 [1].

[Another Copy of the first part.]

VERSUCHE.

See M. (D.), Erstes Tausend neuer Chymischer Versuche, 1768.

VERTRAULICHES Send-Schreiben occasione der bisherigen Pięces Volants die Alchimie betreffend, unter den Nahmen: 1. Adeptus Realis. 2. Der entlarvte Adeptus realis, und 3. Der verlarvte Rufs-Crämer ediret, von einer un-interessirten Person an einen gleichfalls dieser Comœdie zuschauenden Liebhaber der wahren und genuinen Philosophie abgelassen. Leipzig, zu finden in Groschuffs Buchladen. 1716.

8°. Pp. [16].

Nothing is said about the author. The tract is directed against Valentinus Kräutermann, who, however, is not named.

VERWANDLUNG der Metallen.

See PHILALETHES.

VETUS Epistola doctissima de Metallorum materia, et artis imitatione.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 263.

VIA UNIVERSALIS, wie sowohl im trocknen Wege, als auch im nassen Wege, die grofse Mineral-Tinctur zu erlangen.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 67.

Nazari quotes a tract: Via universalis artis, but whether or not it has anything to do with the present one, I am unable to say.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 144.

VIA VERITATIS.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1619, p. 231; 1704, p. 175; 1743, p. 165.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 181.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 365.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

For alchemical works entitled 'Via,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 383.

VICTORINUS (CHRISTOPHORUS).

See PANTALEON, 1677.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 15.

VICTRIX FORTUNÆ SAPIENTIA.

See CREILING (JOHANN CONRAD).

VIENNA.

See DISPENSATORIUM, 1729.

VIER auſserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein.

I. Von den wesentlichen Anfängen der Natur, und dero Nachfolgerin, der wahren Chemiæ, incerti autoris.
II. Von dem philosophischen Wasser, incerti authoris.
III. Elucidarius Christophori Parisiensis, mit einer weit besseren version, als er hiebevor ausgangen.
IV. Alte Teutsche Reimen von der Philosophischen materi, und deren Bereitung.

Hamburg, In Verlegung Gottfried Liebezeits, Im Jahr Christi 1697.

8°. Pp. [8] 248.

The fourth part contains four poems:
I. Alchymia vera lapidis philosophorum, with a Protestatio autoris, p. 212.
II. Eine feine Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer Bereitung, p. 228.
III. Tractatulus rhytmicus vom Stein der Weisen, p. 234.
IV. Begins: Philosophia die edle Kunst, p. 244.

An edition of this book was published at Cassel, 1649, small 8°, pp. [14] 304. The poetical tracts were reprinted in 1772, at Frankfurt: Vier unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein (*q.v.*).

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 30 (a typical Fictuldian criticism of the first tract).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 615.

VIER Chymische Tractätlein.

I. Lucens Lux in tenebris Das ist: Das hellscheinende Licht in Finsternis.

II. De Vitriolo & ejus oleo secretissimo Das ist Von dem Vitriol, und seinem geheimesten Oehle.

III. De Animali Rationali Vom Vernünfftigen Thiere, und seiner herrlichen Artzney.

IV. Aurum Vitæ oder Gold des Lebens. Von alten und wahren Philosophis beschrieben und aufs alten Manuscriptis den filijs doctrinæ zum besten publiciret.

Verlegts Barthol. Kretzschmar Buchhändler in Budiſsin. Druckts Andreas Richter Im Jahr 1677.

8°. Pp. [5, 1 blank] 2-66 [1 blank]. The even numbers are on the *recto*.

The dedication is signed by Kretzschmar, the publisher, so he was probably the editor.

The first and second tracts are reprinted in other collections. See the respective titles. The second tract is by Roger Bacon (*q.v.*).

[Another Copy.]

VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen. Derer drey hiebevorn vnterschiedlicher Zeiten in Franckreich gedruckt, vnd nunmehr den filiis doctrinæ zum besten in Deutsche Sprach transferirt, der vierdte aber bisdahero in Deutsch noch nie gesehen worden. Der Autorum Namen seynd nachfolgend zu befinden. Gedruckt zu Hall in Sachsen, durch Christophorum Bismarck, In verlegung Joachimi Krusicken, Anno 1612.

8°. Sigs. A-N7, in eights, or pp. [205] [1 blank]. N8 is wanting.

I. Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschafft gemacht durch Johann von der Fontina, Aij.

II. Ein Gespräch zwischen der Natura vnd den irrenden Alchimisten . . . Johannis von Mehung, genandt Clopinel, Cj.

III. Summarium Philosophicum Nicolai Flamelli, Fvj.

IV. Fratis Engelhardi liber de lapide Philosophorum, Iv.

Ein Schreiben, so Theophrasto sein Lehrmeister (*i.e.* Trismosinus (*q.v.*)), zugeschrieben, Nj.

This work is stated on the title-page to be translated from the French, and the names of the respective authors of the tracts are given on the *verso* of the title-page as above. They were: Jean de la Fontaine, La fontaine des Amoureux de Science; Jean de Meung, Les Remonstrances de Nature; Flamel, Le Sommaire Philosophique; Engelhardt, Defense de l'Alchimie.

In face of this Schmieder (*Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 320) ascribes this collection to Balthazar Brunner (Latin, de Fontina). He was born at Halle, 1540, and died there 1610; studied, travelled, practised and had a great laboratory at Halle. Under a false name, after his death, certain essays of his were published as the above collection. Nothing less accurate or more wildly away from the facts could be imagined, and it makes one quite sceptical about Schmieder's accuracy in general. There was an edition in French, *La Metallique Transformation*, Lyon, 1618.

VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein. Hiebevor in alten Teutschen Reimen ab Incertis Authoribus gestellet. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Krauſs. 1772.

8°. Pp. 44 [4 blank].

This is a reprint of the four little poems which form the fourth tract in the VIER aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697 (*q.v.*). They are:

I. Alchymia vera lapidis philosophorum, with a Protestatio Authoris, p. 5.

II. Eine feine Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer Bereitung, p. 23.

III. Tractatulus rhytmicus vom Stein der Weisen, p. 29.

IV. Verses beginning—
Philosophia die edle Kunst, p. 40.

VIGANI (JOHN FRANCIS).

Medulla Chymiæ, variis Experimentis aucta, multisq; Figuris illustrata. Authore Johanne Francisco Vigani Veronensi. Cum Indice rerum & verborum locupletissimo.

Namq; eadem cœlum, mare, terras, flumina, solem
Constituunt; eadem fruges, arbusta, animantes;
Verùm aliis, alioq; modo commista moventur.
Lucret. lib. I.

Londoni, Impensis Henrici Faithorne, & Joannis Kersey ad insigne Rosæ in Cæmeterio D. Pauli. M DC LXXXV.

8°. Pp. [10] 70. 3 plates of apparatus.

Jo. Francisci Vigani Veronensi. Medulla Chymiæ Variis Experimentis Aucta multisque Figuris illustrata. Cum Indice Rerum & Verborum Locupletissimo. Norimbergæ Apud Hæredes Jo. Dan. Tauberi MDCCXVIII.

8°. Pp. [10] 70. Six engraved plates.

Chymia Curiosa Variis, pp. [2] 73-109 (but pp. 87-94 dropped in the paging).

Appendix Processuum Chymicorum in Jo. Franc. Vigani Medullam Chemiæ, in Collegio Chymico Viri Amplissimi & Acutissimi Dn. D. Joh. Bohnii, Profess. Lips. elaboratorum.

Pp. 110-134.

Though this has a separate title and pagination, the signatures are continuous, and it therefore goes along with Rivinus' 'Manuductio' (*q.v.*).

John Francis Vigani of Verona travelled and studied pharmacy, mining and metallurgy. He came to England between 1670 and 1680, and settled at Newark on Trent and Cambridge, where he taught chemistry privately. After a considerable number of years he was appointed professor in the University. He married in Newark and had a family, and he died about 1714.

He wrote the present work, which was first printed at Dantzig in 1682, afterwards in London, 1683 and 1685, at Leyden with notes by David Stam in 1693, and then at Nürnberg in 1718.

The book is not a systematic treatise, but only an exposition of some methods which he had found best for the making of certain drugs.

For what is known about him reference may be made to a paper by me read to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and to an abstract of it in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 530.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 147 (quotes an edition of London, 1688).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlviii. col. 1204 (known by his book 'Medulla,' printed in England, Holland and Germany).
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 136 (calls him Franciscus, and quotes the 'Medulla' Lond. 1687); 139 (calls him Johannes, and quotes the 'Medulla,' Lond. 1683).
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 21.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 745; 1798, ii. p. 234.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 244; 1869, ii. p. 235.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1899, lviii. p. 305.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 485.

VIGENERE (BLAISE DE).

A Discourse of Fire and Salt, Discovering many secret Mysteries, as well Philosophicall, as Theologicall. London, Printed by Richard Cotes, and are to be sold by Andrew Crooke at the Green-dragon in Pauls Churchyard, 1649.

4°. Pp. [4] 162. The title is surrounded by a narrow border.

VIGENERE (BLAISE DE). *Continued.*

According to Dufresnoy the editions in French appeared at Paris, 1608, 4°, and long afterwards at Rouen, 1642, 1651, 4°.

Tractatus de Igne et Sale.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 1.

Blaise de Vigenere was born at Saint-Pourçain in the Bourbonnois in 1523. He studied at Paris, was introduced at Court, and acted in an official capacity, and was present at the diet of Worms. Afterwards he travelled, then he studied Greek under Turnebus and Dorat, and Hebrew, both Biblical and Rabbinic, went to Rome, returned to Paris, married in 1570, and was a laborious student, working eight or ten hours a day. The date of his death is rather uncertain, but the year 1596 seems to be the best authenticated, though in that year he published a continuation to his translation of the 'Icones' of Philostratus. He wrote historical works and made translations from Plato, Livy, Cicero, Tasso and others. A list is given at the end of his life by Niceron.

He was first secretary of the Duke de Nevers, and then of Henry III., and he says he was forty years of age when he was in the house of Nevers. He mentions this in his 'Traité des Chiffres,' printed in 1586, which, on f. 4 *verso*, he himself calls the choicest of all his works. At f. 17 he speaks of having met the Cardinal de Carpi at Rome in 1549, and at f. 34 he says he remembered 'd'auoir veu en mes ieunes ans, estant nourry auec le general Bayard, premier secretaire d'estat du grand Roy François, feu monsieur de la Bourdaiziere.' He was sent to Flanders and Zeeland in 1559, at the embarkation of the King of Spain.

At the end of the book are these words: Blaise de Vigenere, de la Ville de Saint Pourcain es enclaves de Bourbonnois & d'Auvergne, s'exercoit apres les meditations dessusdites l'an de Salut MDLXXXV, et de son aage le Climacterique.

Under date February, 1596, de L'Estoile mentions Vigenère's death: Le lundi 19e, mourust à Paris, en sa maison, Blaise Vigenaire, aagé de soixante-quinze ans, d'une maladie fort estrange: car il lui sortist un chancre du corps qui lui gangna de telle façon la bouche que, non obstant tous les remèdes des médecins et chirurgiens, il demeura suffoqué, faute de respiration. Il estoit homme très docte, mais vicieux.

Vigenere, *Traicté des Chiffres ou Secrets Manieres d'escrire*, Paris, 1586, 4° ff. 343 [3] (most authorities give the date as 1587).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 229, 258.

Paulus Colomesius (Colomiès), *Gallia Orientalis*, Hagæ-Comitis, 1665, pp. 92-93 (commendatory notices of him).

Hallervord, *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, 1676, p. 38.

Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, i. pp. 14 col. *a*, 54 col. *a*, 61 col. *b*, 439.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1731, xvi. pp. 26-37, and 1732, xx. p. 94.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 147.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 100 (I. i. 11 § 17); ii. p. 169 (II. ii. 4 § 4).

Joh. Christoph. Mylius, *Bibliotheca Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, Hamb., 1740, p. 315, No. 308 ('Discours sur l'Histoire de Charles VII.'; not altogether commendatory of the author).

Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 322.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlviii. cols. 1206-07.

Prosper Marchand, *Dictionaire Historique*, La Haye, 1758, i. pp. 305-306 (*bis*). (The reference here is to the article 'Hermaphrodites, which, however, contains nothing about Vigenere except one or two quotations from certain of his works.)

Lelong, *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, 1768, i. Nos. 115, 139, 3880; 1769, ii. Nos. 16602, 16733, 17272, 26261; 1771, iii. No. 32078.

Les Bibliothèques Françoises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. de Juvigny, 1772, i. (du Maine: i.) p. 86; iii. (du Verdier: i.) p. 250.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 54.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 307, 503.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, xlviii. p. 458; no date, xliii. p. 370 (article by Weiss).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 296.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 120; 1869, ii. p. 115.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1206.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlvi. col. 140.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 957.

Pierre de L'Estoile, *Memoires-Journaux*, Paris, 1875-83; 1879, vii. (Journal de Henri IV., 1595-1601) p. 52.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 406.

VIGILANTIUS de Monte Cubiti.

See MONTE CUBITI (VIGILANTIUS DE).

VILLAIN (ETIENNE FRANÇOIS).

See V****

VILLANOVANUS (ARNALDUS).

See ARNALDUS VILLANOVANUS.

VILLANOVANUS (ARNALDUS). *Continued.*

Experimenta.

See MALDINY (JOANNES JACOBUS DE), Mirabilia Mundi, 1754.

One of the works, perhaps the work, by which Arnaldus is best known, is his commentary on the *Schola Salernitana*, which was written in the early years of the fourteenth century, and was first printed about 1480. An account of this treatise and of Arnaldus' commentary is contained in Sir Alexander Croke's monograph on the subject.

There is a method also for rejuvenescence attributed to Arnaldus, which is contained in De Longeville-Harcouet's book about people who have lived to a great age, but his account of the way it came into his hands does not augur well for its authenticity.

It was translated by Robert Samber, and published as an original work of his own with this title: Long Livers: a Curious History of such Persons of both Sexes who have liv'd several Ages, and grown Young again: with the rare Secret of Rejuvenescency of Arnoldus de Villa Nova, . . . by Eugenius Philalethes, F.R.S. . . ., London, 1722, 8°, pp. lxiv. 199. viii. [1].

This Eugenius Philalethes, it may be observed in passing, is not to be confused with Thomas Vaughan, the earlier user of the same pseudonym.

Pp. 164-170, chapter xxii.: 'The method of Arnoldus de Villa nova to be used in the grand Operation of Rejuvenescency.' His confection, containing powdered sapphires, hyacinths, emeralds, rubies, topazes, &c., &c., was more likely to set up appendicitis than make an old man young.

This 'Secret of Rejuvenescency' is different from another tract by him, of which there is a translation by Jonas Drumunde: ℭ Here is a newe Boke, called the defence of age, and recouery of youth, translated out of the famous Clarke and ryght experte medycyne Arnold de Noua Villa, very profytable for all men to knowe. Printed by Robert Wyer, about 1540, black letter, 16°, A & B in fours, for which consult Herbert's Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, 1785, i. p. 381, and Dibdin, *Typographical Antiquities*, 1816, iii. p. 198.

Symphorianus Champerius, *Libelli duo. Primus de medicine claris scriptoribus*, no place and date (Lyons, 1506?), f. xxxvij. *recto*.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Vniuersalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 93 *recto*.

Mathias Flacius, *Catalogus testium veritatis, qui ante nostram atatem reclamarunt Papæ*, Basileæ, 1556, p. 799. (Arnoldus was a man of great erudition, knew Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Arabic, and was deeply skilled in philosophy and theology. 'Docuit autem, quòd diabolus totum populum Christianum fecerit aberrare à veritate Jesu Christi. Hanc sententiam non opinor esse falsam.' Other doctrines are enumerated, but nothing about alchemy, and the section concludes: 'Habuit hic doctor non paucos auditores & sectatores, etiam post mortem, præsertim in Hispania, quos papistæ Arnoldistas vocaverunt, & tanquam hæreticos sunt persequuti atrocissimè.' This is not unlikely.)

Wolfgangus Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophurti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 111.

Bale, *Scriptorum illustrium maioris Brytanniæ . . . Catalogus*, Basil., 1557, pp. 358-359. No. lxxvi. Appendix alia.

Andreas Tiraquellus, *Commentarii De Nobilitate et Iure Primigeniorum*, 1573, p. 246.

Joan. Francisc. Picus Mirandulanus, 'De rerum prænotione,' lib. ix. c. v., *Opera Omnia*, Basil., 1601, ii. p. 461.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 318.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 91.

Conring, *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum Vetere et Paracelsicorum Nova Medicina Liber unus*, 1648, pp. 380-383; 2nd edition, 1669, pp. 205, 262, 265, 281, 414, 415, 417, 423, 424.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 229.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 63; 1691, p. 63.

Paulus Colomesius (Colomiès), *Gallia Orientalis, sive Gallorum qui linguam Hebræam vel alias Orientales excoluerunt Vitæ*, Hagæ-Comitis, 1665, p. 2.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 427.

De Longeville-Harcouet, *Histoire des Personnes qui ont vecu plusieurs siecles, et qui ont rajeuni: avec le Secret du Rajeunissement, tiré d'Arnauld de Villeneuve*, Paris, 1715, chap. xxii. pp. 274-286; Paris, 1716, pp. 198-206.

Petr. Frid. Arpe, *De prodigiosis Naturæ et Artis Operibus Talismanes et Amuleta dictis*, 1717, p. 119.

Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis*, 1722, iii. col. 616.

Le Clerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, 1723, p. 785 ('il etoit grand Chimiste').

Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1726, ii. pp. 224 (Schola Salernitana), 251 ('a very great Chymist'), 253 (his life), 256 (some of his medical views).

Conring, *De Scriptoribus xvi. post Christum natum seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 133.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 531.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 117, 123 (notice of his life and references to authorities).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, ii. col. 1592 (a good deal about his alchemy).

Mariana, *Historia de rebus Hispaniæ*, 1733, lib. xiv. cap. 9, ii. p. 143 ('rei medicæ ea tempestate peritissimus majori tamen fama quam laude: cum nobile ingenium eruditionem maximam, pravis superstitionibus, pravisque de religione opinionibus fædare visus sit.' His views were condemned by the Inquisition, and he tried to make a 'homunculus.')

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1734, v. pp. 1158, 1176-1179.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina mediæ et infimæ Ætatis*, 1734, i. p. 358.

[H. P. de Limiers, or Limmiers], *Magna Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, sive Notitia Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum veterum ac recentiorum, . . . operâ & studio* * * * *. Coloniæ Allobrogum, 1734, i. pp. 577-580 (his life and the opinions expressed about him; his theological writings, and the fifteen errors condemned by Eymericus).

N. H. Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1734, ii. pp. 1775-1779.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 563, 565.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 690, 838.

VILLANOVANUS (ARNALDUS). *Continued.*

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. pp. 96-100; 1778, i. pp. 183-187.
Georg Christoph Hamberger, *Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Schriftstellern vom Anfange der Welt bis* 1500, Lemgo, 1764, iv. pp. 490-495, No. DCCCCXXXXII.
Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, iii. p. 841.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 217 (Schola Salernitana).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 147.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 154.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 392.
George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 88, 184 (on poisons), 404 (references to authorities and to his works), 410, 467; 1787, III. i. p. 554; III. ii. pp. 471, 599 (de vinis); 1789, V. p. 119 (on medicinal waters).
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1789, i. p. 535.
Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum, A Poem on the Preservation of Health . . . with . . . notes by Sir Alexander Croke, Oxford, 1830, 12°, pp. xix. [1 blank], 199 [1 blank].
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 214.
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 7, 15, 19, 23, 27, 37, 42, 56, 170.
Cap, *Études Biographiques pour servir à l'Histoire des Sciences*, Deuxième Série, Paris, 1864, pp. 346-349 ('L'Alchimie au xiiie Siecle').
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. pp. 687, 715, 718-728 (life, doctrines and followers), 747.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1880, i. p. 560; 2nd series, 1896, i. p. 666.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. Nachträge, p. 424.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 207, 230 (note on his life), 307 (verses of the Schola Salernitana), 311, 316 (life), 327.

VIOTTUS (BARTHOLOMÆUS) à Clivolo.

De Balneorum Naturalium Viribus Libri Quatuor, quorum argumentum proximè sequentes pagellæ indicabunt, Barptolomæo a Clivolo Medico Taurinensi & professore publico authore. Lugduni, Apud Mathiam Bonhomme. 1552.

4°. Pp. [12] 168. Vignette of Mercury with the Medusa's head, and the legend: EK ΠΟΝΟΥ Ο ΚΑΒΟΣ.

This contains a description of the baths at Aix (in Savoy); the use of the waters and of the mud in baths generally, the salts, &c., which are met with in waters; a description of the baths in Italy, Germany and elsewhere, the curative virtues of baths.
In the treatment of the subject this book may be compared with Thurneisser's *Pison*, which did not come out till 1572.

Bartholomæus Viottus à Clivolo was a distinguished doctor, philosopher and professor at Turin, highly commended for his method of demonstration, and for the present work on natural baths. His book was included (p. 247) in a collection of similar writings which was published at Venice in 1553. He died in 1568.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 82.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 114 (under B. à C.), p. 119 (under B. Viottus à C.).
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 23 (Int. c. i. § 24), 36 (Add. c. i. § 24).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 533.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 897.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1639.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 101.
Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les eaux minérales*, Paris, 1785, p. 52, No. 126.
Billings, *Index Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 764.

VIRTUTES Alchemiæ Artificialis.

See MENSENRIET, 1737.

VITO del capo dela bona speranza.

See CRUX absque Cruce, 1617.

VITRIOL.

See K. (E. D. L.), Der Triumpfwagen des Vitriol, 1770.

VITRIOLUM.

De Vitriolo et ejus oleo secretissimo. Von dem Vitriol und seinem geheimesten Oehle.

See BACON (ROGER), Oleum Vitrioli.

VITRIOLUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

See TRACTATUS de Vitriolo Philosophorum.

VITULUS AUREUS.

See HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

VLIESS.

Das Güldene Vliess.

See VELLUS Aureum.

VOARCHADUMIA.

See PANTHEO (GIOVANNI AGOSTINO).

VOGEL (EWALD).

De Lapidis Physici Conditionibus Liber. Quo duorum abditissimorum Auctorum Gebri & Raimundi Lullii methodica continetur explicatio. Et Chymistarum omnium opera tanquam ad normam examinantur, virum in perfectionis via consistant, necne. Auctore Evvaldo Vogelio Belga. Coloniae Agrippinae, Apud Henricum Falckenburg. Anno cIↃ.IↃ.xcv.

8°. Pp. [36] 252 [2 blank and 2 blank wanting]. MS. Index.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

It has the 4 blank pages at the end. MS. notes.

Liber de Lapidis physici conditionibus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 515.

The statements about this person are rather conflicting, due to the fact that some regard him as identical with Hoghelande, while others consider him distinct.

Even among those who take the former view there is want of unanimity.

The earliest allusion to the question which I have seen is by Conring in the second edition of his Hermetica Medicina, 1669. He there speaks of Vogel 'who was in the habit of calling himself at one time Theobaldus, and at another de Hogelande, with an unpraiseworthy lack of decision, a man specially devoted to chemistry.' Conring, who found any stick good enough to beat the chemists with, here falls foul of the pseudonym,—which, by the way, with an unpraiseworthy lack of accuracy he divides into two—as if Vogel was the only author who had ever used another name. He assigns to Vogel the present treatise; he could hardly do otherwise; but he credits the 'Historiæ transmutationis' to 'Ewaldus,' without specifying the surname. From this it would appear that Conring considered that Hogelande was the pseudonym, and Vogel the orthonym.

Morhof, who wrote his Epistle in 1673, says just exactly the opposite of Conring: Theobaldus ab Hogelande qui se ficto nomine appellat Ewaldum Vogelium. König followed in 1678: Theob. ab Hogeland ficto nomine *Ewaldum Vogelium* sese vocare solet, he says under Hogelande, but does not quote a single book by him. Under the heading Vogelius, however, he makes no allusion whatever to this statement, and deals with him as a distinct person: 'Brabantus, Medicus,' and as the genuine and independent author of the present work, and mentions none of Hoghelande's writings.

VOGEL (EWALD). *Continued.*

Now though Conring might be justified in the use of the word 'solet,' it was certainly not correct for König to employ it. For while Vogel under the pseudonym of Theobaldus or Ewaldus de Hoghelande wrote two books, Hoghelande under that of Vogel wrote only one, and one instance does not constitute a custom.

The following year, 1679, Lipenius brought out his *Bibliotheca realis medica*, and the problem is not simplified by his treatment of it. To Vogel is correctly assigned the present work; to Theob. de Hoghelande, the treatise 'De Alchemiæ Difficultatibus,' 1594, and in the Theatrum Chemicum; but the tract 'Historiæ aliquot transmutationis Metallicæ pro Defensione Alchymiæ,' Coloniæ Agr., 1604, is said to be by 'Ewaldus Vogelande s. Theob. Hogelande.' The name Vogelande is a piece of confusion, and the author of this tract calls himself Ewald von Hohelande and not Theobaldus, unless these two be identical, which I doubt.

König was quoted as the authority for the pseudonymity by de la Rue in 1734, and so it filtered down to Baumer, who in 1782 puts the present work under Theobaldus von Hogeland with the 'nomine ficto Ewaldi Vogel,' and ultimately to Van der Aa.

On the other hand there is no evidence in the case of a large number of authorities that identification was ever thought of. Van der Linden in 1637 keeps them entirely apart, Borel in 1654 does the same, and these are followed by Merckln and Manget. Andreas in 1643 makes no allusion to Vogel at all, but only to Theobaldus de Hoghelande. Eloy, so far from identifying them, has taken some trouble to distinguish them, and he seems also to doubt the identity of Theobaldus and Ewald von Hoghelande. He quotes Paquot's analysis of Vogel's book.

Later writers have almost forgotten them. Gmelin treats them as distinct, and Schmieder does not mention Vogel or this book, and says nothing about the name Ewald as an alternative of Theobaldus. Kopp does not include any of these names or the books in his history of Alchemy.

In the note to HOGHELANDE (i., pp. 411, 412) I referred to this question of identity. So far as the evidence goes there is no reason for believing that Hoghelande and Vogel were identical. When the statements of Conring and Morhof are reconciled and established, it will be time to speak of identification. They cannot both be right.

Franc. Sweertius, *Athenæ Belgicæ*, Antwerpiæ, 1628, p. 235 (calls him 'Ewaldus Vogelius, Brabantus, Medicus,' and quotes the present book 'De Lapidis Physici conditionibus,' 1595, 8°; there is no reference to Hoghelande).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, pp. 143 (Ewald. Vogelius); 443 (Theobaldus de Hoghelande).

Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1643, p. 822 (Theobaldus de Hoghelande).

Johan Reygersberg, *Chronijck van Zeelandt . . . vermeerdert door Marcus Zuerius van Boxhorn*, Middelburch, 1644, i. p. 460 ('Theobaldus ab Hoghelande, van Middelburch, is gheweest een seer vermaerdt en gheleert Philosophus, en Chymicus'; but no mention of Ewald Vogel).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 231.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 96 a (Theob. de Hoghelande), 277 b (Ew. Vogelius seu Theob. de Hogelande); 242 a (Ew. Vogelius).

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*, 1669, p. 387.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 141.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, pp. 408 (Theob. ab Hogeland); 854 (Ewaldus Vogelius).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 536.

Pieter de la Rue, *Geletterd Zeeland*, te Middelburg, 1734, p. 40 (quotes Theobaldus van Hoghelande only, as the author of 'De Alchemiæ difficultatibus,' Colon., 1594, and in the 'Theatrum Chemicum,' and refers to König for the statement that he was wont to call himself Ewaldus Vogelius. 'He was a learned philosopher and chemist.')

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 94.

Paquot, *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Litteraire des dix-sept Provinces des Pays-Bas, . . .* à Louvain, 1766, viii. pp. 139-142. (Paquot calls him Vogels, quotes and describes the contents of the book 'De Lapidis Physici conditionibus,' and concludes by saying that König identifies him with Thibaut de Hoghelande of Middelbourg, author of De Alchimiæ difficultatibus liber, 1594, which he had just mentioned. Paquot supports this notion by the following arguments: Evalde might pass for the same name as Theobald or Thibaut slightly varied; Vogels would be Theobald's surname, who in conformity with the usage of his time, would call himself of Middelbourg, though born at the village of Hoghelande, which is only half a league from this town. This, Paquot says, is all the more probable that there exists under the name of Evalde de Hogelande a work analogous to the preceding: Historiæ aliquot Transmutationis metallicæ . . ., Colon. Agripp., 1604, 12°. One doubts if Paquot's arguments are conclusive. He writes flippantly.)

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 551 (article on Hoghelande); iv. p. 547 (long article on Vogel).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 91.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 91.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 309 (Theobald von Hogheland).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 360.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, VIII. ii. p. 966.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 972 (reprint in the THEATRUM CHEMICUM).

VOGEL (HEINRICH).

Offenbarung der Geheymnussen der Alchimy. Wider die Verächter vnd Lästerer, auch wider die betrieglichen Verführer, vnd allen Mifsbrauch diser edlen Philosophy. Neben warhafftiger Beschreibung der hochgelobten heylsamen Chimy, vnd jhren vnzehlichen Nutzbarkeiten.

VOGEL (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Die Weifsheit ist aller Kunst Meister, vnd erkennet die Krafft der Elementen, Sapient. 7.

Alle Philosophi je vnd je,
So deutlich han geschriben nie,
Von diser sach: Sie hans verlobt
Beyde der kunst, vñ dan auch Gott.
Ob das gelöbt gebrochen sey
Durch difs buch, welchs so klar vnd frey,
Solch geheymnufs offenbaren thut
Vnd suchet weder Gelt noch Gut,
Das vrtheil sol nicht sein der Welt,
Sonder den Weisen heimgestelt.
Nichts mangelt als ein eynig wort,
Das nur nicht steht am selben ort,
Da es verstahn köndt jederman,
Es soll auch nicht daselbest stahn,
Wilt wissen? die vrsachen such
Darunden in dem vierdten Buch.

Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo. Gedruckt zu Strafsburg, durch Antonium Bertram, M.DCV.

4°. Pp. [8] 192.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1690. Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 564.

[Another Copy.]

VOGEL (RUDOLPH AUGUSTIN).

Die Bestuschefsche oder Le Mottische Stahltinktur zu verfertigen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 192.

Rud. August. Vogel Medicinae Doctoris et in Vniversitate Gottingensi Professoris Academiae Naturae Curiosorum Sodalis Institutiones Chemiae ad Lectiones Academicas accommodatae. Editio Altera Polita et Locupletata. Bambergae, Francofurti & Lipsiae apud Tobiam Göbhard, MDCCLXII.

8°. Pp. [12] 396. Index [8].

First edition, Göttingen, 1755; second edition, Leyden u. Leipzig, 1757. The above is a revised reprint of the second. Wiegleb's German translation, Weimar, 1775; second edition, 1785, 8°.

Vogel was born at Erfurt, 1 May, 1724. His studies began at Erfurt in 1740, and were continued at Leipzig in 1745. After residence for some time at Berlin, he graduated M.D. at Erfurt in 1747, where he practised and gave lectures. In 1753, about Michaelmas, he was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine at Göttingen, in 1760 ordinary professor, in 1763 Landphysicus, and in 1764 Hofrath and Leibmedicus. He belonged to several Academies, having been received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum 11 August, 1754, with the name of Philoxenus III., the Royal Swedish Academy in 1759, and that of Göttingen in 1770. His death occurred 5 April, 1774.

He was a man of wide and varied knowledge, well read in the Greek and Latin classics, and Heyne speaks of his familiarity with the works of Hippocrates and Paulus Aegineta. His interest extended to various branches of natural history, botany, mineralogy, physiology, and chemistry, of which he made a special study. He was opposed to transmutation, the universal solvent, and to other notions which still survived.

He introduced improvements into pharmacy and the methods of examining mineral waters, and his knowledge of chemistry was turned further to account for mineralogy, as appears in his Practical System of Mineralogy published at Leipzig in 1762, and again in 1776. Though defective in arrangement this book contains observations which were new for the time. In his investigations on these subjects he paid special attention to the phenomena attendant upon the calcination of metals and their increase in weight.

But while so engaged he never neglected the study and practice of medicine; he made many contributions to its literature, and had the reputation of being a laborious, most attentive, and successful practitioner. He was highly esteemed for his activity and diligence, for his acquirements and modesty, his kindliness and willingness to help, as can be gathered from Heyne's éloge.

Vogel was the author of several papers—on cubic saltpetre, nitrum flammans, &c. The *Institutiones* deals with the subject quite generally. There are numerous references to the older literature, which are of some importance as showing who the authorities were in 1762. It was a favourite text book in its time.

VOGEL (Rudolph Augustin). *Continued.*

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 517, No. 591.

Burcard Gotthelff Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiae litterariae selecta*, ed. Johannes Frid. Iugler, Iensæ, 1761, ii. p. 917 (his review of medical literature, begun in 1751 at Erfurt, 'Die Medicinische Bibliothec').

Pütter, *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen*, 1765 [Th. 1], p. 158; 1788, Th. 2, p. 45.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. pp. 423, 693.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 446.

Chr. Gottl. Heyne, *Elogium Rudolphi Augustini Vogel Soc. Reg. Scient. Sodalis ordinarii in consessu Societatis* D. XVI. *April.* CIↃIↃCCLXXIV., Gottingae apud Joann. Christian. Dieterich, 4°, pp. 12 (laudatory notice).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. pp. 460, 467.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 417, 781.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. p. 12; 1786, I. ii. pp. 44, 146, 165, 180, 193, 214, 236, 239, 253, 345, 357 (Institutiones Chemiæ, various editions), 390 (increase of weight by calcination); 1787, III. i. pp. 445, 537; III. ii. p. 53; 1788, IV. i. pp. 64 (mineral system), 177, 248, 380, 424 (cubic nitre), 443 (sal sedativum), 501; 1789, IV. ii. pp. 48, 56, 79, 86, 267, 402.

Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1792, v. pp. 42, 77 ('Lehrsätze der Chemie,' Weimar, 1775, 1785, 8°, translated by Joh. Christian Wiegleb).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 334, 365, 414, 478, 646-648, 686, 702, 762; 1799, iii. p. 598.

Shering Rosenhane, *Anteckningar hörande till Kongl. Vetensk. Akademiens Historia*, Stockholm, 1811, p. 403, No. 45.

F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen, welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1813, XV., ii. p. 64.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 444 (long list of his works).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, V. i. p. 295; V. ii. pp. 562, 679.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 345.

E. Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 393, 413 (merely mentioned); 1849, ii. p. 293 (enumeration of a few works).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 493.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1217.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 614, 642.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 135.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1889, iii. p. 748.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 802.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xl. p. 123 (by Pagel).

VOLLKOMMENER Bericht und Handgriff in Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum.

See TINCTURA Physica.

VOLPI (Tommaso).

Pharmacopoea in usum Officinarum Reipublicae Bremensis conscripta quam auctam & emendatam recudi curavit Thomas Volpi Chirurgiae Doctor atque Lector, Nosocomii Ticinensis ad S. Mathaeum Chirurgus Ordinarius et Acad. C. R. Josephinae Medico-Chirurgicae Vindobonensis Socius. Editio Prima Italica juxta postremam Bremensem anni 1792. Ticini MDCCXCIII. Apud Haered. Petri Galeatii. Cum Approbatione.

8°. Pp. xii, 181 [1].

Volpi was born at Pavia, 24 Dec., 1761, and is described as one of the most distinguished pupils of Scarpa. He became chief surgeon in the great hospital in his native place, and acted for Scarpa in his clinical instruction in 1804, and finally succeeded him in 1817. He wrote important works on medicine and surgery, and died 9 Jan., 1822.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 351.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 149.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 821.

VOLTELEN (Floris Jacobus).

Observationes Chemico-Medicæ de Lacte Humano, ejusque cum Asinino et Ovillo Comparatione, quas una cum subnexis quæstionibus, Auspiciis Dei

VOLTELEN (FLORIS JACOBUS). *Continued.*

O. M., Præside Johanne Davide Hahnio, A. L. M. Philos. et Med. Doctore ac Professore Ordinario Die viii Junii CIↃ IↃ CCLXXV. H. L. Q. S. publice defendet Floris Jacobus Voltelen, ex Promontorio Bonæ Spei Batavus, Auctor. Trajecti Batavorum, Ex Officinâ Abrahami Van Paddenburg, Academiæ Typographi. [1775.]

4°. Pp. [6] 60 [10].

Floris, or Florentius Jacobus Voltelen was born at the Cape of Good Hope 21 Jan., 1754, left it, and in his twelfth year was at the Latin school at Hertogenbosch under the rector, de Booij. Intended for the Church, he was instructed at Utrecht in 1770 by Saxe and Segaar, but he speedily abandoned theology and read medicine secretly under Oosterdyk, Schacht, Luchtmans, and Hahn with such commendable zeal that in 1775 he publicly defended the above thesis. In the same year he followed Hahn to Leyden, and in 1778 proceeded to the degree of M.D. with another thesis: Diatribe medica aditialis, memorabilem septennis Apositiæ historiam exhibens. He then settled at Utrecht, and in 1781 was appointed physician of the town orphanage.

