BIBLIOTHECA CHEMICA
THIS CATALOGUE OF CHEMICAL BOOKS HAS BEEN PRINTED FOR
PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION BY HIS FAMILY, IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE LATE
JAMES YOUNG, ESQ.
Bibliotheca Chemica:

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

BY

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VOLUME I

Glasgow
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To the Memory of K O
to whom alone is owing whatever merit it may possess
this Catalogue is dedicated by
F F
'To the man who aspires to know, no man who has been the meanest student of knowledge should be unknown.'

ZANONI, Book III., Chapter iv.
Introduction

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

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

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

1 In England the only original contribution which has been made in recent years to the history of any part of physical science is the edition of Gilbert's book on the Magnet, with the accompanying notes and various biographical papers and essays by Professor Sylvanu. This is as fine a piece of work as could be desired.
The collection thus made by him consists of about 1300 pamphlets and volumes, but, as a good many volumes contain several tracts bound together, the actual number of separate items may reach 1350 or 1400. This number, however, includes only the works printed separately and does not represent the whole contents of the library. There are, besides, writings which do not seem ever to have been printed by themselves, but only in the collected editions which form a characteristic feature of alchemical literature. If these be included the number of distinct and independent articles will be increased by a considerable amount.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The history of chemistry, as indeed of all science, is but a succession
of epitaphs upon forgotten men and forgotten discovery. What then
do these men not owe to him who gathers up their works, and in so
doing recalls their achievements, and thus labours to lift that icy pall of
oblivion which descends on everything human, just because it is human,
imperfect, temporary, and has to be forgotten to make way for something
else? It was to mitigate that fate as far as human effort can, when it
has to strive with the eternal law and necessity of change, that this
gathering of the writings of bye-gone thinkers and workers was made.
That they were struggling with error-obscured vision towards the light
of reality should cause not neglect of them and contempt for their
shortcomings and failures, but should arouse the fellow-feeling and
interest of those who at the present moment are engaged in the same
struggle, and whose turn for neglect and contempt is coming. Dr.
Young realized this, and the library is his effort to awaken and foster
such sympathy and remembrance.
INTRODUCTION

Whether or not I have succeeded by the present catalogue in carrying out his wish to make it as instructive for the purpose he contemplated as may be, it is impossible for me to say. The decision of Dr. Young himself is what I should have pre-eminently desired; and I should have prized the judgment of one other, whose interest in the catalogue was to me its inspiration, and whose verdict at its close would have been my reward. But these voices are now still.

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

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

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

JOHN FERGUSON.

GlAsGow, 13 Newton Place,
23rd January, 1906.
CATALOGUE
CATALOGUE

   Glück's Ruthe zu Paracelsi Chymischer Schatz.
   See mercurii Zweyfacher Schlangen-stab, 1679.

A. (J.). M.D.
   See DARIOT (CLAUDE).

AALBERT.
   De wonderbare Geheymen, van den Groote en Klyne Aalbert, in 3 Deelen.
   Gedrukt te Parys, In't Jaar 100,000.
   Small 8°. Title leaf; Part I., sigs. A^ to C in eights, or pp. 3-48; Part II., sigs. A^ to C in eights, or pp. 3-44; the last two leaves are blank.
   This chap-book contains three tracts with separate signatures and pagination. Each tract seems to have had originally a title-page, but these have been cancelled and the above general title substituted. The book is one which, from its false date and almost certainly false place, and from its having been sewn up at the top and outer margin, has been sold under some kind of restriction.

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

ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE).
   Send-Brief von Verwandlung der Metallen.
   See DREY vortreffliche ... Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 85.
   See TETZEN (JOHANN VON) ... Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 85.

Bericht von Verwandlung der Metallen.
   See zwey vortreffliche ... Chymische Bücher, 1759, p. 5.
   This is the same tract as the preceding, under a different name.

Epistolæ Duae Scrutatoribus Artis Chymicae mandatae.
   See MAGNI Philosophorum Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 421.
   To the Epistles are appended explanatory Annotations. The Send-Brief corresponds to the second Epistola; but of the first Epistola and the Annotations there seems to be no German version.

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

Epistolae Duae Scrutatoribus Artis chemicae mandatae.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 651.

Roth-Scholtz has reprinted both the German and Latin versions, with the Latin Annotationes already mentioned.

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

No place, date, or printer. Small 8°, pp. 85-112.

Fragment of a copy of von Tetzen's Chymische Bücher, 1691, mentioned above.

The author is said to have been a monk of Pavia, who lived about 1530, shortly after Raymond Lully. But this cannot be correct, for, in the first Epistola (if it be by him), he quotes Augurello, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Baumer (Bibl. Chem., p. 81) calls him Tholusianus Archipresbyter, and says he lived at the close of the sixteenth century. In this, however, Baumer has confused him with a De Abbatia, a physician at the end of the sixteenth century, who was born at Toulouse. On the other hand, Gmelin (Geschichte, ii. 21), hesitating about both his nationality and date, places him among the Italian alchemists contemporary with Boyle. Be- 

Nazari, Della Tramutazione metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 135.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 25.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 3.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Hist. de la Philosophie Her- 
métique, 1742, iii. 79.

Fictuld, Prober-Stein, 1753, Pt. i. p. 10.

Abbreviatio de secretis secretorum Joannis pauperum.

See Joannes Pauperum.

A. B. C. vom Stein der Weisen.

See Hermetisches A. B. C.

Abracadabra oder Sammlung unbegreiflicher und außerordentlicher Geheim-
nisse aus älterer Zeit. Für Freunde geheimer Wissenschaften und der uralten 
Goldmacherkunst aus seltenen Handschriften und kostbaren Druckschriften 
gesammelt. Köln, Bei Peter Hammer's Erben.

24°, pp. 160. No date. (18—?).

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

Abraham.

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

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

Abraham Eleazar.

R. Abrahmi Eleazaris Uraltes Chymisches Werk, welches chedessen von dem 
Autore theils in Lateinischer und Arabischer, theils auch in Chaldäischer 
und Syrischer Sprache geschrieben, nachmals von einem Anonymo in
ABRAHAM

ABRAHAM ELEAZAR. Continued.


The second part has the following title-page:


8°. Title, Short vocabulary of chemical words, with title and preface, pp. [14]. Text, pp. 104. Register, pp. [12]. 8 plates containing 15 symbolic designs; woodcuts of chemical apparatus in the text. This, though it has separate title, pagination and signatures, is printed uniformly with the preceding part, and is an integral portion of Abraham Eleazar's work, being referred to by Gervasius in the preface to Part I.

An edition, most probably the first, was published by Augustinus Crusius at Erfurt, in 2735. It contains in Part I.: pp. [30], dictionary [12], text, 122, index [14]; and in Part II.: title [2], text, 87: index, etc. [15]. The title is printed in red and black, and the impressions of the plates engraved by J. C. Boeck of Weimar are better than those in the 1750 issue. In one copy which I have seen, the dictionary is put after the preliminary matter in Part I., but in another copy it is placed at the very end of Part II. Among the preliminary matter the first edition has one leaf containing a list of 11 MSS, which Crusius had it in his mind to publish. Of these No. 6 is the tract of a certain ludovicus orvius (q.v.), to which Gervasius refers in his preface as alluding to Abraham Eleazar. This leaf is omitted in the second edition. The second edition, however, contains at the end of the second part, pp. 87-104, a series of 156 philosophical rules or canons respecting the philosopher's stone. This series is not in the first edition. (See philosophische Regeln.)

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

Of Abraham Eleazar, Samuel Baruch, and even Gervasius himself, nothing seems to be known. The main question is as to the authenticity of the book, and it has to be proved that it is identical with that described by Flamel, and not a later production written to suit Flamel's description. There is a certain similarity, especially in the symbolic pictures, which can be accounted for in either way, but when it is remembered how much doubt hangs round the whole Flamel legend, the second explanation is the more probable. Dr. Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, ii, pp. 314-317) has given the work careful consideration, and from internal evidence has drawn the conclusion that the book is spurious, that Abraham Eleazar and Samuel Baruch are supposititious personages, that Gervasius is the pseudonym of the real author, and that the work is later than Flamel, and not earlier than the seventeenth century. While this is most likely the correct conclusion as to the book in its present form, Gervasius may, however, have based his adaptation on some old MSS, if he did not actually reprint one, as he professes to have done. There is a drawing of the massacre of the innocents, evidently symbolical, from the "book of Abraham the Jew" in the Library of the Arsenal, Paris, given by lacroix in Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance, Paris, 1808, i. Art. vii., and again by lacroix in Moeurs, Usages et Costumes au Moyen Age, Paris, 1871, p. 405. This drawing is a more elaborate version of the same scene which is given both in Abraham Eleazar's and in Flamel's works (q.v.). Without an examination, therefore, of such MSS. as may exist, I should not like to assert unhesitatingly that Gervasius was the author, and did not actually reprint a MS. in whole or in part. Such MSS. were known to Lenglet Dufresnoy (Hist. de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 79), and probably some are still to be found both in public and in private libraries.
ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

*See hermetisches A. B. C., 1778, i. No. iii.*

ABYSSUS ALCHYMIAE EXPLORATUS.

*See PHILALETHA (KIRENAES).*

ACHARD (FRANZ CARL).


8°, pp. 367. 10 Tables.

Achard was born at Berlin, April 28, 1753, and died at Kunern, near Breslau, April 20, 1821. He prosecuted researches on electricity, adhesion, cold produced by evaporation, on fixed air and its solvent action, the action of nitric acid upon oils and inflammable substances, and other topics, accounts of which are contained in the present volume. Another volume of papers appeared in 1784, and lectures on experimental physics in 1791-02, in 4 volumes. He is best known for having introduced and perfected, after several years' labour, the manufacture of sugar from beetroot.

He wrote several treatises on this industry; in particular: Die Europäische Zuckerfabrikation aus Rübenrüben, Leipzig, 1812.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Deutschland*, Lemgo, 1796, i. pp. 8-14; 1801, ix. p. 5. *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1875, i. p. 27. (Article by Oppenheim.)

ACXTELMEIER (STANISLAUS REINHARD).


8vo, pp. [8] 244. Register [16].

Ficulld (Probier-Stein, 1733, ii. 26) spells his name Axtelmeyer or Extelmeyer (*Ibid.* p. 63) and says that all his labour is nothing but "schräblement, sophistical freaks and gnat-catching, with which he had better have stayed at home." But in *Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 278, in the *Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1755, p. 650, by Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 331), by Schmieder (*Geschichte der Alchymie*, 1832, p. 514), and by Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 362) his name is written Axtelmayer, whereas Fuchs (*Reptorium*, 1806, p. 110) calls him Reinhold Axtelmeyer.

Other books by Axtelmeyer quoted are: *Des Naturlichts weit eröffneter Palast*, Schwabach, 1706, 4°; Augsburg, 1716, 4°; *Des aus der Unwissens Finserniss erretteten Naturlichts*, 1ter Theil, Augsburg, 1615 (?), 2ter bis 5ter Th., 1700. Haller calls him Axtelmeyer, and quotes (*Bibl. Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 47) Ebenbild der Natur in dem Entwurfe der Gewichte, Ünzsiefer und anderen Thiere, Augspurg, 1699, 8°; Schwabach, 1706, 4°. In his *Bibl. Medicina pratica*, 1788, iv. p. 273, he repeats this title, but gives editions of Augsp. 1700, 4° or 8°; 1715, 4°; and terms him incorrectly Richard.

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

ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

ADELUNG (Johann Christoph). Continued.

[—Siebenter Theil]. Leipzig, in der Weygandschen Buchhandlung, 1785-
1789.

1789, VII. pp. [8] 408.

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

Graesse (Trésor de Livres Rares, 1859, i. 20) calls the work curious and rarely found complete. There was another work, Beiträge zur Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit, Wien, 1778, but it does not belong to Adelung's.

This work is useful for the history of alchemy, as it contains notices of the following personages, of the most of whom the names occur in the present catalogue: Vol. I. Nicolas Barnaud; Giovanni Francesco Borro; Giovanni Aurelio Augu-
rello; Johann Joachim Becher; Johann Conrad Dippel. II, Cornelius van Drell. III. Nicolas Flamel. IV, Johann Rudolph Glauber; Johannes Baptista von Helmont; David Beuther. V. Hein-
rich Khunrath. VI. Delile and Alius; Michael Sendivogius; Johann Heinrich von Mühlensels. VII. John Dee; Arthur Dee; Paracelsus. These lives are written with considerable fulness, Adelung having neglected none of the available material. He gives besides very good lists of the writings of the different persons. For authorities, therefore, and matters of fact Adelung's collections are valuable, but upon his estimates of the individuals and upon the interpretation and criticism of their ideas and aims no reliance can be placed. Adelung could perceive no merit whatever in any of the men whose lives he described, and he puts invariably the worst possible construction upon the events of their lives, actions, writings and ideas.

Adelung was born at Spantckow in Pomerania, 1734 (or 1732), was a distinguished philologist, and teacher at Erfurt, and librarian at Dresden. He died there in Sept. 1806. He was author of a work on Mineralogy in six volumes. Leipzig &
Kopenhagen, 1768-71.

Weiz, Das gelehrte Sachen, 1780, p. 2.

Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschland, 1796, i. pp.
p. 81. (Article by Scherer.)

ADEPTS.

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

ADEPTUS.

Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757.

See H. (C. G.).

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

See SPECTRUM SPAGIRICUM, 1721.

ADEPTUS INEPTUS.

See THARSANDER, 1744.

ADEPTUS REALIS.

See KASTELL (C. V. V.), 1716.

ADEPTUS scientiae & artis Hermeticæ.

See FREUNDLICHES Send-Schreiben.

ADMONITIO, Instructio & Probatio contra omnes eos qui Aurum potabile
extra processum & tincturam Lapidis Philosophici universalis brevi temporis
spatio præparare sibi & aliis falsō persuadent & sibi proponunt.

See THEATRUM CHemicum, 1661, vi. p. 382.

See WARNUNG, Instruction und Beweis.
ADROP.

See expositio et Practica Lapidis Adrop.
See Monte (Guido Magnus de), Tractatus seu Descriptio Philosophici Adrop.

AECHTER (Von) hermetischen Arzenei.
See Semler (Johann Salomon).

ÆGIDIUS DE VADIS.

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

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 85.

Schmieder (p. 298) misnames the author, Aegidius de Vondis. This dialogue, together with tracts by Ripley, Hollanders and others was edited by Penotus with an introduction, and first (?) published "Francoforti, Apud Io. Saurium," 1595, small 8vo. The epistle of Aegidius to his friend "N" is dated: "ex bibliotheca regia Richerum. 17. Idus Iuli Anno 1521," but whether that be correct or not, or whether Aegidius be a real personage, or merely a pseudonym of Penotus, I do not know. The form Egidius also occurs.

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iv.

This is an epitaph cut on a block of white and red marble, which existed at Bologna. As it is a complete enigma, it has exercised the wits of many persons for three hundred years to find out its meaning and application. Marcus L. Michael Angelus published a 4to pamphlet on it at Venice, in 1548; Sir W. Scott alludes to it as a perennial antiquarian problem (The Antiquary, ch. xiv.). In 1683 Caesar Malvasia in his pamphlet enumerates forty-three attempted solutions of it. It has been thought to denote rain, the soul, Niobe, Lot’s wife, a child promised in marriage that died before its birth, and so on. See the notices in Acta Eruditorum, 1684, p. 263; 1706, p. 88; 1720, p. 6; in Christoph. August. Hermann’s Poscile, Halae, 1726, ii. p. 266.

Here of course it is applied to the philosopher’s stone, for which interpretation we are indebted to Nicolas Larnaud, who wrote a commentary on the inscription in this sense, reprinted in Theatrum Chemicum, iii. p. 744 (q.v.), and in Manget, Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, ii. p. 713 (q.v.). The epitaph with its puzzling antitheses was too choice a morsel to escape the alchemists, who were fascinated by obscurities like those of the Tabula Smaragdina and delighted in ascribing to the great Arcanum the most contradictory properties, so as to display its infinite perfections, and at the same time to baffle the uninitiated.

Borel (Bibli. Chem., 1654, p. 3) must have considered the inscription to be alchemical; he quotes the explanation of it by Richardus Basinstockius, Dordrecht, 1618.

In verses prefixed to the Malaoostechin Medicine Praxos of Noah Biggs, Lond. 1651, "Elia Lelia’s Art" is referred to.

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

See Borrichius (Olaus), De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio, in Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 26.

ÆNIGMA.

See Albineus (N.), Bibliotheca, 1673, Part I., p. 78.
See Arisleus.

See Tetzen (Johann von), 1691, p. 70.
See also Parabola.
See also Philosophisches Rätsel.
See also Philosophical Riddle.
See also Rätsel.

ÆNIGMA CABALISTICUM.

See Monte Hermetis (Johann de), Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri, 1680, sig. C.
ÆNIGMA MAIERIANUM.
See BOREL (PIERRE), Bibliotheca Chemica, 1654, p. 275.

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

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

ÆNIGMA Philosophorum sive Symbolum Saturni, per parabolas Azoth dilucidè ostendens.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 198.
This is identical with the Parabola seu Ænigma Philippicum, ad filios veritatis. See BOREL (PIERRE), Bibliotheca Chemica, 1654, p. 275. 

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

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

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

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

ÆNIGMATICUM EPITAPHIUM.
See ELIA LELIA CRISPIS.

AGGRAVI (GIOVAN FRANCESCO).

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

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

See FORTALITIUM Scientiae, 1617, 1618.

This author was possibly Gotthard Arbustius, Conrector of the Gymnasium at Frankfurt am M., who wrote some other Rosicrucian tracts; see Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii, p. 7; but see also Arisippus, 1618.

AGRICOLA (DANIEL), PHILOPISTIUS.


24°. pp. 102, 173 [8, 1 blank]. This volume contains: Title, pp. 2; Printer to the reader (explaining the deceptive title), pp. 3-8; origin and occasion of the book, pp. 9-14. Part I, consisting of the contents, pp. 15-17; first dialogue of Daniel and Joachimus, pp. 18-92. Contents, pp. 93-102. First part of the Galerazeya, called Lapis Philosophorum, subdivided into seven sections, pp. 1-173. Second and right place of the remaining two parts (with their introductory dialogues) are not contained in this volume. Were they ever printed? In the first edition of the first part the introductory dialogue was somehow left out; but now in the second edition it has been put in its right place (p. 16).

This is considered an alchemical book, and is ascribed to "G. Agricola Philopistius" by Borel (Bibliotheca, 1654, p. 4), who gives "Lapis Philosophorum" as an alternative title and the date, Colonie, 1531. 24°. Borel is copied by Dufresne (Hist. de la Phil. Hermétique, 1744, iii, p. 82), who identifies the author with G. Agricola the metallurgist, adding the date 1534. Schmieder (Gesch. d. Alchemie, 1852, p. 269) copies from these writers, but makes additional difficulties by ascribing the Rechtm Gebrauch d' Alchême, Köln, 1531 (q.v.), also to Agricola the metallurgist. None of these writers mentions the 1631 edition, and if it were not that reference is made in itself (p. 16) to a previous edition, I should incline to the belief that Borel had made a mistake in the date, which was copied by subsequent writers. The ascription of the book to George Agricola, and the statement by Schmieder that Agricola had pursued Alchemy in his youth, but that his books though printed then did not attract notice till after he had become otherwise distinguished, will not stand investigation.

1. The Rechtm Gebrauch d' Alchême is a book of miscellaneous receipts and treatises very slightly of transmutation, and, although its date be 1531, the place of printing is not given; most likely it was printed by Egenolphi at Frankfurt. 2. The Galerazeya does not treat of Alchemy at all, but is a book of Roman Catholic controversy and beliefs, and it was recommended to be used for converting heretics. The Lapis Philosophorum spoken of is entirely symbolical, and signifies faith in the Roman Catholic church. 3. The nominal author is Daniel—not G. or Georg—Agricola; Philopistius, 'lover of the faith,'—not Philopoetae, 'lover of enquiry or research,' as Schmieder gives it. 4. The author or editor confesses frankly that the title is an ingenious one, a bait to catch readers, "esse in hamo, quo piscis capiuntur," as he says, so that those who buy or read the book in the hope that they will learn how to make gold, the gold that perisheth, will find that they have acquired instead a pearl of priceless value. 5. The origin of the book is described in the introduction and first dialogue. The author (Daniel Agricola), who was living in Germany some 50 years before the date of the book, after long study and making great improvements, at the age of 30 travelled over all the world and learned all he could. After an absence of 60 years, he returned to Germany. A young man, called Joachimus, who had wasted his substance in searching for the philosopher's stone, and was forsaken of his kinsfolk and acquaintance, came to the town where Daniel was, and as luck would have it met him and told him his sorrows. Daniel consoled him and promised that he would reveal to him the true stone. After Daniel and Joachimus had lived together for 20 years, Daniel died calmly at the not immature age of one hundred and ten years. Joachimus then committed his teaching to writing, both for the guidance of others, and in memory of Daniel himself. This work came into the hands of the writer of the preface, whoever he was, who had it printed. 6. The dates now given will not suit George Agricola under any circumstances. If Daniel flourished 50 years prior to 1631, say in 1580, then he was alive twenty-five years after George Agricola was dead. If the book was published in 1531 and Daniel was alive 50 years before that time, say in 1480, he must have been ten years old at least, possibly fourteen, before George Agricola was born.

The whole story seems to be fictitious. The book is not by George Agricola, it is not about Alchemy, so that Schmieder's derivation of the name from yapivo and aea meaning the "fortunate" or "joyful blackness," and referring to that product of "patrefaction" which the alchemists called "caput corvi," is mere nonsense. If the Galerazeya be the result of a hundred and ten years' study, travel, meditation, instruction, it is very small for its age. If Schmieder's statements about Agricola's youthful alchemical studies and publications were correct, and the Galerazeya were one of these printed in 1531, Agricola at that time was thirty-seven (possibly forty-one) years of age; not a youth, therefore, and he had already published the Germannus, was settled at Chemnitz, and was a man of distinction for scholarship.

The book hardly merits so much notice, but it has been so persistently ascribed to G. Agricola that it is as well as the account it gives of itself should be known, and the current errors rectified. Kopp, however, says (Die Alchemie, 1886, i, p. 41) that these works are erroneously ascribed to him, though he is not correct in saying that the Galerazeya is by a G. Agricola; but he quotes Schmieder as to the meaning of the word (ibid. ii, p. 339), and does not seem to have been aware that the book does not deal with Alchemy at all.
AGRIGOLA (GEORG).

Georgii Agricolae De ortu & causis subterraneorum, Lib. V. De natura eorum quae effluunt ex terra, Lib. IIII. De natura fossilium, Lib. X. De ueteribus & nouis metallis, Lib. II. Bermannus, siue De re metallica Dialogus. Interpretatio Germanicae uocum rei metallicae, addito Indice facundissimo. [Froben's device.] Basileae, MDXLVI. Cum privilegio Imp. Maiestatis ad quinquentium.


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

Of these treatises the Bermannus was published at Basel by Froben, 1528 (?), 1530, 8°; at Paris, 1541, 8°; in German, by J. G. Stor, Rotenburg, 1778, 8°; and by Fr. Aug. Schmidt, Freiberg, 1806, 8°.

The dedicatory epistle to the De Ortu... Subterraneorum is dated 1544; that to the De Natura eorum quae effluent ex terra, 1545; that to the De Natura fossilium, 1546, and that to the De ueteribus et novis metalibus, 1546. I have found no indication of these writings having been published separately, and I conclude that they made their first appearance in the present volume. These four tracts were translated into German by Ernst Lehmann: G. Agricola's Mineralische Schriften übersetzt, Freyberg, 1806-12, four parts, of which part III. is in two volumes.

Other editions of the collection are: Basil., 1555, fol.; Basil., 1558, fol.; Witteberg., 1612, 8°; Italian translation: Vinog., 1550, 8°; 1559, 8°.

Agricola wrote another little tract: De Animantibus Subterraneis, Froben, Basil., 1549, 8°; Witteberg., 1614, 8°. This was reprinted along with the De Re Metallica, and in the Italian translation of the same.

Georgii Agricolae De Re Metallica Libri XII. Quibus Officia, Instrumenta, Machinae, Ac Omnia Denique ad Metallicam spectantia, non modo luculentissime describuntur, sed & per effigies, suis locis insertas, adiunctis Latinis, Germanicisq; appellationibus ita ob oculos ponuntur, vt clariss tradi non possint. Eiusdem De Animantibus Subterraneis liber, ab autore recognitus: cum Indicibus diversis, quicquid in opere tractatum est, pulchre demonstratus; atq; omnibus nunc iterum ad archetypum diligenter restitutis & castigatis. [Froben's device.] Basileae M.D.LXI. Cum Privilegio Imperatoris in annos v. & Galliarum Regis ad sexennium.


Basil. in officina Frobeniana, per Hier. Frobenium et Nic. Episcopium, Mense Marto, Anno Domini M.D.LXI. On the verso is Froben's device.

The first edition (containing a reprint of the De Animantibus) appeared at Basel, 1556, folio. The woodcuts according to Graesse (Tresor Art. Agricola (G.)) were by Hans Rudolphe Manuel; according to Gumbel (Allg. Deutsche Bilder, Art. Agricola (G.)) by Basilius Wehring of Joachima-thal. Graesse and Poggendorff (Begr. liter. Histo. s.v.) mention editions of 1530 and 1546, but they have obviously confused this work with the Bermmannus. Other editions: Basil., 1621, folio, containing the De Animantibus, is a shabby book. Basileae, 1557, folio. To it are appended, in smaller type and in double columns, reprints of all the other tracts, so that this is the collected edition of Agricola's works on mines, metallurgy, mineralogy and geology. As a book, however, it is much inferior to the original issues. An Italian translation of the De Re Metallica by Michael Angelo Fiorio and of the De Animantibus was printed by Froben, Basil., 1563, folio.

AGRICOLA (GEORG). Continued.


Other editions: Vom Bergwarch, Basel, 1557, folio; Bergwerkbuch, Franck. a. M., 1580, folio; Basel, 1627, folio; Schweinfurt, 1687, 8°.

The 1627 edition does not contain a translation of the De Animantibus.

George Bauer, latinized Agricola, was born at Glauclus in Saxony, March 24, 1490 (or 1494?). In his youth he was distinguished as a scholar and philologer, and retained his liking for classical learning to the end, as his works testify. At Leipzig he began the study of medicine, physics, and chemistry; visited Italy, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and settled at Joachimsthal as physician among the miners. He thus had his attention directed to minerals and mining, and what he had learned he embodied in his treatise Bernmannus. In 1530 he removed to Chemnitz, where he became town physician, and remained till his death, Nov. 21, 1555. Residence here gave him further opportunities for extending his knowledge of mineralogy, metallurgy, geology and mining, which he systematized and published in the other treatises above mentioned. The last of these, De Re Metallica, was finished in 1550, but it was not printed till 1556, subsequent to the author's sudden death.

All of them made an epoch in the history of the respective subjects. The Bernmannus for the first time gathered together the unsystematic knowledge of the miners. The De... Ortu subterraneorum treats for the first time of geology; the De Natura... ex terra, of water in all its aspects, of gases and volcanic eruptions and exhalations; the De Natura fossilium is the first modern text-book of mineralogy and petrology; the De veteribus et novis metallicis is the first history of the metals; the De Animantibus subterraneis is a curious collection upon subterranean and hyber-nating animals, and contains a section upon kobolds, the demons of the miners. The De Re Metallica was for long the standard work on mining and metallurgy, and it was followed by most of the writers who succeeded Agricola. Not one of their works, however, was on the same scale, was so systematically arranged, so well and classically written, so entirely based on personal and practical experience. Besides, Agricola's treatise abounds with woodcuts which are vigorous and artistic, and give a picturesque and vivid delineation of the processes and machinery. The works are also furnished with vocabularies of technical terms and indices.

For chemistry the De Re Metallica is of much interest, for besides the general metallurgical processes described, which are of course chemical, there are sections upon assaying, cupellation, preparation of salts, such as common salt and salt-petre, the distillation of nitric acid, and so on. Agricola was the pioneer of mineralogical science in modern Europe. There have been erroneously ascribed to Agricola the works Galerazza, by Daniel Agricola, and Rechter Gebrauch d' Alchimie. See these entries.
AGRICOLA (GEORGE). Continued.

For details of his life and works reference may be made to

Pantaleon, Prosopographia, 1856, iii, p. 169.
Very poor notice and a portrait which does duty for other medical men.

Melchior Adami, Vita Germanorum Medicorum, 1620, p. 77.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo, 1637, p. 170.

Mercelkin, Ludinii renovatus, 1686, p. 331.


Hendrich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 63.

Reimann, Einleitung in die Historiam Literariam derer Teutschen, 1709, Th. iii, 331.

Pope-Blount, Censura, 1710, p. 385.

Morhoff, Polykistor, 1714, i, p. 261; ii, 280, 310, 407.

Teissier, Les Eloges des Hommes Savans, Leyde, 1715, i, 217.

Bayle, Dictionaire, Amst., 1730, i, p. 99.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scrittorum Medicorum, 1731, i, p. 50.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Geliefahr, 1731, pp. 390-594.

Zedler, Universal Lexicon, 1739, i, col. 819.

Jacob Leupold's Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallice, ed. Bruckmann, 1732, p. 11.

Keusner, Medicinischem Gekleirten-Lex., 1740, p. 31.

Clément, Bibliothèque Curieuse, 1759, i, p. 75.

Jäkler, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lex., 1759, i, col. 149.

Freytag, Adéparus Literarius, 1753, ii, p. 750.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, i, p. 28.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae, 1756, i, p. 530.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i, p. 366.

Panzer, Annales Typographici, 1798, vi, p. 275.

No. 775.


Ersch und Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1819, ii, 211.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, i, p. 64.

Dezeimeris, Dict. Hist. de la Médecine, 1828, i, 54.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 265.

Atkinson, Medical Bibliography, 1834, p. 100.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, i, p. 242.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii, 42; 1869, ii, p. 38.

Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i, 189.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale (1857), i, col. 410.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie (1875), i, p. 143.

Article by Gümbel.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i, 40.

AGRICOLA (JOHANN).

Erster Theil Joannis Agricolae P. & M.D. Commentarium, Notarum, Observationum & Animadversionum in Johannis Poppii Chymische Medicin, darinnen alle Processe mit fleiß examinirt, von den Irrungen corrigirt, vnd mit etlich hundert neuen Processen, geheimen Handgriffen, aus eigener Erfahrung vermehrt vnd illustriirt, Auch der rechte vnd warhaftige Gebrauch der Artzeneyen, mit etlich hundert Historien verifiirt, Darneben was in Chirurgia vnd Alchimia oder transmutatione metallorum damit zu verrichten gründlichen offenbahrat allen Standes-Personen, Medicis, Chirurgis, Chymicis, Balbiren, Feld-Scherern, Rofs-ärztten, Goldschmieden, vnd allen Haus-Wirthen hochnützlich zu lesen vnd zu gebrauchhen.

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

Mit Röm: Käyserl. Majest. vnd Churf. Sächs. Privilegiis


4°. Pp. [18, including the portrait and engraved title; 8] 610. Index [67, i blank].

Printed title red and black.

The engraved title in the first part is as follows:

AGRICOLA (Johann). Continued.

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

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

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

Ander Theil . . . 1639.


John Agricola, born in the Palatinate, travelled much, was a distinguished surgeon and physician, had a great practice at Leipzig, and was a strong supporter of Paracelsus, and of chemical remedies. He wrote some chirurgical works. According to the portrait in the first volume he was in his forty-ninth year in 1638; and according to that prefixed to the Chirurgia Parva, Nürnberg, 1674, he was aged fifty-four in 1643. The present work contains long dissertations on gold, silver, mercury, lead, and their compounds, on vitriol, antimony, sulphur, arsenic, tartar, acetic acid, salt, nitre, sal ammoniac, and a number of other substances. The book is interesting as having been written at a transition time, when alchemy, pharmacy, and chemistry had all been attracted by a community of methods and aims, just before they started on their subsequently different courses. Agricola confined himself chiefly to the medical side of the subject, but he is the authority for certain reported cases of transmutation quoted in Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchemia, 1730, pp. 241, 258, 259.

For his medical writings see Haller, Bibl. Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 325; Bibl. Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii. p. 4. In the same, ii. p. 448, he quotes other works by a J. Agricola, but hesitates about the identity of the two writers. Probably they were the same.

See Detharding (Georg), Chymischer Probir-Ofen, 1648.

See Detharding (Georg), Scriptum illiusivm, 1647.

See Kirsten (Georg), Adversaria, 1648.

These are attacks upon Agricola's Commentaria.

AGRICOLA (Johann Wilhelm).

Geschichte des Feuer-Wassers.

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

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

This author appears to be of later date than the J. W. Agricola referred to by Haller, Bibl. Méd. Práct. 1777, ii. p. 718.

AGRICOLA RHOMÆUS. See Rhomæus (Agricola).

AGRIPPA (Heinreich Cornelius) von Nettesheim.

Henrici Cornelii Agrippae ab Nettesheym a Consiliis et Archius Inditiiarj sacre Caesareae Maiestatis: De Occulta Philosophia Libri Tres. Henricus Cornelius Agrippa. [Portrait.]

Nihil est opertum quod non reueletur, & occultum quod non sciatur.

Matthaei X.

Cum gratia & priuilegio Caesareae Maiestatis ad triennium.


Mense Iulio.

The first book was first printed by itself at Antwerp, by J. Grapheus, in 1531, 4º, and simultaneously by Christianus Wechelus, at Paris. Both editions are exceedingly rare. The three books were first printed at Cologne by Johannes Soter, in 1533. There are four or five issues of this date, distinguished by typographical differences. In 1565, thirty years after Agrippa's death, appeared a fourth book, which is spurious. It is included, however, in the edition of his collected works mentioned below. A French translation of the three books was made by A. Levasseur, and published at La Haye, 1727, 2 vols., 8º.

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

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

Small 4°. Pp. [4, 24] 583. 1 blank. Index [2], Woodcuts in the text of figures, letters, diagrams, symbols, etc. 1 folding table of characters. Preceding the title is a portrait of Agrippa, and an Encomium on the Work by Eugenius Philalethes (i.e. Thomas Vaughan) in Verse. J. F. is J. Fyke, according to Lowndes.

The fourth book of the Occult Philosophy was translated by Robert Turner, and was published at London, 1655, in small 4°. This, though not by Agrippa, is much sought after on account of its extreme rarity. It was re-published at London in 1665, 4°, and in 1783, 8°.


8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 694. 1 leaf blank, 10 folding tables of Hebrew letters. Vol. II. Pp. [16] 663. Index [17]. There is a bad portrait of Agrippa on the verso of the title of Volume I. Woodcuts, diagrams, symbols, etc., in the text. It is printed in Roman character. To complete this copy there is wanted a continuation of Vol. II., pp. 681-1156, containing the Epistles and the ten declamations, as mentioned in the Contents.

Agrippa has left no writing upon Alchemy or Chemistry, but he tells in the Occult Philosophy (Lib. I. c. xiv.) that he had tried transmutation, but had found that to make gold, gold was needed, and that with the extracted essence or spirit of gold he never could make more gold than that from which the spirit had been got. In one letter (Lib. IV. Epíst. 56, p. 204) he narrates with a spice of mockery that he had got some "seeds of gold" which had been planted and fostered, and that he was expecting every day the fruit of the dear metal, and signs himself Auratisimus. It does not seem to have been gathered, for he was always poor, and in his declamation Alchemy also is shown to be vanity (De Incertitudine, 1550, sig. m 4). In what he says, however, there is a hint of some mystery which he must not disclose, speaks of an oath which prevented him revealing all he could, and in another of his letters (Lib. I. vii. p. 7) refers to a society, the members of which were scattered in various places, and for admission to which a vow or oath had to be registered. This society may have been for the prosecution of alchemical or other secret investigation. See the section on Agrippa as an alchemist in Schelhorn's Amonitates Literarías, 1730, ii., pp. 562-567.

For the various editions of Agrippa's writings see the Appendices in the work of Auguste Prost, Corneille Agrippa, Sa Vie et ses Oeuvres, Paris, 1881-82, and a paper by me on the editions of Agrippa's two chief works, read to the Bibliographical Society of Edinburgh, November, 1898. It also contains a list of authorities.

AICHA (JOHANN BAPTIST GROSSCHEDEL AB).

See grosschedel ab aiccha (J. B.).

ALAMANUS, DE BONONIA.

Vollkommen Werck.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 64.

Sendschreiben von Erklärung der Geheimnisse der alten Weltweisen.

Ibid. p. 82.

Nazari, Dei Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 136 (g.v.) quotes: "Alemanij de Bohemia tract. de Lapide philosophico ad Bonificium octauum pontificem," which is quoted again from Nazari by Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 8 (g.v.). As the first of the above tracts opens with an address to Boniface VIII., I have no doubt that these entries refer to the same writer. Whether he belonged to Bologna or to Bohemia I am not certain.
ALANUS DE INSULIS.

Dicta.

See Appendix ad faciliorem Radicis Chymie intellectum, p. 84.
See Bernhardus Trevisanus, Von der Hermetischen Philosophia, 1582.
See Benhardus Trevisanus, Chymische Schriften, 1746 and 1747, p. 307.
See Elucidatio Secretorum, 1602, p. 335.
See Hermetische (der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 304.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 721.
See Chymisch-Unterirdischer Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 152.

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

Alanu de Insulis is Alain de Lille, surnamed Doctor Universalis, for his universal knowledge. The only thing known about him with some approach to certainty is that he lived between 1188 and 1202 or 1203, that he entered the Cistercian order at Clairvaux, taught in Paris, and became Bishop of Auxerre. Several works by him, all in verse, have been printed, a list of which is given by Brial in the article on Alain in Histoire Littéraire de la France, Paris, 1824, t. xvi., pp. 396-425, where also will be found a list of authorities. Brial doubts the authenticity of the Dicta, and thinks that as they seem to have been written originally in German, they must have had some other Alanus than the universal doctor for their author. Fictuld (Prober-Stein, i. 6) says that the author was Albertus Cranzius, who wrote in 1430, and that the printing of them was promoted in 1532 by Johann Gier of Rothenberg. Because he is one of the cleverest writers Fictuld "recommends him for beginners," whereas Borrichius (Conjectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1597, p. 25) says: 'Dicta Alani nulla sunt, & prorectum requirunt lectorem!' See Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 128; Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 348; 1866, i. p. 368. For the philosophy of Alain de Lille, see Stockel, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, Mainz, 1864, i. p. 411.


ALBERTI (Michael).

See Behr (Georg Heinrich), 1738.

Alberti wrote a preface to Behr's Dictionary. He lived from 1628 to 1757, was one of the most distinguished physicians of his time in Germany, and was a member of the Leopoldine and Berlin Societies. His most notable works are those on Systematic Medicine, Halle, 1718, and on Medical Jurisprudence, Halle, 1725, edited by Chr. Thomasius. He was author also of a host of academical dissertations on Medicine and related topics, of which a list is given by Haller.


Stolle, Anleitung zur Hist. der medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 375.
Manget, Bibl. Scriptor. Medicorum, 1731, i. i. p. 57, with some reviews.
Büchner, Academie... Naturc Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 489, No. 297.
ALBERTI—ALBERTUS

ALBERTI (Michael). Continued.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, i. pp. 95–109, with a long list of his dissertations.

Dezeimer, Dictionnaire historique dela Médecine, 1828, i. p. 67.

James Atkinson, Medical Bibliography, 1834. p. 150.

Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855. ii. p. 204.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, i. p. 214, article by Hirsch.

Haesser, Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. p. 1083.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1884, i., p. 85, article by Magnus.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS.


24°. Pp. 329. Index [6, 1 blank]. Engraved title-page. There is a Prooemium; then the De Secretis from p. 10 to p. 118. Liber Aggregationis from p. 118 to p. 158; De mirabilibus Mundi from p. 158 to p. 204. Michael Scotus, De Secretis Naturae, from p. 204 to 329. There are two issues of this date—one is distinguished by having the following errata in the pagination: 56 for 65; 130 for 230; 135 for 235; 139 for 239; 131 for 251.

No tracts used to be more popular than those of Albertus Magnus and Michael Scotus. They began to be printed in the fifteenth century, and passed through a very great number of editions both separately and conjoined (as here). For notices of some fifty editions of Albertus; see "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets" in the Trans. Archæol. Soc. Glasgow, 1884 to 1886, for the editions printed by Machlinia, a paper in the Archæologia, London, 1886, vol. xlix.; and for Michael Scotus, a paper read to the Archæological Society of Glasgow, April 15, 1886. Whether or not these tracts are to be ascribed to Henry of Saxony, a scholar of Albertus, as is done by some, it is almost certain that they are not by Albertus. There is in actual circulation at the present time a chap-book in three parts containing charms, receipts, sympathetic and magical cures for man and animals, all the superstition of a few centuries back, which passes under the name of Albertus, but has no connection with the present book or with Albertus Parvus. The title is: Albertus Magnus: being the approved . . . Egyptian Secrets; or, White and Black Art for Man and Beast.—Translated from the German. It is without place or date, and each bookseller stamps his name on the copies he sells. It is in small square 8°, pp. 160.

[Alberti Magni Compendium, oder Kurtzer Begriff vom Ursprung und Materia der Metallen, worauf ein Spagyrrus seine gründliche Principia fest setzen könne.

Den Frommen ist die Kunst kurz, und leicht zu verstehen, 
Die Bösen immerdar darinnen irre gehen.]

s. i. & a.

Small 8°. Pp. 209–217. This is a fragment from the Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirm, 1675 (g.v.).

De Alchymia liber.

See Gratarolo (G.), Veræ alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 78.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 423.

Collectanea ex Alberto.

See Lacinius (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 180.

See Lacinius (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 420.

Compendium vom Ursprung und Materia der Metallen.

See alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirm, 1675, p. 209.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 123.

Compositum de Compositis.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 825.

De Concordantia Philosophorum.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 809.
ALBERTUS MAGNUS. Continued.
Lapis Alberti Magni Rebis.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 273.
See REBIS.

Liber Octo Capitolorum.

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

Scriptum super arborem Aristotelis.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Verae alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 102.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 456.

Secretorum Tractatus.

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

Semita Semite.

See SEMITA SEMITÆ.

Though Albertus Magnus believed in transmutation, he never experimented in it, he was not a professed alchemist, or one of marked authority, and most if not all of the preceding writings are probably spurious.

Albertus called Groot or Groutus as his family name, but the name Magnus on account of his acquirements according to others, was born in 1192, or 1194, or 1206—there seems to be some doubt about it, though 1194 is usually preferred—in Swabia, of the family of Bolstadt, went to Favia, became a Dominie in 1222, taught Philosophy and Theology with great renown in Germany and finally at Paris, and became Provincial of his Order at Cologne in 1254. In 1260 he was made bishop of Regensburg; resigned after three years, and re- sumed teaching; preached a crusade in Germany and Bohemia; was at the Council of Lyons in 1274, and died at Cologne in 1280. He had fame as a man of universal learning, skilled in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Mechanics, and enjoyed the renown of a wizard, from which aspersion it is quite unnecessary to vindicate him.

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

Ratisbon); ii. 39 (his death); 40 (writings; not a magician; his works on magic and alchemy are spurious).

Hendreich, Pandecte Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 85.

Dupin, Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, Paris (1700), T. X. p. 72.

Paschius, De novis inventis . . . tracatus, 1700, p. 380 (the magic banquet) p. 694 (the brazen head).


Quétif & Échard, Scriptores Ordinis Predicatorum, 1770, i. pp. 162-183.

Bayle, Dictionnaire historique, 1730, i. p. 129.


MORHOF, POLYHISTOR, Lubecce, 1732, passim.


Zedler, Universal Lexicon (1734), i. col. 999.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1736, pp. 397, 564.

Lenglet Du Fresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie hermétique, 1743, i. 119, 486, iii. 35; 38, 59, 85, 84.

Jöhler, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 203.

Moreri, Le Grand Dictionnaire historique, 1759, i. 269.
ALBERTUS MAGNUS. Continued.

Hallcr, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 229, ii. p. 653.
Hallcr, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 153.
Hallcr, Bibliotheca Medicina Praclica, 1775, i. p. 433.

Buhle in Ersch & Gruber’s Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1819, ii. p. 364 (with references).
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1823, i. pp. 553-541.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1828, i. p. 66.
Schmider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 132.
Atkinson, Medical Bibliography, 1834, pp. 68-74.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 358; 1866, i. p. 379.
Biographie Universelle, 1843, i. p. 333.
L. Chouland in Henschel’s Janus, 1845, pp. 127-160.
Bayle & Thiillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 170.

Joachim Sigbort, Albertus Magnus, sein Leben und seine Wissenschaft, Regensburg, 1857, 8°, with a portrait and other two illustrations. (He takes no notice of his chemistry or alchemy and mentions the present tracts only to say that they are spurious.)
Hoefer, Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1857, i. col. 588 (with references).
Ernst H. F. Meyer, Geschichte der Botanik, Königsberg, 1879, iv. pp. 9-84. (Though bearing specially on Albertus as a botanist this article treats also of his science generally.)
Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina medica et inmediae Aeditis, 1858, i. p. 42 (enumerates the treatises in the collected works).
Graesse, Trésor, 1859, i. p. 56.
Stöckl, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1865, ii. p. 332.
Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1869, i. p. 86, note 61.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Sécrites, 1870, No. 701-704.
v. Horting, article in Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, i. p. 186 (with references).

ALBERTUS PARVUS.


2°. Title, Avertissement, Table. Pp. [197]. Text, 252. Title red and black.
4 Woodcuts in the text. 10 Engraved plates.

There are numerous reprints of this well-known collection of magical absurdities and impossibilities. One of the best things it contains is the receipt to make the “hand of glory,” with a drawing of the hand holding the necromantic candle. It is not an Alchemical book. For other editions see my “Bibliographical Notes on... Books of Secrets, Part IV.” Trans. Archael. Soc. Glasgow, N.S. 1886, vol. i. p. 333.

Nisard, Histoire des Livres populaires, 1854, i. p. 209.

ALBINEUS (NATHAN).


The treatises contained in this collection are:
2. Espagnet, Enchiridion Physico Restituta.
4. Sendivogius, Novum Lumen Chemicum.
5. Sendivogius, De Sulphure Tractus.
7. Albineus, Carmen Aureum.

Of these numbers 2, 3, 4 have separate titles, signatures, and pagination. No. 1 is in the introduction; 5 and 6 have bastard titles, 6 and 7 have signatures and pagination together by themselves. According to the table of contents Augureillo’s poems should come first and Espagnet’s tracts last, but they have been transposed in binding. Albineus’ “Amigina Hexastichum” is contained in the “Prefatio.” See further under the respective authors. Schmider (Die Alchemic, 1832, p. 418) mentions an edition of 1663.
ALBINEUS (NATHAN). Continued.


Colonizie Allobrogum, Sumpt. I. Ant. & Samuelis de Tournes. M.DC.LXXIII.

8°. Pp. [14]; 78; 11 [2, 1 blank]; 175 [1 blank]. General title red and black.

The tracts in this edition are: Hermes, Tabula Smaragdina, at the end of the preface; Augurellus, Chrysopoëla and Vellus Aureum; Albineus, Carmen Aureum et Ænigma; Sendivogius, Novum Lumen Chemicum and Tractatus de Sulphure. There is a bastard title to Augurello's poems; and a separate title, preface and pagination to Sendivogius' tracts. According to the table this edition should also contain Espagnet's two tracts, Enchiriidion and Arcanum Opus, but these do not appear to have been included in this copy. This is a reprint of the other edition, with the Ænigma verbally altered and eight lines added.

Carmen Aureum et Ænigma.

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

ALCHALI.

Caput de Sale Alchali.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 258.


ALCHEMIA.

In Hoc Volumine De Alchemia continentur hæc.

Gebri Arabis, Philosophi solertissimi, rerum; naturalium, præcipue metallicarum peritissimi,

De investigatio perfectionis metallorum. 

Liber I.

Summae perfectionis metallorum, siue perfecti magisterij.

Que sequuntur, omnia num primi excusa sunt.

Libri II.

Eiusdem De inventione ureritatis seu perfectionis metallorum. 

Liber I.

De Fornacibus construendis. 

Libri I.

Item.

Speculii Alchemiae, doctissimi uiri Rogerij Bachonis.

Correctorii Alchemiae doctiss. uiri Richardi Anglici.

Rosarius minor, de Alchemia, Incerti authoris.

Liber Secretorii Alchemiae Calidis filiij Iacichi Iudaei.

Tabula Smaragdina de Alchemia, Hermetis Trismeg.

Hortulani philosopi, super Tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Commentarius.

Omnia collatis exemplaribus, emédatissima, nouoq; modo ad méte authori distincta, & argumétiis atq; picturis necessariis illustrata, ita ut merito ià

renata uideri queát. 

Norimberge apud Ioh. - Petreium, Anno M.D.XLI.


ALCHEMIA (DE) Dialogi Duo.

See BRACESCHI (GIOVANNI).

ALCHEMIA (DE) Incerti Authoris.

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

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

This is also entitled LIBER de Magni lapidis Compositione et Operatione, q.v.
ALCHEMIA—ALCHIMIA

ALCHEMIA VERA.

See Gratarolo (Guglielmo).

Another collection with the same title: Alchimia vera, but in German, was printed at Frankfurt, 1564, according to the Beiträge zur Geschichte der höhere Chemie, 1875, p. 387. The editor's initials (?) are I. P. S. M. A copy of this book, apparently, is contained in the Bibliothèque Ouvrage, 1870, No. 607, but the initials there are J. P. S. H. M. S., and the book is said to be without place, date (but 1604), and printer's name. It contains 15 tracts of which a list is given.

ALCHEMISCHER WEGWEISER.

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

ALCHIMEY-SPIEGEL.

See Caesar (Theophilus).


The first edition I know of was printed at Strasbourg by Cammerlander in 1539. The book has no author's name, but it may have been compiled by a certain Petrus Kertzenmacher, who wrote a preface which appears in the 1570 and subsequent issues. The compiler has taken not only a number of the receipts but the title as well from the Rechter Gebrauch d'Alchimie, 1531 (q.v.). The second part deals with what was thought to be transmutation and with the separation of gold and silver, and appended is the treatise of Gilbertus Cardinal (q.v.) upon solution of metals, polishing of gems, and similar practical applications of chemistry. For the different editions see my paper on “Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry,” Proceedings Phil. Soc., Glasgow, 1887-88, vol. xix. pp. 126-139, and “Supplement,” Ibid. 1893-94, vol. xxv. pp. 224-235.

ALCHIMIA.

De Alchimia Opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens pagella indicabit. Cum gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo.

s.l. n. & typ. n.


Colophon: Francoforti ex Officina Cyriaci Jacobi, Mense Junio Anno 1550.

The first part contains a dedication to Otto Heinrich, Count Palantine, by the printer Cyriacus Jacobus, dated April 1, [1550], and the following nine tracts:

4. Avicenna: De Tinctura metallorum, f. 75.
5. Raimundus [Lullius]: Compendium animal transmutationis, f. 92.
7. Opus multorum, Tractatus, sive litteris puerorum, f. 135.

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

ALCHIMIA DENUDATA.
See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

ALCHIMIST.
See HEUTIGE (Der) Alchimist, 1756.
This is identical with the Spiegel of EDWARD PLUSIUS (q.v.).

ALCHYMIA.
Alchymiae Cultor sub spe Benedictionis Divinae viuens.
See PHILOSOPHISCHE Schau-Bühne, 1706.
Alchymia Denudata.
See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).
Alchymiae Tractatus.
See HELWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 101.
Alchymia vera lapidis philosophorum.
See VIER aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 212.
See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein, 1772, p. 5.
Alchymiae veteris medulla ex Gebri . . . libris extracta.
See HORN (GEORG).
Definitio Alchymiae.
See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 54.
Phœnix Alchymiae.
See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 75.

ALCHYMIE.
See GANTZE (Der) Kern der Alchymie, 1748.
See H. (C. G.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757
See REFORMIERTE (Die) Alchymie, under CORRECTIO fatuorum.

ALCHYMISCHE FRAGEN von dem Universali und den Particularibus.
See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Caballisticum et Theosophicum, 1735,
p. 532.

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

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

ALCHYMISTISCH—ALEMANNUS

ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirm. Continued.

Was Hermes und der Lullius weitläufig habn geschrieben,
Das las allhier in einer Summ zu lesen dir belieben.

Wirst du dasselb' gebrauchen recht mit weifslichem Verstand,
So sey versichert, das dein Geld sehr nützlich angewandt.

Hamburg, In Verlegung Johann Naumanns, und Georgen Wolfs. Im Jahr Christi, 1675.

8°. Pp. [8], 231, [i]. Title red and black. The contents begin on the verso of the title, and then follow a scheme of the operations for the Stone, and the editor's address to the reader. Each tract has a title-page included in the pagination.

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

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

Besides this, which seems to be the first edition, Schmieder (Gesch. der Alchemie, 1832, p. 166) quotes another of date 1679, and the Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhnen Chemie, 1785, p. 626, one of 1756, Frankfurt, 8°.


Was Hermes und der Lullius weitläufig haben geschrieben,
Das las allhier in einer Summ zu lesen dir belieben.

Wirst du dasselb' gebrauchen recht mit weifslichem Verstand
So sey versichert, das dein Geld sehr nützlich angewandt.

Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden im Krausischen Buchladen. 1772.

8°. Imperfect; wanting all after p. 240, including the Tracts by Albertus Magnus and Pontanus. New title pasted over a previous one. As in the other edition each tract has a title-page: Hermes, p. 9; Lullius, p. 35, and p. 71; Aristotele, p. 85; Dausten, p. 119.

ALCHYMISTISCHE (NEUE) Bibliothek für den Naturkundiger.
See Schröder (Friedrich Joseph Wilhelm).

ALCHYMISTISCHE BRIEFE.
See Meier (Johann Friedrich).

ALCHYMISTISCHE Nachrichtungs Regulen.
See Löwe (Der) defs-Rothen Creutzes.

ALCHMY.
See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy.

ALEMANNUS DE BONONIA.
See Alamanus de Bononia.
ALESSIO.


The first edition of this translation was printed at Basel, by Perna in 1559, 8vo. It contains only six books. The third was printed by Perna in 1563. It contains an eighth book.

De' Secreti del Reverendo Donno Alessio Piemontese, Prima Parte. Con la sua tavola per trouar le ricette con ogni commodita. In Venetia, Presso Giorgio de' Caualli. MDLXVIII.


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

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

For the origin of the work as told by Alexis himself, for the doubts connected with the date and language of the first edition, for an enumeration of editions in Italian and English and for an account of the first three editions of Wecker's translation and their importance for the history of the work, see my "Notes on Books of Secrets," in the Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow, 1883, vol. ii., and 1885-86 (N.S.) vol. i., and paper on "The Secrets of Alexis," read to the Society of Antiquaries, London.

The name Alessio is regarded by some (e.g. Graesse, Tröver, 1859, i. p. 68) as a pseudonym for Girolamo Ruscelli, called by Graesse an Alchemist. This is queried in the British Museum Catalogue, and Beckmann, who made enquiry into the subject, was unable to come to any definite conclusion. At least it seems the difficulty of determining which of the noble Florentine family of Ruscelli or Ruscellai might be concealed under the name. He also saw the difficulties involved in calling the edition of 1557 the first, and concluded that it must have been published earlier. Brunet and Graesse both speak of an edition of 1555, Venice, by Sigism. Bordogna, but there are difficulties respecting that edition also. See Beckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfahrungen, 1792, iii. p. 198, and i. 340, for the Ruscellai.

The fact is, however, as I have shown in the paper above mentioned, the ascription of the work to Ruscelli, will not bear examination, for it leads to two quite incompatible narratives of the origin of the book, and as they both necessarily emanate from him, if he be the author, he must, in one or other, if not in both, have been strictly inaccurate. For my own part I have seen no evidence that Ruscelli was the author, but only the assertion of Musio, which has been followed by later writers.


Der Ander Theil.

8°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 274 [21, 1 blank].

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


8°. Pp. 675. Table, [70, 1 blank]. Imperfect.
ALESSIO—ALEXANDER

ALESSIO. Continued.

Though without Christophe Landry's name, this is a reprint of his translation, printed at Paris in 1573, 1576; Rouen, 1614 (without Landry's name), and again in 1691. Besides the secrets of Alexis and numerous other secrets, all these editions include a translation of the Kunstboeck of Andriesen ([j.v.]). It will be found in pp. 564-631 of the present edition.

ALETHOPHILUS.


This is a reply, or a pretended reply, in the form of a spin-out allegory, to Dr. Süldner's Keren Happuch ... oder Teuthisches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1703, [j.v.]. The author's name is not given. Fictuld (Probier-Stein, ii. pp. 28-29) strongly suspects the author's straightforwardness and blames him for having neither overturned Alchemy nor convicted the Fegfeuer of untruth. Fictuld evidently did not like any doubt or hesitation, either on the part of the friends or foes of the secret philosophy. The book is interesting as containing an enumeration of alchemical authors. Compare Erlösung der Philosophen aus dem Fegfeuer der Chymisten, 1701.

[Another Copy.] Leipzig, ... 1705.


ALETHOPHILUS.

Philosophische Betrachtung von Verwandlung der Metallen.

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

This is the seventh chapter of "Aletophili Meditationes aliquot Sacrae atque Philosophicae in 8vo, Francofurti, c10 17CXXVIII. A. S. R." It consists of 143 short dicta or propositions about the nature of the metals. According to Fictuld (Probier-Stein, ii. p. 28) the paper is ruined by having them printed on it!

ALETHOPHILUS.

See HERMES, Erkännüfs der Natur, 1706.


ALETHOPHILUS (SINCERUS).

Leben des Paracelsus.

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

ALEXANDER.

Cuiusdam Epistole, qua Alexandri Macedonum Regis nomine circumfertur, interpretatio, abditam Philosophici Lapidis compositionem sapientibus acutissimé declarans.

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

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 254.

See GINCECEUM Chimicum, 1679, p. 561.

Epistel.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 331; 1759, i. p. 402.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 227.
ALEXANDER— ALI PULI

ALEXANDER. Continued.

Sendschreiben von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen.

See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 257.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 294.

To Alexander the Great is ascribed the discovery of the tomb of Hermes and the Tabula Smaragdina which it contained. Aristotle is credited with having written an epistle to him on Alchemy (see ARISTOTELES). Compare, Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 359, 371. The Epistle was published by Joachim Tancke in his translation of R. Bacon's Medulla Alchimiae, Eisleben, 1668. Kopp, Ibid. ii. 347.

ALEXIS.

See ALESSIO.

ALFONSO.

Clavis Sapientiae.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 322.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 766.

Alphonso or Alfonso X., El Sabio, King of Castile and Leon (1221-1284) "caused this book to be translated from the Arabic into his own Castilian tongue." It would appear therefore that Alfonso was not himself the author. The Arabic book is supposed to be the Clavis majoris Sapientiae ascribed to Arhipius (q.v.), of which there were numerous editions. Comparison of the two tracts shows that they are identical (though not verbally so), however the identity is to be explained. This tract treats of the Aristotelian elements or qualities; 2°, of the generation of minerals, and 3°, of the generation of plants from minerals, and of animals from plants. It is a short treatise on cosmogony, and not on transmutation. It is not the same as that attributed to "Alfonso, King of Portugal," included in Five Treatises of the Philosopher's Stone, London, 1652.

Hendreich, Pandectae Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 123.

Nicolas Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus, 1788, ii. p. 76.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. 64.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1832, p. 141.

ALI PULI.

See ALI PULI.

ALI PULI.


8°. Pp. [2] 67. The last page is in MS. The signatures are: 4 leaves without signature, E-H6 in eights. 1 p. in MS. This tract has been cut out of a copy of the Quadratum Alchymicum, 1705 (q.v.), and bound separately.

It is commended by Fictuid (Prober-Stein, i. p. 60), and is quoted by Gmelin (Geschichte, ii. p. 14). Besides Alipuli's tract, pp. 1-58, this fragment contains also Martinus de Delle, Discursus de Universali (p. 39), Discursus Philosophicus (p. 49), an extract from the book Amor Proximni (p. 58), and a story of a cure worked by Sebastian Siebenfreund (p. 62) with the narrative of his murder, in which Thurneysser (q.v.) is said to have had a hand.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrara, 1870, Nos. 1193-95.

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

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

That which hath been is named already, and it is known that it is Man. Eccles. 6. 10.

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


The usual form of the name is Alipuli, not Alipili. The address by the English translator to the reader is signed E. Brice, not Price.


Centrum Naturaæ Concentratum. See QUADRATUM Alchymisticum, 1705.

ALKUMISTICIA.

See CLAUS (JOHANN), 1594 (?)

ALLEBÉ (GERRIT ARNOTT NICOLAAS).

Gerardi Arnoldi Nicolai Allebé, Amstelodamensis, Medicinae in Athenaeo Illustri Amstelodamensi Studiosi, Commentatio qua respondetur ad Quaestionem Chemicam, a nobilissima Facultate Disciplinarum Mathematicarum et Physicarum, in Academia Lugduno-Batava, A. MDCCCXXIX. Proposital: Institutur aquae marinae analysis accurata, et inquiratur quaeam sint ejus principia perpetua, quae contra accessoria et minus constantia; tum quibus utrorumque Iodium et Bromium sint accensenda: exponatur denique, qua ratione singula illa principia separuntur et depurentur. Quae Praemium reportavit D. viii Mensis Februarii A. MDCCXXX.

No place, date, printer or publisher.


ALLEGORIA.

See MERLINUS.

Allegoriae Sapientum et Distinctiones xxix supra librum Turbae.

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

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosis, 1702, i. p. 467.

Allegoriae super librum Turbae.

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

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

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 494.
ALLERLEY Particularia.

Allerley Particularia die handgriff zu elehmen.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. (1598), p. 97.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 145.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 145.

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


Zweiter Theil, 1782.


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

Part I. contains the following dissertations:
2. Torbern Bergmann, Kalte Gesundbrunnen durch Kunst zu bereiten, p. 98.
3. Torbern Bergmann, Warme Gesundbrunnen oder Bäder durch Kunst zu bereiten, p. 133.
5. die Gruben Gravenhorst, Aus dem Glau- kerschen Wundersatze wahren Schwefel hervorbringen, ohne Beiküffe des Feuers, p. 185.
6. Georg Christian Ittershagen, Arsenik durch Kunst zu erzeugen, p. 188.
15. Friedrich August Cartheuser, Chemische Beobachtung von der Reinigung des flüchtigen Bernsteinsalzes, p. 324.

The contents of part II. are the following:
2. Torbern Bergmann, Vom der Luftstätte, p. 60.
4. Torbern Bergmann, Uber die Gestalten der Kristallen, vornehmlich derjenigen die aus dem Spath erzeugt sind, p. 278.

ALLGEMEINE (UEBER) ARZNEIEN.

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

The author’s initials are E. C. D. (ector?) M. (edici- ne?), and the tract was originally written in Latin and addressed to a Fellow of the Royal Society. The universal medicines are to be understood in an alchemical sense, apparently.

ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation. Continued.


According to Kloss (Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, Frankf. 1844, p. 176) this was edited by Fr. Nicolai, and was printed at Berlin, 1781. The Reformation goes from p. 1 to p. 68; the Fama from p. 69 to p. 98. The volume contains also Adam Haselmeyer's Antwort an die Lobwürdige Brüder.


Wolgemeyntes Aufsschreiben, an die Hochwürdigste Fraternität des Rosenkreutzes. Zweyer Vnbenannten Biederleuth, darinnen sie ihre Gedancken, so sie von der höhlichen Fraternität haben, eröffnen, und um ferner Communication bitten thun. Gedruckt zuerst zu Oppenheim bey Hartmanno Palthenio, MDCXVII, and der äußersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgelegt. Regensburg, MDCCLXXXI.


1. Timoth. 4. Die Gottseligkeit ist zu allen Dingen Nutz.

Gedruckt zuerst zu Oppenheim bey Hierynmio Gallern MDCXVIII. vnd der äußersten Seltenheit wegen wieder gedruckt zu Regenspurg, MDCCLXXXI.

These are tracts belonging to the subject of Rosicrucianism. The "Allgemeine . . . Reformation" was printed at Cassel, by Wilhelm Wessell, 1614, together with the Fama Fraternitatis, and Haselmeyer's Responsor in small 8vo, pp. 147. Another edition was printed in 1614, with an Epistola added, small 8vo, pp. 152. In 1616 these were included with some other tracts in a small volume pp. [11] 304 [1]. The Fama Fraternitatis in English, by Eugenius Philalethes, was published at London in 1652, 1660. See Missio an die Hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzers, Leipzig, 1783, pp. 44-45.

The "Allgemeine . . . Reformation" was printed in the Archiv für Freimärtter und Rosenkreutzer, Berlin, 1783, i. p. 547, and the Fama Fraternitatis in the same, i. p. 308.

ALPHIDIUS.

Kurtzer Bericht und parabolisch Tract İtein.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 66.

This author is supposed to have lived in the 17th century, but nothing is known about him. The tract is printed along with Koffsky and R. Lully in the Trivium Chymicum, Strasburg, 1699, and another entitled Claves quinque et alia fragmenta de lapide philosophico componendo is said to exist in manuscript. See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii, pp. 339, 363.

ALPHONSO.

See ALFONSO.

ALPINUS (PROSPER).

Prosperi Alpini Marosticensis Philosopher & Medici, in Gymnasio Patarvino Medicamentorum simplicium Professoris ordinarii, Medicina Agyptiorum, Accedunt huic editioni ejusdem Auctoris Libri de Balsamo & Rhapontico.
ALPINUS—ALTE

ALPINUS (PROSPER). Continued.
Ut et Jacobi Bontii Medicina Indorum. Edito nova. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Boutesteiniana, 1719.

4°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 325. Index [47]. Title red and black. 6 engravings and vignette.


De Rhapontico Disputatio . . . 1718.


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

Prosper Alpinus was born at Marostica near Vicenza in 1553, studied medicine and graduated as Phil. and M.D. at Padua, 1578, went to Egypt in 1580 and remained there for three years. On his return he practised in Genoa, and in 1593

Merklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 925.
Tomasi, Elogic virorum litteris et sapientia illustrium, 1544, p. 301.
Tomasi, Gymnasium Patavinum, 1654, pp. 97, 98, 130, 305, 441.
Frecher, Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1337.
Conring, In universam artem medicam introductio, 1687, ii. 8, p. 43; vii. 11, p. 222; x. 24, p. 315.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Nov. 23, 1616; Sig. N2 verso.

Giornale de’ Letterati d’Italia, 1711, v. p. 387 (short note on his life); 1711, vi. pp. 262-281 (life and notice of his art of foretelling the life or death of the sick); 1714, xvii. p. 269 (notice of the plants of Egypt).

Nicolaus Commenhus Papadopolus, Historia Gymnasi Pataviini, Venetiis, 1726, i. p. 13, No. 1, and p. 345, No. 108.
Niceron, Mémoires, 1730, xi. p. 176; 1732, xx. p. 29.

Stolle, Anleitung in die Historie der medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 97, 198, 206, 207, 579.

became Professor of Botany and superintendent of the Garden at Padua, wrote a number of books on botany and medicine, and died at Padua, Nov. 23, in 1616 or 1617, after becoming quite deaf.


Mazzucchelli, Gli Scrittori d’Italia, 1753, i. i. p. 518.
Stoever, Life of Sir C. Linnaeus, 1794, p. 57.

Dezelmeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1828, i. p. 99.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, i. p. 159.

Emil Isensee, Geschichte der Medicin, 1840, p. 230.

Phillippe und Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, p. 420.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 318.


Haeser, Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. pp. 8, 135; 1882, iii. p. 430 (diphtheria in Egypt).

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen von der philosophischen Materie.

See VIER AUSSERLESENEN Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 209.

Preceded by a note to the reader and Protestatio autoris.

There are four short poems called: I. Alchymia vera lapidis philosophorum; II. Eine seine Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer Bereitung, ob incerto autore; III. Tractatus rhythmicus vom Stein der Weisen; IV. has no special title, but begins: Philosophia die edle Kunst.

Fictuld’s observation on these old German verses of date 1697 (Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 29) is as follows: "The author is not mentioned. The work, like its title, is pure twaddle, by which time is recklessly wasted. They deserve to be burned to prevent any one doing himself further mischief by them."(l)

See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractātlein, 1772.

Reprint of the preceding four tracts in verse.

See RHYTHMI Germanici.

This set of verses is a reprint of No. ii. of the preceding tracts. It is contained in FIGULUS (B.) Pandora, 1608, p. 265.
ALTE—ALTUS

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen. Continued.
Alte deutsche Reimen, de prima Materia des Steins der Weisen.
See SUCHTEN (A. VON), "Concordantia Chymica," Chymische Schrifften, 1680, p. 95.
See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 192.
This is an edition of v. Suchten's tract.
See HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS), Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzbahre Schatzkammer, 1736, p. 313.
See FÄLSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752, p. 313.
This is a reprint of No. iii.: "Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben," of the preceding set of tracts.

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen von der weissen Materia, und ihrer Zubereitung, zur Medicin auf Menschen und Metalle.
See HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS), Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzbahre Schatzkammer, 1736, p. 269.
See FÄLSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752, p. 269.
This is a different poem from any of the preceding.

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen de Sale Centrali.
See KUNCKEL VON LÖWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein, 1721, p. 511.

ALTE VERSE, worinne die Bereitung des Philosophischen Steines Rätzels-weißs beschrieben
See HEUTIGE (DER) Alchimist, 1756, p. 77.

AL TENBERG.
See LEONHARD von Altenberg.

ALTERSBERGER (PRIMISLAUS), Respondens.
See LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS), Prases, 1615.

ALTKUMISTICA.
See CLAUS (JOHANN), 1594 (?).

ALTUS.
Mutus Liber, in quo tamen tota Philosophia hermetica, figuris hieroglyphicis depingitur, ter optimo maximo Deo misericordi consecratus, solisque fillis artis dedicatus, authore cujus nomen est Altus.
21. ii. 82. Neg:
93. 82. 72. Neg:
82. 81. 33. Tued.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 938.
This is a series of fifteen engraved plates, without a word of explanation, portraying the preparation of the philosopher's stone. The plates are partly symbolic, partly pictorial, representing an alchemist and his wife engaged in chemical operations, such as sublimation, distillation, the hermetic sealing of flasks, and the old chemical apparatus is very well displayed. There is hardly a clue, however, to the substances symbolized, and none whatever to those obtained by the processes.
The first edition of this work appeared at La Rochelle in 1677, in folio. Barbier (Dictionnaire des Anonymes, 1824, iii. No. 2099) has the following note upon it: L'auteur anonyme, dit Arcere dans son Histoire de la ville de la Rochelle, 1757, in-4., t. 2., p. 384, pourrait être Jacob SAULAT,
ALTUS. Continued.

sieur des Marez, lequel demanda un privilège pour ce manuscrit. Je crois que le vrai auteur est Tolle, médecin de la Rochelle, grand chimiste ; le nom emprunté Aluetan le désigne assez. Quarrard (Les Supercheries Littéraires Dévétées, 1869, i. 282 d) enters this book under Aluetan and agrees with Barbier in ascribing it to Tolle. Brunet (i. 203) also enters it under Aluetan, but prefers ascribing it to Saulat. May Altus not be meant for a kind of anagram of Saulat?

ALTUS—AMELUNG

ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS (CORNELIUS).

Epistola de conficiendo divino Elixire sive Lapide Philosophico.


In the Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, Amsterdam, 1702, this writer is placed among the sophistical writers under the heading “Ertz-Lügen.” The tract is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and is dated London, July 14, 1565. It appeared also in “Secreta Secretorum Raymundi Livelli et Hermetis Philosophorum in Libros Tres divisa, Cvm Opusculo D. Thome Aquinatis, de Essse & Essentia mineralium, & Cornelij Aluetani Arnordij, de conficiendo divino Elixire libellus, Elizabethe Reginae Anglie, &c. dicatus . . . Colonie, Apud Gosuinium Cholunum. Anno M. D. LXXXII . . . .” 8°.

ALZE.

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

See museum hermeticum, 1749, p. 323.

This book is commended by Söldner in the Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 115.

AMANDUS DE STELLIS (GRATIANUS).

Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung.

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

AMATEUR de la Science.

See Dictionaire hermetique, 1695.

AMATOR Vite Regiae.

See Erörterung dreyers Chymischen Fragen, 1745.

AMELUNG (HEINRICH CHRISTIAN).


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

D. M. à C. B. P. L. C.

Qvae sunt in superis, hae inferioribus insunt:

Qvod monstrat coelum, id terra freqventer habet.

Ignis, Aqua & fluittans duo sunt contraria: felix Talia si jungis: sit tibi scire fats!

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

AMELUNG (Heinrich Christian). Continued.

After a dedication and introductory chapter there follows a series of thirty-six short extracts from the following well-known alchemical books and writers: Novum Lumen Chemicum; Michael Maier; Bernardus Trevisanus; Flamel; Basil Valentz; D'Espagnet; P. J. Faber; Morienius; Offenbahrung Götlichcr Majestat; J. W. Delheim (sic); Eugenius Philalethes; Cyreneus (sic) Philaletha; Thomas Norton; Johann Arnd; Universalis Sapientia; Ripley; Gloria Mundi.

There is no notice of the compiler.

AMELUNG (Peter).


Pp. [47, 1 blank] 356. [357 has the printer's device of Pegasus, and colophon: Lipsei Abrahami Lambergi excudebat, Sumptibus Iacobi Apelii. Anno M.D.C.VIII.]

Amelung, a physician at Stendal, the inventor of certain pills, carried back the history of Alchemy in this book to the very earliest times, it having formed part of Adam's learning which he handed on to his posterity. William Bokel, another Stendal physician, confused these views, and in reply Amelung wrote his "Apologia" and "Responsio Specialior" against Bokel, which form the second Tractatus. The first part was printed again in 1618. Amelung wrote a tract on the excellence of medicines obtained from Vitriol, with a long title: "Ein eder vn nützlicher Hermitscber, oder Chymischer Discours. In welchem zum Ersten mit festen ... Gründen der warheit erwiesen wird: Das so wol der Spiritus als andere ... Arcana Medecinallia, die aus ... dem Vitriol, nach Lehr der vralten ... Kunst Chemie, anberellet, ... gants heilsam, ... zu gebrauchen sey: ... Magdeburg. ... 1617." Small 8°.


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. 514.
AMELUNG (Peter). Continued.

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


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

This is an excerpt only.

See QUADRATUM Alchymisticum, 1705; ALIPULI, Centrum Naturae Concentratum, p. 58.

An excerpt only.

Another edition, Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1746, 8°, pp. 159. The first edition mentioned is that of the Hague, 1678. Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 394) says the author is not named, but according to Teutsches Regenier der Schöste-Kunft, 1702, p. 120, it was compiled by Georg Ernestus Aurelius Reger von Ehrenhart out of the MS. of E. P. J. H., i.e. Ericus Pfeffer, Ittheoensis Holstatus, who lived in Amsterdam and wrote many books which never were printed, but were utilized by Reger, who also compiled from them "Nosee teipsum."

Gottfried Arnold, however, has been credited with saying that the real author was Peter Moritz of Halle, who called himself "Christian Amour- eus" or "Amoureux," and "Mystical Saltworker" (saloperarius). In Arnold's account of Moritz (Kirchen und Ketzer Geschichte, 1741, Tom. ii. pp. 424-427), though these names are alluded to, and he is said to have incorporated "principia chymica" in his writings, I find no reference to the present work, nor is it mentioned in what he says about Reger. (Ibid. p. 428.)

The tract is commended with the usual phraseology by Picold (Proebter-Steen, 1753, Th. i., p. 8), and with the double-edged criticism of the Bejfrog, 1785, p. 670.

ANATOMIA et Physiognomia Simplicium, Das ist: Zween Tractat von der Signatura aller Erdgewachsen, was man nemlich aufs jhrem Geruch, Geschmack vnd anderer jhrer Form vnd Gestalt, vnd jhnen judiciren soll. Nürnberg, Jn Verlegung Wolfgang Endters. M.DC.XLVII.

8°. Pp. 152 [xii, 1 blank].


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

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

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

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

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

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. d.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, iii. p. 181.

This is a different translation from that published under the title "Le Tres-Ancien duel des Chevaliers," in DIVERS TRAITÉS de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672 (q.v.).

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

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 1.
ANDREA (JOHANN VALENTIN).
See rosencreutz (christian), 1781.

ANDREAS (HERMANN), Respondens.
De Sulphure.
See rolfinck (guerner), Prases.

ANDRIESSEN (Symon).


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


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


Ghecolleert ende eenadeels ghetranslateert, door Symonem Andree van Amsterdam.

Niemandt en haet die Konst, dan die onwetende. Ghedruckt, Anno 1600.

These form two of a series of receipt-books intimately connected with one another, of which I have given an account in a paper entitled: "Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry" (Proceedings Phil. Soc. Glasgow, 1887-88, xix. pp. 126-159, and "Supplement," 1893-94, xxi. pp. 224-235). They contain very little about transmutation. The oldest is dated 1531 and is entitled Rechter Gebrauch
ANDRIESEN—ANGELUS

ANDRIESEN (SYMON). Continued.

d' Alchi mei (q.v.). An enlarged edition appeared in 1537, which was republished in 1689 with the title Kunst-Büchlein (q.v.). Portions were incorporated in the work, compiled or edited by Petrus Kertzenmacher in 1539: Alchimia. Wie man alle farben . . . machen . . . See the reprint of 1613 under Alchimia. The Dutch translation, divided into six tracts, was first published, so far as I know, in 1549. It agrees closely with the German of 1537 or 1689, certain sections being omitted and some new matter being added. The 1587 edition is in two parts; one entitled Const-Bouck contains the first five tracts, the other contains the sixth tract of the 1549 edition, and a new set of receipts about colours, etc., and is called Een Schoon Tractaat. The 1600 edition is merely a reprint of that of 1587. Practically, therefore, the Dutch version of 1531 and 1600 agrees with the German of 1537 (or 1689), but has a tract on colours, etc., besides. A French translation of Andriessen's work is contained in Landre's edition of Alessio's Secrets. See ALESSIO.

In the 1549 edition, as also in the 1587 and 1600 editions, the author, translator or compiler is called Symon Andree, not Andriessen. I have not met with any notice of him.

ANEAU (BARTHELEMY).

See GESNER (CONRAD), Trésor des remedes secretz, 1559.

Aneau was born at Bourges early in the sixteenth century. He acquired such a reputation as a proficient in Latin and Greek and in Poetry, that the Chair of Rhetoric in the newly-founded College at Lyons was offered to him. He accepted it, and for upwards of thirty years—to the end of his life—acted as professor. In 1542 he was made Principal, but he was accused of taking advantage of the position to propagatae among the students heretical opinions which it is said he acquired from his first schoolmaster. It led to much dissatisfaction, and was ultimately the occasion of his death. On the festival of the Holy Sacrament, 21 June, 1545, Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juigné: 1773, T. i. p. 129, La Croix's notice: he calls him Berthelemy; while the procession was passing the College, a stone was thrown from one of its windows at the priest who carried the emblems. The people thereupon broke into the College and murdered Aneau, who was looked upon as the instigator, if not the actual perpetrator of the assault.

Aneau wrote a number of books on poetry, and some translations: More's "Utopia," Alciat's "Emblems," etc., and is the present editor of Gesner's. It is difficult to see what induced him to translate it, as he had not apparently any chemical, botanical or medical training, and no practical acquaintance with pharmacy.


ANFANG.

See WESENTLICHEN (Von den) Anfingen der Natur.

ANFANG der Werk der Philosophen.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 366.

ANGELICO (MICHELANGELO).


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

See GALENUS (CLAUDIUS), 1613.

ANGELUS (DANIEL).


8°. Pp. 125; Index 7]; Appendix, 65; Index and Errata [5].

For other writings by this physician, see Mercelian, Lindenius renovatus, 1680, p. 230; Mangelet, Bibliotheca Scripturarum Mediceorum, 1731, i. 1. p. 125; Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, 1. 598; Bibl. Chirurgica, 1774, i. 425; Bibl. Medicina Practice, 1779, ill. 221.
ANGELUS—ANONYMUS

ANGELUS Doce Mihi Ius.

See SENDIVOIGIUS (MICHAEL).

ANGLICUS (RICHARDUS).

See RICHARDUS ANGLICUS.

ANIMADVERSIONES Chemicæ quatuor, quibus ars περὶ χημείας universa tam practicè quàm theorìcè enudatur. Incerto Authore.


As Augurello and Paracelsus are both quoted and reference is made to Ficinus, this tract cannot be earlier than the sixteenth century.

ANIMALI (DE) rationali; vom vernünftigen Thiere und seiner herrlichen Artzney.

See VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 52.

ANNOTATIONES ex variis auctoribus.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 127.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 776.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 352.

ANNOTATIONS upon the most material passages where the French Translation of the Ancient War of the Knights, differs from the German Original.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 21 (bis).


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

ANOMOEUS (JOHANNES JOACHIMUS). Respondens.

See HORTST (GREGORIUS), Problematum Medicorum . . . decades prioris quinque, 1668.

ANONYMUS EREMITA.

See SPLENDOR Salis & Solis, 1677.

ANONYMUS VON FELDTAW.

See CROLLUS (OSWALDUS).

ANONYMUS GALLUS.

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

ANONYMUS PHILALETHA.

Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Riplai.

See STARKEY (GEORGE), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.
ANONYMUS—ANTIDOTARIO

ANONYMUS VON SCHWARTZFUS.

See SCHWARTZFUS (Anonymus von).

ANSPRACHE an die wahren Weisheits-Kinder.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. 1.

ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

Francisci Antonii Philosophi et Medici Londinensis Panacea Aurea sive Tractatus duo de ipsius Auro Potabili, nunc primum in Germania ex Londinensi exemplari excusi, Operæ M. B. F. B.

Jacobus Sereniss. Rex Angl.

Numquid ego Antonium puniam, quia Deus illi benedixit.

Henr. Nollius.

Medicinam Universalem negant multi, sed iij plerumq; id faciunt, qui ipsam essequi non valent.

Hamburgi Ex Bibliopolio Frobeniano. Anno 1630CXIX.


Francis Anthony, or Anthony, 1550-1623, practised medicine without a licence, advocated chemical medicines, and sold his Panacea Aurea. He got into trouble with the College of Physicians, and wrote Medicina Chymica et veri potabili Aurii assertio, Cambridge, 1610. In 1616 he wrote The Apologie, or Defence of a Verity heretofore published concerning a Medicine called Aurum Potabile, 4°, and in Latin as well. These are the two tracts which are contained in the present reprint. A criticism by Matthew Gwynne, Aurum non Aurum, was pub-

lished in 1611. Thomas Rawlin wrote an Admonitio de Pseudechymicis, seu Alphabetarium Philosophicum in quo refutatur aurum potabile Antonij, 1611, 8°; and John Cotta wrote another: Cotta contra Antonium: or An Anti-Antony: or An Anti-Apoligy, ... Oxford, 1623, small 4°. Schmieder (Geschicht der Alchemie, 1832, p. 309) quotes another tract by him: De Lapide Philosophorum et Lapide Rehis contained in Joh. Rhenanus' Harmonia imper-

scrutabili, Frankfurt, 1625, 8°, Dec. ii. No. 3.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Méde-

cine, 1826, i. p. 141.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i.

p. 311.

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

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

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 71.

ANTIDOTARIO Romano Latino, et Volgare Tradotto da Hippolito Cesarelli Romano. Con l’aggiunta dell’ elettonae di semplici, e prattica delle Com-


ANTIDOTARIUM Bononiense Novissimum Sapientissimis, ac Illustissimis DD.

Felsineae Patrizi Patribus a Iatrophysico Eisdem Collegio Digaturum.

Bononae Ex Typographia Manolessia. M.DC.LXXIV. Cum Privilegiis, & Superiorum permisiu.


The Antidotario Bolognese, 1574, was due to the care and energy of Aldrovandi, Tiraboschi, Storia della Letteratura Italiane, 1810, T. vii. Part ii. p. 612.
ANTIENT (The) War of the Knights... Translated from the German Original. See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 1 (bis).

'ANTIKRISIS ad Responsum Florentini de Valentia: Das ist: Kurtze Duplic vnd Defension, auff die Widerantwort, Replic, oder Confutation der Missiven von F. G. Menapio, vnlangst an die Rosencruitzer abgangen: Gestellt zu seiner verwarung von gedachtem F. G. wider besagten Florentinum, vnd guter meynung ans Liecht geben.
Felix ille animi, divisiq; simillimus ipsis,
Quem non mendaci resplendens gloria fuco
Sollicitat, non fastosi mala gaudia luxus:
Sed tacitos sinit ire dies, & paupere cultu
Exigit innocue tranquilla silentia vitae.

MDCXIIII.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank].

F. G. Menapius is said to be a pseudonym of Franck Gentdorp, or Gomez, who called himself also Joh. Procopius, Georg Odaxus, and possibly Irenicus Agnostus. These are items in the Rosenician mystification which is very subtle.

Florentinus de Valentia seems to have been Valentin Andreae himself, but according to other authorities his real name was Daniel Mögling, of Tübingen.

ANTIMONIO (VON DEM) Philosophorum, non Vulgi.
See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 279.
See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 570.

ANTONIE (FRANCIS).
See ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

ANTONIUS DE ABBATIA.
See ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE).


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

8°. Pp. 94.
ANZEIGENDE und warhaftig bezeugende Ampel.  Continued.

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

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

Gedruckt zu Cölln, Anno 1684.


J. C. O. is Johann Christian Orcsahl (q.v.) who wrote Sol sine Veste, in which he describes the preparation of ruby glass. This is an anonymous criticism of his views. Holbach did not think this tract worthy of a place in his collection of treatises on Glass-making, as it is a piece of mere vitupera-
tion (L'Art de Verrerie, Paris, 1752, 4°, p. 529).

APERTA Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi.

See GRASSHOFF (Johann).

APHORISMES Chymiques.

See CLIII [Cent cinquante trois] APHORISMES CHYMlQUES, 1692.

APHORISMI Basiliani.

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

APOCALYPSE Philosophique et Hermetique.

See D ***, Le Grand Livre de la Nature.

APOLLINARIS (QUINTUS).


There is a Latin version, "now first translated from the German," by R. Goclenius, Francol. 1610, 8°.

APPENDIX ad Faciliorem Radicis Chymiae intellectum.

See RADIX CHIMIE, 1680.

AQUARIUM Sapientum.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIIUS).

AQUILA (H.), Thuringus.

Doctrina elegans de opere philosophico, ex libro MS.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemici, 1647, p. 28.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 510.
AQUILA (H.), Thuringus. Continued.
Eine sonderbare Lehre aus einem geschriebenen Buch.
See TAEDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 297.

AQUINAS (Thomas).
See THOMAS AQUINAS.

ARBORE (De) Solari instructio.
See INSTRUCTIO de Arbore solari.
For books entitled 'Arbor,' see Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 378.

ARCA Arcanorum arcani.
See APERTA ARCA.

ARCANI Revelator.
See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator.

ARCANUM Hermeticæ Philosophiae Opus.
See ESPAGNET (Jean d').

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

ARCANUM Philosophiæ Hermeticæ Anonymi Galli (i.e. Jean d'Espagnet).
See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum, 1714.
This is a commentary upon Espagnet's work.

ARCANUM Philosophicum.
Tractatus de Secretissimo Antiquorum Philosophorum Arcano.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 554.

ARCANUM a quodam Philosopho Anonymo deductum.
See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 483.
See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (F.), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 728.
This is included in the Annotationes appended to Antonius de Abbatia's Epistola.

ARCANUM Philosophorum.
See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator.

ARCANUM Philosophorum, ut ex Saturno facias aurum perfectum.
See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchimiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 250.

ARCANUM Philosophorum, per virum doctissimum olim versus hexametro conscriptum.
See BARNAUD (NICOLAS), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. [5].
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 783.
This is followed by a commentary on it by Nicolas Barnaud.
ARCET (Jean d').


Jean Darcet or d'Arcet (1725-1801) was professor at the College of France, Regent of the Faculty of Medicine, and afterwards director at the Sèvres works. He was the first who made porcelain in France. He was Inspector of the Mint and of the Gobelins, and was a distinguished technical chemist. edition, but Darcet in the second, and gives his birth-year as 1727.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798-99, ii. 528; iii. passim.
M. J. J. Diez, Précis historique sur la vie et les travaux de J. d'Arcet, 1802.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 492; 1869, ii. p. 530. He calls him d'Arcet in the first works.

ARGENTO (GIOVANNI).


Arduino (1714-1793) was professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgical Chemistry at Venice, and wrote several books on these subjects. There is a notice of him in Emilio de Tipaldo's Biografia degli Italiani illustri nelle scienze, lettere ed arti del secolo, xviii., Vinegia, vol. vii. (1840), pp. 72-86.

AREND (JOHANN).

See ARNDT (JOHANN).

ARGENTO (De) in aurum verso Historiola antiqua.

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

ARIA von der Weisen Stein.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, p. 217.
ARIADNE.

See FILET (Le) d’Ariadne.

See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 369.

ARIOPONUS CEPHALUS.

See CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

ARIOSTUS (FRANCISCUS).


Franciscus Ariostus was a physician and professor of Civil Law at Ferrara. He died in 1492. Oligerus Jacobeus, the editor, addresses his work to the famous Magliabechi, in a dedication (pp. 3-8) full of kindred for his vast erudition and for his kindness to him personally. Then follows (pp. 9-12) a preface to the reader giving some account of this mineral oil, or naphtha, found at Mons Zibus, Gyibus, or Zilus, in the Modenese territory, comparing it with naphtha from India and indicating certain analogies with amber. There is next a short biographical sketch—in Italian—of Ariostus, written by Antonio Libanori and communicated to Magliabechi (pp. 13-17). The tract itself (pp. 18-38) gives an account of the oil, and then (pp. 38-76) a description of cures effected by the use of it. The work concludes (pp. 77-79) with a presentation letter from Ariostus to Duke Borzus dated December, 1452, and the Duke’s reply, after which is the Index. This is an interesting tract.

Hendreich’s entry (Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 269) is curious: ariostus Franciscus. Then inter rariorem Musei sui servasse Jean: Rhodium, & luci destinasse, nisi mors interruptisset, testatur Valchius de vend Medienensi, p. 323. Apparently he did not know that the book had been printed. In the British Museum Catalogue other editions are mentioned.

ARISLEUS.

Ænimata ex Visione Arislei.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 94.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 107.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, i. p. 133.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 495.

See TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM.

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

Hendreich, Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 279.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 124.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 291; 1866, i. p. 311, on the Turba.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, 1890, Nos. 710-715. This author seems to identify Arisleus and Aristeus.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. 96; ii. 323. 351.

ARISTEUS.

Verba Aristei Patris ad Filium.

See LIMJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, p. 96) says that he has been unable to find any particulars about this author, but that he is different from Arisleus (q.v.) whose name is erroneously written sometimes (as by Manget) Aristeus.

ARISTOBULUS.

See TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophen Aristobulus, 1762.

ARISTOTELES.

Tractatus de Practica lapidis Philosophici.

See ALCHIMIA (DE) OPUSCULA, 1559, i. f. 162.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 232.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 659.
ARISTOTELES. Continued.

Ein Tractälein von der Practica des Philosophischen Steins.

See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 310.
See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, i. p. 377.
See Arnaldus de Villa Nova, Chymische Schriften, 1748, p. 337.

This is a translation of the preceding.

De Perfecto Magisterio.

See Gratarolo (G.), Verze alchemie . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 188.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 76.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 638.

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

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

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

See Alchymisches Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 69; 1772, p. 85.

This is a translation of the preceding. See Alexander.