From the Society *Servandis civibus* at Amsterdam he gained the gold medal for his reply to the question: Zijn er braakmiddelen die men in sommige gevallen boven de Ipecacuana verzieken moet, zoo ja; welke zijn die middelen, en wanneer komen zij te pas, printed in the Society's proceedings in 1782. On 17 Jan., 1784, he was appointed extraordinary professor at Leyden, and opened his course with an oration: De hodiernae chemiae pretio rite constituendo, and in the same year ordinary professor with another: De optimo medico. In 1790 when he resigned the rectorship he delivered a discourse De magnetismo animali, which was turned into Dutch by the Rotterdam doctor Veirax, with observations by Voltelen.

He died 2 (3) August, 1795.

After his early death appeared his 'Pharmacologia universa,' edited by his friend M. S. Du Pin, 3rd edition, 1797-1800, which is a monument of his wide and thorough knowledge. He was a member of several societies in Holland.

He had adopted the Lavoisierian chemistry, while fully recognising all that Stahl had done to advance the science.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, II. i. p. 274 ('de lacte humano . . . observatt. chemicæ,' Ultraj., 1775).

Goth. Gel. Zeit., St. 39. 1795, S. 832.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 410, 814.

Jonas Wilh. Te Water, *Narratio de rebus Academiae Lugduno-Batavae, seculo octavo et decimo, prosperis et adversis*, Lugd. Bat., 1802, 8°, p. 237, No. lxxviii.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, Jena u. Leipzig, 1806-08, p. 470.

M. Siegenbeek, *Geschiedenis der Leidsche Hoogeschool van hare oprigting in den Jare 1575 tot het Jar 1825*, Te Leiden, 1829, i. pp. 318, 323, 348, 424; 1832, ii. pp. 225-226 (life), 410-414 (fuller notes on his life).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 352.

J. C. Kobus & W. de Rivecourt, *Beknopt Biographisch Handwoordenboek van Nederland*, Zutphen, 1861, iii. p. 255. (This article is copied by Van der Aa.)

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1233.

Nederlandsche Tijdschrift van Geneeskunde, Amst., 1870, 2 R., vi. 2 Afd. 32-39 (by G. C. B. Suringar).

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, Haarlem (1876), xix. p. 326.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 150.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 821.

G. C. B. Suringar, *Geschiedenis van het geneesk. onderwijs aan de Leydsche Hoogeschool*. (I have not seen this.)

See HAHNIUS (JOHANNES DAVID).

VOLUMEN de Alchemia.

See ALCHEMIA.

VORLÄUFFER.

See ERÖFFNUNG der Thüre des Königlichen Pallasts, 1718.

VORM (HOBIUS VANDER).

Atriplex Salsum, vulgo dictum Soutenelle, essentiâ, viribus, & operationibus suis primò descriptum: Autore Hobio vander Vorm Urbis Nardensis

VORM (HOBIUS VANDER). *Continued.*

Medico ordinario & Gymnasii Hortensiani ibidem Rectore. Amsterdami, Ex officina Johannis à Waesberge, A°. cIↃ. IↃC. LXI.

12°. Pp 12] 94 [2 blank]. Not about chemistry.

He was born at Brouwershaven in Schowen, 4 (1) August, 1628, where his father, Johann Garst van der Vorm, was baillie, councillor and burgomaster. After passing through the Latin school at Zierikzee, he was instructed in Greek by Abr. Beekman, rector at Flushing. In 1646 he went to Utrecht for medicine and philosophy, and in 1651 was capped Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. He became physician of his native town, but three years after went to Utrecht, where he stopped for three years, and in 1656 delivered a discourse in the theological hall on the 'beginning, progress, and changes in the commerce of spices from the days of Noah to the present (1651) time.' Afterwards he was called to Naarden as town-physician and rector of the Hortensian school. In 1668 he became conrector at Haarlem, and six months later rector at Hoorn, where with much honour he spent the rest of his life. The office of private physician to King William III. he declined on account of his age. In 1694 he retired and was succeeded by his son Johannes. He survived till 17 Jan., 1700. He wrote a number of works and dissertations, but none of them refer to chemistry, although one or two, like the Pharmacopaea Schaldiaca and that on Meekrap, deal with pharmacy.

He stood high in the estimation of Jacob Cats, his cousin by the mother's side, and of Professor Graevius, with both of whom he carried on a correspondence. He is not to be confused with the lawyer of the same name who flourished some thirty or forty years later.

His inaugural discourses were the following:

De Bono Scholae Latinae Rectore Oratio, habita Nardae . . . cum Scholae Latinae regimen intermissis aliquot annis collapsum, ibidem esset redintegraturus. Trajecti ad Rhenum, MDCLVI., small 4°, pp. [4] 25 [3].

Oratio inauguralis De Prudentiâ scholasticâ; habita Harlemi in Aula Principis, ante diem ix Cal: Iun: A.C. cIↃ IↃCLXVIII. Postquam illustris Gymnasii Harlemensis Conrector ibidem publice renunciatus esset. In Urbe Harlemo, Typographiæ genitrice, ex Officinâ Abrahami Casteleynij. Anno 1668. Small 4°, sigs. A to C in fours, D2. The imprint is interesting.

Oratio inauguralis De imprudentia Scholasticâ habita Hornæ in Choro Templi majoris 5. Kalendas Ianuar. cIↃ. IↃ. C.LXVIII. Postquam illustris gymnasii Hornani Rector ibidem publicè renuntiatus esset. Hornæ, Excudebat Cornelius Croock, Typographus Ordinarius. Anno 1669. Small 4°, pp. [8] 22 [6].

Presumably this is the dissertation intended by Zedler, though he seems to have misread the title, when he calls it: Oratio inauguralis de jurisprudentia scholastica.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 554 (the above book).
Pieter de la Rue, *Geletterd Zeeland, verdeeld in drie Afdeelingen*, Te Middelburg, 1734, p. 224.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, l. col. 901.
J. C. Kobus & W. de Rivecourt, *Beknopt Biographisch Handwoordenboek van Nederland*, Zutphen, 1861, iii. p. 268.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1876, xix. p. 363.

VORTREFFLICHER (Ein) Philosophischer Tractat von denen Irrgängen derer Alchymisten.

See SAMMLUNG unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schriften, 1746, p. 335.

VORTREFFLICHER (Ein) Tractat von der warhafftigen Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum, Theoricè & Physicè gantz lustig beschrieben. Rogeri Bachonis de Sole.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 546.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 546.

VREESWYK (GOOSSEN VAN).

Het Cabinet Der Mineralen, Metalen, en Berg-eerts; Hare Gangen, en Natuur; Ook wat Instrumenten daer toe behooren, om in vremde Gewesten te gebruiken. Hier is noch by-gevoegt een Uitlegging over de onderste deelen van de Tafel Hermetis. Kortelijk beschreven, door Goossen van

VREESWYK (GOOSSEN VAN). *Continued.*

Vreeswyk, Berg-meester. t' Amsterdam, By Joannes Janssonius van Waesberge, op 't Water. 1670.

8°. Pp. [8] 56. 3 engravings.

Vervolg van 't Cabinet der Mineralen, of de Goude Son der Philosophen; Waer in alle bewerckingen der Metalen en Mineralen, met de gereedschappen daer toe dienende, hare Openingen, Verwen, en Tincturen, nevens verscheide heerlijke Medicijnen, en andere seer nutte konsten, uit eigen ondervinding aen 't licht gegeven. Door Goossen van Vreeswyk, Berg-meester. Met veel noodige kopere Platen verciert. 't Amsterdam gedruckt voor den Autheur, Zijn mede te bekomen by Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge. 1675.

8°. Pp. [16] 225 (misprinted 325). Index, &c. [15]. Sig. *1, is a short title with a vignette. 17 engravings.

De Goude Leeuw, of den Asijn der Wysen. Waer in ontallyke heerlyke Konsten en nutte Verborgentheden ontdekt worden: als de Anima uit alle Metalen en Mineralen te trekken; vele ongemeene Medicynen, Schildergout, Brandewynen uit Koorn sonder viese smaeck, uitstekend Blancketsel, kostelyke Gesteenten, &c. te maken. Alles met eigen handen gewrocht, en met vele kopere Platen aen den dach gegeven, door Goossen van Vreeswyk, Berg-meester. t' Amsterdam gedrukt voor den Autheur, Zijn mede te bekomen by Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge. 1675.

8°. Pp. [16] 246. Table, index [12]. Sig. *1, engraved title with symbols, short title and date, 1676. 16 engravings in the text. Pp. 177-8 omitted in the pagination.

De Groene Leeuw, of het Licht der Philosophen; Vertoonende alle Koninklijke Handelingen in het openen en ontsluiten der Metalen, Mineralen, Vegetablische en Animalische saken, het onderkennen van hare Natuur en Souten, seer dienstig tot vele heerlijke Medicynen, tot verscheide schoone Verwen en Tincturen, en meer andere nutte voortreffelijke werken der Konst, uit eigen ondervinding gunstig voorgestelt, door Goossen van Vreeswyk, Berg-meester. Met vele noodige kopere Platen verciert. t' Amsterdam gedrukt voor den Autheur, Zijn mede te bekomen by Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge. 1674.

8°. Pp. [16] 246. Index [10]. Sig. *1, short title with emblematical vignette and the imprint as above. 17 engravings.

[Another Copy.]

Het Licht der Mane, of Glans der Sonne, waer in gehandelt, wort van de verborgentheden der overnatuyrlijke dingen, bewerckingen der mineraelsche

VREESWYK (GOOSSEN VAN). *Continued.*

Medicijnen, van hare Souten, Verwen, &c. Item van de ware materie der Oude Wijsen, als mede van de Slagh-roeden, Kooren Brandewijnen ende meer andere Konsten, ende metallische Labores uyt liefde mede gedeelt. Door Goosen van Vreeswyck, Berghwercker. Tot Rotterdam, Gedruckt by Barent van Santbergen, Boeckverkooper op de Beurs. Anno 1678.

8°. Pp. [16] 85. Epilogue, Index, &c. [11].

De Roode Leeuw, of het Sout der Philosophen; Waer in wonderlijke Bedenkkingen over het Groote Werk, heerlijk bearbeiden der Metalen en Mineralen, kostelijke Medicynen, suivere Brandewynen uit allerley Vruchten, en vele nutte Konsten den Liefhebberen van de Natuur uit eigen ervarentheit mede gedeelt worden, door Goossen van Vreeswyk, Bergmeester. Allesins met noodige kopere Platen verciert. t' Amsterdam, By Pieter Aremsz. Boekverkooper, in de Beurs-straet, in de drie Rapen, 1672.

8°. Pp. [16] 215. Index [9]. Sig. *1, short title, with engraved vignette. 15 curious symbolical engravings.

Silvere Rivier, ofte Konings Fontein. Waar-in ontdekt worden veele notable Medicijnen der oude Philosophen ook van 't Sout en ☿ der Metalen, ende wat voor krachten der Medicijnen daar-in verborgen zijn; als meede het leven en de dood vande Metalen en Mineralen, haar verwen en tinctuur. Door Goossen van Vreeswyk, Berg-Meester. 's Gravenhage. By Pieter Haagen, Boekverkoper, woonende op de Hoog-straat, in de Stad Basel. 1684.

8°. Pp. [24] 132. Index, &c. [12].

Of Goossen, called by some Georges, van Vreeswyk, or Vreeswijk, there is no notice extant. His name is just mentioned by Schmieder, who quotes *De roode Leeuw*, *De groene Leeuw*, *De goude Leeuw*; by Kopp who merely repeats Schmieder, and Van der Aa.

Creiling calls him a distinguished Dutch chemist and metallurgist, and quotes him for his account of the trick played by Monte Snyder on a goldsmith in Aix-la-Chapelle, (see *De Goude Leeuw*, p. 6, *sqq.*), and Kortum refers to him and the same story. Söldner, however, puts him among the "arch liars," and after saying that Glauber filled the whole world with lies, adds about Vreeswyck that he has ' seinem Lehr-Meister Glaubero treulich nachgelogen.'

The author of the *Beytrag* is more reticent, and merely says that van Vreeswyk has made compilations from Glauber's writings, 'and has contributed little to the elucidation of gold-making.'

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 122.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 148.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, l. col. 1521 (calls him Goosseri von Vreeswick, and quotes only 'Asyn der Wysen,' Amst., 1671, 8°, and 'Cabinet de Mineralien,' Amst., 1675, 8°, not quite correctly).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1728. (Jöcher says his book has become very rare.)

Justus van Effen, *Hollandsche Spectator*, 2de *Druk*, Amsterdam, 1756, vi. p. 100 (in a letter discussing the difference between the Hippocratic physicians who went by observation and investigation, and the Paracelsists who claimed to have their knowledge, not by irksome study, but direct, by a divine inspiration, there is quoted what Goossen van Vreeswyk says in his *Zilvere Rivier* about his companions in science).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 623, 624.

VREESWYK (GOOSSEN VAN). *Continued.*

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. p. 36 (Cabinet der Mineralen, Metallen en Berg-eerts, Amsterd., 1670, 8°).

Johannes van Abkoude. *Naamregister van de bekendste en meest in gebruik synde Nederduitsche Boeken, welke sedert het jaar* 1600 *tot het jaar* 1761 *syn uitgekomen . . . vermeederd door Reinier Arrenberg*, Te Rotterdam, 1788, p. 558. (Licht der Mane; gouden leeuw; Kabinet der Mineralen; roode leeuw; groene leeuw; zilvere Rivier.)

Kortum verteidiget die Alchimie, Duisburg, 1789, p. 181.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 17.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 430.

De Navorscher, Amsterdam, 1857, 7de Jaargang, p. 159, No. 209 (a Dutch alchemist, lived in the last half of the 17th century and wrote some books on his subject between 1670 and 1681 which are not common: doch thans zeldzaam voorkomende; and the paragraph concludes with the question: Wie weet eenige levensberigten van hem mede te deelen? signed J. C. K.); 1859, 9de Jaargang, p. 67, No. 102. (After quoting J. van Effen's *Holl. Spectator*, and enumerating the names of his works copied from Van Abkoude's *Naamregister*, the paragraph concludes with the same question: Zijn er ook levensberigten van dezen alchymist bekend? As no answer seems to have been forthcoming, it may be inferred that nothing is known about his life.)

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboeck der Nederlanden*, 1876, xix. p. 425 (calls him Goosen van Vreeswijk).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 379.

VRTHEIL.

See URTHEIL.

W.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, I. ii. p. 1.

W. (D. J.).

See WALCHIN (DOROTHEA JULIANA).

W. (G.).

Geheimes und Verborgenes Chymisches Laboratorium, in welchem Anleitung gegeben wird, wie man durch gantz besondere, der Welt unbekannte und verborgene Arbeiten zu der höchsten Glückseligkeit gelangen könne, ein wahrer Philosophus und Adeptus zu werden, der als ein König und Priester in denen lieblichen Wohnungen Gottes Das Urim und Thummim, oder verlohrne Licht und Recht wieder finden, folglich den, in seinem Lichte verborgenen, wahren, lebendigen und Majestätischen Gott recht erkennen, und in einen vertraulichen Umgang mit demselben gerathen könne. Dem heiligen und verborgenen Gott zu Ehren, denen Stillen im Lande aber zu einer Aufmunterung entdecket durch G. W. M.D. Anno M DCC XXXIX.

8°. Pp. [16] 78. Two pages of music at the end.

Mystical or religious alchemy.

W. (G. H.).

See BLANCART (STEPHEN), Neuscheinende Praxis der Medicin, 1700.

W. (J.).

See FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein.

WÄCHTLER (JOHANN CONRAD).

See WECHTLER (JOHANN CONRAD).

WAGNER (GEORG WILHELM).

See THARSANDER.

WAHRE Handgriffe, das subtile und flüchtige Gold, so in den Kieselsteinen, Sand, rothen und schwarzen Talksteinen, fettigen Erden und andern metallischen Steinen enthalten, leicht und mit Nutzen herauszuziehen.

WAHRE Handgriffe, Etc. *Continued.*

Sammt der kostbaren Gold-Tinctur. Deutlich beschrieben und wortgetreu nach einer alten Handschrift für Freunde dieser Wissenschaft als Manuscript gedruckt.

Without date, place, and printer's name.

Small square 8°. Pp. 61 [3 blank]. Enclosed in a separate paper wrapper, with the title printed outside. It is of date about the middle of last century, and may have been issued by Scheible.

WAHREN (Eines) Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757.

See H. (C. G.).

WAHREN (Der) Chymischen Weisheit Offenbahrung.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.).

WAHRER (Ein) Verehrer der Wahrheit.

See SCHREIBEN an den Gold-begierigen Liebhaber der Chymie und Alchymie, 1770.

WAHRHAFFTE (Eine) und einfältige Aufslegung . . .

See WARHAFFTE (Eine) und einfältige Aufslegung . . .

WAHRHAFFTER und in der Natur gegründeter Bericht von der Generation und Regeneration der Metallen.

See C. (H. d.).

WAHRHAFFTER und gerechter Process vom Liquore Alcahest und der Tinctur.

See CHYMISCHES LUST-GÄRTLEIN, 1747, p. 101.

WAHRHAFFTIGE vnd Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller Particularitäten, wie auch aller fürnembsten Handtgriffen vnd Vortheilen, so zu rechter Bereytung des wahren Philosophischen Steins requirirt vnd erfordert werden.

See KIESER (FRANCISCUS), Cabala chemica, 1606, p. 375.

This is also called Azot Philosophorum Solificatum and is by Georgius CLETTUS.

WAHRHAFTE (Die) und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins, der Brüderschaft aus dem Orden des Gülden- und Rosen-Creutzes. Darinne die Materie zu diesem Geheimnifs, mit seinem Namen genennet, auch die Bereitung vom Anfang bis zu Ende mit allen Handgriffen gezeiget ist. Dabey angehänget die Gesetze oder Regeln, welche die gedachte Brüderschaft unter sich hält, denen Filiis Doctrinæ zum Besten publiciret von S. R. Nebst einem Nutz-bringenden und gewissen Particular, welches als ein Vortrab der nachfolgenden, und von dem Editore selbst gearbeiteten Experimenten, am Ende dieses Traktats zur Probe folget, aus gut-meinendem Herzen den armen Suchenden geschenket.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 5790, iv. p. 1.

S. R. is Sincerus Renatus, that is Samuel RICHTER.

WAHRHAFTIGE (Eine) Lehre der Filosofie, von Gebährung der Metalle und ihrem rechten Beginne.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, II. i. p. 345.

WAHRHEIT.

See REINE Hermetische Wahrheit.

WAHRHEIT des Goldmachens.

See ERLÄUTERTE . . . Wahrheit des Goldmachens, 1767.

WALCH (JOANNES).

Commentaria.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

Joannes Walch, or Walchius, of Schorndorff, wrote a commentary on the anonymous tract: 'Der kleine Bauer,' which is ascribed to Johann GRASSHOFF. By several authorities they are kept distinct, but no information is afforded about Walch, whereas Jöcher affirms that Walch is merely a pseudonym of Grasshoff's, that the latter himself wrote the commentary, and that he died in 1623. The *Beytrag* is not at all complimentary, and considers that Walch wasted his time on an author who was not an adept.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 223.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 121 ('Ertz-Lügen' is the judgment on the commentary).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, lii. col. 1108 (merely quotes 'Der kleine Bauer,' Strafsburg, 1658, 8°).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1134.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 527, 618.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 625.

WALCHIN (DOROTHEA JULIANA).

Das Mineralische Gluten, Doppelter Schlangen-Stab, Mercurius Philosophorum, langer und kurtzer Weg zur Universal-Tinctur. Deutlich und klärlich entdecket und angewiesen durch D. I. W. von Weimar aus Thüringen. Leipzig, In Verlegung Joh. Heinichens Wittwe, 1705.

8°. Pp. 118.

[Another Copy.]

Schlüssel zu dem Cabinet der geheimen Schatz-Kammer der Natur, zur Such- und Findung des Steins der Weisen, durch Fragen und Antwort gestellet. Verfertiget und der Welt gezeiget durch D. I. W. von Weimar aus Thüringen. Leipzig, Verlegts Johann Heinichs Witwe, 1706.

8°. Pp. 288.

[Another Copy.]

I. Das Mineralische Gluten, Doppelter Schlangen-Stab, Mercurius Philosophorum, langer und kurtzer Weg zur Universal-Tinctur. Deutlich und klärlich entdecket und angewiesen durch D. I. W. von Weimar aus Thüringen. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Verlegts Georg Christoph Wintzer. 1722.

8°. Pp. 88. Folding leaf with a diagram extra.

II. Der Philosophische Perl-Baum, das Gewächse der drey Principien, zu deutlicher Erklärung des Steins der Weisen, wie er mit seinen Wurtzeln

WALCHIN (DOROTHEA JULIANA). *Continued.*

in der äussern und finstern Welt, mit seiner Blüthe aber in der Paradiesischen- und Licht-Welt, und mit seiner reiffen Frucht in der Englischen und Himmlischen Welt stehet und wächset. Beschrieben durch D. I. W. von Weimar aus Thüringen. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Verlegts Georg Christoph Wintzer. 1722.

8°. Pp. 150.

[Another Copy.]

III. Schlüssel zu dem Cabinet der geheimen Schatz-Kammer der Natur, zu Such- und Findung des Steins der Weisen, durch Fragen und Antwort gestellet, verfertiget und der Welt gezeiget durch D. I. W. von Weimar aus Thüringen. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Verlegts Georg Christoph Wintzer, 1722.

8°. Pp. 224.

Grosser Universal Procefs.

See PLEIADES Philosophicæ Rosianæ, 1738, p. 47.

According to Ladrague (No. 1338), a collected edition of the tracts was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig, in 1763, 8°, pp. 464, in which the pagination runs on, though each tract has a title-page.

Petraeus interprets the initials D. I. W. as standing for Dorothea Juliana Wallichin, a lady of whom mention is made in the little book, 'Mercurius Metallicus Coronatus,' which I regret I have not been able to consult. Zedler calls her a female well skilled in chemistry, and quotes only the first of the above works: 'Das Mineralische Gluten, . . . 1705.' Fictuld writes her name Dorothea Juliana Walchin, and Schmieder uses the form Dorothea Juliane Wallich, in which he is followed by Kopp, who adds—on what authority I do not know—that she was the daughter of an adept. Kopp quotes an edition of the 'Philosophischer Perlbaum,' Leipzig, 1705. But in the *Beytrag* the name given is Dorotheus Julius Wallichin. Gmelin contracts it to Doroth. Jul. Wallichin, which might pass for either, but as he speaks of "seinem Mineralischen Gluten," he evidently considers that the author was a man. From the phraseology employed in the PLEIADES Philosophicæ Rosianæ, it would appear that the author was actually a man.

If this be so, then the account given by Fictuld must be all wrong, or, as he himself would say, it must consist "in lähren einbildungen und Sophistischen Betriegereyen." He criticises the lady's works with great severity, applying to them his favourite phrases, 'ertz-sophistisch' and 'arg-chimistisch,' declaring that they ought to be burned, and warning people against them. The author, or authoress, seems to have lighted on a cobalt mineral, and the red solution which was got was supposed to be the much sought for 'first matter.' The result was a great demand for the said mineral, something like that for pitch-blende at the moment. Of the author, whether male or female, I have found no notice.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, lii. col. 1107.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 145.
Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 6th ed. 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. f 1 *verso*.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 649, 660.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 320.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 513.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1333-1338.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 364, 379.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 258 (calls her the daughter of an adept.)

WALD (GEORG AM UND VOM).

Kurtzer Bericht, wie, was gestalt vnd warvmb das Panacea am Waldina, als ein einige Medicin, wider den Aussatz, Frantzosen, Zauberische Zuständt, Pestilentz, Gifft, Gewalt Gottes, kleinen Schlag, Freyfs, hinfallende Sucht, Beraubung der Vernunfft, Vnsinnigkeit, Podagra, Contractur, Wassersucht, Schwindsucht, schwartze Gelbsucht, viertäglich vnd allerley Fieber, Seittenstechen oder Geschweren, new Haupt oder Vngerisch Kranckheit, Würm, Durchbrüchen, Grimmen, Mutterbeschwernussen, Harnwindt, Griefs, Stein, Fistel, Krebs, Wolff, vnd allerhand eusserlich vnd jnnerlichen, auch vnwis-

WALD (GEORG AM UND VOM). *Continued.*

senden vnd vnerkannten Kranckheiten, so man bisʃs anhero für heylbar vnd vnheylbar gehalten, wie die mögen Namen haben, vnd also zu Reinigung, Restaurirung vnd Renouirung desʃs gantzen Leibs, ohn Verletzung vñ Verzehrung desʃs Radicalis humoris oder Natürlichen Feuchtigkeit, auch ohn Schmertzen, Stuelgäng, Oben aufsbrechen vnd Schweiʃs, auffs aller nützlichst, ersprieʃslichst vnd fürträglichst vermittelst Göttlicher Gnaden in gar kleinen vnglaublichen Gewicht, nach weiʃs vnd art desʃs Lapidis Philosophici vnd der Vralten wahren Medicorum vnd Philosophorum, anzuwenden seye, vnd also mennĺglich an dieser einigen Artzeney allein ein recht Vniuersal, aufserwehlt, annemblich, fürbindig, vnschädlich, vollkomlich, und fürständiges Mittel, vnd gantze Apotecken haben, vnd nicht allein sich selbst, sonder auch andere ohn einiges Doctors Rath vnd Zuthuung curiren könne. Zu Nutz vnd Frommen Armen vnd Reichen an Tag gegeben. Durch den Edlen, Ehrnvesten vnd Hochgelehrten Herren, Georgen am vnd vom Wald, der Rechten Licentiaten, Philosophiæ vnd beyder Artzeneyen Doctorem, An jetzo zu Schwabach zwo Meylen von Nürnberg gelegen, im Hochlöblichen Marggraffenthumb Quoltzbach wohnendt.

Syrach 12. Ein falsch Hertz, was er gutes sihet, deutet er auffs ärgest, vnd das aller beste schändet er auffs höhest.

Mit Röm. Keys. Mayt. Freyheit, auff zehen Jar nicht nach zu drucken begnadet. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, durch Nicolaum Bassæum. M.D.XCII.

4°. Ff. 92. Title red and black.

As this book first appeared in 1591, small 4°, ff. 51, title red and black, a short comparison of it with that of 1592 may be given, since copies are rare. Besides some minute typographical differences in the main part of the title which show that it was reset for the 1592 issue, there are others. The book is said to have been written: 'Durch . . . Georgen am Wald . . . An jetzo bestelten Physicum desʃs Heiligen Reichs Statt Thonawerdt.' It wants the Imperial privilege, and Bassæus' imprint is in red. On the reverse is a coat of arms entitled: Insignia Am VValdiorum, and below: 1591. Ff. 2-3 contain the dedication and 'Vermahnung an die Müfsgönster,' and ff. 4-9, 'Varia Doctorum Testimonia.' Ff. 9 *verso*-51, contain the 'Wahrer Bericht vom Panacea am Waldina'; f. 51 *verso* has the colophon: Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, durch Martin Lechlern, in Verlegung Nicolai Bassæi [Device of Fortune]. Im Jahr M D XCI.

The edition of 1592 has the title as above. On the *verso* is the coat of arms, entitled: Insignia antiqua Am VValdinorum; there is no date, but at the bottom the motto: Virtus in infirmitate perficitur. Ff. 2-3, the dedication and 'Vermahnung an die Müfsgönster'; ff. 4-46, 'Wahrer Bericht vom Panacea am Waldina'; ff. 46-52, 'Varia Doctorum Testimonia,' as in the 1591 edition; but from 52 to the end the 'Testimonia' all refer to the Panacea and are written by persons who had obtained benefit from it. They are the sixteenth century equivalents of the field and newspaper-letter advertisements of panaceas of the present day. Wald must have taken some trouble to get his collection together.

It was again enlarged and published at Ursel. The title exhibits some variations: Kurtzer vnd zum andernmal gemehrter Bericht, Wie, was Gestalt vnd warumb das Panacea am Waldina, . . . anzuwenden seye, . . . Durch . . . Georgen am vnd vom Wald, auff Dürrnhoff, . . . An jetzo auff seinem Schlofs zum Dürrnhoff, ein meyl von der Reichs Statt Dünckelspühl gelegen, wohnendt. [Motto.] Gedruckt zu Vrsel, Im Jahr M.D.XCIIII. 4°, ff. [4] 124. Title red and black; *verso*, coat of arms as in the 1592 edition; A2, dedication; A3, Vermahnung . . .; A3 *verso* and A4, Anhang. F. 1, Von der Gestalt . . . des Panaceæ am Waldinæ; f. 45, Varia Doctorum Testimonia, in Latin, prose and verse; f. 73 *verso*, Testimonia, in German; f. 124 *verso*, errata and colophon: Gedruckt zu Vrsel, durch Nicolaum Henricum Im Jahr M.D.XCIIII.

An edition of Stuttgart, 1601, is also reported.

Georg am and vom Wald or Amwald, here calls himself licentiate in law, and doctor of philosophy and medicine, but he is described as a notorious empiric in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, who tried to practise at Augsburg, but when, in 1583, as Schroeckius narrates, he declined to furnish satisfactory proofs of his licence and to undergo a public examination by the doctors, he with his panacea was ordered to quit the city. He made some stir with his terra sigillata and Panacea Amwaldina, the virtues and universality of which are set forth in the preceding title.

His views landed him in a controversy with

WALD (GEORG AM UND VOM). *Continued.*

Libavius, who criticised him in his 'Gegenbericht von der Panacea Amwaldina,' Franckf., 1595, 4°, pp. [20] 189 [1], and other writings. To Libavius he wrote some violent replies: Responsum ad Andr. Libauii Galenicorum placitorum præcones, Neoparacelsica *reperiopara* deliramenta, & impudentissimas calumnias panacea Amwaldina, Francof., 1595, 8°; Glossema in epistolam Libavianam abhinc quinquennio de Panacea Amwaldina scriptam, Rorschachii, 1596, 4°. For these and others, see Boehmer.

His other tract is as follows: Bericht und Erklärung, wie und was Gestalt das neu von ihm erfundene Terra sigillata zu gebrauchen. Zu St. Gallen, by L. Straub, 1582, 4°, pl. 3; enlarged, Stutgart, 1601, 4°. A copy of the 1601 edition is given by Billings, Stutgart, M. Förster, 4°, 1 p. l., 72 pp., 2 l.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1625, p. 966.

Lucas Schröckius, *Hygea Augustana, seu Memoria secularis Collegii Medici Augustani. Scripta . . . A.O.R.* M.DC.LXXXII. . . . Augustæ Vindelicorum, 4°, sig. C3 *recto*; and also appended to Jacobus Brucker's *Historia Vitae Adolphorum Occonum . . .*, Lipsiae, 1734, 4°, p. 116.

Bibliotheca Riviniana, 1727, p. 513.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 149.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 904.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, lii. col. 1197.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1779.

Joh. Gottl. Wilh. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten*, Cöthen, 1757 (1760), III. iv. p. 869, No. 2970.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 363.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, . . . Leipzig, 1788, Vierter Theil, i. p. 187 (his books, and Libavius' replies).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 288-289.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 93.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. p. 133.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 18.

WALLERIUS (JOHAN GOTSKALK).

See HIERNE (URBAN), 1753.

Wallerius was born 11 July, 1709, in a district called Nerke, lying on the Helmersee, full of silver, sulphur and iron mines. His forebears had been there for a couple of hundred years, and his father, who died in 1739, had been preacher at Stora and other places. His two senior brothers also went into the church, the elder of them becoming professor of logic and metaphysics at Upsala.

After making marked progress in the languages, Wallerius at the age of 14 went to the gymnasium at Stergnaess, in Südermannland, and at the end of two years accompanied his brothers to the University of Upsala in 1725. There, for four years, he devoted his attention to mathematics, as the foundation of other sciences, and in 1729 gave a proof of his attainments in a dissertation which he delivered. He next took up philosophy, and read the works of Wolff and Leibnitz, and, in 1730, when he was 21, sustained a thesis 'De methodo scientifico,' and graduated as master of arts.

He now turned to medicine, and in 1731 defended a thesis with so much distinction that he was elected in 1732 'Adjunct' of the Medical Faculty at Lund. Here in 1733 he delivered lectures on physics, physiology, and mathematics, in summer he took a trip to Copenhagen and saw the museum, botanic garden, and the royal castle, and made the acquaintance of many learned men. The following year business took him to Upsala, to which he journeyed by Stockholm, and at the beginning of the next year returned by Nyköpping, Norköpping, Lindköpping, carefully taking note of everything of interest. In 1735, under Professor von Döbeln, he read and sustained a dissertation for the degree of M.D.

Shortly after this Wallerius resigned his appointment and removed to Upsala, where he was chosen secretary of the Medical Faculty, and gave lectures on various parts of medicine. He engaged also in practice, especially among those who frequented the mineral springs near Upsala, of which he besides wrote a special description.

His liking for chemistry and mineralogy had meanwhile increased, and led to his making a mineral collection and fitting up a laboratory, where a good many students learned chemical manipulation and mineralogy.

In 1739 he was elected assessor in the Royal Medical College at Stockholm, and was made Adjunct of the Medical Faculty at Upsala, gave with renewed energy lectures on chemistry, metallurgy, and materia medica, and took over part of the work of Rosen, who had gone to Stockholm as the King's physician. In 1742 he too received a call to Stockholm, and in 1747 to Åbo, but he remained at Upsala; on 10 July, 1748, he was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, under the name Philetes II., and in 1749 (1750) was elected a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, of which he was president from April to June, 1783. He was also a member of the scientific societies of Upsala, Lund, and St. Petersburg. In 1760 he was appointed public professor of chemistry, metallurgy, and pharmacy, at Upsala, with a seat and voice in the Philosophical Faculty, which no one before him had possessed. His address on this occasion was entitled: Privilegia civitatis Academicæ pleno jure chemica data esse atque concessa, and through his influence a complete laboratory for public use was erected. In the year 1754 he visited the mines in Sweden, and investigated every detail which was likely to be of use to him in his work.

Later in life he suffered from deafness, in spite of which he continued to discharge his duties. He resigned his chair in 1767, was made knight of the order of Vasa, lived in learned leisure, and died 16 Nov., 1785.

He introduced a system of natural classification of minerals, applied chemistry with considerable success to agriculture, and made numerous investigations into the composition of mineral, vegetable, and animal substances. He was a voluminous writer, and his works and papers were composed in Swedish and Latin, but were translated into other languages.

WALLERIUS (JOHAN GOTSKALK). *Continued.*

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. pp. 102, 107, 424; ii. pp. 1010, 1015, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1062.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 513, No. 554.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 382.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 319-320.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 503 (De Unguento nardino pretioso, Upsal., 1764).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 292, 778.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 59.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. pp. 161, 178, 184, 300; 1786, I. ii. pp. 14, 345, 358, 377, 379, 762; 1786, II. i. pp. 84, 144; 1787, III. i. pp. 36, 414, 426, 432, 450, 473, 493, 591 (agricultural chemistry); III. ii. p. 606; 1788, IV. i. pp. 6 (mineral systems), 9 (Diss. de Mose mineralogo et chymico summo, Resp. Hoyer, Upsal., 1762, 4.), 51 (Mineralogia, &c.), 153, 154, 156, 167, 197, 208, 240, 272, 324, 357, 363, 382, 412 (on nitre); 1789, IV. ii. pp. 59, 130, 145, 157, 159, 160, 185, 198, 204, 211, 245 (geological papers), 270, 272, 302, 319, 372, 393 (Diss. de Virgula divinatoria, Resp. Ahlbom. Vps., 1764, 4.), 401 (assaying); 1789, v. pp. 8, 17, 25, 49, 67, 387.

Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. 76 (translation of his mineral system by Joh. Dan. Denso, 1750, 8°), 391 ('Chemistry of Agriculture,' translated by Krünitz, 1764, 8°), 411 (his mineral system, synopsis by Leske, 1781, 8°); 1792, v. pp. 56 (life and works), 62 (his 'Physical Chemistry,' 1775-76, 1780).

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, § 316, p. 411.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 360, 383, 455, 566-568 (his chief researches), 693, 694, 700, 701, 704, 705, 712, 718, 745; 1799, iii. pp. 3-4, 19, 56, 58, 321, 833.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 49, 90, 125, 126, 161.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 286 (note on his life), 294, 299, 301, 306, 309, 312, 313, 327, 328, 335, 338, 341, 351, 357, 359, 363, 471, 485.

Shering Rosenhane, *Anteckningar hörande till Kongl. Vetensk. Akademiens Historia*, Stockholm, 1811, pp. 167, 251, 464, 511.

F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen, welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1813, XV. ii. pp. 300-307.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 460.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, l. p. 127; no date, xliv. p. 280.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, V. i. pp. 34, 60, 63.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 433; 1869, ii. p. 426.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 46, 132, 244; 1845, iii. pp. 142, 258, 259, 290; 1847, iv. pp. 42, 78, 110, 157, 178, 310.

Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska män, 1852, xix. pp. 275-277.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 367.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 583, 620.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1252.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 29.

J. F. Sacklén, *Sveriges Läkare Historia ifrån Konung Gustav I. till närvarande Tid*. (I have not seen this.)

WALLICHIN (DOROTHEA JULIANA).

See WALCHIN (DOROTHEA JULIANA).

WALTHERUS (MARTINUS).

See HORST (GREGORIUS), Problematum Medicorum . . . decades priores quinque, 1608.

WARHAFFTE (Eine) und einfältige Aufslegung der Schrifften aller Philosophen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 264.