Aus Aristotelis Schreiben an Alexandrum.

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

Schmieder (Geschichte der Alchemie, 1882, p. 120) has confused these writings. Under the title, Tractatus de lapide philosophico, he has put the "Tractatus or Tractatulus de practica lapidis," in the Aris Aurifera . . . vol. i., and the "Tractatus ad Alexandrum Magnum de lapide" in the Theatrum Chemicum, vol. v., as if they were the same. If he had compared them he would have seen that they are quite different. As a consequence of this mistake he makes another, by omitting the reprint in the Aris Aurifera . . . vol. i., of the tract which he calls: "Practica lapidis philosophici," and quoting only the De Alchimia Opuscula, and Manget's Bibliotheca.

The author of these writings was posterior to the Greek philosopher, and is now spoken of as the pseudo-Aristotle. Whether one person wrote them all, whether his name may have been really Aristotle (as Schmieder thinks is possible), or whether he assumed the name to give his works more weight, it is not easy to decide. Borrichius (Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 14) says that he was not the Stagirite, but one who learned from the Arabic philosophers and who called himself a pupil of Avicenna, and adds that if the name of Alexander the Great is mentioned in his writings, it must be ascribed to those who copied his works, or to the want of accuracy of the time. He certainly quotes Calid, Rasia, and the Turba.

Fabricius (Bibliotheca Graeca, Hamburghi, 1724, vol. xii. p. 709) follows up Borrichius and gives a list of his works similar to the above, but containing references to other editions of the Ars aurifera and Theatrum.

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

See, for a discussion on the pseudo-Aristotle, Kopp's Beitraege zur Geschichte der Chemie (1869), p. 338, note 45, and Hoefer (Histoire de la Chimie, 1866, i. p. 347) who, however, advances a different explanation of the allusions to Alexander. See also Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 219, etc.

ARLENSIS DE SCUDALUPIS.

See Petrus Arlenis de Scudalupis.

ARLOMUS.

Liber Arlomi.

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

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


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


There is an edition of the Speculum Alckimice, 1603 is an entirely new edition, not the 1602 edition with a new title-page. Romani Beati, 1602, 8°, pp. 76 [4 blank]. The


Des Weltberühmten und hocherfahrenen Philosophi und Medici Arnaldi de Villa Nova Chymische Schrifften, Darinnen begriiffen

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

ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. Continued.

Ars Major.
See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 254.

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

Collectanea.
See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 136.
See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, oder Neuerfundene kostliche Perle, 1714, p. 331.

Taken chiefly from the Rosarius.

De Decoctione Lapidis Philosophorum, et de regimine ignis in diversis gradibus decoctionum ad coagulationem lapidis.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 137.


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

Epistola Nova super Alchymiam, ad Regem Neapolitanum.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 323.
See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 339.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 683.

Epistola al Re di Napoli.
See NAZARI (GIO. BATTISTA), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 229.

Epistle über die Alchimiam geschrieben an den Newstetter König.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 422.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 511.

Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.
See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRantz, 1659, p. 81.
See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRantz, 1682, p. 81.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 533.

Flos florum.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 311.
See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 311.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 128.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 679.

This tract goes by several other names. Grataro-lo and the Theatrum style it: Liber Perfecti Magisterii, qui Lumen Luminum nuncupatur. In the others the title is elaborated: Incipit Perfectum Magisterium, et Gaudium magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova, transmisum per eum ad inclytum Regem Aragonum, quod quidem est Flos florum, Thesaurus omnium incomparabilis et Margarita: in quo reperitur veri compositio Elixir, tam ad rubrum quam ad album componentium videlicet ad Solem et Lunam sub compendio declaratum. All agree in calling it Flos florum. The two following are translations:

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ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA.  Continued.

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

See NAZARI (GIO. BATT.), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 220.

Das vollkommene Meisterstuck vnnd Frewde . . . welches zwar ein Blum aller Blumen, ein vnvergleichlicher Schatz vnnd Berle. . .

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 407.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 493.

Lapide (De) Philosophorum.
See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 327.

Novum Lumen.
See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiae . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 60.
See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 298.
See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 296.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 676.

Newes Liecht.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 393.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 476.

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

Practica ad quendam Papam, ex Libro dicto, Breuiarius Librorum Alchymiae.
See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiae . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 73.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 137.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 684.

Questiones de Arte Transmutationis.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 544.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 698.

Rosarius Philosophorum.
See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiae . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 35.
See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 231.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 662.

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

Rosarium der Philosophorum.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 369.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 447.

This treatise is also called: Thesaurus Thesaurorum, omnium secretorum maximum Secretum, de verissima compositione naturalis Philosophiae, qua omne diminutum redueatur ad Soliflum et Lunicum verum.

In Morgenstern's German translation the whole of the second book is omitted except the last chapter. He gives the contents of the other chapters and explains in a note that as these had been already translated and published separately he might be spared the trouble of translating them again.
ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. Continued.

Semita Semite.

See SEMITA SEMITE.

This has been ascribed to Arnaldus, but is doubtful. It is included among Arnaldus’s works by Manget, Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. pp. 702-704.

Speculum Alchymiae.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 515.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 687.

Testamentum.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 28; 1660, v. p. 803.

Testamentum.

See DORN (GERHARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 126.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 753.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 389; ii. p. 352.

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

Testamentum Novissimum.

See GERHARDUS (JOANNE), Commentatio perbrevis et conspicua in Apertorium Raimundi Lullii, ... 1641, p. 81.

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

Testamentum Novum.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE ... Volumina, 1619, iii. p. 175.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 704.

This is a different tract from the preceding.

Arnaldus being one of the great authorities among the alchemists, his name is mentioned in all the histories. Special reference, however, may be made to the monograph on him by Hauréau in Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1881, T. xxviii. pp. 26-126. Besides the editions and reprints enumerated in the present Catalogue, the Alchemical tracts are contained also in Arnaldus’ collected works along with his medical writings, as in the edition of Lyons, 1632, folio, to which is prefixed the account of his life by Symphorianus Campegius. By some writers Arnaldus is called Bacheune.

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

Castellanus, Vita illustrium Medicorum, Antwerp., 1617, p. 152.

Imperialis, Museum historicum et physicum, Venet., p. 8, with a portrait.

Estevan de Villa, Las Vidas de dos principales de medicina, Burgos, 1647.

Del Rio, Disquisitionum magorum Libri Sex, Lied. 1622, p. 5, a; 16; 30, 2, b.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 81.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 29.

Borrichius, Dissertatio de Orth et Progressu Chymiae, 1668, pp. 128, 134.

Mercklin, Lindeniens renovatus, 1686, pp. 90-92.

Corning, In ... Artem Medicam Introductio, 1687, iii. 26, p. 102; and Ad. iii. 26, 3, p. 129.

Freher, Theatrum Vlorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1209, Portrait, pl. 54.

then took up the study of Arabic philosophy, went to Italy and returned to Spain, and was in favour with James II., King of Aragon. Ultimately he went to Paris and acquired a great reputation by his attainments. He fell literally into disrepute by his astrological predictions, provoked the ecclesiastics and the University, and departed from Paris and went under the protection of Frederick of Sicily. Summoned to attend Pope Clement V., who was ill, he embarked to go to Avignon, but he died in the ship, and was buried at Genoa, in 1373. The Inquisition in 1373 condemned fifteen errors of which he was guilty.

His collected works were published at Lyons, 1504, 1532; Basel, 1585; Lyons, 1686, all in folio. A list of them is given by Niceron.

Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 15, No. xxii.

Paschius, De Novis Inuentis ... Tractatus, 1700, p. 328—refers to what he did for medicine.

Teutisches Fegueuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 55.


J. de Halte, Biographie d’Arnaud de Ville-neuve, Aix, 1719, 12—under the pseudonym Pierre Joseph.


Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina medica et infima etatis, 1685, i. p. 129.


Stolle, Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 106, 177, 122, 123.

ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. Continued.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, ii. p. 531.
Niceron, Mémoires, 1736, T. xxxiv. pp. 82-106.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Hist. de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i. p. 138; iii. pp. 322-326, etc.
Vogt, Catalogus ... Librorum Rariorum, 1747, p. 711.
Freynq, Analecta litteraria, 1759, p. 1054.
Chauffepié, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, 1756.
Amst. 1759, i. p. 480 (letter A).
Fietuld, Prober-Stein, 1753, i. p. 159.
Eloy, Déc. Hist. de la Médécne, 1755, i. p. 96.
Astuc, Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la Faculté de Médécne de Montpellier, 1767.
Portal, Hist. de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, i. p. 206.
Wiegheb, Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie, 1777, p. 222. He says he did nothing great and wrote only one book on Alchemy. This is not quite accurate.
Maturit, 1791, No. 112.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 27.
Murr, Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des so genannten Goldmachens, 1805, p. 16.
Barrett, Lives of the Adepts, 1815, p. 23.
Spengele, Geschichte der Armacke, 1823, ii. pp. 618-625.

Dezemeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1823, i. p. 178.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 146.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chémie, 1842, i. pp. 384-394; 1866, i. 409-418.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1845, i. p. 65, et passim.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 129.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1867, vi. p. 146, with a long list of his works.
Ladruagu, Bibli. Ouvr. de Sciences Secrètes, Moscow, 1870, No. 762.
Haeber, Geschichte der Medicin, 1875, i. p. 718.
Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, ii. p. 100.
Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1880, i. p. 560; 2nd Series, 1886, i. p. 666.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. 19, et passim.
Marc Haven, La vie et les œuvres de Maitre Arnaud de Villeneuve, Paris, 1896, 4e.
Emmanuel Lalande, Arnaud de Villeneuve, sa vie et ses œuvres, Paris, 1896, 4e. These two works are identical!

ARNAUD (R. E.).


ARNAULD (PIERRE).

Trois Traitez de la Philosophie Naturelle, non encore imprimez. Scavoir, le secret livre du tres-ancien philosophe Artextius, traiçant de l'art occulte & transmutation metallique, Latin François. Plus les Figures Hieroglyphiques de Nicolas Flamel, ainsi qu'il les a mises en la quatrièmes arche qu'il a bastie au Cimetiere des Innocens à Paris, entrant par la grande porte de la rue S. Denys, & prenant la main droite, avec l'explication d'icelles par iceluy Flamel. Ensemble le vray livre du docte Synesius Abbé Grec, tiré de la Bibliothèque de l'Empereur sur le same sujet, le tout traduit par P. Arnauld, sieur de la Cheuallerie Poictteuin.

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

ARNAULD (P.). Continued.

3°. Pp. 98 (wanting 87-9). One large woodcut in the text; there ought to be eight, but one is on p. 87, which is wanting.

As I have pointed out elsewhere ("On the First Editions of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Synesius," in Proceedings Phil. Soc. Glasgow, 1885, vol. xvi. p. 45), there are at least two issues of this book dated 1612, printed by the same people, but differing typographically throughout. The present copy contains title, privilege, preface, pp. 1-5; the secret book of Artephius, pp. 6-43. 44 blank; fly-title to Flameli, address to the reader, and text of Flameli, pp. 45-88 (wanting 87-88); fly-title and text of Synesius, pp. 89-98. At the foot of p. 98 is the colophon: Acheu d'imprimer aux frais & despens du Sieur | Traducteur, ce 6. Auril, 1612.

The other issue is as follows: Title, privilege, preface, pp. 1-5; Artephius, pp. 6-45. 46 blank; fly-title, to the reader, and text of Flameli, pp. 47-83; fly-title and text of Synesius, pp. 94-103. At the foot of p. 103 is the colophon: Acheu d'imprimer aux frais & despens du Sieur | Traducteur, ce 6. Auril, 1612.

In 1659 the surplus copies of the 98-page edition were reissued, with the date, 1612, changed in the colophon to 1659. This is not a new edition, but the old one with an altered date.

In 1682 the surplus copies of the 1659 altered edition were issued with an entirely new preface and with a supplement, pp. 99-126, containing Ripley's "Traite du Mercure..." The 1659 colophon is at the foot of p. 98 unaltered.

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

ARNDT (JOHANN).

Judicium über die vier Figuren des grossen Amphitheatri Henrici Khunraths.

See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gärten, 1747, p. 87.

This author's name is spelt in various ways: Arnd, Arndt, Arend. Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 555) says that, like Boehme, he was not an alchemist but only used the language and imagery of the alchemists for his mysticism. He is warmly praised by Fictuld (Proverb-Stein, 1753, i. p. 14) for his piety, from which one gathers that Fictuld attached a religious meaning to transmutation and the philosopher's stone.

He was born at Ballenstätt in 1555, and died at Zelle in 1621. He was a distinguished theologian and preacher, and wrote a number of works, commentaries, sermons, etc. As to whether he was a Rosicrucian or not, and studied Alchemy and Magic, see Gottfried Arnold's Kirchen und Ketzer Historie, Schaffhausen, 1742, passim; Buddeus, Quarto Alchemistarum sint in Republica tolerandi, 1702, p. 44; and in Roth-Scholz, Deutschs Theatrums Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 70.

Beitrage zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 296, 496.

Andreas Gottfried Schmidt, Anhalt'sches Schriftsteller Lexicon, Bernburg, 1830, pp. 9-11. At the end he gives a list of authorities.

F. Arndt, Johan Arndt, ein biographischer Versuch, Berlin, 1838, 8°, with a portrait.

Knight, The English Cyclopedia, 1856, i. col. 349.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, 1870, No. 977, quotes a reprint along with Khunrath's De igne Magorum... secreto externo et visibili, Leipzig, 1783, 8°.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 375.

Moritz Carriere, Die philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit, 2nd ed. 1887, i. p. 293.

ARNOLD (GUIDO FERDINAND).


8°. Pp. 39 [1 blank].

Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1796, ii. p. 322), quotes the first edition, 1718, and another work: Der Ungelärht-gelehrte Alchymist, darwithin vorge-}

stell wird die Bereitung des Lapidis philosphorum auf Metallische und Vegetabilische Art, 1723, 8°.

ARNOLPHINUS (FRANCISCUS), Licensis.

Tractatus de Lapide physico, seu Summa Rosarii Philosophorum.
ARNOLPHINUS—ARTE

ARNOLPHINUS (FRANCISCUS), Lucensis. Continued.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 195.

This person is quoted by Nazari (Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni trascr., 1599, p. 136), (q.v.) as the author of an Epitome, probably the same work as the Summa.

ARNSRODIUS.

See ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS (CORNELIUS).

AROMATICUM Philosophorum Thesaurus.

See EXPOSITIO... Lapidis Adrop.

AROS.

See MARIA.

ARS AURIFERA.

See ARTIS Auriferæ, quam Chemiam vocant, Volumina duo, 1610.


See ARTE (DE) Chemica Libri.

ARSENICO (DE) Tractatus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 177.

ARSONCINUS (THOMAS).

De Jure Alchimiei responsum.

See DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium, 1606, sig. H7 recto.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 248.

This tract seems to have escaped the notice of Kopp, when he discussed the legality of Alchemy (Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 147-156).


8°. Pp. 51 [1 blank]; 69 [1 blank], but as 40-41 are duplicated in the second tract the number of pages is actually 69.

Vallensis' history occupies the first 51 pages, in 1601; there is no difference between them but the date. See VALLENSIS and FANIANUS.

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

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 369.

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

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 504.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 612.

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

ARTEPHIUS.

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

No place, date, or printer.

8°. Pp. 107-151, wanting pp. 149-50. Title in MS, This is Artephius' tract taken out of the edition of Ripley's Chemical Works, translated by Ben. Krauss, Vienna, 1756 (^r.i'.).


8°. Pp. 45 [1 blank]. The last blank leaf is wanting.

[Another copy.] Leipzig und Hof, 1736.

8°. Pp. 45 [3 blank].


8°. Pp. 44 [4 blank].

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

Geheimes Buch von der geheimen Kunst und Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 7; 1682, p. 7.
See HERMETISCHE (DER) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 122.

Le Secret Livre.

See ARNAULD (P.), Trois Traictez, 1612, p. 6.

Liber Secretus, the Secret Book.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 433 bis.
See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 112.

Clavis Maioris Sapientiae.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 198.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 503.
ARTEPHIUS—ARTIS

ARTEPHIUS. Continued.

Geheimer Haupt-Schlüssel.

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

Artephius has been always regarded by the alchemists as one of the masters. By virtue of the elixir he is reputed to have lived a thousand and twenty-five years, a story which has been commented on by Cohausen (Tentaminum...Decais

De Vita...prolongandus...1669, p. 46); Pucke (Medicis Chymica, 1708, p. 153) thinks Time may have "thrown in a cipher too much to the number." Special attention has been given to him in the Clavis in, a series of articles by Chevreul, and Gildemeister identifies him with the Arabic poet and alchemist, Al Toghrli, who is put to death about 1119-20 or 1211-2, according to Ibn Khallikan.

The Clavis Maioris Sapientiae first printed at Paris in 1609 in a small 8°, and at Strasbourg in 1669 in 12°. This work is identical with that ascribed to Alfonso de Castile (q.v.), who was not the author, however, but simply caused a translation into Spanish to be made of an Arabic book.

The Liber Secretus was printed at Amsterdam in 1678, 16°; at Frankfurt, 1685, 12°, and was translated into English by "Eireneus Orandus," and printed along with Flamel, London, 1624, 18°.

Hadj Khalfa, Lexicon Bibliographicum, 1852, vi. p. 4, No. 12510. (Chemical work by Al Toghrli.)


Ladrague, Bibliothéque Osuvarff, 1870, Nos. 692-704.

Gildemeister, Zeitschrift der morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 1876, xxx. p. 538 (in an article on "Alchemy"). Gildemeister thinks the work of Artephius is probably identical with an Arabic original in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 100, 223, 232; ii. 342, 363.

ARTIS AVRIFERAE, quam chemiam vocant, volumina duo, quae continent Turbam Philosophorum, aliosq'; antiquiss. auctores, quae versa pagina indicat.

Accessit nouerit volumen tertium, continens:

1. Lullij ultimum Testamentum.
2. Elucidationem Testam. totius ad R. Odoardum.
3. Potestatem diuitarum, cum optima expositione Testamenti Hermetis.
7. Compendiü Alchimie & naturalis Philosophie.
8. Lapidarium.

Item Alberti Magni secretorum Tractatus.


The following are the contents of this collection:

Vol. i. 1. Moreth the title cometh of the address by Peter Perna, the Basel printer, to the reader. Then 1. Propositiones, seu maxime artis Chymicae.
2. Turba Philosophorum, p. 43.
2. Turba Philosophorum alterum Exemplar, p. 43.
4. Allegorizæ super librum Turbae, p. 89.
5. Aenigmata ex Visione Arsilei, p. 94.
7. Aurora Consurgens, p. 110.

8. Rosinus ad Euthiciam, p. 128.
10. Liber Definitionum eiusdem, p. 203.
17. Ignatius Autor de Secretis lapidis, p. 249.
18. Merlini allegoria de Arcano lapidis, p. 252.
ARTIS AVRIFERAE. Continued.

22. Correctio fatuorum, p. 349.
22. Incertus Autor de Arte Chymica, p. 359.

Vol. ii. Liber de compositione Alchemie, quem editid, Morienus Romanus, Calid Regi Aegyptorun: quem Robertus Castrensis de Arabico in Latinum transluit, p. 3.

Bernard Treuirensis responsio ad Thomam de Bononia de Mineralibus, & Elxiiris compositione, Robertus Vallensis Tabulis illustrata, p. 38.

Liber de Arte Chymia incerti Authoris nunquam hactenus in Lucem editus.

[Note.—A tract of similar name is in vol. i. There is no such tract in the present volume.]

Scala philosophorum, p. 71.

Ludus puororum (et Opus multiplier), p. 111.

Rosarium philosophorum (cum figuris), p. 133.

Rosarium, p. 233.

Naum. inn. p. 298.

Arnaldi Flos florum ad Regem Aragonum, p. 311.

Epistola super Alchemia ad Regem Neapolitannum, p. 323.

Rogerius Bacho Anglus de mirabili Potestate artis et naturae, p. 327.

The contents of vol. iii. are given on the title-page.

ARZNEIEN.

See allgemeine (Ueber) Arzneien.

ASHMOLE (ELIAS).


—Deus nobis hæc Otia fecit.


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

According to Niceron the present work is by an unknown writer of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was given to Ashmole by William Backhouse, for publication. This, however, does not tally with the account given by Ashmole himself in the preface (dated April 16, 1658), to wit, that it was "written about the beginning of the last (or end of the former) century," and that an imperfect version of it had been ready for printing which "the world should take for the child of one Eugenius Thedidactus, being (by Re-baptization) called the Wise man's Crown or Rosicrucian Physick." This book is quoted by Kloss (Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, Frankfurt a. M. 1844, No. 200a), who adds, "Will. Backhouse's Way to Bliss, publicid von Johann Heydon. London, 1657." Now Eugenius Theodidactus was pretty certainly John Heydon, the Rosicrucian; for the edition of The Wise man's Crown: or the Glory of the Rosie-Craft, London, 1645, which I have, bears Heydon's name on the general title and on that to the second book, but on the title to the third book the author is given as Eugenius Theodidactus. There is no indication of Backhouse having anything to do with it, and there is no resemblance between it and the book "made publick" by Ashmole. The article in the Biographia Britannica also, which quotes from Ashmole's preface about this book, makes no allusion to Backhouse—and on the other hand it is very contemptuous about John Heydon.

Ashmole (1617-1692) is famous for his keen delight in the acquisition of knowledge and for his business capacity. He was an antiquary, herald, astrologer, alchemist, collector of all sorts of curiosities and rarities: a remarkable mixture of shrewdness and what would now be termed superstition.

Under the anagram James Hasole, he also edited a small volume called Fasciculus Chemicus: or Chymical Collections, London, 1659, 12°, containing prolegomena, Arthur Dee's collections, and a translation of Espagnet's Arcanum. His chief alchemical work is the Teatrum Chemicum Britannicum, London, 1652, 4°, with several engravings. It contains a series of old English poems on Alchemy, with notes by Ashmole. It is called Part I., and in the preface to the present work Ashmole regrets that he had been prevented carrying it any further. No more was published, and the first part is now very rare, and difficult to get complete. The contents are reprinted by Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie (1797), i. p. 620.
ASHMOLE (ELIAS). Continued.

Hendreich, Pandecte Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 308.

Wood, Athenae Oxiomensi, 1721, i. passim; ii. col. 659, 686; Pasii, ii. p. 180; and ed. Bliss, 1817, iii. col. 354-64; 1820, iv. p. 354, et passim.


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

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

ASTREA (L') Chimica.

See PUSTENINEC (JUSTIN).

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


ASTRONOMIA Inferior seu Planeta-rum terrestrium motus & variatio.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus Orthelli, 1624, p. 199.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 507.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 133.

ASTRONOMIÆ Medicae Theologico-Philosophica Delineatio.

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

The names of stars, planets, and constellations occur in connection with alchemical treatises.


ATREMONT (H. d').

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

Hic liber est parvus, sed maxima continet in se,

Qui capiet, Croeso ditior esse potest.

Imprimé à Franc-fort, Chez Jean George Droullmann, aux dépens de l'Auteur. M.DC.LXXII.


Hic liber est parvus, sed maxima continet in se,

Qui capiet, Croeso ditior esse potest.


ATREMON'T (H. d'). Continued.

Le Tombeau de la Pauvrete.

See MINERALOGIA, oder der Philosophen deutliche Erklärung und wohl-gegründetes Urtheil über das eröffnete Grab der Armuth, 1703.

See MINERALOGIA, oder Chymischer Schlüssel, 1706.

Atremont, the reputed author, was a French knight or nobleman, who, after travelling a great deal in the East, spent some days with Olaus Borrichius at Copenhagen, and told him his processes. It consisted in converting gold into a spongy, light, infusible, lustreless substance by reiterated amalgamation, and expelling the mercury by heat, and then digesting the gold with the best "acetum stillatitum" by cohabation, until it became " fusible, penetrating, and tinging." Borrichius thought this process so very laborious and so different from those of the older chemists, that he willingly handed it over to any one keen enough to try it.

The book went through several editions. The following are referred to the first edition: French, Paris, 1673; Lyons, 1684; Paris, 1685; German, Frankfurt, 1672, 1706.

Borrichius, Compendium Scriptorum Chymicorum, 1697, p. 37, No. ivii.; or in Manget, Bibl. Ch. Cur., 1702, i. p. 50, No. iviii.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. pp. 311, 312.

AUBERT (Jacques).


8°. Pp. 69 [1.]. A criticism of this was written by Josephus Quercetanus, and printed at Lyons by Jean Lertot, in 1575. An English translation of the reply was printed at London in 1591.

Most authorities state that Aubert was a native of Vendôme, who went to Lausanne, wrote several works on medicine and one or two others against Paracelsus and the Chemists, and died at Lausanne in 1586.

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

Reference to the Bibliothèque Française of La Croix du Maine has not enabled me to confirm this. For at T. i. p. 389 of Juvigny's edition, only the native of Vendôme is spoken of, and only the work on the 'Complexions of man,' Paris, 1752, is referred to. Similarly in Du Verdier's account (Juvigny, iv. p. 263) only Aubert of Vendôme and the same work are mentioned, with the addition that it is in twenty-four chapters, and was published at Lausanne, 1571, 8°; Paris, 1752, 16mo. I do not know the origin of Dezeimeris' statement, but it is made with perfect confidence and may be correct.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 223.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 35.
Merrick, Locius renovatus, 1666, p. 474.
Hendrich, Pandectae Brandenburgiae, 1699, p. 384.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciorum, 1731, i. i. p. 57.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 106.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon, 1750, i. col. 618.

AUFFRICHTIG (Die) entdeckte Probier- und Scheide-Kunst derer Venetianer, welcher noch beygefügt wird

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

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


AUFRICHTIGE Beantwortung drey wichtiger Fragen von der Materie und Vorarbeit des eigentlichen Steins der Weisen. 1761.

No place, no printer.

See AUFRICHTIGES ECHO.

AUFRICHTIGES Echo, oder eine verlangende Antwort auf den 1761 gedruckten und hier auch beygefügten Bogen; Betittelt: Aufrichtige Beantwortung drey wichtiger Fragen von der Materie und Vorarbeit des eigentlichen Steins der Weisen. 1762.

No place, no printer.
8°. Pp. 64. This contains (p. 55) a reprint of the Aufrichtige Beantwortung (q.v.).


This tract appeared at Nürnberg, 1756.

AUFSTEIGUNG der Morgenröthe. See Morgenstern (philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 141.
See Morgenstern (philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1759, i. p. 173.
See aurora consurgens. In the text it is called "Auffstehende Morgenröthe."

AUGE. See G. (f. a,), Das philosophische Auge in der Chymie, 1751.
Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1866, ii. p. 385) gives a list of Alchemical books, the titles of which allude to the eye, to spectacles and to light.

AUGURELLO (Giovanni Aurelio).


AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO). Continued.

Chrysopoeia et Geronticon Liber.

See Gratarolo (G.), Veræ Alchemie ... Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 269.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 197.

Chrysopoeia et Vellus aureum.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Novum Lumen Chymicum, 1639.
See Albineus (Nathan), Bibliotheca, 1653.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 371.

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

See Hermetisches Museum, 1782, ii. p. 3.

Augurello, a native of Rimini, born about 1454, died about 1537. (others 1441-1524,) was one of the distinguished classicists of his time. He wrote odes and epistles, after the manner of Horace, which appeared in a thin 4° at Verona in 1491; enlarged, and reprinted by Aldus, Venice, 1505, in a very pretty volume, which is not uncommon. He is best known by the treatise on gold-making, which was first printed at Venice in 1515 in 4°, then at Basel 1518, and thereafter repeatedly. It was translated into French, and appeared both in a prose version 1541, and in verse 1549-50, 1626. It may be pointed out that neither the Chrysopoeia nor the Geronticon Liber is included in the 1497 and 1505 editions of his Carmina.

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

Calogiera, Nuova Raccolta d'Opuscoli, Venezia, 1760, tom. vi. pp. 159-254.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 87.
Adelung, Geschichte der Menschen Narrheit, 1785, i. p. 113.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höher Chemie, 1785, pp. 137, 490, 575, 577.
Korium verleidet die Alchemie, 1789, p. 177.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 86.
Tiraboschi, Storia della Letteratura Italiana, 1809, vi. iii. p. 935.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1834, p. 258.
Biographie Universelle, 1843, ii. p. 432.
Nouveull Biographie Generalle, 1851, iii. col. 640.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Onuvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 883-887.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 243—calls the 1518 edition the first, but the book came out three years earlier at Venice.

AUGUSTA.

See PHARMACOPOEIA AUGUSTANA.

AUGUSTIS DE DERTONA (QUIRICUS DE).

Lumen Apothecariorum.

See Manlius de Bosco (Joannes Jacobus), Luminare Majus.

AULA LUCIS.

See Vaughan (Thomas).

AUREA CATENA HOMERI.

See Kirchweber (Anton Joseph).

AUREÆ CRUCIS LEO RUBER.

See Löwe (Der) de Rothen Creutzes.
AURELIÆ Occultae Philosophorum partes Duo. Georgio Beato Interprete.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 198.

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 47.

This is ascribed by some to Basilius Valentinus (q.v.). It is a dialogue between an old man, called Senior, and a pupil or student, Adolphus. The first part is in prose, the second is an interpretation of some symbolic drawings, and in the German version is in verse. Other editions: "Azoth, sive Aurelia Occulta Philosophorum . . . Francofurti, Joannes Bringer, 1613"; "Occulta Philosophia von den verborgenen Philosophischen Geheimnissen Borrichius, Consectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 24.

AUREUM Seculum Patetfactum.

See CHRYSANDER (ALITOPHILUS), 1706.

AUREUM Seculum Redivivum.

See MADATHANUS (HENRICUS).

AUREUM Vellus.

See AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO).

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE.

See FICTULD (HERMANN).

See GÜLDENE (Das) Vliefs.

See MENNENS (GUILLEMUS).

See MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

See NAXAGORAS (ERHD VON).

See TRISMOSIN (SALOMON).

AUREUS Liber de principiis Naturæ et Artis, worauf die Wissenschaft der Primæ Materie erkennet, und das Universale Generalissimum Philosophorum erlanget werden möge.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 1.

See GINÆCUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 517.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 151.

AUREUS Tractatus de Philosophorum Lapide.

See TRACTATUS AUREUS de lapide philosophico.

AURIFERÆ Artis, Das ist, der Goldkunst, . . . Authores vnd Anfängner. Oder:

Turba Philosophorum.

See HILDEBRANDT (PAUL), 1608.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina duo, 1610.

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

AURIFONTINA—AUSERLESENER

AURIFONTINA Chymica. Continued.

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


2. The Privy Seal of Secrets, plainly discovering the first Matter of the Philosophers, p. 41.

3. A strange letter concerning an Adept, his curious Learning and vaster Treasure, from Frederick, Duke of Holstein and Sleswick, p. 53.


5. Colours to be observed in the operation of the Great Work of Philosophers, p. 93.

6. A plain and true Description of the Treasure of Treasures, or the Golden Medicine, p. 97.

AURIGA Chemicus sive Theosophiae Palmarium, a Philosopho antiquo anonymo, in chemicis versatissimo compositum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 834.

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

AURORA Consurgens que dicitur aurea hora.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 118.

See AUFSTEIGUNG der Morgenröthe.

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

AURO (De) Potabili Theophrasti Paracelsi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, pp. 275, 279.

AURUM Aureæ.

See BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 373, for books entitled 'Aurum.'

AURUM Potabile.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, vi. p. 382.

See ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

AURUM Vite oder Gold des Lebens.

See VIER Chymische Tractälein, 1677, p. 64.

AUSERLESENE Chymische Universal und Particular Processe.

See RUETSENSTEIN (ALEXIIUS VON), 1754.

AUSERLESENER (EIN) herrlicher Tractat von dem philosophischen Wasser. Incerti Authoris.

See VIER Aufserlesene Teutsche Chymische Bümblein, 1697, p. 71.


This is a reprint of the 1697 edition. It is just quoted by Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 319, 391.

He does not mention the earlier edition.
AUSFÜHRLICHE Beschreibung der unweit Zwickau in Meißen, ... und anderer umliegenden Orten gefundene Goldischen Sande. ...

*See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).*

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

*See H. (E).*

AUSSLEGUNG vnd erklärung des Gemäls oder Figur (a symbolical picture).

*See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 239.*
*See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 337.*
*See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. (415)-416.*
*See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 415.*

AUSSLEGUNG Rhythmorum Basilii.

*See SCHÜLER (CONRAD), 1608.*

AUSTRIA.

*See PHARMACOPÆA.*
*See DISPENSATORIUM Pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense, 1729.*

AUTHORITATES Philosophorum. Das ist unterschiedliche Zeugnussen, Bericht, und Erklärung etlicher alten berühmpten Philosophen, von Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum, vnd seiner Würcung.

*See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 115.*

AUT hic, aut nusquam.

*See LEONHARD von Altenberg, Delarvatio Tincture Philosophorum, 1769.*

This same phrase occurs in connection with the *Elucidarius Major.* *See BROTOFFER (Radwich).*

AVICENNA.

Aqua rubæ ad tingendum quatuor spiritus sublimatos albos.

*See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemie . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 211.*
*See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 107.*

De Congelatione et Conglutinatione Lapidum.

*See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 240.*
*See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 883.*
*See G NÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 554.*
*See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 245.*
*See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 636.*

Von der Congelation und Conglutination der Steine.

*See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 319.*
*See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 353.*

Von der Congelierung und Zusammenfügung.

*See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 322.*
*See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 391.*

This is the same tract as the preceding, with a different version of the name. In the table of contents it is called 'von der Zusammenleimung des Steins.' It treats of stones—not of the philosopher’s stone.
AVICENNA. Continued.

Declaratio Lapidis Physici Avicennae Filio suo Aboali.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 875.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 633.

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

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliotheck, 1774, II. ii. p. 239.

This is a translation of the preceding.

Epistola ad Hasen Regem de Re Recta.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 863.

Tractatulus de tinctura metallorum.

See ALCHERIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 75.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 260.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 626.

This is also called "Tractatus de Alchimia."

Septem regulae ex quibus componitur lapis Philosophorum.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 213.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 320.

See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 374.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 374.

Tractatulus von der Alchimia.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 351.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 426.

This is a translation of the preceding.

Kleines Büchelchen vom mineralischen Steine.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue alchymistische Bibliotheck, 1774, II. ii. p. 193.

This is a different translation.

Avicenna was a native of Bokhara where he was born in 980. At a very early age he had mastered the learning of his time, and devoted himself to medicine, of which he became one of the oracles of the Middle Ages. He was a voluminous writer, a man of affairs, knew the height and depth of success and enmity, and after the most brilliant and vivid life, died at the age of 57, exhausted by work and by pleasure, and was buried at Hamadan. Against Avicenna's medical system it was Paracelsus who began the struggle which ended in its overthrow. Possibly a number of the chemical writings which pass under Avicenna's name are not really by him, and some writers put his date a century later.


Castellanus, Vita illustrium Medicorum, Antwerpse, 1617, p. 136.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 55.

Hottinger, Historia Ecclesiastica, 1651, Paris ii. p. 461.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, Paris, 1654, p. 35.

Heidel., 1656, p. 34.

Vossius, De philosophia et philosophorum sectis Lib. II., 1654, cap. 14, p. 110.


Thevet, Histoire des plus illustres et souverains hommes de leurs siecles, 1670, viii. p. 169, and portrait.

Merklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 98.

(the biographical notice is borrowed from Castellanus).

Conring, In Arten Medicam Introductio, 1687, cap. iii., § 23, p. 98, and Addit. 23, p. 127. (Short, but pithy.)

Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 22, No. xxviii.


Hendrich, Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 346 (and the references)


Le Clerc, Histoire de la Médecine, 1729, pp. 771-780.
AVICENNA—AXT

AVICENNA. Continued.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. 1. p. 187.
Stolle, Geschichte der Medicinischen Gelernehr, 1731, p. 767.
Zedler, Universal Lexicon, 1732, ii. col. 2137.
Chapefii, Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, Amst. 1750, i. p. 555.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 647.
Casini, Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis, Matriti, 1760, i. p. 268 & passim.
Hallier, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. 187; ii. 645.
Hallier, Bibi. Chirurgische, 1774, i. p. 133.
Bytrag zur Geschichte der höhren Chemie, 1785, p. 573.
Nicolas Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus, Matriti, 1788, ii. p. 6, No. 16.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie (gives a wrong reference, and I cannot find the same at all).
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, l. pp. 29-32.
Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 14.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Armeykunde, 1823, ii. p. 418.
Deane, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1828, i. p. 214.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, i. p. 429.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemy, 1832, p. 97.
Haji Khalifa, Lexicon Bibliographicum, ed. Fluegel, Leipzig, 1835-38, passim, see the index under Abd Allah Ibn Sinā.
Emil Isensee, Geschichte der Medicin, 1840, p. 190.

AXT (J OHANN CONRAD).


A very good little book in which, besides an account of the common conifers, are contained the methods for making resin, pitch, charcoal, soot or lamp-black, etc., and the plates exhibit the apparatus employed in Thuringia. A work going over the same subject was written by Pierre Belon: De Arboribus Coniferis, Reinsiferis . . . item de melie cedro . . . resins, & iis que ex coniferis proficiuntur, Paris, 1553, 4to. There are drawings in it of the trees, but none of the charcoal furnaces and distilling apparatus.

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

Wüstenfeld, Geschichte der Arabischen Aeraue und Naturforscher, Göttingen, 1840, No. 128, p. 64.
Hofer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 327.
1866, i. p. 345.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 57 & passim.
Hauréau, De la Philosophie Scholastique, 1850, i. p. 366.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 101.
Philippie & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, p. 384 & passim.
Stöckl, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1865, ii. p. 23.
Fugier, Vies des Savans Illustres du Moyen Age, 1867, p. 55.
Ladrague, Bibliothéque Oscuriff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 671-675.
Haenzer, Geschichte der Medicin, Jena, 1875, i. p. 584.
Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, iii. p. 54.
Lucien Ledele, Histoire de la Médecine Arabe, Paris, 1876, i. 466.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aeraee, 1884, i. p. 172.
Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, passim.

Like Schmieder, Kopp distinguishes the Arabian physician from the author of the alchemical tract who he calls Pseudo-Avicenna.

Billings, Index-Catologue . . . 1880, i. p. 712; Second Series, 1896, i. p. 819.

Axt was a native of Arnstadt, studied medicine at Helmstädt under Conring and Melbomius, was licensed in 1670, and returned to his native place where he was made burgomaster and engaged in practice. He was author of a dissertation: "Aberbus in morbis acutis lethalis . . . Jena, 1681," ramo; and one "Dialogus de partu septimestri, Jena, 1689," 12°.

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

Ch. Patin, Lyceum Patavinum, 1682, p. 102. 
Keßner, Medicinches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, 
p. 67. 
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. 
col. 673. 
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 603.

AXTELMEYER (Stanislaus Reinhard). 
See ACXTELMEIER (STANISLAUS REINHARD). 

Acxtelmeier is described as a curious personage, 
skilled in physics and economics, who had travelled 
much and wrote a good deal. In addition to the 
works enumerated above he was the author also of 
one entitled: "Hokus Pokeria, oder die Verfälschung der Waaren." 
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 673.

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

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

AZOTH. 
See æNIGMA Philosophorum. 
See aURELÆ Occultæ Philosophorum Partes duo. 
See cLETTUS (georgius). 
See FICTULD (HERMANN). 
See BASIlius VALENTINUS. 

On the interpretation of this word 'Azoth,' 
see De Planis Campy, Bouquet composé des plus 
helles Fleurs Chimiques, 1629, p. 926; Pernety, 
Dictionnaire Mytho-Hermétique, 1758, p. 52; 
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 207; 
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 30. I regret to 
say that I mistrust Schmieder's explanations of 
words and names, for I have found several of them 
incorrect. 
For a recent exposition of the word see Stanis-
las de Guaita, Essais de Sciences Maudites, I. Au 
Seuil du Mystère, Paris, 1890.
B. (A. C.).

See Bentz (Adolph Christoph).

B. (A. Gottlob).

See Berlich (Adam Gottlob).

B. (D. J.).

De Spiritu Mundi Positiones aliquot.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 876.

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

See Clodius (Balduinus).

B. (R.), i.e. Boyle (Robert).

Specimina Historie naturalis et experimentalis aquarum mineralium.

See Vallerus (Nicolaus), Tentamina Physico-Chemica, 1699, p. 58.

BACHON (Roger).

See Bacon (Roger).

BACHUONE (Arnald).

See Arnaldus de Villanova.

BACON (Roger).


In the reissue of this book at Frankfurt in 1620, the title-page and rest of sheet A (i.e. the first 24 pages) were set up afresh. There is no other difference between the two editions.

The tracts are: Excerpta ex Libro sexto Scientiarum, p. 7; Excerpta de Libro Avicennae de Anima I. de maior Alcimia, p. 17; Breviarium de dono Dei, p. 95; Verbum abbreviatum de leone viridi, p. 264; Secretum Secretorum, p. 285; Tractatus trium verborum, p. 292; Speculum Secretorum, p. 387.

Baumer mentions an edition: Francof. 1612.

BACON (ROGER). Continued.

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

Chymish- und Philosophische Schriften, ... Nebst einer Vorrede, darinnen von dem Leben und Schriften Rogerii Baconis Nachricht gegeben wird, ans Licht gestellet durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen, Herrenstadio-Sileium.

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

The works included in Roth-Scholtz's translation are: Radix Mundi oder Wurtzel der Welt, taken from William Salmon's version, p. 23; Medulla Alchemie, with preface by Joachim Tanckius, p. 73, containing Spiegel der Alchemie, p. 105; Tractat vom Golde, p. 130; Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Vitriols, p. 199; Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Antimonis, p. 205; Send. Schreiben von Geheimen Würckungen der Kunst und der Natur und von der Nichtigkeit der falschen Magiae, p. 245; and the Latin version: Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturae et de Nullitate Magiae, as edited by John Dee, p. 287, and to this are added a few notes.

An edition of the Medulla Alchemie, edited by Tancke, was published at Eisleben in 1608.

Alchimeyspiegel.

See below Speculum Alchemiae.

De mirabili potestate Artis et naturae, libellus.

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

Von der wunderbarlichen Gewalt der Kunst und Natur.

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

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

This is the same tract as the De Secretis Operibus Artis ... mentioned below. It was first published by Oronce Fine in 1542, then at Oxford in 1593: it was revised by Dr. Dee, and an edition containing his corrections and notes appeared at Hamburg, 1618, small 8vo, pp. 80. An English translation was published in 1597 along with the Mirror of Alchemy, and another from the Hamburg edition, by T. M., London, 1659, 12mo. There is a French translation by A. Pocon: Lettre sur les Précieux de la Nature et de l'Art, Paris, 1893, small 8°, pp. 70 [2], with a portrait of Bacon.

Oleum Vitrioli.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 651.

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

See DARIO (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii. p. 73. (Wanting in this copy).

See VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 22.

Die Practick oder Procefs Rogeri Bachonis de Sole.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 566.

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

Radix Mundi.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 585.

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

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

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 616.

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

Speculum Alchemiae.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 257.
See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiae ... doctrina, 1561, i. p. 201.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 377.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 613.
See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 621.

Though the Latin title is retained by Salmon the tract is in English. It is an amplified version of the original. There is an earlier translation into English, which has now become rare: The Mirror of Alchimy, London, Richard Olive, 1597, small 4°. The French translation: Le Miroir d'Alchimie, was published at Lyons in 1557, with the other tracts mentioned above.

Alchimespiegel.

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

Speculum Alchymæ; The true glass of Alchemy.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 123.

This is a different tract from the preceding.

Von der Tinctur oder oleo Stibii.

See BASILIIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 264.

Baumer quotes: Tractatus de tinctura Antimonii, Hamb., 1676.

Von der Tinctur und Oehl des Vitriols.

See K. (E. L. D.), Triumphwagen des Vitriols, 1770, p. 49.

This is a different translation from that under Oleum Vitrioli.

Vortrefflicher Tractat von der wahrhaftigen Composition des Lapidis Philosopher. De Sole.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 546.

See HILDEBRANDT (PAULUS), Auriferae Artis ... Uhrälteste Authores, 1608, p. 109.

This is identical with the Tractat von Golde in Roth-Scholtz’s Theatrum, 1732, iii. p. 130, mentioned above.

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

Roger Bacon was born at Ilchester about 1214, studied at Oxford, lived there, and then passed over to Paris. He returned to England and settled probably at Oxford. In 1257 he was sent back to Paris by the superiors of the Franciscan order, which Bacon had entered, and he was kept in close confinement there for ten years. Towards the close of this period Pope Clement IV. requested him to write a treatise on the sciences, and this resulted in the Opus Majus (ed. Jebb, Lond., 1733, folio), one of the most important and significant works of the time. Others followed, some of which have been edited by Brewer, and printed in the Rolls Series, London, 1859, 8°. A number, however, is still in manuscript, and for the Alchemical writings there must have been a demand, as MSS. both on vellum and on paper are not uncommon.

Subsequent to 1257 he enjoyed more freedom, which he used, as Cornelius Agrippa did some two and a half centuries later, to make an attack on the monks for their opposition to true learning, and being condemned for innovations in 1278 was again imprisoned. On his release he may have returned to Oxford, for the tradition is that he died there about 1294, though Pits says 1284.

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


The Famous History of Frier Bacon ... with the Lives and Deaths of ... Bungey and Vandermast,
BACON, Continued.

London, printed for W. Thackery, with a reproduction of the vignette, no date, 4°. A-F in fours. Black letter. This is contained in the collection of separately printed stories called Tales worth Telling; or Charming Curiosities, London, J. Roe. No date, 8°, pp. 36, with a coloured illustration of the fall of the brazen head, which is dated 1809.

Bale, Illustrium Majoris Britannicæ Scriptorum ... Summarium, Gippswic, 1548, i. 114. (List of Bacon's works.)

Maier, Symbola Aurea Mensæ, 1617, p. 450.

Pitsius, Relationes Historicae de robús Anglicis, Parisiis, 1619, Tom. i. pp. 366-69 (ann. 1284).

Naudé, Apologie pour tout les grands personnages ... souscrites de Magie, 1625, p. 488; Engl. trans., 1657, p. 229.

Vossius, De Historici Latinis Libri III, 1651, P. 494.

Boel, Bibliotheca Chimica, Paris, 1654, p. 38.


Borrichius, De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatione, 1669, p. 123.

Morhoft, De Metallorum Transmutatione ... Epistolæ, Hamb., 1673, p. 131.


Magirus, Eponymologia Criticum, 1687, p. 98.

Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chimiciorum, 1697, p. 12, No. xvi.

Hendrich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 377.

Leland, Commentarium de Scriptoribus Britaniciis, 1705, passim.


Oudin, Commentarium de Scriptoribus ecclesiasticis antiquis, 1722, iii. p. 190.


Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 16.

Bayle, Dictionnaire Historique, 1730, i. p. 416.

Morhoft, Polyhistor, 1732, i. p. 15 & passim.

Lucas Wadding, Annales Ordinis Minorum, Romæ, 1732, iv. p. 264 (ann. 1666, Nos. 13, 14); 1733, v. p. 51 (ann. 1728, No. 27).

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1733, iii. col. 73.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina media et inferioris antiquæ, 1734, i. pp. 430-33.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrten, 1736, pp. 388, 584.

Lenget Dufrensoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. pp. 100-118; iii. p. 100.

Cave, Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria, 1743, iii. p. 324.

Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica-Hibernica, 1748, p. 680 (Enumeration of MSS. of Bacon's works.)

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

Boehmave, A New Method of Chemistry, by Peter Shaw, 1753, i. p. 28.


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


Biographia Britannica, ed. Kippis (1778), i. pp. 476-480 (a full article).

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1782, p. 76.

Beitrage zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 99, 573, 583.


Lucas Wadding, Scriptores Ordinis Minorum, Romæ, 1806, p. 210. (Short notice and list of his works.)


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1821, vii. p. 45 (article by Tennemann).

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1831, p. 142.


Hoeter, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, i. pp. 388-393, 1846, i. pp. 390-402.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, i. p. 575 (article by Saunard).


Knight, The English Cyclopedia, 1856, i. col. 456.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 82-93 (article by F. Hoëfer).

Emile Charles, Roger Bacon, sa Vie, ses Ouvrages, ses Doctrines, Bordeaux, 1861, 8°.

Stöckl, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1865, ii. p. 915.

W. Oncken, Roger Bacon (Gotha), 1866.

Louis Figuier, Vies des Savants illustres du Moyen Age, 1867, p. 173 (a popular account).

Ladnague, Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Scriptor, 1870, Nos. 728-739.


Kopp, Beitrage zur Geschichte der Chemie, iii. 1875, pp. 85-99.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1885, ii. p. 374 (article by the late Professor Adamson).


BALBIAN (Justus à).

Dicta Alani.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 721.
BALBIAN (JUSTUS). Continued.

Tractatus septem de Lapide Philosophico.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 649.

The titles of the tracts are as follow:

Tractatus primus Rosarii Abbreviati.
Tractatus secundus de Lapide Philosophico.
Tractatus tertius de Minera Philosophica.
Tractatus quartus qui dicitur Compendium utile ad credendum Meditationum Experimentum.
Tractatus quintus qui dicitur Rosarium Philosophorum ex Compilatione omnium Philosophorum ab Alani, 1597, 127-131.

It is best known by the translation of the 'Dicta Alani,' and by his collection of chemical tracts.

The latter were published at Leyden, 1599, 8°.

Hendrich, Pandecte Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 390.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicorum, 1727, p. 16.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 110.
Hallcr, Bibliotheca Medica Pratica, 1777, ii. p. 338 (mentions only the Nova ratio).
Beytrag zur Gesch. der höhern Chemic, 1785, p. 583.

BALDEWEIN (CHRISTIAN ADOLPH).

See BALDWINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

BALDINGER (ERNST GOTTFRIED).

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

See MARHERR (PHILIPP AMBROSIIUS).

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

He was born at Vargula, near Erfurt, in 1738, studied medicine at Erfurt in 1754, then at Halle.


Meusel, Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, i. pp. 127-128. (List of his works.)

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. p. 637 & passim.

Fuchs, Repertorium, 1816-21, p. 370.


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. p. 637 & passim.


Dezeimers, Dictionnaire historique de la Médicine, 1828, i. pp. 346-399.

Pierer, Universit-Lexikon, Altenburg, 1835, ii. 617.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. pp. 631-634 (reprinted from the Biographie Médicale).

Joh. Günther, Lebenszusten der Professoren der Universität Jena, 1858, p. 129.

BALDWINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

Aurum Aurea, Vi Magnetismi universalis attractum, per Inventorem anagamatizomenum: Sic (infra, supra) Sol Duplus Abundat in Auris. Colonia ad Spream Impensis Ruperti Vöckers, Bibliop. clxo LXXIXV.


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

This tract (according to the epilogue by Jo. Sig. Elsholz) was published the previous year, but without the name of the place; and as it was not to be had at the booksellers he took the liberty of reprinting it, hoping that the author, whoever he was, would not be offended. It was somewhat enlarged in the edition of the following year.
BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS). Continued.


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


12°. No pagination. [Pp. 20.]


The Appendix unpagd, contains the Phosphorus Hermeticus, sive Magnes Luminaris. This tract was also printed in the Miscellanea Academiae Natura Curiosorum, 1676, Appendix ad Annum quartum & quintum, pp. 105-166, followed by the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus,' pp. 167-172, and an 'Epistola' by Fried. Hoffmann, pp. 173-179. Of the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus' Fuchs quotes an edition Lipsae, 1674, 12°. In another issue of the Miscellanea, 1676, these three tracts will be found on pp. 91-157. Besides the above edition, Fuchs quotes another: Coloniae ad Spream et Lipsiae.


Heinreich quotes an edition of Leipzig, 1667, 12°. There is an edition: Haynæ, Typis Autoris, Anno 1679; small 8°, pp. [56].


12°. Pp. [58, 2 blank].

Aurum Superius & Inferius auree superioris et inferioris hermeticum.

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

Phosphorus Hermeticus.

See MENTZEL (CHRISTIAN), Lapis Bononiensis, 1675.

By some writers Baldewein, Balduin or Balduinus, is styled Christoph, and Adam, although in his writings he calls himself Christian Adolph. He was born at Doebeln, near Meissen (Saxony) in 1632. He first took up law, went to Ratisbon where he lived for a little time, returned in 1654 to Saxony, and was appointed 'Ammann' at Gross- or Grosenhain. He devoted himself to the study of alchemy, and discovered the fluorescent substance, calcium nitrate, which is still known as Balduin's phosphorus. He was a member of the Academia Nature Curiosorum in 1673, under the name of Hermes, in the Proceedings of which his papers appear, and he was also a fellow of the Royal Society, 1676. He died in Dec. 31, 1682.

Jacob Leupold, Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 19.

Morhof, Polykistor, 1732, ii. p. 379.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermesique, 1744, iii. p. 211.

Jocher, Allgemeine Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 735.


Beutag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 523.


**BANG (THOMAS).**


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

Reimann says the book was rare in his time. It does not treat of chemistry, but of the origin and early use of written characters and their significance. In so far as it refers to the Cabala it may be of use in elucidating some of the alchemical ideas. There was an edition, Krakau, 1691, 4°.

Bang was born at Copenhagen in 1660. He studied there and at Rostock and Wittenberg. In 1630 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew at Copenhagen, 1632, Professor of Theology, Doctor in 1653, Librarian of the University in 1656, died 27th October, 1661. His works relate to Oriental scholarship.

**BAPST (MICHAEL).**


*Colophon* :—Typis Gregorianis, Gedruckt zu Eiflseben, durch Jacobum Haubisch, in vorlegung Henningi Grossen, Buchhändlern in Leipzig. Anno M. D. C. V. Michael Bapst was born in 1540 at Rochlitz, studied at Leipzig, and in 1571 became Pastor at Mohorn in Saxony. For the support of his large family he opened a school, and besides found time to write numerous works, both of a religious character and also on popular medicine and science. He died at Mohorn in 1603. He is commonly reported to be a Paracelsist, but Schubert and Sudhoff have shown that he was not a medical man at all, but merely a compiler of popular books, having medicine for their subject, and was in no sense either a Paracelsist or a Galenist. The *Juniperetum* was his last publication.
BAPST (MICHAEL). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 268.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 254.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicine Practice, 1777, ii. p. 592.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. 288, quotes some of his medical compilations. Of these one of the most noteworthy is his Wunderbarliches Leib- und Wundernancybuch, Einleiben, 1556, 4°. Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 537.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iii. p. 574.

BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO).


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

Presumably it was translated by Johann Lange, the indefatigable editor and translator of so much chemical literature; but he does not say from what language he took it.

See COLLECTION (A) of scarce and valuable treatises upon Metals ... London, 1740.

Barba was a native of the village of Lepe in Andalusia. He entered the church and became pastor of St. Bernards at Potosi, in South America. While there he had the opportunity of studying minerals and mining, extraction of silver and assaying, and became very skilful in these branches of science. He embodied his knowledge and experience in the treatise El arte de los metales, published at Madrid in 1640 in 4°, with illustrations. It was kept as secret as possible by the Spaniards, but when Edw. Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, was ambassador extraordinary to Spain, he obtained a copy and translated two out of the five books into English in 1669. The first book appeared at London in 1670, and the two together in 1674. Two German translations followed, one from the English, and, long after, another from the French; and two in French from the Spanish. The work still retains its interest and throws much light on the practical and theoretical views of the time.

The following editions are mentioned:
Spanish: Madrid, 1640, 4°; 1729, 8°; Corduba, 1675; Lima, 1817, 4°.
English: London, 1670, 8°; 1674, 8°; 1738, 1739, 1740, 12°.
German: Hamburg, 1676, 1666, 8°; Franckfurt, 1726, 8°; 1739, 8°; Wien, 1749, by Godar, from the French (pp. [22] 264 [24], with 8 plates); Wien, 1767, 8°.
French: Paris, 1730, 12°, by Hautin de Villars, "an abridgement made by one who knew Spanish well"; 1751, 2 vols. 12°; translated from the Spanish by Lemget Dufresnoy, (the epistle is signed Grafart, a pseudonym which he had assumed); La Haye, 1752, 12°.

Gobet asserts that Barba claimed the discovery of the amalgamation process. Beckmann shows that Barba does not make this claim, and that Gobet is mistaken.

Nothing is recorded as to the dates of Barba's
BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO). Continued.

birth and death, but he must have been born in the latter part of the sixteenth century and lived on to the middle of the seventeenth. Quérard says that he was of the eighteenth century, which is obviously a mistake.

Hendreich, Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 409.
Jac. Tollius, Epistola Itineraria, ed. Heninnius, 1700, p. 128.
Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1727, p. 17.
Jacob Leopold's Prodromus Bibliothecae metallicae, Wolfenbüttel, 1734, p. 19, with Lessing's note.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1744, ii. p. 112 (Spanish, Madrid, 1649, 1720; French, 1730—abridgment).
La France Littéraire, Paris, 1769, ii. p. 410 (says that the second volume was by Lenglet Dufresnoy).
Gobet, Les Anciens Mineralogistes de France, 1779, i. p. 382, note.

Hendreich quotes an English edition of 1669. I have not seen one of that year, and he may have possibly taken the date of translation as that of publication.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1782, p. 66.
Nicolas Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Nova, Matriti, 1783, i. p. 57.
Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 177, 245, 252.
J. M. Quérard, La France Littéraire, Paris, 1827, i. p. 171.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 313; 1869, ii. p. 305.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1182.

BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD).


This is an interesting series of papers upon acids, salts, precipitation, fire, water, earth, fermentation, and other chemical subjects, but of special note are the address he gave on his appointment to the Chair of Chemistry in Utrecht; on the Antiquity and Use of Chemistry; Defence of Chemical Principles against the Peripatetics; the Vindication of Chemical Principles against the Mathematical; the Explanation of certain Chemical Fables, and on the Mutability of Medicine.


This is not a practical treatise on chemical preparations, but an exposition of chemical principles and theory. It consists of nineteen 'Definitiones,' seven 'Postulata,' and six 'Pronuncdata,' each of which have a short 'Explanatio' added, and then follow fifty-two 'Propositiones' each with a 'Demonstratio' appended. It is quite an exceptional book in the literature of the time; but compare the work of J. J. Rosenstengel.

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Pyro sophia, succincte atque breviter Iatro-Chemiam, Rem Metallicam et Chrysopoeiam pervestigians. Opus Medicis, Physicis, Chemici, Pharmacopoeis, Metallicis, &c. non inuile. [Vignette.]
Lugduni Batavorum, Impensis Cornelii Bouthestein. M.DC.XCVIII.


BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD). Continued.

This is a revised edition of the Pyrosophia. It deals not only with Chemistry but the last division with the symbolic pictures is intended to be a practical introduction to Alchemy. He admits that he never actually witnessed a case of transmutation, but he had heard of such and had seen the crucibles and the gold described by Helvetius. See the 1698 edition, p. 424, and compare the above, p. 487.

Barchusen (Barchhausen, Barckhausen, Barkhusen, Barkhusen, Barkhusen, Barkhausen, Barckusen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barkhusen, Barkhusen, all of which are variants of Barchusen's name.)

It Lippe, Horn, 1710, 487.

debia in the introduction, practical crucibles p.

century, natural history, collected from a number of authors. It does not refer specially to chemistry.

Baricelli, a Neapolitan physician, of San Marco, in the diocese of Benevento, flourished at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, and besides the Hortulus, wrote a book on natural history.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo, 1637, p. 321.

Toppi, Biblioteca Napoletana et Apparato a gli huomini illustri in lettere di Napoli, 1678, p. 169.

Mercklin, Lindemii novissimi, 1686, p. 718.


Hendreich, Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 417.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. i. p. 236.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 578.

khausen, Barkhusen, all of which forms occur) was born at Horn, in Lippe, 1666. He studied pharmacy, travelled, and accompanied the Venetian expedition to the Morea as physician; was Lector in Medicine at Utrecht, 1698, Extra-Professor of Chemistry, 1703; wrote several works, one of the most notable being the Historia Medicinae, Amst., 1710, 8°, afterwards published as Dissertationes de medicina origine et progressu, Utrecht, 1723, 4° (an interesting collection of essays), and died at Utrecht, 1723.


Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-28, pp. 201, 220.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 219, 427, 512.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 71.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, ii. p. 266 & passim.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1853, ii. p. 114.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1866, i. p. 161.

BARCIUS (M.).

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 95.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

See STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

BARICELLI (GIULIO CESARE).


Index pp. [19].

the properties and use of milk, whey and butter: De lactis, seri & butyri facultatibus, & usu opuscula, Neap. apud Lazarum Sorrigium, 1623, 4°, and one De Sudore Humani Corporis, in four books, Naples, 1614, 4°. It is commended by Schelhammer in Conring's Introductio.

Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 82.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 787.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practica, 1777, ii. p. 367. (The present work is rather roughly handled—but Haller forgets that it was then 150 years old.)

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 594.


Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 504.

BARLET (ANNIBAL).

BARLET (Annibal). Continued.

chez N. Charles, proche saint Hilaire, & se distribué par l'Auteur, au

4°. Pp. [10, including woodcut title], 626 [10]; 36 full-page woodcuts in the text,
and x folding plate separate. It wants the table of chemical signs and leaf of explana-
tions, and a folding printed table, separate.

Borel and, after him, Lenglet Dubrensoy quote
Barlet's book under the title: Ars Del, vel Theo-
technia Ergocosmica, Paris, 1653, 4°, which looks
as if there were a Latin translation. They mention
an Abrégé des choses nécessaires au cours de la
Chimie ... extrait de la Theotechnie Ergocos-
mique ... Paris, 12°, also by Barlet, and Lenglet
Dubrensoy adds maliciously: 'C'est un fort petit
Livre de peu de conséquence.' Of the other he
says that it is larger, but not in request. All the
same the illustrations that it contains of the interior
of a seventeenth century laboratory are interesting
at the present day. Barlet was the instructor
in Chemistry of Dr. Matthew Mackaile, the Aber-
deen physician, who is known by his book on
Moffat-well.

In the Biographie Médicale it is said that the
titles alone indicate that the books are devoted to
alchemical reveries, but whatever the titles may do
the present work treats of the preparation of various
substances mainly for medical purposes, and not for
alchemical. The books are also quoted by Gmelin.

Ladrange calls it: "Ouvrage de peu de valeur,
chimie non dégagée de l'Alchimie."

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-
25), l. p. 558.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrare, Sciences Secrètes,
1870, No. 1136.

BARMA.

See HUGINUS A BARMA.

BARNAUD (Nicolas).

Quadriga Aureifera, nunc primum à Nicolao Barnaudo à Crista-arnaudi Delphinate
Gallo philosopho & medico in lucem edita.

Nihil sine Numine.

Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academiae
Lugduno-Bat. Typographum. clO.io.1C.

8°. Pp. 95 [1 blank]. Plantin's device of a pair of compasses without the hand,
and the motto: Labore et Constantia, on the title-page.

The volume contains a dedication to Count
Heinrich-Friedrich of Nassau, and a preface
referring to the Triga. The four 'Tracts, called Rose,
or Wheels, are:

Tractatus de Philosophia Metallorum, p. 11.
George Ripley, Liber duodecim portarum, p. 23.

Triga Chemica: de Lapide Philosophico tractatus tres, editore & commen-
tatore Nicolao Barnaudo Delphinate Gallo, Philosopho & Medico.

Nihil sine Numine.

Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academiae
Lugduno-Bat. Typographum. clo.Io.1C.

8°. Pp. 40 [15, 1 blank]. Plantin's device of a hand drawing a circle with a pair
of compasses, enclosed in a wreath, with the motto: Labore et Constantia.

There is a dedication to Princess Anna of
Sweden, by Barnaud, and the three tracts are:

Lambespringk, De Lapide Philosophico, p. 11.
Philosophus Gallus Anonymus, Liber secreti
maximi totius mundi gloriae, p. 25.

Arcanum Philosophorum, and a Brevis elucidatio
of it by Barnaud, and a dedication to Nicolas
Wolski by Barnaud, p. 41.

In aenigmaticum quoddam Epitaphium . . . Aelia Laelis Crispis, . . . Com-
mentariolum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 744.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 713.
BARNAUD (NICOLAS). Continued.

According to Hendreich, his commentary on Aelia Lelia Crispis appeared Lugd. Bat. 1597, 8°, and Ursell. 1602, 8°. The latter may refer to the Theatrum Chemicum of that date, where it appears in vol. iii. p. 826, though there may have been a separate edition also.

Quadriga Aurifera.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 790.

Triga Chemica.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 765.

Only the tracts by Lambspring, etc., are reprinted, and Barnaud's name and dedication are omitted.

Barnaud was a native of Crest in Dauphiné. He was a physician and alchemist, and wrote a few books. These however have been entered under erroneous headings, such as Barnaudus, Barnardus.

Maier, Symbola Aureae Mensae, 1617, p. 168 (discusses the Epitaphium Bononie).

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis, libri duo, 1627, p. 368.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 41.

Borrichius, De Ortu et Progressu Chymiae Divisatia, 1658, p. 106.

Mereklin, Lindenui renovatus, 1686, p. 830 (under N. Barnhardus).

Hendreich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 421.


Prosper Marchand, Dictionaire historique, La hardus, Bernardus, by some writers. He visited Spain in 1599, he was at Bale in 1575; Leyden, 1599; Tergon, 1601.

The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

Haye, 1738, i. pp. 82-87 (the most detailed account of Barnaud).

Adelung, Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit, 1785, i. p. 71 (taken from Marchand).

Kortum verteidigt die Alchemie, 1789, p. 54 (the Commentariolum).


Schmiedler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 298.

Nowoelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 526.

Kopp, Beiträge, 1869, i. p. 23.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Dauray, Sciences Secrétés, 1870, Nos. 604, 605.


Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsica, 1894, pp. 428, 499, 538, 600.

BARNER (JACOB).


Barner was born at Elbingen in 1641. "A scholar of Sennert's, and adherent of v. Helmont's." He was Professor of Medicine and Chemistry at Padua, then at Leipzig, and finally physician at Elbingen, where he died in 1686. He wrote several works: Prodomus vindiciarum ... Aug.

Mereklin, Lindenui renovatus, 1686, p. 475.

Corring, In Universum Artem Medicam ... Introductio, 1687, p. 385.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 18.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Geschichte der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 794.

Kestner, Medicin. Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 82.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. 114.

Vind. 1667; Exercitium chymicum, Patav. 1670, 8°; Spiritus vini sine acido ... Lips. 1675, 8°. Of the present work there was also an edition with Elsholz, and Rolfinck, edited by Roth-Scholtz, Nürnberg.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1738, i. p. 260.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 22.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, p. 640.


Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 118.
BARON (Hyacinthe Théodore), Senr.

See CODEX Medicamentarius, 1732.

Baron, the elder, was born at Paris, April, 1686, graduated M.D. in 1710, was Professor of Surgery, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and in 1730 was elected Dean of the Faculty there. He wrote some papers on medical subjects. He died at Paris, July 28, 1758. Gmelin quotes an edition, Paris, 1749, besides the above; Baumer one at Lausanne, 1737; and editions of Paris, 1758, 4°, and Frankfurt, 1760, 4°, are mentioned.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique, 1798, 1. p. 261.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 113.

Quéréard, La France Littéraire, 1827, i. p. 185.

BARRETT (Francis).

The Magus, or Celestial Intelligencer; being a complete System of Occult Philosophy. In Three Books: Containing the Antient and Modern Practice of the Cabalistic Art, Natural and Celestial Magic, &c.; shewing the wonderful Effects that may be performed by a Knowledge of the Celestial Influences, the occult Properties of Metals, Herbs, and Stones, and the Application of Active to Passive Principles. Exhibiting the Sciences of Natural Magic; Alchemy, or Hermetic Philosophy; also the Nature, Creation, and Fall of Man; his natural and supernatural Gifts; the magical Power inherent in the Soul, &c.; with a great Variety of rare Experiments in Natural Magic: the Constellatory Practice, or Talismanic Magic; the Nature of the Elements, Stars, Planets, Signs, &c.; the Construction and Composition of all sorts of Magic Seals, Images, Rings, Glasses, &c.; the Virtue and Efficacy of Numbers, Characters, and Figures, of good and evil Spirits. Magnetism, and Cabalistical or Ceremonial Magic; in which the secret Mysteries of the Cabala are explained; the Operations of good and evil Spirits; all kinds of Cabalistical Figures, Tables, Seals, and Names, with their Use, &c. The Times, Bonds, Offices, and Conjunction of Spirits. To which is added Biographia Antiqua, or the Lives of the most eminent Philosophers, Magi, &c. The whole illustrated with a great variety of Curious Engravings, Magical and Cabalistical Figures, &c. By Francis Barrett, F.R.C. Professor of Chemistry, natural and occult Philosophy, the Cabala, &c., &c. London: Printed for Lackington, Allen, and Co., Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square. 1801.


There was an undated reprint of this book, with the coloured portraits of demons, issued about 1875. Besides a section on Alchemy, there are short biographies of Hermes, Agrippa, Albertus, Roger Bacon, Lully, Ripley, Hollandus, Paracelsus, Glauber, Dee and Kelly. The coloured portraits of demons by Barrett—christened "Vessels of Wrath," "Fallen Angels," "Powers of Evil," etc., may be compared with those in the Sammlung der größten Geheimnisse, and some by Eliphas Levi. The title is a full enough description of the contents. This magical "en-tout-cas" has been again reprinted as follows: "The Book of the Magi... A complete system of occult philosophy..." 1806. W. W. Harmon, printer and publisher, Boston, Mass., U.S.A." It is in large 8°; the portraits of the "vessels of iniquity," etc., are uncoloured, and the other illustrations are woodcut or similar reproductions of the handsome engravings of the original. Under his portrait the author is called F.R.S.; that is an error, for on the original title-page (not on the portrait) he styles himself not F.R.S. but F.R.C., brother of the Rosy Cross. The publisher calls the first edition "an almost extinct print." It is not quite that yet.

See LIVES (THE) OF THE ADEPTS in Alchemystical Philosophy.
BARTHOLOMÆUS À CLIVOLO.

See VIOTTUS (BARTHOLOMÆUS).
BARUCH (SAMUEL).

Donum Dei.

See Abraham Eleazar, Uraltes Chymisches Werk, 1760, Part ii.

Die Gabe Gottes.

See Hermetisches A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 61.

BASILIUS VALENTINUS.


II. pp. 465-992. 2 plates.

III. pp. 993-1133 [155].

The third volume contains:

Heinrich Eschenreuters Fünf Kleine Tractätlein, p. 995.

Clavis oder Schlüssel der in vorhergehenden fünff Tractätlein enthaltenen Charakteren, p. 1049.


S. l. a. & typ. n.


Perfect as far as it goes, but it is only a portion of an edition of the complete works. It contains three of the five books of the Testament, with a fly title and no publisher, place, or date.


To this is appended the Traict de l'Oeuf des Philosophes with separate title and pagination. See Bernardus, and see Azoth. The vignette represents Senior and Adolphus with the tree of the metals between them.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.


This volume contains the following:
1. Triumphwagen, p. 3.
2. Von der Tinctur oder Oleo Stibii, Rogeri Baconis Angli, p. 264.

Theodori Kerckringii Doctoris Medici Commentarius in Currum Triumphalem Antimoni Basili Valentinii à se latinitate donatum. Amstelædami, Apud Henricum Wetsteniun. c½ IoC LXXV.


[Another Copy.]


Theodori Kerckringii Doctoris Medici Anmerckungen über Basili Valentinii Triumph-Wagen des Antimoni. Nebst einem Vorbericht, worinnen ein und anders, was in Basili und andern dergleichen spagyrischen Schriften, zu beobachten, dienlich seyn möchte, anzeiget, zu End aber Kerckrings lateinische Vorrede verteutscht, beygefügt wird. Nürnberg, bey Adam Jonathan Felssecker, 1724.


Title red and black.


8°. Pp. 64. Symbolic vignette. See the following.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.


8°. Pp. 64.

On the title is a vignette representing the sun with the alchemical sign of copper on the nose, emerging from a deep circular vessel. Round the rim are the words: Fons Benedictus Aque Viva. In front of the vessel is a series of concentric circular spaces, the centre one containing the signs of the 4 elements and in the space round it the words Natura, Ars, Semen; the next containing the words: Solutio corporis, et coagulatio Spiritus, solo est fīt medio; and the next: Miraculum nature in subtili perficitur Medium qui inuenit totum perficitur Aurum æt à combustibilis, et fisentilp. The outer circular space is blank, and it is cut at equal distances on its margin by 3 small circles containing respectively the words Homo Animale, Aurum Mineralæ, Vinum Vegetabile. From the centre space proceed three radial spaces to the inner margin of the outer circular space, and situated between the smaller circles above mentioned. The upper radial space contains the word Spiritus and the symbol for Mercury, that to the left hand the word Anima and the symbol for Tartarus, that to the right the word Corpus, and the symbol for Sulphur.


8°. Pp. 64.

The Taffel is wanting.


Extracted from Roth-Scholtz's edition of Sendivogius' works.

Aphorismi Basiliani.

See HAPELIUS (N. N.), Cheiragoga Heliana, 1612, p. 213.

Aurelie occulte philosophorum partes duo, Georgio Beato interprete.

See AURELIE occulte. . .

L'Azoth, ou le moyen de faire l'or caché des philosophes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1741, iii. p. 84.

Brevis appendix & perspicua repetitio aut iteratio in librum suum de magnop. lapide Antiquissimorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 422.

Claves duodecim.

See below Summarischer Bericht.

Les Douze Clefs de Philosophie.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1741, iii. p. 1.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.

Liber duodecim Clavium.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 413.

Zwölf Schüssel, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Vraltesten Stein vnser Vorfahren eröffnet, und der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird.

See below Summarischer Bericht.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 610.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemie, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 610.

Von dem grossen Stein der Uralten.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 610.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemie, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 610.

Liber de Magno Lapide Antiquorum Sapientum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 409.

Von natürlichen und übernatiirlichen Dingen.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 43.

Practica, una cum xii clavibus et Appendice.

See MAIER (M.), Tripus aureus, 1618.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 376.

De prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 421.

Rythmi.

See SCHÜLER (CONRAD), Gründtlche Auflegung und warhaffte Erklärung der Rhythmorum, 1606.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, 1608.

Meisner’s is a reprint of Schüler’s work.

Summarischer Bericht von dem Lapide Philosophorum.

See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 359.

This includes the tracts: Vom grossen Stein der Uralten Weisen, Die zwölf Schlüssel or Claves duodecim and De prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici.

Ein kurz Summarischer Tractat.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 610.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemie, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 610.

Includes the tracts: Von dem grossen Stein der Uralten, p. 610.

Die zwölf Schlüssel, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Uralten Stein unser Vorfahren eröffnet, und der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird, p. 641.

Symbolum.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, Fünfster Theil—Amsterdam, 1660, p. 20; or, Id., Prag, 1704, p. 649 (in Part v.).

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 52.

Testamentum Chymicum.

See TÄDA Trifida.

Ascribed by Kopp to Basilius Valentinus.

Triumph-Wagen des Antimonii, nebst Theodori Kerckringii . . . gelehrten Anmerckungen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 653.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.

Via Veritatis oder: der einige Weg zur Warheit.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Chymische Schrifften, 1718, p. 223 (bis).

Von der Wurtzel des Steins der Weisen (in verse).

See v. (J. r.), M.D. Guldene Rose, No. vi.

Güldenes Kleinod, übersetzt von Basilio Valentino.

See Trithemius (Joannes), 1782.

Nützliche Anweisung und Explication über Basilii Valentini Chymische Schrifften.

See Clingius (Franciscus).

Basilius Valentinus Redivivus.

See Knör (Louis Gilhomme de), 1716.

Redivivus Fr. Basilius Valentinus.

See Weitbrett (Johann Joachim), 1723.

Auflegung Rythmorum Basilij . . . gefertigt durch Conrad Schülern.

See Meisner (Lorentz), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, 1608.

Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in des Basilius Valentinus Schriften vorkommen.

See Teichmeier (Hermann Friedrich), 1788.

See Meisner (Lorentz), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum, oder Erleuterung der Parabolischen und Philosophischen Schriften Fratris Basiliij, 1608.

Philosophischer Haupt-Schliessel über . . . seine xii Chymische Schlüssel.

See Philosophisches Licht und Schatten . . ., 1738.

Das Valete: über den Tractat der Arcanorum Basilij Valentini.

See Rheinhart (Hans Christoff), 1608.

Nachricht und Recommendation in einem Programmate anno 1704 vom Basilio Valentino.

See Weidel (Georg Wolfgang).

Whether Basilius Valentinus was a real person or not, whether he was a Benedictine monk at all or not, whether he was a native of Alsace or not, whether he flourished in 1413 or 1492, or in both, or neither, whether his works had been hidden and were afterwards discovered by a flash of lightning or not, whether they were by him or by his editor Tholde or Tholden, whether they are all genuine or some are by other writers, whether Paracelsus copied him or he Paracelsus, whether the works are not really by Paracelsus, whether the name Basilius Valentinus is not made up and may even denote the Alchemical mystery itself—are questions which have been debated and some of which have been provisionally answered, but all of which are still open to discussion, if only fresh data would come to light. Even a partial answer to any one of them could not be despised; because since the writings contain apparently first notices of a good many chemical reactions and products, it would be satisfactory to have the date of these settled once and for all and assigned to the proper authority.

As to his being a monk at Erfurt the words of Gudenus are quite precise: 'Eldem aetate [M CCC XIII.] Basilius Valentinus in Divi Petri Monasterio vivit, arte medici & naturalium indagine mirabilis. Insuper ijs accensetur, quos in augmentum spei nominant aurum confecisse, sic aliena dementia post seacula fallit, ideo minus culpabilis, quod non nisi decrepitam amantes facultatibus exsaurit'; and in the index the reference runs: 'Basilius Valentinus ordinis S. Benedicti in Monte S. Petri clarus.'

If, however, he were at Walkenried, he could have been venerated now as one of the "ancient wise men," had he only left some of the "great stone" to keep the stones of his monastery in good repair, for they are tumbling to the ground to-day. The English editions are the following; the earlier ones have become rare:

Last will and testament; 12 keys; The Stone of the Ancient wise men; A short way and repetition of former writings; Conclusions and experiments; Supernatural medicine; Treatise concerning the Microcosme, [with separate title-pages]. London, 1658, 1656. Small 8°.
BASILIUS VALENTINUS—BAT

BASILIUS VALENTINUS. Continued.

Last will and testament . . . with woodcuts.


Boerhaave, A New Method of Chemistry, by Peter Shaw, 1753, i. p. 35.

Fictulid, Prodier Stein, 1753, Erster Theil, p. 49, (praised in Fictulid's manner. List of his 'genuine' works. The spurious are given in part li. p. 35).


Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 278.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1782, p. 4.


Kortum verleidiget die Alchemie, Duisburg, 1789, p. 111. (Believes in him.)

Boehmer, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1834, p. 197.

Hofer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 453; 1856, i. p. 478.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 74 & passim.

Phihlippve & Ludwig, Geschichte der Aepotehke, Jena, 1855, p. 411.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 841-859.

Kopp, Beitrag zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, i. p. 110-129.

Hildebrand, "Der Alchemist Basilius Valentinus." In Einladungsschrift des Herzogl. Franciscum in Zerbst." Zerbst, 1876. (Kopp says correctly that the answering of the question is not advanced by this dissertation.)

Kopp, Die Alchémie, 1886, i. p. 29 & passim.

Losswitz, Geschichte der Atomistik, 1890, i. p. 295.

Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paraeselica, 1894, p. 71 (doubts his existence), & passim.

BATSBDORFF (HENRICH VON).

See REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH).

BATT (ANTONIUS).

BATT (ANTONIUS). Continued.
Lætabor ego super eloquia tua, sicut qui inuenit spolia multa. Psal. 118.
Parisis, Apud Petrum Rocoele, Bibliopolam Regium, in Palatio.
M.DC.XLI. Cum Priuilegio Regis, & permisso Superiorum.

A book of devotion and religious meditation, and not about Chemistry or Alchemy at all.

BAUER.
See Grasshoff (Johann).

BAUHINUS (CASPAR).


Hendreich mentions an edition, Bas., 1625. 8°. Bauhinus, son of Johannes Bauhinus, a famous surgeon, was born at Basel in 1550 [others 1560], studied at Padua and Montpellier, and was successively Professor of Greek, of Anatomy and Botany, and finally of Medicine in his native place, town physician, and private physician to the Duke of Wurttemberg. He died Dec. 5th, 1624. He wrote works on anatomy and especially on botany, and was a translator and editor. He published an edition of the Secrecta of Varignana. His son, Johannes Caspar, was no less distinguished than his father and grandfather. For a note on the bezoar stone see under Wittich (Johann).

Portal, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, ii. p. 102, etc.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 384.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 264.
Hertzog, Athenae Rauricae, 1778, pp. 183, 234, 264.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 334.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, ii. p. 53.
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820).
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, p. 53.
Desenmeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1828, i. p. 312.
Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 308.
Hauser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 57.

BAUM.
See Theorie (Die) und Praktik des Gold- und Silber-Baums, 1787.
See Metallischer Baumgarten, 1741.

For the occurrence of the word 'Arbor,' 'Baum,' and 'Baumgarten' in the titles of alchemical books, see Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 375, 378.

BAUMANN (ALBRECHT CHRISTOPH).
See Creiling (Johann Conrad), 1739.

BAUMÉ (ANTOINE).
BAUMÉ—BAUMER

BAUMÉ (ANTOINE). Continued.


There are two issues of this book by the same printers with the same date, and with the same number of pages in each volume. In the best issue Cochin's portrait of Baumé is signed by him and is turned to the right, and the vignettes are signed by Moreau le Jeune. In the other both portrait and vignettes are reversed, are not signed, and are inferior in execution. In the best issue the misprint 968 in T. III. does not occur, and the same volume contains the privilege, a list of errata, and a catalogue of books on Chemistry.

Baumé, one of the most distinguished chemists of France during the eighteenth century, was born at Senlis, February 28, 1728, and after some schooling was apprenticed to an apothecary. At the end of a couple of years he went to Paris and became a pupil of Geoffroy, and in 1752 passed the examination of the College of Pharmacy with great distinction. Soon after he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the College. In 1773 his researches led to his election to the Academy of Sciences. In 1780, having acquired a moderate fortune in the business which he had conducted, he retired from it to devote himself to chemical research. When the revolution broke out, however, he was deprived of his means and was constrained to re-embark in chemical manufactures. He was admitted to the Institute in 1796, and to the Society of Medicine in 1798. He died Oct. 15, 1804.

Weigel, Grundrisss der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, 2 vols. passim.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 44.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 359, etc., and 1799, i., p. 63, etc., etc.
Cadet Gassicourt, Éloge, Bruxelles, 1805.
Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, pp. 327, 329, etc., etc.
Quérand, La France Littéraire, 1827, i. p. 224.

His researches cover almost the whole field of chemistry, and they were not confined to the science itself, but extended to chemical technology and to the application of the science to manufactures. Baumé's name is familiar in connection with his apparatus.

Among his works may be mentioned a Dissertation on Ether, Paris, 1757, 12°. Cours de Chimie, Paris, 1767, 12°; Manuel de Chimie, Paris, 1763, 1766, 12°, translated into English, German, and Italian.

Eléments de Pharmacie théorique et pratique, Paris, 1762, 1769, 1773, 1818, 8°.
Opuscules de Chimie, Paris, 1798, 8°.
He wrote also a great number of papers published in the Journals and Proceedings of Societies.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1828, i. p. 320.
Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 368, article by Cadet Gassicourt.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1834-37, ii. p. 115 & passim.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 528.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 819, article by Hoefler.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 116.

BAUMER (JOHANN WILHELM).


Baumer was born at Rehweiler, 19th Sept., 1719, was Professor of Medicine in 1748 and of Physics in 1754 at Erfurt; then in 1765 Professor of Medicine at Giessen. He died there, 4th Aug., 1788. He wrote numerous treatises on minerals and precious stones, on underground hydrography, on fountains, on geological subjects, and on medicine, anatomy, surgery, literature, etc., and was author of Elements of Chemistry, Giessen, 1783, 8°.

Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 384, 549, 537.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1828, i. p. 322.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 436.
BAUSCH (JOHANN LORENZ).


Bausch was born at Schweinfurt, Sept. 30, 1605, his father, Leonhard Bausch, being a physician there. After the usual schooling, he also took to medicine, and after attending several German Universities, spent two years in Italy and graduated at Altorf with the highest distinction, June 29, 1630. He then practised in his native place, devoting his leisure to Botany and Chemistry, to the enlargement of his library and museum, and to conducting a learned correspondence. In 1651 he issued an address containing a scheme for the founding of a society or academy for the encouragement of physical research, which led to the formation of the Academy Leopoldino-Carolina Nature Curiosorum." The persons immediately concerned with

Freher, Theatrum vivorum eruditione clarorum, 1698, p. 141, portrait, plate 64.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Vun verso.

Hendreich, Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699, p. 465.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, I. i. p. 249.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1736, p. 572 (foundation of the 'Academia').

Kestner, Medicinisches Gekröchen-Lexicon, 1740, p. 94.


Büchner, Academia ... Naturæ Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 463, No. 1.

Title red and black. 7 plates.

Bausch's scheme were JOHANN MICHAEL FEHR (q.v.), Georg Balthasar Metzer, and Georg Balthasar Wohlfarth. Bausch was elected the first president on January 1st, 1639, and was called Jason I. In 1661 he was attacked by severe pain in his right jaw, but it ceased and recurred only at intervals till 1664; he then suffered so severely that he was unable to speak or to swallow. He ultimately was seized with paralysis of the left side, and died 17th November, 1665.

Besides the above work he wrote also De Uni- cornu fossili, Lips. 1666; and De carvulo et crys- socolla, Jence, 1668; Vratisl. 1668. Of the tract De Lapide hæmatite, Hendreich quotes an edition: Vratisl. 1664.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 337.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii. p. 588.


Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1801, i. p. 262.

Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, pp. 161, 165.


Bayle & Thillye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 497.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. p. 182.

Title red and black. 7 plates.

BAYEN (PIERRE).


8o. Pp. xii., 212.

Bayen (1725-1798) was a chemist of great ingenuity, originality, and diligence. It is claimed for him that he was the first to observe the increase of weight due to calcination, though he did Jean Rey full justice; he made investigations on rocks and minerals, and mineral waters, mercury, nitric acid, etc., etc. His Opuscules Chimiques, edited by Parmentier and Malaret, were published at Paris in 1798, 2 vols., 8o.

The original of the above appeared at Paris in 1781.

He was a member of the French Institute.

Quérand, La France Littéraire, 1838, i. p. 229.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 237.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 865.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-litterarisches Hand- wörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 119.
BAYRS (ALBERTUS).

Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum fratre Alberto Bayrs.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 110.

BEATUS (GEORGII).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.

See BASILII VALENTINI, Aureliae occultae ....

BECHEER (JOHANN JOACHIM).


Part I.:

Ein Tractat, ist gleichsam ein Commentarius über den Bernardum, p. 1.

Becher's Philosophisches Gutachten über die Philosophische Tinctur im trucknen Weg, p. 25.


8°. Pp. 96. Title red and black with a vignette: a hand out of a cloud squeezing a bunch of grapes over a goblet.

There was an edition in 1712, 8vo.


Lege totum & Relege.

Esdræ iv. c. 8. v. 2.

Edisseram autem tibi similitudinem Esdra. Enimvero, sicut scis sciscitanti Terra dicat tibi, se gignere perquam copiosam quidem humum fingendis fictilibus; Parvum autem Pulverem unde Aurum Fit, ita se habet presentis ævi Negotium. [Something cut out.] Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Martin Hermsdorffs. An. 1705.

BECHER (Johann Joachim). Continued.


The Prague Medal is reproduced by Tollius in his Epistolae Itinerariae, 1700, p. 138.


A German translation was published at Frankfurt, 1680, 8°.


[Another Copy.]


8°. Pp. [22] 238. Index [11] [1 blank]. Engraved title with picture of Oedipus and the Sphinx, and plate of the Prague Medal. This last is not included in the pagination. Supplementa Beccheriana:—[6] 156. Index [6]. This tract has a separate title-page, signatures, and pagination. See Rosenstengel (1. 1.).


8°. Pp. [12], 50, 310. Title red and black.
BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). Continued.

This volume contains:
Biographical introduction by Roth-Scholtz. 
Becher's Tripus Hermeticus fogatidicus . . . with frontispiece, vignette, and plate of the Prague Medal, including:
I. Laboratorium Portatile, with 11 plates, p. 31.
II. Centrum Mundi Concatenatum, Seu Divin-viratus Hermeticus, Sive Magnorum Duorum Productorum Nitr. & Salis Textura & Anatomia, with 2 plates, p. 63.
III. Alphabetum Mineralis, p. 97.
IV. Concordantia Mercuriorum Lunae, p. 150.
V. Concordantia Membrorum, p. 183.

VIII. Bericht von Tiegel, p. 206.
IX. Chymischer Rosen-Garten, p. 207.
XI. Pantaleon delarvatus, p. 295.

Of the preceding tracts the Tripus retains the title given above, and Nos. ii., iii., vi., ix., x., and xi. have long title-pages, which however are included in the pagination. Of the Tripus there was another earlier edition, Franckfurst, 1689, 8°. No. ix., "Chymischer Rosen-Garten" is contained in the Große Chymische Concordantz, 1726 (q.v.); No. x., "Bericht von dem Sande," was included in the Trifolium Becherianum Hollandicum in 1679 (q.v.).


This is the first edition. A German translation was published at Franckfurst, 1680, 8°, and 1690, 8°.


BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). Continued.


8°. Frontispiece and title, 2 leaves; Introduction, preface, and contents, pp. [28]; Text, pp. 560; Title to the first Supplement, 1 leaf; Text, 561-688 [pp. 655-6 omitted in numbering]; Title to second Supplement, [689-690]; Text, 691-822 [832 omitted]; Title to third Supplement, etc. [833-834]; Text, 835-1008; Index, pp. [36].

The Specimen Beccherianum has a separate title-page and pagination:


Pp. [8] 304, Index, pp. [16]. The general title is in red and black.

Another edition was published at Leipzig in 1738, 4°.


Part II., "Bericht von dem Sand," was reprinted in the Opuscula Chymica Rario, 1719 (q.v.).


This is identical with the Opuscula Chymica Rario (see above), wanting Roth-Scholz's Life of Becher, and other preliminary matter.

Oedipus Chymicus.

See roth-scholzt (friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 619.

See manget (i. j.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 306.
BECHER—BECKER

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). Continued.

Pantaleon Delaratus.

See FAUST (JOHANN MICHAEL), Philaletha Illustratus, 1706, p. 106.

This is an exposure of PANTALEON (g.v.).

Becher (born 1635 at Speyer, died 1682 at London) is not only famous in the history of Chemistry for his theory of combustion, but is notable as a technologist, miner and metallurgist, and projector of various economical schemes. He travelled much and was the author of a number of works besides those in the present collection. In addition to the notices of him in the histories of Chemistry and in the encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries, there may be consulted the depreciatory article on him by Adelung (Geschichte der menschlichen Nahrung, i.) (g.v.; on the left side Urban Gottfried Bucher’s work: Das Muster eines Nützlich-Gelernten in der Person Herrn Doctor Johann Joachim Becheri, Nürnberg, 1722; and Joh. Fried. Reimann, ‘Vorbericht’ to Becher’s Nährliche Weisheit, 1707, and Reimann’s Einleitung in die Historiam literarum, 1710, ii. pp. 536, 537.