WARNUNG, Instrvction vnd Beweifs, gegen alle die, so dafs Aurum potabile ausserhalb des Procefs vnd præparation Tinctur des vniuersals Lapidis Philosophici, sich selbst vnd anderen fälschlich & sinistrè in wenig zeit solchs per se zuuerfertigen vnd zubereiten persuadiren vnd fürnemen. Durch einen Sophię Laboris Studiosum, den wahren Filijs Doctrinæ zu guttem, breuiter describirt vnd an tag geben. Gedruckt zu Cöllen, Bey Peter, von Brachel vnder Güldenwagen, Anno 1607.

8°. Pp. 47 [1 blank].

WARNUNG, etc. *Continued.*

This is the first appearance of the tract which was included in the later editions of the "Little Countryman": *Aperta Arca . . .* and *Philosophia Salomonis.* In the *Beytrag* the author is called Franz Krelle, or Krellen.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 11.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 148.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 607.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiossimi, 1687, p. 202.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Philosophia Salomonis, 1753, p. 177.

See ADMONITIO. Instructio et probatio contra omnes eos, qui Aurum potabile extra processum et tincturam Lapidis Philosophici universalis brevi temporis spatio præparare sibi et aliis falsò persuadent & sibi proponunt.

WARNUNGS-VERMAHNUNG.

See TREUHERTZIGE Warnungs-Vermahnung.

WARNUNGS-VORREDE wider die Betrüger, welche ein Anonymus A. 1670. und A. 1691. in Hamburg des Johannis Ticinensis, Anthonii de Abbatia, und Edovardi Kellæi Chymischen Schrifften vorgesetzet hat.

See DREY VORTREFFLICHE . . . Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 3.

See TETZEN (JOHANN VON), . . . Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 3.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 561.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 612.

WARUM gelangen nur wenige Menschen zum Meisterstück der königlichen Kunst? Eine Frage beantwortet von einem ächten Maurer.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, i. p. 13.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 588.

WASSER.

See AUSERLESENER (Ein) herrlicher Tractat von dem Philosophischen Wasser, 1697, 1772.

WASSERMANN (CARL PAUL).

Philosophisch Güldene Quelle der Natur und Kunst, das ist, ein wahrer und kurtzer Unterricht, wie der Lapis Philosophorum beschaffen, woraus und wie er prærpariret werden könne, herausgegeben von Carl Paul Wassermann. Med. & Chymiæ Cultor. Erlangen, bey Johann Caspar Müller, 1751.

8°. Pp. [22] 42.

WASSERSTEIN der Weisen.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS).

There is an edition, dated 1703, identical with that of 1704 mentioned under Siebmacher.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 118.

WEBER (JAKOB ANDREAS).

Entdeckte chemische Geheimnisse. Ein hinterlassenes Werk von J. A. Weber, Neuwied, bey J. L. Gehra. 1793.

8°. Pp. 224.

Weber (1741—12 Jan., 1792) was a doctor of medicine and Hofrath, lived at Tübingen, Vienna, and finally at Grub near Coburg, where he was engaged in the manufacture of prussian blue. He occupied himself with technical processes and the production of various salts, and published monographs thereon and a magazine for chemists and pharmacists. The present work is about the preparation of sal ammoniac on the large scale, and there are a few short articles on prussian blue, &c.

Other works by him are the following:

Kurze Anweisung für einen Anfänger der Apothekerkunst und Chemie, Tübingen, 1779, 8°; and edit., *Ibid.*, 1785.

Vollständige theoretische und praktische Abhandlung von dem Salpeter und der Zeugen desselben, nebst einer Abhandlung von der Gährung, 1779, 8°.

Physikalisch-chemische Untersuchung der thierischen Feuchtigkeiten, Tübingen, 1781, 8°.

Neu entdekte Natur und Eigenschaft des Kalkes und der äzenden Körper, Berlin, 1778.

Monath-Schrift von nützlichen und neuen Erfahrungen aus dem Reiche der Scheidekunst und andern Wissenschaften, 1773, 8°. The first month of this journal was reviewed by Beckmann. It contained a paper on the Mercurius animatus of Orschall.

Beckmann, *Physikalisch-ökonomische Bibliothek*, Göttingen, 1774, iv. p. 96.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 64.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1784, 4° Ausg., iv. p. 145; Nachtrag, 1786, i. p. 683; 1788, iii. p. 385; 1791, iv. p. 790; 1795, V. ii. pp. 504, 630.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. p. 141; 1786, I. ii. pp. 369 (elements of chemistry), 374, 730, 743; 1786, II. i. p. 119; 1788, IV. i. pp. 242, 392, 417.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 294, 306, 618, 619, 625, 634, 659, 724, 798, 819, 839, 843, 857, 860, 862, 863, 871, 880, 885, 888, 893, 894, 898, 910, 912, 920, 933, 954, 955 (Gmelin calls him 'Joh. Andr.').

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 470.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1271.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 208 (article by Pagel).

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 305 (by C. Oppenheimer).

WEBSTER (JOHN).

Metallographia: Or, An History of Metals. Wherein is declared the signs of Ores and Minerals both before and after digging, the causes and manner of their generations, their kinds, sorts, and differences; with the description of sundry new Metals, or Semi-Metals, and many other things pertaining to Mineral Knowledge. As also, The handling and shewing of their Vegetability, and the discussion of the most difficult Questions belonging to Mystical Chymistry, as of the Philosophers Gold, their Mercury, the Liquor Alkahest, Aurum potabile, and such like. Gathered forth of the most approved Authors that have written in Greek, Latine, or High-Dutch; with some Observations and Discoveries of the Author himself. By John Webster Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery.

Qui principia naturalia in seipso ignoraverit, hic jam multum remotus est ab arte nostra, quoniam non habet radicem veram supra quam intentionem suam fundet.

Geber. Sum. perfect. I. c. 1, p. 21.

Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam quis discerpserit arbore fœtus.

Virg. Æneid. l. 6.

London, Printed by A. C. for Walter Kettilby at the Bishops-head in Duck-lane. MDCLXXI.

4°. Pp. [16] 388. 2 pp. of advertisements.

WEBSTER (JOHN). *Continued.*

As an illustration of the method of dealing with mineralogy and metallurgy in the seventeenth century, this book is interesting, and it displays considerable knowledge and wide reading. It was favourably noticed by Morhof, and there are reviews of it in the *Philosophical Transactions* and *Journal des Sçavans*.

John Webster, or Johannes Hyphantes, as he called himself, was born at Thornton on the Hill, in the parish of Coxwold, in Yorkshire, 3 Feb., 1610. He studied theology, possibly at Cambridge, and medicine, and was ordained in 1632. In 1643 he was in a school at Clitheroe. Then he acted as chaplain and surgeon in the parliamentary army, and at the end of the war was placed in the vicarage of Mitton in Yorkshire, where he was in 1654. In 1653, he published 'The Saints Guide,' and in the year following 'The Judgement set and the Books opened,' 4°, and 'Academiarum Examen,' 4°, in which he reviews the condition of the Universities and makes suggestion for their improvement. His opinions involved him in various controversies, and amongst these was one with the Rev. Thomas Jolly or Jollie, though the theme is not specified. It is not surprising they did not agree even then, for at a subsequent period when Webster had detected the Pendle Forest witchcraft imposture, Jolly believed in and vindicated Richard Dugdale, the Surey Demoniack, as he was styled.

In 1657 Webster was at Clitheroe, and had begun his work on mining and metallurgy. His knowledge of chemistry he had acquired when young, from John Huniades, a Hungarian alchemist who lived in Whitechapel, and he evidently had profited by the instruction he had received. His book was published in 1671, and though other editions are enumerated: London, Waller, 1661; *ibid.* Kettilby, 1670, 4°; *ibid.* 1676, 4°, I have not been able to confirm their existence. In 1677 appeared his other important work in folio: 'The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft,' but though a well reasoned and sensible attack on that misbelief, it did not stem the tide of popular superstition and cruelty, while odium was heaped on the author by Glanvill and Henry More.

He died 18 June, 1682, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Clitheroe. His epitaph is given by Whitaker. His library, valued at £400, was stocked with chemical, hermetical and philosophical works, and he had also a museum or Cabinet of Curiosities. Webster was a man of great erudition, being skilled in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, French, German and Italian, of untiring industry as his books show, and was possessed probably of as good a knowledge of practical medicine as was going at the time. 'A dextrous and versatile man,' says Whitaker, 'who, by the joint help of medicine and theology, was able to keep his head above water through all the changes of those tempestuous days.'

Though a declared sceptic about witchcraft, he was in love with astrology, alchemy, Rosicrucianism and mysticism.

Watt distinguishes between Webster, author of the 'Saint's Guide,' and Webster, author of 'Metallographia' and 'Witchcraft.' Lowndes, followed by Allibone, assigns the books on 'Metals' and on 'Witchcraft' to two different Websters apparently. This is a mistake; for in the preface to the 'Witchcraft,' the author refers to his book on 'Metals.' There seems, further, to be no reason for distinguishing the 'Chaplain in the Army' from the present writer on 'Metals,' as is done in the British Museum Catalogue.

But he is different from John Webster the dramatist, who lived some years earlier. The subject has been discussed by the Rev. A. Dyce, who shows the points of difference and who also shows by parallel passages that the present writer was the author of 'Academiarum Examen,' 'The Saint's Guide,' and 'The Judgement set and the Books opened.'

Kurtze Fragen aus der Kirchen Historie des Neuen Testaments, viii. Theil, p. 650. (I have not seen this.)

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 11.

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, part i. sig. R3 *verso* (reference only to the edition of 1671).

Journal des Sçavans, 1678, vi. p. 291 (review of 'Metallographia').

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, ii. p. 919 a.

Philosophical Transactions, Oxford, 1684, Dec. 12, 1670, No. 66, pp. 2034-2036.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 124, 169 ('Witchcraft'), 191 (about Erastus), 595 ('Metallographia'), 596, 597, 598.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 150.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 402 (II. lib. ii. p. 2, c. 29, § 4).

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, 1734, Der Dritte Theil, pp. 267, 275 (about his 'Witchcraft').

Johann Georg Walch, *Historische und Theologische Einleitung in die Religions-Streitigkeiten, welche sonderlich ausser der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Kirche enistanden*, Jena, 1734, iii. p. 941 (seems to disapprove of his views on the witchcraft question).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 536, 538 ('Witchcraft').

Wm. Oldys, *The British Librarian*, 1738, pp. 111-115 (review of Webster's 'Academiarum Examen,' 1654; it is an interesting book still, though much that he fought for has been conceded).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. col. 924.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 99.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, Leipzig, 1788, Vierter Theil, i. p. 34 (quotes Metallographia, London, 1661, Waller; 1670, 4°, Kittilby (*sic*); 1676, 4°; but not 1671).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 166 ('Metallographia,' Lond., 1670, 4°).

Sir S. E. Brydges, *Censura Literaria*, 1809, x. pp. 306-309 (review with commendation of Webster's 'Witchcraft').

Thomas Dunham Whitaker, *An History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe*, 1818, pp. 285, 293; the fourth edition revised and enlarged by John Gough Nichols, and the Rev. Ponsonby B. Lyons, B.A., Lond., 1872, 2 vols., 4°, i. pp. 302, 303; ii. pp. 86-87, 128, 494-5, 548-558 (p. 555, review of 'Metallographia').

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 955 *s*.

Alex. Dyce, *The Works of John Webster: Now first collected*, London, Pickering, 1830, vol. i., Introduction.

WEBSTER (JOHN). *Continued.*

Potts's Discovery of Witches in the County of Lancaster, . . . with an Introduction and Notes, by James Crossley, Esq., Manchester, The Chetham Society, vol. vi., 1845, pp. viii, xxviii-xliii, lxxvi, notes, 51.

Lowndes, *Bibliographer's Manual*, 1864, v. p. 2864.

Allibone, *Dictionary of English Literature*, 1877, iii., pp. 2626-2627.

Thomas Dunham Whitaker, *The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven, in the County of York*, 3rd edit., 1878, pp. 23 (Webster held the vicarage of Mitton), 127 (Webster quoted about Pudsay's silver mine at Rimington).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 335 ('Metallographia').

The Note Book of the Rev. Thomas Jolly, A.D. 1671-1693, The Chetham Society, Manchester, 1895, vol. 33, New Series, p. xiv. (Reference to a controversy in writing with Webster in 1654. Jolly in 1697 and 1698 wrote about Dugdale the Surey Demoniack. This controversy is again referred to in this same volume, p. 126, under 'Altham and Wymondhouses Church Book,' 1654, when it is said: 'Mr. Webster was an enthusiast, and had odd notions,' and p. 128, '1656, Mr. Webster dropt the controversy').

Dictionary of National Biography, 1899, lx. p. 125.

WECHTLER (JOHANN CONRAD).

De Unguenti Armarii Difficultatibus.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 598.

Wechtler, or Wächtler, was the author of a book entitled: Homo oriens et occidens, duobus actibus et libris in scenam publicam ita datus et productus ut primus primum ab infimis principiis ad summam perfectionem usque assurgentem, secundus verò secundum ab hoc perfectionis statu ad corruptionem cineresque delabentem complectatur, Francofurti ad Moenum, 1659, small folio, in 2 parts. König quotes an edition of 1660.

It is a sort of system of physiology based upon principles or fundamental ideas, which are discussed from logical and metaphysical standpoints; an absolutely dreary, arid, barren waste of words; and there are 524 closely printed double-columned pages in part i., and 474 in part ii.

Of it Haller says: "Vastum volumen merito ignoratum. Scholastica methodus fusissima; multum arabismi et inutilium speculationum." He argued against the weapon-salve in the above tract.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 864.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 559.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 580.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 1079, 1089.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 480.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 364.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 79.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 337 ('Homo oriens,' but no reference to the present tract).

WECKER (HIERONYMUS).

Dissertatio Philosophico-Medica de Paracelsistarum Unguento Armario, sub præsidio Johan. Georgii Pelshoferi.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 705.

Wecker, according to Zedler, was a doctor of medicine and hereditary owner of Jesse and Schutzberg. He married a daughter of Carpzovius from Wittenberg, whose maternal grandfather was the celebrated Samuel Seelfisch, burgermeister and bookseller in Wittenberg, who himself had heard and seen Luther, and possessed the Bible and Luther's writings in costly form.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 434.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 580.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, lili. col. 1771. (He quotes Thorschmid, *Antiquarius Ecclesiasticus Saxonicus*, p. 76, which I have not seen.)
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 337 ('De pulsibus,' but not the present tract).

WECKER (JOHANN JACOB).

See ALESSIO.

Antidotarium Generale à Io. Iacobo Vueckero Basiliense Reipublicæ Colmariensis Physico nunc primum laboriose congestum, methodicè digestum. Cum Elencho locupletissimo. Cum Privilegio ad An. Decem. Basileæ, Per Eusebium Episcopium, & Nicolai Fr. hæredes. M D LXXVI.

4°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 197 [10, 1]. Woodcuts of stills, &c.

Another edition, 1586.

WECKER (JOHANN JACOB). *Continued.*

Antidotarium Geminum, Generale et Speciale: À Ioan. Iacobo Vveckero Basiliense Ex opt. Authorum, tam veterum quàm recentiorum, scriptis fideliter congestum, & tandem methodicè, supra priores editiones, vberrimè auctum, coniunctim editum, & exornatum: Adiectis Elenchis locupletiss. Cum Priuilegio ad Annos decem. Basileae, Per Conr. Vvaldkirch, sumptibus Episcopianorum, cIↃ IↃ XCV.

Large 8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank], columns 222, pp. [4, 1 blank]. Antidotarium Speciale, pp. [12], cols. 1186. Index pp. [29, 1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

Other editions, 1617, 1642 (Mercklin).

This work is not mentioned by Herzog. He gives editions of the *A. speciale* only: 1561, 1577, 1588, then the above, and that of 1617.

Kunstbuch Ein nutzliches Büchlein von Mancherleyen Künstlichen Wassern, ölen vnd Weinen, jetzt newlich ins Teutsch gebracht, durch Doctor Hanſs Jacob Wecker, Stattartzet zu Colmar. Mit Keys. Majest. Gnad vnd Freyheit, in sechs jahren nicht nach zu trucken. Getruckt zu Basel, In verlegung Ludwig Königs. MDCXVI.

8°. Pp. [6] 86 [4].

First edition, Basel, Peter Perna, 1570, 8°, pp. [16] 127.

De Secretis Libri XVII. Ex variis authoribus collecti, methodicè; digesti, & aucti per Joan. Jacobum Weckerum, Basiliensem, Medicum Colmariensem. Accessit Index locupletissimus. Basileæ, Sumptibus Ludovici Regis. M.DC.XLII.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 667 [27, 2 blank]. Numerous woodcuts in the text. Vignette.

In my 'Notes on Books of Secrets' I have described the following editions of the present work: Basileæ, 1588, 8°; 1613, 8°; 1616, 8°; 1642, 8°; 1662, 8°; 1701, 8°. French translation: Lyon, 1596, 8°; Tournon, 1606, 8°; Rouen, 1627, 8°; 1663, 8°. English translation: London, 1660, folio; and with a new title-page, 1661.

By Herzog are given the following editions of the work 'De Secretis,' which I have not seen: Basil., 1582, 1587, 1598, 1604, 1629. Haller quotes an edition of 1708, and another of 1750. The French editions which he enumerates are: Lyon, 1584, 8° (possibly); 1596, 8°; 1612, 8°; Rouen, 1608, 8°; 1639, 8°; 1651, 8°; 1680, 8°, and he winds up: Compilatitia omnia et absurda multa; but the book was obviously popular.

Judging from the date of the dedications the first edition of the Latin may have appeared in 1582 or 1583, and of the French in 1584, but I have not seen any editions of these years.

Wecker was born at Basel, 1528, and in 1544 began his academical course there. In 1557 he was professor of logic and in 1560 of Latin. He discharged the duties of both offices vigorously, studied medicine, graduated, and became a popular physician. In 1566 he went to Colmar as town physician, and died there in 1586. He is the author of various medical, pharmaceutical and other works. His wife, a daughter of Isaac Keller, Prof. Med., wrote a book on cooking: 'Kochbuch,' Amberg, 1600, 4°, dedicated to Loysa Juliana, Princess of Orange.

He is praised by Conring, though blamed for plagiarising. A list of his works is given both by Herzog and by Mercklin, and the latter is simply copied by Manget. Mercklin assigns to him the tract 'De Unguento Armario' in the Theatrum Sympatheticum, 1662, 4° (*q.v.*), but that is by Hieronymus Wecker.

He also translated The Secrets of Alexis from Italian into Latin, Basil., 1559, 8°; and edition, Basil., 1560; 3rd, enlarged, edition, Basil., 1563, 8°.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, 1590, p. 178.

Joh. Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica siue Bibliotheca Medica*, 1609, p. 315.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 883 ('Antidotarium'), 899 ('Anatomia Mercurii Spagyrica,' Halæ, 1620), 952 ('Antidotarium,' 1600), 978 ('Practica Medicinæ generalis,' 1585, &c.), 988 (Alexis), &c.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 282.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 226 (calls him 'Vecker').

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis Virorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 134; 1691, p. 134.

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, part ii. sig. *E* 1 *verso*.

WECKER (JOHANN JACOB). *Continued.*

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 864.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 615.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 266, 377 (Int. c. viii. § 15; c. xi. § 12).
Joh. Jacobus Scheuchzer, *Nova literaria Helvetica*, Tiguri, 1703, i. pp. 119-123. (List of additions made to the 'Secreta' by Zwinger. List of works by Wecker.)
Guillielmus Budæus, 'Thanatologia,' in Johann Michael Heineccius & Johann Georg. Leuckfeldus, *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum . . . in unum volumen collecti*, Francofurti ad Moenum, 1707, fol., p. 260, col. b (died 1586, 'Basiliens. Med. *φιλόπονος et ὑπερβολήν*, Colmariæ').
Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 168.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 580.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 163 ('Antidotarium').
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 157 (T. ii. lib. ii. p. 1, c. 2, § 11).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 907.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. col. 1772.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 507; ii. pp. 855 (Alexis), 856.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1839.
Matthiæe, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 342.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 63.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 367; 1772, ii. p. 31.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 246.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 234.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 563.
Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, p. 263.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 465 (Zwinger's edition of the 'Secrets').
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 602 (translation of Alexis, Basel, 1616, 8°).
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 98 (Antidotarium), 177 (Alexis and 'De Secretis').
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 520.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 56 (note on his life and various works).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 472.
Biographie Universelle, 1827, l. p. 310; no date, xliv. p. 419.
Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets,' in *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, 1883, ii. pp. 192, 251, 252, 258, 272; New Series, 1890, i. p. 224; 1899, iii. pp. 390-392.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 215.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 337.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 372.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 406, 411 (his life), 450, 473.

WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG).

Georgii VVolffgangi VVedelii Introductio in Alchimiam. Sumptibus Iohannis Bielkii, Bibliop. Ienæ, Litteris Christophori Krebsii, Anno MDCCVI.

4°. Pp. [4] 60. At the end is the Tabula Smaragdina 'ex volumine de Alchimia, Norimbergæ apud *Ioh. Petreium* MDXLI. excuso, longe rarissimo, eiusque *p. 363.*' Vignette.

D. Georg Wolffgang Wedels weiland weitberühmten Professoris Medicinæ Ordinarii zu Jena, wie auch an vielen Hochfürstlichen Sächsischen Höfen Leib-Medici und Hoff-Raths Vernünfftige Gedanken vom Gold-Machen nebst einer Vorrede D. Christian Gottfried Stentzels der Medicinischen Facultät zu Wittenberg Assessoris, wie auch Chirurgiæ Prof. Publ. Ord. & Pathol. Prof. Substit. Zweyte Auflage. Wittenberg, Bey Carl Siegemund Henningen, 1734.

8°. Pp. [26] 100. Title red and black. P. 98, Tabula Smaragdina—from the 'extremely rare' 1541 edition of Petreius. Vignette.

This is a translation of the preceding.

Georgii Wolffgangi Wedelii, D. Professoris Publici, & Medici Ducalis Saxonici, Experimentum Chimicum Novum de Sale Volatili Plantarum, quo latius exponuntur, specimine ipso exhibita. Jenæ, Sumptibus Johannis Fritschii. Literis Samuelis Krebsii. M.DC.LXXV.

12°. Pp. [22] 96. 1 plate.

WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG). *Continued.*

An edition: Francof., 1672, 12°, is quoted by Boehmer; it was reviewed in the *Phil. Trans.*, 1673, viii., No. 100, p. 7000; and another, Jenæ, 1682, 12°. The tract was also printed in *Miscellanea Curiosa Medico-Physica Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum sive Ephemeridum Medico-Physicarum Germanicarum Annus Quartus et Quintus Anni MDCLXXIII. & MDCLXXIV.* Francofurti & Lipsiæ, 1688, Appendix, pp. 190-256.

Programma vom Basilio Valentino.

See ZOBEL (FRIEDRICH), Tartarologia Spagirica, 1676.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 669.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Chymische Schriften, 1769, i. sig. g 1-8.

Vita Danielis Ludovici.

See LUDWIG (DANIEL), Opera Omnia, 1712.

Wedel, 'Hæreditarius' in Schwartza, was born 12 Nov., 1645, at Spremberg, in Lower Lusatia, but according to others at Golzen (Kopp says Glossen), was at school for six years, and at the age of seventeen went to Jena, where he took the degree of M.D. He studied medicine under Guernerus Rolfinck, who said of him that he required a curb rather than a spur. In 1667 he was Stadtphysikus at Gotha, travelled in Holland, and settled at Jena, where he gradually rose to the highest positions in his profession. In 1672 he was appointed professor of medicine at Jena, and was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, with the name Hercules I.; in 1679 first physician of the reigning Duke of Weimar, Hofrath and first physician of the Duke of Saxony, in 1692 Count Palatine, in 1706 member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1716 Imperial Rath, and a month before his death first physician of the Elector of Mainz. He died 6 Sept., 1721, which year is contained in the chronogram: CLarVs VVeDeL MorItVr. His portrait, according to Wetzel, appeared in the German Acta Eruditorum, P. LV. Haller tells us that Wedel was his wife's maternal uncle, and he was obviously proud of the connection, for he repeats the statement more than once. He was distinguished for his comprehensive learning, success as a practitioner, unceasing labour as professor and author, for his great modesty, rectitude, and beneficence to the poor.

As a chemist he introduced into practice certain medicines which bear his name, and he was a strong supporter of the iatro-chemical principles of De la Boe Sylvius. But he was also a staunch believer in alchemy, assigning to it great antiquity, and considering that it was concealed even in the myths of the ancients.

He was an excellent scholar and humanist, wrote numerous books, brought out new editions of the works of older writers, and was the author of a host of disputations, consilia, responsa, paradoxa, orationes, programmata, and epistolæ, written in fine Latin.

He contributed various dissertations to the literature of chemistry: De Mose chimico; De mercurio philosophorum; De ænigmate Sibyllino chimico; De Hippocrate chimico & igne philosophorum; De ramo aureo Virgilii; De auro chimico; De antimonio diaphoretico; De cinnabari antimonii; De clave principiorum Chymicorum; De Tabula Hermetis Smaragdina; Tabulæ Chymicæ XV., Jena, 1692; Compendium Chymiæ, 1715, 4°.

Wedel is credited by Mercklin, Manget and others with the authorship of 'Non-entia chymica,' assigned to Utis Udenius, and printed in 1670. This cannot be correct if, as is stated in the preface, and as confirmed by Gmelin, the work appeared in 1645. Student and learned though Wedel was, he was not literally born with a Latin dissertation on chemical non-entities in his mouth. *See* UTIS UDENIUS.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 864.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 343-347.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 30 (Ad. c. i. § 12*); p. 182 (Ad. c. iv. § 39), p. 210 (Ad. c. v. § 20*); p. 273 (Ad. c. viii. § 9* *); p. 386 (Ad. c. xi. § vi.* *).

Journal des Sçavans, 1709, p. 292 (review of his 'Exercitationes medico-philologicæ').

Bartholomæus Christianus Richardus (Reichard), *Commentatio de vita et scriptis Professorum hodie in Academia Jenensi publice docentium*, Jena, 1710, pp. 66-80 (list of his dissertations).

Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum . . . qui in . . . Academia Ienensi . . . vixerunt*, Jenæ, 1711, Classis iii. p. 76.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam Literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. pp. 706, 722, 783.

Jo. Conr. Zeltner, *Theatrum Virorum eruditorum qui speciatim typographiis laudabilem operam praestiterunt*, Norimb., 1720, pp. 548-553.

Kurtze Fragen aus der Kirchen-Historie des Neuen Testaments, vii. p. 971. (I have not seen this.)

Nova Litteraria Anni MDCCXXII. in Supplementum Actorum Eruditorum divulgata . . . auctore Io. Gottlieb Krausio, Lipsiae, 8°, pp. 85-96 (a full but somewhat verbose account).

Walch, *Programma in Exequiis Pro-rectoris Magnifici Georgii W. Wedelii P.P. in Academia Jenensi, d. 29 Martii, 1722.*

Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars VI., 1724, pp. 34-38.

Joh. Caspar Wetzel, *Historische Lebens-Beschreibung der berühmtesten Lieder-Dichter*, Herrnstadt, 1724, iii. p. 366 (sketch of his life; he wrote two hymns: Gott Vater, der du ewig bist, and Was ist, das mich betrübt).

Joh. Hermann Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, pp. 34, 104, 181, 199, 223, 255, 312, 313, 318, 337, 343, 379, 412, 418, 424, 436, 464, 471, 476, 496.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1729, vii. p. 112.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 581-602 (gives a review of the 'Introductio').

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen*

WEDEL (Georg Wolffgang). *Continued.*

Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 358-361 (life and works); 508, 509, 514, 524, 531, 534, 538, 552.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 150 (long list of papers).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 431 (T. ii. l. 2*, c. 43, §2).

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, 1735, Der funffte Theil: pp. 497 (Introductio in Alchimiam); 500 (Exercitatio Medico-philologica, extracts about Basilius Valentinus); 516, 525 (Epitome praxeos clinicæ); 1736, Der siebende Theil: p. 661.

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 847.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 542 (about Spectres), 575 (Progressus Academiæ Nat. Cur.).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 908.

Seguierius, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1740, Pars i. pp. 207-209; Pars ii. p. 310.

Bibliotheca Hæneliana, 1746, p. 566. (I have not seen this.)

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. cols. 1804-1820 (long article and list of dissertations).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. pp. 136 (Compendium Chemiæ), 146, 151, 205 (de Opio; de Sale volatili plantarum), 206, 218, 220, 222, 224 (botanical papers), 225 (Exercitationes), 276, &c. (anatomical papers), 529 (note about him); ii. 576, &c. (medical and pathological papers), 906 (note about him), 980 (alchemico-historical papers).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. cols. 1841-1845.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 152.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 466, No. 44.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 456; 1778, iv. p. 564 (calls him author of Utis Udenius' 'Non-entia Chymica').

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, x. p. 780.

Fabricius, *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, Hamb., 1760, pp. 489, 502, 547, 787, 798, 852, 1028 (references for points of medical antiquities to the 'Exercitationes medico-philologicæ' of Wedel, whom he calls 'celeberrimus Ienensium Aesculapius').

Burcard Gotthelff Struve, *Bibliotheca Historiae Litterariae Selecta*, Jenae, 1763, iii. p. 2266.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. pp. 572-574.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 557-561, (list of Wedel's botanical and pharmaceutical dissertations).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 470.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 400-403 (list of his surgical dissertations).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 203-218 (list of his medical dissertations).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 25 (highly praised).

Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les eaux minérales*, 1785, i. p. 19, No. 36; p. 44, No. 99; p. 51, No. 120.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 12, 120, 167, 189 (Diss. de Venenis et bezoardicis, Ienæ, 1682, 4.), 212, &c., &c; 1786, II. ii. and 1787, III. i. & ii. (papers on botany); 1788, IV. i. p. 366 (De sale volatili plantarum, &c.); 1789, IV. ii. pp. 6, 14 (Diss. de Mercurio philosophorum, Ien., 1697, 8.), 53, 80 (Progr. de Ramo aureo Virgilii, Ien., 1699, 4. pl. 1), 90, 122, 279; 1789, v. pp. 14, 127.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1790, iii. p. 416.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 330, §264.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 617, note s; 1798, ii. pp. 33, 137, 208, 214, 216, 217, 234, 245, 257, 271, 272.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 6, 7, 40, 63, 145.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 169 (life, 'Non-entia chemica,' 1670, acquirements), 173, 174, 178, 180, 183, 186, 190, 191, 194, 195, 197, 200, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 216, 220, 224, 225, 235.

Friedr. Carl Gottlob Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch*, Leipzig, 1813, XVI. i. p. 46.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. pp. 474-481 (list of dissertations).

Biographie Universelle, 1827, l. p. 314; no date, xliv. p. 422.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 396.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 452.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. pp. 373-382 (contains a list of his dissertations).

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 250, 285; 1869, ii. pp. 242, 276. (Hoefer draws a distinction between G. Wedel and Wolfgang Wedel.)

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 116, 226 (note on him); 1845, iii. pp. 101, 307; 1847, iv. p. 163.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 296; 1849, ii. p. 213.

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literärgeschichte*, Leipzig, 1853, III. ii. pp. 658, 688, 706, 708; 1858, III. iii. 2, pp. 1283 (calls him Johann), 1346, 1350.

Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 5.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 468 ('Opiologia'); 497 (life).

Johannes Günther, *Lebenskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 123.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1278.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 854, 1160, 1311 (and note).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 380.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 141; ii. p. 293.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 217 (by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. pp. 340-342.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 403 (by Pagel).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 478 (Opiologia), 500 (curiously enough, Schelenz calls him Joh. Wolfg. Wedel).

WEG (Der) zu der Hermetischen Kunst.

See RECHTE (Der) Weg zu der Hermetischen Kunst.

For alchemical books entitled 'way' or 'road,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 383.

WEGENER (Georg Wilhelm).

See THARSANDER.

Under THARSANDER it has been already stated that the real name of the person was Georg Wilh. Wegener, or Wegner, who was a parson at Germendorff, not far from Berlin. Under his own name he published three papers in the Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensia, according to Zedler, who makes no allusion to the pseudonym or the works which appeared under it.

Neuer Zeitungen von gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs MDCCXXX Anderer Theil, p. 871; *MDCCXXXI Erster Theil*, p. 272.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. col. 1938.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 292 note f (quotes the 'Schauplatz,' 'Adeptus ineptus,' and 'Leipziger Sammlungen').
Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 113 (identifies Tharsander and Wegener).

WEGNER (George Wilhelm).

See THARSANDER.

WEGWEISER zum Licht der Natur.

See AUFRICHTIG-TEUTSCHER Wegweiser, &c.

For alchemical books entitled 'Wegweiser,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 384.

WEIBER-ARBEIT. Das Weiberwerck.

See OPUS MULIERUM.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 162.

WEIDENFELD (Johann Seger von).

Johannis Segeri Weidenfeld de Secretis Adeptorum, sive de Usu Spiritus Vini Lulliani Libri IV. Opus Practicum per Concordantias Philosophorum inter se discrepantium, tam ex antiquis, quam modernis Philosophiae adeptae Patribus mutuo conciliatis summo studio collectum, & novissima concinne methodo ita digestum, ut vel tyrones possint discernere, vegetabilium, animalium, mineralium praeparationes supposititias sophisticasque a veris, sive pro re medica, sive metallica, atque sic cavere sibi a vagabundis deceptoribus, imaginariis processibus & suarum pecuniarum dilapidatione. Lipsiae, Impensis Joannis Pauli Kraus. 1768.

8°. Pp. [48] 548. Catalogus Menstruorum, 12.

This book was first printed at London, 1684, 4°, quoted by Jöcher, and then at Hamburg, 1685, 12°, quoted by Zedler. An English translation was published at London, 1685, 4°.

There is so little known about him that Marchand would almost consider his name pseudonymous, were it not that it is not mentioned in the lists of pseudonymous writers.

Acta Eruditorum anno MDCLXXXV publicata, Lipsiæ, 1685, pp. 87-89.
Journ. des Sçavans pour l'année M.DC.LXXXV., May 28, 1685, p. 215.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 681 (edition of 1685).
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 39, No. lx.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 604.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. col. 244 (a mere note).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1852.
Prosper Marchand, *Dictionaire Historique*, 1758, ii. p. 311.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 638.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 194.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 455.
Christian August Becker, *Das Aceton (Acetonol), der geheime Weingeist der Adepten, Spiritus vini Lulliani s. philosophici . . .* Mühlhausen, 1867, 8°, pp. viii [2] 5-17 [1] 62 [1 blank, 1]. The first edition was published in 1862.
Ferguson, 'Notes on Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, 1883, ii. p. 254.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 367.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 350.

WEIGEL (CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED VON).

Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie. Zum Gebrauch academischer Vorlesungen entworfen von Christian Ehrenfried Weigel der Weltw. und A. G. Doctor, der Chemie und Pharmacie ordentl. öffentl. Lehrer und Aufseher des botanischen Gartens, Mitglied der physiograph. Gesellschaft in Lund. Erster Band. Die reine, physische und medicinische Chemie. Greifswald, bei Anton Ferdinand Röse. 1777.

8°. Pp. xl. 564. Six folding tables.

Zweiter Band. Die technisch-ökonomische Chemie.

Pp. xxxii. 792. Indices [160].

The subject is elaborately classified and every department of pure and applied chemistry is included. The most important feature of the book, however, consists in the abundance of the references to the literature. It is a full bibliography of the chemical literature of the time.

Weigel was born at Stralsund 24 May, 1748, where his father was Stadtphysicus. He had his education well looked after by his father, and was privately taught Latin and Greek, French and English, logic, mathematics, geography, history, drawing, and music. He got instruction besides in various arts and handicrafts, which was afterwards of use to him when he came to construct different kinds of apparatus. Having fixed on medicine as his profession, he continued to enjoy his father's assistance, and from him he acquired a knowledge of plants and of the Linnæan classification. He made excursions round Stralsund, to Rügen and Jasmund, collected plants and studied botanical treatises. When the Botanic Garden was established at Greifswald in 1763, he made use of it as soon as it was available, and in June, 1764, was enrolled as a student of the University. After a time he went home again to study with his father, who gave him more and more specialized medical instruction. He still was attracted to botany, and he worked at that science and the natural history of Pomerania and also began the study of chemistry. In 1765-66 he got instruction in anatomy from his uncle, his leisure time being spent with workmen and artists whose occupations involved chemistry and other sciences. Finally he got his clinical training from his father.

Thus prepared, and having published his Flora Pomerano-Rugica, he went to Göttingen in 1769, stopping at Leipzig on the way with Dr. Schreiber and getting some lessons in etching on copper, which he afterwards practised with dexterity. He enrolled in Göttingen University on 17 May, went through a systematic curriculum of philosophy, experimental physics, zoology, mineralogy, made botanical excursions, and worked in the gardens and mineralogical museum. Under Vogel and Erxleben he studied chemistry and attended theoretical and clinical courses on medicine, surgery, pathology, and obstetrics. In the autumn of 1770 he made a tour in the Harz, visited the mines, the smelting houses, assay offices and collections, and saw the manufacture of brass at Goslar. He enriched his own mineral collection with new specimens, got Harz plants also, and a herbarium from Bergmedicus Willich.

On 27 March, 1771, he graduated in medicine at Göttingen, and returned homewards. At Osterode, however, the mail upset, and, though the accident affected his health, he stopped another fortnight in the Harz, and visited Brunswick, Hamburg, and Lübeck for instruction in natural history. When he got home he began to practise under his father and to work in the chemical laboratory. His taste, however, lay towards an academical career, and as there was a vacancy in the position of 'Adjunct' of the Greifswald Medical Faculty and that of Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, he asked permission to sustain a botanical thesis and give lectures. His disputation was held in May, 1772. He delivered courses on botany and mineralogy that summer and made excursions. In winter he lectured on chemistry, held a second disputation in September on chemistry and mineralogy, and on 22 April, 1773, was made Adjunct of the Medical Faculty and appointed to the Botanic Garden. Then in 1775 he received the ordinary professorship of chemistry and pharmacy in the Medical Faculty and keepership of the minerals, and was appointed superintendent of the Botanic Garden and of the collections of plants and animals belonging to the University, and he gave lectures on botany and zoology. In 1776 the Greifswald Philosophical Faculty conferred on him the honorary diploma of Doctor.

In June, 1780, he was chosen Assessor of the Sanitary Collegium of Sweden, Pomerania, and Rügen; in 1792 he was elected a foreign member of the Swedish Academy; in 1794 director; and in 1795 the King of Sweden appointed him his principal physician. The same year he gave over the Botanic Garden and the other collections to the holder of the newly instituted professorship of natural history and economy. At his own request, on the 2 Dec., 1802, he was relieved of the conduct of the business of the Medical Faculty and of the Sanitäts-Collegium.

In June, 1806, he was created Count of the Holy Roman Empire; in 1814, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star; in March, 1821, Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle of the third class. On the 27 March, 1821, was celebrated the 50th anniversary of the taking of his degree. He was a member of fourteen learned societies. He died in his 84th year, 8 Aug., 1831.

He was the author of some works and translations from Lavoisier, Durande, Guyton de Morveau, Romé Delisle, and J. P. Marat. He was not a voluminous author, but the present work, for example, bears ample testimony to the extent of his acquaintance with the literature of chemistry. He translated Wallerius Chemistry, with observations, Leipz., 1776, 1780; Scheffer's Lectures on the Salts, Earths, etc., collected by Bergman, Greifsw., 1779, and other works.

WEIGEL (CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED VON). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 595.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 49.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4° Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 157; Nachtrag, 1786, i. p. 686; 1787, ii. p. 417; 1788, iii. p. 387; 1791, iv. p. 794; 1795, v. ii. p. 514; 1804, vi. p. 999; 1804, VII. ii. p. 802; 5° Ausg., Lemgo, 1800, viii. pp. 393-396 (list of works); 1803, x. p. 802; 1827, xxi. (Supp. IX.) p. 412.
George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. p. 137; 1786, I. ii. pp. 343, 346, 363; 1787, III. i. pp. 17, 185, 323 (botanical papers).
Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1792, v. p. 61.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 694; 1799, iii. pp. 298, 306, 318, 511 (list of his investigations), 620, 635, 653 note p, 656 note i, 657, 661, 668, 671, 717-718, 793 note q, 795, 839, 868, 930, 959.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 385, 392, 403, 423, 443, 445, 474, 525.
Shering Rosenhane, *Anteckningar hörande till Kongl. Vetensk. Akademiens Historia*, Stockholm, 1811, pp. 435, 514.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 485.
B. F. Voigt, *Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, Neunter Jahrgang*, 1831, Ilmenau, 1833, Zweiter Theil, No. *246, pp. 699-705.
Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*, 1834, xx. p. 493; 1845, xxxiii. p. 249.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 39.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 584, 620, 693.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1283.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 522.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 352.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 464.

WEIGEL (VALENTIN).

See AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO), Vellus Aureum et Chrysopoeia, 1716.

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

Azoth und Ignis.

See KEREN HAPPUCH, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 75-86.

This very notable but little known person was born in 1533 (König, 1553) in Naundorf, a suburb of Hayn, or Grossenhayn, near Dresden, of poor parents. He was educated at the school in his native place, whence in his fifteenth year, 1548, he was transferred to Meissen, where he remained till 1554. In that year he proceeded to Leipzig, and after taking the usual course in arts graduated as bachelor in 1558, in the following winter session as master, and in the spring of 1559 was appointed Curator of the Pauliuum. But in his thirty-first year he resolved on going to Wittenberg, where he matriculated 1 Nov., 1564. He studied theology, and in 1567 was appointed pastor at Zschopau in the Erzgebirge. He was diligent in the discharge of all his pastoral duties, and was much beloved by his people. He died 10 June, 1588.

His writings are of a mystical or philosophico-religious character. With one or two exceptions they were not published till after his death, and some still remain in manuscript. Whether by chance or by his own skill and tact, no fault was found with his ideas and teaching in his lifetime, but when the works bearing his name were published they were soon found to be very unorthodox in character. Apparently, however, he was credited with works which he did not write, and it is possible that the genuine works when printed were used to ventilate the heterodoxy of the editor. The works, therefore, were criticised by Schelhammer, Theobaldus, Hunnius and Hoornbeeck, who falls foul of his chemistry, while his ideas were adopted by Esaias Stieffel, Adolf Held, and others, who may be considered as the founders of the school or sect which was known under the name of Weigelians. Theobaldus, who wrote an unredeemed depreciation of him, tried to make out that he was in reality an Anabaptist, and he was also regarded as a follower of Paracelsus and a Rosicrucian. These points have been considered critically by Opel. He was not, however, a chemist or Hermetist, and this present translation is not enumerated among Weigel's writings by Opel, so far as I have observed.

Bouginé, writing in 1790, makes the curious remark that he does not know whether the 'Aureum Vellus,' an adept's book valued at a hundred ducats, was printed or not. Could that be possible?

This statement about the hundred ducats is taken from Hannemann's exegesis of d'Espagnet's 'Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ,' § cxxxviii. After saying that various works bearing the title 'Aureum Vellus' are going about, Hannemann adds: Horum tamen optimum est quod dedit Weigelius. Valentinus Weigelius quem nostri Theologi, jure ne vel injuria hæreticum faciunt, de quo Deus judicet, aureum vellus conscripsit, quod magni pretii est, & obtineri non potest, pro eo libro 100. Ducatos cuidam mercatori Roterdamensi fuisse oblatos scio ast noluit hac pecuniæ summa vendere. Hoc aureum vellus Weigelii præstantissimum scriptum est, quo cum nullum comparar potest, ex Adeptorum scriptis.

But did Hannemann not know that Weigel's work is a translation of the poem by Augurellus?

He is praised, with the customary phrases, by Fictuld. His *Himmelisches Manna*, which Fictuld had in MS., was published at Amsterdam, 1787, 8°, p. 60. I do not know if this be the same work, extracts from which are appended to v. Welling's *Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum* (q.v.).

WEIGEL (VALENTIN). *Continued.*

Crollius, *Basilica chimica*, 1609, Præfatio, p. 70 (much commended).

Sennertus, *De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu, Libri*, 1629, p. 56.

Gründtlicher Beweifs wie Theophrastus Paracelsus, Valentinus VVeigel, Paulus Felgenhawer, Nicolaus Teringe vnd andere jhres gleichen, mit grosser Heucheley, mit groben Lesterungen, vnd mit falschen Weissagungen vmbgehen: . . . 1634, small 8°, pp. [2] 179 [3 blank].

Johannes Hoornbeeck, *De Paradoxis & Heterodoxis Weigelianis Commentarius, ubi et de Swenckfeldo aliisque similis indolis*, Ultrajecti, 1646, 12°, pp. [12] 91 [1 blank]. (P. 54 refers to the Rosicrucians; it is a curious little book.)

Conring, *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina, Liber unus*, 1648, p. 330; Ed. secunda, 1669, p. 351.

Johannes Hoornbeeck, *Summa Controversiarum Religionis cum infidelibus, Hæreticis, Schismaticis*, Trajecti ad Rhenum, 1653, p. 423.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 141.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 864.

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690-91, I. pp. 205-265 (Cap. V. vom Weigelianismo).

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 361 (V. W. 'qui circa annum præsentis seculi XII. fanaticis scriptis potissimum innotuit').

Zacharias Theobaldus, 'Warnungs-Spiegel vor denen alten Widertauffern und neuen Schwärmern,' caps. ix. & x. pp. 45-62, with a portrait of Weigel, in *Der alten und neuen Schwärmer, Widertäufferischer Geist, das ist, Glaubwürdiger, und Historischer Bericht, was Jammer, Elend, Angst, Noth und Auffruhr, die alten Schwärmer und Widertäuffer, gestifftet und angerichtet haben*, Cöthen, 1701, fol.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 74-86 (contains Weigel's Azoth & Ignis, Saur und Feur).

Pierre Poiret, *Theologiæ Pacificæ itemque Mysticæ, ac hujus Auctorum, Idea brevior*, Amstel., 1702, p. 173 (§ 47) (merely mentioned with Paracelsus, Sperber, and others).

Pierre Poiret, *Bibliotheca Mysticorum selecta*, Amstel., 1708, pp. 173 (§ 47, a reissue of the preceding), 350 ('Weigelius Valentinus, multis invisus gratis. Illumin. à Deo').

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 179.

J. L. Hannemann, *Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum*, 1714, p. 158 (about the 'Vellus Aureum').

Unschuldige Nachrichten von alten und neuen Theologischen Sachen, . . . auf das Jahr 1715, pp. 22-47 ('Chronicon Weigelianum und umständliche Nachricht von Val. Weigeln und dessen Schrifften'; a chronicle of his life year by year from 1533 to 1588, a list of his works, and writings for and against him).

Johannes Gottlob Reichelius, *Vitam Fata et Scripta M. Valentini Weigelii ex genuinis monumentis comprobata, atque a compluribus naevis ac lapsibus purgata Praeside M. Joh. Zacharia Hilligero . . . Dissertatione Historica disquisitioni publicae submittit respondens Johannes Gottlob Reichelius Taschop. Mism. S.S. Theol. stud. D. xxiv. Mart. Anno MDCCXXI. in Auditorio Majori. Wittenbergae, Literis Viduæ Gerdesiæ*, 4°, pp. [2] 32 (on p. 16 is an engraving of his monument).

Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars VI., 1724, p. 201 (Arndt's letters to him).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 119 (II. i. c. xv. § 16); iii. p. 554 (III. i. v. c. i. § 36).

Gottlieb Liefmannus, *Dissertatio Historica de Fanaticis Silesiorum et specialim Quirino Kuhlmanno . . . Editio IV.* Wittenbergae, 1733, 4°, pp. 25, 31.

Theophilus Sincerus, *Neue Sammlung von lauter alten und raren Büchern*, Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1733-34, p. 409 ('Epithalamia,' a very rare fugitive piece on his marriage, which, however, is of interest, because in it he is called 'Hainensis' which confirms his birthplace).

Johann Georg Walch, *Historische und Theologische Einleitung in die Religions-Streitigkeiten, welche sonderlich ausser der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Kirche entstanden*, Jena, 1733, i. pp. 631 (the Weigelian controversy and its inception), 633 (his errors), 636 (his adherents and his critics and opponents); 1734, ii. p. 68 (views about polemics); 1736, iv. pp. 1024-65 (account of his life, works, doctrine and errors), 1065-84 (his followers), 1084-1090 (his opponents).

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. pp. 1138-1144.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie*, 1741, ii. pp. 222-244 (Th. ii. lib. xvii. c. 17).

Vogt, *Catalogus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 722 (note on 'Aureum Vellus').

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, Iiiii, cols. 293-304 (and references); 304-326 (article on the sect of the Weigelians).

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 1081 (account of his 'Aureum Vellus,' the present work is considered spurious by Freytag).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1859.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 164.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, i. p. 782.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. p. 689; 1767, vi. p. 786.

Bauer, *Bibliotheca Librorum Rariorum Universalis*, Nürnberg, 1772, Th. iv. pp. 292-293 ('Aureum Vellus').

Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1785, ii. p. 60.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 510.

Carl Gottfr. Theod. Chladenius, *Materialien zur Grossenhayner Stadtchronik*, (1788), p. 40 (includes him among the learned natives: 'M. Valentin Weigel, der mystische Theologe, so als Pfarrer in Zschopau 1588 verstorben').

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, ii. pp. 248-249.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 285-286.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, I. p. 330; no date, xliv. p. 433.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 125.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 279; 1849, ii. p. 168.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1282.

Julius Otto Opel, *Valentin Weigel, Ein Beitrag zur Literatur- und Culturgeschichte Deutschlands im 17. Jahrhundert*, Leipzig, 1864, 8°, pp. xii. 363 [1].

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlvi. col. 625.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. pp. 559-569.

WEIGEL (VALENTIN). *Continued.*

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1027.
Pünjer, *Geschichte der christlichen Religionsphilosophie seit der Reformation*, 1880, i. pp. 170-179; English translation by Prof. Hastie, 1887, p. 231.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 226.
Herzog, *Real-Encyklopädie für Protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, 1885, xvi. pp. 677-685 (article by H. Schmidt).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 209, 244.
Moritz Carriere, *Die philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 2e Aufl., 1887, i. pp. 300-305.
August Israel, *M. Valentin Weigels Leben und Schriften*, Zschopau, 1888, 8°, pp. li. 167 [1] portrait and facsimile.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. pp. 472-476, and references (article by Georg Müller).
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 260.

WEIS (ANDREAS).

See SCHLOSSER (JOHANN ALBRECHT), Specimen Chemico-Medicum Inaugurale de Sale Urinæ Humanæ Nativo, 1753.

Weis was born at Basel, 13 Oct., 1713, studied there and graduated in philosophy in 1728. In 1734 he was professor of ethics and also of 'Natur'- and 'Völkerrecht' in the Basel Academy. In 1735 he went on a learned tour in France, Holland and Germany; in 1737 graduated as doctor of law at Basel, and was appointed director of the Library. In 1747 he removed to Leyden as professor of 'Staats'- and 'Privatrecht,' in 1759 he was 'instructor' and Hofmeister of the last hereditary Statthalter of Holland, retaining his professorship, the duties of which at Leyden he again resumed in 1766. *In 1773* he resigned this office and returned to Basel, where he was elected a member of the 'daily Council.' He died in 1792.
His writings are all about law.

Ernest Ludewig Rathlef, *Geschichte jetztlebender Gelehrten*, Zelle, 1741, Th. ii. p. 502.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liiii. col. 1043.
Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, p. 439.
Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4° Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 163; Nachtr. V. ii. p. 518.
Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch*, 1813, XVI. i. p. 106.
Christoph Weidlich, *Biographische Nachrichten*, Th. 4, p. 262. (I have not seen this).

WEISHEIT.

See SCHLÜSSEL zur wahren Weisheit.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Der wahren Chymischen Weisheit Offenbahrung.

WEITBRETT (JOHANN JOACHIM).

Redivivus Fr. Basilius Valentinus, Benedictiner Ordens. Das ist: Eine gründliche, wahrhaffte und aufsführliche Erklärung des von Basilio Valentino in seinem Buch uber den Grossen Stein der uralten Weisen Reimenweis gesetzten Procefs, bestehend in einer nicht sophistischen, sondern gründlich und wahrhafften Beschreibung, Wie der gebenedeyte Stein der Weisen, auf den heutigen Tag noch so wohl könne gemacht werden, als selbiger schon vor etlich tausend Jahren gemacht worden ist, Womit die alte und neue Philosophi, alle fixe und sonst unheylbare Kranckheiten an Menschen und Metallen fundamentaliter curirt und geheylet haben. Allen armen Krancken, auch verlassenen Wittwen und Waysen treuhertzig heraufs gegeben von Johann Joachim Weitbrett, Chirurgo zu Deckenpfrondt, Calwer Amts. Anno 1723.

8°. Pp. 87 [1].

The second part has a separate title (p. 57):

Explicatio Redivivi Fr. Basilii Valentini. Das ist: Eine gründliche Erklärung des vorbeschriebenen Tractätleins, bestehend in lauter Particular-Stücken, welche ich zwar nur pro Forma gesetzt, unter dieselbe aber den veritablen Procefs, mit allen denen darzu erforderten Hand-Griffen, ohne einigen Mangel beschrieben habe. Allen Kunstliebenden auf das allergetreueste entdecket und treuhertzig beschrieben von Johann Joachim Weitbrett, Barbierer zu Deckenpfrondt, Calwer Amts. Anno 1723.

It will be noticed that in one title Weitbrett calls himself a surgeon and in the other a barber.

WEITBRETT (JOHANN JOACHIM). *Continued.*

Schmieder quotes the present work and calls the author Johann Georg Weitbrett. Ladrague does not mention Weitbrett or his book. It must not be confused with de Knör's book: Basilius Valentinus Redivivus, 1716.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 209. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 327.

WELLING (GEORG VON).

Herrn Georgii von Welling Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum. Darinnen der Ursprung, Natur, Eigenschafften und Gebrauch, des Saltzes, Schwefels und Mercurii, in dreyen Theilen beschrieben, und nebst sehr vielen sonderbahren Mathematischen, Theosophischen, Magischen und Mystischen Materien, auch die Erzeugung der Metallen und Mineralien, aus dem Grunde der Natur erwiesen wird; Samt dem Haupt-Schlüssel des gantzen Wercks, und vielen curieusen Mago-Cabbalistischen Figuren. Deme noch beygefüget: Ein Tractätlein von der Göttlichen Weisheit; Und ein besonderer Anhang, etlicher sehr rar- und kostbahrer Chymischer Piecen. Nunmehro das erstemahl also zusammen zum Druck befördert von einem Liebhaber Göttlicher und Natürlicher Geheimnüsse. Homburg vor der Höhe, Gedruckt bey Joh. Philipp Helwig, Hochfürstl. Hof-Buchdruckern, 1735.

4°. Pp. [8] 582 [21, 1 blank]. Title red and black. 15 engraved plates.

The tracts in the Appendix are the following:
Thom. Hensing, Discurs von dem Stein der Weisen, welchen D. Hensing zu Giessen, seinen Demonstrationibus chemicis publicis præmittiret hat, Mense Nov., 1722, p. 517.
Alchymische Fragen von dem Universali und den Particularibus, 1726, aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt, p. 532.
Auszug aus dem Lateinischen Manuscript, Manna Coeleste, das himmlische Manna genannt, p. 549.
Franciscus Sebast. Fulvus Melvolodennet, Pisanus, Non plus ultra Veritatis, das ist: Eine Untersuchung der Hermetischen Wissenschaft, p. 556.
George Ripley, Lied von dem neugebohrnen Chymischen König, p. 578.
The second edition, a page for page reprint of the present, was published at Franckfurt and Leipzig in 1760, and a third, Leipzig, 1784, 4°, is quoted in the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 664. The second edition is in the *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*, Moscow, 1870, No. 1393.
The first book on Salt, appeared in folio, in 1719, under the name of Gregorius Anglus SALLWIGT (*q.v.*). Welling's book, which has only indirectly to do with alchemy is interesting, as it was the subject of careful examination by Goethe. An account of it is given by Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 239-246. He is commended and recommended by Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 164 (*q.v.*).
Welling, according to Kopp, was born, 1652, in the county Weissenhorn in Swabia, was director of construction and mines for Baden-Durlach, and 'Consistorial President'; he resigned his official position in 1723, and retired to Bockenheim near Frankfurt a. M., where he died in 1727. A man of culture and independent thought but very superstitious. The present work has been described as 'obscure and practically unintelligible.'

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liiii. col. 1580 (merely mentions the edition of Hamburg, 1735, 4°).
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 164.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 62.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 664.
Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 175; iv. Chronologisches Register, Ann. 1735.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 257.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1393.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 13, 37, 87, 220, 239, 240-46, 250, 252, 276, 307.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 212, 256, 260.

Opus Mago-cabalisticum et theosophicum.

See LINDE (DIEDERICH WESSEL), Gründliche Chemische Anmerkungen, 1746.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 231.

WENDELIN (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

Dissertationem Inauguralem Medico-Chymicam, de nonnullis Medicamentis Metallicis illorumque Effectu in Corpore Humano. Autoritate ac Consensu Gratiosi Medicorum Ordinis pro Gradu Doctoris, summisque in Arte Medica Privilegiis legitime consequendis D. Maji An. CIↃ IↃ CCXLIII. Publice defendet Ioannes Godofredus Wendelin, Francohusa-Schwarzburgicus. Halae Magdeburgicae, Typis Jo. Christ. Hendelii, Ac. Typ.

4°. Pp. 84 [4].

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1032 (the present dissertation).
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. p. 171 (the present dissertation only).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 379 (the present dissertation only).

WENZEL (CARL FRIEDRICH).

Chemische Versuche, die Metalle vermittelst der Reverberazion in ihre Bestandtheile zu zerlegen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 321.

The first edition was published at Kopenhaven, 1781, small 4°, pp. [4] 69-78, with a Vorbericht by Kratzenstein.

Wenzel was born at Dresden in 1740 and learned the art of book-binding with his father, but, having determined to go to an uncle he had at the Cape of Good Hope, at the age of fifteen he ran away without his father's knowledge to Hamburg and Amstersdam. In the places he passed through he supported himself by seal-engraving, which art he had learned in his leisure time. In Amsterdam so many obstacles arose against his going to Africa, that he was obliged to remain where he was. He became acquainted with a clever apothecary and surgeon, who, observing Wenzel's liking for pharmacy, made him his assistant, taught him surgery and chemistry, and took him to Greenland, when he was sailing as ship's surgeon. After this voyage he stopped at Amsterdam and worked at chemistry, and went a second time to Greenland with his teacher, and on the death of the latter during the voyage, Wenzel took his place. On his arrival at Amsterdam he resolved to go back to his own country and study more thoroughly the sciences which he had commenced. Before he could accomplish this he was obliged to enter the Dutch service as surgeon, but after some time he resigned his post, returned to Saxony, and in 1766 went to Leipzig and for three years studied mathematics, physics and chemistry. Having settled at Dresden he devoted himself to chemistry, made experiments, published some chemical writings, and at Kratzenstein's instigation investigated the question proposed by the Danish Academy at Copenhagen about the resolution of metals into their elements by reverberation, the reply to which contained in the present paper won him the prize.

In 1780 he was in the Administration of the Saxon Mines at Freyberg, and six years later director and chemist of the porcelain works at Meissen, which positions he occupied till his death, 26 Feb., 1793. He was a member of the Economic Society of Leipzig, and of the Royal Danish Academy at Copenhagen.

He wrote several works on chemistry and metallurgy, among which are: 'Einleitung zur höheren Chymie,' Leipzig, 1774 (1773), 8°; 'Chymische Untersuchung des Flussspaths,' Dresden, 1783, 8°, pp. [1-7] 8-51 [1 blank]; 'Lehre von der Verwandschaft der Körper,' Dresden, 1777 (1776), 8°; 1779, 8°; 1782, 8°, pp. [4] [1-3] 4-491 [1]. This last is one of the most important of its time, and contains a very great amount of quantitative and qualitative experimental work. Baumer says correctly: 'Hic liber quoque inter solidiora chemiae scripta merito referendus est.' Ab Indagine, however, accuses Wenzel of having claimed the authorship of the 'stolen manuscript': 'Einleitung in die höhere Chemie,' and calls him an 'arch-cheat'! I do not know what are the grounds of this writer's animus against him.

Liborius ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physicalische Nebenstunden*, Hof, 1780, p. 125.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 63.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4te Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 178.
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 364 (Einleitung zur höhern Chymie welche die Zerlegung der Körper in sich enthält. i. Theil, Leipzig, Holle, 1773, 8°, pp. 182), 376 (Lehre von der Verwandschaft der Körper, Dresd., Gerlach, 1777, in 8, pp. 92; *ibid.*, 1778, pp. 484, Vorbericht plag. 5 & reviews).
Intelligenzblatt der allgemeinen Literatur-Zeitung vom Jahre 1793, Jena, Numero 89, 31 Aug., 1793, col. 706 (obituary notice).
Friedrich Schlichtegroll, *Nekrolog auf das Jahr* 1793, Gotha, Vierter Jahrgang, ii. pp. 291-294.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 247, 252, 329, 386 (Affinity, Dresden, 1777), 532 (magnetism of cobalt), 955.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 445 ('Lehre von der Verwandschaft,' 1777, but calls him Carl August Wenzel).
F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen, welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1813, XVI. i. p. 190.

WENZEL (Carl Friedrich). *Continued.*

Biographie Universelle, 1827, l. p. 361: no date, xliv. p. 472 (article by Gley).
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 566.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 342, 361, 362, 365; 1844, ii. pp. 70, 72, 74, 75, 254, 297, 316, 356-359 (researches on chemical proportions); 1845, iii. pp. 56, 143; 1847, iv. pp. 34, 120, 124.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 346, 592, 603 (life), 697, 725 (all about affinity).
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, col. 1297.
Kopp, *Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, pp. 223 (definite proportion), 250-252 (his views on affinity).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 80 (the present paper); ii. p. 173 (composition of metals).
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 739 (article by Oppenheimer).

WENZEL (Samuel Gottlob).

See VATER (CHRISTIAN), Chymische Abhandlung, 1768.

WERCK (Ein) von der Alchimey.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Theil ii. p. 212.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 519.

WERCK des Steins der Weisen.

See H. (E.), Ein ausführlicher Tractat, von Philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen, 1702.

WESENTLICHEN (Von den) Anfängen der Natur, und dero Nachfolgerin der wahren Chemiæ.

See VIER aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 1.

WESTENDORF (Johann Christoph).

Disputatio Inauguralis Chemico-Medica De Optima Acetum Concentratum eiusdemque Naphtham Conficiciendi (*sic*) Ratione utriusque Affectionibus ac Vsu Medico quam inclyti Medicorum ordinis consensu in Academia Georgia Augusta pro gradu Doctoris legitime capessendo publice proponit Auctor Ioann. Christophorus Westendorf Wismariensis die x Octobris. MDCCLXXII. Goettingae Litteris Ioannis Henrici Schulzii, Acad. Typogr.

4°. Pp. [6]75[3].

Westendorf was born at Wismar, 25 March, 1740. He was doctor of medicine, Hofrath, and practising physician at Güstrow. Previously he had spent several years in St. Petersburg in charge of the great laboratory there. Besides the present disputation he contributed a paper to Baldinger's *Magazin für Aerzte*, B. i. St. 4, 'Bemerkung eines Urins mit blauem Bodensatze,' and several anonymous articles to the medical journals.
His death occurred 26 May, 1803.

Göttingische Anzeigen von gelehrten Sachen, 1773, p. 25 (review of the present work).
Commentarii de rebus in Scientia Naturali et Medicina gestis, Lipsiae, 1775, xxi. pp. 218-222 (favourable review of Westendorf's dissertation).
Medical and Philosophical Commentaries by a Society in Edinburgh, 1776, IV. i. pp. 395-398 (abstract of the facts about acetic acid).
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. p. 533 (the present disputation).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 510 (method of preparing strong acetic acid).
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4te Ausg., 1804, Nachtrag, vi. p. 1024; 1805, viii. p. 742; 1806, ix. p. 393; 5te Ausg., 1800, viii. p. 467; 1805, xi. p. 742; 1812, xvi. (Supplement iv.) p. 203 (Reviews in Joh. Beckmann's *Physikalisch-ökonomische Bibliothek*).
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 641 (notice of his life), 690, 694, &c., &c.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 397.

WESTPHALUS (JOSEPHUS).

Von der Goldtinctur der Weisen aus den Metallen mit Anmerkungen von F.

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1774, II. ii. p. 1.

WIDERLEGUNG etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schrifften.

See GRÜNDLICHE WIDERLEGUNG, 1661.

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

See DOSSIE (ROBERT), 1783.

Geschichte des Wachsthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie, in der neuern Zeit. Von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Ersten Bandes erster Theil, von 1651 bis 1700. Mit Königl. Preufsischer Kurbrandenburgischer allergnädigster Freyheit. Berlin und Stettin, bey Friedrich Nicolai, 1790.

8°. Pp. [10] 1-110 [18, 2].

Zweiter Theil, von 1701 bis 1750.

Pp. 111-256.

Zweiter Band, von 1751 bis 1790. Berlin . . . 1791.

Pp. [10] 620 [2 blank].

This work is arranged chronologically, and is a sort of brief 'Jahresbericht.' It consists of lists and short abstracts and reviews of books; notices of chemists, and accounts of processes and products.

Handbuch der allgemeinen Chemie von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Erster Band. Mit Königl. Preufsischer allergnädigsten Freiheit. Berlin und Stettin, bey Friedrich Nicolai. 1781.

8°. Pp. [8] 632.

Zweyter Band. [4] 696 [18, 2 blank].

There is a list of chemical authors at the end of vol. ii., pp. 678-696. This is a general treatise on all branches of the subject, including pure, physical, pharmaceutical, descriptive, technical and economic chemistry. The third edition appeared in 1796, 3 vols., 8°.

Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie, oder der eingebildeten Goldmacherkunst; von ihrem Ursprunge sowohl als Fortgange, und was nun von ihr zu halten sey. von Johann Christian Wiegleb, der Röm. Käyserl. Akademie der Naturforscher, und der Churmaynz. Akademie nützlicher Wissenschaften Mitgliede. Neue Ausgabe. Weimar, bey Hoffmanns Wittwe und Erben. 1793.

8°. Pp. [22] 437 [2] [1 blank].

Wiegleb discusses the production and amount of gold in ancient times; the evidence for an early acquaintance with transmutation; reported cases of transmutation, some of which he examines minutely and controverts; and the nature of gold and silver which renders transmutation impossible. Wiegleb's book was answered by Kortum (*q.v.*).

The first edition appeared in 1777, 8°, pp. [22] 437 [2, 1 blank].

Johann Christian Wiegleb's, Apothekers in Langensalza, kleine chymische Abhandlungen von dem grossen Nutzen der Erkenntnifs des Acidi Pinguis bey der Erklärung vieler chymischen Erscheinungen, nebst einer Vorrede,

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

worinnen Herrn Meyers Leben erzählt und von dessen Verdiensten gehandelt wird von E. G. Baldinger, der Weltweisheit und Arzney Doctor, Prof. Publ. auf der Universität zu Jena. Zweyte Auflage. Langensalza, in Joh. Christian Martini Verlag 1771.

8°. Pp. 182 [2 blank].

At p. 113 is another title:

Johann Christian Wiegleb's Apothekers in Langensalza fortgesetzte kleine chymische Abhandlungen. Langensalza 1770. bey Johann Christian Martini.

The paging, however, is continuous.

Wiegleb had been a believer in Meyer's *Acidum pingue*, and some of the papers were written from that standpoint, but subsequently he changed his views, as he states also in the 'Vorrede' to his *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*.

The papers refer to the colour of cinnabar and red precipitate, the formation of glass, mutual precipitation of iron and copper, note on a passage in Meyer's experiments on lime; the cause of the green colour when spirit of wine containing "sedative salt" (boracic acid) is burned; the preparation of white precipitate and of red precipitate. They are interesting and ingenious. Baldinger's preface is of importance for the account it gives of the famous Johann Friedrich Meyer, of Osnabrück.

Die natürliche Magie, aus allerhand belustigenden und nützlichen Kunststücken bestehend; zusammengetragen von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Mit Kupfern, Zweyte und vermehrte Auflage. Berlin und Stettin. bey Friedrich Nicolai, 1782.

8°. Pp. [26] 48, 461. Index [7]. 12 folding plates of physical apparatus.

The book has a second title-page as follows:

Johann Nikolaus Martius Unterricht in der natürlichen Magie, oder zu allerhand belustigenden und nützlichen Kunststücken; völlig umgearbeitet von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Mit Kupfern, &c., as above.

Pp. 1-48 contain the dissertation on Magic by Prof. Eberhard of Halle.

Martius' work: Dissertatio inauguralis Physico-Medica, de Magia Naturali, ejusque usu medico ad magicae et magica curandum, was sustained as a graduation thesis in 1700 at Erfurt, and was published there that year by Joh. Henr. Grosch, 4°, pp. 44. An edition of the text, with a large number of notes and references added, was published, Lipsiae, Literis Andr. Mart. Schedii, 1715, 4°, pp. [1-6] 7-78 [2 blank], and a third edition, Lips., 1717, 8°, is recorded. A good number of years later a German translation was published by Nicolai of Berlin: Joh. Nikol Martius Unterricht von der Magia naturali, und derselben medicinischen Gebrauch, auf magische Weise, wie auch bezauberte Dinge, zu kuriren, 1751. This had gone out of print and was asked for, but the publisher, aware of its defects, was loth simply to reprint it, and desired rather to modernise it into a book of natural magic, taking advantage of the newest discoveries in chemistry and physics. This work was undertaken by Wiegleb and it appeared with two title-pages, one general: Johann Nikolaus Martius Unterricht in der natürlichen Magie . . . umgearbeitet von Johann Christian Wiegleb, Mit Kupfern, Berlin und Stettin bey Friedrich Nicolai, 1779; and another special: Die natürliche Magie, aus allerhand belustigenden und nützlichen Kunststücken bestehend; zusammengetragen von Johann Christian Wiegleb. It forms an octavo volume, pp. [2] iv. [2] 68, 416 [11, 1 blank], 9 plates illustrating electrical, magnetic, optical and other experiments and apparatus. Prefixed, pp. 1-48, is a dissertation on magic by Prof. Johann Peter Eberhard of Halle, which is notable, not for the view that it takes, but for the necessity of such a discussion at all in the century which boasted so of its incredulity and enlightenment.

The book is in eight sections and describes experiments with electricity, magnetism, optics, chemistry, mechanics, hydrostatics, etc., numbers, oeconomics, cards. It is entirely different from Martius' original dissertation, and it was quite unnecessary to retain his name. In fact Wiegleb who himself mentions it (*Handbuch der allgemeinen Chemie*, 1781, ii. p. 696, No. 23), takes no notice of Martius.

This book also was in demand, for in 1782 Nicolai published a new edition, in which Wiegleb added to several of the sections paragraphs relating to recent discoveries. The above is a copy of this volume. Apparently Wiegleb had not intended to do more, but in 1786 he brought out a second volume as a continuation, and also as the conclusion of the work. In his preface he gives a defence of his choice of such a subject, which has a very curious ring about it at the present day, and shows the rudimentary state in which the physical sciences were at the time. But they had begun to move, and in 1789 an additional volume was called for, but as Wiegleb was unable to undertake the preparation of it, he handed it over to Gottfried Ehrich, or Erich, Rosenthal, who continued it on the same lines and published practically a volume a year till 1805, when he brought it to a conclusion with the nineteenth volume and added the twentieth containing the

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

general index. The change in the character of the book is very noticeable, for from being a collection of mere juggling tricks or hocus-pocus in physics and chemistry, and with cards and numbers, it gradually became scientific and experimental, and recorded more and more of the discoveries making at the end of the eighteenth century, so that it assumed something of the character of a Jahresbericht on most of these topics. It is a book, therefore, of some importance and interest for the early history of modern physics.

What was announced as a third enlarged edition was begun in 1789. The first volume which bears that date and number is simply a reprint of the first volume of the edition of 1782, and is in no sense a new and enlarged edition. The succeeding volumes which I have seen accompanying it, dated respectively 1786, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1793, belong to the second edition.

"Martius," according to Rotermund, "was a celebrated practitioner in Brunswick who wrote 'De magia naturali ejusque usu medico ad magice et magica curandum,' Lips., 1715, 4°."

Chemische Untersuchung über den Kiesel.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 251.

Johann Christian Wiegleb was born 21 Dec., 1732, at Langensalza, where his father, Christian Ludwig Wiegleb, was an advocate. After his school years in his native town he learned the apothecary's art at Dresden under Sartorius, and devoted himself especially to chemistry as his profession, though at the same time he acquired much knowledge of languages, history and philosophy. He served his native place as supervisor of its apothecaries and also as Senator and finally as Oberkämmerer.

He became a member of the Churmaynz Academy of useful sciences (Churmaynzische Academie nützlicher Wissenschaften), and of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum.

He executed not only a great amount of work in his own investigations and in revising and criticising those of others, but he was a most diligent writer and translator and editor of chemical books, the works which passed through his hands receiving his annotations and remarks. His writings may be regarded as a library of the older chemistry in all its branches.

He died 16 Jan., 1800. His likeness is in the 42nd vol. of the Allgemeine Teutsche Bibliothek and in the Berlin Jahrbuch der Pharmacie for 1795.

Besides the above he was the author of the following works:

Vertheidigung der Meyerischen Lehre vom Acido pingui, Alten., 1770, 8°.

Chemische Versuche über die alcalischen Salze, Berlin und Stettin, 1774, 8°.

Rud. Aug. Vogel, Lehrsätze der Chymie aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen begleitet, Weimar, 1775, 8°.

Neuer Begrif von der Gährung und den ihr unterwürfigen Körpern, Weimar, 1776, 8°.

G. A. Hofmann, Anleitung zur Chemie für Künstler und Fabricanten, 2te Auflage, nebst Anmerkungen, Gotha, 1779, 8°.

Commentarii de rebus in Scientia Naturali et Medicina gestis, Lips., 1775, xxi. p. 223 (review of his experiments on salts of the alkalis; see also xviii. p. 489).

Friedrich August Weis, *Das Gelehrte Sachsen oder Verzeichniss derer in der Churfürstl. Sächs. und incorporirten Ländern jetztlebenden Schriftsteller und ihrer Schriften*, Leipzig, 1780, p. 276.

Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben ausgezeichneter Menschen des 18 Jahrh., p. 237. (I have not seen this.)