The ‘Vorbericht’ was reprinted by Roth-Scholtz

Hendrich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 470.

Paschius, De Novis Inventis... Tractatus, 1700, pp. 177, 658, 658, 780.

Paschius, Shediasma de curiosis... inventis, vii. § 8, p. 205; §10, p. 233; §20, p. 301.


Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, pp. 19, 201, 215 (bis), 215 (bis), 227 (bis).

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. p. 255.

Jacob Leopoldi Promprum Bibliotheca Metallica, 1732, p. 23.

Morph, Polyhistor, 1732, i. pp. 234, § 7; 149, § 46; 819, § 81; 347, § 321, 739; ii. p. 404, § 2, etc.

Zedler, Universal Lexicon, 1733, iii. col. 563.


Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. p. 411; iii. p. 116.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1751, i. col. 889.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 144.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 52.


Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, ii. p. 541.

Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, pp. 144-146, 159-235.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Pancouvex (1820-1835), ii. 87 (article by J. J. J. Jourdan).

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 417.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 177-180 & passim.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 124.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. p. 201 (article by Oppenheim).

Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, iii. p. 201.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 65-69 & passim.

BECHER (D. D.).

Der Chymische Wahrsgen oder Beschreibung eines Rubinothen, fixen und durchdringenden Oels, so ohne alles Feuer und Zusatz fremder Dinge aus dem Thau bereitet und denen Chymics und Alchemics zur fernern Erforschung aufrichtig mittheilet D. D. Becker der Medicin Doctor.

Langensalza, 1755. bey Johann Christian Martini.

8o. Pp. [10-] 70-78 [2 blank]. At the end is a method for making crucibles to hold melted lead-glass.

The present tract was followed in 1757 by Des chymischen Waehrungs Vertheidigung. See Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie 1798, ii. p. 328; Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 349.

BECKER (Daniel).

De Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 514.

Daniel Becker, the younger, has his name spelled usually in this way. Witte is not consistent, for the father's name he has spelled Beckerus, while the son's he spells Beckerus—which is the converse of the common practice.

He was born at Königsberg, January 5, 1627. His father, wishing him to have a liberal education, sent him to travel in 1646. He visited various Universities in Germany, Wittenberg, Leipzig, Jena, Altdorf, Ingolstadt, Tübingen, went to France and Italy, and graduated at Strasbourg in 1652. He next visited Holland, and when he arrived at Königsberg was made extraordinary professor in the Medical Faculty in 1653, and ordinary professor in 1655. The Elector of Brandenburg appointed him to be his physician in 1663. He died January 6 (others Feb. 7), 1679, while he was rector of the University for the second time.

Merkelin, Linnæus renovatus, 1686, p. 230.
Freher, Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1407.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. i. p. 257.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 901.

BECKER (Johann Philipp).


Becker (1711-1799, who is not to be confused with J. Ph. Becker) was born Feb. 7, 1711, at Borchken, near Fritzlar, in Hesse, became in 1735 an apothecary and medical assessor at Magdeburg.

He was the author of researches on nitric acid, red arsenic, etc., in Crull's Annalen.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 59 (complains of his uninteresting biographical sketch in Elwert's Repertorium für Chemie und Pharmacie).

BECKHER (Daniel).

Historische Beschreibung des Preussischen Messerschuckers, wie Er nicht allein durch einen Schnitt des Messers befreyet, glücklich geheilt, sondern nunmehr ein Weib gefreyet, vnd zu Landsberg in Preussen seine Wohnung genommen, sich auch bis anhero frisch vnd gesund befindet.

Nebenst seinem Natürlichem Contrafayt vnd des verschuckten Messers eigendlicher Gestalt vnd Länge. wie auch Erörterung Fünfzehen Medicinalischer Fragen. verfertigt durch Daniel Beckhern D. vnd
BECKHER—BEEG

BECKHER (Daniel). Continued.

Professor. Königl. auch Churfürstl. Brandenb. Preussischen bestalten
Hoff-Medicum, und der Stadt Kneiphoff Physicum ordinarium. Königsberg,
In Verlegung Peter Hendel's Buchh. und Gedruckt durch Johann Reusnern
Im Jahr 1643.

4°. No pagination. 2 leaves; Aq, B-Q, Re, in fours (= pp. 140). Drawing of the
knife and portrait. Followed by a ms. "Der Hilsilliche Messer-Schucker," by

Daniel Beckher, the elder, was born at Danzig, December 13, 1598. After eight years' study
in German Universities and in Denmark, he obtained
a chair of Chemistry and Physics at Königsberg in
1623, and there became licentiate in Medicine. In
1625, he was chosen town physician of Kneiphoff,
and the Elector of Brandenburg appointed him
court physician in 1629. He received the degree
of Doctor of Medicine in 1640. His death took
place October 18, 1655, according to Witte, in 1655
according to Jöcher, and on October 14, 1659,
according to the Biographie Médicale.

He wrote a number of works on Medicine, but
no very great opinion of him is expressed by the
last-named authority.

He has been confused by Mereklin, Manget, and
Moreti, with his son.

Editions in Latin of the present work are
mentioned: Regiomont. 1636, 1643, 4°; Lugd.
Bat. 1638, 1640, 4°.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri Duo,
1627, p. 129.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Eec
3 verso; Ann. 18 Oct., 1653.
Witte, Memoria Medicorum nostri seculi Clarissimorum, 1675.
Hendrich, Pandectae Brandenburgicae, 1699,
p. 474.
Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740,
p. 98.

BECKMANN (Johann).

Versuche den Gebrauch der Färberröthe beim Färben zu verbessern.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 271.

Bedencken über die Frage, ob die Transmutatio Metallorum inöglich sey?

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 87.

Beckmann was born at Hoyo, June 4th, 1739.
He went to Göttingen to study theology, but took
to mathematics, natural science, economics, and
modern languages, of which he could read ten.
He visited the Netherlands in 1762, and in 1763
went to St. Petersburg as a teacher of mathematics
and physics. This post he resigned in 1765,
stopped in Sweden and Denmark for a year,
became professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and
in 1770 professor of economics. In his teaching
he embraced the whole field, and technology may
be said to have begun with him, as it was he who
gave it its name. In 1777 he wrote the first text
book on the subject, and was the author of numerous
elaborate works on technology and economics.
He died at Göttingen, 3 Feb., 1811.

Joh. Steph. Pütter, Versuch einer . . . Gelehrten-
Geschichte von der . . . Universität zu Göttingen,
1788, ii. p. 171, 337 ; 1820, iii. p. 102.
Meusel, Das gelehrte Deutschland, oder Lexikon
der jetzt lebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller, 1766, i.
pp. 266-299 (List of his works and portraits).

One of the books by which he is best known,
which shows his wide reading and exceptional
knowledge and retains its value to the present
time, is his "Beyträige zur Geschichte der Erfin-
dungen." It came out in separate parts at Leipzig
between the years 1783 and 1805, afterwards in
five volumes, 1786-1805. There was an English
translation made by William Johnston, of which
the second edition was published at London, 1814,
4 vols., 8°, a condensed edition at London in
1823, 2 vols., 8°, and a reprint of the larger work
(but with certain omissions) by Bohn, 1846, in
2 vols., 8°. It is a mine of information direct and
incidental, and although it is of a technical
character it is written in so pleasant a style that
it reads almost like a romance.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-
25), ii. p. 100 (article by Jourdan, with list of
works).
Karmarsch, Geschichte der Technologie, 1872,
p. 864, etc.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. p. 238
(article by Karmarsch).

BEEG (J. C. Vander).

See Vanderbeeg (J. C. Von).
BEGUIN (JEAN).


24°. Pp. [14, 2 blank], 195. [5 blank.] [Vignette of the Phoenix.]

This edition and the Novum Lumen Chymicum of Sendivogius (q. v.) were issued jointly with a general title page, dated: Coloniae, Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, ... M. DC. XVII. Beguinus brought out an edition of the Novum Lumen Chymicum at Paris in 1608. On this account it is sometimes said that the Tyrocinium was first published in 1608.


8°. Pp. [80] 480. [43, 5 blank.] Folding table. There is an engraved title by A. Aubry, as well as the printed one, included in the signature a. It depicts Cupid with a pair of bellows, blowing a fire and watching a distillation.

Pelshofer was born at Graz in Styria in 1599. He graduated M.D. at Basel, practised medicine at Hayna in Silesia till 1627, when he went to Wittenberg and became Professor of Medicine. He died there in 1637.

BEGUIN (Jean). Continued.

Latine. A Lyon, Chez Pierre Rigaud & Estienne Michalet, rue Merciere, à la Fortune. M.DC.LVIII.


8⁰. Pp. [16] 384. [47, 1 blank]. 3 woodcuts in the text. This is a reprint of the edition of 1658. "Rivier,e" is a misprint for "Riviere, ".


8⁰. Pp. [12] 136 [4]. There is an engraved as well as a printed title-page included in A.

Tyrocinium Chymicum.

See Müller (Philip), 1623, p. 151 (Sig. I).

See Sendivogius (Michael), Novum Lumen Chymicum, 1617.

Beguinus was a native of Lorraine, and flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century. After studying chemistry and pharmacy at Sedan (?) he came to Paris, where he made chemical preparations, and opened a school for instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, and metallurgy. He also visited foreign countries to see the mines and study mineralogy. His first publication was an edition of the Novum Lumen Chymicum of Sendivogius with a preface, 1608. He had great reputation as a teacher, and was among the first to give practical instruction. At the instigation of a pupil, Jeremias Barth, he drew up a small manual entitled Tyrocinium Chymicum, printed in 1610. It was meant for his own students "to save him the trouble of dictating and them of writing" the methods he demonstrated, and it was not regularly published. A copy having got to Cologne the tract was at once reprinted in 1611, in a tiny 16⁰, much to his disgust, and he was thereby compelled to bring out a revised edition, which was published in 1612. A French translation by the author appeared in the same year. The Tyrocinium afterwards became the most popular text book of its time, for between 1611 and 1669 it passed through some fifty editions. There is a list of these in my memoir of Beguinus, read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow (not yet published). There are two translations into German. The English translation was made by Richard Russell.

The book is merely an outline of certain pharmaceutical preparations, but incidentally there is some general chemistry, and it contains the description for the first time of certain substances, with the discovery of which the author is credited.

BEHR (Georg Heinrich).


BEHR (GEORG HEINRICH). Continued.

Behr was born at Strasburg, October 16, 1708, and died there May 9, 1761. He was a Phil. Dr., physician at the hospital, Hofrath, and physician to Prince von Holenstein-Waldenburg, and became a member of the Leopoldine Academy, April 2, 1738. The above book is a vocabulary of medical

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. 301.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 162.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 194.

subjects which gives brief summaries and references to the authorities who treat of them. He was the author also of some papers. "A man not to be lightly esteemed, if he had not disgraced himself by his low companions," says Haller.

GMELIN, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 386.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-8, p. 264.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-litterarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 135.

BELLUM Equestre.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM (1661), vi. p. 519.

This is not the same as the Uralter Ritterkrieg.

BELYE (JOHN), Anglus.

Tractatus.

See TRACTATUS DUO CHEMICI, 1647, p. 3.
See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 495.

Of this person nothing seems to be recorded. Schmieder puts him in the 12-13th century, but without giving any reason or authority for so doing. By Schmieder he is called Belias, but Borel and Borrichius style him Belye.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 44.
Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxviii.

BEN-ADAMS.

Traum-Gesichte.

See FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

BENCI (TOMMASO).

See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, 1549.

BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS).


Nvcelevs Sophicvs, oder Aufslegung in Tincturam Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi. Darinnen die rechte wahre Materia oder subiectum Philosophorum Catholicum, auch deß gantzen Wercks, so wol der alten Philosophen, als deß Theophrasti newe corrigirte, rechte vnd eigentliche Präparation gezeiget wird. Sampt einem andern vnd sehr nützlichen Tractatlein Cabalistischer Weise vom lapide Philosophorum beschrieben, vnd den Veris Chymiae
BENEDICTUS—BENTZ

BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS).  Continued.

studiosis zu gutem herf黮r geben durch Liberrum Benedictum.  Franckfurth am Mayn, bey Lucas Jennis zu finden.  Im Jahr M.DC.XXIII.


Hendreich besides the preceding ascribes also to this author: Gloria Mundi, sonston Paradeis-Tafel genannt. in 8°.

Wasserstein of the Weisen, seu indicatio materiae, ex qua Lapis Philosophorum paratur; modus preparandi Universalem Tincturam. in German.

I think Hendreich is not correct in this ascription.


Sudhoff, Bibliographia ParacÆtica, 1894, pp. 533-534.

BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH).


This is identical with the preceding except in the imprint.


8°.  Pp. [16] 134.  Index [10].  The first two leaves contain a frontispiece and symbolical engraved title, included in the pagination.  The Dedication is signed A. C. B.

The first edition of this work is said to have appeared at Hamburg, 1690.  The title is given by Gmelin.  There was also an edition, N黵nberg, 1710.
BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH). Continued.

[Another Copy].


Benz was physician of Uffenheim in Franconia and is said to have collected medical rather than chemical secrets. Very little seems known about him. In addition to the above works Gmelin mentions as by him: Tractatus de minerali Uni-

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Chimique, 1742, iii. p. 119.

Fictuld, Prober-Slein, 1753, Part ii. p. 40.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica: 1774, i. p. 745.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicine Practica, 1788, iv. p. 84 (quotes De pituita vitrea, Altdorf.

BERG (LUDWIG CONRAD v.).

See ORVIA (LUDWIG CONRAD).

BERGEN (CARL AUGUST VON), Praes.

Disputatio Inauguralis Medico-Pharmaceutica sistens lapidem Lydium medica-

mentorum bonae notae regni mineralis quam auctoritate et consensu gratiosissimae facultatis medicae praeside Carol. Augusto à Bergen, med.

Anatomy, Botany, Therapeutics, and Pathology in the University there. He wrote works on specific gravity, thermometry, optics, meteorology, electricity, and other physical phenomena, as well as on anatomical and botanical subjects. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academy in 1752, and was a member also of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died at Frankfurt o. O., Oct. 7, 1759. Haller calls him "noster olem amicus."

Meusel, Lexicon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller (1802-16).

Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1800-05, pp. 275, 281, 284, 289.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 158 (article by Jourdan, with a list of his dissertations).

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médi-

cine, 1828, i. p. 353.
BERGEN (Carl August von), Praeses.  

Januar, Breslau, 1848, iii. p. 424 (article by J. S. Löwenstein).
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 407.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 147.

BERGMAN (Torbern Olof).


According to Poggendorff this edition should contain 6 vols., 1779-84. A collected edition by Hebenstreit was published at Leipzig in 1788.


These two parts contain a translation of the first volume of the Latin edition of 1779. According to Poggendorff, Tabor's translation extended from 1782 to 1790. The English translation was made by Dr. Edmund Cullen.


Kalte Gesundbrunnen durch Kunst zu bereiten.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 98.

Warne Gesundbrunnen oder Bäder durch Kunst zu bereiten.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 153.

Von der Luftäsäre.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 60.

Ueber die Zerlegung der Wässer.

BERGMAN (TORBERN OLOF). Continued.

Ueber die Gestalten der Krystallen, vornehmlich derjenigen die aus dem Spath erzeugt sind.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 278.

Torbern Olof Bergman was born in 1735 at Katteholmen, West Gothland, entered Upsala University in 1752, studied mathematics, astronomy, physics, and natural history, especially entomology and parts of botany—on all which subjects he subsequently published researches. He graduated master in 1758, became a docens, and in 1761 an extra professor in Mathematics. In 1765 he was elected to the Royal Society, and in 1767 he succeeded Wulleyrus in the Chair of Chemistry, and thereafter devoted himself to that department. In 1776 he declined an invitation to Berlin, preferring to remain at Upsala. After a long period of failing health he died in 1784 at the baths of Medelvi, in his forty-ninth year.

His papers were collected partly by himself in three volumes: i. Upsala, etc., 1779; ii. Upsala, 1780; iii. Upsala, 1783; continued after his death by Henstrenft in an additional three: iv. Lipsiae, 1787; v. 1788; vi. 1790. The treatise on Elective Affinities first appeared in 1775, and then in vol. ii. of his works.

French translation by de Morveau: Dijon, 1780, T. i., 8°.

German by Heinrich Tabor: Frankfurct a. M., 1782, etc., see above.

The historical dissertations first published in 1779 and 1782 were translated by Wiegleb into German and published in 1792 as an appendix to his Geschichte des Wachthums... in der Chemie.

English translations:
Outlines of Mineralogy, by Dr. Withering, Birmingham, 1783, 8°.


Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namkunnige Svenska man, Upsala, 1836, ii. pp. 191-203.

Hofster, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. 439-457; 1869, ii. 432-450.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 245-256 & passim.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 150.

Kopp, Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit, 1873, p. 82, & passim.

See SCHEELE (KARL WILHELM), Chemical Observations... on Air and Fire, 1780.

See SCOPOLI (GIOVANNI ANTONIO), Elementi di Chimica, 1790.

BERGOMO.

La Farmacopea o' Antidotario dell' eccellentissimo Collegio de' Signori Medici di Bergomo, nel quale si contiene il modo di comporre i Medicamenti h Bogidi più visati nelle Spetiarie. Tradotto dalla Latina nella volgar lingua Per D. Tito Sanglerginio Cittadino di essa, e Spetiale. Con tre utilissime Tavole, vna delle Compositioni; l' altra de' Semplici, & l' ultima de i Pesi, & Misura pertinenti all' Arte. In questa ultima impressione assai migliorata, & con ogni diligenza corretta, & emendata. In Brescia, Appresso Bartholomeo Fontana. 1628. Con licenza de' Superiori.


BERGMSA (CORNELIUS ADRIAN),

BERGSMA (Cornelius Adrian). Continued.

illa sub combustione patiantur, qui fit cinerum et fuliginis usus in artibus et agricultura?" Quae Praemio ornata est. Groningae, apud I. Oomkens, Academiae Typographum, 1821.


Bergsma was born at Leeuwarden in 1798, was in 1819. He wrote two or three other papers on chemical subjects. Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbucb, Leipzig, 1898, iii. col. 112.

BERGWERCK vnd Probirbüchlin, für die Bergk vnd Feuerwercker, Goltschmid, Alchimisten und Künstner.

Gilbertus Cardinal vonn Soluiren vnnn scheydungen aller Metal.
Polirung allerhand Edelgesteyn.
Fürtrefliche Wasser zum Etzen, Scheyden vn Soluiren.
Verhütung vnd rath für giftige dampffe der Metal.

Colophon: Zu Franckfurt am Meyn, bei Christiau (j/c) Egenolph. Jm Herbstmon, des Jahrs M.D.XXXIII.

This appears to be the earliest of a series of books on mining, metals, and assaying, which were printed by Egenolph. See the title PROBIERBUCHLEIN.


See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 152.

BERICHT von der Generation . . . der Metallen.

See WAHRHAFFTER und in der Natur gegründeter Bericht.

BERICH.

See TINCTURA Physica.

BERLICH (Adam Gottlob).

Spagyrische Grund-Regeln.

See MONTE-SNYDERS (Johann de), Tractatus de Medicina Universali, 1678.

By some his name is written Berlich, by others Berlig. He was the author of a dissertation, De Medicina Universali, Jena, 1679, 4°.

Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1116-17, 1175, 1622-24.

BERNARDON (Pontio).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE), La Chimica caritatevole e facile, 1682.

This is the name at the end of the dedication.

BERNAUD (Nicolas).

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

Von der Hermetischenn Philosophy, das ist, vom Gebenedeiten Stain der weisen, der hocherfarnen vnd fürtreflichen Philosophen, Herren Bernhardi, Grauen von der Marck, vnd Teruis ein Buch. Item, Dicta Alani, Darinn
BERNARDUS TREVISANUS. Continued.

alles hell vnd klar an tag geben wirdt. Ex libris Doctoris Henrici Vuolfij. 
Jetz von newem widerumb mit fleifs corrigirt, vnd vbersehen. Getruckt 
zu Strasburg bey Christian Müllers Erben, 1582.

8°. Sigs. A—M, in eights, or pp. [194, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Tabula Smaragdina, C v, verso.

This edition is not mentioned by Schmieder. The book, edited with a preface by Michael 
Toxites, was first printed at Strasbourg by Christian 
Müller, 1574, small 8°, title in black, and no 
pagination. Editions of 1586 and 1597, 8°, are 
quoted.

Des Hn. Bernhardi, Grafen von der Marck und Tervis Chymische Schrifften, 
von den gebenedeyten Stein der Weisen. Aus dem Lateinischen ins 
Teutsche übersetzt, in gleichen mit des Herrn D. Joachim Tanckens und 
anotherer Gelehrten Anmerckungen ans Liecht gestellet durch Caspar Horn, 
Phil. & Med. Doctor. Nürnberg, Verlegts, Johann Paul Kraufs, Buch 

8°. Pp. [104, including the frontispiece which is in four compartments], 390 [4]. 
Title red and black.

Besides Caspar Horn’s introduction and Bernhardus’ works this contains also:

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 6.

Ein Dialogus vom Stein der Weisen Preceptoris 
Georgii und Alberti Disepuli, darinnen der vierdte 
Theil des Grafen Bernhardi . . . ausgelegt und 
erkläret wird, p. 322.

Kurtze Auslegung des Fontineleins oder viertden 

Von den zweyen Blümlein daraus der Stein der 
Weisen wächst, p. 286.

Etschenreuters Send-Brief an Gratarolium, p. 298.

Dicta Alani, p. 307.

Metallurgia, das ist: von der Generation und 
Geburt der Metallen, . . ., publicirt durch Joachim 
Tanckium, p. 325.

Des Hn. Bernhardi, Grafen von der Marck und Tervis Chymische Schrifften, 
vom gebenedeyten Stein der Weisen. . . . Nürnberg . . . 1747.

8°. Pp. [104, including the frontispiece which is in four compartments] 390 [4].
Title red and black. MS. note.

The difference between this and the other copy is the date.

Of Bernhardus’ collected works several editions 
are enumerated by Schmieder: in French, Anvers, 
1568, 8°; in German, Strasburg, 1574, 8°; 1586, 
1597, 8°. Tanckius’ fuller edition in four parts 
appeared at Leipzig, 1605, 8°. Caspar Horn’s 
edition, Nürnberg, 1643, 8°; 1717, 8°, and the above.

Traité de La Nature de l’Oeuf des Philosophes. Composé par Bernard, Comte 
de Treues, Allemand. A Paris, M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 64.

This was issued along with Basilius Valentinus’ “Les douze Clefs” and “Azoth,” and was printed by 
Pierre Moët.

Des Herrn Bernhards, Grafens von der Mark und Tervis, Abhandlung von der 
Natur des (philosophischen) Eyes. Ein hermetisches Sendschreiben. Aus 
inem uralten und höchst seltenen, noch nie gedruckten lateinischen 
Manuscript, den Ehrwürdigen Weisen zu Gefallen, und andern Liehhabern 
der ächten alchymischen Bücher und besonders der Bernhardischen, mit 
möglichstem Fleisse ins Deutsche übersetzt, und mit einem Vorbericht und 
Anhang von des Verfassers Schriften und deren verschiedenen Lesarten 
begleitet. Hildesheim, im Verlage der Schröderschen Buchhandlung. 
1780.

8°. Pp. 112. There is a good account of Trevisan in the introduction and notes.

[Another Copy.]
BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. Continued.

De Chymico Miraculo, quod Lapidem Philosophie appellant.

See Dorn (Gerard), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, i. p. 683.

Of this work there was, according to the Beytrag, an edition of 1583.

Bericht von der hermetischen Philosophia.

See Elucidatio Secretorum, 1602, p. 193.
Tabula Smaragdina, p. 200.
This is a reprint of Toxites' edition.

Drey Bücher von der Hermetischen Philosophie.

See Hermetische (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 193.
Tabula Smaragdina, p. 213.

Commentarius über den Bernhardum.

See Becher (Johann Joachim), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726, p. 1.

Fontina Bernhardi Revelata.

See Gravel (Carl Hermann).

Le Livre de la Philosophie Naturelle des Metaux.

See Zachaire (Denis), Opuscule tres-excellent de la vraye Philosophie naturelle des Metaux, 1612, p. 170.
See Richebourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 325.

La parole délaissée.

See Divers Traitez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 97.
See Richebourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 400.

Of this tract Schmieder quotes an edition, Paris, 1618, 8°. For a German translation see below, Verbum dimissum.

περὶ χρυσίωσιν Opus Historicum & dogmaticum ex Gallico in Latinum simpliciter versum, & nunc primum in lucem editum.

See Picus Mirandulanus (J. Franciscus), Libri III. de Auro, 1598, p. 139.

This is also called: De Transmutatione Metal- lorum Liber. It is accompanied by short letters to and from Gratarolus and Etschenreuter and a note to Thomas de Bononia. The editor seems to have had some doubt about Etschenreuter's name, for on page 139 it runs thus: 'Doctori Gallo & Schenreutero'; and on p. 141: 'Gallus et Schen- reuterus Medicus'.

Liber de Secretissimo Philosophorum opere Chemicco.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 388.

Processus Lapidis Philosophorum ex Mercurio Corporis.

See Radix Chimiæ, 1680, p. 123.

La Response à Thomas de Boulonge (sic), Medecin du Roy Charles huictiesme.

See IoLV (Gabriel), Trois Anciens Traitez, 1626, p. 27.

Responsio ad Thomam de Bononia de Mineralibus, et Elixiris compositione, Roberti Vallensis Tabulis illustrata.

See Artis Auriferae . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 38.

First published in Morienus' tract, De Re Metallica, Paris, 1564.
BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. Continued.

Responsio ad Thomam de Bononia super libro de Secretissimo Philosophorum opere Chimico.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 399.

Ein Antwort an Thomam de Bononia von den Mineralen, vnd Zusammen- setzung oder Zurichtung des Elixirs, erklärt vnd aufgelegt mit den Tafeln Roberti Vallenensis.

See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 46.

See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 68.

Epistle to Thomas of Bononia, concerning the secret workings of Nature in the product of things.

See Aurifontina Chymica, 1680, p. 187.

A short Epistle dedicatory before his Works, to the same Man.

See Aurifontina Chymica, 1680, p. 269.

This is a translation of the letter in the edition of Picus (p. iv.).

Tractat von der Nachahmung oder Nachfolgung der Natur.

See Hellwig (Christoph von), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 164.

Symbolum Apostolicum.

See Kieser (Franz), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 177.

See Figulus (Benedictus), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 42.

Tractatus de lapide Philosophorum.

See Tractatus duo Chemici, 1647, p. 16.

See Gineceum Chymicum, 1679, p. 593.

Treatise of the Philosopher's-Stone.

See Collectanea Chymica, 1684, p. 83.

Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

See Hermetischer Rosenkantz, 1659, p. 98.

See Hermetischer Rosenkantz, 1682, p. 98.

De Transmutatione Metallorum Liber.

See Picus Mirandulanus (J. Franciscus), Libri III. de Auro, 1598, p. 139.

This is the same as "περὶ χρυσῆς opus historicum et dogmaticum."

Verbum Dimissum.

See Taeda Trifida Chymica, 1674, p. 97.

This is a German translation of 'La parole delaissée.'

This Bernhardus, Count of Trevigo, Trevisanus, or Graf von der Marek und Tervis, was born at Padua in 1406, and from the age of fourteen till the end of his life was given over entirely to the study of alchemy. At first he worked according to the directions of one authority and then of another until he spent nearly all his fortune, quarreled in consequence with his family, and was no nearer his aim than before. In 1452, when he was 46, he began to travel in hopes to find some adept who would instruct him. He went everywhere, but though he found enthusiasts and cheats plentiful, he found no philosopher and no philosopher's stone. In 1472, after twenty years' wandering, he returned in poverty to Rhodes, and once more he tried a new plan. He compared the statements of different writers, and after two years' labour "his eyes were opened," and in 1481 he not only succeeded in making the stone, but in making it with all its virtues in the most exalted condition. He died in 1490.

He tells the story of his adventures in his book, De Chymia, opus historicum et dogmaticum.

Schmiedler, I know not why, is of opinion, that he wrote originally in French, and that his works were translated into Latin and German. His work 'De chemia,' is, however, extant only in Latin, and of it he quotes several editions, which, however, I have not checked, viz.: Strasburg, 1567; Basel, 1583; Uellesie, 1598; Frankfurt a. M. 1625; Combach's edition, Geismar, 1647, etc.

Lists also are given by Gmelin.
BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. Continued.

There is some difficulty in deciding whether the name Bernhardus denotes one person or two; whereas Bernhardus Trevisanus and Bernhardus Treveisen is identical or not. The problem is not a new one, for it occurs in the earliest editions of the works passing under Bernhardus' name, and in the above edition, points out the confusion of the author. In the work *περὶ φυσιάς*, printed along with that of Picus Mirandulianus in 1598, the conflicting names occur. Thus, on pp. 153 and 154, he is called "Comes Trevisanis & Naygens in Germany." On p. 148 the name given is "Comes de Tresne in Germania," and the letter addressed to Thomas de Bononia is dated from Tresne, 12 May, 1453. But in what follows mention is made of "Comes de Trevisis" and "Veridicus Tarvisinum." In the sub-title of the book, however, he is once more designated "Trevisenis & Naygensia in Germany." In the German edition of Toxites, 1524 (of 1582) (e. v.), he is called "Graf von der Mark und Tervis," whereas in the French translations of the *Traicté de la Nature de l'Oeuf* . . . he is "Comte de Treves, Allemann." But in the *Opuscule* (1570, p. 164) he is called Bernhardus of Trier, and Canonicus at Regensburg.

Caspar Horn (see his Vorrede, D 8 recto, *Schriften*, 1746, 1747), fully realized the conflicting titles, and though he put on his title-page "Graf von der Mark und Tervis" did not attempt to solve the problem. In 1780, in the German translation: "Abhandlung von der Natur des (philosophischen) Eies" (A. 3. recto), two statements are set more positively against one another: "Dieses urtliche und hochstelleine noch nie im Druck erschienene lateinische Manuscript unter dem Titel: Tractus Generossissimi Domini Bernardi, Comitis, Marchiae Tresnanae, de Natura ovata, das ist, des Herrn Bernhard, Grafen von der Mark und Tervis (which the editor adopts), or wie Hermann. Condesiumus will, Grafen von Tresne und Nâygens (welches sein Vaterland gewesen seyn soll und nicht Marchia Trevisana)," &c., &c.

The question therefore is whether the author is a German, Bernhard of Treves or Trier, or Tresne and Nâygen, or whether he is an Italian, of the Marchia Trevisana or Travesiana, and the confusion and difficulty culminate in the French edition of Denis Zacheaire's *Opuscula*, Lyon, 1574. "Avec le traicté de venerable Docteur Allemant Messire Bernard Comte de Marche Trevisane" where he seems to be both. But in the concluding paragraph of the aforesaid work *περὶ φυσιάς* (p. 222), quite another complex is given to the whole subject by what is there said, that the book was composed by "Bernardo sapientissimo Philosopho & Comite Tarvisino aut Treverensi, et subjugavit Comitatum Negensem in Germania per hanc artem precisum et nobilium." It would almost require Bernhardus' own perseverance to arrive at the truth of that statement.

The simplest solution of the puzzle, apparently, is to assume that there are two persons, one German the other Italian. Hoefer, without any circumlocution, says that all previous writers have confounded Bernard de Treves and Bernard de Trevis, and his evidence for asserting this is that in a MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale there is a copy of the "Response" to Thomas de Bononia, signed Bernardus Cives Trevirensis, 1385. It was first printed by Robertus Valensis in the second edition of Morienus Romanus' tract *De Re Metallica*, Paris, 1564, with the brief title, "Bernardi Trevirensis ad Thomam de Bononia medicum Regis Caroli Octavi Responsio." This would seem to confirm what Hoefer quotes, but it does not at all agree with the date 1385. For Charles VIII. of France only came to the throne in 1483, and if Thomas de Bononia were his physician, then he and his friend Bernhardus Trevisenius must have been well over a hundred years of age when the letter was written, so that they must have possessed the stone in its perfection, not only for transmitting the metals but for conferring long life. The likelihood, however, is that Charles VIII. is here an error or misprint for Charles V.

Bernard de Trevis, on the other hand, was born in 1406, and his works are given by Hoefer as: *De Chemicia; De chemico miraculo; Traicté de la nature de l'oeuf des philosophes; La parole delaissée; et De la philosophie naturelle des métaux.* Here Hoefer, however, has fallen into the very mistake he blames in others, for he ascribes to Bernard of Trevis the tract of the Philosophical egg, which is according to him assigned to Bernard of Treves, who lived half a century or more earlier.

Hoefer's solution has been accepted as conclusive by Ladrague, and Kopp has also referred to it, but without expressing his agreement.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that with the data at present at the historian's command a definite settlement of the question has not been arrived at. Whether we accept Hoefer's explanation or some other, difficulties still remain, so that it is perhaps best to put all the works under Bernhardus, and specify in each case whether it professes to be by Bernhard of Treves or of Trevis.
BERNOUILLI (JOHANN), Præses.

See NEBEL (WILHELM BERNHARD), respondens.

Johann Bernouilli, the elder (1667-1748), was professor of Mathematics at Groningen, and afterwards at Basel. Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-

BESCHREIBUNG des grossen Geheimnisses des Steins der Weisen.

See v. (J. R.).

BESCHREIBUNG (EINE) von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum, eines autoris Anonymi.

See MÖLLER (FRIEDRICH), Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymiae, 1618, Sig. Dvij.


In dieser erzählen sie einander alle ihre sonderbare Lebens-Begebenheiten gantz aufrichtig und machen allerhand Reflexions über die Alchymie und ihre Würckungen. Zu haben in Hamburg, Hall, Leipzig und Nürnberg, Anno 1721.

4°. Pp. 64 including the frontispiece. It depicts the two men conversing in a garden, with statues of Apollo and Minerva, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and Mercury flying overhead, to symbolize the seven metals. In the middle between the statues is a furnace with a crucible, and another with a retort and receiver. In the background in one corner is a gallows showing the fate of Caetano, in the other is a decapitation showing that of Klettenberg.

Kopp (Die Alchymie, 1886) has given an account of Johann Hector von Klettenberg and of Caetano. See also under these names respectively.

BESTUSCHEFSCHE (DIE) ... Stahl tintur.

See Vogel (RUDOLPH AUGUSTIN).

See GEORGI (JOHANN GOTTLIEB).

According to Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. p. 790) several persons investigated this preparation besides the above: Klaproth, Buon-

BETHABOR.

See FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

BEUTHER (DAVID).

BEUTHER (David).  Continued.


Mention is made of an edition of Leipzig, 1714, 8°, and the author is erroneously called "Dan Beuther."

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Beuther's Universal und Vollkommener Bericht . . . first appeared at Frankfurt, 1631, in 4°, and again with the title Universal und Particularia worinnen die Verwandlung geringer Metallen in Gold und Silber deutlich gelehret wird, Hamburg, 1718, 8°; but the Beytrag (p. 612) says Halle.

The Prohier-Kunst, it is said by the editor, was copied by a pupil of Beuther's out of his private books and was never published before. It has been accordingly doubted whether or not it is by Beuther, and Kopp only goes the length of saying that the book appeared under his name.

David Beuther lived in the sixteenth century and was an assayer at the mint at St. Annaberg. Having obtained some transmuting powders, he used them recklessly, neglected his duties, and was ultimately arrested, tried, and condemned to the loss of two fingers and perpetual imprisonment if he did not disclose the process for making gold. On promising to do so he was allowed to work in the laboratory once more, but having on one occasion sent his assistant on a message, he took poison, was found unconscious on the assistant's return, and died almost immediately.

The story was told by Kunckel in his posthumously published Laboratorium Chymicum, Hamburg, 1716 (and 1722), chap. xii. p. 558, and Hamburg, 1757, chap. xii. p. 525 (q.v.), afterwards repeated both by the supporters and opponents of alchemy, and judged severely by both.

what is jest and what is earnest. But did he ever know?

Korsten verteidigt die Alchemie, 1789, p. 125.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie (1797), i. pp. 262, 294-5.
Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, pp. 156-158, 232.
Schmied, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1834, p. 315.
Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 958-59.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 149, 195, 219; ii. 336.

BEYER (Albertus).

Kurtze Auslegung des Fontineleins oder vierdten Theils Bernhardi.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1746 (1747), p. 273.

BIBLIOTHEK (NEUE ALCHEMYSTISCHE).

See SCHRODER (FRIEDRICH JOSEPH WILHELM).

BIBLIOTHEQUE des Philosophes Chimiques.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), 1740.

BICKER (Johann).


BICKER (Johann). Continued.

This work is not about Alchemy, but about Sanitation. Kopp (Die Alchemie, ii. p. 366) mentions an edition, Hanau, 1620, but seems to think from its somewhat mislending name that it is an alchemical book. Borel (Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 47) quotes the same edition: Hanoviae apud Conradum Elfridum, 1620. Bicker also wrote Chirurgia Vulnorum Hermetica, Wittebergae, 1647, Hendrich (Pandecta Brandenburgice, 1699, p. 36) spells his name Bikerus.

BIFOLIUM Metallicum.

See PANTALEON.

BILICHIC (Anton Günther).


4°. No pagination. Sigs. }{2, A-G in fours; [= pp. 60].


Anton Günther Billichius was a native of East Friesland, born in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine under Henning Arniseus, professor at Helmstadt, practised at Jever, and was private physician of the Count of Oldenburg. He was son-in-law of Angelus Sala, whom he defended from some attacks made upon him, and had a controversy with Peter Lauremberg. He was a good chemist and a clear expounder of facts and principles for which he is commended. Of the ‘Thessalus’ editions of 1639 and 1643 are mentioned.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 47.

Mercklin, Lendenius renovatus, 1686, p. 72.

Covring, In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio, 1687 (Schelhammer’s Addit.), p. 135.

Hendreich, Pandecta Brandenburgice, 1699, p. 575.


Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 29.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scripturn Medicorum, 1731, i. p. 310.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Geläbeit, 1731, p. 783.

But he wrote the following in addition to the above works:

De tribus chymicorum principiis et quinta essentia, Bremen, 1621, 8vo.

Response zu animadversiones quas anonymus quidam in Angeli Sale aphorismos conscripsit, Leyden, 1622, 8°.

Assertionum chymicorum syllogo opposita latratui et venenatis moribus Petri Laurembergii, Oldenburg, 1624, 4°.

Petri Laurembergii deliria chimica, Bremen, 1625, 4°.


Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 13.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, p. 563.


Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 120 & passim.

Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 482.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 334 (for the controversy with Lauremberg).

BIRELLI (Giambattista).

Alchimia Nova, Das ist, Die Guldene Kunst, Oder Aller Künstnen Gebärerin, Sampt dero heimlichen Secreten, vnzhelchen verborgen Kindern vn Früchten. Von allerley Alchimistischen vnd Metallischen Geschäffen,
BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA). Continued.


Colophon: Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Niels Hoffman, In verlegung der Paltlenfôrum in Franckfurt. M.DC.III.

The life of Hermes with his portrait begins on p. 725.

Birielli was a native of Sienne. The Italian original was published in his Operc, Florenza, 1601, 4°, and also in 1609, 1661, 4°. Uffenbach's Hendreich, Pandects Brandenburgica, 1659, p. 253 (mentions editions: Bonon, 1600; Florenet, 1603, 4°. He also quotes Birelli: "De Vita Hermetis Trismegisti Italæ ").

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 27. Jacob Lenpolds Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallicae, 1734, p. 30 (only the above edition is given).

translation was reissued at Franckfurt, 1654, 4°, with a modified title-page wanting the translator's name, and there is mentioned also a Latin translation, Copenhagen, 1654, 4°.

Beyfrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 586.


Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-23), II. p. 266.

Schnieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 355.

BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).


Leipzig, bei Johann Friedrich Junius, 1787.


This volume contains:


Sendivogius, Abhandlung vom Schwefel, p. 203.

Sendivogius, Abhandlung vom Mercur, p. 203.

Auszug aus ... Werken ... des ... adepten Hermann Fictulds.

See H. (J. C.), Von der Natur und Kunst, 1781.

Birkholz, who under the contracted (f) pseudonym of AdaMah Booz wrote or edited several works, is called by some Adam Melchior and by others Adam Michael. If these persons are identical, then Birkholz was a physician, born Nov. 23, 1746, at Prettin, practised at Leipzig, wrote some books and dissertations on physico-medical subjects, a guide from Cicero for the better writing Latin in connection with medicine, and made translations of medical works from English, French, and Latin. He also published an edition of Wiener's Splendor, Lucis, 1785 (q.v.). He died at Leipzig, 1st July, 1818, though the Biographie Médicale says at Prettin.

I am not quite convinced, however, that Birkholz bore indifferently the name Michael or Melchior as Kopp implies.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1853, i. col. 201.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Séciales, 1870, Nos. 125, 1124, 1465, 1511, 1518-19.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 209; ii. p. 209; ii. p. 222, etc.
BIRRIUS (MARTIN).


[Another Copy.]

Birrius was a physician in Amsterdam, who experimented in Chemistry and exhibited certain substances to Morhof who describes them.

Borrichius, Conspectui Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1677, p. 40, No. Ixiii.

BLAINVILLE.

See DUCROTAY DE BLAINVILLE.

BLANCOURT.

See HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT.

BLANKAART (STEVEN).


Hippocrates de Veteri Medicina xxiv.

In des Menschen Leibe sind bitter, salzige, süsse, saure, herbe, fliessende und andere unendliche Dinge.

Hannover und Wolffenbüttel, Verlegts Gottfried Freytag, Buchhändl. Im Jahr 1697.


Other editions, Hannover, 1708, Wolffenbüttel, 1718. This is a book of Practical Chemistry, published in Flemish, 1678, 8°.


1700.


This is not a book about Chemistry, but about Practical Medicine. It appeared in Latin, Amstel, 1685, 8°, and in German, Hannov. 1689, 8°.
BLANKAART—BLAWE

BLANKAART (STEVEN). Continued.


Digby's treatise has a half-title and separate signatures and pagination:

Pp. 155. [5].

Other editions are of 1653, 1708; and an edition:
Amsterdam, 1680, 8°, and one: Leipzig, 1694, are mentioned.

Steven Blankaart, son of Nikolaas Blankaart, was born at Middelburg, 24th Oct., 1650. After attending school he was put under an apothecary to learn Botany and Chemistry. He passed to the University, where he became Dr. Phil. and Med., 18th Dec., 1674. He settled as physician in Amsterdam, married, and had two sons, Willem, who became a lawyer, and Steven, who was a poet.

Blankaart was the author of several treatises on Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, and his collected works appeared at Leyden in 1701. His Lexicon Medicum Graeco Latinum, Amst. 1679, 8°, passed through a number of editions. Notes also on Lancelotti's Brandende Salamander are said to be written by him.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 645.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 231.
Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, pp. 209, 213, 221.
Deseimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Medecine, 1824, i. p. 414.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 452.
Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1854, ii. ii. p. 386.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, ii. p. 371.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 209.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 341.

BLAWE (ANDREAS DE).

Epistola scripta ad Petrum Andream Matthiolum de apo potabili.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus, 1624, p. 76.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 458.

Andreas de Blawen is mentioned as a skilful experimenter by Borrichius, Dissertationes (Diss. de Menstruis Chemicorum), Hafniae, 1714, ii. p. 226. Borel (Bibliotheca Chemica, 1654, p. 48), calls the author Blaum or de Blaven.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1002.

BLAUENSTEIN (SALOMON DE).

Interpellatio brevis ad Philosophos pro Lapide Philosophorum.

See MANG (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 113.

This, which is a reply to the attack upon Alchemy by Athanasius Kircher (q. v.), was

Morphof, De Metallorum Transmutatione... Epistola, 1673, pp. 32, 37 (regards the name as fictitious).

Mereklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 954.

Mang, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1713, i. p. 329.


Hermetique, 1742, ii. p. 123 (says it is a 'Traité curieux').

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 572.

Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, p. 163.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 413.

BLAUN (PETER).
BLÜMLEIN daraus der Stein der Weisen wächst.

See zweyen (Von den) Blümlein.

BLUT (Das) der Natur.

See schwartzbus (Anonymus von).

See Brummet (Christoph).

Ladrague, Bibliothèque ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1279-81.

BÖHME (Jacob).

Idea Chemiae Böhmianae Adeptae, das ist: ein kurzer Abriss der Bereitung des Steins der Weisen, nach Anleitung des Jacobi Böhm. Wie auch eine Schutz-Schrift wegen Böhm, und seiner Schriften. Amsterdam, Anno M DC XC.

12°. Pp. 120.

The present work is described as an extract from the writings of the 'Teutonic philosopher' in which is 'briefly described the preparation of the great wonder stone of the wise men.'

Jacob Böhm's kurze und deutliche Beschreibung des Steins der Weisen, nach seiner Materia, aus welcher er gemachet, nach seinen Zeichen und Farbe, welche im Werck erscheinen, nach seiner Kraft und Würckung, und wie lange Zeit darzu erfordert wird, und was insgemein bey dem Werck in acht zu nehmen, deme noch beygefügt eine Schutz-Schrift seiner Schriften. Amsterdam, 1747.

8°. Pp. 91 [5. list of chemical works].

Kopp speaks of an edition at Amsterdam, 1680, and of several others subsequently.

A new edition of the preceding work. Schmieder in referring to this edition calls the author Johann Jacob Böhm or Böhme (1572-1624), the shoemaker of Götzen, 'Teutonicus philosophus,' was the author of a number of works on mystical theology. He was not an alchemist, but he employed alchemical phraseology and imagery to illustrate his religious views.

The author of the Beytrag quotes the 1690 and 1747 editions only, and adds: 'it cannot have been with Mr. Böhm's will that he has been transformed into a gold seer. He was a dreamer and a spirit seer, but a gold maker—certainly not. His dark writings, like those of the cabalists and theosophists, turned the heads of the Alchemists, so that they dreamed their system into it.'

The chief book on the connection of Böhm with the Alchemists is that by G. C. Adolf von Harless, Adelung, Geschichte der Menschlichen Narheit, Leipzig, 1786, ii. pp. 205-255.


Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 546.

Vaughan, Hours with the Mystics, 1876, ii. pp. 54-97, 339-350.

Stöckl, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1866, iii. pp. 590-608.

A. C. Adolf von Harless, Jakob Böhm und die Alchemisten, Berlin, 1870, 8°.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 2-40, 41-56, 1216-19.


Cassen, Jakob Böhm, Sein Leben und seine theosophischen Werke, 1885.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 212; ii. p. 181, 194.

BOERHAAVE (HERMANN).


Tomus Secundus. Quicontinent Operationes Chemicas.


This edition is authenticated by Boerhaave’s signature on the verso of the title page of vol. 1. There is said to have been an 8° edition of the same date.


No. V. in this collection is the address: ‘De Chemiâ suas errores expurgante,’ which he delivered when he became professor of chemistry at Leyden, 21 Sept., 1718, and in which he shows that the vagaries of the alchemists, the theories of fermentation and effervescence, the fixing and weighing of fire, the acid and alkali theory in physiology and medicine—all the errors that the chemists of one period fell into—have been corrected by the subsequent investigations of chemists themselves.

Boerhaave (1668-1738) was professor of medicine and botany from 1709, and of chemistry from 1718, at the university of Leyden. He was the most distinguished teacher of his time, and a man of immense and varied learning in languages, philosophy, theology, mathematics, botany, chemistry, anatomy, and medicine. One of his most important works is the treatise on chemistry, which was based on notes of his lectures, but was afterwards revised by himself.

The earliest form of the work has the title: Institutiones et Experimenta Chimica, Parisii, 1724, 2 vols., small 8°.


A German translation, Anfanggründe der Chymie, 3 Th. was published at Berlin, 1762, 8°.


Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, p. 212.


Ersch und Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie 1823, xii. 271.


Dezeiners, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1848, l. p. 495.

Matthijs Siegenbeck, Geschiedenis der Leidse Hogeschool van hore oprichting in 1575 tot 1825, Leiden, 1832.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 376; 1869, ii. p. 368.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 197 & passim.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1854, ii. p. 726 (and references). Boyle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 139.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, x. p. 15.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 596, 1215.
BOERHAAVE—BOLLINGER

Boerhhaave (Hermann). Continued.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1881, ii, pp. 208-10, and Series, 1897, ii, pp. 531-13 (and the references). Haaser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii, p. 495, & passim. (See his authorities.)

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1884, i, pp. 504-9 (article by Max Salomon).

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i, 75, 80, 249; ii, 311.

Bohn (Johann).


Appendix Processuum Chymicorum in Jo. Franc. Vigani Medullam Chemie.

See Vigani (Joh. Franc.), Medulla Chymiae, 1718.

Bohn, or Bohns, was born at Leipzig in 1640, studied there and at Jenae, travelled widely, graduated at Leipzig in 1665, became professor of anatomy and then of therapeutics, filled several academic and professional posts, was the senior professor, carried on a learned correspondence, and published a number of works on medicine and surgery and on chemistry. But the course of chemistry delivered in 1679 was not published, much to Stahl's regret, as he considered it superior to Rölinck's. He celebrated his golden wedding on 20 Jan., 1718, and died Dec. 19 of that year. Of seventeen children but two survived him.

He was a distinguished physiologist, and was opposed to the latrochemical school, and he laid the foundation of a scientific treatment of forensic medicine. Every one speaks of Bohn in the highest terms.

Besides the Dissertationes he wrote Epistola ad D. Joänum Langeolturn de Alcali & Acidii insufficientia pro principiorum seu elementorum corporum naturalium munere gerendo, Lipsie, 1675, 8°. Meditaciones Physico-Chymicae de Aeris in Sublunaria influxu, Lipsie, 1678, 8°, both included afterwards in the Dissertationes.

Of the Dissertationes there was an edition, Lips. 1685, 4°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i, pp. 403-5.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i, p. 497.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine, 1778, i, p. 389.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practica, 1779, iii, pp. 87-91 (contains a list of his academic dissertations and laudatory notices of certain of his works).


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 168.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Medicin, 1827, iv, p. 112 & passim.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i, p. 539.

Haaser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii, p. 303 & passim.

Bollinger (Ulrich).

Elegia De Vera Antiqua Philosophica Medicina, Scripta à M. Ulrico Bollingero ad Dn. Osvaldum Crollium, Medico-chymicum felicissimum, &c.


Encomium Wettere Athenarum Hassiae Scriptum ab M. Ulrico Bollingero P. L.

Pp. [5]-20, [1]. The verso of 9, which is blank, is not counted at all.

Colophon: Lipsiae, Sumtibus Gotofredi Grossi Bibliopolae. Exprimebat Joannes Albertus Minzelius, Anno MDCXXXIV.

Bollinger was Poet Laureate of Wirtemberg (?), and wrote several poems. The first of the above enumerates the chemists from Hermes to Crollius.
BOLNEST—BONTIUS

BOLNEST (Edward).

Medicina Instaurata, or: A Brief Account of the true Grounds and Principles of the Art of Physick. With the Insufficiency of the Vulgar way of Preparing Medicines, and the Excellency of such as are made by Chymical Operation. Whereunto is added, a short, but plain Discourse, as a Light to the true Preparation of Animal and Vegetable Arcana's. Together with a Discovery of the true Subject of the Philosophick Mineral Mercury, and that from the Authorities of the most Famous of Philosophers. As also some small light to the Preparation and use of the said Mercury, in the dissolution of Minerals and Metals, for a Physical Use. By Edvard Bolnest, Med. Lond. Also an Epistolary Discourse upon the whole, by the author of Medela Medicinæ. London, printed for John Starkey at the Mitre within Temple-Barr. 1665.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank], 151 [1 blank].

Haller has a slight variation on the title: Chymia medicina illustrata, or the true grounds and principles of the art of physic, London, 1665, 8°. The date is imperfectly printed, the 6 being all but omitted. Gmelin, following Haller, repeats his title, but in completing the imperfect date, calls it 1605, instead of 1665. The author of the "Epistolary Discourse" was Marchamont Needham or Nedham. Haller also mentions a Latin version, without date.


The English edition was published at London, 1672, 8°, pp. [16] 146 [2]. Beyond the enumeration of his books, nothing seems to have been recorded about Bolnest. The English preface is dated from Queen-street, near Guild-hall, London, March 26, 1672.

Hendreich, Pandectae Bradenburticæ, 1699, p. 664.

The English edition was published at London, 1672, 8°, pp. [16] 146 [2]. Beyond the enumeration of his books, nothing seems to have been recorded about Bolnest. The English preface is dated from Queen-street, near Guild-hall, London, March 26, 1672.

Hendreich, Pandectae Bradenburticæ, 1699, p. 664.

Roth-Scholze, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 31.

Jacob Leupold's Protomus Bibliothecæ Metallicae, 1725, p. 31. mentions the 1675 edition only.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 505.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae, 1777, i. p. 377; 1779, iii. p. 399.

Title red and black.

By Hendreich he is called Bornestus, and only the above edition is mentioned.

Haller quotes, besides the above, an edition in Latin of 1672, as well as that in English, but is of opinion that the work is a good deal earlier.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 510.


Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xl. pp. 159-164 (article on Marchamont Needham, by C. N. Firth).

BOLOGNA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM Bononiense.

BONONIA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM.

BONTIUS (Jacobus).

Medicina Indorum.

See ALPINUS (Prosper), 1719.

Jacob Bontius, son of Gerard Bontius, professor of medicine at Leyden, was born there, and not at Rotterdam, as is said. In 1627, he went to the East and travelled in Persia, India and Java, where he lived for some years acting as chief physician to the Government. He studied the diseases of the country and their treatment, but devoted himself also to botany and natural history, and wrote several works on these subjects, all of which are still considered of value. The species Bontia was named after him. His death has been placed in 1651, but he seems to have been alive as late as 1642.
BONTIUS (JACOBUS). Continued.


BONUS (PETRUS).


The work professes to have been written in 1330-39 at Pola in Istria. The author was a Master of Arts, was convinced of the truth of Alchemy which he defended from the attacks made in his time, and maintained that the real way had been shown by Geber. Gesner, followed by Morhof, makes him coeval with Lully. Nazari calls him in one place *Fortarien*: (sic), but in another *Florensis*, which presumably is a slip.

Mazzuchelli, however, drawing from apparently good sources, calls him Pietro Antonio Boni, says he lived in 1494, was a physician who was skilled in philosophy and took delight in Alchemy and wrote *Rationes pro Alchimia et contra*, which was included in Lacinius’ collection of 1554, and has been criticised by Hoefer, because in the first chapter he proves that alchemy is not true, and in the second that it is. He is identical with Pietro Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 136, 142.


Morphof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione Epistola*, 1673, p. 121.


Dezeimeris, *Dict. historique de la Medicine*, 1831, i. ii. p. 454.


Boni Lombardo Ferrarese of the present work. These accounts, however, obviously do not tally. In the British Museum Catalogue this work is ascribed to Pietro Buono Avogaro. See the note on Lacinius.

The first edition of the *Margarita* was edited by Lacinius, Venice, Aldus, 1546, 8°; thereafter, Nürnberg, 1554, 8°; Basel, 1572, 4°; Strasburg, 1608, 8°.

The *De Secreto omnium secretorum Dei dono* is contained in Lacinius’ collection, Basel, 1572, as well as his *Epistola*. An English translation from the edition of 1546, with a prefatory notice, was made by Arthur E. Waite: *The New Pearl of Great Price, A treatise concerning the treasure and most precious Stone of the Philosophers*, London, 1894, 8°, pp. xi. [1 blank] 441 [3].


Schneider, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1842, i. p. 436.


Epistola.

*See Lacinius (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, fol. 132.*

Brief.

*See Lacinius (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 323.*

Margarita pretiosa novella, quæ est investigatio artis alchemiae.


*See Mangert (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 1.*
BONUS (PETRUS). Continued.

Pretiosa Margarita Novella ex concordantiiis Sapientum collecta, de thesauro & Lapide philosophorum.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, fol. 1.

Neu-erfundene kostbare Perle aus denen Schriften der Weisen zusammen getragen von dem Schatz und Steine der Weisen.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 41.

This is different from the preceding.

BONVOISIN.

See BUONVICINO (BENEDETTO).

BOOZ (AdaMAH).

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

BORCH (OLE).

See BORRICHIUS (OLAU).

BOREL (PIERRE).


De Curationibus Sympatheticis.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 526.

Borel was born at Castres about 1620, studied medicine at Montpellier, and began practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris, and about 1654 was appointed physician to the king. During his whole life he had ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, bibliography; he collected a museum, and wrote several books of which the most important are:


Antiquités de Castres, Castres, 1649, 8°.

Paris, 1656, 8°.

Hortus seu armamentarium simplicium . . . Castres, 1666, 8°.

Discours prouvant la Pluralité des Mondes, Genève, 1657, 8°; in English, London, 1658, 1660, 12°.

Observationum microscopicae Centuria, Hagae-Com., 1656, 4°.

Abrégé de la Vie de Descartes, Paris, 1656, 8°; in English, London, 1670, 16°.

Besides these he left a considerable number in manuscript which were never published, not to speak of those which he had planned, but had only partially executed. Among them were some on the history of Chemistry, and one cannot but regret that the author was unable to complete and publish them. They would have contributed to our knowledge of the subject.

There is some doubt as to the date of Borel's death; some place it in 1671, but others in 1689.

Borel was a man of comprehensive knowledge, unwearyed energy, and remarkable insight into the subjects he discussed. His Bibliotheca Chimica was the first of its kind, and though it labours under considerable defects, and is imperfect in execution, it is not without its use even now for the older literature, and is familiar to those concerned with it. There was a reprint of it in the same size and style, Heidelberg, 1655.

I discussed Borel's life and works in a monograph read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1897. It is not yet published.
BOREL (Pierre). Continued.

Borrichius, De Ortu et Progressu Chimie Dissertatio, 1668, p. 143.
Morf, De Metaliorum Transmutatione . . .
Epistola, 1673, p. 112.
König, Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova, 1678, p. 125.
Mercelkin, Lindeius renovatus, 1686, p. 881.
Hendrich, Pandectce Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 600.
Pasciani, De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus, 1703, p. 83.
J. M. Faustius, Philaletha Illustratus, 1706, c. recto (Præfatio Wedelli).
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 31.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1727, p. 109; p. 408.
Jacob Leopolds Prodomus Bibliotheca metall.ica, 1732, p. 32 (gives a list of the Chemical sections in Borel's Observationes).
Niceron, Mémoires, 1736, xxxvi, p. 218.
Chaupé, Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, 1750, ii, p. 403 (letter B).

Astrup, Traité des Maladies des Femmes, 1761, ii, p. 183.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i, p. 449.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1798, i, p. 412.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der hohen Chemie, 1795, p. 549.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i, p. 665.
Condorcet, Éloge des Académiciens . . . mort depuis l'an 1666 jusqu'en 1790, 1799, i, p. 180.
Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1801, i, pp. 182, 199; 1802, ii, p. 93.
Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, p. 158.
Biographie Universelle, 1813, v, p. 76.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1822, vi, col. 697.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi-
cales, 1869, x, p. 93.

BORMES.

Epître a Messieurs Les Savans et Amateurs en Chymie. Pour servir de
Réponse à un article des Elémens d'Histoire-Naturelle & de Chymie de
M. de Fourcroy; suivie de plusieurs Mémoires, sur des opérations nouvelles
& curieuses en Chymie. Par M. le Baron de Bormes. A Bruxelles, et
se trouve à Paris, Chez Hardouin & Gattey, Libraire de S. A. S. Madame la
Duchesse d'Orléans, au Palais-Royal, numéros 13 & 14. M.DCC.LXXXVII.


Bormes wrote "Decouvertes sur l'ether marin,
fait par l'intermede du zinc." Reuss, Reper-
torium Commentationum, 1803, Chemia, et Res
Metallica, p. 53. Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie,
1799, iii, p. 454.

BORNETTUS (Duncanus).

See burnet (Duncan).

BORRI (Gioseppa Francesco).

La Chiave del Gabinetto del Cavagiere Gioseppa Francesco Borri Milanese.
Col favor della quale si vedono varie Lettere scientifiche, chimiche, e
curiosissime con varie Istruzioni Politiche, ed altre cose degne di curiosità,
e molti segreti bellissimi. Aggiuntavi una Relazione esatta della sua vita.

In Colonia, Appo Pietro del Martello. M.DC.LXXI.


Though ostensibly published at Cologne, the true place was Geneva. Haller quotes an edition of
Coloni, 1661, 2 vols., 4°.
Bayle (Art. Borri, note H) points out that the first two dialogues are similar in substance to the
"Comte de Gabalis" of the Abbé de Villars,
published in 1670, and he leaves those interested to
settle which is the original.
Hendrich is of opinion that this book was
written by some anonymous person, "at Burgh
minus favens."

The life of Borri was full of adventure. He was
born at Milan, some say in 1616, others on May
4th, 1625. Gattiniger in 1627, of a family for which
he claimed descent from Burgh who is spoken of
by Tacitus. In the Jesuit seminary he was viewed
with admiration for his talents and memory.
After a period of loose living, he, like some others,
turned round, gave up these habits and became
very religious, even claiming that revelations were
accorded him. Having spent some time in Rome, he
returned to Milan and formed a sect or secret
society, of which he was the head, and the members
of which were bound by certain vows. It appears,
however, that he had certain political plans in view,
for when some of his followers had been put in
prison, his schemes were upset and he departed
suddenly from Milan. He was thereupon con-
demned by the Inquisition for a heretic, and he
was burnt—in effigy—along with his writings, at
BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO). Continued.

Rome, 3 January, 1661. He went to Strasburg, and studied chemistry and medicine, next to Amsterdam, where he seems to have lived in great magnificence—upon his wits; when these were exhausted he departed to Hamburg, and persuaded Queen Christina to expend money upon the great work of the philosophers, and finally reached Copenhagen, where similarly the king was induced to follow her example and with like success.

Borri thought he would now go to Turkey, but on arriving at the frontier of Austria, he was suspected of having a share in the Frangipani conspiracy; and though he was shown to have nothing to do with it, he was not allowed to go without permission from the emperor. It so happened that when his name was mentioned, the Papal Nuncio happened to be present, and claimed Borri as a prisoner of the Inquisition. Borri was accordingly summoned to Vienna, and was delivered to the Pope on condition that his life was spared. He was condemned to imprisonment for life, and was immured in the prison of the Inquisition; but having cured the Duke d’Etrée, after he had been given up by the physicians, he was transferred to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he was allowed more freedom, and pursued his studies in chemistry. He died in the castle, 20 August, 1695.

Borrichius, De Ortu et Progressu Chemic Dissertatio, 1668, p. 144.
Hendreich, Pandectarum Brandenburgicarum, 1699, p. 802.
Paschius, De Nove Inventi... Tractatus, 1699, p. 487.
Borrichius, Dissertations, 1714, ii. p. 72 (Diss. de Natura ducedininis).
Menagiana, 1715, ill. p. 188.
Hayle, Dictionaire, 1730, I. p. 615.
Die Edelgehorne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 355.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, ill. p. 156.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 567.

BORRICHIIUS (OLAUS).

Hermetis, Ægyptiorum, et Chemicorum Sapientia ab Hermanni Conringii animadversionibus vindicata per Olaum Borrichium.

Dexterom. xxiii. v. viii. Noli abominari Ægyptiwm.


Folding plate of retorts from a Greek alchemical MS., p. 136.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the folding-plate at p. 136, and the dedication.

There were apparently two issues of this book, for I have seen other copies without the dedication and the plate.
Borrichius (Olaus). Continued.


8°. 74 (mismenbered for 72).

Olai Borrichii Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum Illustriorum, Libellus Posthumus cui præfixa Historia Vitæ Ipsius ab Ipso Conscripta. Havnææ, Sumptibus Samuellis Garmanni Bibliop. : Anno MDCXCVII.
BOSNAY.

See COSMOPOLITE, 1629.

BOULTON (SAMUEL).

Medicina Magica Tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick. Or a Methodical Tractate of Diastatical Physick. Containing the general Cures of all infirmities: And of the most radical, fixed, and malignant Diseases belonging, not only to the Body of Man, but to all other Animal and Domestick creatures whatsoever, and that by way of Transplantation. With a Description of a most excellent Cordial out of Gold much to be estimated. Published by Samuel Boulton, Salop.

Ars non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem.

London, Printed by T. C. for N. Brook, at the Angel in Cornhil, 1656.


[Another edition], London, 1665.

Title-page imperfect. This is identical with the preceding, except in the date.

Besides the two English editions there is one in Latin, 1665. 8° (Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, 1394).

BOYLE (ROBERT).

The Philosophical Works of the Honourable Robert Boyle Esq; Abridged, methodized, and disposed under the General Heads of

Physical, Statics, and Pneumatics

Natural-History, Chymistry, and Medicine.


Michael Faraday's copy with his book plate and passages marked by him.

Experiments, Notes, &c. about the Mechanical Origine or Production of divers particular Qualities: Among which is inserted a Discourse of the Imperfection of the Chymist's Doctrine of Qualities, Together with some Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alcali and Acidum. By the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; Fellow of the R. Society. London, Printed by E. Flesher, for R. Davis Bookseller in Oxford. 1675.

8°. This volume is not paged continuously, but the different tracts have each a separate title-page and pagination, as follows:

General title and preface, pp. [6].
Advertisements relating to the following Treatise, pp. 27 [1 blank].
Of the Mechanical Origine of Heat and Cold. pp. [a] 105 [1 blank].
Experiments about the Mechanical Production of Tastes. pp. 35 [1 blank].
Odours, pp. 31 [1 blank].

[These two tracts were translated into French. See RECUEIL d'experiences].
Advertisements about the experiments and notes relating to Chymical Qualities. pp. 7 [1 blank].
Of the Imperfection of the Chymist's doctrine of qualities. pp. 50 [2 blank].
Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alcali and Acidum. pp. 38 [2 blank].
BOYLE (ROBERT).  Continued.

Experiments and Notes, about the Mechanical Origine and Production of Volatility, pp. 56.
Experimental Notes of the Mechanical Origine or Production of Fixtiness, pp. 34 [2 blank].
Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origine or Production of Corrosiveness and Corrosibility, pp. [2] 69 [r blank].

12°. Pp. 91 [r blank, 4].

Pp. 46 [r, 1 blank].

Bononiae, M.DC.LXXV . . .

Exercitationes de Atmosphæris Corporum Consistentiūm; deque mira Subtilitate, determinata natura, et Insigni Vi Effluviorum. . .
Bononiae, M.DC.LXXV . . .

Though these tracts have separate title-pages, signatures and pagination, they are quite uniform, and obviously form one volume.


Paradoxon chymicum, novis experimentis innixum. Unde probable fit, Principia Chymica Transmutari posse; adeo ut ea eorum Uno, Alia etiam produci queant . . .
Pp. [5, r blank] 29 [r blank, 3, r blank, Errata 1, r blank].

These tracts have separate title-pages and pagination, but the signatures of the volume run continuously, S to Ss in sixes.

The original English was printed at London in 1680. Reviews in the Acta Eruditorum, Lips. 1682, 1. pp. 54, 394.

The Sceptical Chymist: or Chymico-Physical Doubts & Paradoxes, touching the Experiments whereby Vulgar Spagirists are wont to Endeavour to Evince their Salt, Sulphur and Mercury, to be the True Principles of Things. To which in this Edition are subjoin'd divers Experiments and Notes about the Producibleness of Chymical Principles. Oxford, Printed by Henry Hall for Ric. Davis, and B. Took at the Ship in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1680.
BOYLE (ROBERT). Continued.


Experiences curieuses sur les Saveurs et sur les Odeurs.

See Recueil d'expériences, 1679, p. 125.

Specimina Historie naturalis & experimentalis aquarium mineralium.

See VALERIUS (NICOLAUS). Tentamina Physico-Chymica, 1699, p. 58.


Boyle (1627-1691) has had his life and works discussed from various points of view. See the life by Birch, prefixed to his collected works; that in the Biographia Britannica and that in the Dictionary of National Biography.

His collected works were published at London, 1744, in five vols. fol., and in 1772, six vols. 4°. An edition in Latin in a series of unnumbered volumes in 4°, appeared at Geneva without date, but during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The most interesting books however are the separate volumes in 4° or 8° in which he published originally his discoveries, discussions, speculations, and reflections. Lists of his writings are given by Hendreich, Watt, Poggendorff, and others. For estimates of his work see J. K. Fischer, Poggendorff, George Wilson, Ersch u. Gruber, Allibone, Kopp, Hoefer, Thorpe, and other writers on the history of Chemistry and Physics. One of Boyle's most curious works connected with the present subject is the tract: "Historical account of a Degradation of Gold made by an anti-elixir, a strange chemical narrative," as he correctly terms it. It was published at London in 1678, in 1689, and 1739, and was translated into German.


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1824, xii. p. 169 (article by W. Müller).

Thomson, History of Chemistry, 1830, i. p. 203.

Deseimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 502.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 163-172 & passim.

Raye & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 473.


Allibone, Dictionary, 1859, i. p. 232.

George Wilson, Religio Chemici, 1862, p. 165.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1869, i. col. 267.

Hoefer, La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses fondateurs, 1865, pp. 59-98.

Kopp, Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit, 1873, pp. 35-40 & passim.

Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, iii. pp. 163-182.

Poggendorff, Geschichte der Physik, 1879, p. 466.


BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).

De Alchemia Dialogi II. Quorum prior, Genuinam librorù Gebri sententiam, de industria ab authore celatam, & figurato sermone inuolutam regetit, &
BRACESCO (Giovanni). Continued.


4°. Signatures A-Q in fours [=ff 64].

This work appeared originally in Italian, under the title: La Esposizione di Geber Philosopho, Venetia, 1544; 1562, in the small square 8° size, then in vogue in Italy. The second dialogue is entitled: "Il Legno della vita," and it is said to have been published at Rome, in 1542, 8°. Of the Esposizione editions of Venice, 1551, 1552, are mentioned. Misled, apparently, by the Hamburg edition of 1673, König says that the dialogues were written in that year.


4°. Pp. 147 [1].

Schmieder speaks of an edition: Leyden, 1548, 8°. This is probably a mistake.

Joannis Braceschi Brixiani De Alchemia, Dialogi Duo nunquam ante hac conjunctim sic editi, correcti, & emaculati, præmittuntur Propositiones centum viginti novem idem argumentum compendiosâ brevitate complectentes.

Ne dubites pro me pretium persolvere dignum
Namq; ad Thesauros ostia pando tibi.

Hamburgi, apud Johannem Naumannnum, & GeorgiumWolffium. Anno 1673.


[Another Copy.]

Dialogus cui titulus est Lignum vitae in quo etiam Geberi Philosophi expositio succincta continetur.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ alchimæ ... doctrina, 1561, i. p. 3.

Dialogus Primus, veram et genuinam librorum Gebri Sententiam explicans.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 222.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 565.

Lignum Vitæ, Dialogus Secundus.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 332.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 911.

Gespräch vom Holtz des Lebens.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chemica, 1606, p. 293.

Loci aliquot practice ex Gebero declarati.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ alchimæ ... doctrina, 1561, i. p. 242.

CXXX. Grund Sätze des Gieberim Eben Haën, oder Gebers und Raymundi Lullii zweyer berühmten Philosophorum Schriften desto besser zu verstehen.

See DREY Curieuse ... Chymische Schriften, 1723, p. 28.

See DREY Curieuse ... Chymische Schriften, 1733, p. 28.

In Ioannem Braceschum ... Animadversio.

See TAULADANUS (ROBERTUS).
BRACESCO (Giovanni). Continued.

In the tract *Lignum Vitae* the author has tried to discover the substance by which the patriarchs prolonged their lives. Kopp says 'Braceschi was a physician from Orci nuovi in the Brescian district, towards Ganna, which is more probable than that he was Prior of the "regulirten Chorherren of St. Segou."' Cozzando calls him a man of curious and varied knowledge, but "huomo vago," by which, judging from his further remarks, he probably means a person brilliant but without steady application. No details are given of his life. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 524.
Fuchs, *Reperatorium*, 1806-08, p. 64.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 260.

BRANDAU.

See erbinäus von brandau (matthäus).

BREBISS (Johann Friedrich).

See medicis (christian de).


BREMA.

Pharmacopoea Bremensis.

See volpi (thomas).

BRENDEL (Zacharias).


First edition, Jenae, 1650. There were others: Amstel. 1659, 1668; Lugduni Bat., 1671, 18°.
The present edition of 1641 was also issued with the same title but differently arranged, and including besides the name of the printer: 'Jenae, Typis Basilii Lobensteinis sumtibus Johannis Reifenbergeri. Anno M.DC.XLI.'

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1657, p. 269 (edition of 1650).
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Mm. 2 verso, Ann. 13 July, 1638.
Zeuner, *Vita Professorum ... qui in ... academia Jenensi ... sive rerum ... Jenae, 1711, Classis iii. [Med.], p. 36.

The author was Z. Brendelii the younger, born at Jenae, 1592, M.D. there in 1617, practised at Weimar and other places, and was ultimately professor of medicine at Jenae, where he died in 1638, 13th June (July, Witte).

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Mm. 2 verso, Ann. 13 July, 1638.
Zeuner, *Vita Professorum ... qui in ... academia Jenensi ... sive rerum ... Jenae, 1711, Classis iii. [Med.], p. 36.

Mangei, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, 1. i. p. 470 (copied from Mereklin).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina Practica*, 1777, ii. p. 318-9 (Haller has confused the father and son).
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 446.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 344, 604 (adds Amst. 1672, 8°; Francof. 1686, 4°).
BRENDEL (ZACHARIAS). Continued.

Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806-08, p. 121.
Johannes Günther, Lebenskissen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858, Jena, 1858, p. 120.

Noweile Biographie Générale, 1803, vii. col. 300 (and the references).
Poggeendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1853, i. col. 292.

BRENTIUS (ANDREAS).

Variae Philosophorum Sententiae perveniendi ad Lapidem Benedictum Collectanea.


The authors cited are: Albertus Magnus, Raymundus Lullius, Geber, Thomas Aquinas, Paracelsus.

The present tract was originally published with the following title:
'Farrago Philosophorum: hoc est, Varii Modi, Processus & Sententiae Philosophorum, perveniendi ad Lapidem Philosophicum, seu Benedictum, ... Per Andreas Brentium, D. Reipha. Chambesinae Palat. pro tempore Medicinum ordinarium. [Amberg, Typis Michaelis Forsteri.] Anno MDCVI.' There was another edition: Amberg, 1651.

There are three, if not four persons, whom, under the name of Andreas Brentius or Brentius, there is a possibility of confusing with one another.

Of the most notable of them, a sketch is given by Mazzuchelli, who styles him 'Andrea Brenta, Padovano,' though he mentions also the forms Brentius and Brentus. He warns his readers, however, against identifying him with 'Andrea Althamer Brentio, eretico oltramontano,' who is known by some theological writings, and is certainly quite different. Brenta flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century, studied the Humanities and philosophy, and made translations from Hippocrates, printed in the fifteenth, and early years of the sixteenth centuries, for which see Hendrich, Haller, and Hain. Mazzuchelli enumerates these translations, and says that the 'Farrago philosophorum,' printed in the Theatrum Chemicum, is ascribed to him by Manget, but adds, 'we have not found any other writer who calls him the author of the said work.'

Manget, however, has here only followed his custom of copying what had been printed fifty years earlier by Mercklin, who had found it already.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 22.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 52, 93.
Mercklin, Linderini Renovatus, 1686, p. 40.
Hendrich, Pandectar Brandenburg., 1693, p. 723.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 33.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, iii. p. 471.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 139.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Practice, 1776, i. pp. 63, 65, 66, 81, 82, 95, 389.

Stated by Van der Linden, so that the identification of the two authors had taken place a hundred years before Manget.

Subsequent writers are not very clear on the subject. Fuchs ascribes the 'Farrago philosophorum' to 'Andreas Brentius, aus Padua,' so that he may have identified the two, but on the other hand he passes over the translations in silence.

Gmelin gives a somewhat different complexion to the subject by calling him 'Andreas Brentz, an Italian by birth, who promulgated his opinions chiefly in Germany,' and, following Roth-Scholz— who, however, designates him Andreas Brentius—assigns to him another alchemical book: 'Handgriff Raymundi Lullii ... samt einem ... Gespräch vom Stein der Weisen ...,' 1666, 1671, 1616, 8°, which I have not met with. Here there is no suggestion of any connection with Brenta or Brentius, the scholar. Colour is lent to Gmelin's form by the Latin Brentius, which might point to the name being Brenti or Brentzo, and belonging to a different person altogether from Brenta.

The ascription of the 'Farrago philosophorum' to Brenta seems to be a mistake, but there is no satisfactory evidence bearing on the question one way or another.

A book on precautions to be observed during the plague by Andreas Brentius, was printed at Amberg in 1666. Whether or not it was by the author of the 'Farrago philosophorum' I am unable to decide, but considering the date and place of publication, the probability is that it emanated from him.

In the British Museum Catalogue all these authors are kept distinct.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, p. 595.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 513.
Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 107.
Hain, Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1826, 1831, Nos. 3778, 3779, 8671.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 355.
Ladragué, Bibliothèque Ouvroaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1003.
Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsica, 1894, p. 472, and 499, 600, for reprints.

BRESCIA.

See MEMORIA, 1794.

BRETON.

See LE BRETON (CHARLES).
BREVIS Elucidatio Arcani Philosophorum.
See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. 41.
This tract is by Barnaud.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 784.

BREVIS Libellus Minera philosophorum dictus.
See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 349.

BREVIS Manuductio ad Rubinum Coelestem.
See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), 1668.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 686.

This is another copy of the second tract in the work entitled Famigeratissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari, (q.v.)
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrass, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1437.

BRIEF (A) Preparation of the Philosophers Stone.
See AURIFONTINA CHEMICA, 1680, p. 271.

BRIEFF-TASCHE.
See UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlohrne. . . Philosophische Brieff-Tasche, 1728.

BRIXIA.
See CATALOGUS Medicamentorum.

BROSSE (LA).
See LA BROSSE.

BROTOFFERR (Radtichs).
§Aut hic aut nusquam.§ Elucidarius Major. Oder Erleuchterunge vber die Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt, F.C.R. aufs ihrer Chymischen Hochzeit, vnd sonst mit viel andern testimoniiis Philosophorum, sonderlich in appendice,
BROTOFFERR (Radtichs). Continued.

dermassen verbessert, dass beydes materia & preparatio lapidis aurei, deutlich
genug darinn angezeigt werden. Durch Radtichs Brotofferr, Luxeme.

Raphael.
Omnia sunt abscondita, in abstruso mundi.
Exacte (autem) via honesta est.
O wie glückselig das Creutz ich acht,
Das vntr der Rosen blüht mit macht
Adest.

Lüneburg, bey den Sternen Buchf. Im Jahr 1617.

Another edition was published at Vienna, 1751.
There is another work by the same author: "Elucidarius chymicus, oder, Erleuchterung und
deutliche Erklerung was die Fama Fraternitatis vom R.C. für Chymische Secreta de lapide Philosophorum, in ihrer Reformation der Welt, mit verblümten Worten versteckt haben," Gofslar, 1616, 1617, 8°. Kopp seems to be of opinion that these two titles indicate merely two different editions of the same tract.

Missiv an die ... Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuztes, 1783, pp. 48-49; 61.
Beitrags zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, pp. 601, 602.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, p. 581.

Elucidarius maior, oder Erleuchterung über die Reformation der ganzen Welt,
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 176.

Elucidarum maioris Appendix. Gründliche Nachricht von der Materia Lapidis aurei, & modo præparandi.
See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Gliicks-Hafen, 1726, p. 175.

BROUCHUISIUS (Daniel).

Secreta Alchimiae Magnalia D. Thomae Aquinatis, de Corporibus supercoelestibus, & quod in rebus inferioribus inveniatur, quoque modo extrahantur: De Lapide minerali, animali, & plantali. Item Thesaurus Alchimiae secretissimus; quem dedit fratri suo Reinaldo.

Accessit et Ioannis De Rupecissa Liber lucis, ac Raymundi Lullij opus pulcherrimum, quod inscribitur Clavicula & Apertorium in quo omnia quæ in opere Alchimiae requiruntur, vernustæ declarantur, & sine quo, ut ipse testatur Lullius, alias sui Libri intelligi mequeunt.

Opuscula studiosis artis secretissimæ, ut summæ necessaria, ita lectu iucundissima.

Opera Danielis Broucshusiis artium & Medicinæ Doctoris.
Cum Praefatione D. Ioannis Heurnij.

Editio Tertia.

Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officinâ Thomæ Basson. CIIO.III.CXII.

Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, Nos. 2486-2488.
Ladrauge, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Scrètes, 1870, Nos. 1538-39.
Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 397.

An edition, Coloniae, 1579, 410, is mentioned by Schmieder (Geschichte der Alchimie, 1832, p. 130), and by Kopp (Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. 357) from Mange, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. l. p. 479.

An edition, 1751, 8°. pp. 72 [1 blank].

Folding plate of a furnace.

Daniel van Broekhuizen, is spoken of as a renowned physician of the sixteenth century, and that is all that is said of him by Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1885, II. iii. p. 1366.
BRÜCKMANN (FRANZ ERNST).
Francisci Ernesti Brückmanni, D. Epistola Itineraria xlv. Sistens Concreta Salina et Sulphurea Musei Metallici Authoris ad Virum Nobilissimum atque Doctissimum Dominum Dominum Johann. Heinr. Hampe, Medicum Londoniensem Celeberrimum. Cum Fig. Αĕneis. Wolffsenbuttelea, Anno Christi MDCCXXXV.

4°. Sig. A [=pp. 8].


BRÜCKMANN (FRANZ ERNST).

4°. Sig. A [=pp. 8].

Francisci Ernesti Brückmanni, D. Epistola Itineraria xlvi. Sistens Concreta Salina et Sulphurea Musei Metallici Authoris ad Virum Nobilissimum atque Doctissimum Dominum Johann. Heinr. Hampe, Medicum Londoniensem Celeberrimum. Cum Fig. Αĕneis. Wolffsenbuttelea, Anno Christi MDCCXXXV.


BRÜCKMANN—BRUGNATELLI

BRUGNATELLI (LUIGI VICENZO).

BRUGNATELLI (LUIGI VINCENZO).

This work passed through several editions. Luigi Vincenzo Brugnatelli, who has been confused with his son Gaspard (compare the notice in the Nouvelle Biographie Générale and Oettinger), was born at Pavia in 1761. He studied Medicine and graduated in 1784, but took greatest interest in Chemistry, was assistant to Scopoli and Brusati at Pavia, and became professor in 1796. He was a laborious chemist and endeavoured to extend the study of the science in Italy. He inaugurated a number of journals, and tried to make a special nomenclature pass into use in the science. He wrote numerous papers, and was the discoverer of suberic acid and allozan. His treatise on urinary calculi was edited by his son Gaspard, Pavia, 1819, who also wrote a notice of his life and a list of his papers in the Giornale de Fisica, 2d. decade, 1818, i. p. 405. He died in August, 1818.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 540.
Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, pp. 712, 879.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, vii. col. 582.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 316.
Oettinger, Moniteur des dates, 1869, p. 131.

BRUMBEY (CARL CHRISTIAN), Respondens.

Disputatio.

See BERGEN (CARL AUGUST VON), 1742.

BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Tractaitlein vom Blut der Natur.

See KUNCKEL VON LOWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiosie Chymische Tractatlein, 1721, p. 489.

This is quite different from a tract of the same name entered under Schwartzfus (Anonymous von). Roth-Scholts (Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 34) refers to an edition, Wittenberg, 1678, 8°. See GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

BRUNNEN DER WEISHEIT.

See Schwartzfus (Anonymous von).

BUCH (Das) Amor Proximi.

See Amor Proximi.

In the Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1786, p. 880, an edition of Frankurt, 1782, 8°, is mentioned, "no new work, but an improved edition" of that of 1746. Ladrague quotes the latter only, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1462.

BUCH (Das) von den Anfängen der Natur und Chymischen Kunst.

See Schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, i. ii. p. 237.

Schröder says this anonymous work comes from the same collection as that from which the tract by Ferrarius is taken, namely Combach's Tractatus aliquot chemicis singularis, Geismarie, 1647. It is mentioned by Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1506.

BUCH (Das) Chymia, welches beschreibt den Tractat des höchsten weges der Philosophie.

See Tancke (Joachim), Promptuarium Alchymiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 69.

BUCH (Das) der drei Wörter.

See Kalid.

BUCH (Das) von der Kunst Chymia eines ungewissen Autors.

See Arte (De) Chymica Liber incerti autoris.

BUCHOLZ (WILHELM HEINRICH SEBASTIAN).

Ueber die Esignaphthe.

See allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 205.
BUCHOLZ (Wilhelm Heinrich Sebastian). Continued.

Bucholz was born at Bernburg, 23 Dec., 1734, studied pharmacy at Magdeburg, practised as a pharmacist in various places, and finally at Weimar, where he lived for seven years. During that time he learned chemistry, and having resolved to become a physician, went in 1761 to Jena, where he won his degree in two years. He returned to Weimar, opened a dispensary, practised medicine, and became the physician of the reigning prince and 'Bergrath.' In 1769 he was elected a member of the Academia Nature Curiosorum. He died at Weimar, 16 Dec., 1798.

Bucholz was a learned, diligent, and energetic man, and made many contributions to the literature of medicine, chemistry, and pharmacy. He translated works from English, French, and Italian, and published numerous papers on chemistry, mineralogy, pharmacy, mineral waters, etc., in the journals and the proceedings of societies.

BUDDEUS (Johann Franz), Preses.


8th. Pp. 146. 2 plates.

This has been reprinted from Roth-Scholtz's Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum. It is a translation of the preceding thesis.

Historisch- und Politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 1.

Buddeus was born at Ankam in Pomerania, 25 June, 1667, showed great ability at an early age, and before he went to the University of Wittemberg in 1685, was already well skilled in Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac. Having taken the degree of Master in 1687 with great distinction, he was associated to the faculty of Philosophy in 1689, and shortly after went to Jena. In 1692 he became professor of Greek and Latin at Coburg, in 1693 professor of Ethics and Polities at the newly-founded University of Halle, and in 1705 returned to Jena as professor of Theology. He increased the celebrity of that University by his lectures, carried on a large correspondence, received the visits of strangers who desired to meet him, and yet found time to write a great number of works and dissertations. He died 9 November, 1729, at Gotha, of a slight cold which he neglected and which ended in pneumonia.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 351.

Johannes Günther, Lebensbüssen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1838, Jena, 1838, p. 23.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, 1. col. 332.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Onaroff, Sciences Secrets, 1870, No. 549.

BUCKING (Johann Justus), Respondens.
See LINSIUS (Paulus).

BUONVICINO (Benedetto).

Analyse des principales Eaux Minérales de la Savoie Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoisin.

De la Pierre Hydrophane du Piémont Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoisin.

Buonvicino or Bonvoisin was a doctor of Medicine, in practice at Turin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He engaged in the analysis and examination of minerals, the results of which he communicated to the Academy. The dates of his birth and death are not recorded, but he lived at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

LEXICON der jetzt lebenden Ärzte, Copenhagen, 1830, iii. p. 324 (lists of his works).

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 342.

BURGGRAV (Johann Ernst).
See CLODIUS (BALDUNUS).

BURGGRAV wrote a number of alchemical books:—
Alexipharmacum.
De electro Philosophorum magico phisico.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 53.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1777, p. 36.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 485. In this article (p. 486), Eloy includes a notice of J. P. Burggrav the younger.

Biolychnium, & cura Morborum magnetica ex Paracelsi Mumia, Franckerei, 1611, 8°.
Achilles redivivus, Amstelod., 1612, 8°.
Biolychnium, seu Lampas vitae & mortis, Lugd. Bat., 1619, 8°; Francof., 1630, 12°.
Libellus de Oleis.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 293, 520.
Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsi, 1894, pp. 492, 494, 543, 544 (for the 'Biolychnium'), 564 (for Clodius' work).

BURGGRAV (Johann Philip).
De doctis & nobilibus Empiricis, Vorrede.

See KUNKEL VON LÖWENSTERN (Johann), V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein. 1721.

J. P. Burggrav, the elder, was born at Darmstadt, 19 Feb., 1673; studied medicine at Giessen, Jena and Leyden, graduated 1694; resided in Darmstadt, and went to Franckfurt in 1706, and lived there for the rest of his life. He died in 1746. He wrote some Medical Dissertations.

His son, John Philip Burggrav, the younger, was born at Darmstadt, 1 Sept., 1700. At 18 he began his studies and finished at Halle, but graduated at Leyden in 1720, when he returned to Frankfurt. Here he remained engaged in practice.

Büchner, Academiae ... Naturae Curiosorum, Historia, 1755, p. 590, No. 514.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 265 (refers to Burggrav the younger, speaks of him as an old friend, and the Lexicon Medicum as a work constructed on a vast scale, which however never got beyond 11).
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 374. (He ascribes the Biolychnium to J. P. Burgravg.)
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 152.
Striedel, Grundtige zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte, 1782, ii. p. 76.

He died in 1775. He was author of a good many works, some of them of considerable magnitude.

The present preface is not mentioned under their names, but as far as dates, etc., are concerned, it might be by either: in the case of the younger man it would be a very early production, in the case of the elder it would belong to his mature period.

Presumably it was Burggrav, the younger, who was received into the Leopoldine Academy, 23 June, 1741. Had it been the elder, Büchner would have probably recorded the date of his death.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae Praticae, 1788, iv. p. 307 (refers to the elder).
Reuss, Repertorium Commentationum 'Chemia,' 1803, p. 147 (quotes only Burggrav the younger).
Foggenoff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1865, i. col. 346 (also quotes only Burggrav the younger).
BURGHART (Gottfried Heinrich).


Burghart was born in 1705 at Reichenbach. He was sent at the age of 20 to an apothecary in Friedland for chemical manipulation, studied medicine, graduated in 1730 at Frankfurt on the Oder, and travelled a great deal. He practised in Breslau, wrote papers on medical and surgical topics, and afterwards in 1743 was a teacher of mathematics and physics at the Royal College of Briesch. In 1736 he published Iter Sabothicum, or excursions on the Zothenberg, in which he describes certain plants growing there. In the same year

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 193 (surgical papers).
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1782, p. 112.

appeared the present work, and subsequent editions of it enumerated are: 1747; 1748; with additions, 1754; with additions by J. Chn. Wiegleb, 1780. In 1736 he began a collection of scientific and medical observations entitled Medicorum Silesiarum natura, which was continued to 1742, in eight parts, and contains papers on mineral waters, salts, etc., etc. He also published observations on Seignette salt, Breslau, 1749, 8°. He seems to have had some belief in transmutation. He died at Breslau in 1776.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1860-68, p. 260.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-21), iii. p. 87.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 346.

BÜRLEIN (Jacob).

Disputatio Medica de perricioso Paracelsistarum Hoplochrismate.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 624.


BURMAN (Charles).

The Lives of those Eminent Antiquaries Elias Ashmole, Esquire, and Mr. William Lilly, written by themselves; containing, first, William Lilly's History of his Life and Times, with Notes, by Mr. Ashmole: Secondly, Lilly's Life and Death of Charles the First: And Lastly, the Life of Elias Ashmole, Esquire. By Way of Diary. With several occasional Letters, By Charles Burman, Esquire. London: Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent Garden. MDCCLXXIV.


Ashmole's diary contained in this volume was published in 1717 (B. M. 615, a 11); Lilly's in 1725, with notes and continuation by Ashmole (B. M. 1418, a 16), and other editions followed.
BURNET (DUNCAN).
Iatrochymicus, sive de Præparatione et Compositione Medicamentorum Chymicorum artificiosa Tractatus Dunciæ Bornetti Scoti: In quo methodice, perspicue ac breviter, quidquid ad Iatrochymica pertinet, Candidatis Medicinae ac Philosophie interioris aperitur. Studio ac Opera Ioannis Daniellis Mylii, Wetterano Hassi Medicinae Hippocraticæ & Chymicae Candidati nunc primum in lucem editus. Francofurti Typis Nicolai Hoffmanni Sumptibus Luceæ Iennis. M.DC.XVI.