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 47.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der ietzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4° Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 204; Nachtrag, 1786, i. p. 699; 1787, ii. p. 427; 1788, iii. p. 396; 1791, iv. p. 812; 1795, V. ii. p. 545 (all these refer to his works).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 565.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 362 (list of papers, Handbuch der allgemeinen Chymie; references to reviews of these), 374, 376 (affinity), 706; 1788, IV. i. pp. 337 (the above Kleine . . . Abhandlungen, &c.), 364.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 18 (calls Wiegleb 'ein Mann der es besser mit den Alchemisten meint, als sie glauben, und den sie ohne alle Ursache verkezern,' enumerates his chief writings and praises them, and recommends the perusal of his historical criticism of alchemy).

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1792, v. p. 77.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, § 10, p. 6.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 356 (translation of Dossie's book), 686 (translation of R. Aug. Vogel's 'Institutiones'), 693 (translation of Boerhaave's 'Elementa'); 1799, iii. pp. 284, 294, 298, 305, 306 (Meyer's 'Acidum pingue'), 386, 388, 553-555 (chief researches), 615-616, 654, 658 (portrait), 660, 665, 669 (History of Alchemy), 671 (History of the progress of chemistry), 701-2 (analyses of minerals), 756, 764, 770, 773, 838, 856.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 33, 149, 168.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 368, 380, 416, 432, 454, 470, 473, 489-490, 513.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, Bremen, 1813, iv. col. 884.

F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhunderi gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1815, XVI., ii. p. 5.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 500.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, l. 500; no date, xliv. p. 574.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 317, 592.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 342; 1844, ii. pp. 72, 254, 259, 418, 419; 1845, iii. pp. 38-40 (cause of causticity), 49, 151, 154, 158, 160, 217, 234, 369; 1847, iv. pp. 44, 62, 67, 187, 192, 284, 296, 316, 323, 354, 355.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 350, 606-608 (his life), 731.

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1320.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlvi. col. 721.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 573.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 234; ii. pp. 156, 297.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 435.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1897, xlii. p. 390 (article by Carl Oppenheimer).
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 260, 555 (his life), &c.

WIENNER (ALOYS) von Sonnenfels.

אור נגה Splendor Lucis, oder Glantz des Lichts, enthaltend eine kurtze Physico-Cabalistische Auslegung des grösten Natur-Geheimnufs; Insgemein Lapis Philosophorum genannt. Aus dem Hebræischen Grund-Text der Heil. Schrift gezogen in Hebræisch- und Teutscher Sprach gleichlautend heraus gegeben ab Aloysio Wienner, Nobile à Sonnenfelfs, Variarum Linguarum Orientalium Magistro Antiquissimæ & Celeberrimæ Universitatis Viennensis, & Professore Privato.

ודויה אור לבנה כאור החמה כי אור חמה ידויה שבעתים
(ישעי' ל' כ"ו) לשנת לידת הגואל יתברך;

Wienn, Verlegts Johann Joseph Pentz, Buchhändlern, 1747.

8°. Pp. [4] 219 [1 blank]. 1 folding sheet with symbolic figures.

In the *Beytrag* it is remarked satirically: Die Hand vor das Gesicht, und kaum kann ich sehen. —Das blendet! Schmieder quotes the book. No one says anything about the author.

אור נגה Splendor Lucis, oder Glanz des Lichts. Eine kurze physico-cabalistische Auslegung des gröfsten Naturgeheimnisses, insgemein Lapis Philosophorum genannt. Aus dem hebräischen Grundtexte der heiligen Schrift gezogen von Aloysio Wienner, Nobile a Sonnenfels, variarum linguarum orientalium Magistro antiquissimae et celeberrimae Vniversitatis Viennensis, et Professore privato.

ידויה אור לבנה באור החמה כי אור חמה ידויה שבעתים
(ישעי' ל' כ"ו) לשנת לידת הגן אל יתבון;

Aufs neue herausgegeben von Adamah Booz. Nebst einem Anhange. Frankfurt u. Leipzig, bey A. F. Böhmen 1785.

8°. Pp. 143 [1 blank].

This edition has no plate of symbols, and the Hebrew chapters are omitted. The Hebrew is incorrectly printed.

The appendix (pp. 115-143) is entitled: Ein altes und seltenes Manuscript von einem venetianischen Adepten betreffend die Ausarbeitung des Steins der Weisen. Den Liebhabern der Alchymie zu Gefallen zum erstenmal zum Druck befördert.

Zedler quotes the author as 'Wienner ab Aloysio,' which is a curious inversion. Kopp calls him Sonnenfels. Extracts from the present work are given in the *Taschenbuch für Alchemisten*, where it is severely criticised.
The first edition is commonly said to be of 1747. In reality that is merely a reissue, with an altered title-page and omission of the table of errata, of the actual first edition: Wien, gedruckt bey Leopold Johann Kaliwoda, auf dem Dominicaner-Platz, 1745, 8°, pp. [4] 219 [1 blank], folding table. The licence is dated 1745 in both issues.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvi. col. 508.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 670.
Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 144.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 324.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 546.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1464, 1465.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 388.

WIGAND vom Rothen Schilde.

Die Herrlichkeit der Welt.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Des hochgelehrten Philalethæ und anderer auserlesene Chymische Tractätlein, 1748, p. 331; 1749, p. 331.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 626.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 12, note d.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1317.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 336.

WILCKENS (HEINRICH DAVID), M.A.

Aufsätze mathematischen, physikalischen, chemischen Inhalts, von H. D. Wilckens, A.M. Erstes Heft, mit Kupfern. Göttingen, bey Johann Christian Dieterich. 1790.

8°. Pp. xx, 3-95 [1 blank]. Plate and table.

This part is mathematical.

In addition to the present work he wrote the following:
Von den Pflichten, Arbeiten und dabey nöthigen Vorsichten eines Chemisten, als Einladungsschrift zu seinen Vorlesungen, Göttingen, Rosenbusch, 1790, 8°, pp. 24. (This is quoted by Gmelin, and a copy is given by Billings).

Einige Erinnerungen über das unbrauchbare Gras; in the *Braunschweig. Magazin*, 1792, St. 49.
Etwas über das Erdöl im Fürstenthum Wolfenbüttel, *Ibid.*, 1805, St. 28.
Die Anfangsgründe der natürlichen Holzzucht, Braunschweig, 1801, 8°.
Die Anfangsgründe der weidmännischen Sprache von den Thieren, *Ib.*, 1801, 8°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 296 (the above 'Aufsätze'), 305 (questions as to the negative weight of phlogiston), 661. [The first two Gmelin ascribes to a H. A. Wilckens, the last, his inaugural address, to H. D. Wilckens.]

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 5te Ausg., 1812, xvi. (Supplement iv.), p. 229; 1827, xxi. (Supplement ix.), p. 570.

WILD (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

Versuch einer Charakteristik des Verhältnisses der Alchemie zur Magie, Astrologie und verwandten ähnlichen Wissenschaften, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der alchemistischen Zeichen. Von Johann Rudolph Wild d. J. Mit acht lithographirten Tafeln. Cassel, 1841. Im Verlag der J. Luckhardt'schen Hofbuchhandlung.

8°. Pp. x [2] 68. 8 Tables.

Joh. Rudolph Wild, jr., was born 10 Jan., 1813, at Cassel, learned pharmacy in his father's shop there, and studied under Wackenroder at Jena. He succeeded his father in 1849, and in addition to the present tract was the author of a 'Beschreibung, Bereitung und Prüfung der . . . Arzneimittel,' Kassel, 1841, 1842, and he worked also on the Pharmacopoeia of 1861. He died in 1868.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 683, 727.

WILHELM (FRANZ HEINRICH MENOLPH).

Franc. Henr. M. Wilhelm Philosophiae et Medicinae Doctoris et Professoris Publ. Ordin. Pharmacopoea Wirceburgensis. Edito secunda immutata. Bambergae Sumtibus Viduae Tobiae Goebhardt 1796.

8°. Pp. [4] 4, 249, [16, 1 blank]. Vignette.

WILHELM (Franz Heinrich Menolph). *Continued.*

The first edition of the present work had the following title: Pharmacopoea Herbipolitana, in usum patriae congesta, Wirceb., 1782, 8°, pp. 249, and annexed theses, pp. 16.

The author was born at Niederniklein, in the Kurmainz Oberamt Amoeneburg, 5 Oct., 1725. He graduated D. Phil. and M.D., was appointed ordinary professor of chemistry and practice of medicine in the University of Würzburg, Hofrath and Leibarzt, and physician of the Julier and Dieterich Hospital. He was the author of a number of medical papers. His death happened on 20 July, 1794.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4te Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 215; Nachtrag, 1795, V. ii. pp. 553, 631.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. p. 328 (edition of 1782; references to reviews of it).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 539. (He calls him Franc. Henr. Meinilph. Willhelm; the *respondens* was Joh. Willhelm. He reads 'digesta' for 'congesta.')

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 503.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, V. ii. p. 642.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 408.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 452.

WILHELMUS TECENENSIS.

See TECENENSIS (WILHELMUS).

WILLE (Matthes).

De Salis Origine, ejusque Incremento, Accremento et Decremento. Tractatus Philosophicus. Das ist. Von des Saltzes und seiner Qvellen Uhrsprunge, Fort- Aus- und Endlichen Untergange. Wobey mit angefügt. Nützliche Anmerckungen, so bey und auff Bergw. können observiret werden, ingleichen Vera Virgulæ Mercurialis Relatio. Das ist wahrhafftiger und grundlicher Bericht von der Wünschel-Ruthen, anitzo aufs Neue übersehen an etzlichen Orthen vermehret und uf begehren und vielfältiges anhalten, zum andern mahle heraus gegeben von Matthes Willen, Rer. Natur. Cultore. Jena, Druckts Johann Gollner. Verlegts Gottfriedt Schmiedt. Jm Jahr. 1684.

4°. Sigs. A-L in fours; or ff. [44]. The Vera Virgulæ Mercurialis Relatio has a separate title, F4.

Of this author nothing seems to be known beyond his writings. Jöcher calls him Mathias Willen, a chemist who lived about 1684, and wrote the tracts. Zedler enters him under the name Mathes Wille, but gives different dates to the tracts:

1. Vom Ursprunge des Saltzes, Jena, 1686, in 4.
2. Beschreibung der Wünschel-Ruthe, Nürnberg, 1694, in 8, mit Kupffern.

Boehmer quotes an edition of this tract of Jena, 1656, 4°, as well as the present of 1684, and that of 1686, 4°, 'aufs neue übersehen, vermehrt und zum dritten mal herausgegeben, nebst Beschreibung der Wünschelruthe.' To the last tract he assigns also a different title: Heimlicher und unerforschlicher Naturkundiger, oder Beschreibung von der Wünschelruthe, Ien., 1684, 4°.

The third edition was published: Jena, . . . bey Johann Gollnern, 1686, 4°, pp. 87 [1 blank].

The first tract discusses the variations which are observed in salt springs. The second is an exposition of the principles involved in the divining-rod and the conditions under which it acts. Here it is used for discovering salt. See Agricola, *De Re Metallica*, with the drawing, for its use in mining; Kircher, *Mundus Subterraneus*, and Paschius.

Wille was the author also of a work: Haligraphia Sulzensis, Ienae, 1670, 8°.

Agricola, *De Re Metallica*, 1561, p. 26.

Kircher, *Mundus Subterraneus*, 1665, ii. p. 180, § 17.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 775-780 (Cap. vii. § lxv. concerning the divining-rod).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvii. col. 11.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1992.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. pp. 389, 398; 1789, IV. ii. p. 391.

WILLICHIUS (Iodocus).

Vrinarum Probationes, D. Iodoci VVillichii Reselliani: Illustratae Scholis Medicis, Hieronymi Reusneri Leorini D. Med. In quibus Principia solidæ Vroscopiæ,

WILLICHIUS (Iodocus). *Continued.*

ad solidæ Philosophiæ ꝑfontes reuocantur: multiq; medicorum errores deteguntur. His accessere variae Matularum delineationes: atq; genuini vrinarum colores. Remedia item plurima ex urina desumpta: maxima uerò ex parte Chemica. Cum Gratia & Priuileg. Cæs. Maiest. Basileæ, Per Sebastianum Henricpetri.

8°. Pp. [24] 341 [1 colophon, 1 blank, 1 printer's design.] Numerous woodcuts of a flask intended apparently to be hand coloured. *Colophon:* Basileæ, per Sebastianum Henricpetri, Anno Salutis nostræ instauratæ, CIↃ.IↃ.XXCII. Mense Septembri.

He was the author of the following tract, to which I have not observed any allusion by those who discuss his writings: De Salinis Cracovianis observatio Autore Iodoco Willichio Reselliano. [Vignette.] 8°. Sigs. A8, B6 [2 blank, wanting ?]. No pagination. *Colophon*, B vj *recto*: Cracouiæ per Hieronymũ Victorẽ. Anno salutis, M.D.XLIII. The vignette: A shield, parted per pale, argent and sable, with a large fleur de lis, countercharged of the same; crest, a mailed soldier from the middle, holding a flag sable in his right hand, argent in his left; on his helmet a fleur de lis parted per pale, sable and argent. The address by Vuillichius to D. Severinus Bonerus a Balitz, chief of the salt works of the kingdom of Sarmatia, is dated: Ferijs d. Georgij, M.D.LXIII. (*sic*) Cracouiæ. This work, dedicated to Wladislaus IV., and with a preface edited by Jo. Broscius, was published again at Danzig, 1645, 8°, and was included in Lorenz Christoph Mizler's Collectio Scriptorum Poloniae, To. i. No. 19.

Willichius, one of the most learned, accomplished and brilliant men of his time, was born at Resel in Prussia, in 1501, studied philosophy, medicine and theology, and took his degrees. He wrote commentaries on Virgil's Bucolics, taught at Erfurt, and became professor of Greek and medicine at Frankfurt a. d. O. He died of apoplexy 12 Nov., 1552. He published works on cookery, anatomy, medicine, etc., and in the present treatise was about the first to point out the real value of uroscopy. He was fond of music, and with his friends held a collegium musicum every month.

His wife was sister of Wolfgang Justus or Jobst.

Wolfgangus Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia, sive temporum supputatio omnium illustrium medicorum*, 1556, p. 166.

Guillielmus Budæus, *Thanatologia*, Francof. a. M. (1600), p. 226 (d. 12 Nov. 1552, aged 51).

Matthæus Hostius, *De Vita Jodoci Willichii*, Francof. ad V., 1607, 4°. (I have not seen this.)

Wolffgang Krüger, *Catalogus et Historologia Mille Virorum . . . illustrium. Das ist: Kurtze vnd Historische verzeichnifs vnd Beschreibung Tausent vnterschiedlicher Keyser*, . . . Erffurdt, 1616, f. 142 *verso*. (This is the younger Willichius, however).

Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 64.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1625, pp. 200 ('ars magirica,' 1553), 1002 ('Vrinarum probationes,' 1582), 1324 ('de locustis,' Arg., 1544), 1421 ('Isagoge in Aristotelis, Alberti Magni & Pontani meteora,' Fran. a. V., 1549), 1429, 1495 ('Opusculum de formando studio,' Franc. a. V., 1549), 1594 (edition of Terence), 1604 (Virgil's 'Bucolics'), 1605, 1610, & *passim*.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 315.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 258; 1691, p. 258.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 869.

Christoph Hartknoch, *Selectæ Dissertationes historicæ de variis rebus Prussicis*, 1679, Diss. iii. pp. 53 (a reference to his commentary on Tacitus' book 'De moribus Germanorum'), 54 (note on his life).

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, pp. 16 a, 111 a, 116 b, 223 b, 381 b, 584 a, 591 a, 731 a, 827 a, 1074 a.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 707 (with biography).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 113 (Int. cap. iii. §39), 219 (Int. cap. vi. §7).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1233, plate 55.

Joh. Christoph Becmann, *Notitia Universitatis Francofurtanæ*, Francof. ad Viadrum, 1707, pp. 226-231 (from Hostius' 'Vita Willichii Senioris').

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1727, i. p. 124.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 617.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 574.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 153 (quotes 'de salinis Cracovianis,' Dantisc., 1645, 8°).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 335 (I. i. ii. c. ii. §26); 563 (I. i. iii. c. ii. §4), 750 (I. i. iv. c. iv. §4).

Motschmann, *Erfordia literata*, 1733, 2° Fortsetzung, pp. 222-224.

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, 1736, Der siebende Theil, pp. 714 (notice of his 'Ars Majirica,' on diet and cookery; a rare book); 715 (authorities for his life, &c.).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 917.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvii. cols. 241-243.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 502; ii. pp. 680 (the present work), 849, 1076.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1996.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 459; 1778, iv. p. 577.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, x. p. 814.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 444.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 271.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 179, 575.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 107, 236.

WILLICHIUS (IODOCUS). *Continued.*

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 482 (Ars magirica), 574, 575 (Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics); 1786, II. ii. p. 214; 1788, IV. i. p. 403 (De salinis Cracovianis).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 504.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 283 (by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 468.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1898, xliii. pp. 278-282 (article by R. Schwarze).

WILSON (GEORGE).

A Compleat Course of Chymistry Containing not only the Best Chymical Medicines but also Great Variety of Useful Observations. The Third Edition, Carefully Corrected, very much Enlarged, and Illustrated with Copper Plates. To which are added the Author's Experiments upon Metals by Way of Appendix. By George Wilson, Chymist. London: Printed for John Bayley, at the Judge's-Head in Chancery-lane. 1709.

8°. Pp. [16, 12, 16] 413 [1 blank]. Index [16, 2 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait. 8 plates of signs and apparatus.

The first edition of this book appeared at London, 1691, 8°; the second edition, 1699, 8°; the third edition, 1709, as above; the fourth edition, London, D. Browne, W. Mears & F. Clay, 1721, 8°, xxxi, 8 tab., 6 l., 383 pp., 6 l. (given by Billings); the fifth edition, 1736.

Acta Eruditorum anno MDCCIII. publicata, Lipsiæ, 1703, pp. 183-186 (review of the 1699 edition).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 633 (reprint of the review in the 'Acta Eruditorum').

Neuer Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs MDCCXXXVI Anderer Theil, p. 458. (I have not seen this.)

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvii. col. 349.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 136 ('suum peculiare Systema habet').

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 29 (highly commended).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 695 ('an experienced chemist').

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 92 (from Baumer).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 477.

WIPACHER (DAVID).

De Phlogisto Vnionis Rerum Metallicarum Medio. Disputatio Physica. Quam Amplissimi Philosophorum Ordinis in Academia Lipsiensium Consensu Eruditorum Examini ad D. IX. Septembris A. O. R. MDCCLII. Submittet M. David Wipacher Lipsiensis Medicinae Baccalaureus Respondente Georgio Gottlob Kuchelbecker Neustad. Varisco Phil. et Med. Cult. Lipsiæ Ex Officina Langenhemiana.

4°. Pp. 52.

Wipacher belonged to Leipzig and graduated in 1717. Curiously enough the date of his promotion is contained in this chronogram: DoCtor DaVID VVIpaCher.

In addition to the above Wipacher wrote: *De phlogisto animali ut variorum morborum causa*, Lips., 1753, 4°; *Dissertatio resp. God. Frölich de phlogisto animali ut variorum morborum medela*, Lips., 1765, 4°; *De thermis Ribariensibus in Hungaria*, Lips., 1768, 8°, pp. 95; *Flora Lipsiensis*, Lips., 1726, 4°.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvii. col. 1044.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 229.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 199.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 495, 521.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1787, III i. p. 316; 1788, IV. i. p. 168 (the present disputation); 1789, v. p. 393.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 413-414, 702, 744.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 254.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 508.

WISSENSCHAFT.

See HERMETISCHE (Die) Wissenschaft.

WITESTEIN (KARL).

Caroli VVitestein seu à Petra Alba, Serenissimæ Margaritæ ab Austria, Medici, Disceptatio Philosophica de Quinta Chymicorum Essentia. Accessit Alexandri Carerij Patauini Quæstio An metalla artis beneficio permutari possint. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæs. Maiest. Basileae, Per Sebastianum Henricpetri.

8°. Pp. [16] 223 [1]. Vignette.

Witestein, a native of Piacenza, became physician of Margareta of Austria. He wrote *Vera totius Medicinæ forma*, Antwerp., Plantin, 1588, 8°, pp. [16] 367 [1 blank, 15, 1 blank]. The present work is dated 1583 by Schenckius, and this is repeated by Borel, Mercklin, Lenglet Dufresnoy, and Schmieder. Of Alexander Carerius' dissertation the first edition was published at Padua, 1574, 4°, and at Basil, 1582, as well as with Witestein's tract. See the preceding authorities.

Joan. Georgius Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica siue Bibliotheca medica*, 1609, p. 112.
Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, p. 933 ('Vera totius Medicinæ forma,' Antwerp. Plantin, 1588, 8°).
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 96.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 230.
König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 873.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 147.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 44 (Petra Alba); II. ii. p. 643 (Wittesteyn).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 921.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 330.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvii. col. 1812.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, ii. p. 865.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2032.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 355.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 278.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 583.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 293.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 321.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 521.

WITTICHIUS (JOHANNES).

Bericht von den wunderbaren Bezoardischen Steinen, so wieder allerley gifft krefftiglich dienen, vnd aus den Leiben der frembden Thier genommen werden: So wol auch von andern Steinen, so aus verborgener eingepflantzter Natur vnd krafft, vnerhörte vnd vngleubliche wirckung vorrichten. Defsgleichen von den fürnembsten Edlen gesteinen, vnbekandten hartzigen dingen, vnd des newen Armenischen Balsams, frembden wunderkreutern, Holtz vnd Wurtzeln, wo diese herkommen vnd wachsen, was jhre natur, eigenschafft, krafft vnd wirckung, vnd wie solche jnner vnd ausserhalb des Leibes zugebrauchen. Endlichen auch von der newen Schlesischen Terra Sigillata, Axungia Solis genandt. Welche alle mehrentheils den alten vnd newen Scribenten vnbekandt, vnd erst jnnerhalb 30. Jahren aus India Orientali vnd Occidentali, durch Gartiam ab Horto, vnd Nicolaum Monardum kündig gemacht worden seind, darbey auch anderer gelerter Medicorum meinung mit eingesprengt, zuuor nie Deutsch aufsgangen, Jtzo aber den hohen Potentaten, fleissigen Naturkündigern, vnd der gesundheit liebhabern, zu besondern ehren vnd besten, mit fleifs zusamen gebracht, Durch Iohannem VVittichium Medicum. Leipzig, M.D.XCII.

4°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 146 [8] [2 blank pasted to the cover]. Title red and black. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Leipzig, bey Michael Lantzenberger, Anno M.D. XCII.

WITTICHIUS (JOHANNES). *Continued.*

Wittichius was born at Weimar 1537, studied at Jena and Vienna, practised at Sangerhausen, Eisleben and Arnstadt, and published several works on medicine. He died about the close of the century. His *Consilia Medica* contains a list of his writings.

The present work, besides a treatise on the bezoar stone, contains an account of a number of precious stones, of resins and gums, of tobacco, Mechoaca, terra sigillata, and some other things used in pharmacy. On precious stones see further CAMILLUS, MARBODÆUS, and NICHOLS; on the bezoar stone, see BAUHINUS (Caspar). For old works on the bezoar stone see Mercklin's *Cynosura Medica*, 1686, p. 22, appended to *Lindenius renovatus*, and Lipenius, *Bibliotheca Realis Medica*, 1679, p. 70. One of the most interesting of these is the work of Morardes of Seville, above mentioned, translated into English by John Frampton: *Joyfull Newes out of the New-found Worlde*, London, 1580-1596, 4°, ff. [3] 187. It gives a description of medicinal plants from the West Indies and South America, and specially of Mechoacan. Appended is the treatise on the bezoar stone. It is described also by Pancirollus, *Nova Reperta, sive Rerum Memorabilium Liber Secundus*, Amberg, 1608, p. 257; English translation, London, 1715, p. 284.

Other editions of the present book are quoted: Leipzig, 1589, 4°; Arnstadt, 1612, 4°; and along with his treatise, 'vom Ligno Guajaco, der China, Sassaparilla, Sassafras, ligno nephritico, &c.,' Arnstadt, 1601, 1603, 4°.

Another work by him is entitled: Halilogia, oder von der wunderbaren Krafft . . . des Saltzes, Leipzig, 1594, 8°.

His 'Methodus tum simplicium, tum compositorum medicamentorum,' the dedication dated Arnstadt, 1596, was published at Leipzig, but without the year.

He also wrote a book of devotion for children: Ecclesia Domestica Wittichiana: Wöchentliche Kindervbung, ... MDLXXXVII. Erffurt, durch Georg Baw.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, 1590, p. 336.

Wittichius, *Consilia Observationes atque Epistolæ*, Lips., 1604, 4°, p. 641.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1625, pp. 904, 937, 939.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 314.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 873.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 703.

Bibliotheca Riviniana, 1707, p. 516. (I have not seen this.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 725.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 153.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1741, p. 921.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvii. col. 1901.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 596, 692, 869, 1038.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2034.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 271 (lectured at Pavia, 1568; wrote 'Medicamentorum enarratio,' Lipsiæ, 1596).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 139, 323.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 106 (the present work), 424; 1787, III. ii. p. 495; 1788, IV. i. p. 319 (Halilogia); 1789, v. p. 307 (springs at Kissingen).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 331, 520.

Carl Eduard Philipp Wackernagel, *Bibliographie zur Geschichte des deutschen Kirchenliedes*, 1855, p. 417, No. CMXCVIII. ('Ecclesia Domestica Wittichiana').

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 206.

Karl Goedeke, *Grundriſs zur Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung*, Dresden, 1886, ii. p. 197, No. 109.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 522.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1898, xliii. p. 635.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 400, 432[2].

WOLF (HEINRICH).

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, 1582.

WOLGEMEYNTES Aufsschreiben, an die Hochwürdige Fraternität des Rosencreutzes.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781, p. 115.

WÜRTEMBERG.

See PHARMACOPOEA WIRTENBERGICA, 1771.

WÜRZBURG.

Pharmacopoea.

See WILHELM (FRANZ HEINRICH M.), 1796.

WUNDER.

See NEUN und siebenzig grosse und sonderbahre Wunder, 1690.

WUNDER-DREY, Das ist: Beschreibung Dreyer dem Ansehen nach Unannehmlicher der Practic nach aber wohl Practicabler Particularien, aus eigener Experienz von Einem Liebhaber der Chymie. Cassel, In Verlegung Johann Bertram Cramer, 1737.

12°. Pp. [8] 84.

Wunder-Dreyes Continuatio, welches sind fernere Experimenta, so in Elaboratione dieser Drey Processen observirt, in Anno 1684. herausgegebenen Wunder-Drey, aus sonderer Lieb des Nächsten herausgegeben von eben selbigem Authore. Cassel, In Verlegung Joh. Bertram Cramer, 1737.

Pp. [22] 131 [1 blank].

An account of some practical operations on metals for the production of gold and silver, which, however, do not seem planned or guided by any real understanding of the actions taking place. The author proceeds quantitatively, and gives the weights of the substances used and that of the products obtained, and calculates also the profits after paying all expenses. But one does not see where the gold was to come from in the required amount.

The author of this work is Joh. Christian Orschall, and a note of the editions is given under his name (B.C. ii. p. 156, col. a). It was omitted, however, to add a cross reference to the present entry.

WUNDERLICHEN (Die) Begebenheiten defs Vnbekandten Philosophi in Such- und Findung defs Steins der Weisen. In vier Bücher eingetheilet: In deren letztern so deutlich und klar geredet wird, wie man denselben machen soll, dass noch niemahls mit solcher Auffrichtigkeit davon geredet worden. Aufs dem Frantzösischen ins Teutsche übersetzet von Johannes Langen. Franckfurt und Hamburg, Verlegt durch Christian Guthen, Buchh[] Druckts Johann Görlin. M DC LXXIII.

8°. Pp. 143 [1 blank]. Title red and black.

Dufresnoy says that this tract was credited to the 'Abbé Albert Belin, little known otherwise, though he bears a name sufficiently renowned in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France.' This has been followed by Gmelin, who accepted Belin's authorship without question, and goes farther in that direction than Dufresnoy. This ascription requires confirmation.

Another edition, to which is added a translation of Philalethes' *Aula Lucis, or the House of Light*, London, 1652, by Joh. Lange, has the following title: Wunderliche Begebenheiten eines Unbekandten Philosophi, in Such- und Findung defs Steins der Weisen. In vier Bücher eingetheilet: in deren letztern so deutlich und klar geredet wird, wie man denselben machen soll, dafs noch niemals mit solcher Auffrichtigkeit davon geredet worden. Welchen beygefüget ein Tractätlein von dergleichen Materie, Das Haufs defs Liechts genandt. Vormals in Englischer Sprache beschrieben, und nunmehr in Teutsche übersetzet von Johanne Langen. Hamburg und Franckfurt, Verlegts Gottfried Liebernickel, Buchhändl. im Thumb, in Hamb. In Jahr MDCXC. 8°, pp. 144; Aula Lucis (separate title in black, signatures and pagination) 38 [2 blank]. Title red and black.

The French original is entitled: *Les Avantures du Philosophe inconnu en la recherche et en l'invention de la Pierre philosophale*, Paris, 1646, and 1674, 2e Edition. It is an allegorical account of the process.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 93.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 641.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, Moscou, 1870, No. 1290.

See CHYMISCHER-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, pp. 226, 282.

This is a reprint of Books III. and IV. of the preceding work, which is called Die wunderbahren Begebenheiten eines unbekandten Philosophi.

XAMOLXIDES.

Tractatus Aureus, quem Dyrrachium Philosophicum vocavit.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 91.

Whether this name is that of a distinct personage, or whether it is a mere error for Xamolxis or Zamolxis, I am unable to say. If the former, then, so far as I have observed, the author and his writings are not referred to by any one except Figulus; but if the latter, then while Xamolxis is mentioned in connection with the Hermetic mystery the present writings are not quoted.

Xamolxis is said to have been the master, or the companion, or the servant and pupil of Pythagoras, or to have lived long before him. He was a Goth by nation, and after his studies in Egypt returned to his native country and taught his people the lessons he himself had learned. Whether or not these included metallurgy, the secrets of transmutation, and chemistry, is an undecided question. The present tract certainly did not emanate from him.

For those interested in the archæology of philosophy the following references may be useful. They do not allude to transmutation, so far as I have observed.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 618 (disciple of Pythagoras).

Stolcius de Stolcenberg, *Hortulus Hermeticus*, 1627, pp. 16, 17.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 232.

Actorum Eruditorum quæ Lipsiæ publicantur Supplementa, 1696, ii. pp. 282-289 (review of Lundius' dissertation).

Goelicke, *Historia Medicinae Universalis*, 1721, ii. pp. 348-351.

Daniel Le Clerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, 1723, p. 92.

Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum Seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 26.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1731, i. pp. 198, 200; ii. pp. 69, 1024.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 362 (Lundius' 'Vita').

Carolus Lundius, Ζαμόλξις, *Primus Getarum Legislator, Academica Dissertatione Luci publicæ restitutus*, Upsaliæ, 1737, 4°, pp. [16] 212 [2] (and numerous references).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lx. cols. 1484-1489 (and references).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2142.

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 167.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 466; 1778, iv. p. 609.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1767, i. pp. 361, 1020; 1767, vi. p. 197.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 45.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1789, i. p. 129.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, ed. Harles, Hamb., 1791, ii. p. 14 (lib. ii. c. xiv. § ix.).

Biographie Universelle, 1828, iii. p. 82; no date, xlv. p. 363.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1183-1184 ('Xamolxid').

Y-WORTH (WILLIAM).

The Compleat Distiller: Or The Whole Art of Distillation Practically Stated, and Adorned with all the New Modes of Working now in Use. In which is Contained, The Way of making Spirits, Aquavitæ, Artificial Brandy, and their Application to Simple and Compound Waters in the exact Pondus of the Greater and Lesser Composition; as also many Curious and Profitable Truths for the exalting of Liquors, being the Epitomy and Marrow of the whole Art; supplying all that is omitted in the London Distiller, French Baker, &c. Experience being the true Polisher hereof. To which is Added, Pharmacopœia Spagyrica nova: or an Helmontian Course; being a Description of the Philosophical Sal-Armoniack, Volatile Salt of Tartar, and Circulatum Minus, &c. Together with their Use and Office in Preparing Powers, Arcanums, Magisteries, and Quintessences, the Dose and Vertues being Annexed. The Second Edition, with Alterations and Additions. Illustrated with Copper Sculptures. By W. Y-Worth, Medicinæ Professor in Doctrinis Spagyricis & per Ignem Philosophus. London, Printed for J. Taylor, at the Ship in St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCV.

8°. Pp. [24] 276 [2]. 5 copper-plate engravings. As pp. 95-6 have been duplicated, the true pagination should be 278.

The Pharmacopœia Spagyrica has a separate title, p. 147:

Pharmacopœa Spagyrica nova: or, an Helmontian Course, wherein is laid down the true Preparation of the most noble and secret Medicines of the Ancients. Being a Candid Description of the Triune Key, viz. The Philosophical Sal Armoniack, Volatile Salt of Tartar, and Spirit of our Sal Panaristos, or Great Hilech. Together with their Use and Office in preparing Powers, Arcanums, Magisteries, Essences and Quintessences, the Dose and Virtues being annexed. The Second Part. By W. Y-Worth, Medicinæ Professor in Doctrinis Spagyricis & per Ignem Philosophus. London, Printed for J. Taylor, at the Ship in St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCV.

The author signs his remarks to the reader: 'W.Y-Worth geboortigh tot Shipham, & Burger van Rotterdam,' and adds: 'From my House, the *Blew Ball* and *Star* at the corner of *King-street* in upper *Moorefields, London.*'

The first edition of the present work appeared under the title: Introitus Apertus ad Artem Distillationis; or the whole Art of Distillation practically stated, London, 1692, 8°, pp. [16] 189 [3] 5 plates. This edition does not contain the *Pharmacopœia Spagyrica.* The *Introitus*, &c., reminds one of the famous tract with a similar title by Philaletha, from which doubtless it was copied. This first edition is signed as above: W. Y-worth, Geboortigh tot Shipham, &c., but it is written: '*From the* Academia Spagyrica nova *in St.* Paul's Shadwel. Lond.' By 1705, therefore, he had shifted his quarters.

Other works by him are the following:

A New Treatise of Artificial Wines or a Bacchean Magazine, in Three Parts. The First, Plain . . . Directions in the Doctrine of Fermentation, . . . The Second Part, Containing short . . . Directions for making Low Wines into Proof-Spirits, . . . The Third Part are some Useful Curiosities and Medicinal Observations; . . .

Y-WORTH (WILLIAM). *Continued.*

London, 1690, 12°, pp. [36] 72. This book was: 'Written in the *English* Tongue, by the Author, from the Original, as it was delivered at his House at the Sign of the *Collegium Chymicum, Rotterdam.* W. Y. worth, Geboortigh tot Shipham. *September* 8, 1690.'

In 1691 he published: A New Art of making Wines, Brandy, and other Spirits compliant to the late Act of Parliament, London, 12°, pp. [24] 153 [25].

The remainder of this work was reissued with the following modified title, and having prefixed to it "Dr. Worth's Letter, in Answer to W. R. Gent. In which the Foundation of the Art of Distillation is handled, being a Key to the following Treatise":

The Britannian Magazine: or, a New Art of making above twenty Sorts of English Wines, ... The Second Edition, To which is added, the Foundation of the Art of Distillation; Or the true and genuine way of making Malt into Low-Wines, Proof-Spirits, and Brandy-Wines, compliant to the late Act of Parliament, concerning Distillation. London: Printed by W. Onely, for T. Salusbury at the King's Arms, in Fleet-street, 1694, 12°, pp. [56] 153 [27]. The introduction is signed as follows: 'W. Y-Worth, *Geboortigh Van Shipham, & Van Rotterdam, Borger.* Now Resident at *London, June* 6, 1691, at the *Academia Spagirica Nova*, being Professor and Teacher of the said Art in all its parts.' On the title-page, besides, he calls himself M.D. This edition was 'Written, and abundantly enlarged by the Author, so that the Original Copy that was deliver'd at his House, at the Collegium Chimicum at Rotterdam, is not comparable to it, &c.'

The third edition was: Printed for N. Boddington at the Golden Ball, in Duck-Lane. No date (1700?), 12°, pp. [44] 133 [15]. This is a veritable reprint. It also contains Y-Worth's letter, but the 'Advertisement' of his other books is omitted.

There next followed: Cerevisiarii Comes: or, the New and True Art of Brewing, ... London, 1692, 12°, pp. [20] 121 [3]. This was published prior to the 'Introitus.'

He also printed his 'Chymicus Rationalis, or, the Fundamental Grounds of the Chymical Art,' London, 1692, 8°, pp. [16] 154 [6], 1 plate.

All these books have a strong medical and pharmaceutical tendency. The medicines which he made and described in his books could be obtained only from himself or from Thomas Newton, his operator, or from John Spire, at Horsly-down, Southwark, both of whom taught chemistry.

In his 'Bacchean Magazine,' pp. 58, 59, he enumerates other writings by himself:

1. Medicina Rationalis, or the Young Physitians Companion and Families Physical Guide.

2. Spagyrick Phylosophy asserted, in answer to 6 important Queries, stated by Dr. Boylwharf, Collegiat, living at Rotterdam.

3. The Magicians Magazine, or Phylosophers Store-house, in Six Books.

These do not seem to have been printed, but they are described at fuller length at the end of his 'New Art of making Wines.'

Some of Y-worth's books are enumerated by Watt in the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, while a fuller list is given by himself at the end of the 'Whole Art of Distillation.'

It may be remarked that the running title of the 'Introitus' is 'The Practical Distiller,' and this is the name given to it by Watt.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 695.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 991 *v.*

ZABARELLA (Jacobus).

Iacobi Zabarellae Patavini, De Rebus Naturalibus Libri xxx. Quibus quæstiones, quæ ab Aristotelis interpretibus hodie tractari solent, accuratè discutiuntur. Cum triplici Indice; vno Librorum, altero Capitum omnium librorum, tertio Rerum omnium notatu dignarum, quæ toto volumine continentur. Coloniae Ioannis Baptistæ Ciotti Senensis ære. cIↃ IↃ xc.

Follo. Pp. [12]. Columns 976=488 pp. Index, pp. [22] [2 blank].

Jacobus Zabarella, 'nemini ignotus auctor,' was born at Padua, 5 September, 1533, of a distinguished family. He studied especially logic, mathematics, physics and ethics, and had the reputation of being one of the greatest Aristotelians and logicians of his time. He graduated as master in 1553. In 1563 he was appointed professor or 'explicator' of logic in the University of Padua, and by Maximilian II. was created Comes Palatinus. He acted on more than one occasion as an ambassador to Venice. He was an astrologer and foretold his own death, which took place in October, 1589, 'omnium dolore,' while he himself denied the immortality of the soul. He had a bad memory and was slow in answering a question put to him, but with time he was able to resolve the most abstruse subjects. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, of which the present book is one. It deals with the Aristotelian natural philosophy in the widest sense, and was intended for the use of students. Other works by him are; 'De natura Logicæ libri II.; De Methodis libri IV.; De propositionibus necessariis, Comment. in libros physicorum Aristotelis. His collected works were published at Strasburg in 1654, in five volumes, 4°, and all his works on Logic, Venet., 1617, fol.

His portrait is contained in the *Museum Mussuchellianum*.

Antonio Riccoboni, *De Gymnasio Patavino Commentariorum Libri Sex*, Patavii, MDIIC. (1598), ff. 24 *recto*, 25 *recto*, 51 *recto* (lib. II. cap. xlii), 97 *verso* (lib. IV. cap. xi. xii), 33 *verso* (lib. II. cap. i.), 73 *recto* (lib. III. cap. xxxiv), 76 *verso* (lib. III. cap. xliii), 77 *verso* (lib. III. cap. xliiii).

Keckermann, *Præcognitiorum Logicorum Tractatus III.*, Hanoviæ, 1606, Tract. II., c. 5, p. 175.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, p. 1429 & *passim*.

Tomasini, *Illustrium Virorum Elogia*, Patav., 1630, p. 135 (with a portrait).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 234 ('De Doctrinæ Ordine Apologia,' Patav., 1606).

Imperialis, *Museum Historicum et physicum*, 1640, p. 117 (with a portrait).

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patriis illustrium doctrina et Scriptis Virorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 278; 1691, p. 278.

Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum . . . Libris V. comprehensum*, Utini, 1654, pp. 184-187 (his diploma as doctor in philosophy, dated 19 June, 1553), 308, 318, 320, 331, 433.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 878.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, pp. 47a, 64b, 834b, 844b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 500 ('De Doctrinæ Ordine Apologia,' 1606; 'De Rebus Naturalibus Tractatus,' Colon., 1595, 4°).

Tobias Magirus, *Eponymologium criticum*, 1687, p. 808.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1482, pl. 74.

Joh. Moller, *Homonymoscopia Historico-Philosophico-critica*, Hamb., 1697, p. 79.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 458.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iv. p. 26.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavinii*, 1726, i. pp. 331-2, No. lxxxix.

Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum Seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, pp. 153, 164.

Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. pp. 527-531.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 677.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 104 (II. lib. i. c. xiv. §63).

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1735, vi. p. 224.

Stolle, *Gantz neue Zusätze der Historie der philosophischen Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 161.

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, 1748, i. p. 216 ('Opera,' fol. reviewed).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lx. cols. 980-982.

ZABARELLA (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 1111 (note on the younger Zabarella).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2127.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, X. ii. p. 17.
Museum Mazzuchellianum, 1761, i. p. 406, pl. xci., No. 5.
Brucker, *Historia critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. pp. 200-203; 1767, Appendix, vi. p. 717.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 374 (the present work).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 268.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 606.
Sachsius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1780, iii. p. 404.
Bouginé, *Handbuch einer allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, ii. p. 234.
Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, VII. ii. pp. 427, 574.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1817, xxxii. p. 415.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors ii. 991 *x*.
Biographie Universelle, 1828, lii. p. 5; no date, xlv. p. 312 (article by Weiss).
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 230.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1387.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlvi. col. 920.
Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques*, 1875, p. 1790.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 743 (3rd ed. of the present work, Coloniæ, L. Zetzner, 1597, 4°, 6 p.l., 1075 pp., 15 l.).

ZACAIRE (DENIS).

Von der natürlichen Philosophia, vnd verwandlung der Metallen in Gold vnd Silber, durch das höchste natürliche Geheimnifs vnd Kunststück, so man den lapidem Philosophorum nennet, drey Tractat, erstlich in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben. Durch den Edlen, Ehrnvesten, Hochgelarten Herrn Dionysium Zacharium, einen Frantzösischen Edelman, vnd der Rechten Doctorem, welcher anno 1550. den lapidem selbst, wie er meldet, gemacht. Jetzund aber allen kunstliebenden Deutzschen zur Warnung vnd Anleitung, auff den rechten einigen Weg, die Metallen zu verwandeln, in Deutsche Sprach gebracht, vnd mit kurtzen Summarien erkläret. Durch M. Georgium Forbergern von der Mitweide aufs Meissen. Gedruckt zu Hall in Sachsen, durch Erasmum Hynitzsch. In verlegung Joachimi Krüsicken. M.DC.IX.

8°. Pp. [126, 2 blank].

Other German editions: Dresden u. Leipzig, 1724, Wien, 1774.

Von der natürlichen Philosophia und Verwandlung der Metallen in Gold und Silber, durch das höchste natürliche Geheimnifs und Kunststück, so man den Lapidem Philosophorum nennet, drey Tractate, erstlich in französischer Sprache beschrieben durch den Hochgelahrten Herrn Dionysium Zacharium, einen französischen Edelmann, und der Rechten Doctorem, welcher Anno 1550. den Lapidem selbst, wie er meldet, gemacht; Jetzund aber allen kunstliebenden Deutschen zur Warnung und Anleitung, auf den rechten einigen Weg, die Metallen zu verwandeln, in deutsche Sprach gebracht, und mit kurzen Summarien erkläret, durch M. Georgium Forbergern, von der Mitweide aus Meifsen. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Kraufs. 1773.

8°. Pp. 135 [1 blank].

Opuscule Tres-Excellent, de la vraye Philosophie naturelle des Metaux. Traictant de l'augmentation & perfection d'iceux. Auec vn aduertissement d'euiter les folles despenses qui se font par faute de vraye science. Par

ZACAIRE (DENIS). *Continued.*

Maistre D. Zacaire Gentilhomme Guiennois. Plus le traitté de M. Bernard Allemand Compte de la Marche Treuisane. Derniere edition reueu & corrigé de nouueau. A Lyon, Chez Pierre Rigaud, en ruë Merciere, au coing de ruë Ferrandiere à l'enseigne de la Fortune. M.DCXII.

16°. Pp. 280 [3, 1 blank]. Vignette of an alembic and receiver.

Opuscule de la philosophie naturelle des Metaux.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 447.

Das Buch der natürlichen Philosophey der Metallen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Th. iii., p. 169.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 727.

Opusculum philosophiæ naturalis metallorum.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico miraculo, 1600, p. 49.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 710.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 336.

Denis Zacaire (or Zeccaire) was born in Guienne in 1510. He was educated by a man who was an alchemist, studied law in Toulouse, went to Paris and made the acquaintance of alchemists there. After long study of Arnold, Bernhard, Lully and the 'Turba,' he transmuted mercury into gold in 1550. He married, started on travel, but when he reached Cologne he was murdered in his sleep by his servant, who escaped with his wife and his store of transmuting powder.

The story was tersely but dramatically told in verse by De Delle, the Court poet of Rudolph II., and it was printed in Söldner's *Keren Happuch*, and then in *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, in the *Beytrag*, by Schmieder, Gmelin, and Kopp. His story has been treated as a historical romance by Percy Ross.

A pother has been raised over the 'Annotata quædam ex Nicolao Flamello Auctore Gallo,' which follow the work of Zacaire in Dorn's edition of 1583 and of 1600 (*q.v.*). It has been pointed out as a smart critical observation that Flamel could not be the author, because he lived nearly two hundred years before Zacaire. But the critics forget that Paul Lucas reported Flamel alive in 1712, so that there could be no time difficulty in the way of his commenting much later writers than Zacaire. The point, therefore, is not whether Flamel lived before Zacaire, but whether he died after him! But without discussing such recondite questions, the whole difficulty is based upon a blunder, which the critics have overlooked to their confusion. The Annotations merely happen to be printed after Zacaire's work in Dorn's edition, and the whole of Dorn's collection as it stands (except Dorn's preface) was swept into the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1659, i. pp. 683-794 (*q.v.*), (or, 1602, i. pp. 773-901; 1613, i. pp. 748-869). When Manget made his reprint he modified this title (p. 350) to 'Nicolai Flamelli Galli Commentarius in Dionysii Zacharii Opusculum Chemicum,' without justification, and the anachronism involved was pointed out by Gmelin, who said they were certainly by a later writer. Schmieder's view is that the 'Annotata ex Flamello' are comments by Zacaire on Flamel! These writers have overlooked the fact that in Dorn's edition (and in the above quoted reprints) a great many 'annotationes' by other writers—not having any connection with Zacaire at all—have simply been slumped by the editor, or printer, under Flamel's name.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 334-339.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 135.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 233.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 879.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, p. 783b.
Merclin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 248.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxx.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 73.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 251, 397.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 678.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 155
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2135.
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 67.
Les Bibliotheques Françoises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Rigoley de Juvigny, 1772, i. (La Croix du M. I.) p. 165 (calls him

ZACAIRE (Denis). *Continued.*

Denis Zechaire); iii. (Du Verd. I.) p. 469 (calls him D. Zecaire).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 489, 584, 592, 676.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. pp. 15, 37; 1788, iii. pp. 24-30; 1788, iv. Chronologisches Register, 1546.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 60, 306, 307.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 86.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors ii. 992 *c*.

Biographie Universelle, 1828, iii. p. 18; no date, xlv. p. 321.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 272, 276, 601.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 115; 1869, ii. p. 110.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 213 (a mere note).

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 138-152.

P. L. Jacob, *Les Sciences Occultes*, 1862, p. 99.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1398.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 927-931.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 198, 224; ii. pp. 219, 344.

Percy Ross, *A Professor of Alchemy* (*Denis Zachaire*), London, 1887, 8°, pp. [4] 256.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 240.

ZADITH SENIOR.

De Chemia senioris antiquissimi Philosophi, Libellus, ut brevis, ita artem discentibus, & exercentibus, utilissimus, & uerè aureus, nunc primum in lucem æditus. Ab Artis fideli filio.

Without date, place, or printer's name.

8°. Pp. 127 [1 blank]. On the title there is a vignette of a man with bow and arrows, and the motto: 'Scopus vitæ meæ Christ9.' Symbolic woodcut on the *verso* of the title.

Tabula Chimica marginalibus adaucta.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 191.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 198.

See SENIOR.

Schmieder does not hesitate to call this writer an Arabian, and thinks that Arabic MSS. of him may exist in the libraries of the Rhine towns. The epithet 'Senior' he thinks denotes his antiquity, as there is no Zadith junior! His full name seems to be Zadith Ben Hamuel, and he is placed in the thirteenth century. Kopp does not allude to him, and Hoefer, though he mentions his name, has nothing to say about him.

Schmieder quotes editions, Argent., 1566, 8°; Francof., 1605, 4°.

The 'Tabula Chymica' was included in the collection entitled: Philosophiæ Chymicæ quatuor vetustissima scripta, Francof. apud Johan. Bernerum, 1605, 8°.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, 1590, p. 302.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143 (but is this the same person?).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 210 (exposition of Zadith's 'Tabula').

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 470.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 210, 233.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1056.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, pp. 24-25, No. xxxiv.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 681.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 105-106.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 334; 1866, i. p. 353.

F. A. Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 190 (an Arabic alchemist).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 716.

ZALENTO (Petrus de).

See PETRUS de Silento *or* Zalento.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 233, 234, 260.

ZANETINIS (Hieronymus de).

Radix Elixiris. [△]

See DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium, 1606, sig. H4 *recto*.

Conclusio qua disputationi & argumentis Angeli respondetur.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 247.

Zedler says he was a physician and chemist of Bologna in the sixteenth century.

König, on the other hand, quotes a Hieronymus Zanettinus, a jurisconsult of Bologna who flourished in 1451. He wrote De conscientiæ foro & contentioso; de differentiis juris civilis & canonici; de indulgentiis. Apparently this is a distinct person.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 215.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 233.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 880.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 434.
Reyher, *Dissertatio de nummis ex auro chymico factis*, 1692, pp. 68-70.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 682.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lx. col. 1545.
Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1752, i. p. 642 (a long note about the lawyer).
Joh. Gottl. Wilh. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten*, Cöthen, 1753, I. ii. p. 329 (the lawyer).
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 67.
Bauer, *Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum universalis*, Nürnberg, 1772, iv. p. 320 (a 'Disputatio,' Bonon., 1499, by the lawyer, 'liber perrarus').
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 570.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 305 (a vindication of alchemy).
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 132; 1869, ii. p. 126.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 580.

ZEIDELER (Johann Christian Bernhard).

Joh. Christian Bernhard Zeidelers Med. Doct. Gründlicher Beweifs dafs in dem allerstärksten acido die allergröste Medicin verborgen so einig und allein das Hauptstück der Medicinae Vniversalis seyn kan nebst beygefügter Diaet und praxi practicata.

Otii etiam sui reddendam esse rationem viri boni putant, et id semper honestum esse volunt. Meadvs.

Jena gedruckt und zu haben bey Johann Friedrich Schill, 1764.

4°. Pp. [16] 63 [1 blank].

Just mentioned by Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexicon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4e Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 273, and George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. p. 334.

ZEIG- UND WEG-WEISER.

See CHYMISCHER Zeig- und Weg-Weiser.

ZELATOR (Jonas).

See THEATRI Alchymistico-Medici. Breve & jucundum Spectaculum.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 708.

ZENEXTON.

See PITSCHKI (GEORG), Zenexton, vel Mercurius coagulatus, 1678.

ZESEN VON FÜRSTENAU (PHILIPP).

Philosophisches Rätzel in Teutsche Reimen gebracht.

See CHYMISCHES LUST-GÄRTLEIN, 1747, p. 20.

See GEHEIMNISS (Das) der Hermetischen Philosophie, 1770, p. 9.

Philipp Zesen was born 8 Oct., 1619 (Zedler), 1629 (Jöcher), at Fürstenau in Anhalt, studied at Halle, Wittenberg and Leipzig, travelled in Holland, France and Germany. He held no public office and merely acted as Hofpfalzgraf and Saxon Councillor. At the age of 60 he first married in Amsterdam, settled in Hamburg in 1683, and died there 13 Nov., 1689.

In 1643 he founded a German Society, 'Die Teutschgesinnete Genossenschafft,' for the purification of the German language, and in 1648 was admitted to the 'Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft' under the name 'der Wohlsetzende.' Though he tried to introduce certain extreme neologisms into German, he nevertheless originated some improvements which were accepted.

By these innovations he seems to have excited against himself the greatest enmity, which found vent in the most virulent attacks and disgraceful epithets, the reason for which it is not easy to understand. His memory has been vindicated from these by Dissel.

He wrote numerous works in German, Dutch and Latin, in prose and in verse, and various translations, but they are now unread.

In the list of his writings given by Zedler, the above verses are not mentioned.

Witte, *Diarii Biographici Tomus Secundus*, Rigæ, 1691, p. 171 († 13 Nov., 1689).

Erdmann Neumeister & Friedrich Grohmann, *De Poëtis Germanicis hujus seculi præcipuis dissertatio compendiaria*, 1695, pp. 118-123 (a rough article on him and his innovations).

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, iv. p. 441, note.

Jo. Conr. Zeltner, *Theatrum virorum eruditorum qui speciatim typographiis laudabilem operam praestiterunt*, Norimb., 1720, pp. 565-572.

Joh. Caspar Wetzel, *Historische Lebens-Beschreibung der berühmtesten Lieder-Dichter*, Herrnstadt, 1724, iii. p. 461 (not a favourable notice as it is taken mainly from Neumeister's).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 145 (his innovations in the German language).

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 1023-1034 (a rather severe article; it contains a long list of his writings).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxi. cols. 1754-1770.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2193.

Burcard Gotthelff Struve, *Bibliotheca Historiae litterariae selecta*, 1763, iii. p. 2266.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, ii. p. 318 (pushed his improvements of the German language to an absurd extent); iii. p. 203 (life and works).

Karl Heinrich Jördens, *Lexikon deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten*, Leipzig, 1810, v. pp. 606-623 (gives a long list of his writings in German).

Biographie Universelle, 1828, lii. p. 301; no date, xlv. p. 498.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlvi. col. 948 (and references).

Karl Dissel, 'Philipp von Zesen und die Deutschgesinnte Genossenschaft,' in *Wilhelm-Gymnasium zu Hamburg, Bericht über das 9. Schuljahr*, 1889-1890, Hamburg, 1890, pp. [2] 1-66.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1900, xlv. pp. 108-118 (by Karl Dissel).

ZETZNER (LAZARUS).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM.

A printer at Strasburg in the first half of the seventeenth century, who printed many books, but I cannot say that those which I have seen impress me favourably as specimens of the typographic art. Still he is commended as a craftsman who deserves to be kept in remembrance.

The present collection is a monument of his belief in the 'great work,' or in the literature of it, rather than of his taste as a printer. Perhaps one ought to admire his courage in collecting, reprinting and editing the tracts in this collection, instead of complaining of the undoubtedly shabby and unattractive appearance of the volumes.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 883.

Joh. Christianus Wolfius, *Monumenta Typographica*, Hamb., 1740, i. p. 747; ii. p. 39.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 48-59.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxi. col. 1864.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors ii. 992 *u*.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 603.

ZIEGLER (JACOB).

Fermentatio, Generationis et Corruptionis Causa. Ein kurtzer Bericht wie ein ding natürlich vergehen vnd ein anders daraus werden konne. Durch Jacob Zieglern D.

ZIEGLER (JACOB). *Continued.*

Aristot: Gen: & corr: c. 3.
Ex nihilo nihil fit
Nihil in nihilum redigitur.
Getruckt zu Basell, Beÿ Johan Jacob Genath. M DC XLVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 64 [4]. Engraved title-page. 14 curious engravings. The pages are enclosed by lines.

Colophon: Getruckt zu Basel, Durch Johann Jacob Genath, in verlegung des Authoris. 1647.

An attempt to explain natural phenomena by fermentation. Chapter 22, which contains a discussion on the cause of the conversion of wine into vinegar, deserves notice as illustrating the struggle to find a reason for a phenomenon without any experimental facts or trials to go upon.

This work is not referred to anywhere, and I have found nothing about the writer of it. Haller, indeed, refers to a person of the name as the author of a paper 'Casus viri hypochondriaci,' Basil., 1697, 4°, who may be the present man, but Jac. Ziegler who wrote: 'Tabak, von dem gar heilsamen Wundkraute Nicotiana,' Zurich, 1616, 4°, can hardly be the same. Other entries which he gives seem to refer to different persons. As the author apparently published the present work at his own expense in 1647, he is obviously to be distinguished from Jacob Ziegler, the geographer and mathematician, who flourished a hundred and fifty years earlier.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 420; 1772, ii. p. 61.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1784, iv. pp. 5, 226.

ZIMARA (MARCO ANTONIO).

Marci Antonii Zimaræ Magische Artzney-Kunst, darinnen enthalten ein gantz neuer überaus reicher Schatz verschiedener Magisch-Naturgemäfser Geheimnisse, insonderheit aber von Sigillen: allerhand verborgenen Signaturen und Bildnussen: wie auch von allerley Magnetisch- und Characterischen Hülffs-Mitteln, Krafft derer alle und jede Gebrechen des Menschlichen Leibs zu curiren und zu heilen seynd. Darzu kommt über dieses noch

I. Eine deutliche Handleitung, unterschiedliche rare Chymische Artzney-Mittel aus den Mineralien und Erdgewächsen zu präpariren.

II. Ein besonders Tractätlein, handlend von vielen schönen Schmincken, Anstrichen und dergleichen Sachen, dardurch sich ein Mensch eine saubere, zarte, glatte und schöne Haut machen kan.

III. Eine Anweisung, die Metallen und Mineralien zu bereiten.

Alles mit gewissen Proben und Experimenten, wie es einem rechtschaffenen Philosopho zustehet, ausgezieret. Samt einer besondern Handkunst ein Perpetuum Mobile oder sich immer bewegendes Ding, ohne Beyhülff des Wassers, oder Gewichts, zu machen. Auf vielfältiges Begehren aus dem lateinischen in das Teutsche übersetzet. Deme noch beygefüget, ein nützliches Tractätlein, wie der Mensch sich vor allen ansteckenden Kranckheiten durch seinen eignen Speichel präserviren kan. Franckfurt, In Verlegung Joh. Ziegers, Buchhändlers, 1685.

8°. Pp. [40, including the engraved title-page] 636 (misnumbered, for 640). Index [16].

The introduction is a translation of Dobrzensky's Tract (*q.v.*). It has the following title:

Allgemeines natürliches Præservativ- oder Verwahrungs-Mittel wider alle von gifftiger Lufft herrührende, höchstgefährliche, und gar leichtlich ansteckende Seuchen, kunstreich erwogen, und dem gemeinen Nutzen zum besten eröffnet und mitgetheilet von Jacobo Joanne Wenceslao Dobrzensky von Schwarzbruck, der Philosophiæ und Medicinæ Doctorn, und der Käyserlich-Königlichen Carl-Ferdinandischen hohen Schul zu Prag extraordinar-Professorn. In Verlegung Johann Ziegers, Büchhändl. in Nürnberg, 1680.

Pp. [32].

ZIMARA (Marco Antonio). *Continued.*

This is a translation of the *Antrum Magico-medicum* ascribed to Zimara, but probably not genuine. Of this book Arcudi quotes editions of 1575, 1576, 8°. Mercklin omits these and mentions the edition of 1625, 1626, 8°.

Zimara, the reputed author, was a native of S. Pietro in Galatina, Apulia. He studied medicine at Padua, afterwards Aristotelian and Averroistic philosophy, in which he had the reputation of being extraordinarily skilled and on which he wrote various commentaries. Before the war of the league of Cambray he taught logic at Padua, but when the University was scattered by the war he went to Rome and taught philosophy. Afterwards he was recalled to Padua and was appointed to the first chair of Philosophia Ordinaria in 1525, which he occupied till 1532; in which year his death is supposed to have occurred.

Little is said about him; 'scriptis magis, quam vita notus.'

In my 'Notes on Books of Secrets' I have given a notice of the author and have discussed certain questions and doubts relative to the book.

The second part, 1626, throws no light on the authorship. It deals with sympathy, diseases, medicines, and with the mysteries of certain ancient peoples, Hebrews, Egyptians, etc. I have not seen a German translation of the second part, if it exist.

Alessandro Tommaso Arcudi, *Galatina letterata*, p. 171. (I have not seen this.)
Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, ed. Simler, 1583, p. 470.
Riccoboni, *De Gymnasio Patavino Commentariorum libri sex*, 1598, f. 22 *verso* (lib. i. c. 15).
Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 982, 1315, 1434.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 344.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 234 (calls him Zinara, or Zimara).
Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum . . . Libris V. comprehensum*, 1654, lib. 3, cap. 15, p. 306.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 884.
Toppi, *Bibliotheca Napoletana*, 1678, pp. 204-205.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, pp. 64 b, 103 a, 332 a, 727 b.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 775.
Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venet., 1726, i. p. 301, No. xliii.
Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum Seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 153.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 687.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1735, vi. pp. 234, 240 note c (this notice is hardly fair to Zimara).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 934.
Vogt, *Catalogus . . . Librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 735.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxii. p. 703.
Giovanni Bernardino Tafuri, *Istoria degli Scrittori nati nel Regno di Napoli*, 1750, III. i., pp. 118-128 (mentions the 'Antrum Magico-medicum,' and also the second part, Francof. apud Wechelos, 1576, 8°).
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 495; ii. p. 880.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2206.
Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1755, iii. pp. 136 ('Problemata'), 153 ('Tractatus magicus'), 154 ('Antrum').
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 427.
Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. p. 205.
Bauer, *Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum universalis*, Nürnberg, 1772, iv. p. 325 (I. 1625; II. 1626, 8°; 'liber rarissimus').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 540.
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. p. 278 (treatise on cosmetics).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 168.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 992 *y*.
Biographie Universelle, 1828, lii. p. 340; no date, xlv. p. 524.
Renan, *Averroès et l'Averroïsme*, 2e édit., Paris, 1861, p. 373, *et sqq.*
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1625.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 371 (by Pagel).
Ferguson, 'Notes on Books of Secrets,' Part vi., *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, Glasgow, 1890, N.S. ii. pp. 6-10.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 778.

ZIMMERMAN (NAMREMMIZ) (Heinrich Theodor).

350 entschleierte Geheimnisse aus dem Nachlasse der berühmten Chemiker, Oeconomen und Sympathiseur's Daniel Groos, Andreas Schulze und Nathusius Krumm; auf vieljährige, meistens fünf und siebenzigjährige Erfahrung gegründet, und bis zum Tode der Genannten als tiefste Geheimnisse bewahrt und jederzeit mit den günstigsten Resultaten angewandt. Nebst mehreren von Somnambülen in ihrem magnetischen Schlafe angegebenen und durchaus bewährt gefundenen Heilmitteln. Bereichert mit vielen, durch einen praktischen Verein für vortrefflich erklärten, bisher um sehr hohe Preise verkauften, und denen, die diese enormen Summen nicht zahlen konnten, Geheimnifs verbliebenen Mittel und Recepte. Zum allgemeinen Besten

ZIMMERMAN (NAMREMMIZ) (HEINRICH THEODOR). *Continued.*

meiner Mitmenschen der Oeffentlichkeit übergeben von Heinrich Theodor Namremmiz, praktischer Oeconom und Chemiker, Mitglied mehrerer öconomischer, chemischer und technologischer Gesellschaften.

Motto: Unseres Wissens Prüfstein ist—das Resultat!

Dritte Auflage. Heilbronn, In Commission der C. Drechler'schen Buchhandlung (J. M. Flammer).

8°. Pp. x, 118. No date, 18—.

A miscellaneous collection of practical receipts, some of them rather foolish.

ZIMMERMANN (CARL FRIEDRICH).

See HENKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH), Kleine Mineralogische und Chymische Schrifften, . . . herausgegeben von Carl Friedrich Zimmermann. 1744.

Gedanken von der Uebereinstimmung, welche an etlichen Säzen aus der wahren Alchemie, mit verschiedenen im Mineralreich sich erzeigenden Umständen zu bemerken ist.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 355.

Gedanken über die magische und medizinalische Steine.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 386.

Carl F. Zimmermann, born at Dresden, 1713, studied law and natural history. He served some time in the army, and afterwards devoted himself to mining, in which he rose to distinction. He contributed papers on practical subjects to the Leipzig 'Sammlungen von der Haus-Wirthschaft. . . .' and began a work on Mining in Upper Saxony, He died in 1747.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxii. col. 727.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 99.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2207.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 685.
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. p. 50.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 289.
Ladragne, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1422.

ZIMMERMANN (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

See LEMERY (NICOLAS), Cursus Chymicus, . . . übersetzt und . . . vermehret von Johann Christian Zimmermann. 1754.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 42 ('Allgemeine Grundsätze der theoretisch practischen Chymie,' Dresden, 1755, 1756, 3 vols.).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 684.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 320.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 780 ('De sale primigenio fere universali,' Halæ Magd., typ. J. C. Hendelii [1733], 4°, pp. 40).

ZIMMERMANN (SAMUEL).

Probier bůch: Auff alle Metall Müntz, Ertz vnd berckwerck, defsgleichen auff Edel Gestain, Perlen, Corallen, vnd andern dingen mehr: Wider allen newen subtilen Betrug, Alles mit höchstem nutz, geringster müh, vnd kleinestem Costen, nach Alchimistischer vnd Mechanischer Kunst an tag geben, &c. Allen Jungen Müntzmaistern, Goldschmiden, Bercka, Kauffs vnd Handels Leuten, zu nutz vnd sonderem gefallen beschriben, In Truck verordnet

ZIMMERMANN (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

vnd publiciert: Durch Samuelen Zimmerman von Augspurg. Mit Röm. Kay. May. freyheit nit nach zů Trucken. M.D.LXXIII.

8°. Pp. [16] 172 [11, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Woodcuts of apparatus in the text. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zů Augspurg, bey Michael Manger.

[Another Copy.]

I have found nothing about this author. His book is quoted by Lipenius, and from him by Zedler.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, ii. p. 919 a.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 156.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxii. col. 760.

ZIPFFEL (JONAS).

Theoria Metallica ist eine kurtze Metallische Betrachtung, aus welcher Materia, in, aus, und ober der Erden die Natur und der Chymicus, nach Gottes Ordnung und Willen Silber und Gold zuwege bringet und vermehret, aus denen Schrifften der wahren Philosophorum, extrahiret von Jona Zipffeln Medico, und Churfürstl. Sächfs. Bergk-Rath. Dresden, Gedruckt durch Melchior Bergens, Churfl. Sächfsl. Hoff-Buchdr. seel. nachgelassene Wittbe und Erben. 1678.

8°. Pp. 80.

This is a discourse on the metals, their composition and transmutation. According to Zedler, Zipffel would seem to have written a work on gout and calculus: Medicina antitartarea, oder Bericht vom Scharbock, Griess, Stein und Podagra, woher sie entstehen, und wie sie zu curiren, Dresden, 1678, 8°, and another of which the title is given: Usus Tincturæ Nephriticæ, das ist, nützlicher Gebrauch der edlen experimentirten Stein-Tinctur, und darzu gehörigen Massæ und Pillularum Antitartarearum, Leipzig, 1699, in 8°.

He describes himself as a medicus and electoral Saxon mining councillor at the end of the seventeenth century.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 156.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxii. col. 1518.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 621, 892 (calls him Zopf, by mistake apparently).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2213.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 80 (calls him Zippel, but probably this is merely a misprint).

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1789, IV. ii. p. 106 (only this work quoted).

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Manuscript notes.

ZOBELIUS (FRIDERICUS).

Friderici Zobelii, Sereniss. Friderici, Ducis Holsatiæ, Hæredis Norwegiæ &c. Archiatri p.m. Tartarologia Spagirica, seu Medicamentorum ex Tartaro in Laboratorio Gottorpiensi paratorum fidelis Descriptio. E Bibliothecâ Georgii Wolffgangi Wedelii. Jenæ, Typis Gollnerianis, CIↃ IↃC LXXVI.

12°. Pp. [11, 1 blank] 96 [6] [2 blank].

It was edited by G. W. Wedel from a MS.

Other editions, Jena, 1684, 12°, and 1708, 12°.

Frdierici (*sic*) Zobelii Chymische Medicinische Perle, mit dem Andern Theil von Schufs-Wunden vermehret, darinnen herrliche, köstliche Medicamenta,

ZOBELIUS (FRIDERICUS). *Continued.*

nebst deren gründlichem Bericht und ausführlichen Ursachen derer Kranckheiten, auch deren Curation, nach Spagirischer Art und Weise zu finden. Dresden, Bey Johann Jacob Wincklern, 1701.

8°. Pp. [2 blank, 14, frontispiece included] 286. Index [10]. Title red and black.

Zobel was a native of Holstein. He was an 'industrious, dexterous, and successful' chemist, and became physician of the Duke Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp about 1636, and director of the chemical laboratory at Gottorp. He died about 1647.

Besides the present works mention is also made of a treatise in MS.: Spagyrischer Schatz aus dem Tartaro, but it is probably identical with the *Tartarologia*.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 885.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 310.
Strubberg, *Diarium Salanum Anni* 1720, p. 179, &c. (I have not seen this.)
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 688.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 935.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 195, 749.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiii. col. 38.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2216.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 583.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 88.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 618.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 398.
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. p. 353 ('Tartarologia').
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 475 (purification of tartar).
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 182 ('Tartarologia,' 1676).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 530.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1418.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 788 ('Tartarologia,' 1676).

ZORN (JOHANN).

Nöthige Erinnerung an die Liebhabere der Kunst Gold zu machen, in einem Schreiben an einen Freund. Nebst einem kleinen Beytrag zu dem neueröfneten Geheimnifs der Naphtæ Nitri und Naphtæ Vitrioli. Kempten 1774.

8°. Pp. 30 [2 blank].

A chemical criticism of some round about alchemical processes on pyrites and green vitriol, in which what actually takes place is properly explained and the inaccuracy and futility of the alchemical explanation are demonstrated. It is shown also that the results of the alchemical operations could be obtained more quickly, easily and certainly by any one with even a little knowledge of what the author calls 'gesunde Chemie.' This tract throws some light upon the relations of alchemy and chemistry in the year of the discovery of oxygen.

He wrote also 'Icones Plantarum medicinalium,' Nürnberg, 1779-90, which attracted some attention. Zorn was an apothecary in Kempten.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1787, III. i. p. 187.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 764.

ZOROASTER.

Μαγικὰ Λόγια τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζωροάστρου Μαγῶν. Parisiis Apud Ioannem Lodoicum Tiletanum, Via ad D. Hilarium, Sub. D. V. Maria. M.D.XXXVIII.

4°. Sigs. α β [=ff. 8].

Zoroaster has the distinction of having been the first of the Magi, and a reformer of religion, of which all that is known is contained in the Zend-Avesta. But when he flourished, whether he was an actual or a mythical personage, whether there were more than one person of the name, are questions still debated by the authorities, who have not yet arrived at certainty. These discussions hardly concern the history of alchemy, and the alchemical work 'Clavis Artis,' Jena, 1738, which passes under his name, is obviously suppositious.

Wolffgang Krüger, *Catalogus et Historiologia mille virorum, . . . illustrium. Das ist: Kurtze vnd Historische verzeichnifs vnd Beschreibung Tausent vnterschiedlicher Keyser, . . .* Erffurdt, 1616, f. 252 *verso*.

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les Grands Personnages qui ont esté faussement soupçonnez de Magie*, Paris, 1625, pp. 129-166; English translation by J. Davies, 1657, pp. 63-79.

Joh. Henr. Ursinus, *De Zoroastre . . . Hermete*

ZOROASTER. *Continued.*

Trismegisto, Sanchoniathone . . . eorumque scriptis . . . exercitationes, Norimbergæ, 1661, pp. 9-72.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 886.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1056.
Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, Th. i. p. 166.
Thomas Hyde, *Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum eorumque Magorum . . . Zoroastris Vita*, . . . Oxonii, 1700, 4°, pp. 307-342. (Cap. xxiv., Zoroastris vita; cap. xxv., Operum Zerdushti generale nomen explicatum; cap. xxvi., De Zerdushti particularibus Libris, & de Lingua & Literis quibus scripti sunt.)
Petrus Lambeccius, *Prodromus historiæ literariæ*, 1710, pp. 12, 32-37, 118.
J. F. Buddeus, *Historia Ecclesiastica Veteris Testamenti*, ed. 2da, 1719, i. pp. 436-442 (Per. 1, Sect. iii. § 22).
Goelicke, *Historia Medicinae Universalis*, 1721, pp. 164-165.
Geheime Unterredungen . . . von Magia Naturalis, 1722, p. 8, &c.
Daniel Le Clerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, 1723, p. 9.
Bayle, *Dictionaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. pp. 555-560.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1731, i. pp. 101-105 (the Chaldean Zoroaster), 118-122 (the Persian); 1731, ii. pp. 846, 848, 849; *Zusätze*, Ulm, 1737, pp. 18, 266.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 688.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 88 (I. i. c. x. §§ 9-12); 125 (I. i. c. xiii. § 14); ii. p. 7 (II. i. c. i. § 12).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 164, 356.
Joan. Frid. Weidler, *Historia Astronomiae*, Vitembergae, 1741, p. 31 (cap. III. § 8).
Thomas Stanley, *The History of Philosophy*, London, 1743, 4th ed., pp. 758-761 (the Chaldean); 789 (the Persian); 801-826 (the Chaldaick Oracles).
Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, Halle, 1748, i. p. 205 (short notice).
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiii. cols. 568-592 (the elder Zoroaster), cols. 592-598 (the younger).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, col. 2227 (and references).
Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 167.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 468.
Chauffepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1756, iv. pp. 832-843.
Georg Christoph Hamberger, *Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Schriftstellern vom Anfange der Welt bis* 1500, Lemgo, 1756, i. pp. 14-18.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, X. ii. p. 58.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 666 ('Clavis artis—Untergeschoben').
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. p. 343.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1789, i. pp. 117, 119 (and references).
Brucker, *Historia critica philosophiæ*, i. p. 116 (lib. ii. c. 2, § 9), p. 144 (lib. ii. c. 3, § 2).
J. A. Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, ed. Harles, Hamb., 1790, i. pp. 304-316 (lib. i. c. 36).
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1817, xxxii. p. 454.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1821, i. p. 124.
Biographie Universelle, 1828, lii. pp. 434-466; no date, xlv. pp. 585-603 (article by Parisot).
Fred. Heinrich Hugo Windischmann, *Zoroastrische Studien*, Berlin, 1863, 8°, pp. xii, 324, 8.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlvi. cols. 1013-1020 (and references). [Article by Léo Joubert].
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 364, 370.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 1888, xxiv. p. 820, 'Zoroaster,' by Karl Geldner. See also *ibid.* p. 775 'Zend-Avesta.'
Chambers's Encyclopædia, 1892, x. p. 808.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 62, 201.