4°. Pp. [12] 115 [1 blank]. With the autograph of "Johann Baptisti Grefschedl." Prefixing, there is a poem to Burnet by Raphael Eplinus (sic) Iconius (q.v.).

[Tractat von Zubereitung vnd rechtem Gebrauch der Chymischen Medica-menten.]


The title-page of the German translation begins:

Tyrocinium Chymicum, das ist: Von Zubereytung vnd Composition der Chy-mischen Medicamenten ein ausführlicher vnd trefflicher Tractat . . . Franckfurt, 1616.

Van der Linden quotes the 1616 edition, "editus studio Joan. Dan. Mylii." Mercklin besides the preceding mentions another: Francof. typis Kempferti, 1621, in 4. Hendreich quotes both the Latin editions and the German translation. Haller in the Bibliotheca Botanica calls him Duncani Bornetti iatro chemical s. de preparatones . . . medicamentorum, ed. altera studio J. Dan. Mylii Francof. 1616, 4°; Lucææ, 1621, 4°, and (also by Burnet):—Tyrocinium chemical Francof. 1618, 8°. This last is

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 138.
Mercklin, Lindænius renovatus, 1686, p. 252.
Hendreich, Pandecta Brandenburgica, 1699, p. 664.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1737, p. 37.

the German translation. So far as I am aware the word 'altera' in the preceding title is an insertion of Haller's own. The word does not occur in the title of the 1616 edition, and possibly Haller copying the title from Van der Linden, and considering that the book was edited by Mylius, may have thought that a previous edition had been printed by the author himself, or he may have meant the word to apply to the edition of 1621 only. Anyhow Mylius' own statement is plain enough.

Güselin copying Haller makes the same mistake.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. i. p. 371.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 420.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practice, 1777, ii. p. 455.
Güselin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 520.

BURREHUS (JOSEPHUS FRANCISCUS).

See Borri (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO).
*See Khunrath (Conrad).*

C. (E.), D.M.  
Ueber allgemeine Arzneien.  
*See Magazin für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 291.*  
I assume that the author's initials are E. C., and that D. M. denote Doctor Medicinæ.

C. G. H.  
*See H. (c. g.)*

C. (H. d.).  
*See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 331.*

C. (J.), *Chymierastes.*  
Das Geheimnifs der hermetischen Philosophie. [Sendbrief an] Den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie.  
*See Chymisches Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 80.*

C. (J. E.).  
*See Ecker (Lazarus), 1736.*

C. (L.), *i.e.* Combach (Ludwig).  
*See Schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, I. ii. p. 159.*

C. (P.).  
Georg Phaedronis . . . Arcana.  
*See Tentzel (Andreas), Chymisch-Spagyrische Artzney-Kunst, 1736.*

C. (R. H.).  
*See Hollandus (Isaac), Curieuse und rare Chymische Operationes, 1714.*
C. V. M. V. S.

See PRACTICA Leonis Viridis, 1619.

C. (W.), i.e. Cooper (William).

See PHILALETHA (EYRÆNEUS), Secrets Reveal'd, 1669. Of William Cooper, bookseller at the Pelican in Little Britain in the latter half of the seventeenth century, I have found no biographical notice. All that one can infer is that he was devoted to Alchemy, wrote on it, translated treatises dealing with it, edited collections of tracts upon it, and made the publication and sale of books about it a specialty of his business. But independently of the commercial side of the question, he must have himself been a keen collector of English treatises in the first instance, but without neglecting those in other languages, for he tells us that he not only had most of the English books for sale, but many of those enumerated by Borel.

Among the books edited and published by him there are the following:


CABÆUS (NICOLAUS). See Cabeus (Nicolaus).

CABALA Chymica.

See KIESER (FRANZ), 1666. See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi, 1687, p. 117. See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), Philosophia Salomonis, 1753, p. 102.

This tract with its illustration is included of course in the reprint of Grasshoff's book by Manget and in the Theatrum Chemicum. A work entitled Cabala Chymica ab Anonymo quodam compilata, Hamb., 1684, 8°, is mentioned in the Beytrag, 1785, p. 636, but I do not know whether it has any connection with the above or not. Lenglet Dufresnoy (Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 342) speaks of Cabala Chymica, Hamburgi, 1686, 8°. It may be an earlier edition, but I have no means of deciding the question. Borrius, who also quotes the 1680 edition (Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1687, p. 40, No. 1 X111), says it is more useful for advanced students than for beginners.


CABALA—CABEUS

CABALA. Continued.


Kopp quotes as the first edition, one of Augsburg, 1615, and an edition with a Latin title, 1616, which was reprinted without the author's name at Leipzig in 1704, and at Augsburg in 1704 and 1716. In the Guvaroff Catalogue there is a German edition, Leipzig, 1704. Besides the present two editions of 1616 and 1663, there is a third, Augsburg, 1690, small 4°. I have not seen a Latin version.

Kopp assigns the book to Michelpsacher himself. His name appears on the first plate as the printer, but it seems also to be contained in a monogram on the same plate, and it is to this possibility that allusion is made in the title. The dedicatory epistle to Dr. Johann Remmelin of Ulm is signed by Stevan Michelpsacher from the Tyrol, in course of which he states that the author's name is indicated in a symbolical way in the tract. In the successive editions the date at the end of this epistle is altered to suit the year of publication, so that we get the years 1615, 1662, and 1690 as those in which Michelpsacher wrote the letter. If the same plan be followed in the editions of 1704 and 1716, Michelpsacher would thereby be made a few years more than a centenarian.

The plates are identical in three editions I have seen, but each impression is worse than the one before it.

If the above be correct, then the editor or author is probably identical with Stephan Michelpsacher, a physician from the Tyrol, author of an anatomical work called Pinax microcosmographicus, s. l. 1615, 4°, with plates, quoted by Van der Linden, Mercklin, Mard, in a monograph on the same title, name, and year.

Ficulds says briefly that the plates contain the whole operations, "to the skilful eye they are ravishing; but to the ignorant only 'Bohemian villages.'"

Borel writes the putative author's name Stephanus Michelpsacherus, Tirolensis, and quotes the 1616 edition, but all the other authorities, including the owner of the name itself, spells it Michelpsacher.

The only edition mentioned by Gmelin is that dated: August. Vindel., 1654, 4°.


CABEUS (NICOLAUS).


The present work was long subsequent to Gilbert's, whose views on certain points he criticises and tries to systematize. He was the first to notice electrical repulsion.

For the early history of magnetism the most important work is the first printed volume of notes by Prof. Sylvinus P. Thompson, issued with the English translation of the work De Magnete of Dr. William Gilbert of Colchester, 1901, small fol.

Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1802, ii. p. 244, & passim.

Baeker, Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, Liège, 1853, 1ère Série, p. 159 (says he was born in 1602).

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 355.

CAESAR (Theophilus).


P. 116. Title red and black.


The preface is dated 1597, which points to an earlier edition: Kopp mentions one of 1595, and adds that the book was often reprinted, but says nothing of the author. It is in two parts. The first (pp. 14-83) is a translation of the dialogue, De transfiguratione metallorum ascribed to Morienius (q.v.), translated by Robertus Castrensis; the second Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 130. Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 397.

CAJETANO (DOMENICO MANUEL).

See KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON).

CALCINATIO Metallorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 559.

Strictly this is a section of a tract De Adrop Philosophico, by GUdO DE MONTE (q.v.).

CALID.

See KALID.

CAMERARIUS (ELIAS).


I. Spirituum animalium statum naturalem, et P.N. occasione experimenti Bellino-Bohniani.

II. Spiritum D. Boylii fumantem obviacae circa ipsum phenomena.

III. Usum et abusum potuum Thee et Caffe in his regionibus.


8°. The tracts have separate signatures and pagination: title, dedication, preface, and verses, pp. [16]; Tract I. pp. 62; Tract II. pp. 48; Tract III. pp. 62. Tracts II.

and III. have been transposed in the binding.

Camerarius, born 17 Feb., 1673 (1672), at Tübingen, belonged to a family in which the art of healing was hereditary. He became a distinguished professor at Tübingen, physician and counsellor of the Duke of Württemberg, a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum from 1692, and was the author of numerous medical treatises and dissertations. In Tübingen he made experiments with ammonium sulphide, which he calls the "fuming spirit of Boyle," though it was in reality known to if not discovered by Beguinus. Albrecht von Haller was one of his students, as he himself tells us. Camerarius died 6 (8) Feb., 1734, at Tübingen.
CAMERARIUS—CAMPANELLA

CAMERARIUS (ELIAS). Continued.

See the following for other members of the family, for Camerarius' own life, and for his works and dissertations:

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 36.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 7-23 (contains reviews of his works and a reprint of his funeral oration by the then Rector).
Jacob Leupoldi Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 40 (refers to his "Dissertationes Taurinenses." Tubing., 1712, 1717, 8°).
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1591.
Büchner, Academia ... Natura Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 479, No. 192.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 748; 1777, ii. p. 750.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 538.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 515.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1788, iv. p. 92.
Biographia Medica, Paris, Paqekoucke, iii. p. 122 (an excellent list of his dissertations).
Desenimes, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1834, i. ii. p. 609.
Bayle & Tallaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 177.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, viii. col. 325.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iii. p. 719.

CAMPANELLA (THOMAS).

Thomas Campanella Ord. Præd. De Sensu Rerum, & Magia, Libros Quatuor, [In quibus Mundum esse vivam Dei Statuum, omnques illius partes, partimque particulæ Sensus donatas esse, alias clariori, alias obscuriori, quantus ipsarum sufficit conserationi, ac Totius in quo consentiunt, pro- batur. Ac Arcanorum naturalium rationes aperiuntur.]
Correctos & Defensos à stupidorum incolarum Mundi culmi niis per Argumenta & Testimonia Diuinorum Codicum, Natura, sc. ac Scripture, corumdémeque Interpretum, scilicet, Theologorum & Philosophorum, exceptis Atheis.] Iure potissimo dedicat consecrante. Parisiis, Apud Ludovicum Boulleteria, viâ Iacobæa, sub signo sancti Ludouici, propæ sancti Yues. M.DC.XXXVI. Cum Privilegio Regis.


Campanella was born at Stilo in Calabria, 5 Sept., 1568, became a Dominican, and won much fame as a disputant. He had great learning, a powerful memory, and a lively imagination, and strove to start so many new notions in Philosophy and Medicine that he was accused of magic, atheism, and even treason, was imprisoned in Naples in 1599, and continued there for five and twenty years, besides being occasionally subjected to torture. He was liberated by Urban VIII. in 1626, went to France in 1634, received a pension, and died at Paris, 21st May, 1639.

His writings were voluminous, many of them were printed, but a large number exist or existed only in manuscript.

The present work is dedicated to Cardinal Richelieu. It does not deal with Alchemy, but describes a kind of cosmology or speculative physics, in course of which he tries to prove that everything is possessed of feeling. He discusses the senses, the intellect, the soul, immortality, physiognomy, anima mundi, the external world, sympathy and antipathy, magic.

First edited by Tobias Adami, it appeared at Frankfurt, 1620, 4°, with a fine engraved title-page.

Another notable work of his is the ' Civitas Solis,' the description of an ideal State.

Witte, Diarium Biographicon, 1688, Sig. O2 recto, Ann. 1639.
Ern. Sal. Cyprinianus, Vita et Philosophia Thomæ Campanellæ, Amstel., 1705, 8°; 1722, 8°.
Pope-Blount, Censurae Celebritum Autorum, 1710, p. 936.
Quetif & Echard, Scriptores Ordinis Pradica- torum, 1721, ii. pp. 505-521.
CAMPANELLA (Thomas). Continued.

Barchusen, De Medicinae Origine et Progressu Dissertationes, 1723, Dissert. xxii, p. 432.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie des Gelahrheit, 1727, pp. 404, 549; 1736, pp. 424, 422, 527, 757, 952, and Zwülste, pp. 151, 172, 186.
Niceron, Memoires, 1729, vii. pp. 67-86; 1731, x. 293.
Morph, Polyhistor, 1732, ii. p. 241, &c.
Keistner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 159.
Arnold, Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie, 1741, Th. iii. c. viii. § 37 (T. ii. p. 400).
Freytag, Analecta litteraria, 1750, p. 193.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1601.
Molé, Le Grand Dictionnaire historique, 1759, iii. p. 103.
Hallcr, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 344.
Eoy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, l. p. 520.
Tiedemann, Geist der Spekulativen Philosophie, 1796, v. p. 542.
Fischer, Geschichte der Physik, 1801, i. p. 28.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors), 187 v.
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1826, xv. p. 30.
Deseimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1831, l. ii. p. 610.
Stöckl, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1866, iii. pp. 343-366.
Pünjer, Geschichte der christlichen Religionsphilosophie seit der Reformation, 1880, i. p. 75; and in the English translation, 1887, p. 101.
Moriz Carriere, Die philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationzeit, 1887, 2nd Aufl. 2nd Thell, pp. 215-296.

CAMPESIUS (Joannes Antonius).

Directorium Summæ Summarum Medicæ, ad administrandum divinam Medicinam seu Lapidem Philosophorum in agritudinem cura.

See Ulstad (Philip), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, pp. 197-230.

The author is just mentioned by Jöcher (Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1609), but nothing is added to the bare fact that he lived in the 17th century, and wrote the above book. His tract is not quoted by Haller or Lenglet Dufresnoy, and consequently it does not appear in Gmelin and Schmieder.

It was known to Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 55.

CAMPY (David de Planis).

See Planis Campy (David de).


Symbol. Philosophic.

Prece, lectione, meditatione & labore.

Franckfurt am Mayn, verlegts Christian Hermsdorff. M DC LXXX.

12o. Erster Theil, pp. 1-52; Anderer Theil, pp. 53-245. Register, pp. [13]. The second part has a short title, included in the pagination.

As the Phoenix was an alchemical symbol, the name occurs repeatedly in the literature. See Phoenix, and compare Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 381. Besides the present edition there is another, Leipzig, 1717, 8o, enumerated in the Beytrag zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1725, p. 632, but there is no mention of the author.

CANEPARIUS (Petrus Maria).

De Atramensis cuiuscunque generis. Opus sanum nouum hactenus à nemine promulgatum in sex,Descriptiones digestum. Auctore Petro Maria Canepario
CANEPARIUS (PETRUS MARIA). Continued.
Cremensi Medico, & Philosopho, Venetiis Medicinam profite. Superiorum
permisset, & Priuilegio. Venetiis, MDCXIX. Apud Evangelistam
Deuchinum.

He is named P. Antonius Caneparius by Arisius,
who also says that he flourished in 1563, which
seems too early. He was born at Crema, was pro-
fessor of Medicine at Venice, and published his book de Atramtenis.
It is not very well arranged
or written, but it contains a number of observa-
tions on Chemistry and Medicine. Rudolf says
the first edition was published at Venice in 1598 and
afterwards at London in 1618. I have not seen
these editions. It was reprinted at Venice in 1629,
at London in 1642 and 1660, and at Rotterdam in
1718. Fuchs cites one of Rotterdam, 1711, 4°.

Jacob Leopold Prodomus Bibliotheca Metal-
lica, 1732, p. 41.  
Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740,
p. 172.  
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 131.  
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i.
col. 1622.  
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1792, i. p. 602.
Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur,
1806-08, p. 118.
‘Notes on Books of Secrets,’ Transactions of the

CANONES.
Canones.
See PHILOSOPHISCHE REGELN oder Canones.

Canones decem.
See CLAVES (GASTON DÉ).

Quinquaginta septem Canones de Opere Physico.
See PENOTUS (BERNARD G.).
In Theatrum Chemicum, 1656, ii. p. 133.

CANTHIER.
See JURAIN (ABTALA).

CAPELLO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA).

Lessico Farmaceutico-Chimico contenente li Rimedj piu usati d’ oggi di
Gio: Battista Capello undecima impressione riveduta, accresciuta, e da
molti errori emendata da Lorenzo Capello suo Nipote Speziale all’ Insegna
de’ tre Monti in Campo di Sant’ Appolinare. In Venezia MDCCXCI.
Appresso Pietro Savioni sul Ponte de’ Baretteri all’ Insegna della Nave
Con Licenza de’ Superiori, e Privilegio.

This book contains a short sketch of the history
of pharmacy in Venice, and dissertations on the
purple of the Ancients and Moderns, and certain
other pharmaceutical subjects.

CAPICIUS (SCIPIO).

De principiis rerum poema.
See CONTARENI (GASPARO), De elementis . . Libri quinque, 1548.

Capicius or Capitius or Capycius, or Capecce,
called Galeota, came of an ancient Neapolitan
family, and was distinguished by his Latin poems,
and by a work on the Magistracy of the Kingdom
of Naples compared with that of Rome. The
present poem was first printed by Aldus at Venice
in 1546; one edition appeared at Paris, 1548, 8°,
and another at Frankfurt in 1651. In it he deduces
all things from air.
CAPRICUS (SCIPIO). Continued.

Craso, Elogii d' Huomini Letterati, 1666, ii. p. 175.
Toppi, Biblioteca Napoletana, 1678, p. 280.
Bayle, Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1730, ii. p. 39.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1655.

CAPRERIUS (ALEXANDER).

See CAPRERIUS (ALEXANDER).

CAPUT de Sale Alcháli.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemie ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 258.

CARAMUELIUS (ASPASIIUS).

See SCHEOTT (CASPAR).

CARANZA (IAGO).


Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 56; 1656, p. 53.
Jacob Leopoldi Prodrumus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 41.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, iii. p. 131.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1663.

CARAVANT HISPANUS.

Practica.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemie ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 264.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 188.


CARDOANO (GIROLAMO).


Cophon :— Basileae, per Henrichum Petri, Anno M.D.LVII.

This treatise is reprinted in the third volume of Cardan's Collected Works, 10 vols., Lugd. 1663, in folio.
CARDANO (GIROLAMO). Continued.


The present translation contains the whole of the De Varietate preceding, and also (pp. delxxvii.-end) an abstract of the more important matters in the 21 books of the De Subtilitate. This latter was printed in 1550, passed through many editions, was translated into French and is contained in the third volume of Cardan's works.

This German translation, according to Haller, was printed at Basel, 1559, 1593, 1597, all in folio.

Cardan was born at Pavia, 24 September, 1501, passed his childhood and youth in neglect and the harshest treatment, and as a consequence in bad health. When he was nineteen years of age he studied arithmetic and algebra at Pavia, in 1524 began medicine at Padua and graduated in 1526. The College of Physicians at Milan would not admit him a member, and though he struggled hard to make a living by teaching, by practice and by writing, he sunk gradually into absolute poverty. At last in 1539 he gained admission to the College, and in 1543 was appointed to the chair of Medicine in Pavia University. In 1545 he published his treatise on Algebra, which was an important contribution to the science. By 1546 his fortunes began to take a turn for the better; he received a better salary from his chair, and he continued to write books, when in 1557 came the invitation to him to give his opinion on the illness of Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews. This ultimately involved a visit to Scotland and a residence here for some little time, during which he made a great improvement on the Archbishop's health—but he refused an invitation to settle here. At this time Scaliger (q.v.) published his criticism of Cardan's work De Subtilitate, but in the opinion of their contemporaries, they were unequally matched, and the superiority lay with Cardan, who was greatly his superior in scientific knowledge.

In 1560 the great affliction of his life fell upon him. His eldest son Giambattista was seized on a charge of poisoning his own wife—he admitted the crime, and though his father did all he could to secure a mitigation of the sentence, he was executed on 7 April, 1560. From this catastrophe Cardan never recovered. In 1662 he resigned his chair at Pavia and went to Bologna, and after a good many difficulties accepted a post there as teacher. He endured much trouble, was imprisoned, and though he was at last liberated, he was forbidden to teach or to write. He went afterwards to Rome, and there his death occurred on 20 Sept., 1576, and he was finally interred at Milan beside his father.

Cardan was a scholar, philosopher, physician, mathematician, astrologer, gambler. He was also a voluminous writer; his works fill 10 folio volumes, in the edition printed at Lyons in 1663. Though he refers in the work De Subtilitate to chemical topics, he was not a chemist or alchemist, and he has not left any special book on the subject.

Joannes Matthaeus Tuscanus, Peplius Italic, 1578, p. 104, No. clxxiiii.


Tomasini, Illustrium Virorum Elegia, tomus exornata. Patavii, 1630, p. 55 (with a portrait).
CARDANO—CARDILUCIUS

CARDANO (GIROLAMO). Continued.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 203.
Ghilini, Teatro d'Hummini Letterati, 1647, i. p. 115.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 50.
Vossius, De Universae Mathematicae Naturali et Constitutione Liber, 1660, pp. 41, 233, 301, 380.
Cresus, Eligii d'Hummini Letterati, Venetiæ, 1665, ii. p. 27-35 (with a portrait).
Saml. Parker, Disputatio de Deo et providentia divina, 1678, p. 68.
Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, pp. 413-19
Corning, In Universum Artem Medicam... Introductio, 1687, pp. 45, 282.
Magirus, Epynomologium Criticum, 1687, p. 181.
Flecher, Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1272, Pl. 57.
Paschius, De Novis Inventis Tractatus, 1700, pp. 386-90, 731.
Pope-Blount, Censura Celebrorum Autorem, 1710, p. 641.
Jo. Fabricius, Historia Bibliothecae Fabricianae Pars VI., 1724, p. 275.
Papadopolus, Historia Gymnasi Petavini, 1726, ii. p. 228, No. xvii.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1727, pp. 492, 545-47, 616-7, 686, 705; 1736, pp. 419, 572-73, 645-49, 716, 738; and Zusätze, 1736, pp. 418, 215, 244, 472, 515.
Bayle, Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1730, ii. pp. 51-56.
Buddeus, Isagoge historico-theologica, 1730, i. pp. 291, 293.
Magnet, Bibliotheca Scripturarum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 33.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 3, 141-4, 873, 884.
Jacob Leopoldi Prodomus Bibliothecae Medicallae, 1732, p. 41.
Morhof, Polyhistor, 1732, ii. p. 157 (C. & Secliger); ii. p. 209 (notice of his life); ii. p. 240 (his familiar Genius), etc.
Zedler, Grasser Universal-Lexicon, 1733, v. col. 792.
Arnold, Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie, 1740, i. p. 516 (Th. ii. B. xvi. c. xxii. § 37).
Vogt, Catalogus librorum rariorum, 1747, p. 171.
Chaussepé, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, 1750, ii. letter C. p. 36.
Jöcher, Jöcher's Lexicon historique des Métiers, 1752, i. col. 1668.
Boerhavé, Methodus Studii Medic.i, 1751, i. p. 131; ii. p. 632.
Freytag, Adaparatus litterarius, 1752, i. p. 43.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 216; 1775, i. p. 59.
Montucla, Histoire des Mathematiques, 1758, i. p. 481.

CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS).

Magna Medico-Chymica, Oder die höchste Arzney- und Feuerkünstige Geheimnisse, wie nemlich mit dem Circulato majori & minori oder dem Universal aceto mercuriali, und spiritu vini tartarisato die herrlichsten
CARDILUCIUS (Johann Hiskias).  
Continued.


It contains Philalethes's Introitus Apertus, p. 297. Appended is a list of Errata in Ercker's Art a subterranea, 1672, q.v., of which he was editor.

There was an earlier edition, Nürnberg, 1667.

A continuation of the Magnalitia Medico-Chymica appeared at Nürnberg in 1680. It contained tracts by Philalethes, George Ripley, Basili Valentine, and some others.

See LEFEBURE (Nicolas), 1685. Neuvermehrter Chymischer Handleiter und Guldnes Kleinod, 1685.

A new and enlarged edition by Cardilucius.

Of this person the accounts given are somewhat vague and not altogether concordant. He is called Cardilucius usually, but in one place Gmelin styles him Kardiluk, and in another Cardilucci, as if he were Italian, and speaks of him spending most of his life in Germany. On the other hand he calls himself 'Comes Palatinus,' studied in Holland in 1663, and became Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine. After this he spent some time in Mainz, in Frankfurt, and in Darmstadt, and finally settled in Nürnberg, where he was appointed physician to the Duke of Württemberg. He was a believer in Alchemy and Astrology, the doctrine of signatures, and the planetary influences in Medicine and Pharmacy; and he had a great esteem for Van Mereklin, Lendinum renovatus, 1686, p. 608.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 37.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, I. ii. p. 35.

Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 177.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1670.

Fietzold, Probier-Stein, 1753. Th. i. p. 11; Th. ii. p. 46.

Petrius, Basii Valintini Chymische Schriften, 1760, Neue Vorrede, Sig. e 3.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 550.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, i. p. 541.

CARDINAL (GILBERTUS).

See BERGERWECK und Probier büchlin, 1533, f. 29.

See ALCHIMIA, das ist, alle Farben . . . zubereyten, 1613, p. 116.

In the text of the BERGERWECK . . . büchlin his name is given Albertus, though it is Gilbertus on the title-page. Albertus seems to be a misprint. This tract was also appended to Kerzenmacher's collection of receipts entitled:—Alchimia, das ist, Alle Farben, Wasser, . . . zubereyten, 1570, and subsequent editions. Ferguson, 'Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry,' Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1868, xiv., p. 143.
CARERIUS—CARMINA

CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

Questio, an arte metalla permutari possint.

See WITESTEIN (KARL), Disceptatio Philosophica, p. 157.

Careriis, or Carreriis, miscalled also Caprerius and Carrerius, and Caterrius, a lawyer of Padua, was born in 1549, was decanus of the University and bishop of St. Andrew. He declined the professorship of Law to leave him more leisure for study and for his church duties. He, however, relinquished these, and devoted himself to writing the history of Padua. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in disputes and lawsuits, and died of apoplexy 20 August, 1626. The inscription on his tomb says that he died in his 78th year. If

Tomasini, Illustrium Viro rum Elogia, 1630, p. 463 (with a portrait).

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 56, p. 57 (under Caterrius).

Freher, Theatrum vi rorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, ii. p. 1044, and pl. 47.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Y 2 recto; Ann. 20th August, 1626.


Jacob Leopold Prodr ums Bibliothecæ Metallica, 1732, p. 41.

so, the above cannot be the correct date of his birth.

Though not a professor he kept up his intercourse with the students, and wrote dissertations, of which the present is one.

Editions of the above tract, Padua, 1574, 1579, 4°, Basel, 1582, 1583, 8°, are enumerated.

There is an edition: "Patavii, L. P. Excude," 4°, ff. [3, 1 blank], 32. It is not dated, but the epistle is dated 1579. This seems to be really the first edition.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 131.

Jücher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1653.

Beitrar zur Geschichte der höher Chemie, 1785, p. 547.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 298.

Schmiedler, Geschichte der Al chemie, 1832, p. 294. (He calls him a professor at Padua—but he is not included among them by Tomasini, Gymnasmus Patavinum, Utine, 1654, 4°.)

CARL (JOHANN SAMUEL).


Johann Samuel Carl, son of Johann Ernest Carl, was born at Oehringer in 1676. He went to Halle and studied medicine with Frederic Hoffmann and Stahl, and obtained his licence in 1699. He then became physician of the Count of Isenburg-Stolberg; Ann. of the Count of Wittgenstein, and in 1736 of the King of Denmark. He died 3 June, 1757, at Melldorf, in Holstein. He was one of the most devoted and distinguished pupils of Stahl, whose lectures he edited, and he wrote a number of works in support of Stahl's doctrines, but he is accused of having mingled with them a certain amount of theosophy. He wrote a work, Lapis Lydiius Philosophico-pyrotechnicus ad ossium fos silium decimam analyse demonstrandum adhibitus... Francof. a. M. 1703, 8°. He showed the identity of natural, artificial, and antimonial cinnabar, and gave its composition as 6 parts of mercury to 1 of sulphur (Éph. Acad. Nat. Cur., 1712, pp. 379-403), and wrote a paper: 'Lapis ac ultum pro renovacione laboratoriis chemicis et ad scholam medicam' (Éph. Acad. Nat. Cur., 1742, vi. App. pp. 110-118).


Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 632.

Philippis & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, p. 576.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iii. p. 782 (article by Hirsch).

Haeser, Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 530.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervor ragenden Aenzte... 1884, i. p. 664.

Kopp, Die Al Chemie, 1886, i. pp. 69, 74.

CARMINA.

Carmen elegans (de Lapide Philosophorum).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 763.
CARMINA. Continued.

Carmina aliquot germanica cum versione latina.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 252.

Carmina auf das Philosophische Werck.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 74.
See RHYTHMI.
See ALTE TEUTSCHRE IMEN.
See REIMEN.

Carmina varia de Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 736.

CARRERIUS (ALEXANDER).
See carerius (alexander).

CARTHEUSER (FRIEDRICH AUGUST).

Chemische Beobachtung von der Reinigung des flüchtigen Bernsteinalsalzes.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 324.

Friedrich August Cartheuser, the son of Johann Friedrich, was born at Halle in 1734. He was educated at Halle and Frankfurt a. d. Oder, in 1749 entered the university there, but after three months went to Berlin, where he studied under Pott, Gleditsch, and Marggraf. He graduated M.D. at Frankfurt a. d. Oder in 1755. He then visited the mines in Saxony, went to Bohemia, Franconia, and other parts of Germany, and in 1754 was professor of mineralogy, botany, and chemistry, at Frankfurt.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 486, 514.
Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, i. p. 559.

CARTHEUSER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).


This is uniform with the author's Pharmacologia, and is intended to go along with it. The preface is dated Frankfort a. d. O., 1753, and in it he refers to the text-book which at the solicitation of his pupils he had published seventeen years previous. The new edition came out at Frankfort in 1753 according to Gmelin, and a third edition in 1766, 8°. The present, therefore, would be a reprint of that of 1753. Fuchs quotes an edition of 1770, which he calls the third.
CARTHEUSER—CASE

CARTHEUSER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). Continued.


This book was published at Berlin in 1745, and 1770 in 8°, and at Cologne, 1763, 8°.


4°. Pp. [4], 71 [1].

This is uniform with the author's Pharmacologia. It was published at Halle, 1740, 8°; 1748, 8°; Frankf. a. d. Oder, 1752, 8°; 1766, 8°.

Cartheuser was born at Hayn in Stolberg in 1704. He was a doctor of medicine of Halle, and from 1740 to 1759 held the chairs of Chemistry and of Pharmacy and Materia Medica at Frankfurt a. d. O., to which were added that of Anatomy and Botany, and afterwards of Therapeutics and Pathology.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 345.
Haller, Bibilotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. pp. 24, 777.
Elov, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médicine, 1791, i. p. 551.
Baumcr, Bibliotheca Chcmica, 1782, p. 38.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. pp. 621-3, 683, etc.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chcmischen Litteratur, 1806, p. 260 & passim.

He was a member of the Berlin Academy, famed for his knowledge of Botany and Chemistry, which he combined in his chemical examination of plants. He directed the attention of chemists to various vegetable products. He died in 1777.

Desemieris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 640.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 325.
Philipp & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, p. 580.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 384-5.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 1871, xili. p. 704.
Algemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 36.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1884, i. p. 674.
Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1881, ii. p. 728; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 182.

CASE (JOhN).


This commentary on Aristotle deals with scholastic subtleties and metaphysical vagaries, and has nothing to do with those of Alchemc.

John Case was born at Woodstock, entered St. John's College, Oxford, in 1564, was B.A. in 1568, M.A. in 1572, and M.D. in 1589. He wrote one or two medical papers, but his chief literary work consisted of commentaries and text-books on Aristotle, of which the present is one. It was first printed in 1599. Case died 23 January, 1660, and was buried in St. John's College Chapel.

This Joannes Casus must not be confounded with
CASE (JOHN). Continued.

Giovanni della Casa, the Archbishop of Benevento, who might have been a cardinal, had not the church had a fit of the morals. According to some he was a true child of the pagan Renaissance, for while his Latinity would have made Cicero greenly jealous, his morals might have made Martial blushingly scarlet. He died in 1557.

But Niceron defends him from these charges (Mémoires, 1730. xii. p. 102; 1732, XX. p. 45), and he is commended also by J. M. Toscanus (Pophli Italiae, 1579. p. 83, No. cx. xii).

Wood, Athenae Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. col. 685.

CASSIUS (ANDREAS).


Aurum & Adams typi æternitatis.

Hamburgi, Sumptibus Georgii Wolfi. Anno MDCCCLXXV.


Title red and black.

There are three persons of this name who have to be distinguished:

1°. Andrea Cassius the elder, ducal Secretary, married Sophia Vesteria, and had two sons, Christianus and Andreas.

2°. This Andreas, of Schleswig, M.D. of Leyden, 1634, physician in Hamburg, physician to the Duke of Holstein, and to the Bishop of Liibeck, married Gertrude Staphorst, and had a son Andreas. He devised a bezoartic essence of great virtue in the plague, and invented red glass by means of tin and gold. He died in Hamburg, 27 May, 1673.

3°. Andreas Cassius, Tertius, of Hamburg, became, 1668, M.D. at Groningen, and practised in Liibeck. He wrote on some medical subjects, and this tract on gold, in which the preparation of the purple of gold, made by his father, is described (p. 111 sqq.).

There were other two persons of the same name but they do not concern the present subject.

The book contains what may be called the Natural History of Gold, the sources from which it is obtained; its composition or elementary principles; how it is possibly formed, its properties, physical and chemical, and its alchemical transmutation. The book is commended by Stahl, and by Hannemann in his Cato Chemicus, 1690, cap. iii sig. Ag verso (q.v.).

The question as to whether or not Cassius was the actual discoverer of the gold purple is decided in the negative, correctly I think, by Beckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, Leipzig, 1786, p. 380 (English translation, 1814, i. p. 201); but see what Kunckel says, Laboratorium Chymi- cum, 1767, p. 596, and Leibnitz, Miscellanea Berolinensis, 1710, i. p. 94 (in an article on phosphorus).

The lives of the three are given by Joh. Moller, Cimbria Literata, 1744, i. p. 88; Jöcher, Allge- meinen Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1734.

These writers point out that Andreas Cassius, second and third, have been confused with one another, as for example by Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 97. See also Orsfall (Joh. Christian) whose book Sil Sine Veste came out in 1684.

For the older literature of gold purple Weigel may be consulted, Grundriss der reinen und ange- wandten Chemie, 1777, ii. § 1088, d; pp. 520-21.

CASTAIGNE (GABRIEL DE).

Les Oeuvres du R. P. Gabriel de Castaigne, tant Medicinales que Chymiques, divises en quatre principaux traites.

I. Le Paradis Terrestre.
II. Le grand miracle de la nature mettallique.
III. L'Or Potable.
IV. Le Thresor Philosophique de la Medecine Metallique.

Seconde edition. A quoy sont adjoistez les Aphorismes Basiliens, & la methode particuliere pour bien faire le merueillez Onguent appelle Manus Dei.

Destournez-vous du mal: & faites le bien. Psal. 32.


CASTAILLE—CATALOGUS

CASTAIGNE (GABRIEL DE). Continued.

Castaigne, according to Lenglet Dufresnoy, was a cordelier and almoner of Louis XII., "which, for a cordelier, was nearly as good as a bishoprick." But according to the documents prefixed to the present work he was actually chosen bishop of Saluces in succession to Antoine Pichot, by the king. He was also Dr. of Theology, Councillor Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i. p. 392; iii. p. 132.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicea practica, 1777, ii. p. 424; 1779, iii. p. 120.

CASTILLIONEUS (BRANDA FRANCISCUS).

See PROSPECTUS Pharmaceutici Editio Secunda, 1698.

CASTRENSIS (ROBERTUS).

See MORIENIUS ROMANUS, 1559.

See CAESAR (THEOPHILUS), 1613.

CASTRILLO (HERNANO).

Historia y Magia Natural, o ciencia de filosofía oculta, con nuevas noticias de los mas profundos mysterios, y secretos del Universo visible, en que se trata de animales, pezes, aves, plantas, flores, yervas, metales, piedras, aguas: semillas, Parayso, montes, y Valles. Por el Padre Hernando Castrillo de la Compania de Jesus, natural de Cadiz. Donde trata de los Secretos que pertenecen a las partes dela tierra. Con Licencia. En Madrid, Por Juan Garcia Infanzon. Año 1692. Acosta de Francisco Sazedon, Mercader de libros: Vendese en su casa en la calle de Atchoa junto a la Santissima Trinidad frente de la casa de los Fucares.


Ferdinand de Castrillo, a native of Cadiz, was admitted in 1602 to the Jesuits at the age of 16. He professed theology for a long time, and was rector of Cazorla. He died at Ossuna, 27 Nov., 1667, at an advanced age. Apparently he wrote only this one book: Magia Natural o Filosofia oculta, Primera Parte. Trigueros, L'Estupina, Jöcher, Allgemeine Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1759, i. col. 1759.

Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Nova, 1783, i. p. 372 (quotes Part i. in the 1649 edition only).

Title within a border.

1656, 4°. Trigueros, Diego Perez de Estupina, 1649, 4°. In the British Museum there are both the latter of these, and another edition, Madrid, 1649, 4°. This is a treatise on cosmogony, the elements and natural history, but not on Chemistry or Alchemy.

Backer, Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, Cinquième Série, 1859, p. 126.


CATALOGUS Manucriptorum Chemico-Alchemico-Magico-Cabalistico-Medico-

Physico-Curiosorum. No place [Vienna]. MDCCCLXXXVIII.


Kopp refers to a similarly titled catalogue, Wien, Gräffer d. J. 1786.

As his copy contains only pp. 50, and Anhang pp. 12, presumably it was the first issue of the catalogue, in the following two years enlarged to the above.

As it stands the above contains the following separate lists:

Title-leaf.

Vorrede, i-v.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii., p. 223.

and Almoner, and is called Abbé General de Saint Ruf's de Valence and Saintet Tiers de Sai, and "Conventuel d'Avignon."

The tract L'Or Fosalbe qui guarit de tous maus, was published at Paris, 1611, 8°; Le grand Miracle de la Nature Metallique, Paris, 1615, 18°.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 394, 568.

Ladrague, Bibliotheque Oumaroff, Sciences Secretes, 1870, No. 1615.

Zweitedes Verzeichnis einiger Fabricks-Artickel, xiv.-xxiii. ; Anhang, xxiii.-xxvi.

Codices Manuscripti Alchemici, 3-263.

Codices Manuscripti Chemici, 264-310.

Codices Magici, 1-45.

Codices Cabalistici, Astrologici, Geomantici, etc., 46-67 (1 blank).

Druckfehler im Chemischen Catalog, 1-5.

Druckfehler im Magischen Catalog, 6-7.

Druckfehler im Cabalistischen Catalog, [1].

Appended to some of the entries are notes referring sometimes to the author, sometimes to the contents of the MSS.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Oumaroff, Sciences Secretes, 1870, No. 543.
CATALOGUS Medicamentorum tam simplicium, quam preparatorum et compositorum ad Usum Nosocomii Brixie editus a Medica Deputatione Iussu Illustriissimorum Praesidum Anno MDCCXCIV. Brixiae MDCCVIC. Ex Typographia Locatelliana cum Facultate.

8°. Pp. 18 [2 blank].

CATENA.

See AUREA CATENA Homeri.

CATO CHEMICUS.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

CENSURA HERMETICA.


CENT-CINQUANTE-TROIS Aphorismes Chymiques.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

CENTRUM Nature Concentratum.

See ALI PULI.

CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).


8°. Pp. [20] 144. The vignette represents a dragon in a fire with the motto: Durare Mori et non Perire. The dedication to Rudolph II. is signed M. C. M. D., which stands for Martinus Copus, Medicinæ Doctor, the Author.


4°. Pp. [72]. The vignette is the dragon as above, with the motto: Aut taceant aut discant.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654; p. 58. Breytrac zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785.

Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, pp. 87, 766. p. 584 ('a Latin poem, with expositions of mystical and theosophic tenor.')


CESARELLI (HIPPOLITO).

See ANTIDOTARIO ROMANO, 1635.

CHAMBON (JOSEPH).

Traité des Metaux, et des Mineraux, et des Remedes qu'on en peut tirer; Avec des Dissertation sur le Sel & le Soulphre des Philosopes, & sur la Goute, la Gravelle, la petite Vérole, la Rougeole & autres Maladies: avec un
CHAMBRON (JOSEPH). Continued.


An edition of 1712 is quoted in Jacob Leupold's Prodromus and Guerin in addition to the above quotes another, Paris, 1760, 12°.

Joseph Chambon was born at Grignan, in Provence, in 1647, in 1678 was Doctor of the Faculty at Avignon (of Aix, according to Deszeremizis), settled at Marseilles, was obliged to leave it, and went to Italy, to Germany, and to Poland, where he became physician of the King, John Sobieski, with whom he remained till the siege of Vienna. Wishing to know about the adherents of Paracelsus and Van Helmont, he journeyed to Holland, crossed to England, and thence to France. At Paris, through the influence of Fagon, he received his licentiatehip, and practised with great reputation, but on account of the Faculty not accepting his promise about the use of secret remedies, he was not made a doctor. Having been asked to visit a patient, a Neapolitan, who was in the Bastille, he took up his cause and wrote a memoir in his defence to the King. In the course of this he made certain reflections on the Duke of Savoy and the Duke of Burgundy, and he himself was sent in consequence to the Bastille, where he remained two years. He then left Paris, returned to Marseilles, and was made physician to the Galleys by the help of the Count of Grignan, but in 1705, having failed to save the life of the Count of Grignan, who was attacked by smallpox, he threw up his appointment, and lived in retirement with his brother, who was dean of the Chapter of Grignan. He was still alive in 1732. He wrote Principes de physique rapportés à la médecine pratique, Paris, 3 parts, 1711, 1714, 1716 respectively, 12°; 1750, 12°, and one or two dissertations.

Oudard, La France Littéraire, 1830, ii. p. 117.
Deszeremizis, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 662.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1835, ix. col. 591.

CHARAS (MOYSE).


Extra engraved title. Title red and black.

Tome Second, Contenant la Pharmacopée Chymique.

Pp. viii. 441-876. [2 blank.] Title red and black.

Traité abrégé des Eaux Minérales de France.


The editions of this work enumerated by the bibliographers are numerous: Paris, 1672, 1676, 1681, in 4°; 1676, 1689, 1693, in 4°; Lyons, 1695, and the present, 1753, 4°. It was translated into Latin: Pharmacopæa Regia, Geneva, 1684, 4° (1683, Stolle and Weigel). According to Manget the book was translated into many languages, even into Chinese, for the use of the Emperor. The English version was published in 1678, 4°.
CHARAS (Movsr.). Continued.

Theriaque D’Andromacus, avec une Description particulièere des Plantes, des Animaux & des Mineraux employez à cette grande Composition, et les Reformations & Observations necessaires, tant sur leur Election & Preparat-

12°. Pp. [4], Engraved title included]; 12, 305 [7].

The first edition appeared at Paris, 1668, 12°. A German translation was published at Frankfurt a. M., 1679. 8°. The ‘Theriaque’ consisted of 65 ingredients, and in this book a description of each of these is given. The engraved title contains, set in a landscape, vipers and a beaver, in both of which he took great interest.

Charas (1618-1688), born at Uzès, came to Paris, and made himself known by his book on the ‘Theriaque’. He studied the anatomy and nature of the viper, on which he wrote two treatises, Paris, 1669, 8°, and 1672, 1678, 1690, 1694, 8°; for nine years conducted the Course of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes and wrote his Pharmacopée. In 1660, on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to England—as he was of the reformed religion—and became the pharmacist of Charles II. He lived in England for five years, and passed to Holland. There the Spanish Ambassador


Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1721, I. ii. p. 53.

Jacob Leopold Prodrormus Bibliothecae metallicae, 1733, p. 43.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 229; 1778, i. p. 594.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, Tiguri, 1771, i. p. 541.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, Bernae, 1774, i. p. 392.


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Enzyklopädie, 1827, vii. p. 156.


Bayle & THillaye, Biographie Médicale, Paris, 1855, i. p. 445. His list is somewhat different from Gmelin’s. (The tone of this article and that by Dezeimeris may be observed.)

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, ix. col. 712.

Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, Jena, 1655, p. 504, etc.


Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1re Série, 1874, iv. p. 416.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1884, i. p. 843; 2d Series, 1898, iii. p. 334.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervor-
ragenden Aerzte, 1884, i. p. 703.

CHARLES VI., Roy de France.

Oeuvre Royalle.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Cosmopolite, 1629, p. 91.

In the story of Nicolas Flamel, Charles VI. of France is introduced as sending Cramoisi to find out the truth of the reports which were circulating about Flamel’s wealth. He is said amongst the

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 39.

Lenglet du Fresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i. pp. 216, 246, 469; iii. p. 134.

other entertainments of his lucid moments to have engaged in alchemical experiments. The present tract is probably not by him.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 435; 1866, i. p. 460.

CHARTIER (JEAN).

Scientia Plumbi Sacri Sapientium.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 569.
CHARTIER (Jean). Continued.

The original work is in French: *La Science du Plomb Sacré des Sages*, Paris, 1651, 4°. The author is called a physician, but nothing more is said about him. His book is mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy.


Jacob Leupolds Prodomus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1732, p. 44.


CHEMIA.

De Chemia Senioris . . . Libellus.

*See ZADITH SENIOR.*

CHEMIA.

*See ARTE* (De) *Chemica Libri duo*, 1602.

CHEMIA in *Nuce*, oder: kurze doch aufrichtige Anweisung zu der Wissenschaft der Zerlegung der Körper.

Et nos ferulae subduximus manum, & nos consilium dedimus. Juvenalis.

Anno 1777, den 20 May.

No place or printer.


On the title-page is a vignette of the sun surrounded by rays, with the symbol of salt as a planet, and the motto: *In Sole et Sale Omnia.* This is apparently the second edition.

[Another Copy.]

Chemia in Nuce.

*See DREY* Kléine Schriften, 1778, p. 5.


8°. Pp. [58] 304 ; 270. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

This is a treatise on pharmaceutical chemistry. In the first part is contained the methods of making different preparations of animal and vegetable substances for medical use. The second enumerates diseases and the medicines with which they are to be treated.

It purports to be translated from the English, but I have not seen the original. It is not from W. Y-worths *Chymicus rationalis: or the Fundamental grounds of the Chymical Art*, London, 1692, 8°. An edition, 1697, of this latter work is mentioned by Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 653), but he gives the author’s name erroneously as W. H. Worth.
CHEMIE.

See BIRKHOHLZ (ADAM MELCHIOr).

CHEMISCHE BELUSTIGUNGEN. Oder Sammlung auserlesene Kunststücke, 
die zur Bewunderung und zum 
Vergnügen gereichen. Leipzig, 1794. 
bey Friedrich August Leo.

2 plates of apparatus.

This is not a treatise on Chemistry but a couple 
of hundred startling effects produced by chemical 
action, arranged in eight classes: 1. Tricks with 
colours; 2. Sympathetic inks; 3. Tree of Diana, 
etc.; 4. Phosphorus; 5. Combustion experiments;

CHIMIA.

Das Buch von der Kunst Chimia eines ungewissen Authors.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba, 1613, i. p. 504.
See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba, 1750, i. p. 612.

This is the translation of the tract ARTE (DE) CHYMICA (C.V.).

CHIMICA (La) del Gusto e dell’ Odorato o sia l’ Arte di comporre facilmente, 
e con poca spesa i liquori da Bere, e le Acque odorose con un metodo 
nuovo per fare i liquori fini senza acquavite, Traduzione dal Francese. 
Firenze, MDCCLXXXII. Nella stamperia Bonducciana con Approvazione.


The author of this work is called Abbé Poncelet, 
and Père Polycarpe, so that his name appears also 
as Polycaorde Poncelet, and he was born at Verdun, 
but nothing else is said about him. He wrote a 
tract on thunder, 1766, and one on wheat, 1779. 
The present work appeared under the title CHIMIE 
du Goût et de l’odorat . . . Paris, 1755, 8°; new 
editions, Paris, 1774. 8°; Paris, 1800. 2 vols. 8°, 
of which there is a copy in the British Museum.

Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxv. p. 340; or, 
Id. no date, xxxiv. p. 45.

Presumably the Italian translation was made from 
that of 1774. The French edition which I have 
seen is entitled NOUVELLE CHIMIE du Goût et de 
l’Odorat . . . par M. G . . . Paris, 1819. 2 
vols., 8°, with 10 plates. This is an enlarged and 
much altered edition from the above, but there 
are paragraphs remaining which show that these 
two books only differ by the French edition being 
modernized and improved.

CHIMICA (La) per Le Donne.

Parva leves capiunt animos.

Ovid.

Tomo Primo. In Venezia, MDCCXCVI. Dalla Tipografia Pepoliana 
Presso Antonio Curti q. Giacomo Con Privilegio.

Pp. 173-6, numbered twice.

CHESNE (JOSEPH DU).

See Quercetanus (Josephus).

CHORTALASSEUS (JOHANNES).

See Grashoff (Johann).

CHRISTOFLE DE GAMON.

Le Tresor de Tresors.

See Linthaut (Henri de), 1610.
CHRISTOPHORUS PARISIENSIS.


This is a fragment from a copy of the *Vier ausserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein* (q.v.). Dufresnoy mentions *Elucidarium Chemicum*, Paris, 1649, 8°. There is an edition of the second part, to which are added tracts by Raymund Lully, Hall, 1610, 8°.

Elucidarius seu artis transmutatoriae summa major cum Appendice.

See *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1661, vi. p. 195.

Elucidarius.

*See Vier ausserlesene Teutsche* Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 107. confused under this name; but as it is unlikely the elder was also called Matthew, possibly he was Christopher. And this is history!

A good many writings are ascribed to him by Nazari, and his list is copied by Borel and subsequent writers. None of these have been printed, and, if they ever existed, or if they exist now, are in manuscript.

Of the present work there was a German version published at Halle, 1608, according to the *Beytrag*, and one in Latin, at Paris, 1659. In 1772 a new German edition was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig. No value is attached to this tract by Borrichius and other critics. In the *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff* there is an edition of the German, Hall, 1688, 8°, 127 pages not numbered.


*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 591.


Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, i. p. 380; 1866, i. p. 404.


CHRYSA NDER (ALITOPHIUS).


8°. Pp. 207 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 34.


Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*, Sciences Secrètes, Moscow, 1878, No. 1328.


Anhang Chymischer Ergötzlichkeiten.

See *Deliciæ Mediceæ et Chirurgicæ*, 1703-1705.
CHRYSIPPUS Fanianus.

See FANIANUS (CHRYSIPPUS).

CHRYSOGONUS DE PURIS.

Das Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen, aus Philosophischen Schriften denen Söhnen der Kunst ordentlich vorgestellt, von Chrystogono de Puris Uranopolitâ.


Anno MDCLXXXIII.


Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICHS), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 391.

To the same anonymous writer these are also ascribed:

Cynosura chemica tincturam universalem indicat, 1680, 4°.

Fictuld, Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 118 (calls him an Englishman, a sophist and no philosopher, and says his tract is of no use).

Probier-Stein zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 635, 640.

CHRYSORRHOAS, sive de Arte Chymica Dialogus.

See GRATAROLO (G.), 1561, i. sig.*5 verso.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 139.

See also PENOTUS (BERNARD C.).

CHRYSOSTOMUS (POLYCARPUS).

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), Tractat, 1723.

The person concealed under this pseudonym is the author of a rather notable work entitled:

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, first published in 1740, and afterwards reprinted in Carduclus' Antrum naturae et artis reclusum, 1770, in Christoph Helbig's Observationes medicoc- chimicae, 1711, and J. Ott. Helbig's Curiosa physica, 1714. A new edition was published at Leipzig in 1783, with a list of two hundred Rosicrucian books. Nothing is reported of the author; even to the writer of the Beytrag his actual name was unknown. On the three occasions when he refers to the Missiv and its author the commendation and admiration are edged with the double meaning which makes the verdicts of the Beytrag anything but compliments.

See LADRAGUE, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 996.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 340, 391.

CHRYSIA.

See BUCH (Das) Chymia.


4°. Pp. [1-2 blank] 3-392 (sic, for 292), 10 engravings. Commentatio, 76-

[1] [3 blank], 1 engraving.

This is a reissue of the Reconditorium ac Recluvorum Opulentia Sophistentagae Numinis Mundl Magni, Amstel, 1666 (q.v.).

The only difference is in the first sheet. The first leaf of it is blank; the title-page is new, Epigramma in Zodiwm is on f 3 recto, and on the reverse is the Idoneum ad Lectorem Interversion. The engraved Character Adeptorum (in red) and the engraved plate Chorus Philosophorum of the older edition have been omitted.
CHYMÆ. Continued.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 41. 
Byebrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 644 ('an excellent gold mine for the mining friends of Hermetic science; it bears annually a couple of hundred marks of fine gold. The Theatrum Chemicum seems to me more productive according to its contents and value').

CHYMICA Vannus.
See RECONDITORIUM, 1666.
See CHYMIE AURIFODINA, 1696.

CHYMICAL Dictionary.
See F. (J.), A New light of Alchymy, etc., 1674, p. 303.

CHYMICUS.
See CURIOSE (Der) Chymicus.

CHYMIERASTES.
See C. (J.), Chymierastes.

CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Pseud.


[Another Copy.]

The date has been cut off.

Gmelin followed by Schmieder and by Kopp says this book was printed at Nürnberg. This is not stated in the above copy, and no place is given either by Fictuld or by Ladrague. The former writer condemns the book as 'lauter Sophistische Quetscherie,' except the epistles of Gualdus.

The book contains a chapter on the antiquity of Alchemy, in which reference is made to the Greek alchemists; another contains an account of the transmutation made at Prague, and that witnessed by Helvetius, the curious history of Gualdus, and some other narratives; and a third describes deceptions practised by so-called adepts.

I have followed the authorities in calling the author Chymiphilus, but I am inclined to think that this is a mere epithet, and that the initials may represent the author's name.

Fictuld, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii, p. 52.

CHYMISCHE Abhandlung worinne die verschiedene Bereitung der Spießglas-Tinktur . . . untersucht . . . wird.
See VATER (CHRISTIAN).
CHYMISCHE Hochzeit.

See ROSENCREUTZ (CHRISTIAN).


The preface is signed T.G.X. Fictuld, Prefriat, Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 51, makes no account of the author. There is a copy in the Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, 1870, No. 1641.

CHYMISCHE (Die) Sonne.

See NEU-AUFFGEHENDE (Die) Chymische Sonne, 1740.

CHYMISCHEN (Der) Weisheit Offenbahrung.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J.J.).

CHYMISCHER MONDEN-SCHEIN.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subjectum Philosophiae, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches prepariret werden soll; Auf ansuchen und bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der erbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubet, von einem Der die Wahrheit nicht läugnet, verbergen will, noch kan. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1739.

8°. Pp. 55 [7, 4 blank], leaf of errata inserted at the end. Wants the frontispiece.

MS. notes. About the authorship of this tract see STEINBERGEN.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subjectum Philosophiae, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches prepariret werden soll; Auf ansuchen und bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der erbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubet, von einem Der die Wahrheit nicht läugnet, verbergen will, noch kan. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1744.

8°. Pp. 55 [5 pp. advertisement of chemical books]. The frontispiece forms a double page and is not included in the pagination.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subjectum Philosophiae, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches prepariret werden soll; Auf Ansuchen und Bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der ehrbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubet, von einem, Der die Wahrheit nicht läugnet, verbergen will, noch kan. Franckfurt und Leipzig, in der Fleischerschen Buchhandlung, 1760.

8°. Pp. 55 [5 pp. advertisement of chemical books]. The frontispiece forms a double page, and is not included in the pagination.

"In the pale moonshine," says the Beytrag. It is quoted by Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. "walking is uncertain. I go my way in sunlight, and go surely." Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 672.
CHYMISCHER oder Alchymistischer Particular-zeiger.

See NAXAGORAS (J. EHRD VON).


24\textdegree. pp. 48.

Ladrague calls it 'Scig- und Weg-Weiser,' Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1289.

CHYMISCHES Etwas in Nichts, das ist: Wie der hochberühmte Stein der Weisen als eine edle Gabe Gottes, entfernet, und in hohen Dingen vergeblich gesucht, aber nahe, und in geringen, glücklich wird gefunden, in Etwas, doch gründlich entworfent, und mit einem vollständigen Register versehen, von einem, der sich Mit In Gott BeLustigtet. Dresfden und Leipzig, zu finden bey Gottfried Leschen, 1722.

8\textdegree. pp. 38. Index[10].

The author's initials seem to be M. I. G. B. L. Fictuld (Frohler-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 48), mentions an edition of 1718. He says that the author was a Saxon Decanus Theologie, and he thinks it a disgrace for such a man to spend his time in penning "arch-lyes" and sophistical deceptions, knowing them to be such! Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1440.


8\textdegree. pp. 106 (but pp. 64-65 are dropped).

The following tracts are contained in this collection:


Hermetice Philosophie Studiosis [Epistola], p. 17.

Philosophisches Rißel in Teutsche Reimen gebracht durch Filip Zesen von Fürstenau, p. 20.

Das Geheimslbs vom Steine der Weisen or das Geheimslbs der hermetischen Philosophie, p. 22.

J. C. Chymienastes den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie Heyl, etc., p. 80.

Johann Arnd, Judicium über die Vier Figuren des grossen Amphitheatri Henrici Khunraths, p. 87.

Otto Hellwig, Send-schreiben an P. Alexium Augustiner Ordens in Wien, p. 97.


Die Zubereitung des Liquoris, p. 103.

Tugenden dieses Liquoris Alcahest, p. 105.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 375.

CHYMISCHES Zwey-Blat.

See LANGE (JOHANN).

CHYMISCH—Continued.


The volume contains the following tracts:

- Chymisch-Unterridischer Sonnen-Flants, p. 1.
- Von Natürlichen und überrnatürlichen Dingen (Basilii Valentinii), p. 43.
- Dicata Alani, p. 152.
- Metalurgia des Doctor Tanckii, p. 169.

Fictuld assigns this tract to Steinbergen, whom he identifies with Chrys, Ferdinant von Sabor (q.v.). The initials of the pseudonymous author correspond with those of Sabor’s, or of Christian Fictuld, Prober-Stein, 1723. Th. ii. p. 136.

*Beutrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 560, 653.

CIMBALUM Aureum.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 781.

CLAIUS (JOHANN).

Alckumistica, das ist: ein wunderbarliche seltsame, vnd bewerte Kunst, aufs Mist gut Arabisch, Tüürckisch, vnd Reinisch Goldt, jha auch das beste gedigen Silber zu machen. Wider die betrügliche Alchimisten, vnd vngeschickte vermeinte Theophrastinen [sic], von einem sondern guten Früündt, (so durch diese Fantasy betrogen, vnd zu nächst Armut gerathen), allen Hochverständigen zur vermeidung disser falschen Kunst, gantz notdurftig beschreiben: durch M. Iohannen Clauum.

Weil jetzund fast in allem Landt, Die Alchimey nimbt vberhandt, Das mancher wirdt dardurch verfüt, Wie man wol an Exempeln spürt, Hab ich zu Spott der Alchimey, Bschreiben die gros betriegerey.

Gedruckt zu Amberg, durch Michael Forster. Anno M.D.XCIII.

4°. Sig. A [=pp. 5]. MS. additions, 4 pp. The date is partly obliterated, and may be M.D.XCIII. The vignette represents a capillary filter.

This is in verse and contains a recommendation to farmers to spread stable and byre manure upon the fields, and Clauus then proceeds to trace the profit that accrues thereby to the crops, to the cattle, to the poultry, to the orchard, and so at last to the owner. It is a brief sketch of rural economy.

Kopp quotes an edition of Mühlhausen, 1516: ‘Alckumistica, das ist, die ware Goldkunst, aus Mist durch seine Operation vnd Proces gut Goldt zu machen, Wider die betrüglichen Alchimisten vnd vngeschickten vermeinte Theophrastisten von Herrn Johanne Clajo beschreiben. Neben angeheenktem Special-Bericht—Menniglichen zur Nachrichtung und Warnung zusammengebracht durch Aletophilum Parrhesiensem.” The first part seems a reprint of the present poem; the second part contains an exposure of and warning against the tricks of fraudulent alchemists.

Johann Claius, born 1535, was native of Herzberg in Saxony, Rector at Goldberg, then at Nordhausen, and in 1574 pastor at Bendeleben in Thuringia. He was a Hebrew Scholar, and made several translations into that language, amongst others of the Gospels and Epistles, Leipzig, 1578, afterwards, 1586, in the form of a tetraktion, German, Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He is the first also who compiled a complete German grammar, of which editions of 1578, 1604, and 1651 are mentioned.

Schneller, Geschichte der Chemie, 1822, l. 518.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 352.

Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, i. p. 237.
CLANGOR Buccinæ.

See Alchimia (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 19.

See Artis Aurifera . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 288.

See Morgenstern (Philipp), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 389; 1759, i. p. 473.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. pp. 147, 877.

In the German translation it is also called Der Thom der Schalmyen, and it sometimes appears under the form Clamor.

Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 23, § xxxii.

CLARKE (William).

The Natural History of Nitre: or, a Philosophical Discourse of the Nature, Generation, Place, and Artificial Extraction of Nitre, with its Vertues and Uses. By William Clarke.

London; Printed by E. Okes for Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1670.


Where he died, 24 April, 1684. Morhof calls him Royal physician.

Haller mentions a medical tract apparently by him, but the treatise on nitre is that by which he is best known. It was translated into Latin: Naturalis Historia Nitr., Frankfurt, 1675, 8°; London, 1675, 8°; Hamburg, 1675, 8°.

Long previous to Clarke's, a tract on nitre had been published by Thomas Chaloner, London, 1584, small 4°, ff. [2] 22.

Jücher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1759, i. col. 1934.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 194.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 654.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practice, 1779, iii. p. 274.


CLAUDER (Gabriel).


Another edition: Altenburgi, 1668, 4°, is mentioned, and a reprint: Scholiazsm de Tinctura Universali, Norimbergae, 1736. This is a reply to the criticism of Alchemy by Athanasius Kircher. Another reply was made by Blauwenstein (6.) (g.v.).

Gabrielis Claueri, des berühmten Medici Dissertation von der Universal-Tinctur oder dem Stein der Weisen, in welcher r. Was diese seye 2. ob sie in der Natur gefunden werde, und ob einem Christen nützlich seye, selbe zu erforschen; 3. Aus was für einer Materi; und 4. wie sie bereitet werde, durch Beweifs-Grund und Erfahrungen beschrieben wird, deme
CLAUDER (Gabriel). Continued.


6°. Pp. 217 (misprint for 271). Register [?] Waits pp. 221-2. This is a translation of the Dissertation, to which is appended (p. 223) the tract entitled: Das vermittelt eines allgemeinen Magneten herabgezogene Lufts-Gold.

In his defence of alchemy against Kircher, and his teacher Rolfinck, he did not rely on his own experience, but gathered historic evidence of the possibility of metallic transmutation, and did what he could for his time.

Tractatus de Tinctura Universali ubi in Specie contra R. P. Athanasium Kircherum pro existentia Lapidis Philosophici disputatur.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 119.

Eine Abhandlung vom Universal Stein.

See SCHRODER (FR. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, II. i. p. 1.

Gabriel Clauder, son of Joseph Clauder, laureated poet, rector of Altenburg, was born there 18 Oct., 1633, studied at Jena and Leipzig, and graduated M.D. there; travelled in Holland, England, and Italy, practised in his native place, and was physician to several of the Saxon princes, and as associate he contributed papers to the Academini Nature Curiosorum under the name Mercklin, Lindebenius renovatus, 1686, p. 310. Miscellanea Academicae Naturae Curiosorum, for 1691, Norimb. 1692; Appendix, pp. 315-338: Memoir, with a fine portrait of Clauder.

Paschius, De Inventis Novis Tractusat, 1700, pp. 364, 367, 373. (Refers to his method of embalming.)

Mangel, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 63-76.

Joseph Leopold's Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1737, p. 44.


Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1599.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 634.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 500.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. pp. 360, 477.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 665.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practice, 1779, iii. p. 105.


Theseus. He died in October (Buchner says 9 Jan.), 1691 (others 1690). Amongst his works must be mentioned his Methodus balanandi corpora humana, Altenburg, 1679, 4°: and De invento cinnabarino, Jena, 1684, 4°; but he wrote also about a thermoscope, about gunshot wounds, about mirrors, and on natural history.


Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 148, 166, 195, 196, 199, 200.


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv. p. 189.

Dezeimer, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 823.

Schmiedler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 413.

Biographie Universelle, 1844, viii. p. 360.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 592.

Nowelle Biographie Générale, 1863, x. col. 666.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrof, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 500, 1230, 1632.

Gottel, Elogia clarorum Altenburgensium, 1713, p. 58.


Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 278.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1882, iii. p. 208; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 666.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. 218 (commends the author for the clearness of his exposition).

CLAUSIER (J.-Louis).

See QUINCY (John), 1749.

CLAUGE (Estienne De).


CLAVERE (ÉTIENNE DE). Continued.

Baumer ascribes to him a work: Principes de Nature, Paris, 1635, 8°, and Weigel quotes another work, Nouvelle Lumiére philosophique des royaux Principes... de la Nature, par Clave, Paris, 1641, 8°, which might be an earlier edition of the present Cours de Chimie. The author must not be identified with Gaston Claveus or Dulco, which, indeed, seems to be a misnomer. He was author also of a work: Paradoxes des pierres et pierres, Paris, 1635, 8°.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 61; 1656, p. 59.
Jacob Leupolds Prodomus Bibliothecae metallicae, 1735, p. 44.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 51.

CLAIVES (GASTON DE).

See DUCLO (GASTON).

CLAVICULA.

See LULLIUS (RAYMUNDUS).


Clavicula Hermeticae Scientiae Ab Hyperboreo Quodam Horis Subsecivis Calamo Consignata. Anno cl0 Decembris 1786.


There is another edition in Latin and French, Amsterdam, P. Mortier, 1751, sm. 8°, pp. 73, quoted by Ladrague. I have not seen it.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1475-76.

CLAVIS Majoris Sapientiae.

See ARTEPHIUS.

CLAVIS Philosophiae Chemicae.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 123.
See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 447.

CLAVIS Philosophorum.

See ECK DE SULTZBACH (PAULUS).

CLAVIS, sambt seiner Declaration der Chymischen Handgriffen.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. (1598), p. 82.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 124.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 124.

CLAVIS Sapientiae.

See ARTEPHIUS.
CLAVIS—CLODIUS

CLAVIS Thesaurorum.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 261.

See also SCHLÜSSEL.

CLAVIS totius philosophiae chemisticae.

See DORN (GERARD).

CLEFS de la Philosophie Hermétique.

See LE BRETON (CHARLES).

CLETTUS (GEORGIUS).

Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller und jeder Particularitäten, fürrnembsten Handtgriffen vnnd Vortheylen ad conficiendum Azot Philosophorum necessaria.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 375.

CLILI Aphorismes Chymiques.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCUERIUS VAN).

CLIII. Aphorismi.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCUERIUS VAN).

CLINGIUS (FRANCISCUS).

Nützliche Anweisung . . . über Basiliii Valentini Chymische Schrifften.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES LICHT und Schatten, &c., 1738, No. iii. p. 63.

Franciscus Clinge was a Prussian privy-coun-
cillor, but I have failed to get any details about
him.

Other three tracts besides the above were written
by him: “Freywillige Einladung zur Anweisung
in der wahren Chymie oder Philosophia hermetica,”
1712, 4°; “Ein richtiger Wegweiser zu der einzigen
Wahrheit in Erforschung der verborgenen Him-
llichkeiten der Natur,” Berlln, 1701, 8°; “Antwort
an Theodorum Candidum, wegen des Cluvers
fameuse Chariteque, wider den Wegweiser zur
einigen Wahrheit, in Erforschung der verborgenen
Heimlichkeiten der Natur,” Ibid. 1701, 8°.

The author of the Jungfer Alchymia speaks of
him as excellent, and says no one has better
insight into the composition of the metals than he,
and in order to silence carping critics quotes a long
passage from Clinge’s reply. Kopp merely men-
tions the “Richtiger Wegweiser” as by a Franz
Clinge, and adds that it must have been reviewed
by a certain Cluer, probably Detlef Clüber of
Schleswig, because of Clinge’s published reply
thereto.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 43.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 310.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 384.

CLIVOLO (BAROLOMÆUS À).

See VIOTTUS (BAROLOMÆUS) à Clivolo.

CLODIUS (BALDUINUS).

Balduini Clodii weyland gewesenen Fürstlichen Margrävischen zu Durlach,
demnach Fürstlichen Anhälischen zu Dessaw Rahts vnnd Leib Medici.
Officina Chymica, das ist: Künstliche Spagyrischen Zuzubereitung (sic) der
Animalischen, Vegetabilischen, Metallischen vnnd Mineralischen Medicam-
enten, sampt dereselben heylsamen Gebrauch, vnnd Würckung zur Gesundheit
Menschliches Leibes. Sampt beygefügtem Consilio, wie man sich in
Pestilentzischen Läuffsten verhalten soll. Jetzo publicirt vnnd an Tag
ggeben durch J. E. B. Medicum zu S. Getruckt zu Oppenheim bey
Hieronymo Gallern, in Vorlegung Johann-Theodor de Bry, 1620.

CLODIUS (BALDUINUS). Continued.

Mercklin quotes an edition of Franckfurt, 1633, 4°. Mercklin calls him "Barth," and his book: "Officium (sic) chymiae (sic), consilium und regimen wie sich männlichen in pastelischen Läuten zu verhalten, 4°" Oppenheim, 1620, Frankf., 1633. This title is either that of the 1633 edition, which I have not seen, or else it is a condensed form of the 1620 title.

Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 108.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii. p. 495.
Weigel, Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst, 1788, i. p. 147.

CLOPINEL.

See Meun (Jean De).

CNÖFFEL (ANDREAS).

Responsum ad Positiones de Spiritu Mundi quod in se continet Reserationem Tumvae Semiramidis.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 880.

This paper first appeared in the Miscellanea of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Ann. 4 and 5. Appendix, pp. 252-384, Lips., 1676. The name of the author occurs also as Cneuffel and Knoepfel. There are two persons of this name, and the identification of them requires attention.

They were both born at Bautzen, and lived, one in the earlier, the other in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Andreas, the elder, was physician of Wladislas IV., and of John Casimir, Kings of Poland. He wrote one or two medical works, on gout, 1633; fevers, 1655; etc., and his death took place on 24 Dec., 1658, in the camp at Thorn.

The younger Andreas is called by Jöcher the

Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 42.
Witte, Diarium Biographico, 1688, sig. Mmm. 4 recto, Ann. 24 Dec., 1658.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum, 1731, i. p. 87.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1777.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. 569 (calls him J. Andr. Cneuffel).
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 613.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 343.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii.

This is taken by Gmelin from Haller, who also misnames him "Bartholomeus," and gives the same title (but writes it correctly officinall) and he further informs us that J. E. B. is Burggrav, and that the edition of 1633 had Burggrav's name.

Ladrague quotes Faun unterschichtliche Tractat-lein, Frankfurt a. M. 1640, 4°, which contains the present work by Clodius, and others by Burggrav, Paracelsus, Kornthauer, etc., on epidemics.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 570.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secretes, 1870, No. 1601.

COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.


son, but by Kestner—and this seems more accurate—the brother of the preceding. There is nothing very unusual in two brothers having the same christian name. He was physician of the Bishop of Erdemland, and of Michael and John III., also Kings of Poland. He died in 1699 at Marienburg, where he was burgomaster. No separate works of his seem to have been issued, but a number of dissertations by him are printed in the proceedings of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. Witte and Mercklin (copied by Manget) have run the two men together, and put the works on gout and fever along with the dissertations under one heading, although there is an interval of twenty years between them. The present paper is by the younger man.

568 (the elder); 1779, iii. 344 (the younger; Haller had experienced the difficulty of distinguishing them).

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 671.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 147, 176, 178.
Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 360 (Cnoffel der Jüngere).
COCHEIM—CODEX

COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden. Continued.


Frater Basilius Valentinus sagt Triumph. Antim. fol. 141.


Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. 592) quotes a previous edition, Hornbach, 1625, 8°, with the author's initials only, but calls him 'Hollrieden.' Kopp (Die Alcheimie, 1886, ii. 384) spells his name Hollrieden; it is certainly Hollrieden throughout the 1626 edition. This is an interesting tract, for though short it covers a good deal of ground and quotes leading authorities, of whom a list is given at the end.

COCUS (JACOBUS), Praeses.


Haller quotes the above, one de feste, Witteberg, 1607, 4°, and some others, and also a work in MS. : Dendrographia S. de Plantis lib. iv.


Baron was born at Paris in April 1686, and graduated doctor of medicine in 1710. He was professor of surgery, materia medica and pharmacy, and in 1730 the Faculty of Medicine elected him Dean, which office he held till 1733. During this period he endeavoured to complete the Faculty Library, and it was by his care that the present work was compiled and published. This Pharmacopoea belongs to a time when chemical medicines had got an established footing. The lists of these are interesting. His death occurred 28 July, 1758. He was the author of a few medical dissertations, and he must not be confused with his son, who bore the same name, lived 1707-1787, and published a considerable number of works.

The Codex was first published in 1732, then in 1749, 1758, 1760, 4°, at Paris, and 1760, 4°, at Frankfurt.


Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1866-68, p. 124, calls him correctly Hollrieden.

Teutisches Feufer der Schalekunst, 1704, p. 114, calls him Hollrieden, and says that in spite of his promise he has not handled the subject.

He is quoted as an authority in Die Edelgebore Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 345.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 237.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 275.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii. p. 314.


Quérard, La France littéraire, 1827, i. p. 185.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 104.
CODICE Farmaceutico per lo Stato della Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia compilato per Ordine dell’ Eccellentissimo Magistrato della Sanità. Padova M.DCC.XC. Nella Stamperia del Seminario presso Tommaso Bettinelli con pubbliche Permissioni e Privilegio.

4°. Pp. xii. 274.

COELHO (MANOEL RODRIGUES).


Parte Segunda. Que contem hum tratado das mais usuaes, e selectas composiçoes, tanto dos Antigos, como dos Modernos, e ainda algumas, que por occultas sensô vulgarizâvao; como Calculos dos medicamentos Purgantes, Narcoticos, e Mercuriaes, e tambem com as anotaçoes precisas, e necessarias para a sua mais prefeita manipulaçao.


This pharmacopoeia is mentioned by Haller, Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica, 1857, II. ii. Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 699, by Gmelin, p. 856 (also an edition of 1751).

Geschichte der Chemie, 1758, ii. p. 377, and by

COELUM Philosophorum, die auf alle Liebhaber der wahren Hermetischen Weisheit ihre Influenzen herabfôssende, und das Firmament des Philosophischen Himmels Bestrahende Planeten, oder: Eine auf wahre Praxis gegrundete, und durch die Ererien bestätigte, auch mit allen Handgriffen, und vielen der Zeit verborgen gehaltenen Geheimnüsen begabte Anleitung: Wie nicht allein in der so genannten Via Corporum, sowohl im nassen als trockenen Wege, das Hermetische Kleinod, sondern auch aus allen sieben Metallen, und verschiedenen Mineralien, tingirende Elexiria, oder so genannte, ihren grossen Nutzen abwerffende Particular-Tincturen, auch besondere rare, zur Restaurirung der menschlichen Gesundheit, und Wegnehmung vieler sonst gefährlichen, ja fast für incurable gehaltenen Krankheiten dienende Medicamenta zu erlangen; aus besonderer Liebe des Nechsten an den
COELUM—COHAUSEN

COELUM Philosophorum. Continued.

Tag gegeben von einem Gründlicher Spagirischer Wissenschaffen Cultore.
Dresden und Leipzig, in der Hübnerischen Buchhandlung. 1739.


Though the titles are analogous, there is nothing in this book in common with that of Ulsted.

COELUM Terestre.

See Lavinius (Wenceslaus).

COHAUSEN (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Hermippus Redivivus, sive Exercitatio physico-medica curiosa de Methodo rara ad cxv. Anno prorogandae Senectutis per Anhelinum Puellarum, in veteri Monumento Romano deprompta, nunc Artis medicae Fundamentis stabilita, et Rationibus atque Exemplis, nec non singulari Chymiae Philosophiae Paradoxo illustrata et confirmata Autore Jo. Henr. Cohause, M.D.

Senectutis Marcor dissolvi prosecto non potest, succuri tamen, ut quamplurimum producatur. Galen l.d. Marc. c. 5.


This work was translated into German and published: Soran, 1753, 8°.

The English version was made by Dr. John Campbell, Hermippus Redivivus: or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave, London, 1748, small 8°, pp. [6] 124. This is a rare book.
The second edition, London, 1749, 8°. In the Retrospective Review there is a chattering empty article on the prolongation of life, in which this book is noticed. There is a notice of Campbell the translator, in the Dictionary of National Biography, 1886, viii. p. 372, and a list of his works is given by Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors) 188 w. and in Kippis's Bibliotheca Britannica, 1784, iii. p. 309.

Kippis puts the first edition of Campbell's version in 1743, which seems a misprint for 1748, and the second in 1749. He treats the translation as if it were an original work of Campbell's.


Joannis Henrici Cohausen Hildesiensis, Medicinæ Doctoris. Tentaminum Physico-Medicorum Curiosa Decas de Vita Humana theoretice et practice per pharmciam prolonganda. Ex veterem et recentiorum philosophorum ac chymiatricorum fundamentis rarioribus et secretioribus inventis, ratiociniis, experimentis, historice, ethice, medice, philosophice et chymice proposita et omnibus longevitatis candidatis consecrata. Edito Secunda. Osnabrugi, [the rest cut off by the binder], [1714?].

COHAUSEN (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Johann Heinrich Cohausen was born at Hildesheim in 1665; studied at Frankfurt a.d. O., graduated 1699, settled at Münster, and became the physician of the bishop in 1717. He died at Münster, 13 July, 1750. He wrote a good many works: two against the use of snuff, one against ten, and Adelung's Supplement to Jöcher's Lexicon.


Porti, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770. v. p. 44.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. 129, 435.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 138.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 39.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 676.


COLE (ARIADN). See Sennert (Daniel), 1660.

Cole (1610-1670?) was a translator and editor of a number of medical works. For what little is on record about him see the Dictionary of National Biography, 1887, xi. p. 563.


The tracts in this collection are as follows:

1. Eireneus Philalethes, Arcanum, or secret of the immortal Liquor Alkahast, p. 5.
2. Anonimus, Practice of Lights, p. 27.
4. Fr. Antonie, Aurum Potabile, p. 73.
5. Bernhard of Trevisan, Treatise, p. 83.
8. George Starkey, Oil of Sulphur-vive, p. 137.
10. H. V. D., Tumba Semiramida.

Notwithstanding the Latin titles the tracts are all in English, except the first, which is in both languages. Each tract has a title-page.

In 1683, at London, appeared a volume entitled Collectanea Chymica; being certain select Treatises on Alchemy and Hermetic Medicine. The prefatory note states that the tracts were printed from a MS. belonging to the late Frederick Hockley, itself a transcript from an older work. No date is given for the MS., so that it is not possible to say whether or not it was taken from the present work. The 1683 edition contains the tract of the 'Alkahast,' Antonie's 'Aurum Potabile,' Starkey's 'Oil of Sulphur-Vive,' Ripley's 'Bosom Book,' all as in the above; the others are omitted, but it has a tract 'On the stone of the philosophers,' and one on the 'Preparation of the Sophick Mercury,' which are not in the older edition.

COLLECTANEA Chymica Leidensia Maestiana & Marcgraviana, See Le Mort (Jacob), Chymicæ Veræ Nobilitas & Utilitas, 1698.

COLLECTANEA quædam ex Antiqvis Scriptoribus.

See Born (Gerard), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 152.

See Theatrwm Chemicum, 1659, i. p. 768.

See Mange (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 358.
COLLECTANEA ex Democrito.

See Democritus.


COLLECTION (A) of Scarce and Valuable Treatises upon Metals, Mines, and Minerals. Containing,

I. Curious Observations on Mines and the several Minerals produced; with plain Directions and Rules for finding them in all Countries.

II. The Art of Melting, Refining and Assaying all Sorts of Metals, whereby any Person at a small Charge may try the Value of such Oars as shall be found, either by Rule or Accident. With Instructions for Sorting of Oar.

III. Real Experiments, to try whether any Piece offer’d for Gold be true or counterfeit, what Colour any Berry, Leaf, Flower, Stalk, Root Fruit, Seed, Bark or Wood will give. With an infallible Method of preparing Colours, which shall neither stain nor fade like Ordinary Colours.

IV. The Common Way of Refining Silver by Quicksilver. With some new Rules added for the better Performance.

V. An Invaluable Discovery of all Sorts of Mines from Gold to Coal. Also, The Compleat Miner, with the Liberties, Laws and Customs of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Derbyshire, in Fifty Nine Articles, being all that were ever made.

VI. The Art of Dyalling, or Levelling Grooves, greatly desired by all Miners: Being a Subject never wrote on before, with an Explanation of the Miners Terms of Art, and several other curious Particulars.


The English translation of Barba's Art of Metals was made by the Earl of Sandwich, and editions appeared at London in 1670, 1674, small 8°. (see Barba (A. A.). Plattes' Discovery was published as a thin small 4° tract in 1659 and 1679, and Houghton's Compleat Miner at London, in 1681, in 12°.

The first edition of the present collection was printed by Oliver Payne at London in 1738, in 12°, under the title: A Discovery of Subterranean Treasure; viz. Of all Manner of Metals and Minerals, from the Gold to the Coal... the whole founded on the Experience of Mr. Gabriel Plattert. This is not correct, however, for it contains the treatises of Barba and Houghton as well as that of Plattes. It was reissued in 1739, 12°, and then came this second edition in 1740.
COLLESON (Jean).


First edition, Paris, 1630, 8°. Third edition, Paris, 1719, 8°. Appendixed to the third edition is a short tract entitled 'Songe de l'auteur,' followed by some verses, pp. 20. Ladrague quotes a reprint of the second edition made in Russia, 1788, 8°, pp. 70, without the name of the place or printer.

Idea perfecta Philosophia Hermetice, seu Abbreviatio Theorize & Praxeos Lapidis Philosophici observationibus ... aucta.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 140.

Colleson calls himself a native of Saint-Dizier, and Lenglet Du Fresnoy says that he offered to teach the secret, but apparently it was not believed that he knew it, because persons of distinction refused to become his pupils. Nothing seems to be known about him.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 507.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 385.
Ladrague, Bibliothéque Ouvrages, Sciences Secretes, 1870, Nos. 1128—34.

COLLOQUIA Chimica.

See KIESER (Franz), Cabala Chimica, 1606, p. 383.

COLLOQUIUM nuncupatorium, interloquentes Bonus et Lacinius.

See LACINIUS (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, *iiij verso.
See LACINIUS (Janus), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 5 (in German).

COLLOQUIUM oder Gespräch zwischen einem alten und jungen Studenten [Senior & Adolphus].

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 1.

COLOMBANNE (François-Marie-Pompée).

See LE CROM.

COLOURS to be observed in the Operation of the Great Work of Philosophers.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 93.

COLSON (Lancelot).

Philosophia Maturata: an Exact Piece of Philosophy, containing the Practick and Operative part thereof in gaining the Philosophers Stone; with the ways how to make the Mineral Stone, and the Calcination of Mettalls. Whereunto is added, a Work compiled by St. Dunstan, concerning the Philosophers Stone, and the experiments of Rumelius and Preparations of Angelo Sala, all most famous Chymists in their time. Published by Lancelot Colson, Dr. in Phys. and Chym. London, Printed for G. Sawbridge, and are to be sold at his house upon Clerken-well-Green, 1668.

COLSON (LANCELOT). Continued.


There is a preface containing a very brief but so far correct notice of St. Dunstan "the author." The first tract purports to describe the preparation of the two tinctures for silver and gold, but the processes are rendered as little intelligible as possible by the names employed to denote the materials, the operations and the results. It looks however as if there was after all little more than the preparation of sulphuric and perhaps nitric acids, and their action upon various substances.

The second tract (p. 82) is entitled, 'Dunstan of the stone of the philosophers with the experiments of Rumelius of New-Market,' and the last (p. 93). Some principal preparations of Angelo Sala.'

The preparations of Sala are for medical use, and consist of extracts, tinctures, balsams and distilled waters from various plants. They have nothing to do with the preceding part.

Colson, the editor, was an astrologer at the sign of the Royal Oak on Great Tower Hill, and published a series of Almanacs, 1660 to 1676.

Dunstan, the reputed author (924-988), after living at Glastonbury became Bishop of Worcester and of London, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury. As he was famous for his love of handicrafts, and skill as a smith and worker in metals, it was natural for him to be claimed as an alchemist. Stubbs apparently does not think that the book ascribed to him as his work, which appeared at Cassel in 1649, under the title 'Tractatus de lapide philosophorum,' is genuine. I have not seen this work and do not know if it is the original of Colson's translation.

For my own part I am doubtful about Alchemy being cultivated in England in St. Dunstan's time, and, if it were, whether the language employed resembled what is used in Colson's tract. The pursuit of the philosopher's stone had hardly as yet begun in Europe. The mention of Alphidius in the text is suspicious. Though the exact date of that person is unknown he is generally placed in the twelfth century. His name and the quotation from him may of course have been inserted subsequently, but of that there is no evidence.

Still the belief that St. Dunstan had had to do with alchemy was older than 1649, for Dr. Dee in his Diary in the year 1587 makes mention of his book, and his companion, Edward Kelley, is credited with founding his practice upon it.

Lives of the Adeptis in Alchymistical Philosophy, 1815, p. 72 and p. 299.

Dr. Dee's Diary, Camden Society, 1842, p. 25.


COMBACH (LUDWIG).

See NUVYSEMENT (JACQUES DE), Tractatus de vero Sale.

See FERRARIUS, Chymische Abhandlung.

Ludwig Combach was the son of Johann Combach, an architect, and brother of Johann Combach, professor of Theology at Marlburg. He was born at Wetter, 5 May, 1590, and after school went to Marlburg. He acted as tutor to the young Baron v. Bühen. He studied Medicine, and along with the son of Hermann Wolff, Hesse 'Leibmedicus,' visited Paris, Montpellier, Geneva, Italy, and graduated at Padua. On his return to Hesse in 1620 he succeeded H. Wolff as 'Leibmedicus,' and was held in great esteem by Count Moriz and still more by Wilhelm V. and Wilhelm VI. He died 5 May, 1657, just 67 years old. He edited the works of George Ripley, Cassell, 1649, 8°; the present tractate of Nuvysement, Cassell, 1651, 8°; Leyden, 1671, 12°; the Practica Medica of Ort. Maroldus, 1650, 4°; and wrote 'Thermodia in obtium Mauriti Hass, L. heroicorum Carumina Scripta,' 1632.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 64.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chymischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 146.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 337.
COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).


Colophon: Venetiis, Per Franciscum Nicolinum, 1661. Superiorum permissu.


8°. Pp. 265 [2 blank]. Title red and black. Printer's device of a unicorn. Added to this treatise is a short tract: ‘Appendix simbolica Crucis aliqulam illustrationem exhibens,’ with the symbolic woodcut of a cross, p. 265, which also occurs in the preceding works.

Tractatus De Liquore Alcahest, & Lapide Philosophorum. Metallorum ac Metallicorum Naturæ Operum ex Orthophysicis Fundamentis recens Elucidatio.

Appendix Symbolicae Crucis aliqulam illustrationem exhibens.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. pp. 764, 781, 840.

Luigi de' Conti, or de Comitibus, was a native of Macerata. Borrichius speaks highly of him from personal intercourse, but doubts his being Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 46.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 45.

Lenglet Ducresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii.

Fichten, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i, col. 2037.

an adept. Latterly he became blind. Of the Disceptatio there was a French version by Robert Prudhomme, Paris, 1669, 1676, 12°.

Beytrag zur Gesch. der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 620.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1860-06, pp. 159, 162.

Schmedler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 433.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ou varoff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1220.
COMMENTARIA über Gebers Werke.

See GEBER, 1792.

COMMENTARIOLUM in quoddam Epitaphium Bononiei Studiorum, . . . lapidi insculptum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

COMMENTARIUS über den Bernhardum.


COMMENTATIO de Pharmaco Catholico.

See RECONDITORIUM ac Reclusorium opulentiae sapientiaeque numinis mundi magni, 1666.

COMPENDIUM utile ad credendum meditationum experimentum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 659.

COMPOSITION des gebenedeyten Steins.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 1.

COMPOSITUM de Compositis.

See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

CONCORDANTIA Philosophorum.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

CONCORDANZ.  

See KÖNIGLICHES HERMETISCHES Special-Concordanz, 1723.

CONCORDANZA de Filosofi.

See NAZARI (GIO. BATTISTA), Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, pp. 169-231.

CONCURSUS Philosophorum.

See MEDICES (CHRISTIAN DE), 1706.

CONDEESYANUS (HERMANNUS).

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).


89. Pp. [10] 70; Brevis Tractatio, pp. [8] 76. Tollius' tract is wanting, but for a separate copy see under Tollius,
CON- ET DISSENSUS. Continued.

The second tract has a separate title-page as follows:


Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1436-37.

See Grasshoff (Johann).

See also Breviss Tractatio.

CONGERIES Paracelsiae Chemicæ de Transmutationibus Metallorum.

See Dorn (Gerhard).

CONRAD.

See KHUNRATH.

CONRING (Hermann).

De Morborum remediis Magicis & Unguento Armario.

See Theatrum Sympatheticum, 1662, p. 613.

Conring was born at Norden in East Friesland, 9 Nov., 1606. When he was five years old he was attacked by the plague, but he recovered after a long illness. In his earliest years he showed great capacity for learning, and in 1620 he studied at Helmstädt for three years. He went home for a short time, and in 1625 proceeded to Leyden, devoted himself to Theology and Medicine and took the first degrees in 1627. He went back to Helmstädt, was appointed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in 1630, and in 1636 received the degree of doctor in philosophy and in medicine. He was next transferred to the Chair of Medicine, practised with success and was made private physician and councillor of the princess regent of Friesland in 1749. Christina of Sweden tried to induce him to remove to that country, but after some consideration he refused to leave Helmstädt, and in consequence of this resolution the Duke of Brunswick conferred on him the chair of law. He therefore studied jurisprudence and his learning and judgment were in much request in the settlement of many important disputes. He died 12 Dec., 1681, with the reputation of being the most learned man of his time in Germany. He was a prolific writer, and he produced a multitude of dissertations and books on all sorts of subjects including one or two on chemistry, and many on medicine, philosophy, natural science, history, law, poetry, antiquities.

The book which specially concerns the student of the history of Chemistry is entitled: De Hermetica Aegyptiorum veteres & nova Paracelsiorum Medicina, Helmstadii, 1648, 4°; revised and enlarged, 1669, 4°. As was to be expected from an Aristotelian and a Galenist, he was opposed to the Paracelsists, and refused to acknowledge the existence of an Egyptian Hermes or of Egyptian medicine or chemistry. He was in turn criticized by Borrichius, who believed in the antiquity of chemistry on the ground of the Greek manuscripts.

The state of this question at the present time can be judged of by a consideration of the Leyden Papyrus, the Ebers Papyrus, Kopp's Beiträge and the historical writings of Berthelot. It is another illustration of the 'vanity of dogmatizing'.

Another work of Conring's of much value for the study of medicine and the connected sciences during his time, which is repeatedly quoted in the notes of the present work is his In universam artem medicam... Introductio, Helmstadii, 1654, 4°, enlarged by his son-in-law Schelhammer, and published at Helmstädt, 1687, 4°.

His collected works were published at Brunswick, 1731, 6 vols. fol., with a life by Schmidt.

Reimann, Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam litterarium derer Teutschen, 1709, ii. p. 95; 1710, v. p. 246, etc.; 1713, vi. 120, etc., etc. (There are numerous references to Conring in his various capacities).

Heumann, Pontile, 1726, ii. lib. i. p. 23.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1727, p. 727, etc.; 1736, p. 753, etc., etc.; Zusätze, p. 248.
CONRING (HERMANN). Continued.

Buddeus, Inage historico-theologica, 1730, i. p. 240 (controversy with Borrichius).
Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731. i. ii. p. 111.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinalichen Gelehrheit, 1731. pp. 286, 289, etc., etc., etc. (numerous references).
Niceron, Memoires, 1732, xix. pp. 234-236 (list of 201 writings).
Jacob Brucker, Ehrentempel der Deutschen Gelehrsamkeit, 1747. p. 159, with two portraits.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1755. i. p. 255 (a mere note); 1778, i. p. 697.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771. i. p. 484.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774. i. p. 359.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774. i. p. 347.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777. ii. pp. 653-666 (list of his writings).

GMELIN, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 236, 674.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors). 253.
Biographie Méridicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 313 (list of writings).
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iv. pp. 77, 361, 553.
Dessimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 858.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855. i. p. 490.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876. iv. p. 446.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1876. xix. p. 650.
Haesen, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1881, i. ii. pp. 114, 290, 386.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1885, ii. p. 67.

CONSIDERATIO oder Philosophische Betrachtung von der materia Lapidis, und seiner Bereitung.

See BASILIA VALENTINUS, Triumph Wagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 512.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 864.

CONSILIUM conjugii seu de Massa Solis et Lune, libri tres.

See MANGEN (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 235.

See STUDIUM Consilii Conjugii.

The tract was first published at Strasburg in 1567, 8vo, and afterwards at Frankfurt in 1605. 4to. It is greatly praised by Borrichius, who says that parts i. and ii. are excellent, but if the reader does not understand part ii. he must be stupid or else fate stands in the way of his succeeding.

Maier, Symphala Aurea Mens, 1617. p. 389.

According to Schmieder the anonymous author was possibly an Arabian alchemist, who flourished in the thirteenth century. He, however, brings no proof in support of this statement and Schmieder's dicta are to be accepted with caution. Maier styles him ' a verus arifex.'

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 166.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1247.

CONSTANTIA (LEONA).

See LEADE (JANE).

CONSUMMATA Sapientia.

See SCHAFERDIT (JOHANN), 1681.

CONTARENI (GASPARO).

Gaspardis Contareni Cardinalis. ampliss. philosophi sua ætate præstantissimi de Elementis & eorum mixtionibus libri quinque, cum indice copiosiss. nunc primum in lucem æditi.

Scipionis Capitij de principijs rerum poema.

Non satis una tenet [Devier] ceratas anchora puppiss.
CONTARENI (GASPARO). Continued.

In geminam anchoram.

Fundabat satis Aonias una anchora puppes,
Dum tantum Ausoniis musa nataret aquis.
Nunc quum Palladie sulcunt maria omnia naues,
Visa q una parum est anchora, facta duplex.

Lutetiae Parisiorum per Nicolaum Divitem, viai sacerdotum, ad dium
Genouefes, sub insigni geminæ anchore. Cum Privilegio Regis. 1548.


Gasparo Contarini, or Contareni, or Contarino, one of the old family of that name, was born at Venice in 1483. He began the study of Latin and Philosophy there and finished at Padua. He was deeply skilled in Latin, an eloquent and intelligent man; and acted as Venetian Ambassador to Charles V., a position he occupied for five years. He was made a Cardinal in 1535. In 1541 he was sent by Paul III. as legate to the Diet of Ratisbon, and afterwards to Bologna, where he died in 1542. He was buried at Venice in the Church of Santa Maria dell' Orto. His numerous works were collected and published at Paris in 1591, fol. For one of Sileoanus, De Statu religionis et reipublicae, Careo quinto, Caesare, Commentarii, 1555, f. 211 verso, &c. (biographical notes).

Paolo Giovio, Elgia Virorum literis illustrium, Basil, 1577, p. 118, and portrait.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 66; 1656, p. 63.
Freher, Theatrum Virorum Eruditione Clarorum, Norimberga, 1688, p. 30, and plate a for his portrait.
Du Pin, Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclesiastiques, à Mons, 1703, T. xiv. p. 161; or in them, De Potestate Pontificis, quod divinitus est tradita, which is said to have been written in one night, he was attacked by Cyriacus Spangenberg in his book Wider die böse Sieben, im Teufels Karmäffelspiel, Elsleben, 1562, 4°; though he recommends the book on the Magistracy and Government of Venice, Paris, 1543, 6°. Borel calls him "Alchimia scriptor," but that is not correct.

He was the uncle (?) of Luigi Contareni, author of Il vago e dilettetevole Giardino, a collection of notes and data on a variety of topics.

Contareni's life was written by Giovanni de la Casa, "diffusely and without dates."

Jöcher, Allgemeines Geklehn-Lexicon, 1759, i. col. 2972.
Freytag, Adparatus literarius, 1755, iii. p. 239.
Tiraboschi, Storia della Letteratura Italiana, Firenze, 1800, VII. i. p. 296.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors).
253u.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, ix. p. 111.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xi. col. 646.
Pergason, "Notes on ... Books of Secrets"; Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow, 1890. N.S. i. p. 422.

CONTI (LUIGI DE').
See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

COOPER (WILLIAM).
See C. (w).

COPUS (MARTINUS).
See CEPHALUS (ARIPONUS).

CORDUS (VALERIUS).


CORDUS—CORNACCHINUS

CORDUS (VALERIUS). Continued.

Valerius, son of Euriicus Cordus, a physician and botanist, was born 16 Feb., 1455, at Simmershausen (or Simmeshausen, or Simstitialen), a village of Hesse, not at Erfurt. He was educated by his father, studied medicine at various universities and became a devotee of botany and Materia Medica, and ultimately one of the greatest botanists of his time. He travelled far and wide in Germany and other countries to see the mines and collect plants, and in 1542 went to Italy to learn the botany of that country. He did not spare himself, the result of which was that he died of fever at Rome 25 Sept., 1544, in the 29th year of his age. He is spoken of

Hieronymus Schreiber, Vita Valerii Cordi, Argent., 1563, fol.


Anoni, Vita Germanorum Medicorum, 1620, p. 42.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis Libri duo, 1637, p. 459.

Mercklin, Linodius renovatus, 1686, p. 1034.

Conring, In Universam Arten Medicam... Introductio, 1687, pp. 264, 375.

Freder, Theoriam Virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, ii. p. 1228, and pl. 54.


Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 47.


Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 627-630, 772, 773.

Niceron, Memoires, 1737, xxvii. p. 375.


Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 2065.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1755, i. p. 250; 1778, i. p. 705.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 281.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1777, ii. p. 15.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, i. p. 104.

in the highest terms by Conring, Haller, and others for the amount and quality of the work he did, and with regret that his life full of promise was so brief.

Besides the present work which was first published at Nürnberg in 1535, was the first work of its kind on Pharmacy, and went through several editions; he wrote also Annotations on Dioscorides, Sylva rerum fossilium, historia stirpium, and others, collected and published at Strasbourg in 1561; on Spermaceri, printed along with Gesner’s book on minerals, Zurich, 1555, 8vo, and an Epitale de trochiscorum viperinorum adulteratione, Francf., 1598.

Strieder, Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten- and Schriftsteller Geschichte, Göttingen, ii. 1782, p. 288. [Strieder gives a long account of his father Henricus Urban, called Euriicus (i.e. H[enricus] Cordus, the late, or the last, because he was the youngest of thirteen children.)]


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 325.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-8, p. 47.

Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors), p. 258 o.


Dezieners, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1831, i. ii. p. 864.


Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 416, etc.


Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 479.


Häsner, Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medecine, 1881, ii. p. 216.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1882, iii. p. 414; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 918.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra- genden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 78.

CORNACCHINUS (MARCUS).

Methodus, qua omnes humani corporis affectiones ab humoribus copia vel qualitate peccantibus genitae, tuto, et iucunde Chymicè & Galenicè curantur.

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis Chymiatrica, 1647.

This tract, though appended to Hartmann’s, has a separate fly-title and pagination (with four folding tables). The author was the son of Thomas Cornacchius whose Tabula medicæ he, along with his brother Horatius, published in 1605, a pupil of Hieronymus Mercurialis of whom he edited the Praelectiones pisanae, Francf., 1602, fol., and professor of Medicine at Pisa. Borel and Kestner say the Methodus was printed at

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo, 1659, pp. 344 and 449.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 65; 1656, p. 63.

Mercklin, Linodius renovatus, 1686, pp. 778 and 1012.

Mangelt, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 317.

Florence in 1610, 4to., but as the dedication to Robert Dudley, Earl of Warwick, is dated: l’is, Id. Aprilis, M.DC.XX. there seems to be some discrepancy. Van der Linden & Mercklin quote an edition of Florence, 1620, 4to., but not one of 1619, and say that it is appended to Mylius’ Pharmacopoea Spagyrica, Francf., 1628, 8vo. This is probably the edition referred to by Haller, who however calls the author Marcus Antonius Cornacchius.


Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 2100.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1772, ii. p. 564.
CORNEILIUS ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS.

See Alvetanus (Cornelius), Arnsrodius.

COROLLARIA.

See figulus (benedictus), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 69.

CORRECTIO Fatoorum.

See Alchimia (de) opuscula, 1550, ii. f. 1.
See artis auriferae... Volumina, 1610, i. p. 349.
See Morgenstern (philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 475.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 165.
See Morgenstern (philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 578.
See Richardus Anglicus.

The German title is "Die reformirte Alchymie oder Bestraffung der falschen Alchimistten."

Maier, Symbola Aurea Mensa, 1617, p. 458.
Borrichius, Conspectus scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 23, § XXXI.

CORTALASSEUS.

See Grasshof (johann).

CORTESE (Isabella).

I secreti della Signora Isabella Cortese; ne' quali si contengono cose Minerali, Medecinali, Profumi, Belletti, Artifitij, & Alchimia; con altre belle curiosità aggiunte. di nuovo ristampati, e con somma diligentia corretti. In Venetia, Presso Lucio Spineda. 1625.


Other editions mentioned are: Venice, 1551 (the first), 1565, 1584, 1642, 1677, 8°. There is also a German translation: Verborgene heimliche Künste und Wunderwerke in der Alchymie, Medicin und Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 48.
Lengelet Dufresney, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 140.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 330.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 267.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 303.

CHURJRIA, Hamburg, 1592, 1596, 8°, Frankfurt a. M., 1596, 8°.

The authoress is called Cortesa, Cortesi, Cortese, but I have not met with any account of her.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iii. p. 535.
Haezer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 214.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 236.

CORVINUS (Johann Friedrich).

Geschichte der künstlichen Luft, zweiter Theil.

See Spielmann (Jacob Reinbold).

The dissertation on factitious air was first (?) published at Strasbourg; Dissertatio sistens historia.


COSMOPOLITA.

See Philalethes (Aïren-eus).

COSMOPOLITA (Anastasius Philaretus).

See Nollius (Henrichus).

COSMOPOLITE.

See Sendivogius (Michael).
See Kosmopolit.
COZZANDO (Leonardo).


Cozzando was born at Brescia, became a monk, and devoted himself to history and to philosophy, of which he was, for some time, professor. To enable him to pursue his own studies he withdrew into the country and finally went into the monastery, where in 1694 in the 74th year of his age, he was still writing books. He has left a number of works on history and philosophy, in Italian and in Latin, one of which is a short literary history of Brescia. He had nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry. This book contains an account of the ancient schools of Philosophy. It was analysed and reviewed in the Acta Philosophorum in a manner complimentary to the author. The reviewer states what little he knows about him and tells us that the book was first brought under his notice by Stolle. From the fact that it is not referred to by Morhof, Moller, and other writers on philosophy, he infers that the book is rare and little known. There is a copy in the British Museum.

Bayle, Nouvelles de la Republique des lettres, Juin, 1685, p. 637 (reviews the present work). 

Cramer (Johann Andreas).


6 folding plates of apparatus.

Anfangsgründe der Probierkunst.

See Göttling (Johann Friedrich August), 1794.

Cramer was born at Quedlinburg, 14 Dec., 1710. He taught assay ing at Leyden and London for some years and was finally Councillor for mines and metallurgy at Blankenburg, from 1743 to 1773. He died of dropsy at Berggiesshubel, Dresden, 6 Dec., 1777. There is a favourable notice of him in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, where he is called the greatest assayer of his time, and Baumer, Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 745. Eloy, Dictionaire Historique de la Medicine, 1778, i. p. 727. Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 69. Crell, Annalen der Chemie, 1786, ii. pp. 376-384. Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. p. 56, etc.

a hundred years earlier said that he was justly reckoned among the best writers on the subject. He published his Docimasia at Leyden, 1736, and Elementa Artis Docimastica, Leyden, 1739, 2 vols., 8°. The English translation appeared at London, 1741; and edition, 1764, 8°. The German translation was made by C. F. Gellert and published at Stockholm, 1746, 8°, and Leipzig, 1766, 8°.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 216, 413.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 549.

Crasel lame (Marc-Antonio).


CRASSELLAME—CRAWFORD

CRASSELLAME (Marc-Antonio). Continued.

Das aus der Finsternifs von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 106.

Extracts only.

La Lumiere sortant par soi-méme des Tenebres, poème sur la composition de
la Pierre des Philosophes, traduit de l'Italien avec un Commentaire.

See Richebourg (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1741, iii.
p. 322.

The original Italian poem is in three Canzoni of
7, 8, and 10 stanzas respectively, and the title runs:
"A i veri Sapienti si discorre teoricamente sopra
la composizione della pietra de Philosophi ; di
Fra Marc-Antonio Crasellame Chinese." I do
not know if it was published separately, but it was
printed face to face with the French translation.
The commentator, describing his long continued
labour in trying to understand the writings of the
philosophers, says that an anonymous MS. in
Italian fell into his hands and, finding it skillfully
written, he translated it and added an exposition
so that its light should be diffused as widely as
possible. Of the author he knew nothing except
his anagram, so that the name appears to be a
made up one. The Commentary was apparently
written in Latin, but this version I have not seen.
It was translated into French, with the Italian
poem included, and was published with the title:
La Lumiere sortant par soy mème des Tenebres
ou véritable theorie de la Pierre des Philosophes
... Paris, L. d'Houry, 1687, 12°. The second
Lenglet Du Fresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 225.
Tollius, Sapientia insaniens oder tolle Weisheit,
1753, p. 72.

CRASSEUS.

See Grasshoff (Johann).

CRATA REPOA. Oder Einweihungen in der alten geheimen Gesellschaft der
Egyptischen Priester. 1785.

Without place and printer's name.


This little pamphlet has nothing to do with
alchemy or chemistry, but professes to give an out-
dline of the ceremony of initiation into the various
degrees, taken from what is said about it by the
ancestors.

CRAWFORD (Adair).

Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, and the Inflammation of
Combustible Bodies; being an attempt to resolve these phenomena into
a general law of nature. By A. Crawford, M.D. F.R.S.L. and E. and
Member of the Philosophical Societies of Dublin and Philadelphia. The
Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard. M.DCC.LXXXVIII.


The author was born in Ireland in 1748, and
died 1795. He was a physician at St. Thomas's
Hospital, afterwards professor of chemistry at
Woolwich, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies
of London and Edinburgh.

Lists of his works are given by Watt, Reuss and
Poggendorff. Of the above book the first edition
appeared in 1779. It is of importance as it dis-
cusses the subject of specific heat, especially of
gases. It also deals with the chemistry of respira-
tion. The German translation is by Crell, Leipzig,
1789, 8°.
CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, oder: eine durch Rationes, viele Exempla und Experimenta abgehandelte Untersuchung, was von der Alchymia zu halten und vor Nutzen daraus zu schöpfen seye, nebst einem Zusatz von der Medicina Universalis, Universal-Prozess und einigen Kunst-Stücken aus der Alchymie. Tübingen bey denen Gebrüdern Cotta. 1730.


This work appeared in the same year with a quite different title-page:—


Still another title without the author's name is given in the Beytrag zur Geschichte der hörnen Chemie, 1785, p. 563:


The initials are explained at the end of the 'Vorrede'; they are taken from the words Victrix Fortuna Sapiencia.

The book is a defence of alchemy, based first upon natural principles, and secondly on the evidence of actual transmutations. It contains a good deal of interesting historical matter, but it has been injured by its fantastical title.

This work was published anonymously, and even Schmiedler did not know the author's name, although it had been given both by Fuchs and by Gmelin.

Fuchs calls Creiling professor at Helmstadt, whereas Kopp says he was professor of chemistry at Tübingen: but he may have been both.

Meusel states that he was born at Löschau, Württemberg, 9 July, 1673, was professor of mathematics and physics at Tübingen from 1701 to 1745, when he resigned, and died at Tübingen, 13 Sept. 1752 (1750?). He wrote mathematical papers and the present work, but there is no reference to his being professor of chemistry anywhere.

Kortum calls him a famous teacher at Tübingen, a prodigy of learning, who spent the greater part of his life in his laboratory over alchemical pursuits, and wrote the Ehrenrettung der Alchymie. With all justice he could say in his autobiography: Quisivit et invenit, quot lapides sophiae.

The authorship is ascribed to Creiling also in the Pana Mystica Hermetica, 1772, p. 22, and in the Sammlung der neuesten ... Begebenheiten, 1780, in the preface. He is called the author of the very rare Ehrenrettung, afterwards issued with the ludicrous title Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia.

Still more definitely is the subject discussed by Roth-Scholtz, who speaks of Creiling as his best friend and patron. He tells us that the MS. of the book was complete prior to 1727, and in that year he printed the title and contents from the MS. in his Bibliotheca Chymica. The book was eagerly looked for by the believers in transmutation, and in 1730 he expresses the hope that, as it deserved to be printed, the publication would not be delayed, for it would be a misfortune if the author did not live to see it finished. The title given by Roth-Scholtz is that of the Ehrenrettung. The publication actually took place in 1730, but it must have been after that of Roth-Scholtz's Theatrum, in which the above remarks occur. What pro-
CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD). Continued.

duced the change of title from what stood in the MS. in 1727 I have not discovered. The alteration must have been made almost at once and the Ehrenrettung title must have been quickly cancelled, or the copies withdrawn from circulation, for that form is certainly far less common than Die Edelgerbore Jungfer Alchymia. I have seen several copies of the latter, but only one of the

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemic., 1727, pp. 4-14.
Roth-Scholtz, Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1739, ii. p. 827.
Fietuld, Proefr-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 64.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 28.
Kortum verteidigt die Alchmie, 1789, p. 94.
Hermetisches Journal, 1801, i. i. p. 55 (interesting notice of Creiling).
Meusel, Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800


This part of the Dissertation is in three sections:
Sección I. De Historia Aurei Velloris, et de Principiis metallingorum, &c.
Sección II. De Salibus metallicis . . . &c.
Sección III. De Productione artificiali Ferri & Sulphuris, de Vegetatione metallingorum, &c.


This consists of the four parts of the two preceding dissertations. They contain matter bearing on the history of transmutation. Fuchs (Refer-

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 251.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchmie, 1832, p. 543.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-

verzeichniss, 1863, i. col. 495.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1455 (without the author's name).

Kopp, Die Alchmie, 1886, i. p. 244; ii. p. 382.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]


This consists of the four parts of the two preceding dissertations. They contain matter bearing on the history of transmutation. Fuchs (Refer-
CREILING—CREMER

CREILING (Johann Konrad). Continued.

Das Goldene Vlies.

See Magazin für die höhere Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 1.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1748, iii. p. 142.

CRELL (Lorenz Florenz Friedrich von).


Siebenter Theil, [18] 270.

Crell was born at Helmstädt, 21 January, 1744. He had the usual University training and took the degrees of D. Phil. and D. Med., and was appointed professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the Carolinum at Brunswick in 1771. In 1773 he removed to Helmstädt as professor of Philosophy and became professor of Medicine in 1774. He discharged the duties of these offices till 1780, when the University at Helmstädt was abolished. After that he acted as ordinary professor of Chemistry at Göttingen till his death, which happened there on 7 June, 1786. He had also been Brunswick Mining Councillor from 1780. His portrait is given in Allgemeine Teutsche Bibliothek, vol. LIX.

Crell made numerous chemical researches, which were published in various journals and in various languages, and he was diligent as a translator of chemical books, having turned Black's 'Lectures,' Crawford on Heat, and others into German, but he is now remembered specially as the active editor of several series of chemical journals issued under his name between 1778 and 1783. Crell's 'Annalen,' 'Journal,' 'Archiv,' and 'Entdeckungen' are standard works of reference for the history of Chemistry during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, just at the birth of the modern period. Lists of his works are given by Meusel and Pütter. The following list of his journals may be useful:

'Chemisches Journal.' 6 parts. 1778-1781.
'Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Chemie.' 13 parts. 1782-1796.
'Chemisches Archiv.' 2 parts. 1783.
'Neues chemisches Archiv.' 8 vols. 1783-1791.
'Neuestes Chemisches Archiv.' 1798.
'Chemische Annalen.' 40 vols. 1784-1803.
'Beiträge zu den Chemischen Annalen.' 6 parts. 1785-1799.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 3.
Meusel, Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt-lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, i. pp. 642-647.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 454, 455, 471, 473, 520, 524.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors) 269 ff.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1845, iii. p. 163 & passim.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, 1. col.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 587 (article by Oppenheim).

CREMER (John).

See MAIER (Michael), Tripus Aureus, 1618, p. 183.
See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 533.

John Cremer, abbot of Westminster, lived early in the fourteenth century. He was devoted to Alchemy, and had worked at it for thirty years, but the more he read the more he felt himself misled by the conflict of opinion and directions for work, so he resolved to go to some adept of repute and be put by him on the right path. He went to Raymund Lully in Milan in 1330, and from him he learned part of the mystery. On Cremer's persuasion Lully came to London where he remained two years. They worked together. Lully was presented to the King, Edward III, and promised to supply him with gold for a war against the Turks. The King received the gold
CREMER (John). Continued.

but used it against France, and Lully, feeling that he had been deceived, departed suddenly to the great regret of Cremer, who never learned any more about transmutation.

Two difficulties are connected with this story, one, that the name of Cremer does not occur among the abbots of Westminster, the other is the doubt that hangs round Lully’s visit to England, and Borrichius questions Cremer’s share in the business.

A portrait of Cremer is given by Ashmole at the head of ‘Hermes bird,’ which Ashmole says was translated from Lully by Cremer. Cremer’s story is quoted in most of the histories of alchemy.

Die Edelgebonie Jungfer Alchymia, iijy>,^,i^^

CREMER—CROLLIUS

CROLLIUS (OSWALDI).


Without date.

4°. Pp. [16] 283. Index [25]; Tractatus de Signaturis internis rerum, pp. [15, 1 blank], 4. Index [16]; Elegia De Vera Antiqua Philosophica Medicae, scripta a M. Virico Bollingero, etc., pp. 24. The title page is an elaborate symbolic engraving, with portraits of Hermes, Morienus and Lully on one side, and Geber, R. Bacon and Paracelsus on the other. This undated edition is a reissue of that of 1609, with some modifications which are seen in the poems at the end. Sheet aa has been reprinted; it contains catchwords not in the earlier edition, the inner lines of the border go down to the bottom; the title-page also is different. Sheet bb is the same in both; but cc has also been reprinted with catchwords and bordering lines prolonged; the poem ends on cc 4 verso instead of cc 4 recto, and the register, imprint and date have been omitted.

CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS). Continued.


Gedruckt zu Franckfurf am Mayn, bey Anthoni Hummen. In Verlegung Johann Gottfried Schönwetters. M.D.C.XXXV.


This is followed by Oswald Crollius' Errinerungs Vorrede, pp. 1-113, and the Basilien Chymica, pp. 113-248, and Index [15, 1 blank]. There is no title-page.

After this comes the tract on Signatures, with the following title-page:


Pp. 72. Index [7, 1 blank].

Though it has a separate title-page, signatures and pagination, it obviously forms part of the preceding.

This seems a made-up book. Whether this 1629 (8) edition of Crollius' Basilica, wanting the title-page, was issued with Feldtaw's later work, or whether this is a defective copy which happens to have been merely bound along with the other, I am not sure. Judging however from them having been all issued together in 1649, with notes by Johann Hartmann (7 v.), I conclude that they form parts of one volume, and that owing to some publishing arrangement the title-page of Feldtaw's tract has been made to do duty for the whole. I have had no opportunity for ascertaining whether there are other copies like this, or if there be any of the Basilica Chymica, 1629 (7), with Feldtaw's Crollius redivivus, 1635, at the end.


This is followed by a printed title-page:


Aufs dem grossen Hermetischen Lustgarten zusammen getragen vnd in siel'en Büchlein abgetheilet. Durch Anonymum von Feldtaw.
CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS). Continued.


Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mäyn, bey Hans Friederich Weifs. M.D.C.XXXXVII.

Pp. 83 [x blank].

The statement on the engraved title-page that this is the first publication of these tracts together, would indicate that the volume entitled Crollius

redivivus, &c. was a made up one.

[Another Copy.]

It wants the engraved title.

The Basilia Chymica consists of three parts; an admonitory preface, in which Crollius discusses the doctrines of Paracelsus; the practical part, which is really a treatise on pharmacy and therapeutics; and the treatise on signatures. The remarks made by Conring and by Schelhammer are not much in commendation of either Crollius or his book, but must be remembered that Conring was opposed to Paracelsus and his system and his followers.

Stolle notices the work favourably. The 'Admonitory Preface' and Paracelsus' views in general are severely criticized by Libavius in his Examen Philosophiae novae, 1615, pp. 35-87, forming part of his Appendixae Syntagmati Arscomorum Chemicorum, q.v.

On his Chemistry see Kopp.

A German translation, altered from Hartmann's, q.v. was brought out again at Nürnberg in 1684, by Johann Hiskias Cardulicus, with a commentary. The French translation was executed by J. Marcel de Boulene, Lyons, 1627, 8°.


Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 378.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 68; 1656, p. 63.

Mercklin, Womenius renovatus, 1688, p. 859.


Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. G4 recto, Ann. 1698.

Paschul, De Novis Inventis Tractatus, 1700, pp. 401-403.

Reinmann, Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literarum der Teutschen, ili. 1709, p. 480.


Kestner, Medicinisches Gelahrte-Lexicon, 1740, p. 642 (Pedigree of the Croll family); v. (1725) p. 286 (notice of O. C.).

Beysag zur Geschichte der hochern Chemie, 1783, pp. 517, 591.

Weigel, Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst, 1788, l. p. 140.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1800, 9. p. 94.


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, ill. p. 528.

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyklopädie, 1829, xx. 169 (short article by Baur).


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, l. p. 112 & passim.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Owarraroff, Sciences de l'Art, 1850, Nos. 1590-1609.


Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1882, iii. p. 521; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 1044.


CROM. See LE CROM.

CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS).

De Compositione Medicamentorum, hodierno aequo, apud Pharmacopolas, passim extantium: et quo Artificio cadem rectè parari queant cum
CRONENBURGIUS (Bernardus Dessenius). Continued.

Simplicium atque Aromatum (quibus consistunt) expositionibus, ac plerorumq; omnium delectu, Libri X. Non Medicis & Pharmacopœis tantum, sed omnibus insuper rerum cognoscendarum studiosis, utilissimi pariter ac necessarij. Ubi singula ad ipissimam uritatem expenduntur, plurimi errores aperiuntur, & controversie frequentes conciliantur, Autore Bernardo Dessennio Cronenburgio, Doctore Medico Colonensi.

In Invidiau Autor:

Docta manus Medicij, tractat genus omne malorum, Ast mordax liuer, spernit opem medicam.


This physician is described by some authorities under the name of Cronenburgius, by others under Dessennius, which is perhaps more correct. I have, however, followed Adami, Van der Linden, Van der Aa, and other writers, and called him Cronenburgius. He was born at Amsterdam in 1510, studied medicine at Louvain, went to Bologna, and, in 1539, became M.D. there; returned to Holland, and, after practising in various places, settled as professor of medicine at Groningen.

Adami, Vita Germanorum Medicorum, 1620, p. 217.
Van der Linden, De scriptus medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 86.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 78; 1656, p. 74 (under Desennius).
Mercekin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 128.
Courting, In Universam Arte Medicam... Introducito, 1687, p. 372.
Freher, Theatrum Vivorum eruditione Clarorum, 1688, ii. p. 1268 (under Desennius).
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1711, i. p. 316.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. p. 111 (under Desennius).
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 144.
Foppens, Bibliotheca Belgica, 1739, i. p. 135.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 2213.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 280; 1778, ii. p. 33 (under Desennius).
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 255 (under Desennius).
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 62 (under Desennius).
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1820-23, ii. p. 358.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 293.
Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1858, iii. p. 668.

CROSSET de la Haumerie.

See LE CROM.

CRÜGNER (Michael).

D. O. M. A. Accipe, quod sentitur, antequam discitur. Michaelis Crugeneri, P.M.C. Chymischer aufgewickelter Gebrauch und Bereitung seiner Elixiren, welche zu heilsamer Cur der vornehmsten und bekantesten und aus ihren darinn beschriebenen Ursachen und Zufällen entspringenden Krankheiten, so dem Menschen Leibe von Fufs an bis auff die Scheitel, begegnen können: Zu erhaltung des Lebens, langwieriger Gesundheit, und zu
CRÜGNER (Michael). Continued.

verhüttung des Liebes und Gemüt's Beschwehrung dien- und nützlichen, Dem beygefügt ein besonderer Philo-Medico Chymischer Anhang, oder kurzer Tractat, in welchem gelehret und gehandelt wird, worzu der Mensch von Gott dem Herrn tüchtig erschaffen sey. Item was er verrichten kan, und was er, wenn er von Gott zu einem Philo-Chymischen Medico berufen, nothwendig können und wissen soll, Darby werden etliche wenige doch besondre nutzbahre und tieffdenckliche Medicamente ersehen, und nebenst einem zwiefachen Register, so wohl der Capitum earumq; sectionum als der rerum & verborum allen Liebhabern der Warheit und der rechten Hermetischen Artzney gefüssenen zu Nutz und Gefallen an Tag gegeben.

Augustin. lib. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori veritatis. Etenim aut inimicus reprehensurus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est: Amicus autem, si errat, docendus est, & audiendus.


Augustinus l. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori Veritatis: Etenim aut inimicus reprehensurus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est; amicus autem si errat, docendus est & audiendus.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang, des Jüngern, und Johann Andreae Endter, Anno M.DCLIV.


[Another Copy.]

D. O. M. A. Harmonia ad omnium Mysteriorum Cognitionem, Deo singulariter sic ordinante, certissima via est. Michaelis Crügneri, P.M.C. Chymischer Garten-Baw, das ist: Spagyrische Beschreibung Vier- und dreissigerley Gewächs und Krauter, nach rechter Fundamental und Hermetischer
CRÜGNER (MICHAEL). Continued.

Anleitung: Welche aufs der Putrefaction- und Transplantation sich Gener-
irn, vom stetssuchenden Autore fleissig observiret. Allen Liebhaber zum
Anlafs, zur fernener Speculation und Observation dem Menschen zum besten
herausgegeben. Nebenst Angehengter kleinen Halographia.

August. lib. 8. de Trin.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori veritatis. Etenim aut inimicus
reprehensurus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est :
Amicus autem, si errat, docendus est, & audiendus.

Symbolum Autoris.

Wer Gott zum Freunde hat, der darf sich vor den Menschen nicht
fürchten.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang, des Jüngern, und Johann Andreae
Endtern, Im Jahr 1653.

4°. Pp. 286 [a blank]. [Table in black and red. This, however, belongs to
Crügner's tract Chymischer Sommer.] MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

D. O. M. A. Michaelis Crügneri, P.M.C. Chymischer Sommer. Das ist:
sonderbarer Medico-Chymischer Tractat, darinnen insonderheit kürzlich
und treufließig dargethan wird, wie die Gewächse nach rechter Influenczt,
und rechtem Maß des himmlischen, recht eingetheilten Zodiaci zu sammeln,
und dann ferner Chymice und Astrologice recht zu prepariren seyn, so wol
rechter Gebrauch und Nutz gewiesen wird. Alles mit höchstem Fleifs,
eigner Erfahrung, und mühesamer Erforschung observirt, probiret, demon-
striret und beschrieben vom Autore in Dresdten. Vornehmlich Allen
Liebhabern der Warheit, und der rechten Hermetischen Artzney Gesflissenen
zu Nutz und Gefallen an Tag geben.

Augustinus l. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori Veritatis: Etenim aut inimicus
reprehensurus est, aut amicus. Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est ;
amicus si errat, docendus est & audiendus.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang dess Jüngern, und Joh: Andreae
Endtern, Anno M.DC.LVI.

4°. Pp. [12] 435 [1 blank, 20]. Table at p. 97, and the folding table in red and
black, p. 181, will be found in Crügner's Chymischer Gartenbau. MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

Crügner, or Crugener, flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century, lived in
Dresden, and was a chemist and a medical practi-
tioner of the school of the Iatro-mathematicians
or Iatro-astronmers. He devised a number of
medicines and specifics, in particular the "materia
perlata," of which he gives an account in a separate

Reimmann, Einleitung in die Historiam Litera-
trium derer Twischen, Halle im Magdeburg, 1713,
vi. p. 592.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 51.

Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740,
p. 234.

treatise, Gosslar, 1669, 8°; in German, Frkf. a. M.
1702, 8°. Besides those above mentioned he wrote
also Chymischer Tannenbaum, Dresden, Nürnberg,
1650, 4°; Astronomia parson, Osnabrück, 1670, 4°;
Eclipsigraphia, ibid. 1673, 4°; Chymischer Herbat,
and Chymischer Winter, but it is a question if the
last two were actually published.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii.
p. 285.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemic, 1797, i. p. 623.

Biographie Méclicte, Paris, Panekoucke (1820-
25), iii. p. 359.

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL). Continued.

The 'materia perlata,' which the inventor sold for 24s. the ounce, and about which a good deal has been written, is, according to some, 'Antimonium diaphoreticum,' apparently the oxide of the metal. The question was discussed in an academic dissertation by Peter Gercke (1544) and Arthus Conrad Ernsting (Reg.): Dissertation de Materia perlata, Helmstad, 1737 (or 1738, for the date is blurred), 4°, and the authorities there quoted.

Kerner, Tetras Chymiatrica, 1618, Sect. lv., sig. P 2 recto.
Roth, Anleitung zur Chymie, 1721, p. 238.
Boerhavve, Elementa Chymiae, 1731, ii. processus crux.

CRUSIUS (DAVID).


The notices of Crusius are rather discordant. According to one account he was born at Crimnitschau near Altenburg, 29 January, 1589, graduated master of arts at Erfurt, studied at Jena and other universities, and became M.D. of Basel in 1609. He practised privately at Erfurt, and declined many offers to become private physician of various princes. He accepted, however, the post of 'Rathmeister' and 'Ober Schloss Herr' at Erfurt. His death took place on 15 July, 1640.

Another version is that he was a native of Grimme, private physician of various princes and counts, and burgomaster of Erfurt. This is affirmed on the authority of Witte's Diarium biographicum, but Stolle remarks that there is not a word about Crusius in that work, and further that there is evidence that Erfurt at that time was not a municipality, so that there was no burgomaster.

Stolle is right so far as the 1688 volume of Witte's Diarium is concerned. But there was another part issued in 1691, and Crusius' name may possibly be in it. I have not seen this part.

By Borel there is quoted also a Daniel Crusius, author of "Methodica Physicarum peripatetico-Hermetice delineata, Erphord. apud Birkner, 1677, in 8°."

Whether Daniel is a misprint for David, or whether they are distinct authors, I am unable to decide.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, followed by Gmelin, refers to Daniel only and his book.

Van der Linden calls him Criminicensis, and mentions the Theatrum morborum only.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 144.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 2233.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, i. p. 730.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 519.

CRUX.

D. O. M. A. | Crux absq; Cruce: | Das ist: | Wolvermeynte | Defension, deren, inter Mundi calumnias blühenden Teutschen | Gesellschaft ad S. Sanctum | Genannt | Vom Rosencruetz. | [Vignette.] Autore | Vito del Capo dela bona speranza.
CRUX. Continued.

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed no-[mini tuo da gloriam.]
M.DC.XVII.

No place, printer, or publisher.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank]. The vignette is a falcon standing on the winged Earth ball, with a wreath in its beak, and an open book in its right foot, and the motto: Gloria Virtute Paratur.

This is a Rosicrucian tract of which Borel (Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 71) speaks of a MS. It is mentioned also in Missiv an die . . . Brüder.


Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomini | tuo da gloriam.
M.DC.XVIII.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank]. The vignette is as in the 1617 edition, but the two issues are quite different throughout, not merely in the title-pages. The concluding lines in the two editions are as follows:


Edition of 1618: Da- | bum inter invidias & persecutiones me- | dius in capite bona spei. Mense | Septembris, Anno 1617. | Vitus del capo dela bona speranza. | The final ornaments are different.

CRUX Symbolica.

Symbolica Crux.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 840.

See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

CULPEPER (Nicholas).

See SENNET (DANIEL), 1660.

Culpeper, born 1563 at London, was at Cambridge in 1584, and was a good scholar. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, in 1590 he set up as an astrologer and physician, and was much esteemed in the latter capacity. His translation of the Pharmacopoeia of the College of Physicians excited their indignation. His 'English Physician,' 1653, was a very successful manual. He wrote a number of medical books, and his hard work as a practitioner and author injured his health, and he died in Jan. 1653-4, aged 38.

His portrait is in the 'Last Legacy,' and in the 'Directory,' or translation of the Pharmacopoeia, Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1880, xxiv. p. 374.

Häser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 467.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1882, iii. p. 557; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 1072.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 113.


CULTOR.

Cultor Spagirice Medicine.

See zwey schöne Chymische Tractätlein.
CULTOR. Continued.
Gründlicher Spagyrischer Wissenschaften Cultor.
See COELUM Philosophorum, 1739.

CUNRAD (CONRAD).
See KHUNRATH (CONRAD).

CURIEUSE Anmerckungen.
See DELICIIAE Medicæ, 1706.


Without place and printer's name.


The first chapter contains short notices of reputed authentic cases of transmutation, the second treats of the character of a true alchemist, and the third of the first matter and how it is to be prepared, and how 'projection' is to be made.

The historical notes are of some interest. The anonymity of this tract seems to have been well preserved, for it was not known to Gervasius, the editor of the work of Abraham Eleazar (q.v.) Vorende, sig. X 4 recto.


8°. Pp. [72]. Folding frontispiece as in the Curieuse Gedancken. It is a revised and enlarged edition of that tract.

Ladagre, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1242.

CURIOSE CHYMICUS (DER).

8°. Pp. [3]. Medicus, 48; Part ii. 202. Laboratorium, 185. Index [7]. Chirurgus, 122. Index [5, i blank]. Urin-büchlein, 3i [i blank]. Each tract has an elaborate title-page included in the pagination. The above is the general title, which is printed in red and black.
CURIOSE CHYMICUS (DER). Continued.
Der Curiose Chymicus, oder curioses Laboratorium Medico-Chymicum, &c.
Der Curiose Medicus, oder sonderbahre curiose Anleitung zur Medicin, &c.
Der Curiose Chirurgus, oder curioser Begriff der Wund-Artzney, nebst einer
trefflichen Frantzosen-Cur, Bericht von Aderlassen, Schröpfen, &c.
Mit Beyfügung eines curiosen Urin-Büchleins, wie die Wasser derer Kranken
tzu sehen. Dresden und Leipzig, Bey Gottlob Christian Hilschern,
privil. Hof-Buchführer, 1745.
Chirurgus, 122 [1 blank]. Urin-Büchlein, 37 [5, 1 blank]. The general title is misplaced
in front of Part ii. of the Medicus, which has no separate title of its own.
The other tracts have separate titles. This is a reprint of the 1719 edition. The book does not
 treat of chemistry or alchemy, but of medicine and surgery, and the preparation and
 application of drugs.

CXXX Grund-Sätze.
See hundert und dreissig Grund-Sätze.
D. (M. C. M.), *i.e.* Martinus Copus, Medicinae Doctor.

*See Cephalus (Arioponus).*

D. (W. G. L.).

*See s.**

D **s**

*See Respour.*

D. (H. V.).

*See Tumba Semiramidis.*

D. (R. E. J.).

Elias der Artist, eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metallverwandlung.

*See Schröder (Friedrich Josef Wilhelm), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, I. i. p. 181.*

D. . . .


"Oeuvre d’un imbécile ou d’un mauvais plaisant," is Ladruguë’s comment (Bibliothèque Ouvriff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 601).

Possibly, it seems to be an allegorical account of initiation and transmutation. The dictionary of hermetic terms which it contains is a mere synonymy. At the end are receipts to produce recondite things: a water to soften metals, the lamp of life, and so on.

DALE (SAMUEL).

DALE (Samuel). Continued.

adjiciuntur Indices necessarii. Quarta Editio, Indice Gallico, Germanico, Belgico aucta.

Δ Ὕλος βραχὺς, ἣ δὲ τέχνῃ μακρῇ. Hipp. Lib. I. Aphor I.


Samuel Dale, son of a silk-thrower, St. Mary, Whitechapel, was born between 1638 and 1662. In 1674 he was apprenticed to an apothecary, practised as a physician and apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, in 1686, was a diligent naturalist, botanist, and pharmacologist, and a man of no small learning and acquisitions. He was a friend of Ray, the naturalist, and Sir Hans Sloane, contributed papers to the Royal Society, and, besides the Pharmacologia, wrote an appendix to the History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, by Silas Taylor, containing an account of the natural history of the locality. It was published in 1730, and again in 1732. His herbarium is now in the British Museum; a portrait of him in oil is in Apothecaries' Hall; an engraving of him at 78 years of age is prefixed to the present edition, and there is one by Vertue in the third edition which is reproduced in the Journal of Botany. Dale died 6 June, 1739, and was buried at Bocking, near Braintree.

The Pharmacologia was first published at London in 1693, 8°; again with a supplement in 1705; 2nd ed., 1710; 3rd ed., 1737. Editions were printed abroad: Brenee, 1797, 1713; Lond. Bat., 1730 and the above.

The Pharmacologia is still quoted as an authority on the introduction of certain substances as drugs.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 12.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1788, iv. p. 126.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 206.

Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, i. (authors) p. 280 v.

Journal of Botany, 1883, xvi, pp. 1937; 225-234 (article by G. S. Bouger).


DANDOLO (Vincenzo).


The third and fourth volumes have separate titles as follow:


DANDOLO (Vincenzo). Continued.

Dictionarii Vecchio e Nuovo Nuovo e Vecchio di Nomenelatura Chimica il secondo de’ quali contiene la chiave e le regole del nuovo sistema di Chimica di Vincenzo Dandolo Veneto che serve di Supplemento al Trattato Elementare di Chimica del Sig. Lavoisier; Trasportato in Italiano dal Francese, con note dell’ Autore suddetto. Edizione seconda corretta, ed ampliata di due Dissertazioni inedite del Sig. Lavoisier e di varie annotazioni del Traduttore. Tomo Quarto. In Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta e Figli. CD.IX.C.XII.


The two dissertations are on respiration and on transpiration.

[Another Copy.]

Count Vincenzo Dandolo was born at Venice 6 (or 26) Oct., 1758. He was a wealthy proprietor who took an active share in the events which led to the fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797, became a member of the great Council of the Cisalpine Republic, lived much in Paris, was governor of Dalmatia for five years under Napoleon, and finally retired and lived privately on his estate at Varese near Como. He was a member of the Instituto Italiano and of the Società Italiana, and occupied himself with the breeding of sheep, the production of silk, manufacture of grape sugar, ecology, and wrote on these and other economical subjects. He was the author also of a work: Fundamenti della scienza chimico-fisica, Venezia, 1793. He died at Varese 12 (15) Dec., 1819.

DANIELLI (Rigino), Iustinopolitano. Canzone.

See Nazari (Giovanni Battista), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 159.

Borel (Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 72), quotes this poem: "Danielis Iustinopolitani Cantilena Chimica, ex Nasari" and under a separate heading: "Daniel de Iustinopoli, Chimicus, a Lagine memoratus," doubtless the same person. But I do not observe his name in Lagnes's "Harmonia Chimica," which I presume is the work Borel refers to.

DARCET (Jean).

See Arcet (Jean d').

DARIOT (Claude).


DARIOt (CLAUDE). Continued.

Part I. by Dariot contains a discourse on the way of curing illness, on the preparation of medicines with drawings of the apparatus, the proper times to collect plants and herbs for medicinal use.

Part II. has a separate title-page.


Pp. [6, 2 blank] 303. [1 blank.] The vignette represents the ark and the deluge.

The tracts contained in this part are:
5. Liber Secretorum Ioannis de Padua de Lapidis Philosophorum. Liber secundus, p. 54.
8. Grundlcher Bericht, was die warhaftige Kunst Alchemia jnnhalte vnd vermag, in Via Universial & Particulari, p. 163.


Pp. [6, 2 blank] 270 [2 blank]. 13 woodcuts. The vignette represents the ark and the deluge.

List of tracts in the third part:
3. Tractatus darinn das gantz Secret der Alchimey vom Stein der Weisen begriffen ist, p. 38.
6. Oleum Vitrilo, p. 73.
12. De Lapidis per Aquam mercurialems, p. 239.

From the nature vnd Eigenschaft des Arot (d. h. des Philosophischen Steins), p. 282.

Dariot was born at Jomard, near Beaune, in Burgundy, and ultimately became town physician of Beaune. He was a follower of Paracelsus, "homo paracelsicus," and translated the Magna Chirurgia into French, 1589, 1593, 1603, 1608. He cultivated astrological physics, and wrote a work on Critical days, Lyons, 1557; was a believer in chemical medicines, and in transmutation, and compiled a treatise, De Preparazione Medicamentorum, Lugd. 1582. He died in 1594.

The present collection purports to have been in French, but it is not mentioned by his biographers, and the German version is the more familiar.
DAUROT—DAUSTEN

DAUROT (CLAUDE). Continued.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis Libri II., 1637, p. 102.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 73. (His name is misprinted 'L. Daurot'.)
Merklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 182.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, I. ii. p. 162.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1759, ii. col. 34.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 362.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1771, ii. pp. 119, 236.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 7.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhren Chemie, 1785, p. 592.

DAUSTEN (JOHN).


Gmelin quotes an edition: Rosarium Correctius, Hamb. 1675, 8°, and in the Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirm, 1697.

[Visio ejusdem Johannis Dausteniij, Angli.]


This is a fragment from a copy of the Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirm, 1675.

Rosarium, in welchem das allergeheimeste Geheimnüs vom Stein der Weisen verschlossen.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirm, 1675, p. 99.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirm, 1772, p. 119.

Rosarium, arcanum Philosophorum secretissimum Comprehendens.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 309.

Rosarium vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C.; 1778, i. p. 300 (extracts).

Visio.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirm, 1675, p. 200.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirm, 1772, p. 231.

Visio.

See GINACEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 548.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 324.

Of this writer nothing is known with certainty. His name appears as Dastin, Dastyn, Dastyne, Daustei, Dausten, Daustin, and while most writers, probably copying one another, place him early in the fourteenth century—1311, 1315, 1340, are dates which have been assigned to him and his works, and call him a contemporary of Cremer and Lally—Ritson puts him at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Ashmole was of opinion that his work was "turned into English verse by some later philosopher; for in his days we meet with no such refined English." But he proposes no date either for the original or for the paraphrase. Borel quotes a letter said to have been addressed by him to Pope John XXII., but some sifting and criticism would be required before such a document could be accepted as evidence on a question of date like the present. If genuine it would suit the earlier period above mentioned. Borel, further, calls him Cardinal St. Adrianus, but that statement seems to be due to his having confused Dausten with the person to whom he wrote a dedication prefixed to one of his tracts. Lenglet Dufresnoy, however, goes further, and says that after examining the list of cardinals he could not find this one among them.
DAUSTEN (John). Continued.

Others term him a monk who reduced himself to poverty by his search for transmutation, while Bale and Tanner and Pits declare him to have been the very foremost alchemist of his time—Tanner says: "Alchimistic artis estate sua primus, et in Anglia magister unicus"—in which case Ashmole thinks that "if he were master of so much learning as they confess him to be, and his poverty were not voluntary, he might have advanced himself to riches when he pleased."

Several works appear under his name in the notices given by Pits and by Borel, and a list of his MSS, with the places where they are preserved is given by Tanner.

Maier, Symbola Aureae Mensae, 1617, p. 458.
Pitseus, Relationes Historicte de Rebus Anglicis, 1619, i. p. 871.
Ashmole, Theatrwm Chemicum Britannicum, 1652, p. 257, and Notes, p. 472.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 73.
Mercdlin, Lindenius renovatus, 1666, p. 359.
Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 27, No. xxvii.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 54.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i. pp. 227, 468; iii. p. 145.
Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, 1748, p. 219.
Ficidul, Procli-Stein, 1753. Th. i. p. 64.

DAVID (Gottfried).


Siar. c. 38. v. 3.

Disciplina Medici in conspectu magnatuum collaudabitur.

Tremoniae, Typis Johannis Friderici Rühlii, Anno M. DC. LXXXI.

8°. Pp. [4 blank] [12] 150 [i. 1 blank].

Nothing is known about the author, except that he was a physician at Unna, in Westphalia, whence called Unensis, and had a frater Germanus, David David, a lawyer, and "Consul Unensis."

This book, which appears to be all that he wrote, contains a Praeolium and three articles. The Praeolium is a short history of all the deities, kings, nobles, and other persons of rank who have practised or patronised medicine.

Art. I. De Magnatum Medicina, quam Magnates vel ipsi preparare vel titulo condecorare dignati sunt.

Art. II. De Medicamentis, quae virtute & precio

Mercdlin, Lindenius renovatus, 1669, p. 355.
Mangert, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731. 1. II. p. 162.

DAVISSON (William).

Commentaria in Ideaem Medicinæ Philosophicæ Petri Severini Dani, Medici incomparabiles & Philosophi sublimis: Ad faciliorem difficuliam enodationem, quæ in ipso, propter Lectoris in Philosophia Veterum parum forsan
DAVISSON (WILLIAM). Continued.


4°. Pp. 259. [1 blank].

This is the commentary. In 1660, same place and printer, there had appeared Commentariorum . . . Prodomus, 4°, pp. 708, along with the Idea of Severinus, and a later edition, Rotterdam, 1668, is mentioned. The present work and the Prodomus are quite different.

See SEVERINUS (PETRUS), Idea Medicinæ Philosophicæ, 1660.

Davison, Davison, Davissone, D'Avissone or D'Avissou, appointed wonderful all of tongue 1652

iii. iii. Hermitique, Introductio, D. 25), This Davidson, Sir Mercklin, Conring, Haller, Medicine col. iii. also Sir Thomas

William in Personal Sticke, 1753-

1753.

D. D. K. DESTILLIR-KUNST, worinnen die raresten bereitesten künstlichen Sticke, nebst einem Anhang einiger chemischen approbirten Kunst-Sticke, welche bisher sehr geheim gehalten worden, wie auch etlicher bewährten und curieuxen Experimenten. Leipzig, Verlegts Adam Wilhelm Kiefsling,

8°. Pp. 120. Woodcut of a furnace.

Both parts consist of a number of methods for preparing compounds of gold, antimony, mercury, copper, etc., partly for medical and partly for technical purposes, and partly also for what was called or thought to be transmutation.
DEAN (EDMUND).

See norton (samuel), 1630, 1667.

DEE (JOHN).

Monas Hieroglyphica.

See theatrimum chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 178.

Rogerii Baconis Angli Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturae et de Nullitate Magiae Opera Johannis Dee... ad sensum integrum restituta. Nunc vero cum notis quibusdam partim ipsius Johannis Dee, partim edentis.

See roth-scholtz (friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 287.

See also bacon (roger).

John Dee was born at London 13 July, 1527, was educated there and at Chelmsford, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1542, was B.A. in 1544-5, and fellow 1545-6. He was one of the original fellows of Trinity, and taught Greek. In 1547 he visited Holland, and on his return brought some astronomical instruments which he gave to Trinity. He graduated M.A. in 1548. Thereafter he studied at Louvain and went to Paris in 1550 and taught Mathematics. He returned to England and shortly after he was tried on a charge of attempting to poison Queen Mary. He was acquitted and set at liberty. In 1562 he went to Antwerp to arrange about printing the Monas Hieroglyphica, proceeded to Venice and later to Pressburg in Hungary, to present the dedication copy to the Emperor, Maximilian II., and on his return to England he explained the meaning of it to Queen Elizabeth. She seems to have had a partiality for Dee and his occult science, for she had interviews with him more than once and held discourse with him about it, but—like Cornelius Agrippa—Dee got more promises of preferment than actual appointments from those who had such in their gift. When he was unwell, however, the Queen sent her own physician to him. In 1574 the Queen visited him at Mortlake and was shown his magic crystal; in 1577 he went to Windsor to deliver his views on a comet which had appeared, and again in 1578 he was consulted about the Queen's health and was sent to Germany to discuss her symptoms with physicians there. In 1580 he received another visit from the Queen, and in 1582 he was busy with the alteration of the Calendar. Dee's reputation as an alchemist brought him into contact with Edward Kelley, or Talbot, and for a couple of years they carried on experiments and began those conferences with spirits which were recorded and published long afterwards by Meric Casaubon in 1659, in a folio volume. They went off in company to Cracow, and no sooner were they gone than a mob broke into his house at Mortlake and destroyed books and instruments. Dee tried to find favour with Rudolph II., and Stephen of Poland, but to no purpose. They went to Prague, then to Erfurt and Cassel, and at last to Trébůch in Bohemia. In 1586 he declined the offer of an appointment in Russia, and continued his spiritual conferences. Finally Dee and Kelley parted company in 1588-9. Kelley returned to Prague and Dee came on to England, where he was once more favourably received by the Queen. In 1595-6 he was installed at Manchester as warden of the College, but he did not succeed in this office. He had already tried to be purged from the charge of being a conjurer and 'invocator of divels,' and he once more applied in 1604 to King James for justification from the accusation. He could not have gone to a worse person for this purpose, and his request was refused when the royal witch-hunter knew the nature of his studies. He left Manchester, returned to Mortlake, where he lived in poverty till his death in 1607.

The first edition of the Monas Hieroglyphica was printed by Gulielmus Silvius at Antwerp, 1564, small 4°, ff. 28. The title-page is highly ornate with pillars, symbols, mottoes, and in the centre the 'Monas' itself enclosed in an oviform receptacle. The book is dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian II., and there is also a letter to the printer in which he is requested to set up the book in as close an imitation of the manuscript as possible, in so far as the diagrams, marks, capital letters, and so on are concerned. Apparently Dee attached importance to such details, as they formed part of the significance of his symbol.

There was a re-print: Francesco, Apud Ioannem Wechelum & Petrum Fischerum consortes, 1591. It is a small 8°, pp. 107 [i blank] in which the diagrams and peculiarities of printing are retained. Otherwise it is very plain; the title-page has a meagre reproduction of the 'Monas,' but is devoid of ornament and is unattractive. Copies of these editions are extremely rare. In the British Museum Catalogue there are three copies of the 1594 edition only, none of that of 1591 or any other apart from collections.

Halliwell says (Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 3) that it was frequently printed, but these are the only editions I have met with. He also says that he tried to explain the meaning of the tract in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries. I do not know whether or not that paper was ever printed.

The edition of Roger Bacon's Epistola with Dee's corrections and notes was first (?), published: 'Hamburgi, Ex Bibliopolio Frobeniano. Anno 1573-1581.' It forms a little square octavo, pp. 80, with an address to the Rosicrucian Brotherhood. There followed an English version: 'Frier Bacon his Discovery of the Miracles of Art, Nature, and Magicke, Faithfully translated out of Dr. Dee's own copy, by T. M., and never before in English. London, Printed for Simon Miller at the Starre in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1659.' It is a small narrow duodecimo, pp. [12] 51 [7 of book advertisements] [i leaf, blank? wanting]. Both of these editions are extremely rare.
DEE (JOHN). Continued.

Aschmole, Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, 1659, p. 198.
Boyle, Bibliotheka Chemica, 1654, p. 74.
Morgan, De Metallorum Transmutatione . . .
Epistola, 1673, p. 154.
Kern, Apophthegmata: . . . oder Teutschen Fegueur der Schicckaldt, 1702, pp. 109, 114.
Niceron, Memoires, 1729, i. p. 345.
Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 73.
Roth-Schoettl, Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1733, iii. p. 735 & 994. (Portrait as frontispiece.)
Weidler, Historia Astronomia, 1741, p. 398.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. pp. 310, 312, 473; iii. p. 146.
Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica-Litbernica, 1748, p. 222.
Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. p. 1633.
Jocher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 64.
Moreri, Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, 1759, iv. p. 75.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médicine, 1778, ii. p. 12.
Intrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 493.
Krippis, Biographia Britannica, 1793, v. p. 32.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 311 (does not know the difference between John and Arthur Dee).
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1866-68, p. 55.
Beloe, Anecdotes of Literature, 1807, ii. p. 263 (about Dee's Art of Navigation).
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1832, xiii. p. 319.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 363, 366, 368.
D'Israeli, Memoires of Literature, 1841, iii. p. 189.
Mackay, Memoirs of extraordinary popular Delusions, 1811, iii. p. 114 ; 1832, i. p. 152.
The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, edited by James Orchard Halliwell, for the Camden Society, 1849, 4th.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 267.
La Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiii. col. 347.
Cooper, Alhambra Cantabrigiensis, 1861, ii. p. 497.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 534.
Ladrange, Bibliothèque Outarot, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 939, 940.

DEFINITIO, das ist: Eigentliche Beschreibung der vortrefflichen und verborgenen Kunst Alchimie.

See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 76.
See HERMETISCHE (DER) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 54.

DEHNE (JOHANN CHRISTIAN CONRAD).


Dehne was born at Celle, became a physician, and was appointed Stadt- and Land-Physikus at Schoningen, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, where he died in July, 1791. He wrote several
papers on chemical subjects which appeared in Crelle's Chemische Annalen, Neueste Entdeckungen, Chemisches Journal, etc.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. pp. 495-507, 765 (the above work), 781, 783, 797.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 526.

DELAVATIO Tincture Philosophorum.

See LEONHARD von Altenburg.

DELICÆ MEDICÆ.

Volumen Primum Deliciarum Medicarum, Chirurgicarum Et Chymicarum, oder: curieuse Anmerckungen, darinnen sich diejenigen, welche Medicinam und
DElICiæ MEDICæ. Continued.

Chymiam lieben, nützlich ergötzten können, so bifsanhero in zehen Präsenten herausgegeben, nunmehro aber mit einem völligen Register versehen. Leipzig, Verlegt Christoph Hülfse, 1706.

8°. Pp. [16] [6] 1-89 [1 blank], [8] 91-830; [29, 1 blank]. Frontispiece. Title red and black. Divided into 10 parts with title-pages, all, except the second, being included in the pagination. The preface is signed: Moneton. The title-page of the first part is dated 1703; those of the second, third, fourth, and fifth—all in the second edition—are dated 1705; of the sixth, 1704; of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, 1705. To parts 5-10 there is added a supplement by Alitophilus Chrysander. In parts 5-7 it has a title-page, but not in parts 8-10. The title in part 5 is as follows:


DElLE (MARTINUS de).

Discursus de Universali.

See quadratum alchymisticum, 1705; Ali Puli, Centrum Naturaæ Concentratum, p. 39.

"Martinus de Delle ex oppido Vitri in Ducatu Mediolanensi" is the description given of the author. He tells us the author was visited in 1589 by a person from Görlitz, who finding him engaged in the perusal of alchemical books asked him if he understood what he read, and afterwards taking him out to the country showed him the 'Spiritus Mundi' and the 'Materia universalis.' It is a singular story.

In Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia the author tells us that he had seen in manuscripts curious processes ascribed to him, but that there was some uncertainty about his name as it appeared both as Martinus and Mardochaus. He is called a Cammer-dieners of the Emperor Rudolph II., and

Kerus Hauptch, . . . oder Teutsche Pegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 73, 105, 107.
Fictuld, Probier-Stiel, 1753, Th. i. p. 65.

DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS).


T. i. pp. xxiv, 326. Two plates of symbols.
T. ii. pp. viij. 424 [1 blank].
T. iii. pp. viij. 590 [1 blank].

Though this is in reality a translation of Juncker's Compendium Chemie (see Juncker (Johann)) sufficient has been added to it in the way of notes to make it so far an independent work.

Demachy, born 30 August, 1726, studied natural history and literature, then devoted himself specially to materia medica and pharmacy, and rose to be director of the central department for the hospitals. He was author of several works on

T. iv. viij. 392.
T. v. viij. 412.
T. vi. viij. [1 blank]. 283 [4, 1 blank].

Pharmaceutical Chemistry, translated Pott's and Marggraf's collected papers and wrote a great deal of verse, essays and academic éloges, which appeared in various periodicals. He died 7 July, 1803. As was to be expected from a chemist who had been trained in the doctrines of Becker and Stahl, he never adopted the views introduced by Lavoisier.
DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 624.


Quadrard, La France Littéraire, 1830, ii. p. 457
(list of numerous chemical works).


Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 359.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiii. col. 512.

Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, pp. 636, 900.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarischer Handwörterbuch, 1853, i. col. 547.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Médecine, 1882, xxvi. p. 535.

DEMOCRITUS.


Tumba Semiramidis Hermeticae Sigillatæ [sic], quàm si Sapiens aperuerit, non Cyrus, ambitiosus; avarus, Regum ille thesauros, divitiarum inæxustos, quod sufficit inveniæ. H. V. D. Norimberœ, Apud Hæredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi, M. DCC. XVII.


This is Tauber's reprint of Plinius's translation of Democritus 'De Arte Sacra Magna,' which he made from a Greek MS. that was brought to him by a native of Corfu. Plinius's translation was published at Padua in 1572, and was reissued with the date altered to 1573. One copy of the 1572 edition is known and about a dozen of the issue of 1573.

The edition of 1573, like the others, is rare. The translation was printed as a supplement to Muzialis' Memorabilia, Colon., 1572, 1573, 1574, and Kopp reprinted it in his Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1886, pp. 129-143. The Greek text as it exists in the MS. in St. Mark's Library at Venice was printed by Berthelot in his edition of the Greek alchemists, Paris, 1888, 3 vols., 4°.

For an exhaustive discussion of all that has been said about Democritus, see Kopp, Beiträge, 1889, pp. 108-136; Kopp, Die Alchémie, 1886, i. pp. 202, 210, ii. p. 319, and for the editions of Democritus, see my own papers in the Proceedings of the Philosophical Society, Glasgow.

To the list there given should be added other two copies of the 1573 Padua edition, one in the University Library, Glasgow, uncut in the original covers; and another in the Library at Munich.

Compare with one another the remarks on Democritus made respectively by Weglich (Historisch-britische Untersuchung der Alchémie, 1777, pp. 176-9) and by Kortum (Kortum verteidigt die Alchémie, 1789, p. 79).

For 'Tumba Semiramidis' see notes under that title.

Collectanea.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 167.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 776.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 361.

Summaria declaratio corum, quae dicta sunt hactenus ex Democrito, per ænigmatà.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 194.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, i. p. 792.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 367.

DEMOCRITUS (CHRISTIANUS).

See DIPPEL (JOHANN CONRAD).

DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACMIEL).


24°. Pp. 57 [1 blank]. The date is partly cut off.
DENSINGER (Arsenius Bachmiel). Continued.

Of this author I have not found any record. The present book is cited both by Schmieder and by Kopp, but they give the date as 1643, and they spell his name Bachmiel. Roth-Scholtz and Fictuld on the other hand quote an edition of 1683, which confirms the present one.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 87.
Fictuld, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 66.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 93.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 327.

DESCRIPTIO Philosophici Adrop.

See Monte (Guido Magnus de).

DESPAGNET (Jean).

See Espagnet (Jean d').

DESENNIUS (Bernard), Cronenburgius.

See CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENNIUS).

DESTILLIR-KUNST.


DETHARDING (Georg).

Felix, qvem faciunt aliena pericula cautam!


[Another Copy.]

An edition of this work, published at Stettin in 1656, 4°, is mentioned in Leupold’s Prodromus.

Kurtzer Discurs vom Auro Potabili, was es sey, vnd was es vor Eygenschafften an sich haben muß, dadurch man das Falsche von dem Wahren unterscheiden
DETHARDING (Georg). Continued.


4°. Pp. (38, 2 blank) [48].


Plaut.
Bacchae Bacchanti (Agricolae) si velis adversarier,
Ex insana insaniorem facies, feriet saepius.

Gedruckt in Alten Stettin.


M. T. C.
Nulla est capitalior injustitia, quàm eorum, qui tum, cùm maximè fallunt,
id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.

Senec. lib. 2, de Clement. c. 2.
Maluerim veris offendere, quàm placere adulando.


4°. Pp. [52].

Scriptum Illusivum contra Hauptmannianum famósnum scriptum Collisivum. Das ist: Vnumbgangliche beandwortung und wider-Rede, in welcher, D. Johannis Agricole Phantastische Tinctura, Anima Auri, nach Chymischen Grunden Examiniret, verworfen, und was Augustus Hauptmann, Dresd. in dem Newgeschmiedeten Collisiv- oder Famos-Libell, dieselbe zu
DETHARDING (GEORG). Continued.

Behaupten, vorgewandt, refutiret und so viel nöthig, beleget wird durch Georgium Dethardingen, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stettin.

Multitudo Errantium, errori non parit patrocinium, & quod in Misnia erratum est, in Pomerania Rectum Verumq; esse nequit.


[Another Copy.]

Imperfect, wanting the title and preliminary matter (sheet A).

The preceding controversial works are directed against the writings and views of Johann Agricola (p.v.) and Augustus Hauptmann. They are of interest as a criticism of theories and of modes of preparation.

Little seems to be known of the author beyond what he himself tells us, namely, that he was Court Apothecary in Old Stettin, flourished in the middle of the 17th century, and was devoted to chemistry and alchemy from his youth up. On the authority of Jänicke, Jöcher has distinguished him from another person of the same name who lived in Stralsund, and afterwards went to Gustrow as town physician in 1680, and who wrote some medical works and a Latin-Greek vocabulary for students of surgery. By Jourdan, however, these two are identified, and another George Detharding is described by him as living between 1671 and 1747, who was a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, and the author of a great number of academic dissertations on medical topics. Pogendantorf takes this view also. There were besides a George Christopher, a George Gustav and a George William Detharding, so that some attention is required not to confuse them, especially as the second name is sometimes omitted. I suspect that the present man did not write some of the books and papers attributed to him by later biographers who have not observed the dates of publication with sufficient attention, but the confusion is very great, and I am not at all certain that the following references apply to the same person.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 168.
Jacob Leupold's Prodromus Bibliothecae medicae, 1732, p. 47.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 94.
Adelung, Supplement to Jöcher.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 47.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 511.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicae practice, iii. p. 442; iv. p. 54. (These do not refer to the present writer apparently.)
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 241.
Pogendantorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 564 (quotes Jöcher, but does not follow him).

DEUSING (ANTON).


Anton Deusing was born in 1612. He had a long training, and was a man of great learning. He studied classics and philosophy at Harderwyk, and at Leyden mathematics, Arabie under Golius, and also Persian and Turkish. He then passed to medicine, graduated in 1637, and began practice in 1638. He was chief physician of the Duke of Nassau. After professing mathematics at Meurs, he held professorships at Harderwyk and Groeningen, where he was created D. Phil., and ultimately became rector. He died at Groeningen in 1666, in his 54th year. He wrote numerous works on medicine, anatomy, physiognomy, cosmography, astronomy, physics, natural history, philosophy, and a number of controversial tracts, especially with De le Boe Sylvius.
DEUSING (ANTON). Continued.


Freher, *Theatrum vivorum eruditionis clarorum*, 1688, p. 1403, and plate 64.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, V/v y A recto, 1666 (no other date is given, but Deusing was said to be then 54 years of age).


Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine*, 1755, i. p. 281; 1778, ii. p. 41.


Haller, *Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 434 (a long account).


Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 278 (controversy with De le Boe Sylvins).


Dezauney, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Medicine*, 1784, ii. i. p. 83.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Medicale*, 1855, i. p. 423.


Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 564.


DIALOGI DUO.

*See Braceyso (GIOVANNI).*

DIALOGUE CHYMIQUE de la Pierre physique.

*See TRES-ANCIEN Duel des Chevaliers.*

DIALOGUE (Le) de Marie & d'Aros, sur le Magistere d'Hermes.

*See Richebourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1780, i. p. 77.*

DIALOGUS de Arte Chymica.

*See CHRYSORHOAS.*

DIALOGUS (Ein) vom Stein der Weisen, Praeceptoris Georgii, und Alberti Discipuli; darinnen der vierdte Theil des Grafen Bernhardi, von der Practica Lapidis Philosophici ausgeleget und erklaret wird.

*See CHYMYSCHE-UNTERRIDISCHER Sonnen-Grantz, 1728, p. 333.*

*See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1746 (1747), p. 212.*

DIALOGUS inter Naturam et Filium philosophiae.

*See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 326.*

DIALOGUS MERCURII, Alchymistæ et Nature.

*See SENDIVIOUS (MICHAEL).*

DIALOGUS PHILOSOPHÆ.

*See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 145.*

*See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 238.*

*See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 272.*

*See [SCHATZ UND KUNSTKAMMER], p. 238.*

*See also ENTRETEN.*

*See also GESPRÄCH.*
DICKINSON (EDMUND).


No place or date (17—7).

Schreiben an Herrn Theodor Mundan von der Goldkunst, oder Quintessenz der Philosofen.

See SCHRODER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, i. i. p. 1.

See MUNDANUS (THEODORUS).

Dickinson, son of the rector of Appleton in Berkshire, was born 26 Sept., 1624. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, graduated B.A. 1647, M.A. 1649, and finally M.D., 3 July, 1656. He practised in Oxford for upwards of twenty years, was elected to the College of Physicians in London, and settled there in 1684. He was appointed physician to Charles II., and continued in the same position under James II. till 1688. He then retired, occupying himself with writing books and the practice of chemistry, till his death, 3 April, 1707.

His chief work, upon which he spent many years, is entitled Physica vetus et nova, London, 1702, 4vo, reprinted on the Continent. His only contribution to chemical literature is the present epistle, the first edition of which was published at Oxford in 1686. Of Mundanus, to whom it is addressed, little apparently is known, but he it is who is credited with having directed Dickinson's attention and energy to the science. Dickinson laboured at it for years and seems to have believed in the reality of transmutation as having himself witnessed it. It is also said that the king—who certainly had a fancy for chemistry—had a private laboratory where he found pleasure in watching Dickinson "Grind away, moisten and mash up his paste, Pound at his powder . . ." His devotion to Chemistry led to his acquaintance with others equally interested in it, and so we find Becher, for example, dedicating to him his Tripus Hermeticus satidicus (q.v.).

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1776, ii. p. 47.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 97.
Kippis, Biographia Britannica, 1793, v. p. 175.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. pp. 252-255.
Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors), 302 i.
col. 477, and see vol. i. (1813), p. xlix. & passim.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 459.
The Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, 1850, ii. p. 375.
Munk, Roll of the Royal College of Physicans, 1861, i. p. 370.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Sacrées, 1870, No. 1214.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 99, 207; ii.
p. 344.

DICTA Sapientum.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 857.

DICTIONNAIRE—DIENHEIM

DICTIONNAIRE Hermetique.  Continued.

The two tracts which follow have a title-page:

Traité Philosophique de la triple preparation de l'or et de l'argent. Par Gaston le
Doux dit de Claves, Amateur des Vertez Hermetiques. A Paris, Chez Laurent

Pp. 119 [1 blank].
The second tract (p. 49) is entitled: De la droite et vraie maniere de produire la
Pierre Philosophique, ou le Sel argentifique & aurifique.

Lenglet Dufresnoy (Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 148), says the dictionary
is not bad, but as it was drawn up by Salmon,
who was not an adept, the proper explanations have
failed sometimes to be given. This is true only to a
limited extent. The dictionary may be based on the
short vocabulary which Salmon added to the
first volume of his Bibliothèque des Philosophes
Chimiques, Paris, 1672, and Richebourg inserted
afterwards in his edition of 1754 (q.v.), but there
are very great additions to it, as can be readily
judged from the fact that, while Salmon's short list
fills only twenty pages, the Dictionaire occupies
two hundred and sixteen.

DICTIONARIUM PARACELSI.

See DORN (GERHARD), Theophrastische Practica, 1618, p. 396.

DICTIONARY.

A Chymical Dictionary explaining hard places and words met withal in the
writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure Authors.

See F. (J.), A New Light of Alchymy, etc., 1674, p. 303.

It is a translation of the preceding.

DICTIONNAIRE Abregé des Termes de l'Art et des Anciens Mots.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv.

p. 570.

DIDACUS GERMANUS.

Judicium Philosophico- Ethico- Chymico-Medicum de illa Veteri toties jam
ventilata & neudum resoluta Controversia An detur Lapis Philosophorum?
Et ejusdem indefinita in Morbis tam praeservandis quàm curandis Virtus.
Leviter mota a prenobil & excellentissimo D. Jacobo J. W. Dobrzensky de
Nigroponte Phil. & Medic: Doctore, ejusdém; in Univer: Pragensi Professore
Extraordinario. Acriter defensa (Tit:) à D. Joanne Friderico à Rain ad
Stermoll & Radelsegch, Inclityi Ducatus Carnioliae, Causarum Aulicarum
Provincialiumque Assessore. Germanè id est candidè formá Epistolari
conscriptum à Didaco Germano Philosoph: & Medicinae Doctore. Anno
Domini M.DC.LXXXII.

No place or printer.

8°.  Pp. [23, 1 blank].

Compare Dobrzensky's tract on the Præserva-
tivum Universale Naturale. This was directed
against the belief in the philosopher's stone. It is
mentioned by Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1798,
ii. p. 35), but he does not supply the author's real
name. Beytrag, 1785, p. 551.

DIE mit dem Marte genua-vereinigte Venus.

See TRACTATUS Physico-Chymicus, 1706.

DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFGANG).

Medicina Universalis.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 7.
DIENHEIM (Johann Wolfgang). Continued.

Dienheim was Doctor of Laws and of Medicine, and was Professor at Freyburg in Breisgau. In 1665, while returning from London, he met a fellow traveller, with whom he sailed from Zurich to Basel. In the latter place, after getting hold of Dr. Jacob Zwingler, they went all three to a goldsmith's, where in their presence the stranger turned some lead into gold. The person who is reported to have done this was Alexander Seton, known as the Cosmopolite. It is one of the most circumstantially narrated episodes in the history of transmutation.

Paschius, De novis Inventis... Tractatus, 1700, p. 343.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1727, p. 56.
Die Edelgebore Junger Alchymia, 1730, p. 206.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicæ practica, 1777, ii. p. 413.

Güldenfalk, Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutations-geschichten, 1784, No. 35.
Kortum vertheidget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 163.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 514; 1798, ii. p. 4.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 327.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1861, i. p. 88; ii. p. 338.

DIEZTE (DAVID GOTTLIB).


4°. Pp. 46 [1, 1 blank].

The above is not quoted in Leopoldis Prodomus Bibliothecæ Metallicae, 1732, p. 47, but another appears under his name: 'Disputatio juris metallici de jure Senioratus metallici, metallicois in tractu ad metalla effodienda concessu concurrentibus, van Aeltern und Jüngern im Felde. S. p. 4°, Erford, 1727.'

DIGBY (KENELM).

Of Bodies, and of Mans Soul, to discover the Immortality of Reasonable Souls. With two discourses of the Powder of Sympathy, and of the Vegetation of Plants. By Sir Kenelm Digby Knight.

Ψυχής φύσιν ἄγιοι λόγου
Κατανοήσα ὁμα δυνατὸν εἶναι,
Ἄνεβ τῆς τοῦ ἀλου φύσεως;
Animæ naturam, absque totius natura,
Sufficenter cognoscis posse existimas?

Plato in Phædr.

London, Printed by S. G. and B. G. for John Williams, and are to be sold in Little Britain over against St. Buttolphs-Church, M.DC.LXIX.


DIGBY (KENELM). Continued.


[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect.

Oratio de Pulvere Sympathetico.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. i.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. i.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 72.

Vermehrung des Theatri Chimici, oder der eröfnnten Thür zum Heimlichkeiten in der Scheide-Kunst.

See BLANKAART (STEVEN), Theatrum Chemicum, 1700.

Digby was born 11 July, 1603. At the age of 14 he accompanied his relative Sir J. Digby, who went as ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he entered Worcester College, Oxford, and there probably was inoculated with a fancy for the Occult Sciences by his tutor, Thomas Allen. He left in 1620 and went once more to the Continent, and in 1622 was again at Madrid, and was there presented to Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles 1.), and the Duke of Buckingham, with whom he returned to England in 1623, and was knighted a few days later by King James I, at Hinchinbrooke.

In 1627-28 he went on a filibustering expedition to the Mediterranean and destroyed the French and Venetian ships at Scanderoon, and returned the following year. His tutor’s books and MSS. having been left to him, he presented them in 1632 to the Bodleian Library. On the death of his wife in 1633 he withdrew to Gresham College and spent two years in retirement, occupying himself with chemical experiments. After some difficulties and troubles connected with his religion and politics he was allowed to depart to France and while there published in 1644 his treatise “Of Bodies and of the Immortality of Man’s Soul.”

In 1641 Evelyn witnessed at Paris some of his chemical experiments and attended the lectures of Nicholas Lefevre, who afterwards settled in London. In 1658 appeared the lecture on the Powder of Sympathy delivered, as he tells us, before a distinguished audience at Montpellier. After the Restoration he returned to England and was well received. He continued his experimental work and was on the Council of the Royal Society when it was incorporated in 1663. He died 11 June, 1665 (but Witte says 11 July, 1663). The lecture on the Powder of Sympathy appeared at Paris in 1658, and it was translated at once into English by R. White and published in 1658, 12°, pp. [2 blank, 10] 152, [1, 3 blank]. The second edition, corrected and augmented with the addition of an Index was published also in 1668, but it was entirely reset and is quite different from the first edition. The third edition was published in 1660, the fourth in 1664. In my “Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,” written before I had seen the first English edition or any notice of it, I suggested that the French edition might have been regarded as the first, and that the English translation might have been called the second edition, though it was the first of the translation. That, however, was incorrect, for there is really a first English edition, although it is very rare. It is curious that the author of the article in the Dictionary of National Biography should have made practically the same statement: that the ‘second’ edition of 1658 is the only one known and is probably the original.

Besides the edition of 1658, the Discourse in French was published also at Paris in 1666, 1681; La Haye, 1700, 1715; Paris, 1749; Utrecht in 1681; in Dutch in the Theatrum Sympatheticum, Leeuwarden, 1697, Amsterdam, 1727; in German, Frankfurt, 1664 (3rd Ed.), 1700 (5th Ed.). The literature on this subject, which is very extensive, was described by me in a paper read to the Archaeological Society of Glasgow.

No account of Digby’s chemical experiments was published by himself, so far as I know. They were probably conducted in an empirical fashion, and they either failed of their expected result or Digby was not able to interpret what they did lead to. Anyhow he cannot be classed with either the experimental pharmacists, the scientific chemists, or even the alchemists of his time. What remains of his experimental labours was published by Hartmann, his operator, in 1683.


DIGBY (KENELM). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 352. Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 52.


Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819, i. (authors), 303 to.

DIPPEL (JOHANN KONRAD).

Analysis Cramatis Harmonici Hyper-Metaphysico-Logico-Mathematica, das ist: Chymischer Versuch zu destilliren per decensum, per ascensum & per latus, und in ihr Sal, Sulphur & Mercurium zu resolviren die drey harmonischen Systemata der heutigen Philosophie, nemlich des Cartesii, Spinosae und Leibnitzens; aus welchem so wol die Bauren, als die aller-subtilsten Ontologi und Mathematici, so sie wollen, erkennen können, wo sie zu Hause sind; welches gewifslich nichts geringes ist. In aller Freyheit, und nicht gezwungen, heraus gewickelt und wiederum gehörig zusammen gerollt durch Christianum Democritum, Theologum, Medicum, Juridicum, Mathematicum, Logicum, Metaphysicum, & Ontologum per ignem. Zweyte Edition, durch den Auctor selbst von den Druck-Fehlern, so in die erste gekommen, gesäubert, und die und da mit kleinen Zusätzen erläutert. Anno MDCCXXXIV.


Christianii Democriti Theologi, Philosophi, Physici und Medicis Ausfichtiges Glaubens-Bekänntnüs und kurze Nachricht was mit einem Schwedischen Studioso in den Waisen-Hause zu Halle wegen einiger Theologischen Streit-Fragen vorgegangen ist, nebst dessen Vorbericht und Beantwortung selbiger Fragen. Ezech. 3. v. 27. 1732.


DIPPEL (Johann Konrad). Continued.


Vite Animalis Morbus et Medicina. Suae vindicata origini disquisitione Physico-Medica, qua simul Mechanismi & Spinosismi deliramenta funditus deteguntur, & mathematica evidentia ex sanæ rationis circulo deturbantur, & integrum universi motus Systema concinnis vinculis nectitur. Autore Christiano Democrito M.D. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Luctmanniana 1711.


Johann Conrad Dippel, or Christianus Democritus, as he called himself (not Christianus Dippelius, as he appears in Arnold's Historie) was born near Darmstadt in 1672 or 1673, studied theology at Giessen and Strassburg, medicine at Amsterdam, and graduated at Leyden; a man of brilliant powers and of original views, but such as did not gain him any good will, of agreeable manners, but vehement in his writings. On account of his opinions he led an unsettled life, being now in Holland, then in Denmark, Sweden, and back to Germany. He worked at Chemistry with considerable success, and he is remembered to this day by the 'oil' which bears his name and which was obtained by the distillation of bones. From the investigation of this oil by modern chemists some of the most important discoveries have taken their rise. He was a voluminous writer on theological subjects. Though he asserted he should live to 1808, he died in 1734.

Whether or not he is to be considered an "illuminated fanatic," or a man of "no fixed character" as regards his philosophy and theology must be left for individual consideration. Materials for arriving at a conclusion will be found in the following:

Adelung's mere narrative, not to attach his own value to his comments and opinions. He quotes lives of Dippel by Ackermann and by Hofmann, and for his works Strieder's account of the learned men and authors of Hesse.

Beytrage zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 456, 543.
Schnieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 486, 491, 510, 510 (a not unfavourable notice).
Poggendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 576.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Outaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 79-83.

**DISCEPTATIO de lapide Physico, 1668.**

See PANTALEON.

**DISCOURSE (A)** between Eudoxus and Pyrophilus upon the Ancient War of the Knights.


**DISCOURSE of Fire and Salt.**

See VIGNEREE (BLAISE DE), 1649.
DISCURSUS Chymicus quo dissertatur: Deo summo trismegisto in chymicis omnia unice deberi, per quendam Philo-chymicum, primâ quidem & rudi Minervâ, pij cujusdam exercitij gratiâ, ex ejusmodi studio haecenus cum Deo primitus conceptus, postmodum verò divinâ adspirante Gratia ulterius perficiendus.

Anno
HIC eXtat: sVperIs referat qVI ars CVnCta sophorVM:
FaXIt, Vt & frVCtVs haeC tIbI sCripta ferant.

DISCURSUS de Universali.
See DELLE (MARTINUS DE).

DISCURSUS Philosophicus.
See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM: ALI PULI, Centrum Nature Concentratum, p. 49.
Initialled J. J. F., but whether these denote the author or not does not appear. Anyhow he is ninety years earlier than the editor of Der Hermetische Nord-Stern.


DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium.
See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL), 1606.
See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).
See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS À).

DISTINCTIONES XXIX supra librum Turbe.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 57.


La Turbe des Philosophes, p. 1.
La Parole Delaissee, Traité de Bernard Comte de la Marche Trevisane, p. 97.
Deux traitez philosophiques de Cornelle Drebél, p. 173.
II. De la Quinte Essence, p. 245.
An edition of this collection seems to have come out at Paris, in 1618. Compare Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 234, No. 4.
DIVES Sicut Ardens S ** *. 

See Limojon de ST. DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

See Dydacus Sernertus.

DIVI Leschi Genus Amo.

See Sendivogius (Michael).


No place or printer.
12°. Pp. 139 [1] [4 blank].

This work is not concerned with alchemy or chemistry, but deals solely with divination. It contains, pp. 59-87, the interpretation of dreams, alphabetically arranged; and, pp. 90-102, of natural portents similarly arranged. The author’s name is not given.

DOBRZENSKY (JACOB JOHANN WENCESLAUS).

Preservativum Universale Naturale || Augustissimo Romanorum Imperatoris Leopoldo I. humillimè oblatus; sinè pretio pretiosissimum; sinè labore facillimum: contra omnem in Aura serpentem Contagionem, maximorum occasionem Morborum. naturâ stimulante, sensu obsequentem, experientiâ observante ratione confirmante in artem deditum || & pro bono publico patefactam a Jacobo Joanne, Wenceslao Dobrzensky de Nigro Ponte, Philosophie & Medicæ Doctore, ejusdémque in Alma Universititate Cæsarea Regiâque Carolo-Ferdinandeæ Pragensi Professore Extraordinario.

Anno, qVo patrIos afflicta VIenna penates VIDERat, InVIs pestIs ab Igne MorI.

[1679.]


In this pamphlet the even paging is on the recto, the odd on the verso. The above title occupies three pages, indicated by the division lines.

Gmelin speaks of him inaccurately as "J. Wilh. Dobrzensky in Polen." Though his name seems to be known, I have been unable to find any details of his life, but he was a professor at Prague, and it seems more probable that he was a Bohemian.

He wrote about a dozen papers on various topics.

Mereklín, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 486.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 149.

Allgemeines natürliches Præservativ- oder Verwahrungs-Mittel wider alle . . . ansteckende Seuchen.

See ZIMARA (MARCO ANTONIO), Magische Artzney-Kunst, 1685.

This is a translation of the preceding tract.
DÖRMER (Augustus Michael).


The author and book are quoted by Haller (Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii. p. 477), but not quite correctly: Aug. Mich. Dörner (sic) Bericht von der ansteckenden Seuche, Northauen, 1680, 12°. I have met with no other mention of the book, and nothing about the author. The work seems to be rare and unknown.

DOLÆUS (Johann).

Johannis Dolæi Tractatus novus nunquam antehac editus de Furia Podagrace Lacte victa & mitigata, proprià experienciat conscriptus. Amstelodami, Apud Janssonio Waesbergios. M DCC VII.


Dolæus, or Dolæus, was born at Hofgeismar, 8 Sept., 1650, studied at Heidelberg, travelled, and became a doctor of medicine of Heidelberg, 1673. He was councillor and physician of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, ‘decanus perpetuos’ of the Collegium Medicum, Member of the Academia Naturalis Curiosorum, 15 June, 1680, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1709 at Cassel.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 186-192. (P. 191 contains a review of the present work.)

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1751, p. 354.


Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 77.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii. p. 138.


In the Ephemerides of the Academia Naturalis Curiosorum there are one or two chemico-physical papers by him. He wrote an Encyclopædia medica theoreto-practica, Francoforti, 1684, 4°; Amst. 1688, 8°; Venet., 1691, 1695, 4°; collected works, Frankf. 1703. This contains a portrait and a biography by Christian Franciscus Paulini (q.v.), but the biography has been considered too ornate.


Deseimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1834, ii. i. 115.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. 255.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 586.

Haerer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 380.


DOLHOPFF (Georg Andreas).


DOLHOPFF—DONZELLI

DOLHOPFF (GEORG ANDREAS). Continued.

The publisher is also the compiler of this small collection of observations upon animal products and upon urine (chiefly), and of the salts and other substances obtainable from it. The authors, from whose works excerpts are made, are Joh. Starycius, Martin Schmuck, Th. Kesler, Ripley, Samuel Norton or Edmund Dean, Arnold of Villanova, Basil Valentin, Paracelsus, P. J. Faber, Cons. Khunrath.

At the end of his preface he asks for hitherto unpublished chemical tracts, as he was minded to bring out a seventh volume to Zetzner's Theatrum Chemicum. That intention was never carried out so far as I know.

Ladaguir, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1271.

DOMINUS in limo, non malo malo.

*See zwev vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1759.*

DONZELLI (GIUSEPPE).

Teatro Farmaceutico, Dogmatico, e Spagirico del Dottor Giuseppe Donzelli Napoletano, Barone di Dogliola. Opera, che nella xix. Edizione arricchita con la sua dovuta vaghezza, tanto di alcune Aggiunte in molti, e più luoghi del suo disteso, oltre le già compilate dal proprio Figlio dell' Autore, D.F. Tomaso Donzelli, quanto maggiormente, per obbedire agli riveriti Ordini dell' Illustre Collegio de' Farmacopei Napoletani, colla sempre Inclita Autorità del quale pompeggia di' un Appendice, o sia di una intera Quarta Parte, rispetto alle Tè sue antecedenti, ridondante di varie accurate Addizioni di molti altre Composizioni le più opportune, e le più utili, che potevansi mai desiderare in tutto il suo corso, registrate dal M. P. Niccolo' Ferrara-Aulisio.

Anzi vieppiù ormai divien celebre, mercè al parteciparsi da Essa una esattissima Pratica di compor il maggior numero di diversi Arcani Chimici sian i più virtuosi, sian i più sperimentati dagli Autori, e adesso già ricevuti, in ordine alla totale debellazione di quei Malori, che infestar sogliono di continuo la nostra non men fragile Umanità: Come pure non solamente essa Opera per tale darsi a divedere nella descrizion di ogni altra Composizione, che viene ammessa già dalla Medicina d' oggi: Ed ancora nella distinta, curiosa, e profittevole Storia di cadanno suo specifico Ingrediente.

Finalmente dimostrasi, oltre le sue solite figure de' Semplici, ricolmata da ben Sette copiosissimi, e riordinati Cataloghi, ovvero Tavole, & Indici e degli Santi Medici, e degli Semplici, e degli Autori, e delle Composizioni Nuove, ed Antiche, e de' Morbi con le loro Cure, e delle Cose più notabili; ed in ultimo evvi un Diario di tutto ciò, che vel corso d' ogni Mese devesi raccorre, e conservare da qual se sia diligente, e zelante Farmacopeo.


Haller quotes this book, mentions some of the editions, and gives a brief list of the contents. He ascribes to him also tracts *De opobalsamo* and *De theriacae*, published in 1640. Another work by him is the *Antidotario Neapolitano corretto*, Nеполи, 1649, 4°.

Toppi, Biblioteca Napoletana, 1796, p. 171. Mercury, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 709 (only the 'Liber de Opobalsamo').


Gmelin has taken what he says from Haller, but he has misnamed the author 'Johann.'


DONUM—DORN

DONUM Dei.

See BARUCH (S A M U E L).

According to Fictuld (Probius-Stein, 1753, i. p. 67), this tract, which describes the great secret of the Hermetic Art is assigned to Baruch, who went into the Babylonian captivity. But whether it is quite so old as that Fictuld does not venture to decide, but he is of opinion that in any case it had the same author as the book of Abraham the Jew, and the Clavis Artis of Zoroaster, which is very likely.

DORN (GERHARD).