ZUEIGNUNGS-GESPRÄCHE zwischen den Bonum und Lacinium.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 5.

ZUFÄLLIGE Naturgemäse Gedanken von der Gewifsheit der edlen Chy- und Alchymie und was von den jetzigen Rosenkreutzers-Orden zu glauben sey. Wolffenbüttel, verlegt Johann Christoph Meifsner. 1762.

8°. Pp. 30 [2 blank].

ZWELFER (JOHANN).

Discursus Apologeticus Joannis Zwelferi, Medicinæ Doct. adversus Hippocratem Chymicum Ottonis Tackenii: Ejusq; adulterini Salis Viperini novissimi Fundamenta, ut ait, antiquissima. Cui & accessere eiusdem Justissimæ Vindiciæ contra Franciscum Verny Pharmacopœum Monspeliensem. Annexo etiam Apologemate Epistolico Anonymi.

Ecclesiastici c. 4.

Pro anima tua ne confundaris dicere verum. Ne accipias faciem adversus faciem tuam, nec adversus animam tuam mendacium.

ZWELFER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Non abscondas sapientiam tuam in decore suo. Non contradicas verbo veritatis ullo modo, & de mendacio ineruditionis tuæ confundere.

Norimbergæ: Sumtibus Michaelis & Johann. Friderici Endterorum. Anno M.DC.LXXV.

Folio. Pp. [12] 267 [1].

Baumer, followed by Fuchs, quotes an edition: Norimbergæ, 1668, fol.

It was appended to Zwelfer's *Pharmacopœia Augustana*, Dordrechti, 1672, and to other editions of that work.

Herrn Johann Zwölfern, weyl. höchstberühmten Kayserl. Hof-Medici, Königliche Apotheck, oder Dispensatorium. Das ist: Neu-bereicherter ganz-angefüllter Schatz-Kasten der aufserlesensten Artzneyen; Zusamt einer diesem bewerthesten Artzney-Buch beygefügten Spagyrischen oder Chymischen Zugabe, worinnen die wahre und vollkommene Art und Manier die fürtrefflichste Artzneyen zuzubereiten und zuverfertigen, eröffnet; Welche so dann mit Behaltung der Kräfften ihrer Ingredientien, auch wol öffters mit Erhöhung ihrer Artzney-Tugenden, zu Verjagung der Kranckheiten, die den Menschlichen Körper verunruhigen, nach Wunsche dienen können. Ehmals von obbemeltdem Autor in Lateinischer Sprach geschrieben; Nun aber, auf vielfältiges Verlangen, in unsere Teutsche Mutter-Sprach mit gröfstem Fleifs übersetzet. Mit Kayserl. Majestät, und Chur-Fürstl. Durchl. zu Sachsen Privilegio. Nürnberg, in Verlegung Martin Endters. Anno 1692.

4°. Pp. [8, portrait included] 780 [26]. Title red and black.

Johann Zwelfer, or Zwelffer, or Zwölfer, born in the Palatinate, 1618, was an apothecary for sixteen years, then studied medicine and graduated at Padua, practised, and became professor of medicine at Vienna. He claimed to be the first person to reduce pharmacy to a system and published the *Pharmacopœia Regia* at Vienna in 1652. He gave his name to Crocus Martis Z. prepared by igniting iron with saltpetre, and advised the washing of calomel with water to remove traces of corrosive sublimate. He criticised the *Pharmacopœia Augustana* (q.v.) in a series of 'Animadversiones,' Vienna, 1652, often printed, and had controversies with Lucas Schröckius of the Augsburg Collegium Medicum, Otto Tachenius and Verny. In a tract 'Mantissa Spagyrica,' appended to the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, Zwelfer tells the story of the adept who by an actual experiment refuted the arguments of Professor Martini of Helmstädt (ed. 1672, p. 798) and he also describes with a drawing the great medal made at Prague from alchemical gold by Richthausen, who was ennobled for it with the title of Baron Chaos (ed. 1672, p. 796-797). This medal is frequently referred to.

He died in 1668.

Pantaleon, *Prosopographia*, 1566, iii. p. 227.

Clauder, *Dissertatio de Tinctura Universali*, 1678, cap. iii. p. 84; and translated in Schröder's *Neue alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1773, II. i. p. 90.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 887.

Lucas Schröckius, *Hygea Augustana, seu Memoria secularis Collegii Medici Augustani. Scripta . . . A.O.R.* M.DC.LXXXII., Augustæ Vindelicorum, sig. C1 *recto*; and appended to Jacob Brucker's *Historia Vitae Adolphorum Occonum*, Lipsiae, 1734, 4°, p. 112; in Brucker's own tract on the Occones, p. 62 *&c sqq.* refer to Zwelfer's 'Animadversiones in Pharmacopoeiam Augustanam.'

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 705.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 78 (Ad. ii. § 26), 376 (Int. c. xi. § 12), 384 (Ad. xi. § 5**), 389 (Ad. xi. § 8*).

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Bbbb 1 *recto*, Anno 1668 (says in his 50th year, he would, therefore, be born in 1618).

Reinmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. pp. 774, 791.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 84.

Schelhorn, *Amœnitates literariae*, 1730, xiii. p. 24, &c.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 699.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 786-789.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, iii. p. 604 (iii. l. vii. c. 1. § 7).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 936.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiv. col. 1092.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2241.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 486.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 621.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 27.

ZWELFER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 107.
Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichte*, 1784, p. 33.
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. p. 323 ('Animadversiones in Pharmacop. Augustanam,' Viennae, 1652, Goudae, 1653, Roterd., 1653, Norib., 1657 & 1667, Dordrecht, 1672, Norib., 1675, 1693).
Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, § 263, p. 329.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 667.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 142.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 582.
Biographie Universelle, 1828, lii. p. 515; no date, xlv. p. 643.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 340, 400.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 439.
Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 245; 1869, p. 237 (a mere mention).
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 243; 1845, iii. p. 66; 1847, iv. pp. 144, 193.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1422.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 90.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 384.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 804.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 250, 483, 497.

ZWEY alte Denkmaale Deutscher Filosofen.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, II. i. p. 345.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1500.

ZWEY rare Chymische Tractate.

See BEUTHER (DAVID).

ZWEY Respons von den F. R. C. zu etlichen ihren Clienten abgeben.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiossimi, 1687, p. 228.
See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Philosophia Salomonis, 1753, p. 200.

ZWEY schöne Chymische Tractetlein: I. De Mercurio Alchimistarum. II. De Lumine Naturæ. Den filiis Hermeticæ Sapientiæ zu gut an Tag geben: durch einen Cultorem Spagiricæ Medicinæ. Jenæ Typis Weidnerianis. Anno M.DC.XII.

8°. Sigs. A-B in eights, (B 7-8 blank,) or pp. [28, 4 blank]. *Colophon*, B6 *verso*: Gedruckt zu Jehna, bey Johann Weidnern. In Verlegung Thomas Schürers, Buchhändelers in Leiptzig. M.DC.XII. Title within a woodcut border.

Ascribed by the anonymous editor to Martin Faber, med. doct. of Königsberg, an excellent chemist. The tract 'De lumine naturæ' has found its way into Paracelsus' works but it is not by him.

Zwey schöne Chymische Tractätlein: I. De Mercurio Alchimistarum. II. De Lumine Naturæ. Den filiis Hermeticæ Sapientiæ zu gut an Tag geben: durch einen Cultorem Spagiricæ Medicinæ. Anno M.DC.XX.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 379.

ZWEY Tincturen auf Roth und Weifs.

See ZWO Tincturen auff Roth und Weifs.

ZWEY vortreffliche und noch nie im Druck gewesene Chymische Bücher, I. Des gelehrten und in der Kunst erfahrnen Münchs Antonii de Abbatia Bericht von Verwandelung der Metallen. II. Aufrichtig-teutscher Wegweiser zum Licht der Natur oder ad Tincturam Physicam Paracelsi, und Lapidem Philosophorum. Authore Domino in Limo, non malo malo Allen der geheimen und hohen Kunst Liebhabern zu Nutz und mercklichem Unterricht

ZWEY. *Continued.*

in teutscher Sprach übergesetzet, herausgegeben durch einen der niemahls genug gepriesenen Wissenschaft sonderbahren Beförderer. 1759.

No place or printer.

8°. Pp. 62 [2 blank].

The second tract (pp. 33-62) has a separate title-page and the Vorbericht is signed Wilhelm Gutende. At the end (pp. 59-62) are two 'Ænigmata' about the stone.

ZWEYEN (Von den) Blümlein, daraus der Stein der Weisen wächset.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1746 (1747), p. 286.

ZWEYFACHER Schlangen-stab.

See MERCURII Zweyfacher Schlangen-Stab.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 41, No. lxvi.

ZWEYSPORN (FRIEDRICH).

Friedrich Zweysporns Beschreibung eines neuerfundenen Zauberbrunnens. Nebst einer Widerlegung der Censur D. G. Einsporns über Prof. Kratzensteins Theorie von Dünsten. Halle, Verlegts Hermann Hemmerde, 1748.

8°. Pp. 56. Frontispiece instead of pp. 15-16. Vignette.

An account of a piece of juggling apparatus to make wine come and stop at pleasure.

Kratzenstein's and Hamberger's paper on vapours, appeared in the collection of dissertations of the Royal Academy of Bourdeaux, for 1744. Several papers by Kratzenstein are mentioned by Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. *passim* (q.v.).

ZWINGER (JACOB).

Iacobi Zuingeri Philosophi et Medici Basil. Principiorum Chymicorum Examen ad generalem Hippocratis, Galeni, cæterorumq; Græcorum & Arabum consensum institutum: Elegantibus nonnullorum remediorum præparationibus exornatum. Cum Indice locupl. Basileæ, per Sebastianum Henricpetri.

8°. Pp. [22, 2 blank] 259. Index [12, 1, device]. *Colophon*: Basileæ, per Sebastianum Henricpetri: Anno clɔlɔ cvi. Printer's device as vignette.

Jacob Zwinger, son of Theodor the elder, great-grandfather of Theodor the younger, was born at Basel, 15 Aug., 1569. Peter Ramus was his god-father.

His first instruction was imparted to him by his father and by Rothe. Then in 1585 he went to Padua where he attended the lectures on logic of Jacobus Zabarella, on ethics of Franciscus Piccolomineus, and had much intercourse with Pancirolli and Pinelli.

His teachers in medicine were Hercules Saxonia and Horatius Augenius, and the former was so attached to him that but for the obstacle caused by difference of creed, he would have adopted Zwinger and made him his heir. According to the quæstor's books he lived in Padua till 1593, then he returned to Basel, graduated M.D. in 1594, and shortly after was appointed professor of Greek, and lectured publicly on Homer. Privately he read physic with his pupils, and instructed them not only in the doctrines of the ancients but also in the chemical medicine to which he rather inclined. Into the secrets of this subject he had been guided by Wilhelm Arragosius, who was deeply skilled both in the Platonic philosophy and the Spagyric art. On his death at the age of 97, he made Zwinger heir both of his fortune and his science.

In the hospital at Basel he laboured for many years 'gratis.' During the visitation of the plague, while doing all he could for others, he himself succumbed to it, 11 Sept., 1610, in his 41st year, his wife having predeceased him by six hours, from the same malady.

Zwinger, it will be remembered, was one of the eye-witnesses of the transmutation which Seton the Cosmopolite effected at Basel, for the express purpose of refuting the arguments advanced by Dr. Dienheim against the possibility of it.

Zwinger was a diligent student and a man of great learning and he wrote several works of Greek scholarship and on medicine.

Among these may be mentioned his 'Physiologia,' Basil., 1610, 'Commentarius in Galeni definitiones medicas,' his edition of his father's work 'Theatrum vitae humanae,' 1606, his tables of the Greek dialects, printed in Scapula's Greek Lexicon, and 'Epistolæ medicæ,' published partly by Hildanus, partly by Hornung. Some religious works were also written by him.

ZWINGER (Jacob). *Continued.*

Adami, *Vitae Medicorum Germanorum*, 1620, p. 410.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 235.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 235.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 887.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 500 (with a biography).
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1324.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, 11 Sept., 1610; sig. Ha *recto*.
Joh. Jac. Hofmann, *Lexicon Universale*, 1698, iv. p. 761.
Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars Tertia, 1719, p. 251.
Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 272, No. clxxxiii.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 205.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 690.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 785 (I. i. iv. c. vi. § 16); 810 (I. i. iv. c. viii. § 6).
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 938.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiv. col. 1688.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2243.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, X. ii. p. 87.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 300.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 281.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 333.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 623.
Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, pp. 362, 365.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 250.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 343. 592.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 533.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 517.
Biographie Universelle, 1828, lii. p. 320; no date, xlv. p. 646.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 328, 330 (the story about Seton).
Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 280, 282; 1849, ii. p. 172.
Rudolf Wolf, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, 1860, iii. p. 120.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 115.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 88.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 385.

ZWINGER (Johann).

Die Gestalt eines fürsichtigen Freundes in der Noth. Das ist: Der mitleidige, dienstfertige und gewissenhaffte Apothecker, wie derselbe seine Officin nach einem bey allen verständigen Medicis nunmehro angenommenen rationalen medendi methodo einrichten und dieser wol fürstehen, Als auch die Artzneyen präpariren und nach denen Grund-Regeln der heutigen Distillir-Kunst zubereiten, hernach die bewehrtesten Mittel recommendiren und mittheilen soll. Mit höchst-nöthigen Anmerckungen erläutert, denen auch herrliche Recepte und Secreta beygefüget worden. Bey dieser neuen Auflage um ein merckliches vermehret von Johann Zwingern, Apothecker. Nürnberg, Verlegts Wolfgang Moritz Endter. 1721.

8°. Pp. [14] 508 [30, 4 blank]. Title red and black.

Though Zedler calls him a Swiss physician, he does not indicate that he bore any relationship to the earlier owners of the name, though it seems likely enough that he was a descendant. The present work was published at Nürnberg, 1699, 8°, according to the *Bibliotheca Platneriana*, P. ii. p. 607, No. 8678. Zwinger also wrote: De Monstris, eorumque causis atque differentiis, Basil., 1660, 4°, *Biblioth. Platner.*, P. ii. p. 278, No. 3396.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiv. col. 1696.

ZWINGER (Theodor), *The Younger.*

Scrutinium Magnetis Physico-Medicum, quo Mirifici illius Lapidis Natura, Viresque tum Naturales tum Medicæ, e Principiis Mechanicis Methodo facili, Stylo simplici, & quantum in Re tam subtili fieri potuit, claro panduntur, recensentur, explicantur. Auctore Theodoro Zuingero, Med. Doctor. & in Acad. Basil. Profess. Sereniss. Duc. Würtemb. Consiliar. & Medic. ac Societat. Natur. Curiosor. Leopoldino-Imperial. Collegæ d. Aristotel. Basileæ. Ex Officina Joh. Philippi Richteri, Bibliopolæ. Ann. MDCXCVII.

8°. Pp. [8] 214 [2].

ZWINGER (THEODOR). *Continued.*

This is a treatise on the magnet. In the last chapter the author shows that its medical properties are those of a chalybeate and resemble those of hæmatite, that it is not poisonous, and that it has no virtues applied externally.

Zwinger, son of Johann Zwinger, great-grandson of Jacob Zwinger (*q.v.*), must not be confused with the elder Theodor Zwinger, who lived a century earlier.

According to Büchner he was born at Basel, 25 Sept., 1657, though Weber, and, after him, Zedler say 26 Aug., 1658. In 1672 he entered the University, took the bachelor's degree in 1673, and the master's in 1675. Then he turned to medicine which he studied at Basel, Schaffhausen and Zürich, and in 1680 returned to Basel and graduated doctor. After a year in Geneva, he travelled in France and visited Lyons and Paris. On his return to Basel he was appointed professor of rhetoric in 1684, professor of physics in 1687, anatomy and botany in 1703, theoretical and practical medicine in 1711 and Stadtphysicus. His reputation was increasing and he received invitations from the Duke of Würtemberg in 1696 to be councillor and physician, in 1700 to be professor at Leyden, in 1703 from Frederick I. of Prussia to be physician, and in 1710 from the Landgrave of Hessen-Cassel, but he declined them all, preferring to stay at Basel. He, however, obtained other appointments and was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum 11 May, 1685, with the name Aristoteles I., and in 1717 he was promoted to the position of councillor and physician of the Margrave of Baden.

Zwinger was most successful as a practitioner and had a very large number of patients. He was a man of great learning and sound scholarship, and he was the author of many works and papers, almost exclusively on medical subjects. But he wrote: De chrysopoeia variae literatorum Epistolae, in Miscellanea Acad. Nat. Cur., Dec. 3, Ann. v. & vi., 1697, 1698, Append. p. 16, and edited Wecker, *De Secretis Libri XVII.*, Basil., 1701, 1708, 1750. 'His printed works,' says Zedler, 'are erudite, agreeable, profitable, and easy to read,' and that is as much as any one could wish for.

He died 22 April, 1724.

Joh. Moller, *Homonymoscopia Historico-Philologico-Critica*, Hamb., 1697, pp. 80, 99, 737.
Joh. Jacob Scheuchzer, *Nova litteraria Helvetica*, Tiguri, 1703, pp. 130-132 (list of his writings).
Joh. Rud. Mieg, *Oratio panegyrica in obitum Theod. Zwingeri*, Basil., 1726, 4°.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 690 (portrait of Zwinger and reprint of Mieg's 'Oratio').
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 363-364, 751.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 156 (quotes an edition of 1685).
Johann Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 857.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 938.
Seguierius, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1740, Pars i. p. 215; Pars ii. p. 313.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiv. col. 1702.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 211; ii. pp. 642, 702, 810, 905.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2246.
Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 474, No. 136.
Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, X. ii. p. 88.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 31.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 740.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 468.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 624.
Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, pp. 196, 223, 237, 323, 409.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 463-466.
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 132, 444; 1787, III. i. pp. 160, 163; III. ii. pp. 202, 391; 1788, IV. i. pp. 411 (nitre); 1789, IV. ii. pp. 23, 171; 1789, V. pp. 235 (mineral water of Fortburg), 238 (Pfeffers).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 34, 592; 1798, ii. pp. 508, 691.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 147.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 533.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 441.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 88.
Rudolf Wolf, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, 1860, iii. pp. 119-132.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1423.
Friedrich Wieger, *Geschichte der Medicin und ihrer Lehranstalten in Strassburg vom Jahre 1497 bis zum Jahre 1872*, Strassburg, 1885, p. 61.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 385.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1900, xlv. p. 547 (by Pagel).

ZWO Tincturen auff Roth vnd Weiſs.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Th. ii. p. 230.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 533.
See also TANCKE (JOACHIM), Anonymi Tractatus philosophicus ad rubrum et album.

ZWÖLFER (JOHANN).

See ZWELFER (JOHANN).

ZWÖLFF Tractätlein von dem Stein der Weisen.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

MANUSCRIPTS

MANUSCRIPTS.

MS. dated 1447, on paper, of the third book of the Canon of Avicenna. Folio; size of page: $11\frac{5}{8}$ by $8\frac{5}{8}$; size of written column: $7\frac{1}{8}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$. Double columns, written in black and red. Signatures *a-x* in twelves, *y* in ten, containing 4 leaves of index, and 258 leaves of text, not numbered. In the original oak boards covered with brown leather, blind-tooled in a lozenge pattern, and with remains of clasps. At the beginning there is one vellum fly-leaf originally attached to the board; at the end, two vellum fly-leaves. One, originally attached, contains on the side next the board the opening sentences of Hippocrates' Aphorisms with a commentary all in Latin, written in a late 14th century hand; the other side is blank. Of the other fly-leaf one side contains the words: Regime*n* aut*em* ip*ſ*ius e*ſt* | q*uod* pater noſt*er* q*ui* es in cel*is*, in a late 16th century hand, while the other side contains the following short index in a 14th-15th century hand, and rhymes in an early 15th century hand:

In iſto volu*mine con*tine*ntur* iſti libri.
libe*r* almaſorl*us* raſis.
liber diuiſionu*m* raſis.
antidotarius raſis.
de doloribu*s* iu*ncturarum*.
practica puerorum raſ*is*.
exper*imen*ta raſis.
ſinonima raſis.
Iſte libe*r* eſt magiſtri . . . [followed by two lines of erasure].

p*ri*mo membro*rum* fit for*ma* phiſis ſ*ed* eo*rum*
po*ſt* hunc . *cunc*to*rum* trino vi*r*tusq*ue* cibo*rum*
quarto ſe*r*uatur q*ue* ſalus . venus exhileratur
corpus et ornatur . quinto ſextoq*ue* meatur
p*er* te*r*ram ve mare . ſepteno iuncta liga*re*
vvlnera tractare docet oſſa cutimq*ue* curare
nono de capite ſic vſq*ue* pedes mala ſcite.

The running title is in red.

The index begins on f. 1 *recto*, col. 1, with the following heading in red:

Liber cano*n*is 3us q*ui* est de egritudi*nibus* parti-
cularibus, que sunt in membris homi*n*is
a capite vsq*ue* ad pedes ma*nifestis* et
occultis *con*tinens xxij fen que
*com*plectu*ntur* qui*n*q*uaginta* et q*uatuo*r tractatus.

The text begins on f. 5 *recto*, col. 1, as follows:

Incipit liber tertius abince*nne*
dictio p*ri*ma de vniuerſ*is* egri-
tudinibus capitis *et* ij libri
de vtilitate capitis et de
anathomia capitis et ce*re*bri
[space left for initial I] NQuit Galienus
Ntentio in creando capu*d*.

This is in red as far as 'Galienus.'

At the end *y*, 10 *recto*, col. 2, is the following colophon in black:

Explicit liber 3us auicenne scriptus
et completus per me stephanum blanckart
anno dñi M° cccc° xlvij° die xi mensis
nouembris, vig ipso die martini sancti.

MS. on paper. Sæc. xix. In German. A collection of receipts and notes on alchemical subjects, written by different hands. A portion of it is in verse. Oblong, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by 7.

MS. on paper. Sæc. xviii. Written in German. 4°. Size of page: $8\frac{3}{8}$ by $6\frac{5}{8}$; writing: 5 by $3\frac{1}{2}$. 92 leaves numbered. Drawings in red chalk, on ff. 2, 29, 30, 31, 63. A little wormed at the end.

f. 1. Copia der wahren ægyptischen weisheit welche der Ehrwürdige in gottruchende P. Rochus: convertiten Prediger ord: S: Francisci: unter dem Landshaufs von dem Berümbten: Hollendischen Adepto Gomar zum hechsten Schatz bekomen, hernach selbe aufs liebe und freundschafft der Verwittibten fürstin Petronilla von Darmstattin gegeben, Von selber aber aufs grofser gnad mir abschreiben lassen

gott gebe ihnnen allen die ewige Ruche.

f. 2. Tabula ægyptiaca Mysteriosa plena, with symbols in red chalk.

f. 3 begins: Vrsprung dieser ægyptischen Weisheit to f. *27 recto*.

f. 28. Pœmandrum der Ægyptischen weisheit.

f. 60. Ægyptisches Cabinet defs Rubin Steins.

f. 63. Symbolic drawing, in red.

ff. 64 *recto*-65 *recto*. Alchemical aphorisms.

f. 65 *verso*. Symbols of Salt, Sulphur, Mercury.

f. 66. 1. Cap. Alfs die Vorrede in der Aller-Edlesten chymischen wissenschaftt, &c.

f. 92. Finis: Coronat: opus:

MS. on paper. Sæc. xvii. A Collection of Pharmaceutical and Medical Receipts. It is principally in German, but there are passages in Latin and in French. The handwriting is various. 4°. Size of page: $7\frac{7}{8}$ by 6. Pp. 388, numbered. 8 leaves of contents and index. The index stops at the end of letter S.

Accompanying it are a number of receipts and prescriptions on separate pieces of paper, of which the following is a brief list:

1. Zu der Zahn-tinctur. 1 leaf small 4°.

2. Eine befsondere gutte Latwerg. On a long slip.

3. A prescription. On a long slip; begins: ℞. Elect. Lenit. fi.

4. A prescription. On a scrap of paper; begins: ℞. Spongr. combust. ʒiii.

5. Schnee Salben gegen brand, rothlauff und aufsfahren. 1 leaf small 4°.

6. A receipt. 1 leaf small 4°; begins: Potaschen 3 loth.

7. Zu der Kräuter Cur. 2 leaves small 4°.

8. Glieder starckendes Wasser. 1 leaf small 4°.

9. A prescription. 1 leaf small 4°; begins: Nim frisch Baum Oehl lb. ij.

10. A fragment on a long slip; begins: Auff eine schwache natur &c.

11. A receipt for starch; begins: Mann schelt die Erdtäpfel &c.; 1 leaf.

12. Species zur Bluthreinigenden Suppen. 1 slip.

13. A receipt or prescription. 1 leaf small 4°; begins: ℞. Aloes optim. et puriss. ½ Loth.

14. Ein ser kostliches Pflaster, benimbt den Schmertzen, und leschet den Brandt, und benimbt alle Hitz inerhalb 24 stundten. 1 leaf small 4°.

15. Begins: Hernach folgendes Recæpt dienet vor Unterschiedliche Krankheiten, als nemblich von den Scharbock, Melancholeÿ, für die obstruction der leber und allen inwendigen zuständen, erhaltet den leib in stätter öffnung absonderlich ist es guet vor die Pest, und hizige Kranckheiten, hernach gesezte stuck werden also beraithet. 2 leaves small 4°.

16. Prescription or receipt. On a slip of paper; begins: Löffelkraut . . . 1 loth.

17. Weis und Manier die vortreffliche blutreinigte Species zu kochen. 1 leaf small folio.

18. Ein Köstliche, und Approbirte Schlagwasser Vor die alte läuth, und Kinder wieder die frass (a surfeit-water). 1 leaf small folio.

19. A receipt. 1 leaf small folio; begins: Lästelkraut . . . 1 loth.

20. Eine besontäte Handt bomade. 2 leaves small folio. This is in the same handwriting as the preceding, and is also signed: Magdalena Dennerin (?).

21. Die Rothe Zahn Latwerg. 1 leaf small follo, pinned to a more recent version of the receipt on a slip of paper.

22. Mirakel-Pflaster oder Universal-Pflaster. 4 leaves small folio.

23. Another copy: Miracul oder Universal Pflaster. 4 leaves folio. This copy is somewhat more recent than the preceding.

24. A receipt for a stomachic powder. On a long slip of paper; begins: ℞. Rad. Enul. Pinned to this is another scrap beginning Dieses Pulver jst, &c.

25. A fragment containing receipts for cures; 2 leaves, 12°.

26. Begins: Wan ein Mensch der die fiber Rind ein genomen hadt und kan selber nicht witer aus dem leib bringen, so solt er dieses nach gesetzte Saltz brauchen, als nemlich &c. 1 leaf small 4°.

These pieces are all in German, and belong to the xvii. and xviii. centuries.

MS. on paper entitled: Klein Handbichlein darin aufgezeichnet und notieret welcher Gestalt ein und andere Materien zur alchimie zu bereiten, und zu verfertigen nach ihr Kunst mit allen handgriffen nebst Stim̄ung zerschidene Zeichen und ihre bedeitungen. auch einigen experimenten. Sæc. xviii. 4°. Page, $7\frac{1}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$; writing about 7 by 6.

It is a collection of alchemical receipts, in German, such as the purification of common mercury, the preparation of mercury sublimate, &c.

f. 1. Blank.
f. 2. Title, as above.
f. 21. Copie nach dem original welcher Curfirst August von Sachsen dem J. ist ibergeben und gemacht worden und da ein deil 10028 deil nidres metals in ☉ transmuteret hat.
f. 35 *verso*. Text ends.
ff. 36-52. Blank.
f. 53. Symbols.
ff. 53 *v*-54 *v*. begins: Die Alchimie bestehet, &c.
ff. 55-90 *recto*. Blank.
f. 90 *v*. Chemical symbols.

MS. on paper in various hands. Sæc. xvii. 4°. Size of page, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 6.

4 preliminary leaves. On the second: 'The Gyft of God an epistle 105 y° first booke of the knowledge of y° stone 117/2/169 & verses Lattin 192, Englished 196.' ff. 3-4 blank.
1 leaf blank.
P. 1. Gods Gift. Begins: Every good givinge and every perfecte guift is from above, &c. Ends p. 95. Pp. 45-46 are duplicated.
P. 96. Vision of the Gift of God. Seeynge all naturall things, &c.
P. 105. The Epistle. The experimente of meditation testifieth to a beleeue, that the spirits, &c.
P. 116. The First Booke of the Knowledge of the Stone.
P. 168. The Second Booke.
P. 192. Versus (in Latin).
P. 196. The English translation.
P. 201. Verses: Not full sleepinge nor yet full wakinge, &c., end p. 215.
P. 216. Blank.
P. 217. A generall table (alphabetical), ends p. 232.
Pp. 233-236. Blank.
Pp. [1-16]. A generall table of the looking Glasse, followed by a blank leaf.
Pp. 1-43. The Lookinge Glasse of Philosophye, The first booke, &c.
Pp. 44-47. Blank.
Pp. 48-77. MS. continued: not corporally nor imprudently, &c.
Pp. 78-80. Blank.
Pp. 81-95. MS. continued: And you saye:
Pp. 96-98. Blank.
P. 99. MS. continued: all the blacke may be gathered, ends p. 211, followed by 5 blank pages.
All the preceding is in one hand-writing.
f. 1-4 *recto*. The booke of 3 words of the qualitie of the phers stone.
4 *verso*. Blank.
5. The first dialogue declaring the true and naturall sentence of the booke of Geber, ends on f. 51, and is imperfect.
On f. 18 *verso* the MS. is continued in a different hand of the xvii. cent. which is much more legible than the preceding.
This is a translation of Bracesco's first dialogue between Demogorgon and Geber, and goes on to 'manifestatur' on K_2 *verso* of the edition Norimbergae, 1548, and p. 89 of the edition Lugduni, 1548.

MS. on paper. Sæc. xviii. late. $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$. 88 leaves. German translation of Tractatus Raymundi Lullii de Benedicti Lapidis Philosophici præparatione.

f. 1 *verso*. Lux in Tenebris lucens Raymundi Lullii Anno 1682.
f. 2 *recto* Tractatus Raymundi Lullii de Benedicti Lapidis Philosophici præparatione, ends f. 67 *verso*.

f. 68. Sequitur Arcanum de Multiplicatione Philosophica in Qualitate, ends f. *72 verso*.

f. *73 recto*. An astrological note, in pencil.

73 verso. Notes on the sympathetico-curative effects of gold, silver, and copper.

74 verso. Fragment aus Bernhardi, Symbolum apostolicum. 'In diesem andern Theil,' &c.

76 verso. Lullii Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein.

77 verso. Begins: Senior spricht.

78 verso. Hermes spricht, &c., followed by a pencil note: Hermes sagt ihr sollt wifsen dafs die Sofie ein grofser mächtiger Planet ist, &c.

79 recto. 'Die Sonne, Athamas, der feurige solarische Sulphur, ist der Vater dieses edlen Kindes . . . ends f. 88 *verso*.

The tract from Lullius and the Arcanum which follows it have been copied from Benedictus Figulus' *Thesaurinella Olympica*, Franckf. a. M., 1682, pp. 142, 146-196.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

VOLUME I.

P. 6, l. 5. *For* hermetischen *read* hermetischer.

P. 6. Ælia Lælia Crispis; note, col. 1, l. 15, *for* Hermann *read* Heumann.

P. 14. Alanus; to the references add:

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 331.

P. 17. Albertus Magnus; to the references add:

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, pp. 24-30 (gives the contents of the collected edition of his works).

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 332.

P. 20. Alchymia; insert:

ALCHYMIA. *See* CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD), Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730.

P. 28. Alpinus; to the references add:

Vergnügen müssiger Stunden, Leipzig, 1713, ii. p. 52. (Alpinus died 23 Nov., 1616, which happened to be his birthday. After he had lost his hearing he began a work on deafness, a subject which had not been properly investigated, but he died before it was completed.)

P. 32. Amor Proximi; note, col. 2, l. 4, for *Kirchen und Ketzer Geschichte* read *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*.

P. 33. *For* ANDREAS (HERMANN) *read* ANDREÆ (HERMANN).

P. 43. Add: ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. *See also* VILLANOVANUS (ARNALDUS).

P. 46. Arnaldus; references, col. 1, l. 4, to Imperialis, add the date, 1640; col. 2, l. 5, for *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, read *Keren-Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer*, &c.

P. 48. Arndt; references, col. 1, l. 11, read *Keren Happuck, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer*, &c.

P. 49. Arsoncinus; to the note add:

Reyher calls him 'Arfoncinus,' which is either a misnomer, or, more likely, a misprint. *Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam ex chymico metallo factis*, 1692, p. 70.

P. 52. After l. 30 add:

ARZENEI. *See* AECHTER (VON) hermetischer Arzenei.

P. 53. Astrea; *for* Pusteninec *read* Pusteuinec.

P. 54. Aubert; references, col. 2, l. 5, to Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, add: ii. pp. 199, 201 (under Vindonis in the index).

P. 57. Aureum Vellus; add:
See also VELLUS AUREUM.

P. 66. Bacon; to the references add:
Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 334.

P. 69. Bang; note, col. 2, l. 1, *for* Wittemberg *read* Wittenberg.

P. 77. Basilius Valentinus; add:
See also VALENTINUS (BASILIUS).

P. 80. — —; De prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici, add these cross-references:
See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 465.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium, 1614, ii. p. 700.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 700.

P. 82. — —; references, col. 1, l. 19, read *Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer*, &c.

P. 84. Baumer; note, col. 1, l. 1, *for* 19th Sept. *read* 10th Sept.; references, col. 1, l. 4, under Strieder, add: pp. 296-305 (long list of works); l. 8, under Meusel, read: *Lexicon der vom Jahr* 1750 *bis* 1800 *verstorbenen teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1802, i. pp. 239-242.

P. 86. l. 1. *For* BAYRS (ALBERTUS) *read* BAYER (ALBERTUS); add these cross-references:
See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH), Lucerna Salis Philosophorum, 1658, p. 159.
See also BEYER (ALBERTUS); and add this note: He was a Carmelite and the colloquy here described took place 18 Feb., 1568.

P. 90. Becher; to the references add:
Philosophical Transactions, Oxford, 1684, vi. No. 74, p. 2232 (review of Becher's 'Experimentum Chymicum Novum').
Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 731.

P. 94. Beguinus; l. 5, *for* Lucas du Roi *read* Lucas de Roi.

P. 97. Bergen; references, col. 2, l. 2, under Meusel, read:
Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 *bis* 1800 *verstorbenen teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1802, i. pp. 328-331.

P. 100. Bernhardus Trevisanus; add: *See also* TREVISANUS.

P. 103. — —; Verbum dimissum, note, *for* delaissée *read* délaissée.

P. 106. Beyer (Albertus); add this note: This appears to be the same person as Albertus Bayrs [that is: Bayer], above mentioned.

P. 106. After l. 42 insert: BIBLIOTHECA Chemica Contracta. *See* ALBINEUS (NATHAN).

P. 107. Billich; note, col. 1, l. 4, *for* Helmstadt *read* Helmstädt.

P. 108. Birkholz; note, col. 1, l. 9, insert the word 'of' at the beginning of the line.
—; references, col. 1, add:
Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 199 (Birkholz is the true name of the person who calls himself Booz).
—; references, col. 1, line 2, under Meusel, add: p. 305.

P. 110. Blankaart; to the references add:
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgiae Recentior*, Halae Magd., 1713, p. 316 (his surgical work).

P. 111. Böhme; to the references add:

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, Th. i. pp. 292, 307-328; 1691, Th. ii. p. 644, &c.

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenae, 1718, i. pp. 899-904 (Sect. xix. Böhmistæ, contains a notice of Böhme, Franckenberg and others).

Gottlieb Liefmannus, *Dissertatio Historica de Fanaticis Silesiorum et speciatim Quirino Kuhlmanno . . . Editio IV.*, Wittenbergae, 1733, pp. 64, *passim*.

Herzog, *Real-Encyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, Leipzig, 1878, ii. pp. 510-516 (article by Hamberger); Leipzig, 1897, iii. pp. 272-276 (by Debelius).