Chymisticum Artificio Natureæ, Theoricum & Practicum: cuius Summarium versa pagella clariüs indicabit: Liber planè philosophicus, in gratiam omnium vere Philosophiæ naturalis studiosorum æditus per Gerardum Dorn. M.D.I.XVIII.

Without place and printer's name.


A second and third part were published the following year.


Another edition: Herbornæ, apud Christophorum Corvinum, 1594, 12°.

Clavis totius philosophiæ chemistice.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 192.


Title red and black. Four woodcuts of Apparatus in the text.

[Another Copy.]

This copy has the final blank leaf.

This is a translation of the Clavis.


Astronomia Magna begins at p. 401 with a title-page included in the pagination.
Without publisher's name, but doubtless Christopher Corvinus.
DORN (GERHARD). Continued.


Colophon: Francofurti Excudebat Andr, Wechelus, Anno Salutis M.D.LXXXI.

[Another Copy.]

Congeries Paracelsicæ Chemiae de transmutationibus metallorum. See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 491.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, p. 423.

Genealogia Mineralium atque metallorum omnium.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 568.
The Genealogia mineralium and the De transmutationibus metallorum appeared together, Francofurti, 1584, 8°.

Hermetis Trismegisti Tabula Smaragdina cum Expositionibus Gerardi Dornei. See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 362.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 389.

Monarchia Physica.
See PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS), Aurora, 1577.

De Nature Luce Physica, ex Genesi desumpta, juxta sententiam Theophrasti Paracelsi, Germani Philosophi ac Medici præ cunctis excellentissimi, Tractatus. Cui annexa est modesta admonitio ad Thomam Erastum, Germanum etiam Philosophum atque Medicum, de retractandis calumnijs, & conuictis in Paracelsum & suos perperam ac immemoratis datis in lucem per quatuor Tomos, De noua Medicina. Gerardo Dorneo autore. Francoforti, Apud Christophorum Coruinum. M.D.LXXXIII.

8°. Pp. 431 [really 433] [1]. Index [13, i blank].
The Admonitio ad Erastum begins on p. 355, with a title-page. This contains:
In Part I.: Physica Genesis, p. 18; Physica Hermetis Trismegisti, p. 77; and Tabula Smaragdina, p. 82; Physica Trithemii, p. 135; Philoso-

The second part, Tractatus Alter, contains: De Duello Animi cum Corpore, and De Lapidum Tenebris contra Naturam et Vita Brevis, De Preciosorum Structura.


8°. Pp. 8 492 [11]. A I has been added to the date making it appear M DCXVIII.
DORN (GERHARD). Continued.

The Dictionarium Paracelsi goes from p. 396 to the end; it was published separately at Frankfurt in 1583, 8°, and was translated in a contracted way into English by J. F. (q.v.).


The tracts in this collection are the following:

1. Bernhardus Trevisanus, De Alchimia Liber, p. i.
2. Dionysius Zecharius, Opusculum Philosophiae Naturalis Metallorum, p. 49.
3. Annotata quaedam ex Nicolao Flamello, p. 117.
5. Aline quaedam Annotationes ex variis authoribus, p. 127.
6. Collectanea quaedam ex antiquis Scriptoribus, p. 150.
8. Summaria Declaratio eorum, quae dicta sunt haec tenus ex Democrito, per enigmata, p. 194.

The first edition is that of Basel, 1583, 8°.

The collection was reprinted in the Théatrum Chemicum, 1602, i. pp. 773-901, and again in 1659, i. pp. 683-794; but although in the table of contents the mistake is made that the book itself is delivered by Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis, libri duo, 1637, p. 178.

Merklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 350.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicca, 1727, p. 58.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1797, p. 539.

Mangel, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medecorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 197.


Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Herméétique, 1742, i. pp. 284, 472; ii. p. 190, &c.


Pictard, Prokr-Stein, 1753. Th. ii. p. 54.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicae practicae, 1777, ii. p. 168 (Haller inadvertently calls him Georgius).

DOSSIE (ROBERT).


Of Robert Dossie little or nothing seems to be recorded. He was an apothecary in London, and the date of his death is given as 20 Feb., 1777. He helped to found the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, which first met in 1754. The works ascribed to him are the following:

1. Elaboratory laid open, London, 1738, 8°. Translated into German by G. H. Königsdörfer, Altenburg, 1760; and the above, Altenburg, 1783, by J. Ch. Wiegble.


Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1762, p. 10.

Beztrug zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 208, 508, 577.

Weigel, Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst, 1768, i. p. 129.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, p. 264, &c.


Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 321.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 596.


Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsica, Berlin, 1894, i. passion.

DOSSIE (ROBERT). Continued.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 470.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 476.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 551.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 42.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-8, p. 336.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1834, ii. i. p. 120.
Philippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 659.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 597.

DREBBEL (CORNELIUS).


8°. P. [38] 106. [List of books, etc., 5, 1 blank]. Title red and black. 1 woodcut. 2 engraved leaves.

Halley's tract on the winds begins on p. 65 with a separate title, but the signatures and pagination are continuous.


8°. P. 118.

Abhandlung von der Quintessenz.

See Schröder (fr. J. w.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, i. ii. p. 291.

Deux Traitëz Philosophiques:
I. De la nature des Elemens.
II. De la Quinte-Essence.

See divers Tracez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 175.

Drebbel was born at Alkmaar in Northern Holland in 1572. Though only a peasant he was wealthy, but in the wars he was taken prisoner and lost his property. On being set free he came to London, where he died in 1634. He constructed a submarine boat in which he sailed from Westminster to Greenwich, and he seems to have been an ingenious mechanician and maker of apparatus, and a clever optician, and he has been even credited, though inaccurately, with the invention of the thermometer. He discovered, in part accidentally, the lake formed when a tin salt is added to cochineal, which was used for dyeing scarlet, and as an alchemist he was in communication with Rudolph II. In the present work on the elements he describes experiments to illustrate the formation of the wind.

His tracts were written in Dutch, and printed
DREBBEL (Cornelius). Continued.

at Rotterdam in 1702. They were translated into Latin by Joachim Morsius (Hamburg), 1641; Geneva, 1648. The French translation appeared at Paris, 1673, 12°. Hoeye mentions Borel, De vero Telescopii Inventore... Historia, 1628, p. 22; 1677, 12°. Pp. etc. p. 1869,

Becher, Nàrrische Weisheit, Frankfurt, 1682, p. 140. (The submarine boat.)

Merklin, Lindensius renovatus, 1686, p. 226. Paschius, De inventis nov-antiquis Tractatus, Lips., 1700 (refers p. 624 to the thermometer, p. 653 to the submarine boat with which he sailed under the Thames, p. 658 to his Perpetuum Mobile, and p. 700 to various optical instruments).

Morhof, Polyhistor, Lubecu, 1732, ii. p. 336 (Drebbel's telescope); p. 337 (tract on the Elements).


Weidler, Historia Astronomia, 1741, p. 437.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. p. 472; iii. p. 152.


Ficulad, Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 68 (extolled for his piety).

Moréri, Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, 1759, iv. p. 245 (list of his inventions).

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1777, ii. p. 499.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 80.

Adelung, Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit, 1786, ii. p. 125 (calls him a charlatan). Beckmann, Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfin-
da German translation, Erfurt, 1624, and Schmieden says it was reprinted in Kleeblatt's Chymische Tractîteln, Frankf. u. Leipzig, 1768, 8°.

DRECHSZLER (Johann Gabriel).


4°. Pp. [16].


4°. Pp. [16].

M. Gabriel Drechfsler Curieusser Tractat von Goldmachen, aus dem Lateinischen ins Deutsche übersetzt von M.M. Dresfnden und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Miethen, 1702.

8°. Pp. 44.

This is a translation of both Drechfsler's disputationes.

Drechfsler of Wolckenstein was a Mag. Philosoph. Bacel. Theol. and teacher in the gymnasium at Halle. Besides the above, he wrote on such subjects as Hebrew poetry, David's harp, the language of brutes, etc., etc. He died 20 Oct., 1677.
DRECHSZLER—DREY

DRECHSZLER (JOHANN GABRIEL). Continued.

Jücher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1790, ii. col. 213.
Ficuld, Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 55. (He mentions a tract on gold-making, Frankfurt & Leipzig, 1751, calls the author a great philosopher, but has a very poor opinion of his knowledge of alchemy.)
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 25.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 410.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 344.

DREY CURIEUSE . . . Chymische Schriften.

Drey curieuse bifsher gantz geheim gehaltene nun aber denen Liebhabern der Kunst zum besten an das Tages-Licht gegebene Chymische Schriften, als
I. Nicolai Soleae Philosophische Grund-Sätze,
II. Herrn C. L. v. L. Chymischer Catechismus.
III. CXXX. Grund-Sätze aus dem Toscanischen in das Teutsche übersetzt von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse.
Leipzig, verlegts Johann Sigmund Straufs, Buchhändler in Hoff, 1723.
8°. Pp. 40. Title red and black. Vignette of Dee's 'Monas Hieroglyphica.'

The CXXX. Grund-Sätze is a translation of the Centum viginti novem propositiones by Brasæco (q.v.), which precede his Dialogi duo. The hundred and thirtieth proposition is the extra one.

Drey curieuse bifsher gantz geheim gehaltene nun aber denen Liebhabern der Kunst zum besten an das Tages-Licht gegebene Chymische Schriften, als
I. Nicolai Soleae Philosophische Grund-Sätze,
II. Herrn C. L. v. L. Chymischer Catechismus.
III. CXXX. Grund-Sätze aus dem Toscanischen in das Teutsche übersetzt von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse.
Frankfurt am Mayn, auf Kosten eines Liebhabers denen Kindern der Weisheit zum Nutzen wieder gedruckt. 1733.


DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractatlein.


The second and third tracts have separate titles, pagination and signatures, viz.: Das Andere Curieuse Chymische Tractatlein, genannt: Der Teutschen Schützen-Hoff, so der aller erste Philosophus Adam, unser aller Vater ausschreiben und ausrufen lassen, an alle Schützen, so Lust nach der Scheibe zu schiessen haben. Franckfurt und Leipzig, In Verlegung, Christian Liebezeits. Lauenburg, Gedruckt bey Christian Albrecht Pfeiffer. Im Jahr 1704.

Pp. 60. Folding table, printed on both sides; folding plate.
DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractatlein. Continued.


Pp. 16.

This consists of three pieces from GÜLDENE ROSE, viz. : 'Jesus,' 'Eine sophistische Aria von der Weisen Stein,' 'Rätsel.' See v. (J. R.).


8°. Pp. 70. Frontispiece extra. Title red and black. A fragment containing Güldene Rose only.

The title as given above is repeated on a separate page; but after the word 'Weisheit' there is added: Ans Licht gebracht durch J. R. v. M. D. Frankfurth und Leipzig, Im Jahr 1706. See further under v. (J. R.).

The second and third of these tracts are also edited by a person calling himself ANONYMUS VON SCHWARTZFUSS, q.v.

This collection was reissued at Frankfurt, 1774, 8° (Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 676), and the tracts were included in Fünf CURIEUSE CHYMISCHE TRACTÄTLEIN, 1767, q.v.

DREYFACHES Hermetisches Kleeblat.

See MONTE CUBITI (VIGILANTIUS DE), 1667.

See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 338, for titles in which 'Kleeblatt' occurs.

DREY kleine Schriften als Beyträge zur Naturlehre und der höheren Chymie, erstlich einzeln gedruckt, nun aber zusammen gezogen und herausgegeben von dem Verfasser selbst. Anno 1778.

8°. Pp. 56. No place (Danzig?) or printer.

The three articles are:

Chemia in Nuce, oder: kurze doch aufrichtige Anweisung zu der Wissenschaft der Zerlegung der Körper, 1777, p. 5.

Versuch über die allgemeine Verwandschaft der drey Naturreiche, Danzig, 1777, p. 19.

Sendeschreiben eines Meyerianers an einen Blackianer in Ansehung der fixen Luft und der fetten Säure, 1778, p. 43.

DREY unterschiedliche . . . Tractätlein.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chemica, 1606.

DREY vortreffliche, etc. Continued.

gengegeben, durch Einen der niemals gnug gepriesenen Wissenschafft sonnder-bahren Betrieger. Mit einer Warnungs- Vorrede wieder die Sophisten und

Hamburg, In Verlegung Johan Nauman, 1670.


Edwardus Kelleus, p. 113.

Petreus was the editor of this collection; see his 'Vorrede' to Basilius Valentinus' Schriften, 1769, sig. k 5, verso.

[Another Copy.]

DUCHESNE (JOSEPH).

See quercetanus (JOSEPHUS).

DUCLO (GASTON).


Coloniae Allobrogum. Apud Iohannem Vignon. M.DC.XII.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank]; 151 [1 blank]; 94 [2 blank].

The three tracts are:


II. De triplici praeparatione Auri et Argenti huic Arti sufficere necessaria, vera et non fucata demonstration.

III. De vera et recta ratione progignendi Lapidis Philosophici, . . . explication.

To these are added Canones decem, which are the foundation of the whole work, and Penotus' epistle, preface, and marginal annotations.

Other editions of the Apologia, Nevers, 1590, 8°; Geneva, 1598; Ursel, 1602; of the De triplici preparatione, Nevers, 1592; Ursel, 1601; Frankfurte, 1602; in French, Paris, 1695, 12°; German, Halle, 1617; De recta & vera ratione, Nevers, 1692.

Apologia Chrysopoeia et Argyropeiae adversus Thomam Erastum.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 6.

Canones seu Regulæ decem, de Lapide Philosophico.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 414.

See filet (Le) d'Ariadne, 1695.

De recta et vera Ratione progignendi Lapidis philosophici, seu Salis Argentifici et Aurifici.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 388.

De triplici preparatione Auri et Argenti.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 371.

Traité Philosophique de la triple Preparation de l'Or et de l'Argent.

See dictionnaire hermetique, 1695.

Almost every authority gives the name of this author as Gaston Dulco Claveus, or Gaston de Clave called Dulco or Le Doux. But this, according to Gobet, is a 'horrible disfigurement of his real name, which is Gaston Duclo. This was Latinised to Claveus, and afterwards it was re-

translated as Gaston de Clave. Gaston Dulco is a transposition which gave rise to Le Doux, itself a translator's error. Duclo was born in the Nivernois about 1550, as on his portrait dated 1590 he is said to be 60 years of age. He studied law, and was an advocate at Nevers, but from a comparatively
Early age he seems to have taken also an interest in chemistry. Having read Erastus' attack on Paracelsus, he wrote the above Apologia, and published it at Nevers in 1590. It was dedicated to the Duc de Nivernois, and in it he calls himself Gaston Dulco, with the date, Calendes of April, 1590.

Gobet says that Roth-Scholtz is the only one who has given Dulco's name correctly, but he seems to have made a mistake, for in Roth-Scholtz's Bibliotheca he presents papers under Claveus, and the person who is entered under du Clos flourished nearly a hundred years later, and besides is called Dominic, and is well known as the author of a treatise on mineral waters and other writings. After such a mistake one is a little doubtful of the accuracy of Gobet's views on this subject, and I have not been able to check them by reference to the editions he quotes, but I have assumed that what he says is correct, and have given the author's name as Dulco. It may be observed that although Ladrague quotes Gobet's opinion, he adheres to the form Dulco.

Hoefer admits the possibility of Dulcos being a corruption of Dulco, in which case an alchemical MS. in the Library of the Arsenal by Dulcos may have been by the present person.

There is no mention of the date of his death.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1634, p. 62.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 42.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 89 (Gasto Dulco Claveus).
Beiträge zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 570, 595.

DUCROTAY DE BLAINVILLE (HENRI-MARIE).

See Journal de Physique, etc.

Ducrotay de Blainville was born at Argues, near Dieppe, 12 September, 1778. He became M.D. of the Faculty of Paris, Assistant-Professor of Zoology, Anatomy and Comparative Physiology in the Faculty of Science, Assistant of Cuvier in the Jardin du Roi and College of France, and Professor of Natural History in the Athenaeum of Paris. He belonged to various scientific societies, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1830 in a railway carriage during a journey between Paris and Rouen.

His work was confined to Natural History. He wrote only a few books, but the number of memoirs which he read to the Societies and the papers which he published in journals is very great indeed. In addition, he was editor for a time of the above journal.

Quéréard, La France littéraire, 1830, ii. p. 535.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, vi. col. 171.

DUEL DES CHEVALIERS.

See TRES-ACIEN DUEL des Chevaliers.

DUELLUM Equestre.

See Théatrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 529.

See Sternhals (Johann).

This is different from the preceding.

DÜTTEL (PHILIP JACOB).

DÜTTEL—DUUMVIRATUS 229

DÜTTEL (Philip Jacob). Continued.

conservirten, zu einem hohen Alter gelangen, und vor allerhand Arthen
Krankeiten, auf das möglichste preservirten, und sein eigner Medicus
sein könne. Augspurg, Zufinden im Mertz und Mayrischen Buch-Laden.
MDCCXXXVII.


Haller (Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 181) quotes by Düttel: Tractatus de virulence p lant arum
indola, August. Vindel., 1722, 8°.

The present author must not be confused with
Al. J. Düttel, author of a Dissertatio de corpore
Gummoso, Argentin., 1767, 4°, quoted by Gmelin,

DUFRESNOY.

See LEGLER DUFRESNOY (Nicolas).

DULCO CLAVEUS (Gaston).

See DUCLO (Gaston).

DU MONSTIER.

See LEFEVRE (Nicolas), 1751.

DUNSTAN.

See COLSON (Lancelot).

DURASTANTES (Janus Matthæus).

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHO (Joannes)

JACOBUS), Luminare Majus, 1566.

For this work Durastantes has contributed a
dedication to the Senate of Macerata, indices, and
a commentary on Manlius' text.

He belonged to Justinopolis (Cabo d'Istria) but
I have not succeeded in finding any details of his
life. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth
century and was a voluminous author. A list of
his writings is contained in his own work: Libellus

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo,
1637, p. 237.

Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 504.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scrip torum Medicorum,
1731, i. ii. p. 205.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii.
pp. 164, 312.

DU ROY (Jean Lucas).

See BEGUN (Jean).

DU TEIL.

See GLAUBER (Johann Rudolph), La premiere partie de l'œuvre Minerale, 1674.

DUUM Viri Hermetici Foederati Epistel.

See also FREUNDLICHES Send-Schreiben eines Adepti an die . . . Duumviros
Hermeticos Foederatos, 1684.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 262.

DUUMVIRATUS Hermeticus.

See BECHER (J. J.), Opuscula Chymica Rariora, 1719, No. ii. p. 63.
DUVAL (Robert).

See VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS).

DYDACUS SENERTUS.

Sendschreiben an die wahren Schüler Hermetis.

*See* HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 224.

*See* HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 15.

*See* HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 61.

*See* LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

Dydaucus Senertus is a reading of Dives Sicut Ardens S*** which stands for Sanctus Desiderius, i.e. Sanet Disdier.

DYRRACHIUM Philosophicum.

*See* XAMOLXIDES.
E. C. D. M.

See C. (E.), D.M.

E. (H. v.).


In Verlag C. F. Bürglen, Buch- und Kunsthändler.


I have not found the date of the previous edition. It is a collection of trivial experiments, without any special plan or end in view. Some of them will succeed, others certainly will not. The explanations given are very curious, considering the date of the book. The author can have known nothing of the science of the time. Does H. v. E. stand for Hans von Ettner?

EBERHARD (Johann Peter).

Abhandlung von der Magie.

See Wiegler (Johann Christian), Die natürliche Magie, 1782, p. 1.

Eberhard, son of Christopher Eberhard in the Russian service, who invented an instrument for geographical measurements and wrote on magnetism, brother of Johann Paul Eberhard, Stolberg-Wernigerode, Architect, was born at Altona, 2 Dec., 1797. He took the degree of M.D., acted as Docent from 1749, and Professor of Medicine from 1756, of Mathematics from 1766, and Physics from 1769 at Halle, and Büchner says extraordinary professor of Philosophy there. He was the Electoral Assessor of the Academy of useful Büchner, Academia . . . Nature Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 515, No. 580.

Meusel, Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1804, iii. p. 12.

EBERLEIN (Caspar).

Oleum Antimonii: Die Fixatio, sein Quinta Essen.

See Dariot (Claude), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii.

p. 293.

See eröffnete geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 579.

Respecting the name of this person it may be observed that in the contents of the books he is called Eberlein, and in the text Oberlein; but which of these is the correct form I do not know.

ECK DE SULTZBACH (Paul).

Clavis Philosophorum.

See theatrium chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 1007.
ECK DE SULTZBACH (Paul). Continued.

The only person who has taken special notice of this chemist is Hoefer, and he has, perhaps, read more into the above tract than its author could have had any knowledge of. Hoefer states that he is omitted by Lenglet Dufresnoy, and is unknown to other historians. That is an oversight, because Lenglet Dufresnoy mentions him twice in his catalogue, and the name occurs also in Gmelin's history and elsewhere, so that he has not been absolutely neglected.

But he did not live in the seventeenth century, as Gmelin implies, and he was not a wandering alchemist such as abounded in Germany at that time. A date, November, 1489, is specified in the tract itself, which must be accepted if the tract be deemed genuine. This is of some importance, for if Hoefer's interpretations be only partially true, the knowledge of certain chemical phenomena must be placed much earlier than is usually done.

In the tract Hoefer shows that the method of making the tree of Diana, by adding to a solution of silver in nitric acid some mercury with more nitric acid, was quite well known, though the details for the success of the experiment are not given.

The other anticipation or discovery claimed for him by Hoefer is the increase in weight by the calcination of metals, which is due to a 'spirit' which unites with them, for when the 'ash' of mercury, or 'artificial cinnabar' (supposed to be the red oxide), is distilled, it gives off a spirit. But do ECK's words express all that so precisely, and is Hoefer's interpretation of his terms quite legitimate? Still, discounting a large part of Hoefer's explanation, enough remains to make the tract an interesting one.

A work, 'De lapide Philosophico,' said to be by ECK was edited by Taneckius, and published at Frankfurt a. M., 1604, 8°. By Ladrange he is credited with the well-known tracts, Ludus puerorum and Labor Mullerum. I do not know his authority for this.

Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, p. 501 (refers to the increase of weight by calcination of metals).

Cap, Etudes biographiques, 1864, ii. p. 360.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrero, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1013.

ECKHART.

Des getreuen Eckharts entlauffener Chymicus, 1696.

Des getreuen Eckarths Medicinischer Maul-Asfe oder der entlarvte Marcht-Schreyer, 1720.

See ETTLER (Johann Christoph von).

EDELGEBORNE (Die) Jungfer Alchymia ... Tübingen, 1730.

See CREILING (Johann Conrad).

EFFERRARIUS. See FERRARIUS.

EGENDORFFER (Wolfgang).

Domus Sapientiae, in qua dies festus agitur à Sole Theologico. sive acta illustriora Angelici Doctoris Thomae de Aquino, Ex ord. S. Dominici, ... M.DC.XCIV. Grecij, Apud Haeredes Widmanstadij,


This is a life and eloge of Thomas Aquinas, and does not relate to chemistry at all.

EGIDIUS DE VADIS.

See AEQUITUS DE VADIS.

EGLINUS ICONIUS (Raphael).

Disquisitio de Helia Artium ad illustrissimum principem Mauritium, Hassiae Landgravium, &c. Τριαρχία. Lipsiae, Apud Iohannem Rosam Bibliopolam. Anno M.DC.VI.


The above is included in HAPELIUS' Chirurgagia Helitana, 1612, p. 103 (q. v.), but as will be seen by comparison of signatures F 7 recto to G 3 recto in the above with pp. 194-197 in the 1612 reprint, and of certain pages towards the conclusion, some changes have been made.

This 1606 edition has 'Raphael Eglinus Iconius' as the name of the author of the dedication at the beginning of it, and his initials R. E. I. at the end. In the 1612 edition the author calls himself 'Nicolaus Niger Hapelius, Anagrammatomenes.' Now this latter name is truly an anagram of the
former, and in the 1612 edition the initials R. E. I. D. and R. E. J. T. appear at the end of the preface, and R. E. I. at the end of the Aphorismi, which confirms the identity, for the D. and T. are obviously adjuncts merely.

Appearing on the title-page of Marburg, 1606, which has the title-page and at the end of the dedication the name of Heliophilus a Percis, so that there seem to be two editions, or at least two different issues, of this book with the same date. The reprint in the Theatrum Chemicum has been made from this edition, and not from that of Leipzig above. It is prefixed by an epistle 'Philosophicus,' signed Heliophilus a Percis Philochemicus, which is not in the Leipzig edition, but is in that of 1612.

Roth-Schöltz makes mention of another Marburg edition:

Disquisitio de Helia Artist, in qua de metallorum transformatione adversus Hagelli & Pererii Jesuitarum opiniones, evidenter & solidè dissertatur. [Edito postrema, correttor & melior.] Accesserunt recens Canones hermetici, de spiritu, anima & corpe majoris & minoris mundi, cum appendix, Marpurgi, 1608, 8°.

This title resembles that given by Hapellus (p. 103), but it is not identical with it. There is a copy of this edition in the British Museum.

The confusion seems to have arisen from the appearance of both names in the 1612 edition issued under the anagram of Hapelli. For in the 'Disquisitio Heliania,' which forms the second part, the 'Prefatio' is headed: 'Philosophicus Heliophilus Heliophilus Philochemicus, Nicolaus Niger Hapelius Anagamationemenos S.,' and it has at the end the initials R. E. J. T., and the Aphorismi similarly R. E. I. This is repeated in the Theatrum Chemicum, iv. p. 200.

But in the same volume of the Theatrum, p. 220, the same tract occurs entitled: 'Nova Disquisitio de Helia Artist, Theophrasteo, super metallorum transformatione, ... auctore Heliophil a Percis Philochemico,' and prefixed (p. 214) is an address:

Gaffare, Unheard-of Curiosities: concerning the Talismanical Sculpture of the Persians; ... 1650, Sig. a verso; p. 141; or Curiositates inaudiae, Hamburgo, 1706, pp. 9, 100 (with drawings of the fish).

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 84.

Alb. Bartholinus, De Scriptis Danorum, 1666, p. 111.

Freiler, Theatrum virovorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 44, portrait, plate 20.

Witte, Diarium biographicum, 1688, St, verso, Ann. 20 Aug., 1652.

Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum chemicorum 1697, p. 33, No. xix (about Hapellus).

Hofmann, Lexicon Universal, 1698, ii. p. 135.

EGLINUS—EHLE

EGLINUS IONIUS (RAPHAEL).

Continued.

Philosophicus Heliophilus a Percis Philochemicus S., but with no R. E. J. T. at the end.

What was the object of this mystification beyond the sport of the anagram it is hard to see. As for the name Heliophilus it seems to me purely an epithet, which by some misunderstanding has been erected into a pseudonym. 'Heliophilus a Percis' is not much farther removed from being another anagram of Raphael Eglin Iconius, than 'Spes met est in Agno,' is from being one of Joannes d'Espagnet, and being actually interpreted as such.

Raphael Eglin, or Eglinus, called Iconius, was a Swiss, and was born at Götz in Münchhof, 1559. Having finished his studies he went to Geneva and Basel, and frequently disputed there in public, was promoted to a school at Sonsers in the Veletin, but on account of a tumult started by a monk had to leave in 1586. In 1588 he was 'pedagogus alumnorum,' Professor of the New Testament, and diaconus at the cathedral of Zurich in 1598, where he was the first to introduce public discussions. Four years later he rose to be archdeacon and first introduced church songs.

But he had become so infatuated with alchemy that not only his own estate but a good deal of other peoples' had gone in smoke up his furnace chimney, and at last in 1601 his debts were so heavy that he fled from Zurich to Marburg, where he became doctor and professor of theology. Besides the above on Alchemy, he wrote several works on theological subjects, dedicatory verses to Burnet (q.v.), and a curious tract on marks observed on fish caught off Norway in the Baltic. This book was printed under the title as given by Haller: Conjectura halieutica characteri piscium marinarum ad latera stupendo prodigio insignitorum desumta, Hanov., 1611, 4°. Presumably it is the same book which, called Prophetia halieutica, is referred to also by Gaffare, who, however, mocks the idea of treating the marks as portents, or as prophetical, as some were inclined to do. He died at Marburg, 20 Augt., 1622.

Scheuchzer, Nova literaria Helvetica, for 1703.

Tigur. 1704, p. 3.

Roth-Schöltz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 57.

Buddeus, Compendium Historiae Philosophiae, 1731, p. 458.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediciorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 212.


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 320.

Strieder, Grundlage zweier heustischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte, 1783. ili. pp. 299-316.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 250-252 (note on 'Ellas in der Alchemie').

Eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metall-Verwandlung.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistiche Bibliothek, 1771, I. i. p. 181.

A translation of the Disquisitio.

Cheiragogia Heliana.

See HAPELLUS (NICOLOUS NIGER).

See also PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS S.), Philochemicus.

EHLE (JOHANN GEORG).

Hälfische kurze doch hinlängliche Nachricht von nützlichem Gebrauch und kräftiger Wirkung verschiedener bewährt gefundener Medicamenten, welche

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See also "Disquisitio de Helia Artist, in qua de metallorum transformatione adversus Hagelli & Pererii Jesuitarum opiniones, evidenter & solidè dissertatur. [Edito postrema, corretcor & melior.] Accesserunt recens Canones hermetici, de spiritu, anima & corpore majoris & minoris mundi, cum appendix, Marpurgi, 1608, 8°."
**EHLE (Johann Georg). Continued.**

von Johann Georg Ehle examinierten Chymico verfertiget und ausgegeben worden.

No place, date, or printer.


A collection of pharmaceutical preparations and their uses in various disorders. I have found no notice of the compiler.


Zweyter Theil, 1786.


Dritter Theil, 1786.


Parts II. and III. have separate titles and signatures.

The publisher says that the author was quite unknown to him. He further says that as an enemy of alchemy he would not have published a work which would induce people to engage in the pursuit, but as he was assured that in this case the statements were not at variance with the principles of chemistry and physics he could not refuse to print it.


A series of experiments upon silver. Kopp has not included this among the books which refer to the "moon" or silver.

Reference to other works by the same pseudonymous author will be found under FREUND.

**EINFÄLTIGS ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN**, an die Hocherleuchte Frat. deß löblichen Orders vom Rosencreutz. Auff jhre an die Gelehrten Europae, aufgesandte Famam & Confess. &c.

Psal. 92.

Herr wie sind deine Werck so gros, deine Gedancken sind so sehr tieff, ein Thörichter glaubt das nicht, vnd ein Narr achts nicht, &c.

No date, place, or printer, and no pagination.

8°. Sign. A in eight, but imperfect, wanting A 4 and 5.

It is signed at the end: N. H. L. Philoso: & Chiromedicine Studiosus, and it has the date, Leipzig, 16 November, 1617.
EINFÄLTIGS—ELEONORA

EINFÄLTIGS ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN. Continued.

Kloss quotes this book and gives the date as above, and adds that it contains 8 unnumbered leaves. If this date be correct the entry in the Missiv, which runs thus: 'Antwortschreiben an Missiv an die ... Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 85, No. 134. die Fraternalitä des Ordens vom Rosenkreuz auf ihre Famam et confessionem, Leipzig, 1617, in 8°,' refers probably to the present tract.

Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, p. 183, No. 2501.

EINSPORN (GOTTFRIED).


Kratzenstein's opinions were thereupon criticised by some one under the pseudonym of Zweysporn, which elicited the above reply from Einsporn, not without a reasonable protest on his part for the criticism not being properly authenticated at all, and secondly for the personality implied in the pseudonym.

Gottlieb Kratzenstein's views were published in the following: Théorie de l'élèvaison des vapeurs et des exhalaisons, démonstrée mathématiquement, in French and Latin, Bordeaux, 1743, 4°.

ELEAZAR (ABRAHAM).

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

ELEAZAR MARIA ROSALIA, Duchess of Troppau.

ELEONORA MARIA ROSALIA. Continued.

Wienn in Oesterreich, gedruckt und verlegt bey Leopold Voigt, Univ. Buchdr. 1697.


The ‘Koch-Buch’ has a separate title, as follows:
Wienn in Oesterreich, Druckts und verlegts Leopold Voigt, Univ. Buchdrucker, Anno 1697.

This seems to have enjoyed great popularity, for it has gone through many editions and is possibly still in print. There is no copy of the above in the British Museum Catalogue, but there is a recent reprint: "Treuvillig aufgesprungener Granat-

ELIA LELIA CRISPIS.
See ELIA Lelia Crispis.

ELIAS ARTISTA.
Elias Artista mit dem Stein der Weisen.
2 Chron. 13, 5.
Wisset ihr nicht, dass Jehova, der Elohim Israel, das Königreich über Israel dem David gegeben hat, ihm und seinem Saamen, mit einem Salz-Bund. ewiglich.

1770. No place or printer.
4°. Pp. 204 [2 blank].

Tabula Hermetis, pp. 142-159. This is a commentary on the different sections of the Tabula Smaragdina, and forms chapter vii. of the work.

ELIAS ARTISTA HERMETICA.


This is a different work from the preceding. It treats of salt both from a physical and chemical and from a mystical point of view. The 1770 edition is mentioned by Ladrugue, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Sacrées, 1870, Nos. 1415-16.

Geheimnis vom Salz.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 47.

This consists of some modified extracts from the preceding.

ELIAS DER ARTIST.
Disquisitio de Helia Artium.
See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL), 1606.
ELIAS DER ARTIST. Continued.

Disquisitio Heliana de Metallorum transformatione.

See Hapelius (N. N.), Cheiragogia Heliana, 1612, p. 103.

Nova Disquisitio de Helia Artista Theophrasteo super metallorum transformatione . . . autore Heliophilo à Percis.

See Percis (Heliophilus λ), Philochemicus.

These three tracts are practically identical. The author was Eglinus, and the other names are pseudonyms. See the note on EGLINUS.

Eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metall-Verwandlung.

See Schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, I. i. p. 181.

This is a translation of the Disquisitio de Helia Artium.

Cheiragogia Heliana.

See Hapelius (N. N.), 1612.

For the occurrence and significance of Elias in Alchemical literature see a note by Kopp and the remarks of Ladrague.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, pp. 112-113.

Fieulde, Proeater-Stein, 1753, Th. 1. p. 92 (Elias in connection with Helvetius).

ELIXIER.

See Tinctur.

ELIXIR Solis Theophrasti Paracelsi.

See scriptum [anonymi] . . . elixir . . . tractans.

ELIXIRIORUM Compositio.

See Gratarolo (G.), Veræ Alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 220.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 120.

ELSHOLTZ (Johann Sigismund).


In this work the author claims to be the discoverer of infusion of drugs by venesection. On this subject he had a controversy with Joh. Dan.

ELSHOLTZ (JOHANN SIGISMUND). Continued.

In Verlegung Peter Paulus Bleul, Kunst- und Buchhändlern. [Im Jahr M.DC.LXXXIII.]

The lower margin containing the date has been cut very close in binding.
The first edition appeared at Berlin 1674, 8°, pp. [14, including the frontispiece]. 176.


Gmelin quotes an edition of 1688, 8°, which I have not seen, and it is not in the British Museum Catalogue.


The four varieties are: Phosphorus bononensis; Phosphorus Baudini; Phosphorus smaragdinus; Phosphorus fulgurans, which was exhibited by Kraft.

Elsholtz was born at Frankfurt a. d. Oder, 26 August, 1623, studied medicine at Wittenberg and Königsberg, travelled, and graduated at Padua, 1653. On his return he was appointed Physician and Botanist to Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg. He was a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, 1674, to which he communicated some papers. He died at Berlin, 28 February, 1688.

Büchner, Academia ... Natura Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 497, No. 53.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 516.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 457.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 375.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 137.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii. p. 135.
Beckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1792, iii. p. 554; English translation, 1814, iii. p. 221.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1805-08, pp. 151, 180, 182.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1834, ii. i. p. 200.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 660.

ELUCIDARIUS Artis Transmutatoriae Metallorum Summa Maior.

See CHRISTOPHORUS Parisiensis.

ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, das ist, Erklärung der Geheimnissen, wie der Lapis Philosophorum funden, und die vniuersal Medicin erlangt wird, durch die
ELUCIDATIO Secretorum. Continued.


The dedication to Georgius Schwallenberger, a Canonicius, etc., of St. Peters in Fritzlaahr, "most skilful in the Secret Philosophy," dated Frankfurt, 1602, is signed by the publisher, Steinius.

The tracts are:
Raymundi Lullij Experimenta, p. 1.
Bernhardi Comitis Tervisani Bericht von der Hermetischen Philosophia, 193.
(With a title and Vorende [pp. 24], not included in the pagination, and the Tabula Smaragdina, p. 200.)

Dicta Alani, p. 335.
Fratis Basiliij Valentiij Benedictini Summarischer Bericht, von dem Lapide Philosophorum, p. 359.
(This includes the two tracts: Vom grossen Stein der Uralten Weisen (p. 367) and Die zwolf Schlücell (p. 368).)
De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici, p. 465.
(A set of verses.)
The tracts by Bernhardus and Basilius have title-pages, dated 1602.

EMANUEL.
Libellus duodecim aquarum.

See Gratarolo (G.), Veræ Alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 209.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 104.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 85; 1656, p. 81.

EMERICUS (Johannes), Respondens.
See Cocus (Jacobus), Præses.

ENCELIUS (Christophorus).
See Entzel (C).

ENCHIRIDION Physicæ Restitutæ.
See Espagnet (Jean d').

ENGLHARD.
Liber de Lapide Philosophorum.

See Vier nützliche Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen, 1612, Sig. Iv recto.

ENGLHARD VON LÖHNEYSS (Georg).
See Löhneyss (Georg Engelhard von).

ENIGMA.
See Ænigma.

ENIGME Philosophique.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Cosmopolite, Nouvelle Lumiere de la Phisique naturelle, 1629, p. 66.

ENTDECKTEN (Die) Requisita Realia.
See Sincerus.

ENTRETIEN d'Eudoxe et de Pyrophile sur l'ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers.
See Triomphe (Le) Hermetique, 1689, 1699, p. 27.
ENTZELT (Christoph).

De Re Metallica, hoc est, de Origine, Varietate, & Natura Corporum Metallicorum, Lapidum, Gemmarum, atq; aliarum, quæ ex fodinis eruuntur, rerum, ad Medicinæ usum deseruentium, Libri III. Autore Christophoro Encelio Salueldensi. Cum privilegio Imp. Franc. Apud Chr. Egenolphum.

8°. Pp. [13, 1 blank, 1 leaf wanting] 271 [3 blank]. Five woodcuts. The pagination is irregular. The collation is the same as the following. In F there are two extra double leaves, but that in G is wanting. H is complete. This edition is undated, but is probably that of 1551. This copy wants a2, which contains Melanchthon's letter to Egenolphus, dated 1551. Vignette of the altar and heart, but a different design from the following.


8°. Sigs. a, A-E in eights, F8 with two extra double leaves, G8 with an extra folding leaf, H8, but 4 and 5 are in one, I to Q in eights, R8, last leaf blank (?) wanting; or pp. [16, 1 blank]. 271 [1 blank, and last leaf blank (?) wanting]. The pagination is irregular. Five woodcuts. Printer's device of an altar and upon it a flaming heart, as Vignette. a2 contains Melanchthon's letter.

Entzel, Einzeld, Entzelius, Encelius, Encelius, was a native of Saalfield in Thuringia, and lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. He was rector at Tangermünde in the March, and pastor at Osterhausen, Hesse, in 1551, and in his sixtieth year. He wrote a Chronicle of the Old March Brandenburg, printed at Magdeburg, 1579, and again at Sülzwedel, 1732, and one or two other works. He is said to have been a doctor of Medicine, which seems doubtful, and wrote his little book on metals. Philip Melanchthon gave him a strong letter of recommendation to Egenolph, the printer at Frankfurt, dated 19 August, 1551, urging Egenolph to print the book and commending the author for his diligence and for having inserted matter in his treatise which was to be found nowhere else.

Egenolph appears to have complied with Gesner, Bibliotheca . . . in Epitomen redacta . . . p. Jovian Simler, vii. 1559, p. 121.

Van der Linden, De Scrptis Medici libri duo, 1637, p. 98.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 85.

Mercelin, Lindenis renovatus, 1666, p. 176.

Reimann, Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen, 1709, ill. p. 345.

Ruth-Schott, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 62.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii. p. 221.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 594.

Jacob Leopolds Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1732, p. 90.

Morhof, Polyhistor, 1732, ii. p. 493.

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1734, viii. col. 1303.


Melanchthon's request and to have printed the work at once in the undated edition, which, probably from the date of the letter, is usually spoken of as 1551. Reimann, however, who does not seem to have known of this undated edition at all, thinks that Egenolph did not print the book till 1557. Comparison, however, of the two issues, and the better style of the undated one, would induce me to regard it as the earlier, and, possibly, of 1551. An edition of 1551 is mentioned in the Bibliotheca Roviniana, there is one so dated (hypothetically) in the British Museum, and it is quoted by Stolle and by Kestner. In all these cases it is doubtless the undated edition to which allusion is made. The book was included in the Corpus juris et systema rerum metallicarum; Frankfurt, 1658; "a wretched German translation" Beckmann calls it.


Fischer, Allgemeine Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 343.

Boerhavus, Methodus Studii Medici, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 179 (Haller quotes an edition, Francosuri, 1577, perhaps, possibly a misprint for 1557).


Gemelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 364 (quotes both editions, 1551, 1557).

Beckmann, Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1799, iv. p. 342; English translation, 1814, iv. p. 16.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1877, vi. p. 155.

EPILOGUS & Recapitulatio in Michaelis Sendivogii Poloni Novum Lumen Chymicum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum, 1624.

See ORTHELIUS (ANDREAS), 1624.
EPIMETHEUS (Franciscus).
See Reusner (Hieronymus), Pandora, 1588.

EPISTEL.
See Alexander.
See Brief.
See Send-Brief.
See Sendeschreiben.

EPISTOLA Andreæ de Blawen.
See Blawen (Andreas de).

EPISTOLA Corneli Alvetani Arnsrodii.
See Alvetanus Arnsrodius (Cornelius).

EPISTOLA Haimonis.
See Haimon.

EPISTOLA ad Hermannum Archiepiscopum Coloniensem De Lapide Philosophico.
See Figulus (Benedictus), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 374.

EPISTOLA Joannis Pontani.
See Pontanus (Joannes).

EPISTOLA de Metallorum Transmutatione.
See Morhof (d. G.).

EPISTOLA Monachi cujusdam Benedictini ordinis de lapide philosophico, opuscula Platonis et Arnoldi Villanovani recensens.

EPISTOLA Novi Preservativi universalis naturalis.
See Schwartzzenwald (Johann Valentin von).

EPISTOLA de Principiis artis Hermetice.
See Sendivogius (Michael), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus, 1624, p. 118.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 474.

EPISTOLA al Re di Napoli.
See Arnaldus de Villanova.

EPISTOLA vetus de metallorum materia & artis imitatio.
See Gratarolo (G.), Veræ alchemiae ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 263.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 187.

EPITAPHEIÆ quinque Medicinales.
See Muffett (Thomas).

EPITAPHEIUM Bononiense.
See Aelia Laelia Crispis.

In addition to the authorities already noticed in the remarks to this heading (Catalogue, p. 6, above), reference may be made to the attempted explanation of it by Michael Maier, Symbola Aureæ Mensæ, 1617, p. 168, and by Kircher, Ægyptiacus, Rome, 1653, ii. pp. 418-420.
ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).


T. P. G. L. is presumably Theophrasti Paracelsi Grossei Liebhaber, as in the other tract.


He is called variously; Matthias von Brandau; Matthias Erbe, Erben, and Erbin von Brandau; Dr. Erben; Matthias Erbinäius von Brandau, and he has also the surname of Lobkowitz. In the British Museum and some other catalogues he is entered under Brandau. Nothing is on record about him except that he was a doctor of Medicine and a Bohemian Knight. But he is quoted as the authority for one or two narratives connected with transmutation of lead into gold, and with the curing of a person suffering from the plague, both by means of a red oil of which a few drops only were required to produce the desired effects. It is he also who has put on record the account of the assassination of Albrecht Beyer in or about 1570.

By the author of the Fegfeuer he is accused of having deceived and misled many worthy people by the seductive style of his treatise on the Universal Medicine.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 28.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 201.

Schmiedler, Geschichte der Chemie, 1832, pp. 280, 365.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1191-92.

Sudhof, Bibliographia Paracelsica, pp. 463, 628, 702 (under Erbe and Erbinäius).

ERCKER (LAZARUS).

Beschreibung allerfurnemisten Mineralischen Erzt vnd Bergkwercks arten, wie dieselbigen, vnd eine jede in sonderheit, jrer Natur vnd eygenschafft nach, auff alle Metalla probirt, vnd in kleinen Fewr sollen versucht werden, mit erklärung etlicher fürnernet nützlicher Schmeltzwerck, im grossen Feuwer, auch scheidung Goldts, Silbers, vnd anderer Metalln, sampt einem Bericht des Kupffer saigerns, Messing brennns, vnd Salpeter siedens, auch aller saltzigen Minerischen proben, vnd was denen allen anhengig, in fünf Bücher verfast, defsgleichen zuvorn niemals in Druck kommen. Allen Liebhabern der Feuwerkünst, jungen Probrirern vnd Bergkleuten zu nutz, mit schönen Figuren vnd abrifs der Instrument, trewlich vnd fleissig an tag geben. Auffs newe an vielen orten mit besserer auführung, vnd mehrern Figurn erklärt,
ERCKER (LAZARUS). Continued.


41 woodcuts of apparatus, etc., in the text. Vignette of a laboratory.


Folia. - Pp. [14, including the engraved title, by P. Rillian, dated 1673] 322 [4]. The engraved title is: 'Aula subterrana alius Prober Buch Herrn Lazari Eckers,' and is dated 1673. 41 woodcuts of apparatus, etc., in the text. The Interpres Phrasologiae Metallurgicae is by Christianus Berwardus, and has a separate title, as follows:

ERCKER (LAZARUS). Continued.


This edition of 1672 has a preface to the reader with a set of verses, written by 'Johannes Hiskias Cardatucius,' who seems to have been the acting editor, though he speaks of 'other skilled miners' being engaged in getting it up. A list of the errata in it was afterwards printed by Cardatucius in his Magnalia Medico-Chymica, 1676, pp. 401-409 (q.v.).


Interpes Phraseologiae Metallurgicae, oder Erklärung derer fürnehmsten Terminorum und Redens-Arten, welche bey denen Bergleuten, Puchern, Schmelzern, Probiern und Müntzmeistern, &c, in Benennung ihrer Professions-Sachen, Gezeuggs, Gebäude, Werckschaft und Instrumenten gebrührlich sind, wie nemlich solche nach
ERCKER—ERLÄUTERTE

ERCKER (LAZARUS). Continued.


Frankfurt am Main, in Verlegung Joh. David Jungs, im Jahr MDCCXXXVI.

Folio.

Considering the importance of Ercker's treatise it is remarkable how little is on record about him. He was inspector-general of the mines of Hungary, Transylvania, and the Tyrol, which position he held under three consecutive emperors in the sixteenth century, and he calls himself of St. Annen Bergk.

His book was highly prized at the time, for it was a record of practical experience, and was not burdened with theories and hypotheses.

The first edition was printed by Georg Schwatz at Prague, 1754, in folio. Subsequent editions appeared at Frankfurt a. M. in 1580, the above in 1588, 1589, all in folio.

The work was enlarged and entitled Aula Subterranea, and was published in 1672 as above, 1684, 4 vols.; 1703, fol.; and the above, 1736, fol., called the fifth edition. If this mean the fifth of the Aula there must be another edition which I have not noticed in the lists.

The English translation was made by Sir John Pettus, and is headed Fleta Minor, a punning title, which, as he explains, refers to his imprisonment.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 63.


Jacob Leupoldi Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1735, p. 50.

Lenglet Dufresny, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 156.


Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 65.

EREMITA Anonymus.

See SPLENDOR Salis et Solis, 1677.

EREMITA Suburbanus.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).


Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Kraufs 1767.


In this dialogue an account is given of a universal solvent, experiments made with which by the father are described, but whether it is all to be understood literally or metaphorically it is a little difficult to say.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1484.
ERLÖSUNG der Philosophen aus dem Fegfeuer der Chymisten. Das ist:
Rechtmäßige Retorsion, im Namen der Philosophen denen ohnlängst ausgeflogenen drei Läster-Bogen entgegen gesetzt durch Ihrer Herrlichkeiten
Fiscal. Das Jahr zuvor, ehe das Fegfeuer angeschürt ward, 1701.

8°. Pp. 54. No place or printer, but apparently by the same as printed the
Fegfeuer itself. See SÖLDNER.

An amusing piece of vituperation, quite possibly by Söldner himself, the author of the Fegfeuer.
He points out that the Fegfeuer was printed at Amsterdam, ‘vielleicht im Voigtlande,’ 1702, was
sold at Frankfurt in the summer of 1701, and in September of this year, ‘verlegt worden ist.’ I
suspect this last phrase has a double meaning. He goes through the Fegfeuer paragraph by paragraph,
and criticises the judgments passed on the different chemists.

It is quoted by Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 63.

ERNESTI (Johann).

De Oleis variis Arte Chymica destillatis.

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis Chymiatrica, 1647, p. 397.

There is considerable confusion about this author. Mercklin, followed by Manget, enters the work
under Ernesti, and quotes an edition: Francofurti, apud Casparum Rotelium, 1634, 8°, but not the
one above. He also treats Ernesti as a different person from Johannes Ernestus Burggravius. In the
British Museum catalogue Ernesti has a separate place, editions of 1647, 8°, 1682, 8°, and 1690, fol.,
are enumerated, and there is no cross reference to Burggravius. In the medical histories and biog-
raphies I can find no reference to a Johannes Ernesti, and on the other hand this treatise is
assigned to J. E. Burggravius by Borel, Lipenius, Jöcher, Lenglet Dufresnoy, but not by Haller or
Gmelin. As if to complete the confusion Borel
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, pp. 53, 88, 265; 1659, pp. 51, 84, 247.
Lipenius, Bibliotheca Reals Medicina, 1679, p. 313.
Mercklin, Linnenius renovatus, 1686, p. 574.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 234.

in one place assigns the work De Electro Philo-
sophorum to Burggravius, but refers to Ernesti, who appears both with and without the name
Burggravius, and in both places as that of the author of the Biolycham, and in one as the
editor of Drebbei. But Lenglet Dufresnoy, in his
Index, p. 361, gives a cross reference to Burggra-
vius, and yet under that heading makes Ernestus
the principal name.

The explanation then seems to be that the
author's name was really Ernesti, and that for
some reason he received or adopted that of Burg-
grav. The present tract, therefore, is identical
with that which is mentioned in the note under the
latter name.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1744, iii. p. 156.
col. 1494.

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen oder Schatz-Kammer der
Alchymie, darinnen die vortrefflichsten Schriften derer berühmtesten alten
und neuern Schreibern denen Liebhabern der Kunst dargestellet werden.
Nebst vielen Kupferstichen und andern dazum dienlichen Figuren. [Hamb-

Imprint cut off.

36 engravings. Woodcuts in the text.

This is the Hamburg reprint of Trismosin's
Aureum Vellus, 1598. (3 vow). Though the special
titles are dated Hamburg, 1708, the general title-
page is that of 1718.

The five 'Tractatus' contain the following:
I. Trismosinae Schrifften, p. 1.
II. Paracelsia Schrifften, p. 91.
Korn dorferische Schrifften, p. 139.
III. 1. Splendor Solis mit schönen Figuren, p. 163.
3. Claus sampt seiner Declaration der
Chymischen Handgriffen, p. 220.
4. Allerley Particularia die Handgriff zuer-
lehren, p. 237.

5. Ein Tincktur oder Elixier eines unbekantten
philosophi, p. 250.
6. Processus pro Tinctura auff dem Mercurium
Sols und Lunae, p. 256.
7. Modus procedendi in preparatio lapidis
philosophici, p. 258.
9. Exemplum artis Philosophici. Ein Exem-
plum der philosophischen Kunst, p. 278.
10. De lapide Philosophorum 12 capita incerti
authoris, p. 281.
11. Vom Stein der Weisen ein schöner Process
Episcopi Melchioris Brissiensis Card.
Rome, etc., und ein Philosophisches
ERÖFFNETE—ERÖFFNETES 247

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse. Continued.

Werk und Gesprächen von dem Gelben und Rottent Mann, p. 356.
(a) Capitulum, darinnen das gantze Werk kurtzlich begriffen, p. 307.
(b) Ein schönes Gedicht, p. 310.
(c) Ein Gespräch, p. 312.
(d) Ein Gedicht, p. 314.
(e) De Oleo Philosophorum, p. 314.
(f) Vera preparatio Mercurij, p. 315.

IV. 1. Von der Bereitung des gebenedeyten Philosophischen Stein-Casar Hartung von Hoff, p. 349.
2. De Prima Materia LAPIDIS-Casar Philosophorum, p. 349.
5. Liber secundus, p. 393.
8. Grundlicher Bericht was die warhaftigste Kunst Alchemie inthalte und vermag in Via Universali & Particulari, auf allen Philosophis zusammen gezogen, p. 479.
11. Zwo Tincturen auf Weis und Roth, p. 533.

V. 1. Von Offenbahrung der Philosophischen Materiaen und Dingen, auf welchen vollbracht wird die Meisterschaft, in wirckung des Edlen und gebenedeiten Steins der Philosophen, p. 593.
5. Tractatus de Vitiolo Philosophorum, p. 642.
6. Oleum Vitioli [by R. Bacon], p. 651.

ERÖFFNETES Grab der Armuth.

See ATREMONT (H. D').

ERÖFFNETES Philosophisches Vatter-Hertz.

See VATER-HERTZ.


Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1727, p. 64.
Fiocul, Prodier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. pp. 140-1.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 659.

ERÖFFNETES Philosophisches Vatter-Hertz.

See VATER-HERTZ.
ERÖRTERUNG—ESPAGNET


ERRORS of a late Tract called A short Discourse of the Quintessence of Philosophers.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709, p. 89.


See M. (D.), 1768.

ESCHENREUTER (HEINRICH).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1769, p. 993.

Gallus Etschenreuter, according to fictuld, may be a poor guide, but he is an innocent compared with Heinrich, for his judgment on this work is that it is "pure Lügen." Probier-Stein, 1753. Th. ii. p. 60. Hoefer (Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 442; 1866, i. p. 467) apparently confusing him with Gallus Etschenreuter, says he was of Ratisbon, and added some new alchemical signs to the hermetic dictionary, and refers to the works of Basilius Valentinus and to Gratarius' Opuscula quaedam chymica in unum corpus collecta, Francof. 1614, 8°.

ESPAGNET (JEAN D').


The Arcanum has a separate title and pagination:

Pp. 71 [1].

La Philosophie Naturelle restable en sa Pureté. Où l'on void à découvry toute l'économie de la Nature, & où se manifestent quantité d'erreurs de la Philosophie Ancienne, estant redigée par Canons & demonstrations certaines. Avec le Traité de l'Ouillage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermez, qui enseigne
ESPAGNET

ESPAGNET (Jean d'). Continued.


In the British Museum Catalogue this work is placed under Pachou (J.). The 'Epistre' to the bishop of Auxerre is signed Jean Bachou.

Arcanum Hermetice Philosophize Opus.
See Albineus (Nathan), Bibliotheca, 1653.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 649.

Arcanum Philosophiae Hermeticæ.
See Hannemann (Johann Ludwig), Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum, i.e. Commentarius in anonymi Galli Arcanum Philosophiae Hermeticæ, 1714.

By Hannemann was also edited: Veteris philosophi profundissimi physica restituta cum exegesi, Tubingae, 1725, 4°.

Das geheime Werck der Hermetischen Philosophie worinnen die natürlichen und künstlichen Geheimnisse der Materie des philosophischen Steins, wie auch die Art und Weise zu arbeiten richtig und ordentlich offenbahret sind.

Von Joannes d'Espagnet Anagr. e. in u. mut. Penes Nos Una Tagi.
See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 823.

Enchiridion Physicae restitute.

See Albineus (Nathan), Bibliotheca, 1653.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 626.

Espagnet's history is nearly as great an Arcanum as that of which he has attempted the revelation. Though by the majority of writers—if not by all—he seems to be quite well known, he is still called "Anonymus Gallus," and the books ascribed to him appear under the two phrases "Penes nos unda Tagi" and "Penes mea est in Agno," which pass for anagrams of his name. It may, however, be as well to note that the anagrams are by no means strict, if "Joannes d'Espagnet" be the form of the name operated on. For the former of these contains the letter n, which is not in the name, and only two e's, while the name has three. This discrepancy is frankly acknowledged in Roth-Scholtz's reprint, where it is said: "Anag. e in u mutat." Borrichius says that "Don Janus Espagnet" can be taken out of the anagram, which, certainly, it can be, letter for letter, but then the name never appears in that form. The other transposition is even farther astray, for it wants a d and an n, and it has an m which does not appear in the name at all.

Apart, however, from this there is want of unanimity as to Espagnet's identity and as to the authorship of the tracts in question.

Borrichius gives a very circumstantial account. He commends the Arcanum Hermetice philosophia Opus as the wisest, most open and free from obscurities and double meanings of all the works he had perused. The author was concealed in the anagram, but was believed to be Don Janus Espagnet, a senator of the parliament of Toulouse. In 1664, when Borrichius met the son, also a senator of Toulouse, who was about sixty years of age, a straight-forward, learned man, and a chemist wholly devoted to the study of Raymond Lully, he asked him if his father had been an adept, and had published the book. He received no satisfaction as to the first point, whether because the son did not know or would not tell Borrichius leaves doubtful, but he admitted the second. In this account Borrichius is followed by Fuchs.

All other writers state that Espagnet was president of the parliament of Bordeaux; town-president Schnieder calls him, I presume, provost, or head of the town council, who adds that he followed Gaston Claveus as a defender of alchemy. Nothing more is on record about his life.

There are various opinions as to the authorship of the books. Borel informs us that some affirmed that the Enchiridion was not by Espagnet, but by another who was called 'Eques Imperialis,' or 'le chevalier impérial,' which he admits he had difficulty in believing. Borrichius also says that it was a question whether he was author or editor, and the doubt turns up in Bayle, Lenglet Du Fresnoy, and others.

Hoefer holds a different opinion on the matter,
ESPAGNET (Jean D'). Continued.

After indicating the clear views and notable anticipations which he finds in the Enchiridion he refuses to believe that the Arcanum...opus can be by the same person because the ideas and the style are so different. There is no doubt, however, that the books announce themselves as being by the same author, and Schmieder—not that he is an authority upon such a point—regards the Arcanum...opus as the second part of the Enchiridion, and apparently it did not occur to him to entertain doubts about the authorship.

Morhof speaks of the Arcanum...opus as a work "added on to the Enchiridion of Espagnet," and apparently not by him. He says it is elegantly written, and shows by its very style that it is genuine, which is further proved by the fact that Philaletha, who possessed the stone if ever any one did, mentions it and transcribes portions from it. The elegant diction in both is such that they seem to be by the same author, who was known as Anonymus Gallus. Dufresnoy expresses surprise that Morhof should have ascribed the works to Philaletha, but it seems to me that he has misinterpreted his meaning. Morhof meant to convey that Philaletha, who was certainly an adept, would never have copied passages from it unless he had believed in its truthfulness. But he does not affirm that he was the author.

Without any argument or hesitation Bayle ignores the two difficulties which had been in existence for a couple of centuries, and at once states Espagnet to have been president of the parliament of Bordeaux and one of the learned men of the seventeenth century and reputed author of the Arcanum...opus. In 1623, at Paris, the Enchiridion was printed, and this is known for his, because people who knew him well affirmed it to be his, and because the two anagrams are of his name. It was the first treatise in France which was in opposition to the physics of Aristotle. It was followed by the Arcanum...opus in which is described the philosopher's stone, its preparation and properties.

He also edited an old manuscript entitled Rosier des Guerres, which was printed in 1616 exactly as it stood without changing or modernizing the spelling or language, which he followed with the utmost exactitude. He believed that his was the first edition, but it was subsequently found that there had been already an edition in 1523. He also wrote a tract on the education of a young prince.

He is reputed editor of the work of Pierre de L'Ancre on Demons, but this I have not been able to confirm.

Of the writings several editions are enumerated:

In Latin, Paris, 1608, 8° (which is the first); 1623, 8°; 1647, 1650, 32°; in German: Leipzig, 1685, 8°. According to Gmelin the Arcanum...opus first appeared in the edition of 1638. If the dates now given be complete and correct, the above edition of 1638, called edition secunda, must be regarded merely as a reprint or reissue of that of 1623.

There was also an English translation:

Enchiridion Physico Restituta; or, the Summary of Physicks recovered. Wherein the true Harmony of Nature is explained, and many Errors of the ancient Philosophers, by Canons and certain Demonstrations, are clearly evidenced and evinced. London, Printed by W. Bentley, and are to be sold by W. Sheares at the Bible, and Robert Tulchien at the Phoenix, in the New-Rents in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1651.


Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, pp. 85, 271.

Morhof, De Metallorum Mutatione...Egistola, 1673, p. 142; German translation, 1764, p. 116.

Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 36, §1v.

Keren Haytxruck:...oder Teutisches Fegefeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 90.


Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 64.


Roth-Scholtz, Deutsches Theatrum Chimicum, 1730, ii. p. 824.

Morhof, Polyhistor, 1732, ii. lib. i, c. 15, §17, p. 146; ii. lib. 2, c. 3, §6, p. 165.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historic der Gelahrth, 1736, p. 569.

ESPRIT Mineral.

See RESPOUR, 1668.

ETSCHENREUTER (Gallus).

Send-brief an Wilhelm Gratarolium.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1746, 1747, p. 298.
ETSCHENREUTER—ETTMÜLLER

ETSCHENREUTER (GALLUS). Continued.


Ficthul says he was M.D. and chemist at Schlettstadt. He condemns this epistle as "poor stuff" and "hollow quill-fencing."

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicinis libri duo, 1637, p. 168.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1651, p. 89; 1654, p. 85.
Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1666, p. 316.
Mangot, Bibliotheca Scriptorium medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 235.

ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL).


Folio. Pp. [36, including the engraved title] 100. Title red and black; vignette.


Michael Ettmüller was born at Leipzig, 26 May, 1644, studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine there and at Wittenberg, graduated in philosophy in 1666, and in 1669 pursued chemistry and pharmacy under Michaelis. In 1666 he started on a long tour in Italy, France, England, and Holland, and was going to spend some months there when he was summoned home, whereupon he graduated Dr. Med. in Leipzig the day after his arrival. He now devoted himself to practice and to study, wrote numerous dissertations, became a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum in 1670, and in 1681 he was created professor of botany and surgery. On 9 March, 1683, his death occurred; according to some it was due to a hectic fever, according to others it was caused by a chemical experiment. He was the author of numerous works, especially on pharmacy, collected by his son Michael Ernst Ettmüller, who prefixed a life of his father addressed to Lucas Schroock, president of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum in 1703. It was reprinted by Mangot.

Witte, Diarium biographicum, 1688, Ann. 9 Mar., 1683, Sig. Tutt 3 verso.
Koh-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 64.
Mangot, Bibliotheca Scriptorium Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 236-239.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 293-4, p. 784.
Zedler, Universall-Lexicin, 1731, viii. col. 3044.
Büchner, Academia . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 455, No. 36.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 392; 1778, ii. p. 164.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 604.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 364.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 377.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practica, 1776, i. p. 58; 1779, iii. p. 55, 173.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 291.
Thomson, History of Chemistry, 1830, i. p. 207.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1834, ii. i. p. 227.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, ii. p. 1.
Haesser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 379.
ETTMÜLLER (Michael Ernestus).

See ETTMÜLLER (Michael), 1708.

This person was the son of Michael Ettmüller, and was born at Leipzig, 26 Augt., 1673. He studied at Zittau and Altenburg, went in 1692 to Wittenberg, returned to Leipzig and graduated in arts. He then began medicine under some of the best men of the time, travelled in Germany, Holland, and England, and was made doctor at Leipzig in 1699. He was subsequently appointed professor of anatomy and surgery, in 1719 pro- fessor of physiology and pathology, was elected a member and then director of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, and filled some other offices. He took great trouble over the 'Acta' of the society, and communicated several papers to it, wrote numerous dissertations, and edited his father's works. He did not concern himself with chemistry. He died at Leipzig, 25 Sept., 1732.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 239.  
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 744.  
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 22.  
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1775, i. p. 99; 1788, iv. p. 183.

ETTNER (Johann Christoph von).


8°. Pp. [36], including the frontispiece. At the end it is signed: Posnaniæ, d. 12 Nov. Anni 1689. Joann. Chr. Etner, D. C. & M. R.

[Another Copy.]
ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON). Continued.


This edition is not dated, but it must be subsequent to the other.


8°. Pp. [14, including the engraved title] 1072. Printed title red and black. The engraved title represents a quack's stage by C. Winckler. The costumes of the spectators are interesting. Haller says that editions of this book appeared at Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1694, 8°; 1710, 8°; and it is quoted by Stolle.


ETTNER (Johann Christoph von).

There is some confusion about the authorship of these writings. Gmelin draws a distinction between "Hans Chn. von Etnr," author of the Rosetum, and "Joh. Chrph. Ettner," whom he credits with the works which appeared under the pseudonym "Der getreue Eckhard," and Kopp follows Gmelin in thus distinguishing these writers.

In the Rosetum, however, the author calls himself Christoph, not Christian, so that so far as that goes Gmelin's distinction is unfounded, and Fuchs calls the author of the Rosetum "Joh. Chp. von Ettner u. Eiteritz." Roth-Scholtz and Schmieder have the name Christoph only, but they do not quote either the Rosetum or the Vide et Oxide Cain, so that they are of no assistance in this difficulty.

Jöcher calls him Christoph, and ascribes other works to him, as is done by Haller also: Der Unwürdige Doctor, Augspurg, 1697, 8°; Der Verwogene chirurgus, Augspurg, 1698, 8°; Der Ungewissenhafte Apotheker, Leipzig, 1700, 8°; Augspurg, 1753, 8°; Der unvorsichtige Hebamme, 1725, 8°. Ettner wrote also Resoeratium Mineralia, 1707, 8°; De Podagre, Breslau, 1693, 4°; and Satires, and Gmelin refers to the examination of the Eger Spring by him.

Roth-Scholtz, it may be remarked, calls one of the author's works "Entlauffener Chymicus"; but, under C. Ettner (p. 65), erroneously "entlarffter Chymicus," which apparently is a confusion with the "entlarvter Marektschreyer." As for the pseudonym, it appears as Eckhardt, Eckkard, Eckhart, and Eckart, in Roth-Scholtz, but the author himself uses the form Eckhart and Eckarth.

A reason for making a distinction between the authors of these books may be founded on the respective dates of publication; those of "Eckarth" appearing in the last years of the seventeenth century, and the Rosetum not till 1717, or twenty years after. So far as one can see, however, there is no author of the name of "Christian," and all the books emanate from "Christoph," both those with his own name and those with "Eckart's."

Beyond what is said of him on the title-pages of his books there is very little recorded. Stricker says he was born at Glogau, and seems to have studied under Bohn and Ammann at Leipzig and possibly at Königsberg. Jöcher describes him as a practitioner at Augsburg who was a doctor of philosophy and medicine, councillor and chief physician of the King of Poland at Posen, and was a knight and councillor of the Emperor.

Judging by his books he seems to have been in active conflict with all the medical, pharmaceutical and chemical quackery of his time, and on that account his writings are of some value.

Stricker remarks that he is an interesting medical writer from a folk-lore point of view, and his works are quoted by Grimm in his Dictionary for the words he supplies.

At the same time he is referred to by Crelling (Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia) as a living witness of the reality of the red and white stone, seeing that he had handled both. He was then residing at Breslau.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 243.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1839, p. 512.


Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrof, Sciences Secrées, 1870, No. 1561.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 311.


ETWAS in Nichts.

See CHYMISCHES Etwas in Nichts, 1722.

EUFERARIUS.

See FERRARIUS.

EUTHYMIIUS DE BRUSCA (C.).

C. Euthymii de Brusca, Vindiciarum Faulhaberianarum Continuatio. Das ist rechtmessege Rettung Herrn Johann Faulhabers Mathematici zu Vlm Famei Siderere, wider die Ehrenrüge Teutsche Diffamation-Schriften, Expolitio Famei siderae, &c. vnd Postulatum æquitatis plenissimum, &c. genant, welche M. Zimpertus Wehe Lateinischer Schulen Collaborator zu
EUTHYMIUS—EXPOSITIO

EUTHYMIUS DE BRUSCA (C.). Continued.

Vlm. Vnder dem falschen Namen Hisaie sub Cruce als durch offentlichen Truck spargirt hat. Moltzheim, Gedruckt bey Stephan Bidermann, Anno M.DC.XX.


This does not refer to chemistry or alchemy. Other tracts relating to FAULHABER (q.v.) will be found under REMMELIN (JOHANN) and SUTORIUS (LEONHARDUS).

EVONYMUS.

See GESNER (CONRAD).
See LIEBAVT (JEAN).

EXAMEN Alchymisticum.

See PANTALEON, 1676.


See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 153.
See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 254.
See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708-18, p. 278.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 254.

EXERCITATIONES in Turbam Philosophorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 99.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 497.
See UBUNG in die Turbam.

EXPERIENTIA Naxagoræ.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

EXPERIMENTIRTE Kunst-Stücke.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), 1789.

EXPLICATIO oder ausführliche Erklärung vber das . . . von Joan-Rudolpho Glaubero aufgangnes (Miraculum Mundi) intitulirtes Tractätlein 1656.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

EXPLICATIO Centri in Trigono Centri per somnium.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOANNES DE), 1680.

EXPOSITIO Alberti super Chymiam.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 252.

EXPOSITIO Epistolæ Alexandri Regis.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 245.
EXPOSITIO et Practica Lapidis Adrop, Collecta ex Plinii Philosophi Libro qui intitulatur: Aromaticum Philosophorum Thesaurus et Secretum Secretorum.


EXTRACTUM ex Cimbalo Aureo.


See Schröder (Friedrich Joseph Wilhelm), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1774, 11. ii. p. i.

F. (A. C. v.).

See Arduino (Giovanni), 1778.

F. (J.).

See Agrippa (Heinrich Cornelius), Three books of Occult Philosophy, 1651.

F. (J.).

A New Light of Alchymy: taken out of the Fountain of Nature and Manual Experience. To which is added a Treatise of Sulphur. Written by Michael Sendivogius: i.e. Anagrammatically, Divi Leschi Genus Amo.

Also Nine Books of the Nature of Things, written by Paracelsus, viz.

Of the

- Generations
- Growth
- Conservations
- Life, Death

Renewing
Transmutation
Separation
Signatures

of Natural Things.

Also a Chymical Dictionary explaining hard Places and Words met withal in the Writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure Authors. All which are faithfully translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue, By J. F. M.D. London, Printed by A. Clark, for Tho. Williams at the Golden Ball in Hosier-Lane. 1674.


Paracelsus' tract and the Chymical Dictionary have each a title-page, included in the pagination. There was an edition of this book in 4°, London, 1650, pp. [16] 147 [13] [1 blank] [2, 40].

It may be questioned if J. F., who translated Agrippa's Occult Philosophy, be the same as the editor of the present work, and if either or both be identical with John French, who wrote the Art of Distillation. I have considered the subject under French (John).

The Chymical Dictionary is practically a translation of Dorn's Dictionarium Paracelci, but considerable portions have been omitted, and the words have been subjected to alteration.

F. (J. J.).

Der Hermetische Nord-Stern, oder getreuer Unterricht und Anweisung, wie zu der Hermetischen Meisterschaft zu gelangen, nebst gutherziger Warnung
This See Faber service against Psalterium a 1877, oder Mook Faber of published date Faber to reviewed is me 258 Haller The for An (ntblication. For the Paracelsus items see Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsica, 1894, p. 661, No. 462. The present collection escaped the notice of Mook (Theophrastus Paracelsus . . . 1876) as I had occasion to point out, Bibliographia Paracelsica, Part i., 1877, No. 11. See Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 340, for books named after the north star and others.

This writer can hardly be J. J. Ferber, who was a declared opponent of alchemy, and wrote a paper against it in the St. Petersburg Academy, which was afterwards printed at Berlin, 1788, 6°.

See DISCORSUS Philosophicus.

F. R. C.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Guldene Rose, No. vii.

FABER (ALBERT OTHO).


4°. Pp. 23 [1 blank].


Small 4°, pp. 16, 16.

An English edition is said to have been published at London, 1674, 4°, but considering the date of the licence in the preceding that seems to be doubtful. A Latin edition, Frankfurt, 1678, 4°, is quoted. It is in the British Museum. It was reviewed in the Ephemerides Gallica for 1679. Haller mentions an edition of the German, Amst. 1675, 4°. Such a German edition seems somehow to be improbable on account of the date and place of publication.

Faber was in practice at Lübeck in 1641, then he went to Hamburg, next into the Sulzbach-Palatine service in which he was physician both of court and camp, and finally to England, where he was appointed physician to Charles II. He died at London in 1678. He wrote two tracts: Paradoxon de morbe Gallico, Altona, 1660, 4°; and the above.
FABER (Albert Otho). Continued.

Ephemerides eruditorum Gallicae, 1679, No. 16, pp. 320-322.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 188.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine*, 1778, ii. p. 175.

FABER (Jonas).


Domine aperis manum tuam, & imples omne animal benedictione.

Psal. 144.

Gedruckt zu Wirtzburg, bey Elias Michael Zinck.


It contains notices of the virtues of certain secret remedies ‘hermetically’ prepared from the metals, but the mode of preparation is not given.

FABRE (Pierre Jean).

Acutissimi ac celeberrimi Philosophi Petri Johannis Fabri Castrinovidarensis Doctoris Medici Monspeliensis Opera Reliqua volume hoc postiere comprehensione; cum Indice duplici, altero Capitum, altero Rerum ac Verborum locupletissimo. Libros in hoc Volumine contentos exhibet pagina quarta, Francofuri ad Moenum, Sumptibus Ioannis Beyeri. Anno M.D.C.LII.


The tracts contained in this volume are:

Hercules Piochymicus, p. 1.
Hydrographum Spagyricum, p. 85.
Petadogia (or Alchemista) Christianus, p. 207.
Secreta Chymica, p. 336.
Myroundium Spagyricum, p. 500.
Palladium Spagyricum, p. 742.
Chirurgia Spagyrica, p. 949.

Another edition of this second volume was published by Beyer at Frankfurt in 1656, 4°, pp. [40]. ‘Propugnaculum,‘ pp. 71 [1 blank], 1039 [1 blank], Index [7]. The first volume of the collected works was published by Beyer at Frankfurt, 1654, 4°, pp. [30] 740 [44]. ‘Propugnaculum,‘ 71 [1 blank].

Des scharfsinnigen, weltberufenen, und unvergleichlichen Philosophi Petri Johannis Fabri, der wahren Arztney Doctoris und weyland Stadt-Physici zu Montpellier, alle in zwey Theile verfassete Chymische Schriften, darinnen im ersten Theile enthalten.

I. Die Universal-Chymie oder Anatomie der gantzen Welt, das ist, aller darinnen begriffenen Dinge, neben einer beyläufigen klaren Information, was die Natur eigentlich sey, wie und woraus sie alle Dinge in den 3. Reichen producire, ernährre und erhalte, ingleichen wie, nach Imitation derselben, der Lapis Philosophorum durch die Spagyrische Kunst verfertigt werden müsse.

II. Die Universal-Weiβheit oder Anatomie des Menschen und der Metallen, worin die gantze Medicin, neben einer Entdeckung aller Krankheiten und der Pathematum derselben, durch die Spagyrisch Kunst renovirt gezeigt wird, nebst beygefügten sehr vielen nütlichen Arcanis. Anfänglich von

dem Autore in Lateinisder Sprache klar, hell und sehr deutlich beschrieben
jetzo aber denen Liebhabern der Philosophie und der natürlichen Wissen-
chaften, welche der Lateinisder Sprache unkündig, zum besten ins Deutsche
übersetzt, und mit doppelten Registern versehen. Mit Ihr. Römisch-Kayserl.
und Cathol. Majest. allergnädigsten Privilegio. Hamburg, in Verlegung
Lucas Eding in der grünen Strasse, 1713. Gedruckt, durch Georg Friederich
Schultzen.

4°. Pp. [48] 976, Register [60]. Title red and black. Vol. a has a title, included

The second volume contains the following
tracts:
Hydrographium Spagyricum, p. 75.
Alchymista Christianus, p. 181.
Secreta Chymica, oder Chymische Geheimnissen, p. 291.
Myrothecium Spagyricum, oder Spagyrische
Apothecie, p. 428.

Von Würckung und Gebrauch der Gold Arztnei.

12°. Wants the title-page; Sigs. Aij to Bxij in twelves. Bxij is blank.

Epistle aliquot.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 304.

Manuscriptum . . . Res Alchymicorum obscuras extraordinariâ perspicuitate
explananis. E Museo Gabrieliis Clauderi.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 291.

Send-Schreiben . . . von der Vortrefflichkeit der Chymischen . . .

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 551.

P. J. Fabre, a native of Castelnaudary in Lan-
guedoc, was born in the latter part of the sixteenth
century, and lived till 1650. He was a physician at
his native place and at Montpellier. He was also
a voluminous writer, but his work has been judged
unfavourably by different critics.

Of the above-mentioned works Alchymista Chris-
tianus appeared: Tolose, 1632, 8°; Myrothecium

Borel, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1654, p. 61.
Merecllin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 895.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 68.
Roth-Scholtz, Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum,
1730, i. p. 552.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scribiurum Medicorum,
1731, i. ii. p. 247.
Jacob Leopoldus Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica,
1732, p. 52.
Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740,
p. 286.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 159. (In T. i. p. 481 he
makes one of his silly remarks about Fabre.)
Jöcher, Allgemeins Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i.
col. 471.
Ficuldi, Probrar-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 62.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. pp. 282,
314 (surgical books).
Er, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine,
1778, ii. p. 176.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1782, p. 16.
Carre, Catalogue des Ouvrages . . . sur
les Eaux Minérales . . . 1785, p. 37, No. 84.

Spagyricum, Tolose, 1628, 8°; Palladium Spagy-
ricum, Argentorati, 1632, 8°; Propugnaculum
Alchymie, Tolose, 1645, 8°; and Die Hell-
scbinende Sonne, Nürnberg, 1705, 8°, a translation
by Conrad Hörlicher of his Epistle on the obscurity
of Alchemy addressed to Frederick, Duke of
Holstein, and printed at Nürnberg, 1690, 4°.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp.
527-9.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur,
1806-08, pp. 110-112.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-
25), iv. p. 87.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iv.
p. 372.
Schmiedel, Geschichte der Alchemisten, 1832, p.
385.
Biographie Universelle, 1855, xiii, p. 264.
Theorie der chemischen Litteratur,
1856-08, pp. 110-112.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-
25), iv. p. 87.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iv.
p. 372.
Schmiedel, Geschichte der Alchemisten, 1832, p.
385.
Biographie Universelle, 1855, xiii, p. 264.

Ladrade, Bibliothèque. Ouvrages, Sciences
Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1400-1.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi-
cales, 4ème Série, 1877, i. p. 11 (calls him Jean-
Pierrc).
Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1883, iv. p. 563; 2nd
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorr
ragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 322.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 322, etc., etc,
FABRICIUS (Wilhelm).

See HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS).

FACHS (Modestin).


Folding plate of a furnace. Title red and black.

Modestin Fuchs, Fachsius, Fachsen, was master of the mint of the Prince of Anhalt, and in this book he gives a system of assaying. It must have been found useful, for Baumer refers to it being in its nineteenth edition. The book was printed at Leipzig as early as 1595, but I have met with no record of any edition between that and the present one. After it others are reported: Leipzig, 1639, 1671, 1678, 1680, 1689; Amsterdam, 1669. In the British Museum are copies of 1595, 1669, 1678, and 1689.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 71.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 66.

FALCK (Joseph).


This is a treatise on general physics, cosmography, and physiology, but not on chemistry. There is a chapter on Alchemy (p. 107), to which art he is opposed.

The author was born at Freiburg, in Switzerland, in 1690, studied at Lyons, Paris, and Rome, where he joined the Jesuits. He was sent to Freiburg in the Breisgau to teach philosophy, and then to teach mathematics at the University of Ingolstadt. He was tutor to the children of the Elector, but he did not hold this post very long, for he died in April, 1737, of apoplexy. It is narrated that he had just seen the first page of the present work when he was seized.

He wrote a work on the density of liquids, and one or two upon points relating to the Calendar.

This author must not be confused with J. P. Falck who lived fifty years later, and wrote about Russian manufactures.


Valentinus Rosinarus, Annales Ingolstadiensis Academiae, 1782, iii. p. 139.
FALLOPPIO (Gabriello).

Gabr. Fallopii wunderlicher menschlichem Leben gewisser, vnd sehr nütlicher Secreten, Drey Bücher.

I. Von allerhand Olien, Cerotten, Vnguenten, Pillulen, vnd Electuarium.

II. Von allerhand Weinen, vnd gebrannten Wassern, zu underschiedlichen Gebrechen vnd Schwachheiten dienlich.

III. Von etlichen sehr nütlichen Secreten aus der Chymia.

Allen Liebbahern der Künsten, vnd sorgfältigen Haussättern dienlich zu lesen, vnd nützlich zugebrauchen. Vom Authore selbst in Italianischer Sprach publicirt, jetztzund aber Teutscher Nation zu gutm in vnser Mutter-sprach vbersetzt.

Gedruckt zu Frankfur von der Hofmanns Buchtrucker ey: In verlag Christoffe le Blon: Im Jahr 1641.

8°. Pp. 474. Register [29, 1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Wants the title-page.

Gabriele, or Gabriello Faloppi, Fal sublime, Fallopus, Fallopis or Fallopio, was born at Modena, 1523. He was a pupil of Vesalius, travelled widely, and became a distinguished physician and anatomist, of which subject he was appointed professor at Padua, in 1551. He died at Padua, 1592, in his 39th year. By certain authorities he is said to have been born in 1490, but this seems to be inaccurate.

The present work on secrets is generally acknowledged to be spurious. Nevertheless it went through several editions: Italian, 1566, 1578; German, 1588, 1641.

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, ix. col. 183.


Chaufféplé, Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, 1750, ii. letter F, p. 12.


Boerhaave, Methodus Studii Medic, ed. Haller, 1754, i. pp. 97, 159, 177, 272, 297, 345, 504 (life and works); ii. pp. 587, 724 (in suis chirurgice operibus gravissimum vir, dexterrimus anatomicus, anatomus professor, & chirurgus solertissimus).

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 346; 1778, ii. p. 193.


Portal, Histoire de l’Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, i. pp. 257-389, etc., etc.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 338.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 218.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 217.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practice, 1777, ii. p. 143.


Carrère, Catalogue ... des Ouvrages ... sur les Eaux Minérales, 1785, p. 43, No. 96.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 303, 331, 351.

Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. pp. 265-397.


Andres, Dell origine progressi e stato attuale di ogni Letteratura, 1816, vi. pp. 15, 18.

FALLOPIO (Gabriello). Continued.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iii. p. 585.
Dezeineris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1824, ii. i. p. 273.
Hoefner, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 132;
1859, ii. p. 137.
Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 175.
Biographie Universelle, 1855, xiii. p. 360.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xvii. col. 66.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1877, i. p. 167.
Haesser, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. p. 48, etc.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1885, ii. p. 335 (article by Haesser).

FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, oder: eines vornehmen und Christlichen Philosophi unschätzbarer Unterricht von allem demjenigen, was ihm bey kostbarster Suchung des Steins der Weisen, begegnet ist, worinnen derselbe alle diejenigen Streiche, welche denen betrügerischen Laboranten nur immer möglich sind, auszuüben, aus eigener, mit vielen 1000. Ducaten Unkosten verknüpft gewesener vieljähriger Erfahrung, Historisch entdecket, sodann die untrüglichen Mittel, diese Bétrügereyen bey Zeiten zu entdecken und selbigen zu begegnen, aufrichtig zeigt; hierauf aber die Würcklichkeit des Steins der Weisen und durch was vor Mittel, unter göttlichem Beystand sowohl hierzu, als zu Verfertigung der herrlichsten Artzeneyen zu gelangen, klar lehret, dabei auch in einem ausführlichen Anhang zeigt, wie sowohl alle äusserliche als innerliche Glieder und andere Kranckheiten mit wenigen Kosten zu heilen sind.

Symbolum:
Wem es Gott gönt, dem giebt er es im Schlaf.

Franckfurt und Leipzig, in Commission zu haben bey Daniel Christian Hechel. MDCCCLII.

4°. Pp. [24] 416 [2]. Title red and black. Frontispiece and engraved plate of a horoscope separate at p. 89. The frontispiece seems to be expressive of the laborious futility of the Alchemists. It is a picture of a laboratory with furnaces and other apparatus. The people engaged are furnished with pipes, which they are busily smoking.
P. 269 are the verses beginning "Ein Ding find man, in dieser Welt," and p. 313 those beginning "Eine treue Lehre will ich dir geben." SIE ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN.
P. 322 is the Appendix:
Anhang der Land- und Haufs-Apotheke, wie sowohl alle äusserliche, als innerliche Glieder und Kranckheiten zu curiren, Wobey sonderlich zusammen gesammelte Artzney, womit sich die Armen selbst, und das, fast ohne Kosten zu curiren, auch ihre Medicin selber verfertigen können.
The first part of this Appendix contains receipts and cures for various diseases. The second part is a sort of pharmacoporia of common substances and the curative virtues of the preparations. They are far from attractive.

This book is a reissue, with a new title-page, of SINCERUS HYDROPHILUS' Der Chymischen und Heutigen Welt, Nutzbarhe Schatz-Kammer, 1736, 7°.

It is condemned in choice phraseology by Fictuld, Prodig-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 62, and on the other hand it is recommended to all those who honour hermetic science in the Beitrage zur Geschichte der köhren Chemie, 1785, p. 671. It is also described by Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1471.

FAMA Fraternitatis.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781.

FAMA Mystica Hermetica von dem grossen Universal-Stein, oder Lapide Philosophorum der uralten Weisen, ein abgenötigster Beweis von desselben wahrhaftigem Daseyn: als eine Antwort auf dasjenige Avertissement, das
FAMA Mystica Hermetica. Continued.


8o. Pp. 88.

This is a defence of the philosophers' stone against certain attacks by an unnamed author and by Baron von Bielenfeld. The author tries to demonstrate the reality of transmutation by various considerations and arguments as well as by historical examples, of which he quotes thirty-seven. The book, therefore, to a certain extent goes along with Crelling's Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, Kortum's Vertheidigung, and others.

[Another Copy.]

FAMA mystica hermetica vom Universalstein der alten Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 163.

FANIANUS (JOHANNES CHKYSIPPUS).

De arte metallicae metamorphoseos ad Philoponum liber singularis.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 30.

De Jure Artis Alchemiae.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 48.


This tract was published at Montbéliard by Jacques Folliet, in 1601, a year before the edition of 1602 above mentioned. There is no difference between them except the date. It was reprinted by Toppi, at the end of his Bibliotheca, with the following title:

De Jure Artis Alchemiae, hoc est variorum AUTORUM & praeeritim Jurisconsultorum judicia, & responsa, ad questoinem quotidiamnam, an Alchimia sit ars legitima?

Maier, Symbola Aurea Mensa, 1617, p. 389.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 93.
Toppi, Bibliotheca Napoliana, 1658, pp. 387-391.
Mercklin, L'Industrie renovatus, 1680, p. 553.
Reyher, Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam ex Chymico Metallo factis, 1692, p. 46 et sqq.
Keren Hapbuch, oder Teutsches Fugtlker der Schade-Kunst, 1702, p. 123.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 74.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1732, p. 53.

FANIANUS was a lawyer at Basel. He wrote Liber de Metamorphosi metallica, et an sit, Basilae, 1560, 4°; Paris, 1560, 4°. De Arte metallicae Metamorphoseos, . . . Basileae, 1576, 8°.

The legality of Alchemy and the question whether gold and silver artificially prepared were to be considered equivalent to the natural has been discussed by Kopp.


Beitrag zur Geschichte der höher Chemie, 1785, pp. 510, 547.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 297.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 280.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 125.
Léadou, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences Secrètes, 1790, No. 544.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. 148; ii. p. 392.

FARMACOPEA.

See BERGOMO.

FASCICULUS unterschiedlicher alten raren und wahren Philosophischen Schriften vom Stein der Weisen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), 1719.

FAULHABER (JOHANN).

Johann Faulhabers, Vlmensis Mathematici. Zwey vnd Viertzig Secreta, welche er in des H. Reichs Stat Augspurg offentlich zu affigieren, vnd männlichlich
FAULHABER (Johann). Continued.


4°. Pp. [10, 2 blank].

This does not treat of alchemy or chemistry, but is a brief enumeration of "his miraculous new inventions, sciences and secrets of various mathematical and other wonderful arts never before heard of."

Faulhaber, born at Ulm 5 May, 1590, a man of extraordinary diligence and labour, was an arithmetician at Ulm, and wrote a number of works on arithmetic and mathematics in which he was deeply skilled. But he was involved in mysticism, was a believer in the numerical cabala, and lost his time over Rosicrucianism and goldmaking, and was a disciple of Valentijn Weigel. He died of the plague in 1635. His portrait is given by Boissardus. For other writings connected with Faulhaber see C. Euthymius de Brusca, Johannes Remelinus, and Leonhardus Sutorius.

Boissardus, Continatio secunda Iconum virorum illustrium, 1620, plate mm 2.

FAUSTIUS (Johannes Michael).


The work has a preface by Faustus and a reprint of that by Hieronymus Reusner prefixed to 'Pandora.' The present work consists of the text of Pandora illustrated by numerous extracts and parallel passages from all the alchemical writers with the supplementary matter above mentioned added. See Pandora.

The remainder of the 'Lexicon' and 'Summarischer Begriff' were reissued together at Hamburg in 1727, the former with a title-page: "Lexicon Alchemica D. Joh. Michaelis Faustii," and the latter with an interpolated very detailed title-page beginning: "Succincta & brevis Artis Chemiae Instructio." Copies of Faustius' 'Pandora' occur without this supplement. See below.

Schneider quotes: Compendium Alchymiae novum, Francof. 1706, 8°, as if it were a distinct work.

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect, wanting the 'Lexicon' and 'Summarischer Begriff.'

FAUSTIUS (JOHANNES MICHAEL). Continued.
Medic. Doct. Reiqupacleae Francofurtensis ad Mœnum Physici Ordinarii,
In Collegio Curiosorum dicti Theophilii. Francofurti ad Mœnum, Sumpt.
Joh. Philippo Andreæ. Anno M DCC VI.

8°. Pp. 64, including the Symbolic
Index [5].

The preface by Faustiis treats of Starkey and his works. That by Wedel discusses briefly the history of Alchemy and of Philaletheia, and Lange's also deals with historical examples of possessors of the stone.

The work concludes with Becher's Pantaleon delarvatus, a criticism of Gassman (q.v.). Schmieder mentions only a German version of the above:

Lenglet-Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. p. 485; iii, pp. 161, 162.

Büchner, Academiae ... Nature Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 479, No. 194.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 729 (quotes a work: νειρί ντοποσ, de Sternutatione).

Frontispiece: 'Sigillium Sapientum'] 122.

"Kommentar über Philalethia Metallverwandlung, Frankfurt, 1708; and 1728, 8°.

Johann Michael Faust or Faustius was born at Basel, 8 June, 1663, was physician at Frankfurt a. M., and died there 7 October, 1707. He was received into the Leopoldine-Carolinian Society, 13 August, 1692, under the name of Theophilus.