P. 112. Boerhaave; l. 10: the 8° edition of 1732, there mentioned was published at Leipzig, 'apud Casparum Fritsch'; Tom. I. vol. i. ff. [8] 32; pp. 37-356, ff. [12, consisting of 6 plates with relative explanations]; Tom. I. vol. ii. pp. [357-358] 359-744 [Index, 76]; ff. [22, consisting of 11 plates with relative explanations]; Tom. II. pp. 470 [Index 98]. The title is the same in both editions, but in that of the first Tomus of the 8° edition, the contents are given inaccurately: 'qui continet operationes chemicas,' instead of 'qui continet Historiam et Artis Theoriam,' which it really does.

P. 114. Bolnest; to the references add:

Philosophical Transactions, 1672, vii. No. 85, p. 5023 (review of his book 'A rational way of preparing Animals, Vegetables and Minerals for a physical use,' London, 1672).

P. 119. Borrichius; to the references add:

Philosophical Transactions, In the Savoy, 1668, iii. No. 39, p. 779 (review of Borrichius' 'De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio').

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 738, &c.

P. 122. Boyle; to the references add:

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachricht von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1756, ix. pp. 506-519 (review of Shaw's edition of Boyle's works).

P. 122. —; references, col. 2, last line, after 1902, *read* pp. 1-31.

P. 134. C. (C.), L.; *for* Lipsensis *read* Lipsiensis.

P. 139. Campanella; to the references add:

Theophilus Sincerus, *Nachrichten von lauter alten und raren Büchern*, Franckf. u. Leipz., 1732, iiii. Stück, pp. 209-212 ('De Sensu Rerum & Magia,' Francof., 1620).

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, Halle, 1751, vii. p. 512; 1752, viii. p. 110.

Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1755, viii. pp. 319, 321, 324, 418, 420, 421 (various works).

P. 145. Carerius; to the references add:

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenae, 1718, i. p. 716 (about his book 'De Potestate Romani Pontificis').

P. 152. Charas; references, col. 2, l. 9, *for* His *read* Their.

P. 169. Cohausen; to the references add:

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Adelung's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1787, ii. col. 401.

Joh. Gottlob Wilh. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten und deren Schriften*, Cöthen, 1755, I. iv. p. 635, No. 907.

P. 169. Collectanea Chymica; note, col. 1, l. 11, *for* Platts *read* Platt.

P. 176. Consilium; note, col. 1, l. 2, *for* 1567 *read* 1566.

P. 177. Copus; in the cross-reference, *for* ARIPONUS *read* ARIOPONUS.

P. 181. Crata Repoa; to the note add:
This is an anagram of Opera arcta, which see.

P. 184. Crell; to the references add:
Joh. Joachim Eschenburg, *Entwurf einer Geschichte des Collegii Carolini in Braunschweig*, Berlin und Stettin, 1812, p. 62.

P. 187. Crollius; references, col. 1, l. 1. Bollinger's tract is contained in the 1620 edition of the Basilica Chymica.

P. 191. Crusius; references, col. 1, l. 10, to Motschmann, add the date, 1733.

P. 198. Dariot; Der dritte . . . Theil, contents, No. 9, *for* Golds *read* Goldes.

P. 208. Detharding; in the references, col. 1, l. 11, substitute: Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. cols. 675-678. (The George Detharding Adelung describes, seems, however, to be different from the present person; at least Adelung does not include the above works in the list of 'Disputationes,' 'Programmata,' and other writings which he enumerates.)

P. 208. Deusing; note, col. 2, lines 1 and 3, *for* Groeningen *read* Groningen.

—; to the references add:
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgiae recentior*, Halae Magd., 1713, p. 279.

P. 213. Digby; references, col. 1, l. 2, under Witte, *for* July, 1655 *read* July, 1665.

—; to the references add:
Vergnügen müssiger Stunden, Leipzig, 1713, ii. p. 43. (The author follows Witte in placing Digby's death on 11 July, 1665, in his 62nd year, and on his birthday.)

P. 215. Dippel; to the references add:
Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, Halle, 1748, ii. pp. 415-441 ('Analysis Cramatis . . .,' p. 433).

P. 229. Durastantes; in the references, col. 2, l. 1, substitute: Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 800 (calls him Johannes Matthäus Durastante, and does not refer to the present work).

P. 233. Eglinus; references, col. 2, l. 2, *for* Tigur, *read* Tigur., 1704.

P. 245. Ercker; references, col. 1, l. 4, under Leupold, *for* 1735 *read* 1732.

P. 254. Ettner; to the references add:
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgiae recentior*, Halae Magd., 1713, p. 252.

P. 266. Fehr; note, col. 1, l. 1, *for* Kitzingen *read* Kissingen.

P. 269. Ficinus; to the references add:
Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, i. p. 162 (Ficinus a magician).

P. 280. Flamel; Histoire critique der Nicolas Flamel, *for* der *read* de.

P. 281. —; references, col. 2, l. 31, *for* Delaunaye *read* Delaulnaye.

P. 284. Fludd; to the references add:
Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, i. p. 286.
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgiae recentior*, Halae Magd., 1713, p. 280 (weapon-salve).
Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Medicinae Vniversalis*, Francof. a. V., 1721, p. 16 (the thermometer).
Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1755, viii. pp. 226-233 ('Philosophia moysaica, Goudæ, 1638, fol. reviewed; rarity of his works); 234-235 (reply to Foster, Goudæ, 1638, folio).

P. 290. Franckenberg; to the references add:

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ccc 4 *verso*, 25 Jun. 1652.

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, i. p. 326 (an eager Böhmist; list of his works).

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenæ, 1718, i. p. 902.

Gottlieb Liefmannus, *Dissertatio historica de Fanaticis Silesiorum et speciatim Quirino Kuhlmanno . . . Editio IV.*, Wittenbergae, 1733, 4°, pp. 27-29. (Vir certe doctissimus & modestiæ inprimis ac pacis studiosus. Rogatus enim aliquando a Principe *Olsnensi* cujus esset religionis, dixit: *Ego sum religionum COR*, i.e. Catholicæ, Orthodoxæ, Reformatæ.' He was a follower of Böhme, and his books have been reviewed by Calovius and others. His remarkable epitaph is given by Liefmannus.)

Theophilus Sincerus, *Bibliotheca Historico-Critica Librorum Opusculorumque variorum et rariorum*, Nürnberg, 1736, p. 37 ('Notae Mysticae,' 1673, 8°).

Fictuld, *Turba Philosophorum*, 1763, p. 12, Die hermetische Schmaragd-Tafel.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, pp. 261-288 (two theosophic letters).

P. 302. Geber; note, col. 2, l. 22, *for* resembles the style of the Magic *read* resembles in style the Magic.

P. 304. Gedanken; insert the entry:

GEDANKEN. *See* ZUFÄLLIGE Naturgemäse Gedanken, 1762.

P. 305. GEHEIMNISS vom Salze, *read* GEHEIMNISS (Das) vom Salz.

P. 306. Between lines 38-39 insert above the Hebrew: GEHEIMNUSS, as the title.

P. 308. Gehler; references, col. 1, l. 1, under Weiz, add: p. 70.

P. 315. Gesner; note, col. 2, l. 22, *for* Ulstadt *read* Ulstad.

P. 327. Glauber; lines 23 and 38, *for* Teutschlands *read* Teutschlandes.

P. 329. —; note, col. 2, *for* Vreeswyck *read* Vreeswyk.

P. 329. —; references, col. 1, l. 2, make the same change.

P. 332. Gmelin; to the references add:

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, ix. p. 270.

P. 343. Gravenhorst; references, col. 1, l. 5, cancel the reference to Pott.

P. 349. Grosschedel; to the references add:

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 288 (from Manget); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., p. 334 (from Gmelin, i. p. 562).

P. 351. Gualdus; to the references add:

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, pp. 236-261.

Ketmia Vere, *Der Compafs der Weisen*, Berlin und Leipzig, 1779, p. 43, note. (I have not seen the edition of 1782.)

P. 353. Guibert; references, col. 1, l. 1, *for* Schenkins *read* Schenkius; *ibid.*, for *Bibliotheca Medica*, p. 416, read *Bibliotheca Iatrica sive Bibliotheca Medica*, Francof., 1609, p. 416.

P. 353. —; note, col. 2, lines 2 and 7, *for* Vancouleurs *read* Vaucouleurs.

P. 355. Gutmann; l. 27, delete the word 'other.'

P. 356. —; references, col. 1, l. 6, *read* Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, i. pp. 288-289, (Gutmann's book was copied by a Duke of Würtemberg at the cost of several thousand gulden, and carefully preserved; the course of Gutmann's studies).

—; to the references add:

Theophilus Sincerus, *Nachrichten von lauter alten und raren Büchern*, Frankf. und Leipzig, 1732, iii. Stück, pp. 228-233 (account of the 'Offenbahrung,' 1619, 4°).

P. 366. Hartmann (Johann); to the references add:

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, pp. 306-308 (from Witte, Jöcher and Manget); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., 1824, p. 138.

P. 367. Haselmeyer; references, col. 2, Haselmeyer's book *is* mentioned by Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2439.

P. 368. Haudicquer de Blancourt; references, col. 1, l. 1, for *Scavans* read *Sçavans*.

P. 371. Hebenstreit; references, col. 1, l. 1, under Weiz, add: p. 99. (He was the son of the profoundly learned and highly esteemed Dr. Johann Ernst Hebenstreit, Professor of Medicine at Leipzig.)

P. 380. Helmont (F. M. van); to the references add:

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgiae recentior*, Halae Magd., 1713, p. 301.

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1753, iv. pp. 504-512 ('Paradoxal Discourse').

P. 381. Helmont (J. B. van); references, col. 2, l. 12, *after* 1714 *add* or 1732.

P. 384. Helvetius; references, col. 1, l. 1, *for* Goosen *read* Goossen.

P. 385. —; references, col. 1, l. 3, for *Bibliotheca Botanica*, ii. read i.

P. 388. Herlicius; add to the note: One of his works has the title: Prognosticon Astrologicum Anni M.DC.XIX. futurum habitum breviter enarrans, small 4°, sigs. A-D in fours, E 1 or pp. [34]. On the title-page is a vignette, a rough woodcut portrait of Herlicius, 'Ætat: 55 Año: 1616.' It and the portrait given by Freher sufficiently resemble one another to give a notion of what Herlicius was like.

P. 389. Hermes; to the note under 'Il Pimandro' add:

Though hardly connected with the main subject, yet as I happen to have the first dated edition of the Pimander before me, and as it is so rare that it was not seen by Hain though he describes it (No. 8456), I may mention it. It was printed: Tarvisii, M.CCCC.LXXI, small 4°, ff. 56, ll. 24, and the type is neat and distinct. It was translated by Marsilius Ficinus, and he has prefixed an 'argumentum' about Hermes and his books.

P. 391. —; add the cross-reference:

Die hermetische Schmaragd-Tafel. *See* RICTULD (HERMANN), Turba Philosophorum, 1763, p. 12.

P. 393. —; to the references add:

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, i. pp. 87-90, 92-99.

P. 394. —; references, col. 1, l. 5, for *Histoire* read *Historie*.

P. 394. —; to the references add:

Ketmia Vere, *Der Compaſs der Weisen*, Berlin und Leipzig, 1779, p. 32.

P. 398. Hermetisches A. B. C. Th. iii., *for* Henry Vaughan *read throughout* Henry Vanghan (*sic*).

P. 403. Heurnius; to the references add:

Vergnügen müssiger Stunden, Leipzig, 1713, ii. pp. 35-38. (According to the author, who is discussing learned men who have died on the anniversary of their birth-days, both Witte and Thuanus (*Hist.* Lib. cxxvii. ad Ann. 1601, p.m. 954) are mistaken about Heurnius, for he was born 25 Jan., 1543, and died 11 Aug., 1601, though almost at the moment of his birth. It was not his birthday, therefore, which was fatal to him, but his natal hour. Oronce Finé, the mathematician, had a like fate.)

P. 404. Hildebrandt (Georg Fried.); references, col. 1, l. 3, substitute: G. W. A. Fikenscher, *Vollständige Akademische Gelehrten Geschichte der . . . Universität zu Erlangen*, Nürnberg, 1806, ii. pp. 112-123 (and references), (life and list of his writings); 343 (additional references to Meusel, 4th ed.).

—; references, col. 2, l. 1, Eschenburg; for *der* read *des*, and add: p. 73. ('In August, 1789, by a special rescript he got the liberty to teach chemistry to students of the Carolinum in Brunswick.')

—; to the references add:

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland*, 5° Ausgabe, 1797, iii. pp. 324-326; 1801, ix. p. 590; 1805, xi. p. 355.

P. 413. Hollandus (Joh. Is.); note, col. 1, l. 11, *for* John *read* Sohn.

P. 416. Horn (Caspar); in the second reference *for* Bernhard *read* Bernhardus.

P. 417. Horn (Georg); to the references add:

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Ienae, 1718, i. pp. 197-199 (curious account of his life and works; his death was due to his grief, 'ob circumventionem sibi ab impostore chemico factam'); 354 (commendation of his 'Historia Ecclesiastica et Politica'); 403 ('Liber de Statu Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ').

P. 420. Hortulanus; note, col. 2, l. 15, *for* Vincentus *read* Vincentius.

P. 434. Jean de Mehun; to the references add:

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leurs siecles*, 1670, vii. p. 51.

P. 445. Jungken, 'Lexicon Chymico-Pharmaceuticum'; to the note add:

The first edition was published: Norimbergæ, by Joh. Zieger and George Lehmann, 1699, 8°, pp. [32] 265, [13, 2 blank]; 423 [36, 5 blank]. It was preceded by his 'Lexicon Pharmaceuticum,' the second edition of which appeared at Frankfurt, 1698, printed for Zieger and Lehmann, 8°, pp. [8] 328, 76.

Pp. 448, 449, 450. Title, and elsewhere, *for* Rachaidibi *read* Rachaidibus.

P. 450. Kalid; references, col. 1, l. 2, *for* 139 *read* 137.

P. 458. Kerckring; to the references add:

Philosophical Transactions, Oxford, 1684, vi. No. 71. p. 2162 (review of Kerckring's edition of the 'Currus Triumphalis Antimonii').

Hans Schröder, *Lexicon der Hamburgischen Schriftsteller* 1857, iii. p. 564.

P. 464. Khunrath; to the references add:

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, 1751, vii. pp. 411-418 ('Amphitheatrum').

P. 468. Kircher; to the references add:

Philosophical Transactions, In the Savoy, 1665, i. No. 6, p. 109 (review of Kircher's 'Mundus Subterraneus').

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, 1751, viii. pp. 139-146 ('Mundus Subterraneus'), 146-152 ('China Illustrata'), 152-153 ('La Chine').

P. 469. Kirchmajer; to the references add:

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 762.

P. 472. Kirwan; to the reference to Gmelin add: 287, 307, 314, 316, 322, 368, 372, 373, 379, 381, 422 (short notice of him), 560, 567, 614 (specific gravities), 625, 661, 674, 680, 834, 853 (bleaching liquids), 855, 861, 935, 936.

P. 481. Krãutermann; references, col. 2, l. 4, for *Allgemeinen* read *Allgemeinem*.

—; to the references add:

Motschmann, *Erfordia litterata*, 1729, 1ste Sammlung, pp. 155-157. (In his article on Christophorus de Hellwig, Motschmann quotes, as by Krãutermann, Regnum Animale, Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1716, in 8, 1 Alph. 9 Bogen, and Regnum Vegetabile and Regnum Minerale, both without date. He omits Der curieuse Scheider, 1717, which he might have known, and Der curieuse Chymicus, which he could hardly have included, seeing that it is of the same date, 1729, as his own book.

After the references insert this cross-reference:

See VERTRAULICHES Sendschreiben, 1716. This tract is written against Krãutermann.

P. 486. Kunst; insert the entry:

KUNST. *See* WARUM gelangen nur wenige Menschen zum Meisterstück der königlichen Kunst?

VOLUME II.

P. 2. After l. 4 insert:

LABORATORIUM. *See* W. (G.), Geheimes und Verborgenes Chymisches Laboratorium, 1739.

P. 6. Lancilotti; since writing the notes, three of Lancilotti's works have come into my hands. They are as follows:

Guida alla Chimica, che conduce gl' affetionati per il Regno Metallico, . . . Divisa in tre libri . . . In Modona per il Soliani 1672. . . . 12°, pp. 313 [1 blank]. This is the first edition and it seems to be rare.

Farmaceutica Antimoniale overo Trionfo dell' Antimonio. . . . In Modona, M.DC.LXXXIII. Per gli Eredi Soliani. . . . 12°, pp. [35, 1 blank] 287 [1 blank]; 2 folding symbolical plates, 4 leaves, each containing a woodcut, 1 symbolical, 3 of chemical apparatus. This is the first edition.

Farmaceutica Mercuriale overo Trionfo del Mercurio. . . . In Modona, per gli Eredi Soliani. . . . 1683. 12°, pp. [2] 209 [1] 8.

Tiraboschi, *Biblioteca Modenese*, 1783, iii. pp. 70-71.

P. 13. Lavoisier; references, col. 2, l. 3 from the end, add:

1902, pp. 123-148.

P. 14. Lebenwaldt; note, col. 2, l. 21, *for* Innspruck *read* Innsbruck.

P. 18. Lefèvre; to the references add:

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1729, vii. p. 131.

P. 22. Lemery; note, col. 2, l. 6 from the end, add:

The *Traité . . . des drogues simples* was translated into Italian and passed through several editions. The title is: Dizionario overo Trattato Universale delle Droghe Semplici in cui si ritrovano i loro differenti nomi, la loro origine, . . . e tutto ciò, che v'ha di particolare negli Animali, ne' Vegetabili, e ne' Minerali Opera dipendente dalla Farmacopea Universale scritta in Francese dal Sig. Niccolo' Lemery . . . e tradotta in Italiano. Edizione terza accresciuta. In Venezia, MDCCLI. . . Folio. Pp. [12] 374 [46], xxv. plates. With the same title the fourth edition was published at Venice in 1766 in a tall folio, pp. [12] 388. xxv. plates.

P. 24. Lemnius; to the references add:

Johann Reygersberg, *Chronijck van Zeelandt . . . vermeerdert door Marcus Zuerius van Boxhorn*, Middelburch, 1644, i. p. 460 (one of the most distinguished men of whom Zeelandt can boast; physician to the King of Sweden before returning to his own country; died in holy orders').

Pieter de la Rue, *Geletterd Zeeland*, te Middelburg, 1734, pp. 185-188 (and references).

P. 45. Lucerna; to the references add:

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1756, x. pp. 403-405. (The initials J. R. G. have been interpreted as those of Johann Rudolph Gerlandus.)

P. 55. Lullius; to the references add:

Scipione Severino, *Glosa sopra Raimundo Lullo, e sopra la Turba Filosofica*, Venetia, 1684, small 8°.

Johann Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 353.

P. 56. —; references, col. 2, l. 20 from the bottom, for *Lichdrucktafeln* read *Lichtdrucktafeln*.

P. 75. Marbodæus; to the references add:

Johann Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 321.

P. 87. Mennens; to the references add:

Jean Noël Paquot, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire littéraire des dix-sept Provinces des Pays-Bas*, Louvain, 1768, ii. pp. 671-672.

P. 105. Monte-Snyder; to the references add:

Hannemann, *Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum*, 1694, pp. 219-224 (quotes Vreeswyk's story at full length).

P. 109. Morienus; note, col. 2, l. 3 from the end, for [41] read [4], and add: Morienus' book occupies ff. 1-34; the Responsio, ff. 35-66. The four leaves at the end contain the Tabula, Sententiæ, &c., and Index Rerum.

P. 115. Müller (Ambrosius); note, col. 2, l. 5, *for* Teutsche *read* Teutschen.

P. 116. Müller (Philip); to the references add:

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 471.

P. 149. Oberndorffer; to the references add:

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 483 (controversy with Martin Rulandus, early in the seventeenth century); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., 1824, p. 387.

P. 151. Occulta Philosophia: l. 16, *for* BASIL VALENTIN *read* BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

P. 152. Ocyorus; add to the note: The following is a description of the 1552 edition: Experimenta. Von xx. Pestilentz Wurtzeln vnd Krautern, Wie sie alle vnd ein jeglichs besonder, Für Gifft vnd Pestilentz gebraucht mögen werden: Dem Menschen inn vnd auffswendig, Sampt viel andern heilsamen tugenten vnd wirckungen, Deudsche Recepta, Auch der Kreuter gestalt vnd eigentschafft, auffs langwiriger vnnd gewisser erfarung, Durch Tarquinium Ocyorum alias Schnellenbergium, der Freien Künste vnd Artzney Doctor. Zu Dortmunde, an den tag gegeben. Gedruckt zu Franckfurdt am Mayn, durch Hermann Gülfferichen in der Schnurgassem zum Krug. M.D.Lij. Small square 8°, ff. 47 numbered, 1 not numbered, which contains a coat of arms. Title red and black. Woodcuts of the plants in the text. This is a rare little book, and as neat as it is rare.

P. 156. Orschall; l. 2 insert: *See* WUNDER-DREY, 1737.

P. 164. Insert the cross-reference

PAMPHILUS (LUCIDUS). *See* THEATRI Alchymistico-Medici. Breve & jucundum Spectaculum. Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 758.

Pp. 171-172. Paracelsus; to the references add:

Henry More, 'Enthusiasmus Triumphatus,' Sects. XLV.-XLIX., pp. 31-36, in *A Collection of Several Philosophical Writings of D. Henry More*, Lond., 1662, folio, the second edition. (These sections contain a criticism, or 'censure' of Paracelsus, with a collection of some of his notions.)

Vergnügung müssiger Stunden, Leipzig, 1714, Th. iii. (In the contents of this part there is: IV. Von *Theophrasti Paracelsi*schen Schrifften; but at the end in a note the author apologizes for having had to pass over this article from lack of time.)

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, 1783, p. 38.

Der Unpartheyische Bibliothecarius, Leipzig, 1713, Th. i., pp. 88-95, No. xvii. 'Was halten die Gelehrten von Theophrasto Paracelso und desselben Schrifften?' (Those quoted against him are Erastus, Gesner, Kircher, von Ziegler, George Vetter, and their accusations are of drunkenness, magic, intercourse with devils, atheism, treasure-digging, alchemy, &c., &c.; those who allow him some merit are Quercetanus, Guintherius Andernacus, Struvius. His epitaph is given.)

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, 1751, vii. pp. 408-411 ('Werke,' 1603, fol.)

P. 172. —; references, col. 1, l. 7, *for* Hermetische *read* Hermetisches.

P. 177. Paykull; to the references add:

L.M. *A short Narrative of the Life and Death of John Rhinholdt Count Patkul, . . . translated out of a High Dutch Manuscript. . . . The second Edition.* London, 1717, pp. 54-57. (Patkul is not to be confused with Paykull, who was put to death on much the same accusation; an account is given of the circumstances of Paykull's or Peikul's execution and the apparently treacherous action of the king. No allusion is made to the making of gold.)

P. 196. Philalethes (Eugenius); to the note under 'Aula Lucis' add:

The translation first appeared with the following title: Aula Lucis, oder: Das Hauſs deſs Liechts, durch S. N. Einen der Kunst zu dieser Zeit Beflissenen in Englischer Sprache beschrieben, und nunmehr den Liebhabern derselbigen zu Gefallen in hoch teutsche Sprache übersetzt durch J. L. M. C.

Hic locus est, quem, (si verbis audacia detur:)
Haud timeam magni dixisse palatia Cœli.

Gedruckt zu Franckfurt, Verlegt durch Gottfried Liebernickel, Buchhändl. in Hamburg. 1690. 8°, pp. 38 [2 blank].

P. 203. Pico (Giov. Francesco); to the references add:

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leurs siecles*, 1670, vii. p. 123.

P. 206. Plato; references, col. 2, l. 2, for *Beyträge* read *Beiträge*.

P. 222. Pott (Joh. Heinrich); to the references add:

Dr. Robert Pott, *Johann Heinrich Pott. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Zeitalters der Phlogistontheorie*, Jena, 1876, 8°, pp. 23 [1].

P. 226. Priestley; references, col. 2, l. 3, add:

1902, pp. 32-59; 149-184.

P. 236. Quercetanus; note, col. 1, l. 12, *for* from *read* and.

P. 242. Lines 1 and 2, *for* Rachaidibi *read* Rachaidibus.

P. 247. Reconditorium; after l. 17 add this note:

The 'Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico,' which forms part of this book, was published at Amsterdam in 1678 by Elizeus Weyerstraet, in 24°, p. 80, along with tracts by Sendivogius, Artephius, and Basilius Valentinus.

P. 247. Recueil; last line, *for* 'These last' *read* 'These last observations.'

P. 266. Rhumelius (Joh. Conrad); references col. 2, l. 15, under Kobolt, add:

(Notice from Witte, Manget, and Jöcher); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., 1824, p. 248 (list of works, from Gr. Theophilus, allgem. Bücher Lexikon).

P. 289. Rosencreutzer; to the cross-references add:

See ZUFÄLLIGE Naturgemäse Gedanken, 1762.

P. 291. —; to the note add:

Perhaps a short reference should have been made to the romantic literature which professes to have sprung from the Rosicrucian fiction. Not to speak of the 'Hermetick Romance' itself, perhaps the earliest specimen was the Abbé Villars' *Comte de Gabalis*, which first

appeared anonymously at Paris, in 1670, in 12°, and has now become very rare. Almost as rare is the first edition in English, London, 1680, 12°, though the later one of 1714 is common enough. From this Pope borrowed the notion of sylphs and gnomes in The Rape of the Lock.

In 1822 'A Gentleman of the University of Oxford' proclaimed himself the author of a romance, entitled: St. Irvyne; or, The Rosicrucian. It was printed at London for J. J. Stockdale, in a 12° volume, pp. [4] 236, and, when it can be got at all, should be uncut, in boards covered with grey paper, with a green diced cloth back and a paper label, which informs us that the price is 4s. This incoherent production is by Shelley, and if one could imagine for a moment that the author had been in a humorous frame of mind, one would say that it was meant as a burlesque, somewhat after the manner of 'St. Godwin,' but such an idea would be more extravagant than the book itself. There is nothing of Rosicrucianism in it.

In 1842 Bulwer-Lytton published his Rosicrucian romance, 'Zanoni,' in three volumes.

Lastly, in 1844, Harrison Ainsworth began in his own Magazine, vol. vi., a story entitled 'Revelations of London,' with illustrations by Phiz, which appeared separately at a later date under the title 'Auriol.' In this the author utilizes the story of the discovery of the tomb of Christian Rosencreutz, but lays the scene in Stepney. Historical or legendary dates are treated with equal freedom.

P. 291. —; references, col. 2, l. 26, for *Platonisch-Hermetische* read *Platonisch-Hermetisches.*

P. 292. —; to the references add:

J. M. Francke, *Catalogus Bibliothecae Bunavianae*, 1750, I. i. 2, pp. 997-1000 (De Societate Roseae Crucis).

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenae, 1718, ii. p. 702 (he quotes the works on the F. R. C. by David Mederus, 1616, and Lalamgus (*sic*), Antwerp., 1630, 8°, which I have not seen).

P. 303. Ruland (Martin), the elder; references, col. 2, l. 10, under Kobolt, add:

pp. 569-571 (from Witte, Manget, Jöcher, Moréri); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., 1824, p. 400.

P. 306. Rupescissa; to the references add:

Mathias Flacius Illyricus, *Catalogus testium veritatis, qui ante nostram ætatem reclamarunt Papæ*, Basileæ per Ioannem Oporinum, 1556, p. 897 (lived about 1340, put in prison for his heresies, wrote a 'libellus propheticus' called 'Vade mecum in tribulationem,' and other works; no reference to his alchemy).

P. 311. Sachs von Lewenheimb; to the references add:

'Memoria Sachsiana,' printed as an appendix to *Miscellanea Curiosa Medico-Physica Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, sive Ephemeridum . . . Annus Quartus et Quintus Anni* MDCLXXIII. & MDCLXXIV., Franc. & Lips., 1688. It is accompanied by a portrait.

P. 316. Sala (Angelo); note, col. 2, add:

The 1682 edition, mentioned by Haller has this title: Angeli Salæ, . . . Opera omnia Medico-Chymica hactenus separatim diversisque linguis excusa, nunc uno volumine, Latinoque idiomate edita, et novissima hac Editione non solùm à mendis quamplurimis correcta, sed etiam juxta Originalia, Vt & Exemplar Clarissimi Domini D. Johannis Schröderi, Physici olim Francofurtensis Ordinarii, revisa & emendata. Addito Indice rerum & verborum locupletissimo. Francofurti, Apud Hermannum à Sande. Typis Johannis Andreæ. Anno M.DC.LXXXII. Small 4°. Pp. [16] 927 [25]. The preliminary pages contain a portrait and an engraved and a printed title page. The portrait purports to be: 'Vera Effigies Angeli Salæ Vicentini Chymiatri Candidissimi et Archiatri Megalopolitani.' A photograph of this portrait is prefixed to his biography by A. Blanck.

P. 332. Scheele; references, col. 2, last line add:

1902, pp. 60-78.

P. 335. Schlosser (Johannes Albertus); to the note add:

His two papers were afterwards published together: Tractatus-Chemici duo. I. De Sale Urinæ humanæ nativo. II. De Calcis Vivæ Actione in Salem Volatilem Alcalinum. Auctore Johanne Alberto Schlosser, Med. Doct. S. R. L. S. nunc denuo typis mandati. Harlingæ, Apud Folkerum van der Plaats, Bibliopolam. 1760. 8°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 38 [1, 1 blank]; [Title of tract II. 1, 1 blank] 21 [1 blank].

P. 353. Schwartzfus; references, col. 1, l. 1, for *Histori* read *Historie.*

P. 353. Schweighardt; references, col. 1, last line, for *und Freymaurerordens* read *und des Freymaurerordens.*

P. 358. Scotus; references, col. 2, l. 8, 'Florent.' should precede 1858. The 1736 edition was printed at Hamburg.

Pp. 358 and 360. Scotus; to the references add:

Weidler, *Historia Astronomiae*, Vitembergae, 1741, p. 324 (Cap. xiii. § 28, Scotus' work on the Sphere of Sacro Bosco).

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, ii. pp. 451-459 (Scotus as a translator).

P. 370. Sendivogius; references, col. 2, l. 2 from the end, *for* Schellenz *read* Schelenz.

P. 372. Sennertus; to the note add:

Appended to his book: Epitome Naturalis Scientiæ, Oxoniæ, 1653, there is a tract entitled: Auctarium Epitomes Physicæ, pp. [2] 58, which consists of extracts from his book 'De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu' and other works, treating 'De Principiis Chymicis, in Genere' and 'De Principiis Chymicis in Specie,' *i.e.* of salt, sulphur, and meroury.

—; to the references add:

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgiae recentior*, Halae Magd., 1713, p. 238.

P. 376. Seton; to the references add:

Hannemann, *Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum*, 1694, p. 210, No. xxvi.

P. 379. Severino (Scipione); add to the note: He was author also of the following rare tract, which has just come into my hands: Glosa sopra Raimundo Lullo, e sopra la Turba Filosofica, per prodursi Oro, & Argento, mediante la Natura, e l'Arte. Dilucidata dal nobile D. Scipione Severino Napolitano. In Venetia 1684. Con licenza de' Superiori. Small 8°, pp. [4] 66, Aggiunta [1, 1 blank] Tavola, [2] 2 Additione [15, 1 blank].

P. 380. Sgobbis (Antonio de); to the note add:

De Sgobbis had the reputation of being the best compounder of Venice treacle, a mixture of a great number of ingredients, including vipers, said to have come down from Nero's physician. According to Sir Ralph Verney, De Sgobbis lived in Venice, at the Sign of the 'Ostridge, sopra il ponte de' Barreteri, on the right hand going to St. Mark's.'

Margaret M. Verney, *Memoirs of the Verney Family*, 1894, iii. p. 45.

P. 392. Sperber; to the references add:

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690, Th. i. pp. 121 (extracts from his works); 286 (a Rosicrucian); 287 (his writings); 1691, Th. ii. p. 29 (boasts of his great arts).

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1756, x. pp. 406 407, 408, 409, 411 (notices of various works), 413 (reply to Sperber).

P. 424. Tachenius; note, col. 1, l. 4 from the bottom, add:

Otto Tachenius His Hippocrates Chymicus, which discovers the Ancient Foundations of the late Viperine Salt. And His Clavis thereunto. Translated into English by J. W.

Me Legat invitus nemo, non scripsimus illi,
Huic scripta est, siquem Pagina nostra juvat.

Avant ye Unwilling Ones, to those I Write,
And those alone, who in my Lines Delight.

Licensed Aug. 30, 1676. Roger L'Estrange. London, Printed for Thomas James, and are to be Sold by Nath. Crouch in Exchange-Alley over against the Royal Exchange in Corn-Hill, 1677. 4°, pp. [24, including the engraved title] 122 [9, 1 blank].

Otto Tachenius His Clavis to the Ancient Hippocratical Physick or Medicine; Made by Manual Experience in the very Fountains of Nature. Whereby, through Fire and Water, in a Method unheard of before, the Occult Mysteries of Nature and Art are Unlocked and clearly Explained by a Compendious way of Operation.

Senec. Epist. A man can never more torment the Envious, than by applying ones self to Vertue and Glory.

London, Printed by Thomas James, and are to be Sold by Nath. Crouch in Exchange-Alley over against the Royal Exchange in Corn-Hill, 1677. 4°, pp. [13, 1 blank], 120 [13, 1 blank].

The imprint on the engraved title is: London Printed & are to be sold by Nath. Crouch, at the George at the lower end of Cornhill over against ye Stocks Market. 1677. At the left-hand corner of the engraved title are the words: Johannis Drapentier sculpsit.

The above title is the very rare printed one, which was omitted from some of the copies, and it is of the first English edition. That given in the note is the engraved title of the second issue of the book. I do not know if any of the copies had a printed title, but that which I have seen had none. The name of the engraver is on the title of the second edition also.

P. 425. Tschenius; to the references add:

Philosophical Transactions, 1669, iv. No. 50, p. 1019 (review of 'Hippocrates Chymicus').

P. 447. Thomas Aquinas; note, col. 2, l. 14, 'known to Marbodæus and others.' It should have been pointed out that this argument is so far invalidated by the fact of the death of Marbodæus having taken place in 1123, or 101 years before the birth of Thomas Aquinas.

P. 454. Thurneisser; note, col. 2, to the list of his works, add:

Methodus brevis et dilucida, von rechter vnd warhaffter Extraction der Seelischen vnnd Spiritualischen Kräfften, aus allerley Kräutern, Baumfrüchten, Blumen, Samen, Mineren vnd Edelgesteinen, etc. Nach der Erkentnis ihrer einverleibten Qualiteten vnd Complexionen wie auch ordentliche Gradus, kürtzlich beschrieben, . . . Wittenberg, . . . M.DC.XIX. Small 4°. pp. [2] 70. Two folding tables. This book is not mentioned by Moehsen, but there is a copy in the British Museum.

P. 455. —; to the references add:

Carl Wieland, *Leonhard Thurneyſser zum Thurn, Vortrag im Bernouillianum*, [Bas. 1882], 8°, pp. 293-327.

P. 470. Trissmosin; to the references add:

J. B. L. Osmont, *Dictionnaire typographique*, 1768, ii. p. 283 (La Toison d'Or, 1612, 8°. 'peu commun').

P. 472. Tritheim; to the references add:

Mathias Flacius Illyricus, *Catalogus testium Veritatis, qui ante nostram ætatem reclamarunt Papæ*, Basileæ per Ioannem Oporinum, 1556, p. 988. (Trithemius flourished about 1500, and wrote against priests and monks).

Heumannus, *Conspectus Reipublicae literariae sive via ad Historiam literariam*, 1763, p. 149, and note (refers to Rich. Simonius, Bibl. crit. iv. ep. 24, or Epist. select. T. iv. epist. 20. Fabricius, Bibl. Med. Æui, lib. ix. pp. 451-469. His 'Epistolæ familiares,' a very rare work, is reviewed in *Nouæ Miscellaneæ Lipsienses*, Tom. ii. pp. 109-125.)

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenæ, 1718, i. pp. 565, 572, 640, &c.

—; references, col. 1, l. 23, Thevet, *Histoire* . . . 1670, *add after* 1670, Tome ii.

P. 479. Turba; to the references add:

Scipione Severino, *Glosa sopra Raimundo Lullo, e sopra la Turba Filosofica*, Venetia, 1684, small 8°.

P. 499. Valles de Covarrubias; note, col. 2, l. 1, add:

The second edition of the treatise 'De Urinis, pulsibus ac febribus,' was printed at Turin, 1588, small 8°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 222 [10].

P. 505. Vellus Aureum; to the references add:

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Medicinae Vniversalis*, Francof. a. V., 1721, pp. 208-209.

P. 571. Zoroaster; to the references add:

Ketmia Vere, *Der Compaſs der Weisen*, Berlin und Leipzig, 1779, p. 35.

P. 572. Zwelfer (Johann); to the references add:

Lucas Schroeckius, *Pharmacopoeia Augustana restituta, sive examen Animadversionum in Dispensatorium Augustanum ejusdemque mantissam Hermeticam Joannis Zvelferi, Palatini*, . . . M.DC.LXXIII. Augustæ Vindelicorum. 4°, pp. [12, including the engraved title; 28] 559 [13].

Lucas Schröckius, *Pharmacopoeiæ Augustanæ restitutæ, ab ejus Autore, Luca Schröckio*, . . . *suscepta Defensio*, . . . Anno . . . M.DC.LXXV. Augustæ Vindelicorum, . . . 4°, pp. [6] 80.

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