Argent. 1688, 4°, by J. M. Faustius. Is he identical
with the editor of Pandora ?


Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 574.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrages de Science: Sér. 8, 1870, No. 1310.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 338, 368.

FAUSTUS SABÆUS.

See Geber, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 278; 1751, p. 330; 1792, p. 368.

FEDRO (GEORG).

See Phædro (Georg).

FEGFEUER der Chymisten.

See Söldner ( ).

See Alethophilus, Glückliche Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegfeuers
der Scheidekunst, 1705.

FEHR (JOHANN MICHAEL).

Hier Picra, vel de Absinthio analecta, ad normam & formam Academicae
Ordin. Anno salutiferi partús M. DCLXVII.

Qvæ Deus occultâ esse voluit, non sunt scrutanda; Qvæ veró manifesta
cicit, non sunt negligenda, ne & in illis illicité-Curiosi & in his
dannabiliter inveniamur ingrati. Prosper de vocat. gent.

Lipsiæ, Impensis Viti Jacobi Trescheri, Bibliopolæae Vratislaviensis. Literis
Johan-Erici Hahnii. 1668.

(p. 79). Folding woodcut of a leech; folding address to the Academy at the end.

Fehr was born at Kitzingen in Franconia ("Kit-
tinga patria mea," as he says in the present work, p. 120), 9 May, 1630, according to Lochner [Jöcher
says 1601, and others 1620, but 1610 seems correct],
studied at various German Universities, went to
Italy and graduated M.D. at Padua in 1641. He
settled at Schweinfurt and along with Johann Lorenz Bausch and two other physicians started
the Academia Nature Curiosorum. After the

Mereklin, Lindeniæ renovatus, Norimb. 1686,
p. 632.

Lochner, Memoria I, Michaelis Fehr, Jena,
1690, 4°. (This was reprinted by Manget.)

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum,
Genev. 1731, i. ii. p. 264-272.

death of Bausch who was the founder and first
president, Fehr succeeded him in 1666 (see the
address at the end of the present book), and worked
hard to promote the interests of the Academy. He
wrote Anchora Sacra seu de Scorponera tractatus,
Jena, 1666, the present book, and numerous con-
tributions to the Academy on Arnica, Fica, the
Kissingen waters, and other medical and pharma-
cutical topics. He died at Schweinfurt in 1688.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen
Gelähmung, Jena, 1731, p. 850 (an extract about
'Paracentesis Abdominis').

Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, Jena,
1740, p. 291.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, Leipzig,
1750, ii. col. 543.
FEHR—FEHRERLUS

FEHR (JOHANN MICHAEL). Continued.

Büchner, Academiae...Natura Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 463, No. 2.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, Tiguri, 1771, i. p. 529.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, Londini, 1774, p. 613.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, Berne, 1774, i. p. 424.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, Göttingen (1798), ii. pp. 205, 207, 212, 766.

FEINE (Eine) Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer Bereitung.

See VIER aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 228.
See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein, 1772, p. 23.

FELDTAW (ANONYMUS VON).

See CROLLUS (OSWALDUS).

FERRARA-AULISIO (NICCOLO).

See DONZELLI (GIUSEPPE), Teatro Farmaceutico, 1728.

He edited the work of Dominico d'Aulisio: Delle scuole sacre libri due postumi...publicati dal suo erede Nicolo Ferrara-Aulisio, Napoli, 1723, 4°.

FERRARI (GIACOMO).

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS), Le Richezze della Riformata Farmacopea, 1677; 1684.

FERRARIUS.


De Lapide Philosophorum secundum verum modum formando, Efferarius Monachus ad Apostolicum quendam scribit.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ alchemie...doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 232.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 143.

This is only an extract from the TRACTATUS.

Ein sehr fürtrefflicher Chimischer Tractat an den Pabst geschrieben.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Chymisches Zweyblat, 1674.
FERRARIUS. Continued.

Chymische Abhandlung für den Pabst ** * nach einem Manuscript Herrn Nicol. Majus, . . . zum ersten mal ergänzet und in Druck gegeben zu Geismar im Jahre 1647 von L. C.

See schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, I. ii. p. 159.

This is a translation from the Tractatus aliquot chemici singulares, edited by Ludwig Combach, and published at Geismar in 1647. See the Latin version above.

Thesaurus Philosophiae.

See gratarolo (Guiglielmo), Veræ alchemiae . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 237.

See Dariot (Claude), Die gulden Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii. p. 17.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, iii. p. 151.

See eröffnete geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 606.

Ferrarius, called also Efferarius and Euferrarius, is supposed to have been an Italian, an abbot or a monk of Ferrara, and to have flourished about 1200, the date 1280 put forward by Lenglet Dufresnoy being deemed too late. The argument for the date started by Borrichius is that, since he quotes the Turba, Geber and Morienus, but not Arnaldus or Lullius, he must have lived prior to

Maier, Symbola Aureae Mense, 1617, p. 389.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, pp. 84, 89, 94.
Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 14, No. xxi.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i. pp. 320, 467; iii. pp. 42, 162.

the latter, that is about the beginning of the thirteenth century. I am not sure that this is quite conclusive. Events of his life and the date of his death are alike unknown, but the works ascribed to him are highly praised by Fictuld and are "recommended to beginners," according to that writer's formula.

Fictuld, Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 71.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 56-7.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1834, p. 129.
Hoefner, Histoire de la Chimie, 1841, l. p. 383;
1866, i. p. 407.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvraro, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 745-8.
Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 357.

FERRO (Giovanni Maria).

See quercetanus (Josephus), Le Ricchezze della Riformato Farmacopea, 1677; 1684.

FEUER.

See moebius (Gottfried), Neu-angezündt hellbrennendes Feuer, 1680.

FEUER-STAB.

Philosophischer und Magischer Feuer-Stab.

See hermogenes.

FEVRE (Nicolas le).

See lefevre (Nicolas).

FICINUS (Marsilius).

Büchlein von dem Stein der Weisen.

See monte cubiti (V. de), Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblat, 1667, p. 373.

Büchlein vom Stein der Weisen.

See hermetisches A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 294.

This is an extract only.

Liber de Arte Chemica.

See manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 172.
FICINUS (Marsilius). Continued.

Das neunte Buch Marsili Ficini vom Stein der Weisen Lapis Philosophorum genannt.


Ficinus was born at Florence in 1433, and was educated at the cost of Cosmo de' Medici. He studied philosophy, theology, medicine, and music with the utmost zeal, and became professor of philosophy and priest and canon at Florence. He was a great favorite of Lorenzo de' Medici. He is remembered as the most devoted adherent of Plato and exponent of his philosophy, his admiration of which carried him to extremes. But he was also a student of and believer in alchemy and astrology, and he is one of the authorities on the plague in the fifteenth century (1477-78), having written a book Il consiglio contro la pestilenta, translated into Latin by Fler. Riccius, Augsburg, 1518, 4°; ... other works deal with religious and philosophical subjects, and he made a translation of Plato, published at Florence about 1490, followed by other editions. That of Plotinus appeared in 1492. As to the merits of these translations critics have held different opinions.

Ficinus is reported to have been of very small stature, and though of delicate health to have been cheerful and lively, and extremely energetic, diligent and laborious. He died at an estate he possessed near Florence in 1499, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. There is a legend that just after his death he appeared to a friend, Michael Merca tus, with whom he had often discussed the question of immortality, and assured him that it was true.

His collected works were published at Venice, 1516, Basel, 1561, 1576, Paris, 1641, in two volumes folio.

Paolo Giovio, Le Scritturioni poste sotto le versione de' suoi mani, famosi in lettere, Venetia, 1556, p. 93.

Boissardus, Icones quinguecenta virorum illustrium doctrina et erudizione, 1597, i. pp. 154-157.

Castellanus, Vita illustrium Medicorum, 1647, p. 171.

Boissardus, Bibliotheca chalcographica illustrium virtute et erudizione clarissimorum virorum, 1650, plate Ece 3.

Scheelhorn, Amanuenses Literarii, 1725, i. pp. 180-186.

Toscanus, De Universa Mathesio Natura ... Liber, 1666, pp. 184, 387.

Merklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 783.

Mugius, Eponymologium criticum, 1687, p. 349.

Möller, Homonymicosöphi, 1697, pp. 608, 669.

F. Blount, Censura celebrorum Authorum, 1710, p. 492.

Fabricius, Historia Bibliothecae Fabriciana Pars iii., 1719, p. 199.


Diederich, Compendium Historiae Philosophicae, 1731, pp. 142, 271.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelärheit, 1741, p. 872.

Morhof, Polyhistor, 1732, i. p. 97 (I. i. 13), i. ii. 39 (I. i. 7, 15); ii. p. 200 (II. ii. 10); iii. p. 523 (III. i. 3); iii. p. 528 (III. i. 7).


Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, ix. col. 806.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelärheit, 1736, pp. 368, 370, 405, 406, 495, 624.


Freitag, Lapis Litterarius, 1758, i. pp. 405-410; 1753, ii. 1204, 1360; 1755, iii. pp. 82-5, 100-4, 349-361, 589, 761.


Hallier, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 151.

Saxius, Onomasticon literarium, 1777, ii. pp. 480, 593.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 150.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 37.


Schmiedler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 233.

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1846, xiv. pp. i-18 (elaborate article by Baehr).

With, Rud. Wettensweber, Uber das Marsilius Ficinus Werk 4 de vita studiovorum, Prague, 1855, 4°.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 91.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvii. col. 534.


Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 880-894.

Franck, Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques, 1875, p. 537.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi- cale, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 86.

Haeser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. pp. 70, 160.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 188, 212, 252.
FICTULD (HERMANN).

Hermann Fictulds Abhandlung von der Alchymie und derselben Gewifsheit.
Erlang 1754. verlegt, Johann Carl Tetzschner.

When he mentioned this tract in the Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 75, it was still in MS.

Azoth et Ignis, das ist, das wahre Elementarische Wasser und Feuer oder Mercurius Philosophorum, als das einige nothwendige der Fundamental-Uranfange und Principiorum des Steins der Weisen. Aureum Vellus oder Goldenes Vlief was dasselbe sey, sowohl in seinem Ursprung, als erhabenen Zustande. Denen Filiis Artis und Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie dargelegt, auch, das darunter die Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum, samt dessen Praxi verborgen, eröfnet von Herman Fictuld. Leipzig, bey Michael Blochberger, 1749.

8°. Pp. [4, including the frontispiece] 379 [i].
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1375.
There is a note on 'Azoth' by Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 30.
Fictuld asserts that the order of the Golden Fleece was founded by the Duke of Burgundy who possessed the stone, in honour of the alchemical art. He gives (chap. ii.) a list of authors who have written alchemical treatises entitled 'The Golden Fleece.'

[Another Copy.]


The tract has a separate title:
Das edele Perlein und theurer Schatz der Himmlischen Weisheit; In zwolff königlichen Palästen vorgestellet und beschrieben; Namlich wie der Stein der Weisen vom Anfang bis zum Ende gemacht und bereitet werde; Nebst einem Anhang und Anweisung vom Chaos, daraus alles herkommt, so zu unserer Kunst gehörert; Samt einem Gespräche; Um vieler Ursachen willen genötiget worden, solches heraus zu geben, von einem Liebhaber der ewigen Weifs- und Warheit Göttlicher Geheimnissen, genannt Hermann Fictuld. Franckfurth und Leipzig, bey Joh. Christoph Göpner. MDCCXXXIV.
The Anhang vom Chaos (p. 153) and the Gespräch (p. 199) have each a title, included in the pagination:
Anhang und Anweisung vom allgemeinen natürlichen Chaos der Natur-gemässen Alchymie und Alchymisten; daraus alles herkommt, so zu unserer Kunst gehörert.
The other is:
Ein Gespräche zwischen dem König Mascos, seiner Schwester Agos, und einem Hermetischen Lehr-Jünger, von dem Stein der Weisen, zu fernerer Erklärung des Chaos und der Arbeit.
Fictuld (Probier-Stein, 1753, i. p. 72) is sorry there are so many misprints in this book, and says that Mr. Göpner, the printer, ought to have had more regard for his own credit! Fictuld himself is never in fault.

[Another Copy.]

FICTULD (HERMANN). Continued.

kurtzen Vorrede ans Licht gestellet durch Friederich (sic) Roth-Scholtzen; Herrenstadio-Silesium. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Christoph Göpner Buchhändler in Nürnberg. 1734.


In this copy the subsidiary title: Das edle Perlein, &c., has been put first, before the general title and the preliminary matter. The present general title, referring as it does to certain tracts which do not appear in the collection, was apparently cancelled and that in the preceding copy substituted for it. In every other respect the editions are identical.


This contains only the first part or class. I have not seen the second part with this date.

Der längst gewünschte und versprochene Chymisch-Philosophische Probier-Stein, auf welchem so wohl die Schriften der wahren Adeptorum als auch der betrügerischen Sophisten seyn probirt worden. Wodurch einem jeden Sucher der Weisheit der rechte Weg gezeigt, und hingegen alle Irrwege entdecket werden, so daß er nunmehro gar nicht fehlen kann. In zwey Classen verfasset von Hermann Fictuld. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Michael Blochberger. 1740.

8°. Pp. 142, including the Frontispiece.

The first part has a separate title:


The second part has a long title commencing:

Des längst gewünschten und versprochenen Chymisch-Philosophischen Probier- Steins Zweyte Clafs, . . . Franckfort . . . 1753.


Des längst gewünschten und versprochenen Chymisch-Philosophischen Probier- Steins Erste Classe, In welcher der wahren und ächten Adeptorum und anderer würdig erfundenen Schrifften nach ihrem innerlichen Gehalt und
FICTULD (HERMANN). Continued.

Werth vorgestellt und entdeckt worden, durch Hermann Fictuld. Dritte Auflage. Dresden, in der Hilscherschen Buchhandlung, 1784:


Besides these another edition is quoted: 1762. He divides the philosophers into two classes, the true and genuine adepts, who are pious souls, lovers of their neighbour and of posterity, some of whom have written works of edification, some suitable for beginners, but others not. Among these worthy men Fictuld humbly places himself. The second class consists of sophists, arch-deceivers whose books should be burned. There is nothing intermediate in Fictuld’s opinion between these. It is not always easy to see Fictuld’s principle of classification, if he had any; and it would not be difficult to apply to his criticisms and estimates some of the depreciatory remarks he applies to others. The richness of his vocabulary in abuse is an abiding source of interest and edification. He, in turn, is not spared by a reviewer in the Archiv für Rosenkreuzer.

Turba Philosophorum, das ist: Gesammelte Sprüche der Weisen zur Erläuterung der hermetischen Schmaragd-Tafel, oder von dem Stein der Weisen, wie derselbige zu bereiten sey und erlangt werde. Zu Ehren der kunstbeflissenen Söhne der Weisheit heraus gegeben, durch Hermann Fictuld.

Prüft alles; aber das Gute behaltet.

Ao. 1763.


In the Probier-Stein, 1759, Th. i. p. 75, this work is spoken of as in MS. at that time. The title is adopted, of course, from the old treatise of that name.

Abhandlung von der Gewisheit der Alchemie.

See hermetisches A. B. C., 1779, p. 288.

Aureum Vellus, goldenes Vlies.

See hermetisches A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 265.


See H. (J. C.), Von der Natur und Kunst, 1781.

These consist of extracts from Das edle Perlein, p. 63; Anhang vom Chaos, p. 102; Ein Gespräche zwischen Masco und Agos, p. 130; Hermetischer Triumphbogen, or Cabbala mystica naturae, p. 142; and Occulta occultissima, p. 185.

Azoth et Ignis.

See hermetisches A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 252.

Einzelne Zeugnisse aus dem Probirsteine.


Hermetica Victoria.

See hermetisches A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 271.

Turba Philosophorum.

See hermetisches A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 15.

Nothing is recorded about Fictuld’s life, but his name and works are familiar to most writers on the subject, and the Probier-Stein is sometimes quoted and recommended as an authority, which it is not. Doubtless some of the information he gives in it is correct, but he has made such erroneous statements in matters which can be checked, that he is quite unreliable in those where no check can be applied.

Besides the above works he himself enumerates: 'Gespräch zwischen dem König Masco und seiner Schwester Agos’ appended to Das edle Perlein (q.v.); ‘Hermetischer Triumph-Bogen &c. nemlich, Cabbala mystica naturae, und Occulta occultissima.’ According to Kopp (Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 367) the person who printed under the pseudonym of Fictuld was really called Johann Heinrich Schmidt von Sonnenberg, who is not to be confused with Johann Georg Schmidt (q.v.). But in the hermetisches A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 72, the Probier-Stein is ascribed to a Baron Meintoff, without taking any notice of Fictuld. Which of
FICTULD (HERMANN). Continued.

these is correct I am unable to say. See also HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv, p. 39.

There is still another version. It is said that he was a native of Langenthal, and that his real name was Mummenthaler, that he had travelled much and seen much, but that he was certainly not an adept. Count Francisius Onuphrio de

Fictuld, Provisor-Stein, 1753. Th. 1. pp. 71-75. (List of his writings to date.)

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 99.

Archiv für Rosenkreuzer, 1785, ii. pp. 399, 401.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhere Chemie, 1785, pp. 562, 667, 670, 671. (Commends Fictuld for his thoroughness.)

Semler, Unparthische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1788, iii. p. 165.

Marsciano gave him a copy of his book in 1764. Fictuld died in 1777, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Semler was of opinion that he did not err on the side of modesty, and points out that his name HerMANN FICTULD is a chronogram for 1665, but he does not deduce anything from the fact, if it were intentional.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 316.

Murr, Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens, 1803, p. 78.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 259, 272, 286.

Schneider, Geschichte d. Alchemie, 1832, p. 544.

Ladragus, Bibliothèque Ouivroff, Sciences Secrete, 1870, Nos. 539, 540, 647, 1374-79, 1511.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 307, 373, etc., etc.

FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS).


8°. Pp. 32 [1, i blank]. 1 woodcut. The vignette is a six-rayed star.

In the centre circle is the symbol for Mercury, in the rays are the astronomical symbols for gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and iron.

The book contains the following tracts:


De Vera Medicina Alexandri à Suchten Eligia, p. 17.

Dialogus, Alexandri à Suchten, p. 49.

Ex libro tribus Facultatibus Alexandri à Suchten, p. 112.

Explicatio Tinctura Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi, ab Alexandro à Suchten, p. 143.

Regule seu Canones aliquote Philosophici de Lapide Philosophico, p. 216.

Tractatlein von Lapide Philosophorum Anonymi, p. 234.

Rhythmi Germanici von diesem hohen Tincturwercck Anonymi Authoris, p. 263.

De Auro Potabili Theophrasti Paracelsi, p. 275.


Tamblichus.

Quicquid habemus boni, habemus à Sole, vel ab ipso, vel per alia.

Deus in Ccelo est, revelans mysteria profunda & abscondita.
FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS). Continued.

Per Benedictum FIGULUM; Vtenhoviatem, Francum; Poëtam L. C. Theologum; Theosophum; Philosophum; Medicum Eremitam. T. M. Ge
trukt zu Basel, in verlegung des Autoris, Anno 1608.


4'. Pp. [15. 1 blank] 117 [2] [1 blank]. The vignette is a figure in Roman dress. The chronogram stands for 1608.

The first part of this book consists of extracts from Salomon Trismosin, Trithemius, p. 16; Paracelsus, p. 23; von Suchten, p. 55; Tractatus Rhythmicus Novus vom Stein der Weisen, p. 58; Aenigmata, p. 71; Processus ad Lapidem Philosophorum Monachi eiusdem anonymi, p. 79. The second part is a translation of Ventura's work, De Lapide Philosophorum.


8'. Pp. [16, including frontispiece] 402 [should be 392, as pp. 225-234 are dropped] The vignette represents a rayed sun for gold, surrounded by the symbols for silver, iron, mercury, lead, tin and copper. The book contains the following tracts:

Bernhard, Graf von der Marck und Ternis (sic) Symbolo Apostolium Cabalistisch erklaret und mit dem grossen uhralten Stein der Weisen verglichen, p. 42.
Vincent Koffsky: Tinctur-Wurzel, und auch Materia Prima des gebenedeyten uhralten Steins der Weisen, p. 52.
Alphidianus: Kurzer Bericht und Parabolisch Tractatlein, p. 65.
Corollaria quodam in nostram Thesaurinellam. Processus Universalis Vice, Tincture Rubedini & Albedinis, Alchemice artis; Magiatri Nicolai Melchioris, ... sub Forma Missae, p. 59.
Carmina auf das Philosophische Werek, 74.
Thesaurinelli . . . Pars II. Genannt Schola Hermetica, darinnen zu studiren, wie der Königliche, Orientalische, Durchleuchtende Rahin des gebenedeyten Astralischen Magneten, des Magischen und Chaldäischen Tinctur-Steen zu erlangen sey, p. 77. Contains:

Raymundus Lullius: Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein, p. 79.
Xamoloxides: Tractatus Aureus, quam Dyrrachium Philosophicum vocavit, p. 91.
Colloquium, p. 94.
Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum Fratre Alberto Bayrs, p. 110. [See also HAUTNORTH (J. P.), Lucerna Salis Philosophorum, 1658, p. 159.]
Divi Leschi Genus Amo (M. Sendivogius): Colloquium Hermetico-Spagyricum, das ist: Ein wunderähliches, wolgegründetes Chymisches Ge
spräch zwischen der Natur, dem Mercurio, und einem Alchemisten, p. 121.
Thesaurinelli . . . Pars III. Genannt und intitulirt, in Teneribus Lucens Raymundi Lullii darinnen Bericht gethan wird, wie die höchste Geheimnifs der Natur zu erforschen, und aus dem verborgenen aus Liecht zu bringen nach Philosophischen Brauch . . ., p. 142. Contains:

Raymundus Lullius: Tractatus de preparacione Lapidis Philosophici, p. 146.
Arcanum de Multiplicatione Philosophica in qualitative, p. 193.
FIGULUS—FIKENSCHER

FIGULUS (Benedictus). Continued.


In Verlegung Georg Wolff. [p. 197].

Contains:

Theophrasti Tractatus de Lapide Philosophorum, p. 209.
Casper Hartung vom Hof, Beschreibung von der Bereitung des gebenedeyten Steins, p. 245.
Eine waschaffe und einfaltige Auflegung der Paradisus Aureolus Hermeticus Fluens Nectare & Ambrosia, in cujus perflustratione sedula fidelis et ocularis officium instructio, quomodo Aureola Hesperidum Poma, ab Arbore Benedicta Philosophica sint decerpenda: a varis Philosophis, tûm veteribus tûm modernis plantatus. In gratiam et emolumentum illorum Doctrine Chemico Spagyricum (huc usque praecedens) nunc reseratus & publici juris factus, per Benedictum Figulum Uttenhoviat...

Anno TriisMagistri Spagyri Architats nobis Donat, &c. De novo Impensis Georgii Wolffii; 1682. [p. 317.]

Contains:

Alphonus, Rex Castellae: Liber Philosophiae Occultoris (precipue Metallorum) profundissimus: Cum titulm facti, Clavis Sapientiae, p. 322.
Aristotels Alchymisthe, Tractatus ad Alexandrum Magnus de Lapide Philosophorum, p. 336.
The three tracts in the present extract has been published previously: Thesaurinella, Frankfurt a. M., 1608, 4°; Hortulus, Frankfurt, 1609, 4°; Paradisus, Frankfurt, 1609, 1608, 4°, and there was another work besides, Aura nigrae spagyricus, Norimberg, 1609, 12°. In addition to these Gmelin quotes an edition of the Pandora, Strassburg, 1600, 8°, but that may be a misprint for 1608.
The author's name is said to be Benedict Tüpfel, Bord, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 94.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 73.
Ficuldu, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 66. ('The author is not known; he has collected extracts, some from adepts, some from sophists. What he has produced from his own store is vain imagining and sophistical deception, which demonstrates his ignorance of Alchemy.')
Beitrage zur Geschichte der hohren Chemie, 1795, p. 590.

Schriften aller Philosophen von dem ... Stein der Weisen, p. 264.
Georg Fuenger: De Lapide Philosophorum, p. 300.
Theoria brevis, p. 300.
Practica vom Universal oder gebenedeyten Tinctur Stein der Alten Weisen, Rythmice gestelt, p. 307.

Paradisio Aureolo Hermeticus FLUENS NECTARE & AMBROSIA, in cujus perflustratione sedula fidelis et ocularis officium instructio, quomodo Aureola Hesperidum Poma, ab Arbore Benedicta Philosophica sint decerpenda: a varis Philosophis, tûm veteribus tûm modernis plantatus. In gratiam et emolumentum illorum Doctrine Chemico Spagyricum (huc usque praecedens) nunc reseratus & publici juris factus, per Benedictum Figulum Uttenhoviat...

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Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 73.
Ficuldu, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 66. ('The author is not known; he has collected extracts, some from adepts, some from sophists. What he has produced from his own store is vain imagining and sophistical deception, which demonstrates his ignorance of Alchemy.')
Beitrage zur Geschichte der hohren Chemie, 1795, p. 590.

Epistola ad Hermannum Archiepiscopum Colonensem, De Lapide Philosophico, p. 374.
Divi Leschi Genus Amo (M. Sandivogius), Dialogus Naturae, Mercurii et Alchymiste, p. 384.

and he belonged to Utenhoven in Franconia, as he tells us. Schmieder thinks that his books had some circulation because they were in German and were not without humour. No notice of his life has been forthcoming, but his books are known, and Semler has drawn attention to a passage in the preface to the Thesaurinella, in which are adumbrations of the Rosicrucian ideas some years before their manifesto had been published.

Semler, Unpartheitliche Sammlung zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1786, i. p. 30.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 316.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 102.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 349.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 376.

FIKENSCHER (Georg Wolfgang Augustin).


8°. Pp. 223 [1 blank] [2 pp. Errata]. Vignette, a medal, and three engraved plates of medals,
FIKENSCHER (GEORG WOLFGANG AUGUSTIN). Continued.

Krohnemann carried on alleged transmutations from the year 1677 at the Court of the Markgraf George William of Bayreuth. He affirmed that he had a process for ‘fixing’ or solidifying mercury so that when it had been volatilized away a portion remained converted into gold. Silver was also produced, and out of the metal so obtained he caused a medal to be struck in 1679 as a birthday present to the Markgraf. (See Tab. ii. Fig. 3.) He was enmulated and promoted to foremost offices at the Court, and he professed to give information on the subject to those who consulted him.

In this course he continued for fully ten years, when at last he was detected as a cheat by the Master of the Mint. He was then tried, condemned, and executed in 1686, with a mocking inscription over him to the effect that while it was his intention to ‘fix’ mercury, the result was just the opposite, for it was he who was in the fix.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 446.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 185, 195.

FILET (Le) d’Ariadne, pour entrer avec seureté dans le Labirinthe de la Philosophie Hermetique.

Vir impius non cognoscet: & stultus non intelliget hæc. Ps. 91.


This is said to be by Dulpo or Dulco. It is not a translation of Reibehand’s Filum Ariadnes (q.v.).

FILIUS SENDIVOGII.

See Harprecht (Johann).

FILUM ARIADNES.

See Reibehand (Christoph).

FIOARAVANTI (Leonardo).

Corona oder Kron der Arzney defs fürtrefflichen, hoch vnd weytberimbten Medici vnd Wundt Artztes Leonhardi Fioravanti von Bononia. In vier sonderbare Bücher vnterscheiden:

In dem I. wird gehandelt von allerley unterschiedlichen Zeichen natürlicher Ding, beneben vielen schönen vnd bewehrten Secreten der Medicin vnd Chirurgy.

Das II. zeigt den Weg vnd Kunst allerley nützliche vnd heylsame Artzneyen zu componieren.

Das III. handelt von der Alchimy defs Menschen vnd der Mineralien.

Das IV. vnd letzte hält vnd verfasset in sich viel schöne Philosophische vnnd Medicinalische Discurs, so samptlich einem Medico zu wissen, hoch von nöthten.


Leonhardi Fioravanti Medici von Bononia, Physica, das ist: Experientz vnnd Naturkündigung.

Fioravanti (Leonardo). Continued.

II. Von geheimen niemals erhörten Experimenten der Chirurgy vnd Artzney.

III. Von mancherly Krankheiten des Menschen vnd deroselben Cur.

IV. Von allerhand Alchimistischen gewissen vnd probierten verborgeneu (sic) hohen Stücken.

Jetzund aufs dem Italiänischen ob seiner vnsäglichen Fürtrefflichkeit, Hochheit und Geheimnufs wegen ins Teutsch vbersetzt. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Anthonj Hummen, In Verlegung Johann Berners. M.DC.XVIII.


Nel primo de' quali si tratta de' secreti più importanti nella professione Medicinale.

Nel secondo si insegnano molti secreti appartenenti alla Cirugia, & si mostra il modo d' esercitarla.

Nel terzo si còtengono i secreti più ueri et più approuati nell' arte dell' Alchimia.

Nel quarto si scrivono molti Belletti, che usano le donne per apparer belle.


Colophon: In Venetia. Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi. MDLXIII. On the reverse as on the title, his device: a pair of hands out of clouds holding erect a cross round which is a serpent, and the name VINCEN (on the title, but VINCENT at the end) divided by the cross.

MS. index.

Compendium Oder Aufszug der Secreten, Gehaymnissen vnd verborgenen Künstten. Leonhardi Fioravanti.

I. Von Gehaymnissen der Medecin oder innerlichen Artzney.

II. Von Secreten der Chirurgy vnd wie dieselbige zuüben.

III. Von wahrem Bericht, Künstten vnd Proben der Alchimy.

IV. Von allerley Schmüncken, derer sich die Weiber zuvermehrung jhre'r Schönheit zugebrauchen pflegen.

V. Von sonsten vielen bewehrten Stücken allerley unterschiedlichen Künstten.


FIORA

FIORAVANTI (LEONARDO). Continued.

Fioravanti was a native of Bologna where he was born in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine and practised in Palermo from 1548 to 1550, went with the Spanish fleet to Africa, returned to Naples in 1555, went to Rome, Venice, and Bologna, where he was made doctor and chevalier, and finally count. He published a number of works on medicine, which along with their author have been severely handled by some modern critics, but the treatment of his writings otherwise than historically is futile. Fioravanti was a chemist and pharmacist, and in his practice put unbounded trust in his specific. The balsam which goes by his name, and which was in use till a comparatively recent period, is a very complex mixture, but he also describes the preparation of certain definite compounds.

Between 1564 and 1582 he published some works, of which various editions are quoted by the authorities, and some of which I have seen.

Lo Specchio di scienza universale libri tre, Venezia, 1564, 1592, 1599, all in 8°.
Il compendio dei Secreti razionali intorno alla medicina, cirurgia et alchimia, ib. 1564, 1571, 1581, 1595, 1620, 1630, 1640, Turin, 1580, 8°.
Li Capricci Medicinali, Venet. 1568, 8°; 1571, 1573, 8°; 1595, 1605, 1609, 8°.
The French translation which I have seen is entitled:
Il tesoro della vita humana, Ven., 1570, 1582; 8°.
La fisica, divisa in quattro libri, ib. 1582, 1603, 8°; 1629, 8°.
La Cirugia, Venez. 1582, 1588, 1595, 1676, 8°; 1693.
The Compendium was translated into English and published: London, 1582, small 8°, pp. [16] 142 [2].
The Chirurgerie was translated by John Hester and published: London, 1580, 4°, ff. [8] 64; 1626, 4°, pp. [4], 117 (sic for 118), [5, 1 blank].
The Chirurgerie and Rational Secrets, along with several other medical tracts, were printed in a small 4° volume in 1652 at London.
Under the title of The英勇s Iuel, there was published at London, in 1579, a translation of the tract Regimento della Peste, Venez. 1652, 1571, 1572, 8°.
A French version of the Specchio was made by Gabriel Chappuy: Miroir Universel des arts et Sciences, Paris, 1584, 1586, 8°.
Fioravanti died at Bologna, 4 Sept., 1588.

FIORI DEI.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

FIORE.

See FLORENCE.
FISCHER (Eberhard Heinrich).


FISCHER (Levinus).


FLAMEL (Nicolas).

Des berühmten Philosophi Nicolai Flamelli Chymische Werke, als

1. Das giildene Kleinod der Hieroglyphischen Figuren.
2. Das Kleinod der Philosophie.
5. Schatz der Philosophie.


FISCHER—FLAMEL
FLAMEL (Nicolas). Continued.

Annotata quædam ex Flamello.

See Dorn (Gerard), Trevisanu de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 117.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, i. p. 748.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 350.

This has been described as a comment by Flamel on Denis Zachaire, and as Denis Zachaire lived a century and a half after Flamel some have felt a difficulty in believing these annotations to be by him. But the whole idea is based on a misunderstanding. See what is said under Zachaire (Denis).

Le Désir désiré.

See Richesbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 285.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Cosmopolite, 1629, ii. p. 111.

Explication des Figures.

See Richesbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 195.

Les Figures Hieroglyphiques.

See Arnaud (p.), Trois Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1612, p. 45.

This is the first edition. The English translation was published at London, 1622, 12°, with a folding plate. It was reprinted and published at London, 1689, small 4°, with an introduction, signed W. W. Westcott.

The Hieroglyphicks.

See Salmon (William), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 521.

Le Sommaire Philosophique.

See Richesbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 263.

Summarium Philosophicum.

See Vier nützliche Chymische Tractat. 1612, sig. Fvj verso.

See Wasserstein der Wysen, 1619, p. 214.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 368.

See Wasserstein der Weisen, 1704, p. 164.

See Wasserstein der Weisen, 1743, p. 154.

See Museum Hermeticum, 1749, p. 172.

Summary of Philosophy; or, Short Treatise of the Philosophers Stone.

See Aurifonita Chymica, 1680, p. 145.

Geschichte Nicolai Flamelli.

See Sammlung der neuesten und merkwürdigsten Begebenheiten ..., 1780.

Histoire Critique der Nicolas Flamel et de Pernelle sa Femme.

See V * * * (L.), 1761.

Flamel is one of the most renowned of all the adepts, for in his case the philosopher's stone acted in its double capacity of conferring riches and long life. He was born about 1330—though the date is by no means certain—acted as scrivener till an alchemical book written on leaves made of the bark of a tree fell into his hands, when he forthwith began the search for the great elixir, which he succeeded in acquiring after twenty-four years' study, long journeys, hard labours, and many disappointments. His experiments were successful in 1382. The wealth he acquired was devoted to the building, restoring, and decorating of churches and hospitals. He is reputed to have
FLAMEL (Nicolas). Continued.

died in the year 1418, but Paul Lucas relates that when travelling in Asia Minor he met a dervise who said that Flame and his wife were still alive. This story and the reports about Flame’s wealth were examined and criticized by Estienne François Villain in his history of Flame (q.v.).

Most of the accounts contained in the histories are based on what is reputed to be Flame’s own narrative, as given in his Hieroglyphicks. His tombstone, dated 1418, from the old church of Saint-Jacques-la-Boucherie, is now preserved in the Hotel de Cluny, at Paris.

Lists of Flame’s works are given by Borel, Roth-Scholztz, Lenglet Dufresnosny, Adelung, Gmelin, Fuchs, Schmieder, Kopp.

Flame’s portrait is prefixed to Stück iii. of Roth-Scholztz’s Bibliotheca Chemica.

For his connection with Abraham Eleazar see ABRAHAM.

Raumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 84.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 488.


Kurtum vertheilt die Alchemie, 1789, p. 107.

Wiegleb, Untersuchung der Alchemie (1777) or 1793, pp. 233-225.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797-1799, passim.


Aikin, General Biography, 1803, iv. p. 115.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 30.


Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 188, 601.


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1847, xiv. p. 54.


Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 185 (by Delunay.)


 Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvii. cols. 817-823.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Sécures, 1870, Nos. 557-559, 802-813.

l. Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 361 (and references).


FLORENCE.

See RICETTARIO Medicinale, 1567.

See RICETTARIO Fiorentino, 1789.

FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA.

Jhesus Nobis Omnia! Rosa Florescens, contra F. G. Menapii calumnias. Das ist: Kurzter Bericht vnd Widerantwort, auff die sub dato 3 Juni 1617 ex agro Norico in Latein, vnd dann folgends den 15 Julii obgedachtes Jahres Teutsch publicirte vnbbedachte calumnias, F. G. Menapii, wider die Rosen-
FLORENTINIUS DE VALENTIA. Continued.

creutzische Societet. Aufs einfaßtigem eyffer gestellet durch Florentinum de Valentià ord. benedicti minimum client.

\[CI 1 c CI' VII.\]

Priorquam perquisiveris, ne crimerinis:
Cognosce primum, atq; tunc increpa.

No place, printer or publisher. 8°. Pp. [44.4 blank? wanting].


\[CI IO c CI' VIII.\]

Priorquam perquisiveris, ne crimerinis:
Cognosce primum (sic), atq; tunc increpa.

8°. Pp. [46, 2 blank].

Though the title-page is almost identical with the preceding except in the date, the two editions are quite different from each other, as is obvious from the pagination.

See 'ANTIKPIΣΕΙ ad Responsum Florentini de Valentià, 1618.

Kloss says that under this name and that of Th. Schweighard, Daniel Möglings concealed himself.


Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des

FLORENTINIUS DE VALENTIA. Continued.

FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

Ben-Adams 'Traum-Gesicht.

See MEHUN (JEAN DE), Spiegel der Alchymie, 1771.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 296.

Roth-Scholts mentions a separate edition of this tract: Traum-Gesicht, welches Ben-Adam zur Zeit der Regierung Pucharetz des Königs von Adama gehabt, und an Tag gegeben hat. Mit noch einem andern Tractatlein von der Reise Friedrich Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 27.

Beiträge zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 534.


Arnold, however, says that Florentinus de Valentià was probably Valentini Andreae himself.

Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, pp. 69, 70.

Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, p. 182, No. 2496; p. 183, No. 2498; p. 185, No. 2524; p. 186, No. 2533; p. 189, No. 2558, No. 2594, No. 2565.

Galli nach der Einöde S. Michael, Hamburg, 1682, 8°.

Gmelin quotes this as it stands, but puts 'Alama' for 'Adama,' and in the Spiegel the king is called Rucharetz.

Ladugre, Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1111 (calls the king, Rucharetz, which seems the correct form).

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 353.

FLOYER (JOHN).

Inquisitio in verum Usum & abusum Calidorum, Frigidorum, & Temperatorium Anglie Balnearum.

See VALLERIUS (NICOLAUS), Tentamina Physico-Chemica, 1699, p. 138.

Von den herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers.

See OERTEL, Universal-Wasser doktor. No date.

An inquiry into the right use of Baths, London, 1677, 8°, was the first edition of this work, and it went through several editions. The German translation appeared at Breslau in 1749, 8°.
FLOVER (JOHN).  Continued.

Sir John Flover was born at Hintes, in Staffordshire, in 1649, studied arts and medicine at Oxford, and graduated in both. He settled in practice at Lichfield, and acquired great reputation by his zeal and success in his profession. He died in 1724. He was a strong advocate for cold baths, and his views may have tended to depreciate him amongst his fellows, as they ran counter to the practice of the time. On the other hand, Haller says that his work was not sufficiently well known, and even at the present day it is asserted that he has not obtained due recognition for what he did.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneyhunde, 1827, iv. p. 408.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1834, ll. i. 366.

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1847, xlv. p. 426 (by F. W. Thelle).

Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. 24.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 263.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. col. 15.

Allibone, A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, 1859, i. p. 608 (Flover and Dr. Johnson.)


Haeber, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 646.


FLUDD (ROBERT).


Super omnia vincit Veritas, 3 Esdr. 3. 12.

Francocurti, Prostat apud Guilhelmum Fitzner. Anno M. DC. XXXIII.

Folio. Pp. 87 [1 blank]. Vignette: A Rosy Cross with the motto: Dat Rosa mel Apibus.

Discursus de Unguento Armario.

Sée THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 507.

Robert Fludd, or de Fluctibus, of Welsh descent, was born at Milgate house, in the parish of Barstead, Kent, in 1574. He entered St. John's College, Oxford, 1591, and graduated B.A. in 1596, M.A. in 1598. Then like most of the scholars of the time he travelled on the continent, and six years elapsed, during which he visited France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. He had acquired a knowledge of chemistry and possibly of medicine, and on his return he became a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated in medicine in 1605. After several trials he was admitted to the College of Physicians in 1609.

He practised in London, and was highly esteemed and very successful, and this fact apparently remains whether the explanation given of it by Fuller be correct or not.

He was a believer in astrology, alchemy, sympathetic cures, and he introduced the Pathologia Daemonica, in which all diseases are ascribed to evil spirits located in the four quarters of the earth. He is best known, however, as the most thorough-going supporter in this country of Rosicrucianism of which a defence passes under his name, although its authenticity has been doubted.

He died at London, 8 September, 1637, and was buried in Bearsted Parish Church.

His works were published at Oppenheim and Frankfurt by different persons between the years 1617 and 1638, in folio. They contain a number of curious and elaborate illustrations which must have entailed no small amount of labour on the author. Besides these, which form to a certain extent a consecutive series, there are the following:
Boissardus, Bibliotheca Chalcolithica illustrissima virtute alaque eruditione, 1660, plate Kr 4.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 97; 1656, p. 52.
Mergelin, Lindemius renovatus, 1686, p. 941.
Witte, Diniarium Biographicum, 1688, Lf 3r, 8 Sept., 1637.
Navaeanae et Patiniariae, 1703, p. 116.
Reimann, Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen, 1709, iii. p. 491 (a).
Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. li. p. 298.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit, 1731, pp. 229-233, 631.
Akin, General Biographie, 1803, iv. p. 142.
Murr, Uber den wahre Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens, 1805, pp. 50, 64, 68.
Nicoll, Einige Bemerkungen über den Ursprung und die Geschichte der Rosenkreuzer und Freymaurer, 1806, Text, pp. 68, 74, 83, 85, 86; Anmerkungen, pp. 39, 44, 48 (against Buhle's views).
Puchts, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 518.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv. p. 82.
Schmüder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 364.
Descemiers, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1834, ii. i. p. 328.
D'Israeli, Ammns of Literature, 1841, iii. p. 235.
FLUDD (Robert). Continued.


Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. pp. 182-190; 1859, pp. 177-182.

Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, p. 281, Nos. 2441, 2462, 2483, 2485; p. 194, No. 2617 (summun bonum, autore Joachim Frizio (sic) Francof. 1628 (sic) fol.).

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 354.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 263.


Munk, The Royal College of Physicians, 1861, i. p. 140.

Stöckl, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1866, iii. pp. 472-76.

FONS Chemicæ Veritas.

See PHALETHES.

FONTANA (GIOVANNI MARIA URBANO).

[Analyse des Eaux Thermales de Vinay avec des Observations sur les Insectes microscopiques qui y sont contenus ainsi que dans leurs Mousses. Par Mr. Fontana.]

No place, date, or printer.


FON'TINA (JOHANNES VON DER).

Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen, 1612, sig. Aij recto.

See also JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

FORBERGER (GEORG).

See ZACHAIRE (DENIS), Von der natürlichen Philosophia, 1609, 1773.

Georg Forberger was born at Meissen, and towards the close of the sixteenth century lived at Basel. He was an adherent of Paracelsus, and translated Alexander von Suchten's Tractat de Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 816.

Reimann, Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Tschulen, 1713, vi. p. 578.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 302.


Secretis Antimonii from German into Latin, Basel, 1575, 8°, as well as historical works by Paolo Giovio and Guicciardini.


Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 275.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 930-933.

FORMOSUS.

See TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophus Aristobulus, 1762.

FORSTER (JOHANN REINHOLD).

See SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM), Chemical Observations and Experiments on Fire, 1780.
FORSTER (Johann Reinhold). Continued.

Forster, who is said to have been descended from a Scotman, who had left during the wars of Cromwell and settled at Danzig, was born at Dirschau in East Prussia, 24 Oct., 1759. In his early years he was neglected, but in 1743 he was sent to school at Marien Werther, next to Berlin, and in 1745 to the Gymnasium at Joachimsthal, where he showed an aptitude for languages. In 1748 he went to Halle. His father wished him to study law, he himself preferred medicine, so by way of compromise he studied theology, and acquired such a knowledge of it and such a liking for it that he thought of entering the Church, and in 1753 actually became pastor at Nassenhuben near Danzig. Without neglecting his duties he studied mathematics, history, philosophy, and natural history, which last inspired him with a wish to travel. In the meantime, as his family expenses were increasing more rapidly than his income, he accepted an offer to go to Russia to superintend new settlements along a part of the Volga. On his return to St. Petersburg he presented a report which induced the Government to ask him to draw up a code based on the civil code of the Germans. From Russia he went to England; where he published a translation into English of Lomonosov's History of Russia and some other works. He refused offers to go as a preacher to Florida and to Maryland, and for a time lived at Warrington as teacher of French and German in the Dissenters' school. He passed to the Episcopal school, where he taught French for some years. An offer to go to India having failed, he had to support himself in London by writing and translation, but after eighteen months he was offered the post of naturalist on Cook's second expedition, and having accepted it he joined the "Resolution" in July, 1772. The expedition returned in 1775, and a few months later Forster had prepared his report on the botany. But disagreements subsequently arose as to the writing the narrative of the voyage, and his portion was ultimately rejected, and he was refused the cost of the plates. For his work he received no consideration from the Government, but his merit was recognized by the University of Oxford, which made him a doctor of civil law. At this time his finances were so low that he was put in prison for debt. He was relieved from his debts in 1781 by Frederick II. of Prussia, who created him a councillor and appointed him to the chair of natural history at Halle, which he occupied for eighteen years. He obtained the degrees of doctor of philosophy and of medicine, and was head of the botanical garden. He was not successful as a lecturer or teacher, and he devoted himself mainly to translating narratives of travels, and to the study of history and of technology. He died 9 December, 1798.

Forster was a man of immense knowledge of natural history, and of enormous power of work. He was familiar with seventeen languages, all of which he could speak and write. He is said, however, to have had rough manners and a very keen tongue, to have been extravagant and fond of play, which threw him often into financial straits, so that possibly some of the complaints made against him were not without foundation, but all the same Forster is to be remembered as one of the distinguished naturalists of the eighteenth century.

Alikin, General Biography, 1803, iv. p. 169 (full article).


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 456, 509, 525, 526, 538.


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1847, xlv. pp. 375-382 (by Eckstein).

FORTALITIUM Scientiae, das ist: die vnfehlbare volkommeliche, vnerschätzliche Kunst aller Künstn vnd magnalien; welche allen würdigen, tugendhaften Pansophie studiosis die glorwürdige, hocherleuchte Brüderschaft des Rosenkreutzes zu eröffnen, gesandt. Darauf dieselbige ihre gehorsame-kluge-fromme Discipul klärlich vnd ohne einige allegori nummehr in demuht vnnd der forcht Gottes alle mysteria, seyt der Welt anfang hero versteht vnnd lernen mögen. Benebens sich gründlich vnd augenscheinlich befindet, dafs Ehrgedachter, seliger, Gottliebender Fraternitet ringste Kunsten das Goldmachen, vnd Lapis philosophicus jederzeit gewesen seyen.

Anno c1101 D. C. XVII.

Deus providet: qui credit, habebit.

No place or printer.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. [45, 1 blank]. C8 (blank?) is wanting.

The Fortalitium is signed Irenicus Agnostus, The Copia Literarium, F. G. Menapius.
FORTALITIUM—FOURCROY

FORTALITIUM Scientiae. Continued.

FORTALITIUM Scientiae. c15 ioc xviii.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. [45, 3 blank].

This is nearly a line-for-line reprint of the 1617 edition, but the impression is not so clean.

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes the 1718 edition only, and is followed by the author of the Miscèle.

Kloss quotes both editions, and adds that this is the first appearance of the two names Imreanus Agnostus and F. G. Menapius. He states it as his conviction that the two names denote one person, who in all probability was Gotthard Arthusius.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 284.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Dantiscanus, conrector of the gymnasium at Frankfurt a. M. He was a man of learning, took an active part in the compilation of De Bry's Travels, and wrote Ein and Sendbriefen an die allerseeligste Fraternitet des gewünschten Rosenkreutz, printed along with the Pama and Confession. See Irenæus and Menapius.

Orderi des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzen, 1783, p. 68, No. 56.

Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, p. 183, No. 2497, and p. 177, No. 2442.

FOURCROY (ANTOINE-FRANÇOIS DE).


This is a translation of the Philosophie chimique, published at Paris in 1792, 8°, 1795 and 1806. It was translated into most European languages.


Fourcroy was born at Paris, 15 January, 1755, where his father was a druggist, who could do little for the education of his son, but by the advice of Viq-d'Azyr he studied medicine, and after a hard struggle against poverty and jealouys opposition he graduated in 1780, and turned his attention at once to scientific work. Four years later by the help of Buffon he succeeded Macquer in the chair of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes. In 1792 he was a deputy at the National Convention, and became one of the leading members of the Committee of Public Instruction, and also one of the Committee of Public Safety. He assisted in organising the École Polytechnique and in founding schools of medicine, drew up the scheme of the École normale, and was created director general of Public Instruction. When the university was founded he expected to be made principal, but was passed over in favour of Fontanes. This was a fatal disappointment, and shortly after, on 16 Decr., 1809, he died suddenly of apoplexy in the midst of his family at the age of fifty-four.

Fourcroy's researches, carried on by himself and along with Vouquelin and others, covered the whole field of chemistry. He analyzed minerals and mineral waters, investigated arragomte, platinum, sulphurous acid, the combustion of hydrogen in oxygen and the origin of nitric acid in the water produced, fulminating powders, etc.
FOURCROY—FRACASTORO

FOURCROY (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE).

He examined various vegetable products, and showed that plants contained albumen, and explained the formation of ether, but his most important investigations referred to animal substances, the study of which had never been so systematically undertaken previously. Fourcroy's extraordinary activity and energy were not exhausted by his multitudinous researches and his labours connected with organisation of education from the first grade to the highest. He was besides professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes, the École Polytechnique, and at the Faculty of Medicine, and he spared no pains in making his lectures as clear and complete as possible, while in their delivery they were distinguished by a brilliancy and oratorical fervour which have never been surpassed. These lectures are practically contained in his Système des Connaissances Chimiques, 1801, 11 vols. 8°, which is the best account of the state of the science at the time, as his article in the Encyclopédie méthodique is of the greatest value for the history of it in the eighteenth century.

He was a member of the Committee along with Berthollet, Guyton-Morveau, and Lavoisier, which was appointed to draw up the method of chemical nomenclature.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 782.

Royal Society's Index, 1868, ii. p. 677.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1869, ii. p. 555.


Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 46e Série, 1879, iii. p. 744 (long list of his publications).

Haener, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. pp. 739, 825.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 413.

Continued.

FRACASTORO (GIROLAMO).

De Sympathia et Antipathia Rerum.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHICUM, 1662, p. 650.

Though his name is attached to the 'Discordium Fracastorianum,' Fracastoro cannot be regarded as a chemist or pharmacist. His fame rests on his skill in medicine, which gained him the epithet of the 'successful,' and on his genius as a Latin poet. Mathematics and astronomy were also subjects of study, and he was one of the prominent men of the most brilliant era in the modern history of Italy. He was born at Verona in 1483, and at his birth his lips were so nearly closed up that it was necessary to have them opened by a surgeon. He was an infant in his mother's arms and escaped uninjured when she was killed by lightning. After a careful education by his father he went to the University of Padua and had a distinguished career, being appointed to give lectures on Logic at the age of nineteen. He was present at various engagements between the French and Venetian troops, occupied a chair at Friuli, and was premier physician of Pope Paul III., who also appointed him to be physician to the Council of Trent. Towards the end of his life he retired to his estate in the neighbourhood of Padua—others say of Verona—where he died of apoplexy, 6 August, 1553. He was buried in the Church of St. Euphemia, at Verona. A statue with his portrait in bronze was erected to him at Padua, and another subsequently at Verona.

He wrote books on philosophical subjects, one on astronomy, and poems, which have received the approval of all competent critics. His collected works were published at Venice, 1555, 4°. His treatise on Sympathy and Antipathy and on Contagious Disease appeared first at Venice, 1546, 4°, at Lyons, 1550, and 1554, 16°, pp. 351, x blank; Poemata Omnia, Patav., 1718, with portrait from the Paduan bronze.

Morfhof, Polyhistor, 1714 (1734), i. p. 1064 (I. vii. 9). 3; 8)

Teissier, Les Élèges des Hommes Savans, 1715, i. p. 159.

Freind, The History of Physick, 1726, ii. p. 369, & passim.


Maffei, Verona Illustrata, Parte Seconda, 1731, pp. 327-347 (with a portrait-medall.).

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 306.

Stöll, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 137-139, 546, 757, 891.


Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, ix. col. 1594.

FRACASTORO (GIROLAMO). Continued.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 367; 1778, ii. p. 260.
Matthie, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologicus, 1761, p. 148.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 276.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 209.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1776, i. p. 522.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1790, i. pp. 312-4.
Alken, General Biography, 1803, iv. p. 177.

Dezelmeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1835, ii. p. 330.
Libri, Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie, 1840, iii. p. 100.
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopâdie, 1838, xlvii. p. 120 (article by F. W. Theile).
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 146.

FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON).


4°. Pp. [2] 46 [1, 1 blank]. Engraved emblematic title extra. This is a different edition, in which the date 1639 is given correctly.


Im Buch der Weisheit C. i. v. 4.

Die Weisheit wird nicht eingehen in einer böfs-artigen Seelen.

J. A. Th.

Diese Weisheit fällt nicht auff Un-Edle, besonders auff Tugend-Edle Gemüther.


8°. Pp. 159 [1 blank].
FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON).

Franckenberg, Lord of Ludwigsdorf in the principality of Oels, a Silesian nobleman, was born on his estate, 24 June, 1593. He appears under various pseudonyms: Amadeus Friedleibnus, Franciscus de Monte S. Franciscus Montanus, Elysius, and wrote several books of mystical import and a life of Böhme, of whom he was a devoted follower. He had no respect for confession or for the communion, and having quarrelled with the priests he went to Danzig, where he was entertained by the mathematician, Hevelius. He carried on a

Placius, Theatrvm Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum, 1706, in the section entitled ‘De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis detectis Liber,’ p. 34.

Rothe-Scholitz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1797, pp. 81, 102.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelärheit, 1736, p. 571 (wrote more systematically than Böhme, but to follow him the reader must be a theologian, mystic, chemist and cabalist!).

Arnold, Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien, 1741, Th. iii. c. ix. §§ 16, 17, 18, 19 (Tom. ii. p. 410); Th. iv. n. xxiii. § 75 (Tom. ii. p. 904).


Continued.

wide and learned correspondence, but would accept no offices because he thought they would lead him into many sins. He subsequently returned to Ludwigsdorf and died there 25 June, 1652.

One of his books is entitled:

Trium vironorum chymicorum ... nemlich Amadei Friedleibn, D. Rebutroost und ... G. Keilings Collectanea ... de Bisamutho, das ist etliche rare ... Chymische Processe, Dresden und Leipzig, 1718, 8°.

There is a copy in the British Museum.

Fictuld, Probier-Stein, 1753, i. p. 79.


Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. p. 649; 1779, iii. p. 401.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1866-68, p. 158.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 789.

Ladnagre, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Seclere, 1870, Nos. 1 & 2, 17, 54, 78, 1089-91, 1708, 1726.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 327.

FREDERICK, Duke of Holstania and Sleswick.

A letter concerning an Adept.

See Aurifontina Chemica, 1680, p. 100. The author is presumably Frederick, or Fridericus IV., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who was born at Gottorp, 23 Dec. 1597. After a thorough education he travelled, and was in France in 1616, when his father died. He thereupon returned and undertook the cares of government in 1617. In 1621 he permitted the Dutch Remonstrants to settle and to build a town which was called after him Friedrichstadt. During the war between the Emperor Ferdinand II, and Christian IV, of Denmark, he was compelled to receive the imperial troops though wishing to remain neutral, in consequence of which he was besieged by the King in Gottorp in 1629, for a short time, but was soon relieved by the concluding of a peace. He died 10 Aug. 1659, in his 62 year.

He was a man of great learning, a master of many languages, and skilled in all the science of his time. He was the author of two or three works published, while others remain in manuscript. The opinion passed on him by Melchiorus seems quite justified by facts: "Principiam litteratissimum, et literatorum princeps." He had enlarged a very fine library left him by his father, and had also a valuable museum, and a chemical laboratory in which chemists like Zobel and Langelottus had pursued experimental researches.

The present tract contains a romance-like story of an adept who possessed not only great wealth, but apparently knew the secret of the perpetual lamp and a method of communicating with his friends at a distance by means of a magnetic needle and an alphabet, an anticipation of wireless telegraphy. The ideas were adopted but with a very sinister aspect thrown over them by Lord Lytton in his tale entitled The Haunted and the Haunters. A long account of the Duke is given by Moller.


FREIND (JOHN).


Freind was born at Croyghton, or Croton, in Northamptonshire in 1675, was educated at Westminster school, and in 1691 went to Christ Church, Oxford, and studied under Aldrich. At first he was distinguished as a classical scholar and he edited Æschines against Ctesiphon and Demosthenes on the Crown, and Ovid's Metamorphoses. Subsequently he devoted himself to Medicine, communicated several papers to the Royal Society, took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1703, and published his book Ænnemologia, which has been considered a remarkable exposition from the
FREIND (John).

... Continued.

In 1704 he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, and delivered lectures thereon in the Ashmolean Museum, and in 1705 went as army physician to Sweden, with the Earl of Manchester. Afterwards he proceeded to Rome where he met Baglivi, the exponent of the above-mentioned medical theory. On his return he wrote a vindication of the Earl's conduct, printed at London in 1706, 1707, and in 1709 appeared his Lectures on Chemistry, which were criticised by the Leipsic journals, to whom he replied severely. In 1711 he was in practice in London and became physician of George I., was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1712, and of the Royal College of Physicians in 1716. In 1722 he was sent to Parliament by Lanceston, and in consequence of the vigour with which he expressed his views advantage was taken of the suspension of the Habees Corpus Act and he was sent to the Tower, 15 March, 1723. In June he found security, and in November was liberated. Dr. Mead to his credit was his cautioner, though they were not on friendly terms, p. 204. During his imprisonment he wrote a work on the Small-pox addressed to Mead, and sketched the plan of his history of Medicine. This work established his reputation, and in 1727 when George II. came to the throne he appointed Freind to be physician to the Queen. He held this office however only for a few months as he died 26 July, 1728, universally regretted. He was buried at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire, and his widow and son were taken in charge by the King.

The Prelections: Chymie appeared in 1709, and the second edition, London, 1726, 8°, pp. [16] 177 [1 blank, 3 book advertisements, 1 blank], with the Vindiciae as an appendix. Besides the above of Amsterdam, 1710, there is another, 1718, 12°, and Paris, 1729, 4°, 1735. The English translation has the following title:


Another edition is mentioned; London, 1729, 8°, with the Emendologia. The lectures (or rather the hypothesis of attraction advanced in them) were criticised by Le Mort, and Freind's reply was published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 331, pp. 310-342, for July, August, and September, 1711, and reprinted in the 1712 edition.

The History of Chemistry in two volumes appeared at London, i. 1725, ii. 1726, 8°; 1751; a Latin translation by J. Wigan, London, 1734; a French translation by Stephen Pomet, London, 1729, 4°. It is a classical work and is still of authority, especially for the Greek medicine, for which his early training in Greek stood him in good stead. It also was keenly criticised by Le Clerc, and a considerable controversy arose over it, though the author himself took no part in it.

His collected works in Latin were edited by John Wigan, London, 1733, fol.; Venice, 1733, 4°, Paris, 1735, 4°.

Fuchs, Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 212.


Andres, Dell' origine, progressi e stato attuale di ogni Letteratura, 1816, vi. p. 175.


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv. p. 472.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1835, ii. ii. p. 394.

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1849, xlix. p. 85 (by F. W. Theile).

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, ii. p. 186.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xv. p. 134.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. col. 782.

Munk, The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, 1861, ii. p. 44.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 797.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 40.

Haesen, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. pp. 608, 1087.


FREITAG (JOHANN).

De Unguento Armorio.

See theatrum sympatheticum, 1662, p. 609.

There are two persons of this name, doctors of medicine. One, born at Perleberg in the Pregnitz, 1587, studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, Göttingen, Vienna, and Basel, graduated at Padua, and wrote a work on the Analogy between the Macro- and Microcosm. He died in 1654 (1667) at Ratiblon.

The other, born at Niederwessel in the duchy of Cleve, 30 Oct. 1581, studied at Helmstädt, was Professor of Medicine, physician to the Bishop of Osnabrück, finally went to Groningen on account of his religion, was appointed Professor of Medicine, practised and died, 8 Feb. 1641. He was opposed to the doctrines of Paracelsus, and engaged in a controversy with Sennertus about them, and wrote a number of works on Medicine enumerated by

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 290.
Mercklin, Linnæus renovatus, 1686, p. 583 (for Joannes), p. 89 (for Arnoldus).
Freher, Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum, 1668, p. 1371, portrait, pl. 63; p. 1383, portrait, pl. 64.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorium Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 346.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 290.
Kestner, Medecinsches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 316.
Matthiae, Conspectus Historia Medicorum Chronologicus, 1761, p. 505.

Van der Linden. The above tract is reprinted from his Noctes Mediceae, Francof, 1616, 4°.

Mercklin, by some confusion, has placed it to the credit of Arnold Freitag, of Emmerick, born in 1561, from 1589 Professor of Medicine at Helmstädt, who resigned the post, however, and wrote some medical and religious books. Kestner has repeated this mistake by placing it under Arnold Freitag and not mentioning it under Johann at all. Kestner is copied by Jöcher, but if they had all consulted the Theatrum for themselves they would have seen that the author's name was Joannes, and the source the Noct. Med. Arnold Freitag died in 1614.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practica, 1777, ii. p. 456.
Dezimieris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1835. II. ii. p. 397.
Bayle et Thiilaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 372.
Biographie Universelle, 1856, xv. p. 183.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1860, vi. p. 58.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1885, ii. p. 434.

FRENCH (JOHN).

The Art of Distillation: Or, a Treatise of the choicest Spagyrical Preparations, Experiments, and Curiosities, performed by way of Distillation. Together with the description of the choicest Furnaces and Vessels used by Ancient and Modern Chymists. And the Anatomy of Gold and Silver; with the chiefest Preparations and Curiosities thereof; together with their Vertues. In Six Books. By John French Dr. in Physick. To which is added in this Fourth Impression. Sublimation and Calcination: In Two Books. As also, The London-Distiller exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters; Together with their Virtues, and other Excellent Waters. London: Printed by E. Cotes for T. Williams at the Bible in Little-Britain, 1667.


The London-Distiller has separate pagination and the following title-page:—

The London-Distiller, exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters; to which is added their Vertues, with Additions of many excellent Waters. London, Printed by E. Cotes, for Thomas Williams, at the Sign of the Bible in Little-Britain, 1667.


[Another Copy.]
FRENCH—FREUND

FRENCH (JOHN). Continued.

At the end of Book VI, are the following:

The Process of the Elixir, according to Paraceles, p. 211.

The Process of the Elixir, according to Divi Leschi Genus Amo, p. 212.

The Process of the Philosophers-Stone, according to Pontanus, p. 213.

The Smaragdine table of Hermes from whence all Alchymie did Arise, p. 213.

Contemporary with the above are three works, one of which purports to be a translation by J. F., the other two by J. F. M.D.

The two are Glauber's Philosophical Furnaces, London, 1651, 4°, and Sendivogius' A New Light of Alchemy, London, 1650, 4°. The evidence that these were translated and edited by French may be briefly stated.

1. Like the Art of Distillation, they were printed for Thomas Williams at the Bible in Little-Britain, but by Richard Cotes.

2. At the end of Glauber's book there is an advertisement of the New Light and of the Art of Distillation.

3. The woodcuts in Glauber's book and in the Art of Distillation are identical so far as they go.

4. There are preparations in French's Art similarly, if not identically, worded with those in Glauber's Furnaces.

5. Passages occur in the prefaces which are admittedly not identical, but on that very account bear striking evidence of the same hand. There are phrases, words, turns of expression, topics, in the prefaces which denote identity of authorship.

For example, the 'Epistle to the Reader' prefixed to Sendivogius begins: 'There is abundance of knowledge, yet but little truth known'; while that to the Art of Distillation begins: 'There is a glut of Chymicall books, but a scarcity of chymicall truths'; analogous ideas, expressed in analogous terms. Similarly in the concluding paragraph or sentences he apologises for his style and for the 'Errata'—as he calls them, asks the reader to be candid or courteous, and if he knows more and can do better to give evidence thereof. In these passages there is certainly not absolute identity in the words used, but the ideas are exactly the same, the expressions are analogous, in short they bear obviously that they were all written by the same person.

With regard to the translation of Agrippa's Occult Philosophy it may be observed that it is by a different printer for a different bookseller, and the translator omits the letters M.D. Lowndes says that J. F. stands for J. Freake. There was certainly a John Freke or Freake, but I am of opinion that Lowndes was wrong, and that this translation was also by French. The phrases recur in this book which are found in the others. Thus in the dedication to Dr. Childes, the well-known Hermetist, he says: 'Now, Sir! as in reference to this, my translation, if your judgment shall find a deficiency therein let your candor make a supply thereof.' In the address to the reader in the Art of Distillation he says: 'To conclude, if thou knowest more or better things than these, be candid, and impart them; ... if not, accept of the endeavours of thy friend.' In the Epistle in Sendivogius he says: 'If any Errata's have passed through the slips of my pen, or the Printer's mistake, be thou candid, and mend them. If thou shalt not approve of what I have done, convince me of my error by doing better; for thereby thou shalt oblige the lovers of truth, and, amongst the rest, thy friend.'

Other passages in the address to the reader in the Occult Philosophy can be paralleled, and the whole evidence proves conclusively that the J. F. of these works is John French the author of the Art of Distillation.


The 1650 edition was printed by Robert White for Thomas Brewster and Gregory Moule, just as Agrippa's Occult Philosophy was printed by R. W. for Gregory Moule. The 1657 edition was printed by J. S. for Thomas Brewster.

I do not doubt that the initials J. F. again denote John French, for though there is nothing exactly resembling what has been quoted above from the other books the thoughts expressed in the preface are so like those in that to A New Light of Alchemie, that one is warranted in ascribing them to the same author. Wood, it may be observed, thinks that J. F. the translator is probably the same as John French.

The first edition of The Art of Distillation was published at London in 1651, pp. [24] 199 [1, 15, 1 blank]; the second, in 1653-52, pp. [16] 191 [1 blank]; [64] [16]; the third, in 1664; all in 4°.

The author was born at Broughton, near Banbury, in 1616. He was a surgeon in the army, became M.D., and wrote this book, and that on the 'Yorkshire spaw,' London, 1652, 1654, 12°, reprinted long after at Halifax, in 1760, as 'The Harrogate Spaw,' 12°. He died at Boulogne in 1657.


FRESNOY (NICOLAS LENGLET DU).

See LENGLET DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS).

FREUND.

Ein Freund, dem die Wahrheit bewusst ist . . .

See METALLISCHER BAUMGARTEN, 1741.
FREUND. Continued.
Ein Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartze.

See brevis tractatio, 1715.
See con- et dissensus chymicorum de ... Rustici Minoris Particulari, 1715.
See einfaßtiger jedoch deutlicher ... Unterricht von der Luna Compacta, 1715.

Ein Freund und Untersucher der Natürlichen und Hermetischen Wahrheiten.

See unvorsichtig (Die) verlohrne ... Philosophische Brief-Tasche, 1728.


FREYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON).

See freydau (johann ferdinand von).

FREYWALDUS (DONATUS), Misnensis. Respondens.

See horst (gregorius), Problematum Medicorum ... decades priores quinque, 1668.

FRIEBE (MELCHIOR).
Epistola, sive brevis enumeratio hactenus à se in Chemia actorum.

See mangent (j. j.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 875.

Melchior Fribe was born at Friedland in Silesia, 24 Nov. 1629, was a doctor of medicine, practised at Landshut, and then at Zittau, was 'Physicus' at Hayne in Misnia, and communicated a number of papers on medical subjects to the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, of which he was elected a member, 15 Augt. 1672. He died at Mittweide in 1690.

Merklin, lindenius renovatus, 1666, p. 806.
Mangent, Bibliotheca scriptorum medicorum, 1731, i. i. p. 547.
Büchner, Academia ... naturae curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 466, No. 43 (calls him Fribe).
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 569.

FRÖLICH VON PLOWEN (HULDERICH).

See cardano (geronimo), Offenbarung der Natur, 1591.

Is this the person who wrote a description of Basel in verse, Basel, 1607, and edited commentaries of W. Musculus on Genesis and Romans, 1600, and Montfort's Enarrationes on Virgil, 1596, folio?

FROST (ERNEST BOGISLAUS), Respondens.

See rolfinck (guerner), Dissertatio ... de Tartaro, 1660, 1679.

FREYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON).
Licht des Lichtes, das ist Beschreibung und Beleuchtung des förstlichen und monarchischen grossen Geheimnisses aller Geheimnisse, des Schatzes aller Schätze, des Steins der Weisen, den die Weisheit Gottes aus Liebe und Gnade zum Wohlstand des menschlichen Geschlechts in das Reich der
FRYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON). Continued.

Natur gepflanzt, und, wie solcher zu erlangen sey, geöffnet und durch Johann Ferdinand von Frydau &c.


Quedlinburg und Eisleben, in der Biesterfeldischen Buchhandlung. 1763.


8°. Pp. 64.


[Another Copy.]

Both these works are in the Ouvaroff Catalogue, and Kopp quotes "Licht des Lichtes"; but I have not seen them elsewhere, and have not found any notice of the author. There is only the servent wish of the admiring editor of the Hermetisches A. B. C. (iv. p. 75):—O göttlich weiser Bruder, dein Zeugnis bleibe bis ans Ende der Zeit im Segen! The author's name appears also as Frydau.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1394-5.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 388.

Sendschreiben.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 75.

Licht des Lichts.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 95.

FUCHS (GEORG FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN).

Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in Basilius Valentinus Schriften vorkommen.

See TIECHMEIER (HERMANN FRIEDRICH), 1788.

Fuchs, born at Jena, 20 Augt. 1760, was son of Georg August Fuchs, Phil. and Med. D. He was apothecary at Bürgel, near Jena, in 1787 was privat docent in the medical faculty, and 1783 extraordinary professor of medicine at Jena, and afterwards superintendent of the asylum. He died 22 Augt. 1813, at Bürgel. He made numerous chemical investigations, published separately, mostly at Jena. A list of these is given by Meusel,

Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexicon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, ii. p. 452.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1799, iii. pp. 540-541; 671, & passim.

Günther, and Poggendorff. In connection with the history of chemistry, however, he compiled two works still of use and value: Versuch einer Übersicht der Chymischen Litteratur und ihrer Branchen, Altenburg, 1765, 8°; and Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur von 1754 - 1809 in alphabet, Ordnung auf Gestell, Jena, 1806-1812, 2 Bde.

FUEGER (GEORG).

Theoria brevis de Lapide Philosophico.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 300.

8°. Frontispiece, title, and introductory matter, pp. [32].

The five tracts have each a title-page and separate signatures and pagination.

They are as follows:

J. R. v., Glückene Rose, pp. 88.
Anonymus von Schwartzfus, Brunnen der Weisheit und Erekänntnifs der Natur, pp. 47 (including the frontispiece), [r blank].
— Das Blut der Natur, pp. 79 (including the frontispiece), [1 blank].
Joannes de Monte Raphaim, Vortothe der... Morgen-Röthe, pp. 40 (including the frontispiece).

See under these names respectively. The first three tracts were issued together in 1706 in DREY CURIEUSE CHYMISCHE TRACTÄTLEIN (p. v.). The frontispiece is the same in both collections with modifications as to details.

FÜNFZIG von verschiedener Art, ganz neu erfundene und bewährte Kunststücke.

See E. (H. v.).

FÜRSTLICHE (Die) Rose von Jericho oder Moses Testament.


In the first paragraph this is said to be the last piece by the Baron Meinstoof. It is an excerpt only. This Meinstoof is presumably identical with Meinstoff, who is named as the author of the Probier-Stein ascribed to Fictuld. See FICTULD (p. 4). For the 'Rose' in alchemical titles see Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 377.

FUNDAMENTA Vera Chymiae.

Paracelsus.
Separate & ad maturitatem perducite.
Anno M.DC.LX.

8°. Pp. 15 [r blank]. No place or printer.

No author's name is given. The tract consists of 42 aphorisms or short paragraphs dealing with the fundamental notions of the composition of metals and their transmutation.

FUSSSTEIG dess Fusssteigs.

See SEMITA Semitae.
G. (C.).

See GLASER (CHRISTOPHER).

G. (F. A.).


The name of the author of this tract is not mentioned. Ficuldist (Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii, p. 32) criticizes him severely as being a follower of that 'arch-sophist' Philalethra. The book, however, makes but passing allusion to that person, and the most important chapter is that in which the author gives a classification of the cheats and impostors who claim to possess or to be able to make the philosophers' stone.

The book is just mentioned by Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. 385) and by Ladruguë (Bibliothéque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1468).

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

G * * (L.)


For the occurrence of the word Chaos with an alchemical significance see Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 252, and for works in the title of which the word occurs, ibid. p. 361. Nor should it be forgotten that the title of Baron Chaos was conferred on Richthausen, an alchemist (Bayer, Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich, bis zum beginnenden XIX. Jahrhundert, 1883, p. 36).

G. M. B. D. S.

See RADIX CHIMIAE, 1680.

G. (P. M.).

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), Opera, 1600.
GALENUS—GALLUS

GALENUS (CLAUDIUS).


Galen paid special attention to materia medica and pharmacy, and wrote the present and some other works on the subject. He must not, however, be held responsible for the complicated prescriptions which were in vogue 1200 or 1400 years later, and which led to the controversies between the so-called Galenic physicians and the advocates of chemical or 'spagyric' remedies.

Castellanus, Vita Illustrium Medicorum, 1617, p. 112.
Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, pp. 102-124.
Mereklin, Lindensien renovatus, 1686, pp. 183-204.
Conring, In universum Artum Medicam . . . Introductione, 1687, p. 48, &c., &c.
Fabricius, Bibliotheca Graca, 1708, iii. pp. 509-590 (Elogium Chronologicum, by Ph. Labbe).
Pope-Blount, Censurae Celebratorum Authorum, Genesis, 1717, p. 163.
Barchusen, De Medicinae origine et progressu Dissertationes, 1723, pp. 246-276.
Freind, The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, 1727, p. 276, passim.
Le Clerc, Histoire de la Medecine, 1729, p. 660.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 376-429. (Manget has reprinted the long life of Galen by Rematus Charterius.)
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gehälter, 1731, pp. 85-99, &c.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gehälter, 1736, pp. 389-90, 557-56.
Kestner, Medicinisches Gehälter-Lexicon, 1740, p. 327.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gehälter-Lexicon, 1759, ii. col. 832.
Boerhaave, Methodus Studii Medic, ed. Haller, 1751, passim.
Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. 380; 1778, ii. 250.

The position of Galen as the greatest physician of classical antiquity after Hippocrates and the most influential during the Middle Ages, is so unquestioned, and his system forms so distinctive a part of the history of medicine that it is hardly necessary to give references to the literature.

Portal, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, i. pp. 76-93; v. 557-582, &c., &c.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. pp. 111-120.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 82; 1777, ii. pp. 726-729.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 85.
Saxius, Onomasticon literarium, 1775, i. p. 317.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicine pracitca, 1776, i. pp. 228-273; 1777, ii. p. 434 (the present Italian work).
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. pp. 71-79.
Daremberg, Histoire des Sciences Mèdicales, 1870, i. p. 207, &c., &c.
Haeser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1875, i. pp. 347-385, etc.
Figuier, Vies des Savants illustres (de l'Antiquité), 1877, p. 366.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte, 1885, ii. p. 477.
Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medicin und der Naturwissenschaften, 1902, i. p. 3 (note on Galen's name by Wm. Crönert).

GALERAZEYA.

See AGRICOLA (DANIEL), 1631.

GALLUS (FRIEDRICH).

Reise nach der Einöde St. Michael.

See under MEHUN (JOHANN VON), Spiegel der Alchymie, 1771, p. 33.

See THEORETISCH and praktischer Wegweiser zur höheren Chemie, 1773, p. 121.

Friedrich Gallus describes how finding accidentally a tract by Paracelsus in a chapel in the Thuringian forest he was led to visit a hermit who dwelt in the solitude of 'St. Michael,' who claimed kinship with the noble family of Trautmannsdorff, and who was a master of the deepest philosophy. He showed Gallus the philosopher's stone, and said he was born in 1452, which made him at the time of Gallus' visit 1490 years of age. He died in 1600.

Whether this is a narrative of an actual event, an allegory, or a mere romance, it is difficult to say. There is no indication as to the author.
GALLUS (Friedrich). Continued.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 85.

Ladrage, Bibliothèque Ouvrassoff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1112-1114.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 281.

Gamon (Christofle de).

Le Tresor des Tresors.

See Lintaut (Henri de), 1610.

Gantz neue eröffnete Pforte zu dem Chymischen Kleinod.

See R. (1. M.), 1728.


This tract is in verse. It is a reprint with some modifications of the "Alte deutsche reimen, de prima materia des Steins der Weisen," q.v., and begins—after some preliminary verses—"Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben."

Gantz (Das) Schema oder Figur.

See Quadratum Alchymisticum, 1705; Ali Pul, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, p. 78.

Garaye (Claude Toussaint Marot), Comte de la.

See Marot (Claude Toussaint), Comte de La Garaye.

Garlandius (Joannes).

See Hortulanus.

Gassmann (Franz).

See Pantaleon.

Gaston de Claves.

See Duclo (Gaston).


This is followed by a fly-title:


12°. Pp. [19, 1 blank] 179 (for 279) [1 blank]. Engraved title, consisting of a black man with a shield, helmet, and lance, from which floats a pennon bearing the first title. Behind the figure is a palm tree, at the foot of which crouches a tiger or leopard. At the bottom is the imprint.
GEBER. Continued.

Gebri, Regis Arabum, Philosophi Perspicacissimi, Summa perfectionis Magisterii in sua natura; Ex Bibliothecae Vaticane Exemplari undecunq; emendatissimo edita, Cum vera genuinae; delineatione Vasorum & Fornacum. Deniq; libri Investigationis Magisterii & Testamenti ejusdem Gebri, ac Aurei Trium Verborum Libelli, & Avicennæ, Summi Medici & acutissimi Philosophi, Mineralium additione Castigatissima. Gedani, Apud Brunonom Laurentium Tancken. Anno M DC LXXXII.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank, engraved title included] 278 [should be 272, because 113-8 have been dropped in paging]. 9 plates of apparatus.

Besides the Summa Perfectionis, Liber Investigationis and Testamentum of Geber, this volume contains:
- Liber Trium Verborum Kallid acutissimi, p. 235.
- Avicenna: De Congelatione et Conglutinatione Lapidum, p. 245.
- Also called Avicennæ Mineralia.
- Cujusdam Epistole quam Alexandri Macedonum Regis nomine circumfertur, Interpretaio abdita Philosophici lapidis, compositionem sapientibus acutissimé declarans, p. 254.

- Merlini Allegoria, profundissimam philosophici Lapidis Arcanum perfecte continens, p. 265.
- Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rhodiani, et Kanidis Philosophorum Regis Persarum, de Materia Philosophi Lapidis acutissimé colloquium fragmentum, p. 270.
- Faustus Sabeus ad Lectorem, p. 278.


8°. Pp. [24, Frontispiece included] 332 [4, advertisements]. Title red and black. 15 woodcuts in the text, most of which are copies from the early folio editions of Geber's works.

This edition contains the following works:
- Das Buch der Dreyen Wörter Kallid Rachaidibi, p. 236.
- Sendschreiben Alexandri des Königes des Maceder, Von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen, p. 257.
- Eines unbekannten Authoris Geheimnifs vom Stein der Weisen, p. 266.
- Merlini Allegorie vom Stein der Weisen, p. 271.
- Geber: Das Buch der Untersuchung, p. 277.


GEBER. Continued.

The tracts in this edition are identical with those in the edition of 1751, and are as follows:

Gebler, Summa, in four books, p. i.
Das Buch der dreyn Wörter Kallid Rachaidibi, p. 275.
Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rhodiani und Kanidis . . .
Sendschreiben Alexandri des Königes der Mace-

[Another Copy.] Wien, 1792.

Opera.

See Alchemia, 1541.
The works are:
De investigatione perfectionis metallorum, p. i.
Summa perfectionis metallorum, sive perfecti magisterij, p. 20.

See Gratarolo (Guglielmo), Verre Alchemie . . doctrine, 1561, i. p. 112.
The works are:
De Investigatione perfectionis metallorum, p. 112.

Liber investigationis magisterii.

See Ginaireum Chymicum, 1679, p. 164.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 558.

Secretum.

See under Richardus Anglicus, Correctorium, 1581, f. 137; 1596, f. 137.
This tract is entitled in the book : Des Königes Gebers aufs Hispanien Buch der Heyligkeit so er seinem Sohn zu lieb vnd nutz geschriuen, darinnen das grösste Secretum begriffen, so auff Erden sein mag: vnd dessen sich die Venetianer hoch rühmen.

Summa perfectionis magisterii.

See Ginaireum Chymicum, 1679, p. i.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 519.

The Sum.

See salmon (William), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 335.

La Somme de la Perfection.

See Richebourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 85.

Testamentum.

See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 562.

De Alchemia Dialogi duo. Quorum prior genuinam librorum Gebri Senten-
tiam . . . retegit . . . 1548.

See Bracesco (Giovanni).

Geber Redivivus.

See Densinger (Arsenius Bachmiel), 1683(?).
GERBER. Continued.

Exercitaciones perbreves in Gebri : ... Libros duos Summarum Perfectiorum.

See GERHARD (JOHANN).

De Lapidis Physici Conditionibus Liber. Quo ... Gebri & Raimundi Lullii methodica continetur explicatio. 1695.

See VOEGEL (EWALD).

Hitherto it has been the custom, though not a universal one, to identify Geber with the Arabian alchemist Dschabir Ben Hayyan. If this be correct all that is necessary is to produce proof of the identity by exhibiting the connection of their respective writings. Then what is known of the biography of the Arabian will of course serve for that of Geber. The results of investigation so far have not led to any satisfactory result, for there are several different notices of Dschabir which do not agree, and which have caused Hammer-Purgstall to say that his biography leads to considerable contradiction and obscurity, and have led Steinschneider to call him an almost mythical personage. There seems, however, to be no reason for doubting that he lived and wrote the alchemical treatises enumerated in some Arabic books of reference. According to the Kitab-al-Fihrist (10th century) he was born at Tarsus, lived at Damascus and at Kufa, and died A.D. 160, that is A.D. 770-777. Other accounts which make him a native of Harran and flourishing in the third century of the Hegira, or an apostate Greek, or a native of Spain, have not the authority of the narrative in the Fihrist which is adopted by Hammer-Purgstall.

According to native accounts he was a voluminous writer, and did not confine himself by any means to alchemy. His writings on this subject have been long known by MSS. in Arabic preserved at Leyden and Paris, and probably in other libraries. The contents of these MSS. however were not readily accessible until they were published by Berthelot in 1863.

As a result of his examination of them Berthelot has come to the conclusion that the Latin works of Geber have nothing really to do with the Arabic works of Dschabir, but that they are considerably later.

If this view be correct it opens up an entirely new question, for if we know but little about Dschabir, of Geber we know nothing at all, except that he cannot be later than the fourteenth century, seeing that his name occurs in MSS. of that date. But to his nationality, to his exact date, to the origin of his name, there is no clue, and a still more difficult thing to account for is the clearness of the writings ascribed to him as compared with those of his presumed contemporaries and of many of those in succeeding centuries.

The earliest printed work with a date bearing Geber's name is entitled Plur Naturarum. There was a copy in the Pinelli collection, exemplar nitidissimum, as it is called, but the date is misprinted; ' III. Nonas Augusti.' A copy is mentioned in the catalogue of the Museo Borbonico, and there was one in Vincent Mac-Carthy's sale which brought 51 fr. There was formerly one in the Ste Genève Library at Paris, but it has been missing for a long time. The description given by Hain is merely copied from that in the Pinelli Catalogue, for he repeats the mistake in the date. He never saw a copy, and the book is passed over by Copinger, so that neither has he come across a copy anywhere. It is quoted by Denis, Maittaire, Panzer, Brunet, and Graesse — but they give no definite information about it.

The book is a small 4°, without place or printer's name, but printed in Italy. It is in Roman letter, 24 lines to the page, and the copy before me has 16 leaves. The text is set in capitals, catchwords, or numbers. The colophon, printed in capitals, runs thus:


Two or three of the paragraphs refer to alchemy, but the bulk of the book consists of secrets based on the ' occult' properties of certain substances, and it closely resembles the style of the 'Magic of Kranus.' There can be no doubt that this is one of the very rarest of books.

The chemical writings of Geber, with which the preceding has nothing to do, passed through a number of editions. Besides those in the present collection there are the following. The first is in Roman letter, printed between 1470-1480 (B. M. says Rome, 1473), without number or mark of any kind. It contains 122, 25-26 lines to the page. It is called a 4°, but the copy before me has the original manuscript signatures, and they are in eight sheets; Rome, printed from a MS. in the Vatican by Marcellus Silber, no date, 1490-1520, in small square 8°, of which there were two issues at least; Strasbourg, 1528, 1529, 1530 (?), 1531, all in folio; Nuremberg, 1541, 4° (with other works); Venice, 1549, 8°; Nuremberg, 1545, 4° (with other works); 1562; Basel, 1572, 8°; Strasburg, 1598, 8° (1649, 12°); (1670). These are in Latin.

The German translation printed in the same style, and with the same illustrations as in the Latin, Strasburg, 1529, 1530, folio; (1581?); 1625, 8°; Frankfurt, 1710, 8°; Vienna, 1753, 8°.

There are two translations in English, that by Richard Russell, London, 1678, and with a new title-page, 1685; Salmon's version, 1692 (as above), 1707.

The French version was not printed by itself, but in the Bibliothèque, 1672, 1676, 1741.

Besides these printed editions I have met with several MS. copies both on paper and vellum, of various dates, some of them as early as the fourteenth century. They are all in Latin, except one in Italian, in which language, so far as I am aware, there is no printed edition. Numbers of MSS. are preserved in the large libraries.


Nazari, Della Tramutazione Metallifica Sogni e, 1599. p. 138.
GEBER. Continued.

Maier, Symbole Aurea Mense, 1677, pp. 201-207.

Van der Linden, De Scripturis Medici libri duo, 1639, p. 169.

Conring, De Hermetica Medicina, 1648, pp. 309, 372-3; 1669, pp. 404, 405.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 102.

Quenstedt, Dialogus patris illustrium doctrina et scriptus virorum, 1654, p. 621.

Borrichius, De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio, 1668, p. 130, &c.

Thuvet, Histoire des plus illustres et savans hommes de leurs siecles, 1670, i. p. 295, and portrait. (This portrait is different from that in the 1834 edition.)

Borrichius, Hermetis, Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia vindicata, 1674, pp. 387, 433, 518.

Mereklein, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 317.


Herbelot, Bibliothèque Orientale, 1687, p. 387.

Hebreg, der Teutschen Physik und der Scheide-Kunst, 1703, p. 54.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 85.


Maittaire, Annales Typographici, 1733, i. p. 331.

Zedler, Universal Lexicon, 1735, x. col. 474.


A. du Fresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. pp. 74, 454; iii. pp. 26, 33, 45, 55, 169, 170.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1756, i. p. 395; 1776, i. p. 320.

Castri, Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis, Matriti, 1760, p. 493.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 742.

Oeuvres de Bernard Faïssy, ed. Faufas de Saint-Fond & Gobet, 1777, pp. 318, 481 (notes on Geber and the alchemists).

Wiegleb, Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie, 1777, pp. 192, 206, 368.

Baumcr, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1783, p. 75 (calls him a native of Seville and alludes to the obscurity of his writings).

R. Watson, Chemical Essays, 1784, i. p. 17.


Nicolas Antonio, Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus, 1788, ii. p. 250.

Weigel, Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst, 1788, i. p. 122.


Denis, Annuarium Typographorum ... Supplementum, 1789, Paris ii. p. 269.

Korium ... vertedelig die Alchimie, 1789, pp. 80, 113, 121, 246, 253-55.


Metzger, Skizze einer pragmatischen Literargeschichte der Medizin, 1792, p. 121.

Weigel, Geschichte des Wachthums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittleren Zeit, 1799, pp. 89, 133, 207 (based on Bergmann).

Panzer, Annales Typographici, 1796, iv. p. 10, No. 52, from Maittaire (and Pinelli); i. p. 132, No. 541; 1798, vi. p. 115, No. 783.

Gimelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 15, &c.

Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 349.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 11-12.

Andres, Dell’Origine di Ogni LETTERA, Roma, 1813, v. p. 244.


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1819, ii. p. 417 (article by Hammer).

Kees, The Cyclopedia, 1819, xv. sub voce.


Hain, Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1827, i. ii. p. 439, Nos. 7524, *7525.


Schmider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 86, 93.

Hadji Khalila, Lexicon Bibliographicum et encyclopaedicum, ed. Flügel, 1835-1856, i.-vii. passim.

Dumas, Leçons sur la Philosophie chimique, 1837, p. 13; 1878, i. p. 14; Rammelsberg’s translation, 1839, p. 12.


Wüstenfeld, Geschichte der Arabischen Aerate und Naturvorscher, 1840, p. 12, No. 25.


W. H. Black, A descriptive ... Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elizah Ascham, 1845, passim.

Hammer-Purgstall, Literaturgeschichte der Araber, 1852, ii. p. 185; iii. p. 993.

Pouchet, Histoire des Sciences naturelles au moyen Age, 1853, p. 182.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 94.

Philippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, pp. 80, 378, 500, 501, 506.

Figuier, L’Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, passim.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1857, xix. col. 789.

Brunet, Manuel du Libraire, 1861, ii. col. 1716 (copied from Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).

Gaenssle, Trésor de Livres rares, 1862, iii. p. 40 (from Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).

Ferguson, ‘Geber’ in The Laboratory, 1867, p. 71.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouarref, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 664-668.

Kif-Ab-Fihrist, ed. Flügel, 1871-72.


Signed: Christum Gerendo Mundi Opprimam Vitia, and dated Dresden, den 25 Sept., 1753. It may be observed that the initials C. G. M. are the same in the title page and in the signature phrase. For the letter to which this is a reply see NEDAGANDER.

GEDICHT (Ein).
See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 203.
See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 314.
See TANGKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiae, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 357.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 357.

GEDICHT der ächten Rosenkreatzer.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 214.

GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zur Verfertigung des gebenedeyeten Steins der Weisen, nach dem System des edlen Sendivogii. 1770.


1722.


There is nothing about Chemistry orAlchemy in this book. It discusses magic among the ancients, witchcraft among the moderns, sympathy and antipathy, magnetic cures, amulets, the divining rod, and subjects of that sort.

GEHEIMES und Verborgenes Chymisches Laboratorium.
See w. (G.), 1739.
GEHEIMNISS all der Geheimnisse.

See medicinisch-chymisch- und Alchemistisches Oraculum, 1755, p. 41.

According to the Missiv this is the worst and most imperfect version of the tract, and it differs widely from that contained in Schröder's Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft, vol. ii. Alph. 2, with the title: Schlüssel der wahren Weisheit, &c.


8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-88. The device consists of two serpents twined round a lily, with the sun and moon above, and the words: In Sole.

Contains (pp. 9-10) Philosophisches Rätsel in deutsche Reime gebracht durch Philipp Zesen von Fürstenau.

[Another Copy.]

See chymisches Lust-Gärlein, 1747, p. 17.


Fictuld says that the author takes the philosophers literally, so that these works are sophistical. Fictuld ought to know!

GEHEIMNISS von der Alchymie.

See GEIHER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 266.

See GEIHER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 302.

This is a different translation from Morgenstern's. See GEHEIMNISSE der Philosophischen Steines.

See secreta lapidis philosophici.

GEHEIMNISS der Natur des Großen und Kleinen Bauers. 1731.

See Grasshoff (Johann).

GEHEIMNISS vom Salze.

See Elias Artista.

GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

GEHEIMNISSE von der Alchymie.

GEHEIMNISSE der Geisterwelt, Magie und Alchemie beleuchtet und in ihrer natürlichen Gestalt dargestellt nebst Bemerkungen über physische und politische Gegenstände zur Widerlegung ungegründeter Meinungen und Vorurtheile herausgegeben von einem Kosmopoliten. Frankfurt am Main, in der Andreäischen Buchhandlung, 1795.

8°. Pp. vi. 352. The title is quite misleading. It is a collection of short articles on different topics arranged alphabetically. There is one on "Goldmachen," and one on "Rosenkreuzer."


The philosophers and adepts whose secrets are herein contained are the following:
Antonii a Terra F.R.C. Processus secretissimus de Regni Astralis Virtute & in Sublunasta Corpora potetia, p. 47.
Ignatii a Lilienheim F.R.C. Processus de Floribus Aetheris captandis singularis, p. 58.
Processus Anonymi eiusdem de Materia chaosica, p. 62.
Martini de Delle, eines Mayländer, aus der Stadt Vitri gebürtig, und wahren Adepti venerabilis, F.R.C. Processus singularis de Materia Chaosica, p. 67.

GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen.

See eröffnete geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718.

Roth-Scholtz, who has entered this book under 'Geheimnisse,' seems to think that it was an attempt on the part of Liebeschitz and Felgine to palm it off on the public as a new book. It may have been so; but seeing that the book contains the date 1708, they surely could hardly hope to deceive the public by such an ostrich-like trick as putting 1718 on the title-page.

GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.

See morgenstern (philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 337; 1750, i. p. 409.

See geheimniss vom Stein der Weisen.

Das Geheimnus der Verweisung und Verbrennung aller Dinge, nach seinen Wundern im Reich der Natur und Gnade, Macro et Microcosmicè, als die Schlüssel: Dadurch der Weeg zur Verbesserung eröffnet, das Verborgene der Creaturen entdecket, und die Verklärung des sterblichen Leibes gründlich erkannt wird.

Joh. 12. Es sey dann, das das Weizen-Korn in die Erden falle, und erstebre, so bleibts alleine, wo es aber erstirb, so bringts viel Früchte.
1 Petr. 3. Die Erde und die Werke die drinnen sind werden verbrennen. Zweyte und mit vielen curiosen Observationibus vermehrte Auflage.

Frankfurt am Mayn, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1733.

8°. Pp. 109 [1 blank]. The tail piece is a coffin!

According to Ficruld a person of the name of Cron claimed to be the author, but did not know really anything about it. It was more probable that the tract was written by von Loen, who was 'His Excellency the Resident' of the King of Prussia at Frankfurt. In any case the author was a person of great wisdom, and Ficruld recommends it in the highest degree, of whatever value that may be. In the beytrag an edition Frankfurt, 1771, 8°, is quoted, and the book is called "theosophical, mystical,—like most of the books on the subject of our time."
GEHEMA (JAN ABRAHAM Ä).


The ‘Feld-Apothecke’ is interesting.


By Moller he is called Gehama. He was a Polish knight and doctor of Medicine, and his father was a Starost and a chamberlain of the King of Poland. His father dying when he was 14 years of age, his education was neglected and he was only trained to the use of arms and went with his regiment to Holland. During his stay at Utrecht and Leyden he acquired a taste for learning, studied the philosophy of Desarés, and having resigned his position as captain of cavalry, devoted himself to Medicine at the University of Leyden, under Bontekoe. After graduating he served as physician with the Danish troops, and spent some time in Holstein. Subsequently he became physician to the Duke of Mecklenburg, the elector of Brandenburg, who appointed him Fiscalis heraldicus to the Academy of Sciences, and the King of Poland, who made him a councillor. He was an ardent disciple of his two teachers above mentioned and defended them on all occasions. He was the author of a considerable number of books and dissertations on medical subjects, and he was opposed to some of the medical practice of his time. The year of his birth and of his death does not seem to be known, but he was still living in 1703.

Merciklin, Lindensis renovatus, 1686, p. 501.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, I. ii. p. 443. (Contains a notice of his work on ‘Plica polonica.’)
Sölle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrheit, 1731, p. 749 (one of several writers on military medicine).
Moller, Cimbria Literata, 1744, ii. p. 218.
Jächer, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 901. (This article is based on Moller’s.)
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 619.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1778, ii. p. 322.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1779, iii. p. 318. (These contain lists of his works and notices of his life and views.)
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 256.
Sprungel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv. p. 393.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 115 (based on Moller).
GEHLER (JOHANN SAMUEL TRAUGOTT).

See FOURCROY (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE), Chemische Philosophie, 1796.

Gehler was born at Görlitz, 1 Nov., 1751. He studied law, and took his doctorate, gave mathematical lectures at Leipzig University from 1776, and was afterwards councillor and assessor of the Superior Court at Leipzig, where he died, 16 Oct., 1795. During his leisure he devoted himself to natural history, physics and chemistry, and translated into German a considerable number of the very best works of the writers on these subjects. He published a Physikalischcs Wörterbuch, Leipz., 1787-95, 4 vols., 8°, to which two supplementary volumes were added.


Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 867.


GEISSLER (FRIEDRICH).


8°. Pp. 64.

In the title of the present work, the word ARéZney is a play on Arzney, and Arez is a red earth from which the genuine Monstrum Solis is obtained. Borrichius thinks that this red earth is the residue after the distillation of green vitriol, known as colcothar. This is not unlikely. He evidently was engaged with the substance, since in the title of the Panacea Leonis he quotes the enigma or anagram Vitriolum got from the initials of the words after "visitabīs" from the true, as arsenic from sugar candy, etc., etc.).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhnern Chemie, 1785, pp. 630, 634.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 26 (quotes a 1682 edition also of the above).

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Socrat., 1870, No. 1103.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 232; 378, 379; 386.

See NERI (ANTONIO), Glasf macher-Kunst, 1678.

GEISTLICHER Discurs und Betrachtung.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781.

GELBEN (Vom) und Rotten Mann, ein Philosophisches Werck und Gespräch.

See MELCHIOR Episcopus Brixiensis.

GEMMA (CORNELIUS).

De Nature Divinis Characterismis; seu rarís & admirandís spectaculis, causís, indicís, proprietatibus rerum in partibus singulis vniuersi, Libri II. Auctore D. Corn. Gemma, Louaniensis, Regio Medicinæ professore. Peculiarem
GEMMA—GENERATIONE

GEMMA (CORNELIUS). Continued.

partis vtriusque materiem vel argumentum sequens pagina planius explicabit. Antverpiae, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, Architypographi Regij. M.D.LXXV.


Tomus Secundus, pp. 284 [3, 1 blank]. Numerous woodcuts in the text.

Cornelius, the son of Reinerus, called Gemma and Frisius, a distinguished physician, was born at Louvain in 1534 (Adami), 28 Feb., 1535 (Biog. Med.). He was well trained in the Humanities by his father, and in the University he studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, in which he took his license, being skilled both in the theory and practice. He also acquired reputation as a rhetorician and poet. In 1569, by the Duke of Alba, he was appointed in succession to Nicholas Biesius to the chair of medicine and taught with much renown. In 1708 he took the degree of doctor.

His two principal books are the above, and that entitled Ars Cyclonamica, printed by Plantin at Antwerp, 1569, 3 vols. 4°, and said to be very rare. Reimann gives an account of it, and says that it is a treatise on the method of study and learning after the manner of Raymund Lully’s Ars Brevis (q.v.), if not based upon it.

The present work is a dissertation on portents and prodigies in nature of every description, with their supposed connection with human affairs. Monsters, of which he gives curious pictures, which occur in other books on the same subject, were viewed as special works of the Creator intended to foretell or indicate coming events.

His views have not been much respected by subsequent historians and biographers, but allowance must be made for the change of ideas and for the different ways of observing and interpreting phenomena which a lapse of three hundred years entails and the expositions of Cornelius must be regarded as illustrating the beliefs of his time.

There is want of agreement among his biographers as to the cause and date of his death. Some say that it was due to stones, others to the plague, which seems more probable.

It took place on the 12 Oct., 1576 (Eloy), 1577 (Biog. Med.), 1578 (Castellanus), 1579 (Adami), Teissier says in his forty-second year, others imply in his forty-second year, Adami says in his forty-fifth year.

He was buried at Louvain, and left two sons: Raphael, who became a canon of St. Peter’s, and Philip, who continued the tradition of the family and became a physician.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 339: 1778, ii. p. 324. (Refers to the star which appeared in Cassiopeia, and attracted the notice of Gemma, among many others.)

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 353.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 245.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 232.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. p. 198.

Saxius, Onomasticon literarium, 1780, p. 447, and Anam, p. 553.


Garnier & Quetelet, Correspondance Mathematique et Physique, Gand, 1825-1836, i.


Bayle & Thiilley, Biographie Medicale, 1855, i. p. 288.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xvi. p. 137.

Nowellette Biographie Generale, 1859, xix. col. 854.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlandsen, 1862, vii. p. 95.

Poggendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1963, i. col. 874.

Haeser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 142.

GEMMA Gemmarum Alchimistarum.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ).

GENERATIONE (De) Metallorum Tractatus.

See MUSAÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.
GENTTERS BERGER (SAMUEL).


See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 403.

This title agrees practically with that of the original edition of 1611, as given by Murr, to the words: "sieben Metallen"; then in the earlier edition it runs thus: "etc. die ungewiefelte Lehre christl. Religion aus dem Licht der Natur abgebildet wird." And Murr adds venomously: "Wer verkennt ThoWe, his or Whether Tholde got the ms. from some one else, or wrote it himself, Fictuld does not discuss, but his judgment is that it is "sophistical rigmarole."

Roth-Schultz quotes the edition of Darmstadt, 1611, 8°, as well as this reprint of Neander's.

Fictuld, 1762. The first edition was published by Thölde, but he professes not to know the author. Whether Thölde got the ms. from some one else, or wrote it himself, Fictuld does not discuss, but his judgment is that it is "sophistical rigmarole."

GEORGI (JOHANN GOTTLIEB).

Umständliche Nachricht von den berühmten Bestuschewschen Nerventinkturen, oder sogenannten Lamottischen Tropfen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 342.

The author of this report was born at Colberg in Pomerania in 1738 (Meusel), or at Wachholzhausen in Pomerania, 31 Dec., 1729. He was an apothe-cary at Stendal, went to St. Petersburg in 1770, travelled about in Russia at the request of the Academy of Sciences, was made Adjunct of the Academy in 1776, and in 1783 member. In 1799 he was made Russian Imperial "Kollegienrath." He died at St. Petersburg, but the date of his death is given variously: 13 Nov., 14 Nov., 1802; and 27 Oct., 1802, old style.

Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, ii. pp. 597-599; 1801, i. p. 414.


Alexis, Count of Riumin-Bestushev, was born at Moscow in 1693. He had been raised to the highest dignities of the empire, when he was deprived of them all and exiled in 1758. Recalled 14 July, 1762, he had his property restored, and was reinstated in the senate. With manly energy he carried himself both in fortune and misfortune.


GEORGIIUS, Preceptor.

See DIALOGUS.

GERCKEN (JOHANN).

Kurtzer Bericht von Uhrsprung, Krafft und Bereitung der Rohten Corallen und fürnemlich derer wahrhaftien Tinctur, wie selbe müsse beschaffen seyn,
GERCKEN (Johann). Continued.


Roth-Scholz quotes an apparent continuation of the preceding: Curieuse und nützliche Observationes oder Anmerckungen über die Corallentinctur, Brandenburg, 1715, 8°. In Keren Happuch . . . he appears as the author of a work: Ultimum Apollinis Testamentum, without place or date, and the judgment upon it is severely unfavourable.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutisches Feufer der Schelde-Kunst, 1702, p. 126.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 89.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 120.

GERHARD (Carl Abraham).


Gerhard was born at Lerkchenbrunn, near Liegnitz, in Silesia, 26 (2) Feb., 1738, was a doctor of Medicine, and rose to be privy councillor for finance, war, and crown lands in Frussia; commissary for the administration of mines and smelting works, in 1779 councillor for mining. He was elected a member of several learned and scientific societies. He died at Berlin, 9 March, 1821. His Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, ii. p. 536; 1801, ix. p. 416.


Reuss, Repertorium Commentationum (Chemia), 1803, pp. 72, 174, 191.

GERHARD (Johann).


Rom. 1. Invisibilita Dei, à CREATURÀ MUNDI, per ea que facta sunt, intellecta, conspiciuntur.

Tubingæ Typis Philiberti Brunni, Anno M.DC.XLI.


GERHARD (JOHANN). Continued.

Analysis Partis Practicæ Raymundi Lullii in Testamento.

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

Exercitationes perbreves in Gebri Arabis... libros duos Summæ perfectionis.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 598.


Vlmæ, Typis & impensis Balthasari Kühnen, Reipubl. illius Typogr. Anno M.DC.XL.


GERHARD (JOHANN CUNRAD).


[Another Copy.] Wants the 2 blank leaves.

The confusion which exists regarding the person or persons called Gerhard is found even in Borel, who was their contemporary. Under Joannes Gerhard he puts Extractum Chymicarum questionum, and under J. Conrad Gerhard Questiones, without anything more. This is different from what appears on the above title.

Merciklin has two distinct entries: under J. Conrad Gerhard are put 'Extractum... questionum' and 'Tractatus... de Chymiastræ', Basil. 1631; under J. Gerhard: 'Decas questionum... 1643'; 'Panacea Hermetica', 1640; 'Commentatio... in Apertorium R. Lulli', 1641; 'Exercitationes in Gebri... Libros', 1635.

Roth-Scholtz makes the same allotment, with the omission altogether of the 'Tractatus de Chymiastræ'. Baumer mentions J. Gerhardus only, calls him medical professor at Tübingen, and credits him with the same four writings: 'Decas, Panacea, Commentatio' and 'Exercitationes', but not the 'Extractum.' Gmelin quotes J. Conrad Gerhard only, calls him professor at Tübingen, and assigns him all the preceding works, both the 'Extractum' and the others.

Fuchs adds to our knowledge by calling J. Conrad Gerhard a doctor of philosophy, physician to the Count of Hohenlohe, and 'Physicus' at Oehringen. He keeps the names distinct from one another, putting the 'Extractum' and 'Tr. de Chymiatra' under J. Conrad Gerhard and the other four under Johannes Gerhard, thus simply following Merciklin.

On the other hand, Schmieder, copying from Gmelin, puts of J. Conrad Gerhard only, calls him professor of medicine at Tübingen, and considers him the author of the 'Extractum', and of the 'Decas and Exercitationes in Gebri Sumnam', as well.

Kopp, however, calls J. Gerhard the Tübingen Professor and the author of the 'Exercitationes in Gebri'. He was four times Rector.
GERHARD—GESNER

GERHARD (JOHANN CUNRAD). Continued.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, pp. 103, 242, 266.
Merekin, Linnæus renovatus, 1666, pp. 537, 594.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 85.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 58.

Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 480.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 96.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 518.
Fuchs, Repertorium, 1806, pp. 113, 135.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 353.

GERMAIN (CLAUDE).

Icon Philosophiae Occulte, sive vera methodus componendi magnum antiquorum philosophorum lapidem. Auctore Magistro Claudio Germain Parisino, Doctore Medico Universitatis Parisiensis.

Nihil est tam absconditum, quod non alicquando manifestum fiat. Parisis, Apud Edmundum Couterot, viâ Jacôbæa, ad insigne boni Pastoris. M. D.C. LXXII. Cum Priviligio Regis.

8°. Pp. [53] 98 [1, 1 blank].

Icon Philosophiae Occulte, sive vera methodus componendi magnum antiquorum philosophorum lapidem. Auct. Magistro Claudio Germain Parisino, Doctore Medico Universitatis Parisiensis.

Nihil est tam absconditum, quod non alicquando manifestum fiat. Rotterodami, Typis viduae Arnoldi Leers, M. D.C. LXXVIII.


Abbildung der geheimen Philosofie.

See Schröder (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1773, i. i. p. 280.

Icon Philosophie occultae.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 845.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 104.
Boehrihus, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 47, No. 1xix.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 90.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 432.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1086.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 344, 353.

GERVASIIUS (JULIUS), Schwartzburgicus.

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR, 1760.

GESCHICHTE der menschlichen Narrheit.

See ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

GESCHICKTE (Der) Chymicus welcher nicht nur unterschiedener berühmter Medicorum vortreffliche Processe und Medicamenten gründlich und aufrichtig entdecket; sondern auch zeigt, in was für Krankheiten und auf was für Art dieselben zu gebrauchen. Jena, Verlegts Johann Rudolph Cröker, Buchhändler.

8°. Pp. [8] 760. The date has been cut off.

GESNER (CONRAD).

De Secretis Remediae Liber aut potius Thesaurus, Evonymo Gesnerio Philiatro authore. Hic liber non solum medicis & pharmacopoëis, apprime necessarius: sed omnibus rerum naturalium, alchemiae atq; oeconomiae studiosis, in
GESNER (CONRAD). Continued.

The title of this edition as given by Brunet (Manuel, ii. 1565) is quite different from the above.

A new booke of destillatyon of waters, called the Treasure of Evonymus, containing the wonderful hid secrets of nature, touching the most apt formes to prepare & destill Medicines, for the conservation of helth: as Quintessence. Aurum Potabile, Hyppocras, Aromatichall wynes, Balmes, Oyles, Perfumes, garnishing waters, & other manifold excellent confections. Whereunto are joyned the forms of sondry apt Furnaces, and vessels required in this art. Translated (with great dilligence, & labour) out of Latin, by Peter Morwynyng, felowe of Magdaline Colledge, in Oxforde. Whereunto is added a profitable table or Index for the better finding of al such waters as serue aswel for medicines, as also for the principal matters or other, conteyned in the booke. Imprinted at London by John Day, dwelling ouer Aldersgate, beneath Saynt Martines. Cum privilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

Köstlicher Artzneyschatz des wolerfaren vnnd weytberümpften Evonymi Philiatri: Darinnen behalten sind viel heimlicher bewärter Artzneystucken fünnemlich aber die art vnnd eigenschafft der gebranten Wasser vnnd Oelen: Sampt grundtlicher Beschreibung, wie man die selbigen nit nun artig zubereiten, sondern auch nutzlich vnnd heilsamlich gebrauchen sölle: Dafs gleichen von bereitung allerhand Weinen, vnnd wie den abgestandnen durch
GESNER (Conrad). Continued.


Getruckt zu Zürych im Jar MDCVIII.


See LIEBaut (Jean), Quatre Livres des Secrets de Medecine. M.VI.C.

Conrad Gesner was born at Zürich in 1516, in the very poorest circumstances, studied at Stras-bourg, Bourges, and Paris, and on his return to his native town had to take a poor situation in a school. He next went to Basel, studied medicine, spent three years in Lausanne as professor of Greek, studied medicine further at Montpellier, took the degree of M.D. in Basel, and was appointed to the professorship of Ethics and Physics in Zürich, an office which he held for twenty-four years, at the same time practising medicine with success. He died at Zürich, 13 Dec., 1565, of the plague, in his 49th year.

He was a man of the greatest ability and of extraordinary diligence as is obvious from the quality and amount of the work which he left behind and which procured him the title of the German Pliny. He wrote books on all branches of Natural History especially on animals, collections on surgery, mineralogy, botany, on philology, learning, philosophy, medicine, and the present work De Remedis Secretis, and he was the first to compile a universal catalogue of books which was published in 1545, and went through several editions. There is no more notable man in the history of learning and of science in the sixteenth century than Gesner.

The first edition of this famous book appeared anonymously, or pseudonymously, or rather Enevonymously, at Zürich in 1552. It is unknown to most of the bibliographers, who usually quote that of 1554 as the first. The first edition does not contain Basson's tract. Subsequent editions are: Lugd., Arnollet, 1554; Lugd., Vincent, 1555; Arnollet, 1555; Venet. 1556; Lugd. 1565; Francof. 1565; Lugd. 1620; s.l. et al., with Froshover's device. Brunet mentions an edition, Zürich, 1558. The German translation appeared at Zürich in 1555, 1562, 1585, 1608.

The French translation, by Barthélemy Aneau, was published at Lyons by Balthazar Arnollet, 1555, small 4°; 1557, 8°; and as above in 1559, an edition not mentioned in the Catalogues.

The Italian translation was published at Venice, 1560, 8°.

The English translation by Peter Morwync was first printed by John Day at London, 1559, in 4°. The edition of 1565 is printed page for page but not line for line, with that of 1559. An edition of 1564 is quoted by Gmelin (Geschichte, i. p. 342); but I have not seen it, and it is probably an error. In Dibelius's Aeneis, 271. Antig. iv. p. 71, No. 1915; p. 104, No. 1944; p. 139, No. 2016, editions dated respectively 1559, 1565, 1575, are described. I have not seen an edition of 1575, and it is mentioned only on the strength of Herbert's notes.

The book is interesting as a record of the Chemistry known by Gesner, the greatest naturalist, polyhistor and bibliographer of his time. It deals with distillation and is the forerunner of the books of Glauber and French, as it is the successor of those of Brunswicke and Ulstadt. It gives an account of plants to be distilled (with drawings of them), of furnaces and other apparatus, and the methods of getting the virtues out of plants, animals, and minerals, and their uses in effecting cures. It evinces considerable knowledge of practical pharmaceutical chemistry as then practised, especially as the author admits his want of skill in the art. It contains some singular remedies, and some curious ideas.

In 1569, after Gesner's death, a second part was printed at Zürich by Froshover, in 8°. It was edited by Caspar Wolff or Wolius, and no mystery is made in it of Gesner being the author. It was reprinted at Frankfort, 1578. The German translation by Nüscher was first published at St. Gallen, 1583, 4°. The above edition of 1608 is a reprint.
GESNER (CONRAD). Continued.

It was translated into English by George Baker, and, under the title The Newe Jewell of Health, was printed at London by Henry Denham, in 1576, 4°. A later edition, reissued in 1579 by Peter Short, in 4°, with the title: The Practise of the new and old Phisicke.

In Gesner's sketch of himself (Bibliotheca, ed. Simler & Frisius, Tigur, 1583, p. 138, col. b. l. 40 seqq.) he refers to the present work which he admits publishing anonymously because he was not quite satisfied with it; 1558 is given as the date of the first and of the second edition as well. This is apparently a double error, either a misprint, or a bit of forgetfulness on Gesner's part. About some of the editions he appears rather vague, but he has said correctly that Besson's tract was appended to the second edition, and not to the first. The present is the second edition.

The present edition 1554, which is not mentioned by Brunet, seems to have been the first of Jacques Besson's tract. Brunet quotes an edition of 1559 (of which there is a copy in the British Museum (B. 214 (a))). It was translated into French by the author, and a parallel edition in Latin and French was published at Paris, by Galliot Du Pré, 1571, 4°, according to Brunet. It was enlarged by the addition of a second book. The French version afterwards appeared by itself: Art et Moyen Par- cial de tirer Huey et Eaux, de tous Medicaments simples & Oligineaux (sic), Paris, Galliot Du Pré, 1573, small 8°, A-D in eights, or ff. 31 (misnumbered for 32). There is said to have been another edition at Paris in 1580, 8°.

Pantaleon. Prospopographie, Basil. 1566, Paris iii. p. 481. (The portrait here given is spurious, and is used to pourtray other people. See pp. 398, 426.)

Simler. Vita C. Gesneri, Zürich, 1566, 4°.
Boissardus, Icones, 1599, iv. pp. 139-153.
Adami, Vita Germanorum Medicorum, 1620, pp. 140-172.

Van der Linden, De scriptis medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 122.
Ghilini, Teatro d' Huomini letterati, Venet.
1647, i. p. 40.
Boissardus, Bibliotheca Chalcographica, 1590, Mi.4.
Crasso, Elogii d' Huomini letterati, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 26-29, with a portrait.
Freher, Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1555, Pl. 56.
Pope-Blount, Censura Celebrorum Authorum, Genev, 1710, p. 687.
Teissier, Eloges, 1715, ii. p. 105.
J. A. Fabricius, Bibliotheca Graeca, 1726, xii. p. 133 (Elenchus Medicorum Veterum).

Gottlieb Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, Jena, 1727, p. 21.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 67.
Gottlieb Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, Jena, 1732 (in connection with medicine and natural history), passim.

Morbof, Polyhistor, 1732 (i. 1. 18, 5), p. 197 (i. 4. 3-9), p. 742 (i. 4. 4-3), p. 750 (ii. 2. 14-3). (P. 131 (iii. 7. 1. 7), p. 601.)
Douglas, Bibliographia Anatomica Specimen, 1734, P. 7.
Zehnder, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, x. col. 1900.
Malatia, Annalium Typographicorum Tomus V. Index, 1741, p. 438.

Boerhaave, Methodus Studii Medicis, ed. Haller, 1753, i. p. 73, 8c., 8c.
Casimir Christ, Schmelde, Life prefixed to Gesner's Opera Botanica, Norim. 1753, fol. Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1755, i. p. 496; 1778, ii. p. 337.
Mordt, Le Grand Dictionnaire historique, 1759, V. ii. p. 179.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. pp. 282-292.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 188.
Leonard Meister, Berühmte Züricher, Basel, 1782, Th. i. pp. 277-299.
Gottfried Emanuel von Haller, Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte, 1785, ii. Nos. 821-830 (Life of Gesner); i. 8c. ii. Index (for Gesner's writings).
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. pp. 351-354.
Johann Hanhart, Conrad Gesner, Winterthur, 1824, 8°.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, ii. passim.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1833, ii. ii. p. 532.
Lettres de Gué Patin, ... par J.-H. Reveillé-Pariëse, 1846, ii. p. 247.
H. Lebert, Conrad Gesner als Arzt, Zürich, 1854, 8°.
Biographie Universelle (1859), xvi. pp. 365-364 (article by Cuvier).
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1857, lixiv. pp. 345-358 (article by Escher).
Nowelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xx. col. 339.
GESNER (Conrad). Continued.

Rud. Wolf, Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz, Zürich, 1858, i. p. 15.


Poggendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 887.

Paul-Antoine Cap, Études Biographiques, 2e Série, 1864, p. 47.

Figuier, Vies des Savants illustres (La Renaissance), 1868, pp. 231-260.


GESPRÄCHE des Eudoxi und Pyrophili, über den Uralten Ritter Krieg.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 57.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 57.

GESPRÄCH vom Gelben und Roten Mann.

See MELCHIOR, Cardinal et Episcopus Brixiensis.

GESPRÄCH von der Kunst Alchemisterey.

See CÉSAR (THEOPHILUS), Alchimey-Spiegel, 1613, p. 86.

GESPRÄCH vom Lapide Philosophorum.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 44.

Also called Gespräch von Steine der Weisen.

GESPRÄCH zwischen dem Merkur, einem Alchemisten und der Natur.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

GESPRÄCH zwischen Vatter und Sohn.

See ERLÄUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens abgehandelt in einem angestellten Gespräch zwischen Vatter und Sohn, 1767.

GESPRÄCH zwischen dem weisen Saturn und einem Chemisten von der Materie und Vorarbeit des Steins.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 209.

An extract only.

See V. (J. R.), Güldene Rose.

GESPRÄCH.

See also COLLOQUIUM, DIALOGUS, ZUERIGNUNGS-GESPRÄCHE.

GESPRÄCHE (Ein) zwischen dem König Mascos, seiner Schwester Agos und einem Hermetischen Lehr-Jünger von dem Stein der Weisen zu ferner Erläuterung des Chaos und der Arbeit.

See FICTULD (HERMANN), Chymische Schriften, 1734, p. 199.

GESPRACHE (Ein).

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 200.

See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuaria Alchemiae, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 351.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 351.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 312.


GETREUE—GIROLAMI

GETREUE (Der) Eckhart.

See ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

GIGAS (CASPAR), Respondens.

Dissertatio Chimica de Antimonio.

See ROLFINCK (WERNER), 1660.

GILBERTUS, Patriarch zu Constantinopel.

Tractat von Stein der Weissen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 147.

GINÆCEVM Chemicum seu Congeries Plurium Authorum qui in Artem Hermeticam de Lapide Philosophico scripsent, quorum Tractatus nec in Theatro, aut alio Volumine usque adhuc simul impressi fuerunt. Supradictorum tūm liberorum tūm Authorum catalogus sequenti pagina continetur.


This appears to be all that was published. It is mentioned but not described by Lenglet Dufresnoy (Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii, p. 43), from which it may be inferred that he had not seen a copy at that time, otherwise he would have undoubtedly enumerated the contents.

Georgius Horn, Medulla Alchimize in aphantismos contracta ex Gebro desumpta, p. 179.
Joannes Braeschus, De Alchemia Dialogi duo: Prior Gebri sensum explicant, p. 212;
Alter Lignum vitae nominatus, Raimundi doctrinam, & misteria occulta artis pandens, p. 332.
Brevis Libellus Minera Philosophorum dictus, p. 349.
Libellus alter, sive restrictus theoricus, Radius ab Vintra vocatus cum eundem authoris brevi dialogo, p. 368.
Oliverius de Oliverij, Tractatus duo, Vnus de lapide philosophico conficiendo, Alter de auro potibili, p. 415.
Panthaleon, Bifolium metallicum, sive medecina duplex pro metallis & hominibus, p. 453.
Joannes Belye, Tractatus singularis chimicus, p. 495.
Bernardus Trevirensis, Tractatus de lapide philosophorum, p. 503.

Quibus Appendicis loco accessit:
2. Ex Epistolae Eduardi Kellaii, p. 512.
Liber de principij naturalibus, & principii Artis, p. 517.
Avicenna, De mineralibus liber parvis, p. 554.
Opusculum philosophici lapidis secreta methaphorcè describens, p. 566.
Merlinus Allegoria profundissimam Lapidis arcanum perfectè continens, p. 569.
Recalidh, Veradianus, Rhodianus, & Kalid Rex Persarum: Fragmentum de Materia Phisici Lapidis, p. 573.
Luz Obniibilata suaptè natura refugens: vera de lapide Philosophico Thetrica, Pars prima, p. 579.

GIRARD DE TOURNUS (JACQUES).

See BACON (ROGER), 1629.

GIROLAMI (FLAVIO).

Nuova Minera d’oro di Flavio Girolami. Nella quale con viue, & efficacissime ragioni de’ Scrittori famossissimi si dimostra, L’Arte Chimica esser verissima, e con la Piera Filosofica potersi far l’Oro. Con le risposte à quelli c’han scritto contra tal’ Arte, & alle obiettioni, che si possono far’ all’ Autore; il quale à pieno manifesta la grandissima potenza, e gli marauiglosissimi effetti del vero Lapis Philosophorum, e la natura, lodi & eccellenze de gli Alchimisti. Opera veramente piena di vaga, e bella dottrina: a i Lettori
GIROLAMI (Flavio). Continued.

diletteuole, & vtile: & a gli professori dell' Arte necessaria, & opportuna. Con Privilegi.

Virtus Securitatem Parit.

In Venetia, M.D.LXXXX. Appresso Barezzo Bareazzi.


Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 105. Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 298
Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, (calls him Girolari).
1697, p. 45, No. ixv. Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 131;

GISE (Gerard).


The second tract is a German abstract of the preceding.


This contains only the first tract, not the German abstract.

GLASER (Christophile).

GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE). Continued.


[Another Copy.]

Wants 2 plates of apparatus. Inserted is a view of the hot baths at Boelenstein.


[Another Copy.]

Wants the plates.

Christopher Glaser was born at Basle, came to Paris, was demonstrator to Vallot, Professor of Chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, and was Apothecary to the King and Duke of Orleans. For a short time he was the teacher of Lemery, who afterwards succeeded him, and Lemery's reputed dissatisfaction has been the cause of the passing and exaggeration of an unfavourable judgment upon Glaser. As it is one-sided it requires considerable justification before it can be accepted. He was involved in the poisoning case of the Marchioness de Brinwillers, and was sent to the Bastille, but as there was nothing against him he was liberated. There seems little doubt that the
GLASER (CHRISTOPHILE). Continued.

Marchioness and Saint-Croix obtained their poisons from Glaser, but possibly he had no knowledge of what was done with them. His name, however, appears in the literature relative to the case, whether in French or English, historical or epistolary. He died between 1670-1673, but his age is unknown.

His one book was successful. It passed through several editions, and was translated into English and German. It first appeared at Paris in 1663, in a handsome

Memoire du Procès extraordinaire contre la Dame de Brinvilliers, Paris, 1676, pp. 3, 19, 21, in 4°. This and another document: Arrest de la Cour de Parlement ... contre Dame Marie Marguerite d'Aubry and the Factum pour Dame Marie Marguerite d'Aubry were printed this same year, 1676, in 12°, at several places. I have before me copies of editions of Amsterdam, Cologne, and Paris. There is also an English translation: A Narrative of the Process against Madame Brinvilliers; and of her Condemnation and Execution, for having poisoned her Father and two Brothers, London, 1679, small 4°, pp. 24.

Corning, In Universalium Artem Medicam ... Introductio, 1687, p. 384.

De La Fare, Mémoires et réflexions sur les principaux événements du règne de Louis XIV., 1715, pp. 209-14.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 92.

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

Jacob Leupold, Prodromus Bibliothecae metallice, 1734, p. 59.

Gayot de Pinival, Causes célèbres et intéressants, 1737, i. pp. 267-326.


Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétdique, 1742, iii. p. 5.


Boerhaave, Chemistry, ed. Shaw, 1753, i. p. 47.

Fichtel, Produkter-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 68.


Eloy, Dictionaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 355.

Baumer, Bibliotheca chymica, 1782, p. 33.

8°; then 1667; Lyons, 1670; Paris, 1673; Brussels, 1676; Lyons, 1676; Paris, 1678; Lyons, 1679.

In German, 1677, 1684, 1710; English, 1677.

Glaser is remembered for his method of making potassium sulphate, and to the native salt his name is attached. It is called Glaserite. I have discussed Glaser's life and chemistry in a paper read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1901. It is not yet published.

Beckmann, Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1785, i. p. 278; ii. p. 571; English translation, 1814, ii. p. 993.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 534.

Weigel, Einleitung zu allgemeinen Schieckunst, 1788, i. p. 158.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1820-28, pp. 161, 183.


Fierer, Universal Lexikon, 1835, viii. p. 269.


Alexandre Dumas, Celebrated Crimes, 1843, p. 233.


Biographie Universelle, 1856, vii. p. 615.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xx. col. 794.

Ravaisson, Archives de la Basîlîe, 1870, iv. pp. 237, 244, 250; 1874, vii. p. 43.

N. Blanpain, La Marquise de Brinvilliers, Paris, 1872, 12°.


The Popular Encyclopaedia, 1874, vi. p. 681 (article by Ferguson).

Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1879, x. p. 637 (note by Ferguson).


Kopp, Die Alchémie, 1886, ii. pp. 37, 384.


GLASER (JOHANN HEINRICH).


GLASER—GLAUBER

GLASER (JOHANN HEINRICH). Continued.

Johann Heinrich Glaser was born at Basel, 6 Oct., 1690, became Doctor of Philosophy and, after he had travelled and studied for nine years, also of Medicine. He obtained the Professorship of Greek in 1665, but vacated it in 1669 for the Chair of Anatomy and Botany at Basel. He died of the plague, 5 Feb., 1675, aged 46.

Besides the above he wrote:
- Panegyrical Dissertation de Similitudine, Disputatio inauguralis de rheumatismo.
- Oratio in obitum Hieronymi Bauhini.
- Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1779, iii. pp. 233, 528.
- Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 480.
- Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4° Series, 1883, ix. p. 119.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF).

Joannis Rudolphi Glauberi Philosophi & Medici Celeberrimi Opera Chymica, Bücher vnd Schrifften, so viel deren von ihme bifshero an Tag gegeben worden. Jetzo von neuem mit Fleiss überschen, auch mit etlichen neuen Tractaten vermehret, vnd vmb mehrer Bequemlichkeit willen, in diese Form zusammen getragen, sampt ein darzu verfertigten vollkommenen Register.

Mit Churf. Sächs. als Vicarii, Reichs-Privilegio. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Thomae-Matthiae Götzens. Im Jahr M DC LVIII.

Continuatio Operum Chymicorum, . . . M.DC.LIX.

The Works of the Highly Experienced and Famous Chymist, John Rudolph Glauber: Containing, Great Variety of Choice Secrets in Medicine and Alchemy in the Working of Metallic Mines, and the Separation of Metals: Also, Various Cheap and Easie Ways of making Salt-petre, and Improving of Barren-Land, and the Fruits of the Earth. Together with many other things very profitable for all the Lovers of Art and Industry. Translated into English, and Published for Publick Good by the Labour, Care, and Charge, of Christopher Packe, Philo-chymico-Medicus. London, Printed by Thomas Milbourn, for the Author, and are to be sold at his House next Door to the Gun in Little-Moorfields; by D. Newman at the King's Arms in the Poultry, and W. Cooper at the Pellican in Little Britain. M DC LXXXIX.

Index [11, 1 blank]. 11 plates of apparatus and processes.
See Packe (CHRISTOPHER).

Glauberus Concentratus, oder Kern der Glauberschen Schrifften, worinnen alles unnöthige Streit-Wesen weggelassen, was nutzbh ist, in die Enge gezogen, und was undeutlich oder verstecket, so viel möglich klar gemacht, und in Form eines leicht begreiflichen Processes gebracht worden. Auffgesetzt von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse. Leipzig und Breslau, Verlegts Michael Hubert, Anno 1715.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.


8°. Pp. 75 [5 blank] MS. notes. A list of preparations, apparatus, &c., for sale by Glauber. A very curious and probably unique list. It is partially reprinted (p. 701) in the other Glauberus concentratus (q.v.)


Also at Franckfurt, 1652, sm. 8°. German translation, Amsterdam, 1646, sm. 8°.


8°. Pp. 22. This is a translation of the preceding.


Furni Novi Philosophici, sive Descriptio Artis Destillatoriae Novæ; nec non Spirituum, Oleorum, Florum, aliorumque Medicamentorum illius beneficiö, facilitat quâdam & peculiari viâ è vegetabilibus, animalibus & mineralibus, conficiendorum & quidem magno cum lucro; agens quoque de illorum usu tâm chymico quàm medico, edita & publicata in gratiam veritatis Studiosorum
GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.

per Ioannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Amsterodami, Prostant apud Ioannem Janssonium, 1661. c15 IoC lii.


8°. Pp. 64.


GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.

massen davon wachsen vnd sich vermehrn. Vnd bey allen in- vnd eiserlichen Kränckheiten der Menschen vnd Viches, wie sie auch Nahmen haben möchten, vor all andern Arztneyen Miraculosè wircket. Wie dan auch die Vnvolkommene Metallen Realiter nicht allein in Ω vnd ) zu verwandlen, sondern auch das feine Ω vber seinen Natürlichen 24sten, auff den 28sten feürbeständigen Grad darzuruck bringen. Vnd was noch mehr ist, aus allen Kräutern ein Natürliches Ω zu ziehen, vnd ein fixes Ω in ein jedes Kraut wiedervmb darzuruck thun wachsen machen, möglich ist. Also ein Herrlicher, Glorioser, vnd Triumphirender Monarch ist,

Elias Artista, wenigen bekannt,
Et Artis Salia vielen genant.


In 1659, also at Amsterdam, he published Annotationes in nuper editam Continuacionem Miraculi Mundi; in sm. 8°, pp. 37 [3 blank].


Novum Lumen Chymicum. Hoc est, cujusdam recens inventi & Mundo nondum unquam patefacti Secreti ardui Revelatio, qua Mundo cæco clarum atque inexstinguiibile Lumen ante oculos collocatur & quasi palpabiliter demonstratur, quod per universum terrarum orbem æque in frigidis ac in calidis regionibus passim Aurum probum inveniri atque utiliter elici possit, ita ut in cunctis illis locis, ubi arena & lapides reperiuntur, ne pedem quidem uspiam ponere queas, ubi non tantum Aurum. sed vera etiam Materia Lapidis Philosophorum subministretur. In Honorem Dei atque Millium
GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.


8°. Pp. 45 [3 blank]. Not to be confused with the Novum Lumen Chymicum of Sendivogius.


Pp. 47 [1 blank].


8°. Pp. 124 [4 blank]. The first half of sheet G has the leaves numbered 97-100 inclusive, after which the pagination is resumed.


Pp. 76 [2 blank].


Pp. 183 [1 blank].

Reprinted at Prague, 1705, sm. 8°.

[Another Copy.] This copy is much wormed.
GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.


Pp. [1-16] 111-111 [r blank].


These two tracts and the plate are contained in Tanckius' Promptuarium, ii. p. 414 and p. 700, and in the Schatz und Kunst Kammer, p. 414 and p. 700, only in them the 'Symbolum' is in verse.

Teutschlands Wohlfahrt in six parts was published at Amsterdam in sm. 8°, 1656-1664, and in Latin: Prosperity Germanie, Anst. 1656, sm. 8°.


Tractus de Signatura Salium, Metallorum et Planetarum. Oder: Gründlicher Unterricht, wie, oder auff was Weise man gar leichtlich, nicht allein der Salien, Metallen, und Planeten, sondern auch der Wörter, und Nahmen,
GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.


P. 45:

Pp. 45-130. The above was printed at Prague.
The Libellus Dialogorum, in Latin, was published at Amsterdam in 1663, sm. 8°.


The Latin edition, as part of the Miraculum Mundi, appeared at Amsterdam in 1658, sm. 8°.


Glauber wrote a tract entitled De Igne Secreto Philosophorum oder Geheimen Feuer der Weisen, Amsterdam, 1669, sm. 8°; pp. 54 [2].

Glauberus Redivivus; Das ist: Der von Falschen vnd Gifftgen Zungen ermordete, vnd mit Lügen vnd Lästermäulern gleichsam begrabene, nun aber durch Hülf vnd Zeugnus der Warheit wieder auffgestandene Johann Rudolf Glauber: Oder klarer Beweifs, das Christoff Farners, Speyrischen Dohm-Stifts Schaffners, falschgenandte Apologia nichts anders, als lauter,
GLAUBER (Johann Rudolf). Continued.

aus Neid vnd Hafs erdichte Lügen seyen. Frankfort, Bey Thomas Matthias Götzzen. MDCLVI.


Glauber was attacked by Christoff Earner, in a reply to whom he wrote an Apologia contra Mendaces Christopheri Parrnurni Ruminius, Amsterdam, 1653. Other works against Glauber are Glauberus refutatus . . . das ist: ein hundert Lügen . . . aufs Glaubers selbst eigenen Schriften . . . 1661, 8°. Libellus Dialogorum. See above Tractatus de Signatura Salium.


Glauber was born at Karlstadt in 1603 or 1604. He says he was brought up in Franconia, but nothing is recorded about his early life. He was not sent to a university, and it does not appear that he was trained as an apothecary, but he was fond of experimenting, and he travelled much trying to find a philosopher who would put him on the right lines, and he frequented the laboratories of princes who he found processes enough but no results. At the same time he studied the writings of the philosophers, and discoursed with learned men about the 'secret fire' of Arcturus or the proper agent, but always found that they understood less of it than himself.

But after long and fruitless labours he admits that he had no success in attempting to perfect the metals, and he therefore turned his attention to more attainable results, though he never gave up his belief in transmutation.

During his journeyings he visited Salzburg, Vienna, Cologne, Basel, Frankfurt, and Kitzingen, before he settled in Holland. He was in his 21st year, say 1624 or 1625, when he was at Vienna, that he made the discovery in a mineral spring of the salt which has since borne his name. In these various places he must have spent forty years of his life, gathering by reading, observation, and most labours of the physical, pharmaceutical, chemical, geological, mineralogical, and technological knowledge which he subsequently published.

In 1648 he went to Holland and took up his residence in Amsterdam where he founded a 'Hermetic Institute,' and published his first book: Furti novi Philosophi, translated into English by Dr. John French, London, 1651, 4°, and into French by Du Tell, Paris, 1659, 8°. This is certainly one of the most remarkable books on chemistry of the seventeenth century. Later on, in 1656, he had to make a stand against the appropriation of his methods and discoveries against Farner, who had worked in his laboratory, had come under a solemn promise not to reveal what he had learned, and yet afterwards published them as his own and ridiculed Glauber besides.

Between 1653 and 1662 most of his larger works appeared. Then his health gave way, and he was laid up for a couple of years, but in 1663 he published one or two other books, but neither these nor others which he subsequently are so clear and satisfactory as their predecessors.

Glauber had never been successful in making even a moderate competency, and at the close of his life his efforts to retrieve his fortunes failed him, and, in a state of poverty, he died at Amsterdam. His death is placed by some in 1657, 1668, and 1673. Goos van Vreeswyck, however, gives so circumstantial an account that it is difficult to reject it. He says the date was the 19 March, 1670, and he helped to wrap him in his winding sheet; the funeral was at 3 o'clock afternoon in the Wester Kerk. The question was asked then as it has often been since, what wealth and honours he had left for his family. To this Vreeswyck makes a reply, the sum of which is that the wealth he left is to be found in his writings.

Adelung has accepted this date, which is further confirmed by the preface to Le Febure's chemistry published in 1670, where he is spoken of as if he were still alive.

During his lifetime he published some thirty separate treatises. He himself says, however, that they represent not a tenth part of his discoveries and secrets. He was a keen observer, a persevering and successful experimenter and inventor. He was anxious to promote technology and the industrial prosperity of his native country, but by his contemporaries, and by Adelung a century later, he was regarded as a dreamer and a charlatan. As a matter of fact he was far ahead of his time in some of his economical views.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 776.

Jacob Leopoldi Friderici Bibliotheca Metallicæ, 1732, p. 59.

Morhof, Polyhistor, 1735 (ii. 2°, 38. 1), ii. p. 421.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1744, i. pp. 410, 484; ii. pp. 173-177.

Jücher, Allgemeines Gelehrten- Lexikon, 1799, ii. col. 1019 (a list of his writings merely).

Ficidul, Proletier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 68.

Hallier, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 492.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1776, ii. p. 356.


Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1781, p. 17.
GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). Continued.

Aedelung, Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit, 1787, iv. p. 161 (deprecatory of course; list of Glauber’s writings).
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 625-657, etc.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 130-134, 150.
Thomson, The History of Chemistry, 1830, i. p. 236.
Schnieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1833, p. 408.
Hofcer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 190; 1869, p. 182.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 128, etc.
Philipppe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 475.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xvi. p. 617.
Figuler, L’Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 12, 65, 85.
Nouvelle Biographie Generale, 1858, xx. col. 798.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand- wörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 909 (list of his works),
Ladragque, Bibliothèque Ouvroaff, Sciences Secrentes, 1870, Nos. 555, 562-12, 1620.
Kopp, Die Entwickelung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit, 1873, p. 31.
Kopp, Beyträg zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1875, iii. p. 162.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, ix. p. 221 (article by Ladenburg).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédic des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1883, ix. p. 122.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 574.

GLEICHNISS, oder Philosophisches Räthsel.
See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

GLISCENTI (FABIO).
See Gliscenti (Fabio).

GLISSENTI (FABIO).

[Another Copy.]

Gliscenti or Glisenti was born at Vestone in the district of Brescia, devoted himself to medicine, and graduated at Padua. He practiced in Venice with great success, and had the reputation of being one of the foremost physicians and philosophers of his time, a man of great ability and learning.
The present work with a separate title-page: Breve Trattato nel qual moralmente si discorre qual sia la Pietra di Filosofo . . . was published along with his principal treatise: Discorsi morali contra il dispiacer del morire . . . in Venetia, MDXCVI, 4°, and is the last tract in the volume, ff. 566-596.

Ghilini, Teatro d’Humani Letterati, 1647, ii. p. 74.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 105 (calls him Gassenti).
Cozzando, Libraria Bresciana, 1691, p. 78.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 145.
Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, x., col. 1668 (places his death in 1690).

The Discorsi morali is a sort of Dance of Death and the illustrations in which the Death skeleton appears in numerous forms are interesting and valuable for conception and execution.
The book according to Lenglet Dufresnoy, copied by Gmelin, appeared again at Venice, 1609, 4°. They both quote the 1596 edition of the Breve Trattato, but not of the Discorsi morali. Besides these he wrote plays and other works. He died at Venice in 1611 according to Cozzando, but in 1620 according to others.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 177.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medecine, 1778, ii. p. 357; 1775, i. p. 418.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der Höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 298.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 295.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 126 (calls him E. Glisenti).

GLORIA Mundi. Continued.

Aber muthwillens wollen sie nicht wissen, dass der Himmel vor Zeiten auch war, darzu die Erde aus Wasser, und im Wasser bestanden durch Gottes Wort. 2 Petr. 3, 5.

Hof, in der Vierlingischen Buchhandlung. 1774.


The earliest edition which I have observed is dated 1620 and there are enumerated also editions of Frankfurt, 1648, Hamburg, 1692, and the reprints in the collections mentioned below.

The authorship of the tract is uncertain. Mercklin indeed assigns it to Robertus Vallensis, but on insufficient grounds; Roth-Scholtz says the author is anonymous; Fictuld says that though it may be by Barcius there is better reason for supposing it the work of Johann von Sternberg, author of the tract Rosarium. Anyhow these two ‘noble treatises’ were the work of the same pen. He piles up eulogies on the present work which are more nauseating than his adverse criticisms are comical.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 95.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences Secrètes, 1770, Nos. 1258, 1294-96.


GLORIA Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi.

See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, iii. 1732, p. 357.

See Musaeum Hermeticum, 1749, p. 203.

Extract vnd Summarischer Inhalt.

See Sendivogius (Michael), Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus Orthelii, 1624, p. 213.

See Vernünftige Erkärung der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760, p. 22.

See Barcius (m.).

See Sternberg (Johann von).

Summa Libri qui vocatur Gloria mundi.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 513.

See Hermetisches A. B. C., i. p. 95.

This is an extract only.

GLÜCKLICHE Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst. 1705.

See Alethophilus.

GLÜCKRADT (Christopher).

See Beguinus (Johannes).

Pseudonym for Johann Hartmann.

GMELIN (Johann Friedrich).


This copy contains numerous ms. notes, apparently for a new edition.
GMELIN—GOBET

GMELIN (Johann Friedrich). Continued.


3°. Pp. 8; 316.

Though not indicated on the title-pages, it is plain that these are the second and third volumes of a general work on poisons. The above are complete in themselves, but the first volume is wanting to make the copy a perfect one: Allgemeine Geschichte der Gifte, 1ster Theil, Leipzig, 1776, is mentioned by Meusel.


6°. Pp. viii. 777 [should be 779] [i]. The eight preliminary pages include the general title to the series.

Zweiter Band. bis gegen das letzte Viertel des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts.

Göttingen ... 1798.

8°. Pp. [4] 790 [should be 778] [i, 1 blank].

Dritter Band. die letzte Jahrhundert des achttzehnten Jahrhunderts. ... 1779.

3°. Pp. [6] 1288 [should be 1294] [50] [1, 1 blank].

This is the second part of the 8th division of the "Geschichte der Künste und Wissenschaften," Göttingen, which was the predecessor of the Munich series of Histories of Science.

J. F. Gmelin (1748-1804) was the grandson of Johann Georg Gmelin and father of Leopold, the author of the famous text-book of which a translation was published by the Cavendish Society. Notices of the different branches of the family are given by Ersch & Gruber and by Poggendorff. The articles in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie are unsatisfactory.

Gmelin's Geschichte is one of the recognised books of reference for the older Chemistry. It is not, however, really a history, but a collection of materials towards a history. It is a great enumeration of dates and authors and titles, of mining statistics and of the discovery of substances, etc., but it is devoid of systematic arrangement; there are no subdivisions or classification, and there is nothing dealing with the development of the science itself. The references to books are drawn from Weigel, Haller, and other writers, but Gmelin has omitted what makes Weigel's lists so valuable, the references to the authorities for the various editions. There is no index of subjects so that it is impossible to find anything except through the index of proper names, and it far too frequently gives the references inexacty. Gmelin's book, therefore, is not nearly so useful as it might have been, even within its own scope.


Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutscland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, ii. p. 587; 1801, ix. p. 433.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 14-511.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 372.

See Kels (Heinrich Wilhelm), 1791.

A preface to Kels' dictionary.

GNOSIUS (Dominicus).

See Hermes, Tractatus Aureus, 1610.

GOBET (Nicolas).


GOBET (NICOLAS). Continued.

Gobet was descended from a family belonging to Auvergne and was born about 1735. He studied chemistry with Rouelle, and mineralogy which he supplemented by journeying with Jars in 1762 to see iron works. He was interested also in history and on a journey to Toulon in 1767 he got from the Marquis de Bélestat a copy of the Memoirs of Cardinal de la Valette, and published them in Paris in 1772.

In 1771 he had been made Keeper of the Archives of Monsieur and afterwards clerk of the Council of the Count d'Artois. He wrote a paper on the 'Straits of Dover,' in the Journal de Physique, 1777, ix.; translated Pallis' 'Observations on the


Beckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfin-

GOBINEAU DE MONTLUISSANT (ESPRIT).

Explication ... des énigmes et figures hieroglyphiques ... qui sont au grand portail de l'église ... de Notre Dame de Paris.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques 1754, iv. p. 366.

GOBRAT.

Janus Gobrat Sapiens manet.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

GOCLENIUS (RODOLPHUS).

Tractatus de Magnetica Curatione Vulneris citra ullam & superstitionem, & dolorem, & remedij applicationem, orationis formâ conscriptus, à priori tum ob rerum & causarum, tum exemplorum etiam augmentum longè diversus: Accesserunt enim antiquissimorum Sophorum, Rhagaelis, Thetelis, Chaelis, Salomonis & Hermetis Periapt & Signature, quibus, quousqu; & quantum sit habenda fides, simul indicatur.

Lege, intellige, judica.


Tractatus De Manetica (sic) Vulnerum Curatione.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 177.

Synarthrosis Magnetica.

Ibid., p. 237.

The author was born at Wittenberg, 22 Augst., 1572. He studied at Marburg and at Copenhagen and Padua, and was created doctor of medicine in 1604, on which occasion his thesis contained an exposition of the Paracelsian system. In 1608 he became professor of physics at Marburg, of medicine in 1611, and of mathematics in 1613. When he was appointed in 1608 he delivered the present discourse on the Weapon-salve, which he revised and enlarged and published in 1609. Thereupon ensued a controversy between him and Roberti who was opposed to the salve. Goclenius never gave in, but continued writing on the subject for several years.

He also wrote on augury, chiromancy, astrology, and similar topics, and on medicine. The treatise on chiromancy, first published in 1597, was probably his thesis as Medicine Candidatus.
GOELICKE (ANDREAS OTTOMAR).


4°. Pp. [8]. At the end this tract is dated Francoforti ei Viadrum die XII Octobris, MDCCXXXII., which date is repeated by Gmelin.

Goelicke was born 2 February, 1671, at Niemburg on the Saal, in the principality of Anhalt, was educated at Zerbst, went to Berlin, where for a couple of years he was tutor to the son of Dr. Krug von Nidda, chief physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. He next went to Frankfurt on the Oder and studied medicine for four years, graduated at Halle, and spent a year at Leyden and Amsterdam. On his return to Germany he practised medicine at Zerbst, in 1709 was made extraordinary professor of medicine at Halle, 1718 ordinary pro-

fessor at Dussburg, and then at Frankfurt a. d. O., acted as physician for the district of Lebus and died at Frankfurt a. d. O. 12 June, 1744, in his 74th year. He was a devoted follower of Stahl, and notwithstanding his active life as a physician in practice, found time to write numerous academical dissertations and treatises on various parts of medicine. He is especially known by his histories of medicine, anatomy and surgery, but he has been criticised for his inaccuracies.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 105.
Merekin, Lindowsius renovatus, 1686, p. 940.
Freher, Theatrum vivorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1514, pl. 79.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sign. Q 4 verso, 2 Mar. 1671.
Jacob Leopoldis Protomus Bibliotheca metallica, 1732, p. 61.
Mihof, Polyhistor, 1732, (ii. 3. 1. 6), ii. p. 455.
Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1755. xi. col. 39.
Haller, Biblotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 277;
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 359.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv. p. 274.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1835. ii. p. 710.
Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie médicale, 1855, i. p. 349.
Biographie Universelle, 1857, xvii. p. 6 (article by Desgenettes).
Erich & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1860, i. lxxi. pp. 365-7 (article by Kübl). Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterb. 1864, i. col. 919.
Hauser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. pp. 110, 346.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1883, ix. p. 471.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra-
genden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 582.

FIM, Pp. [8]. At the end this tract is dated Francoforti ei Viadrum die XII Octobris, MDCCXXXII., which date is repeated by Gmelin.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 293.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 543.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1835. ii. p. 574.
Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 166.
Daremberg, Histoire des Sciences Médicales, 1870, i. p. 34.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra-
genden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 587.

GOELICKE (RODOLPHUS). Continued.

He enlarged and published it in 1603, and again at Frankfort in 1608, in which he himself calls it the third edition. At Marpurg in 1614 it once more appeared. It is identical with the 1608 edition, all except the first two sheets, which have been altered. Other editions quoted are of 1618, 1621, 1608, all in small 8°. It may be worth the

attention of the palmists of the present day. He died 3 March, 1621.
Care must be taken not to confuse him (as has been done by Merekin, Mangei, and Bayle & Thillaye) with his father, Rudolphus Goelicens, who was a professor of logic at Marpurg, wrote a prodigious number of dissertations, and died at Marpurg in 1628.
GÖTTLING (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST).


The extra title is as follows.


Göttling was born at Denerburg, near Halberstadt, 5 June, 1755. He was an apothecary, studied medicine at Göttingen, and ultimately became Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Technology, at Jena, where he died 1 Sept., 1809. He wrote a work on defence of the Antiphlogistic Meusel, Das geleherte Deutschland, oder Lexicon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1796, ii. p. 605; 1801, ix. p. 439; xi. p. 282; xii. p. 484; xvii. p. 746.


GOISKE (PDER).

See ROSENSTAND-GOISKE (PDER), [1760].

GOLD des Lebens.

See aurum Vitæ.

GOLD von Mitternacht.

See MAULIUS (JOHANNES PHILIPPUS), 1714.

GOLDMACHEN.

See ERläUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens, 1767.

GOLDMACHER-CATECHISMUS.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

GOLDMAYER (ANDREAS).


Goldmayer was born in 1603 at Gunzenhausen. He studied at Altdorf and Strasburg, declined a professorship of Mathematics at Altdorf, and settled at Nürnberg, where he lived by writing calendars and casting nativities. He foretold his own death and that of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The Emperor Ferdinand III. created him a Count Palatine. He died at Nürnberg, in 1664, in the greatest destitution. His published works consist of astronomical and astrological calculations and descriptions. The present work is not included in the lists of his writings.
GOLDMAYER (ANDREAS). Continued.


Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 926.

GRAB der Armuth.

See ATREMONT (H. D').

In addition to the authorities there cited, reference may also be made to Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1727, p. 153, and to Fichtuld, Probyr-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 85, who recommends it to the searchers of wisdom.

GRABA (JOHANN ANDREAS).


8°. Pp. 312 [37, 3 blank]. Title red and black.

Graba was born in 1625 at Mulhouse, though some say at Erfurt. He studied at Königstein for six years, settled in Erfurt as a physician, whereupon ensued a dispute with the other physicians for his practising without a degree. Finally he became a graduate of Giessen. He went to Mulhouse, and had another dispute which ended in a law-suit for calumny. He died there in 1669. He was an early member of the Academia Nature Curiosorum, being admitted in 1661, and he wrote some tracts on medical subjects.

Mercklin, Lindeniun renovatus, Norimbei. 1686, p. 515.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Cccc 3 recto, 1669.

Mangel, Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum, Genev. 1731, i. ii. p. 500.

Motschmann, Erfordia literata continuata, 1735, p. 389.


Mathiun, Conspicuus Historia Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 746.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 563.

Some of the authorities quote a 1667 edition of the present book, and Kestner even goes the length of correcting the entry in the Bibliotheca Riviniana of this 1668 edition! He says: "Jena 1667, 8. nicht aber 1668, wie in Biblioth. Rivin. p. 518, stehet." He did not think there could be both. There is no error more committable than that of denying the existence of an edition which one has not seen.


Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 377.


Phillippe u. Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, Jena, 1855, p. 608.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médi- cales, 7ème Série, 1884, x. p. 264.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra- genden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 616.

GRÄBNER (KARL).

Bilder der Wunderkunst und des Aberglaubens. Mit Berücksichtigung der sogenannten Zauberbücher von Albertus M., Dr. Faust, Paracelsus, Trittheim, Agrippa, u. a. m. Herausgegeben von Dr. Karl Gräbner.
GRÄBNER (Karl). Continued.

Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
Nocturnos lemures, portentaque Thessala rides!

HORAT. lib. ii. Epist. ii.

Mit 20 bunten und schwarzen bildlichen Darstellungen. Weimar 1834.
Druck und Verlag von Karl Gräbner.


GRAMAN (Georg).

Ein sonderliche Chymische Reise vnd Haufs Apoteca, samt ausführlichem Bericht, was für Vnterscheid zwischen der Galenischen vnd Paracelsischen Medicin sey, vnd wie mit denen aufs Edelsteine, Mineralien, Metallen, auch frembden vnd einheimischen Balsam, Gewürzten, Blüten, Samen vnd Früchten, nach Spagirischer Kunst bereiten subtiliteten, Tincturen, Essentzen, Olieten, Extracten vnd Salzten, durch Gottes Segen, die Gesundheit ein lange zeit erhalten, Vnd dann auch allerhand gefährliche Krankheiten, ohne sonderlich purgirn, mit kleiner dosi, subtiler masse vnd wenigen Tröpflein ganz sicher, lieblich vnd anmutig von männligen selbst curirt, auch ermelte Arzneyen zur notturft auff Reisen, in einem besonderm Kästlein, füglich fortbracht werden können, l. a. laborirt, experimentirt vnd beschrieben.

Durch Georgium Graman, Phil. & Med. Doctorem, an jetzo Gräfflich-Gleichischen Leib- vnd Hof Medicin in Ohrdruff.

8°. Pp. [40] 165. [7, r blank].


According to Haller this edition was printed at Ahrdruff, and there were others at Schlesingen, 1630, 1670. He wrote also Bericht von der weisen und rothen Kuhr, Halberstadt, 1671, 4°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii. p. 470.

To the above editions of the present work Adelung adds Jena, 1659, 1670, and calls that of 1679 the fifth edition, enlarged, and he spells the author's name Gramann.

Adelung, Fortsetzungen und Ergänzungen zu Schöters Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 1570.

GRAMANN (Johann).

Responsio M. Ioannis Gramanni Medici et Philosophi Erphurdensis, ad προγάμματα quorundam Antichymistarum, in qua ceteris calumniis refutas, Imperfecto artis Galenicæ ostenditur, atq; gloriosa illa ostentatio de fundamentis optimè constitutis, & firmissimis rationibus demonstratibus multisq; seculis comprobatis, redarguitur.

Iacobi 3. Quod si æmulationem amaram habetis & contentionem in corde vestro, nolite gloriaris & mendaces esse adversus Veritatem.

Non est enim ista sapientia è supernis descendens, sed terrena, animalis daemoniaca.

Plato de Repub. Veritati irasi nefas est.

Erphordiae Excusa typis Pistorianis. Anno Domini M.D.LXXXXIII.

4°. Sig. A-D in fours, E 2, or, pp. [35, r blank].
GRAMANN (Johann). Continued.

Gramann, of Erfurt, was an enemy of Galen and his followers, and a supporter of the Spagiric medicine as appears from the very titles of his books. He invented an 'antiphthisial tincture,' which Stahl is said to have classed with the 'antieptic panacea' of Potierus, by recommending them to be mixed and then to be thrown out at the window. His works are:

Tractatus de Pharmaco Purgante, Erphordiae,
Van der Linden, De scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 274.
Horel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 106.
Mercklin, Lindenius renovatur, 1686, p. 566.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 388.
Kurzer Bericht wie man sich von der Dysenterie giftigen Blutruhr und flissenden Pestilenz verwahren solle, Erfurt, 1598, 8°. Vom Theriak, Miziridati, ... 4°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, Basil. 1779, iii. p. 310. (Haller's summary of the 'Apologetica refutatio' is amusing.)
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 289.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iii. p. 333.

GRAND (Le) Grimoire avec la Grande Clavicule de Salomon, et la Magie Noire. où les Forces Infernales du Grand Agrippa, pour découvrir tous les Trésors cachés, & se faire obéir à tous les Esprits; suivi de tous les Arts Magiques, M.C.C.II.

8°. Pp. 84. 8 woodcuts and a woodcut inverted bastard title. A chap book dealing with conjuration and black magic. Compare No. xii, in SAMMLUNG DER GRÖSSEN GEHEIMNISSE AND ALSO BARRETT'S MAGUS. A notice of this chap book is given by Nisard, Livres Populaires, 1854, i. p. 159. It has nothing to do with Chemistry or Alchemy.

GRAND (Le) Livre de la Nature. 1790.

See D ... .

GRASSEUS.

See GRASSHOFF (Johann).

GRASSHOFF (Johann).


Auch angeheengter Epistel ad Cunctos Germaniae Philosophos. Spiritus Mundati & fixi sunt presentifissima medicina Corporum alterandorum.

Strasburg, In verlegung Eberhardi Zetzneri Buchhändlers. Anno M.DC.XIX.

GRASSHOFF (Johann). Continued.

In the index this is entitled Epistola authoris ad dominos Fratres de cruce Rosaceas.
Elucidatio Testamenti Raymundi Lullij, pp. 370-376.

[A Another Copy.]

Imperfect.


Apostrophe ad cunctos Germaniae Philosophos, pp. 358-362.
Elucidatio Testamenti Raymundi Lullij, pp. 363-368.


This is one of the variations upon the anonymous tract by Grasshoff called Der kleine Bauer. This edition contains: Der grosse Bauer, p. 1; Lüllius inter spinas: Der kleine Bauer, p. 67; Cabala Chymica, p. 177 (with a figure); Warnung, Instruction und Beweifs . . . p. 202; 2 Respons von den F. K. C., p. 228. There was an edition of the Warnung in 1607. See Warnung.

Geheimnifs der Natur des grossen und kleinen Bauers, in welchem die Materie und Erkenntnifs des einigen und wahren Subjecti, Universalis Magni, & illius Praeparatio umständlich beschrieben wird, samt beygefügten Commentarius Johannis Walchii Schorendorffensis. Anno M DCC XXXI.


Supplementum von dem grünen Unterzug, pp. 355-357.

Der grosse und kleine Bauer zweise philosophische und chymische Tractate von neuem aus Licht gestellit. Leipzig 1744.

GRASSHOFF (JOHANN). Continued.


Der grosse Bauer, p. 1.
Lilium inter Spinias; Der kleine Bauer, p. 59.
Cabala Chymica, p. 102.
Warnung, Instruction, und Beweis gegen alle die, so das Aurum potabile ausserhalb des Proces, und Praeparation Tinctur des Universals-Lapidis Philosophici, in wenig Zeit per se zu verfertigen, und zu bereiten sich selbstem, und andere falschlich & sinistre persuadiren und färnehmen, p. 177.

This is a reprint of the Aperla Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi, 1687.


See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 294.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicum Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 585.


This appendix is not reprinted by Manget, but the two tracts are contained in the 1689 and 1753 editions of the Aperla Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi.

L'Arche ouverte, ou la Cassette du petit Paysan.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 186.


See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 121.

See CON- ET DISSERTUS Chymicorum de Famiigeratissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari, 1715.

See MYSSTERIUM occultæ Naturee. Anonymi Discipuli Johannis Grassaei Chortolassei ... De duobus Floribus Astralibus Agricolae Minoris in ejus Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi contentis.

See MYSSTERIUM occultæ Natureæ, Das ist: von der ... Sternflüsigen Blumen desf kleinen Bawerfs ... 1657.

Johann Grasshoff, a native of Pomerania, doctor of laws, Syndic of Stralsund, and afterwards councillor of Ernest, archbishop and elector of Cologne, wrote partly anonymously, but also under the names Grasses (Grasseus, Grosseser), Chortolasseus and Hermannus Condesysaynus. Of his chief work, "Der kleine Bauer," a good many editions are mentioned, Franckfurt, 1617, 1653, Breslau, 1658, Leipzig, 1658, Halle, 1705, Hamburg, 1705, in addition to the above.

Other works ascribed to him are: Dyas chymica tripartita, Franckfurt, 1674, 4°; Harmonia impercussibilis chemic-philoephica, ibid. 1625, 8°, but the Harmonia is also assigned to Rhenanus. Latterly he lived privately in Livonia, and died at Riga, according to Wittë's conjecture.
GRASSHOFF—GRATAROLO

GRASSHOFF (JOHANN). Continued.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 65.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1698, Sig. T 4
p. 162, 1623.
Borrichius, Conjectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 35, No. iv.
Keren Happpich . . . oder Teutsches Feufer
 der Scheldekunst, 1702, p. 87.
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemic, 1729, p. 156.
Die Edelgebirge Jungfer Alchymie, 1730, p. 345.
col. 1134.
Fichtel, Probrer-Stein, 1753, i. p. 62 (calls him
Chortolasseus and Grasshoffer).
Besprengung zur Geschichte der höhere Chemie, 1783,
p. 521, p. 607 (compares the study of the
country-folks of such books as Till Ellenepfigel,
Dr. Faust, and Finkenritter).

GRATAROLO (GUCLIELMO.)

Vera Alchemiae Artisque Metallicae, citra Aenigmata, Doctrina, certus que
modus, scriptis tum nous tum ueteribus nunc primum & fideliter maior ex
parte editis, comprehensim: quorum elenchum ad Praefatione reperies. Hubes, amici
Lector, admiranda utilissimaq; multa, quæ haecetnus occultata, & ueluti
sepulta iacuerunt: quorum editionis rationem in Praefatione ad philosophos
Chemistas paucis intelliges. Basileae M.D.LXI.

Folio in sices, pp. [15, 1 blank] 244, 299 [1 blank].

Colophon: Basileae per Henricum Petri & Petrum Pernam, Anno salutis humane
M. D. LXI.

Chrysorhras, sive De Arte Chymica Dialogus, i.
sig. 151.
Dialogus Ioannis Bracceschi, cui titulus est
Lignum vitae, in quo etiam Gebri Philosophi ex
positio succincta continetur, i. p. 3.
In eundem Bracceschum Gebri interpretato,
aminandus, authore Ioanne Tauladano, i. p. 47.
The author is called Robertus Tauludanus in the
title of the tract.)
Gebri Opera: De investigatione perfectionis, i.
p. 118.
Gebri Opera: Summa perfectionis, i. p. 118.
Gebri Opera: De inventione veritis sive per
fectionis, i. p. 184.
Gebri Opera: Liber Fornacium, i. p. 193.
Rogeri Bachonis De Alchemia libellus cui titulum
fecit, Speculum Alchemiae, i. p. 201.
Richardi Anglici Libellus de Xylogias, cui
titulum fecit, Correctorium, i. p. 207.
Rosarius minor, i. p. 222.
Liber Secretorum Alchimiae compositus per
Calid, Sylum Iazichi, i. p. 233.
Loci aliquot practicae ex Gebero declarati per
Liber de Magni lapidis Compositione et Opera
zione, Authore adhuc incerto (also called De
Sententia Ioannis Baptistae Montani, de sub
imatione, ii. p. 35.
Rosarius philosophorum Arnaldi de Villanova,
i. p. 35.
Novum lumen eiusdem vel alterius, ii. p. 60.
Epistola Magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova super
Alchymia ad regem Nepoltianum, ii. p. 65.
Liber perfecti Magistri, qui Lumen Luminum
nuncupatur . . . vocatur etiam Flus florum
Arnaldi de Villanova, longe correctior & melior
haecetnus impressis, ii. p. 67.
GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO). Continued.

De lapide Philosophorum secundum verum modum formando Effararii monachi, ii. p. 232.

Thesaurus Philosophiae, ii. p. 237.

Praxis universalis Magni operis, ex Raymundo, ii. p. 248.

De lapidis philosophorum formatione epilogus, ii. p. 249.

Practica Magistri Odomari ad discipulm, ii. p. 250.

Arcanum Philosophorum, ut ex Saturno facias aurum perfectum, ii. p. 250.

Perfecta Salis communis preparatio ad lapidem philosophorum, ii. p. 250.

Historiola Antiqua de Argento in aurum verso, ii. p. 252.

[Latin text]

[Another Copy.]

There was a reprint of part of the above collection by Perna, Basileae, 1572, small 8°. pp. [16] 686 [30, a blank]; 605 [1 blank, 24].

Lapidis philosophici nomenclatura.

See VERAE ALCHEMIA... Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 265.

Aneponymus' Dialogus de substantiis physici, &c., Argent. 1657.

So Niceron quoting from his epitaph gives the date 16 April, 1560, he being in his fifty-second year, and Strieder gives the same date. He points out, however, that in the Diarium eruditorum virorum, Frt. 1612, Gratarolo is said to have died on 16 April, 1564, in his seventy-fourth year, which would carry his birth back to 1490, for which there is no authority, as in the above inscription he is said to have died in his fifty-second year.

The dates given by the different authorities do not all agree.

His works treat of medicine, on the strengthening of the memory, rural economy, wine, Marburg University, the hot springs in Rheta, &c. He edited the works of Bernard of Trevisan, Pietro d'Abano, and a Praxis medica, which last however is doubtful.


Matthie, Conspectus Historia Medicorum Chronologicus, 1761, p. 133.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 334.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 208; 1777, ii. p. 735 (medical works only).

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practice, 1777, ii. p. 105.

Elyot, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 360.

Hertzog, Athenea Raurica, 1778, p. 174.


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 299.

Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 372.

Bonino, Biographia medica Piemontese, 1824, i. p. 179, No. 1537.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 351.


Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, x. p. 330.


GRAVEL—GRAVENHORST

GRAVEL (Carl Herrmann).


GRAVENHORST, Die Gebrüder.

Aus dem Glauberschen Wundersalze wahren Schwefel hervorzuzeigen, ohne Beihilfe des Feuers.

See allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 185.

This is a reprint of one of the few tracts published by the brothers. The sulphur was obtained by allowing a piece of wormwood to putry in a solution of Glauber's salt. The cause of the separation was accounted for on the phlogistic hypothesis, which was quite competent for the purpose.

Of the two brothers, the elder, Johann Heinrich, was born at Brunswick, 20 Oct., 1719. Beginning as a clerk at Celle he became a brewer, travelled to improve his education, and began business along with his brother as a chemical manufacturer. He was the first to start the making of Sal ammoniac in Germany in 1759, and to prepare Glauber's salt, I. L. ab Indagine, Triofilm, 1771, p. 3 (against Gravenhors).

Gott, Biographie.
Crel, N. Entdeckungen, iv. p. 78.

red alum, and Brunswick green (oxychloride of copper), of which he was the inventor. He died at Brunswick, 14 April, 1781 (1782, Fuchs). The younger brother, Christoph Julius, was born at Brunswick in 1731. He was in company with his brother, and carried on the works by himself after his brother's death. He himself died at Brunswick, 17 January, 1794.

They had a method of coating iron, copper, and brass, with tin, which was the best at the time.

They published a few papers on the substances they manufactured, Brunswick, 1769, and five short papers on Brunswick green, 1771-1778.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 344.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1853, i. col. 512.
GREGORIUS (PETRUS).


Syntactæ Artis Mirabilis Alter Tomus. In quo, omnium scientiarum & artium traditâ est epitome, unde facilissimi artis studiose, de omnibus propositis, possess rationes & ornamenta rarissima proferre. . . . Lugduni, . . . M.D.LXXXV.


Commentaria in Prolegomena Syntactæ Mirabilis Artis, Per quam de omnibus disputatur, habeturque cognitio. Authore D. Petro Gregorio Tholosano I. V. Doctore, nunc in noua Academia Lotharingica Pontis Camassonij professore publico.


Pp. 304, 350, 2 blank. Index, &c. [63, 1 blank]. Gryphius' emblem.


Gregorius was a lawyer, doctor and professor at Cahors, then at Toulouse, and finally at Pont à Mousson in Lorraine. He wrote a number of books on law, and he was possessed of vast erudition, as Bayle says. He died in 1595. His books do not deal with alchemy or chemistry.


GREIFF (FRIDERICII).

Zehn der edlen vnd köstlichen Artzneyen, die aufs den fürnemstän Stücken zusammen vermist, vnd aufv Chymische Art bereitett, zu mancherley Krankheiten dienlich in vnderschiedlicher Form sicher zugebrauchett, schneller Würckung, vnd lieblich einzunemmen sind. Vnder welchen den Vorzug hat Theriaca Coelestis Vergctani, oder der Chymische Theriac. Neben
GREIFF (FRIDERICI). Continued.


Consignatio Medicamentorum, tam Galenice quam Chymice compositorum et preparatorum, quae pro tempore in officina Greifiana prostant, in Augustanorum tamen dispensatorio auctiori & nuper edito, exceptis paucis, non reperiuntur, additis eorundem Autoribus, summa dosi, & pretio conscripta & communícata. à Friderico Greifio, Tiubingae, Typis Philaberti Brunnii, Anno M.DC.XLI.

4°. Pp. 15 [1 blank].

Greiff was born 29 Oct., 1601, lived, and died 20 Nov., 1668, at Tiibingen. His father was an apothecary, and the son, after taking the degree of Phil. M. in 1620 with great distinction, and not proceeding to medicine as his father wished, went into his business instead, turned his attention to chemistry, and finally to the preparation of chemical remedies, especially the 'Theriac coelestis' of Quercetanus above mentioned.

The above book appeared also in Latin:

Mercilin, Lindenz renovatus, 1688, p. 866.
Freher, Theatrum vivorum eruditione clororum, 1688, p. 1497.
Mangiet, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 512.

GREISEL (JOHANN GEORG).


Budissinae, Impensis Joh. Wilischii, Typis Andreae Richteri, M.DC.LXXXI.


Greisel was born at Vienna, was a physician in the army, professor of anatomy at Vienna, and finally physician at Znaym in Moravia, where he died 18 May, 1684, but Adelung says at Vienna. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy, and its Acts contain a number of dissertations by him.
GREISEL (Johann Georg).
Continued.
Haller, "Bibliotheca Botanica," 1771, i. p. 566.

GREWER (Nehemiah).

Experiences sur le combat qui arrive du mélange de diverses liqueurs avec toutes sortes de corps.

See RECUEIL d'expériences, 1679, p. i.

Grew, son of the Rev. Obadiah Grew, was born in 1647. He studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1661. An essay on vegetable anatomy, which was read to the Royal Society and printed in 1671, procured him the fellowship of that society. The same year he received the degree of M.D. at Leyden, and entered on practice, first at Coventry, but soon after at London. His book on the anatomy of vegetables was published in 1672. Others on the subject followed, and he also published a number of chemical papers on solution and certain points relating to plants between the years 1674-79. On Oldenburgh's death Grew was appointed in 1677 secretary of the Royal Society, and he edited the Transactions for 1678-79. In 1680 he was admitted an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1681 appeared his catalogue of the rarities belonging to the Royal Society, which was reissued in 1694.

Morhof, "Polyhistor," 1732 (i. 1. 1. 9), i. p. 277; (ii. 7. 1. 5), iii. p. 503.
Portal, "Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie," 1770, iii. p. 550, etc.

Then in 1682 his chief work on the anatomy of plants was published which has gained him the reputation of being one of the most distinguished naturalists of the seventeenth century. He wrote a pamphlet in 1684 on "New Experiments and useful observations concerning the action of fresh according to the patentee's Invention," but of all his investigations which is of the greatest interest to the chemist refers to his examination of mineral water at Epsom and the discovery in it of magnesium sulphate: "Practo:BUS de salti cathartici amari in aquis Ebshamensis et hujusmodi aliis contentii natura et usu," London, 1695, and in English in 1697 and 1700. His work entitled "Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God," appeared in 1701.


Then in 1708 his chief work on the anatomy of plants was published which has gained him the reputation of being one of the most distinguished naturalists of the seventeenth century. He wrote a pamphlet in 1684 on "New Experiments and useful observations concerning the action of fresh according to the patentee's Invention," but of all his investigations which is of the greatest interest to the chemist refers to his examination of mineral water at Epsom and the discovery in it of magnesium sulphate: "Practo:BUS de salti cathartici amari in aquis Ebshamensis et hujusmodi aliis contentii natura et usu," London, 1695, and in English in 1697 and 1700. His work entitled "Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God," appeared in 1701.


"Nouvelle Biographie Générale," 1859, xxii. col. 4.
Poggendorff, "Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch," 1863, i. col. 952.

GREWER (Jodocus).

Secretum nobilissimum et verissimum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 699.
GREWER—GROSSCHEDEL

GREWER (Jodocus). Continued.

The Secretum, edited by Jost Babian, was published at Leyden, 1588, 1599, 8°.
Maier, Symbola Aurea Mense, 1617, p. 468.
Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, pp. 108, 466.
Borrlicht, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1677, p. 25, No. xxvi.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 161.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 261.

The author was a priest, but that is all I have found about him.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 179.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 134;
1869, ii. p. 129.
Laudragus, Bibliothéque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 961.

GRIENSTEIN (J. J.).

See PHILOTEUS de Limitibus, Das Hermetische Triklinium, 1792.

GRIM (Herrman Niklas).


Grim (1641-1771) was a Dane by birth, travelled widely, and had a great knowledge of foreign simples. He was the author of various papers, as well as of some books, such as Compendium medico-chymicum.

Joh. Moller, Cimbria literata, 1744, ii. p. 249.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1775, ii. p. 388.
Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1827, i. p. 161.
Dereimer, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1835, ii. ii. p. 631.

In Dr. Cullen's Sale Catalogue of Medical Books (181-7), p. 97, there is quoted: Pielat (Barth), Laboratory Ceylonicum, Amst. 1679, 12°. This seems to be a pirated edition, and Kestner complains that the author of the work is never once named by the translator.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 954.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, x. p. 702.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 653.

GRÖNING (C. G.).

See TRIEWALD (Martin), 1795.

GROSSCHEDEL (Johann Baptist).

Francofurti, Sumptibus Lucæ Jennissii, Anno M DC XXIX.

8°. Pp. 195 [1 blank].
GROSSCDEBEL (JOHANN BAPTIST). Continued.

The titles referred to are these:

P. 9.
Discursus Philosophicus de Natura Metallorum et Lapide Philosophorum, ex veris Magie Naturalis fundamentis deprimptus, publicaque Vilibat traditus per Ioannem Baptistam Grossschedelium ab Aicha, Equitem Romanum, Philosophum & Chymicum. Francofuri, Sumptibus Lucae Jennisi, Anno M DC XXIX.

P. 105.

Lenglet Dufresnoy speaks of a 4th edition. Gmelin quotes an edition of Hamburg, 1705, and refers to the Mineralis, Lapidis. There is certainly one of Hamburg, 1706. Descriptio, as if it were a separate book.

Trifolium Hermeticum : oder, Hermetisches Kleeblat:

I. Von der Allgemeinen Natur:

II. Von der besonderen, vnd der menschlichen Kunst:

III. Von der verborgenen und geheimen Weisheit:

In welchem das grosse Buch der Natur, in seinen dreyen Reichen, als nemlichen, dem Animalischen, Vegetabilischen, vnd Mineralischen, auffgethan wird, nach aufweisung eines jeden absonderlichen beygefügten Titels an seinem orth : Durch Ioannem Baptistan Grossschedel von Aicha, Equitem Romanam, Philochymicum. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Lucæ Jennisi. Im Jahr, M DC XXIX.


The tracts have separate title-pages:


P. 67.

P. 199.

A list of Grosschedel's works is given by Gmelin. This is not the most curious is the Calendarium Naturale magicum perpetuum. Nothing seems to be recorded about the author.

The Calendarium is described by Gmelin as having been engraved in copper by Matth, Merian in 'Patent form,' and having been published by J. Theod. de Bry. The version of it which I have seen is a manuscript in imitated printed letters, in black and red, with astrological and symbolical engravings, presumably those above mentioned, inserted in the text.
GROSSCHEDEL (Johann Baptist).  
Borel, Bibliothece Chimica, 1654, p. 108.  
Merklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 537.  
Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicä, 1727, p. 162.  
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Metallorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 597.  
Jacob Leopoldi Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica, 1732, p. 63.  
Lenglet Du fresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, ill. p. 179.

Fletuld, Probrer-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 85.  
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 522, 562.  
Schmiedler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 377.  
Hoeter, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 327.  
1739, ii. p. 319.  
Ladnagie, Bibliothèque Ouvrassoff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1079.  
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. pp. 338, 368.

GROSSE (Die) Arglistigkeit derer sich der Satan bedienen bey der wahren 
Alchymie um die unverständigen Sucher des Philosophischen Steins in alles 
zeitalte und ewige verderben zu stürzen, zur treuheitigen Warnung und 
besser Anweisung entdecket von einem dessen Wahl-Spruch ist:

In Christi Horto Dantur Thesauri Maximi Pretiosissimique.

Erfurt, zu finden bey Augustino Crusio, 1731.


See by the same author: Kurtzer und gründlicher Unterricht vom wahren Trink-Golde.

GROSSE (Der) und Kleine Bauer.  
See Grasshoff (Johann).

GRÜNDLICH (Ein) philosophisch Sendschreiben.  
See F. (J.), 1779.

GRÜNLICHE Beschreibung von denen Particular- und Universal-Tincturen.  
See Theoretisch und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 1.

GRÜNLICHE (Eine) Untersuchung und Entdeckung der Art und Eigenschaft 
des Goldes.  
See H. (E.), Ein ausführlicher Tractat von Philosophischen Werck des Steins der 
Weisen, 1702, p. 45.

GRÜNLICHE Widerlegung etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers zu Amsterdam 
herausgegeben Schriften, sonderlich aber derer, darinnen er seine vermeynte 
Verbesserung der Metallen, aus blossem Bley oder Bley-Ertz und mit 
großem Nutzen zu bringen, statuirt, wie der hinten nachgesetzte Glaubische 
Proces mit mehrem weiset, nebst Eröffnung seiner darzu gehörigen, doch 
bifhero von ihm in grosser Geheim gehaltenen, und allein vor sehr hohen 
Preifs feilen, nun aber sonder Entgel zu aller Welt Wissenschafft in Kupffer 
gebrachten Destruir- und Reducir-Oeven. Anno 1661.


The volume has another title for which the above seems to have been substituted. 
It is as follows:

Nuthwendige Refutation auff etliche Johann-Rudolph Glaubers zu Amsterdam 
unwahre bifhero ausgelaßene Bücher von Verbesserung der Metallen insonderheit 
aber wider dessen herausgegebenen Ersten Appendicem oder Erklärung seines 
Fünften Theils Teutschlands Wohlwolffahrt, und hernachgedruckten und beygelegten 
Octav-Blättelns, in welchen Er, Glauber, ehrliche Leute Vndanecks zur Ungebühr 
beschuldiget, und sonstigen Ehrenrührigs antastet. Womit remonstrirt wird, Dafs 
Glauber vielmehr das Contrarium zu überführen, und er selber redliche Leute in 
en seinen gerühmten Remonstrationen hintergangen, wider besser Wiss and Gewissen 
ungebührliche Reverse solbahn abgenählt, und so fort selbstselbst an seiner 
promissen untreu worden, darin sein Vorgeben aus blossem Bley oder Bley-Ertzt und 
mit großem Nutzen zu bringe, neben seinem Alckahest, Auro potabili, und anderm 
mehr, gantz falsch befunden worden: Jedermäimmischen vor dergleichen Unwarheit 
nachrichtlich zu warren.
GRÜNDLICHE—GRUMMET

GRÜNDLICHE Widerlegung. Continued.

Gott zu Ehren
Das Böse zu verwehren
Und sich redlich zu nehmen.

von
C. D. M. A. S.

Einem Liebhabern gegründeter Philosophischer Schriften, welcher der Warheit
Freund, und der betreibtlichen Alchymisterey Feind. Zu Leipzig in Druck geben
Anno M DC.LXI.

GRULING (PHILIP).

D. O. M. A. Philippi Grulingii Stolbergensis Medici Florilegium Chymicum, hoc est, Libellus Insignis de quorundam Medicamentorum Chymicorum, utpote; Essentiarum, Magisteriorum, Extractorum, Salium, Tincturarum, Florum, Crocorum, Oleorum, Spirituum, Fecalorum, Balsamorum, Aquarum, Pulverum, &c. vera Praeparatione, recto Usu & certa Dosi, multis exemplis, observationibus; illustratus, & tali ordine dispositus, ut in curandis morbis culibet Medico cumulatet sufficiat.

Cato, Utilium rerum scientia non est premenda, sed per manus tradenda. Lipsiae, Impensis Gothofredi Grossi Bibliopolae. Anno M.DC.XXXI


Gruling, or Gruling, was born in 1593 at Stolberg in the Harz. He was courtier at Nordhausen, studied medicine at a later age than usual, and rendered distinguished service to Nordhausen in 1626 during the plague. The year following he settled at Stolberg, and became the Count's physician and Bürgermeister. He died in 1667 (1666), aged 74. He was the author of several works.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 405.
Mereklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 912.
Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Yyy 2 verso. Ann. 1666.
Malthes, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologios, 1761, p. 578.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 502.

The above is the first edition of the Florilegium, and it appeared again in 1644, 1665, 4°. In these mention is made of peruvian bark.

Curationum dogmatico-Hermetricarum centuria prima, Lips. 1638, enlarged with other six 'centuriae,' Northae, 1662, 4°; Lipsiae, 1668, 4°. The others are medical, and do not refer to chemistry. His collected works: Opera Omnia in quatuor Tomos distributa, Lips. 1680, 8°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii. p. 598.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 302.


Dizeimmeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1835. ii. ii. p. 635.
Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 483.


Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xi. p. 349.

GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Tracttitlein vom Blut der Natur.

See GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

See also GUMMET (THEOPHORUS).

Christoph Grummet was Kunckel's assistant in Dresden, and in the belief that Kunckel had discovered transmutation was annoyed that he had not perceived the process, and thereupon proceeded to slander Kunckel in a way which caused him much trouble. Kunckel gave afterwards a full account of the affair. Grummet attacked him in his tract, Vom Nitro oder Blut der Natur, Dresden, 1667, 4°; Wittenberg, 1658, 8°; with a vindication, Leipzig, 1670, 8°; and he wrote Sol non sine vesta, Rothenburg, 1685, 12°, against Orschall. Weigel gives the authors name as Brummet and says that the form Grummet is due to a misprint.
GRUMMET (Christoph). Continued.

Kunckel, Laboratorium Chymicum, 1716, p. 605; 1722, p. 606.
Die Edelgeburt Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 250.
Jacob Leopolds Protomonos Bibliotheca Metallica, 1772, p. 63.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der hohen Chemie, 1785, pp. 354, 533.

Weigel, Einleitung zur allgemeinem Scheidekunst, 1788, i. p. 372.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 28.
Fuchs, Reprinturium der chemischen Literatur, 1866-68, p. 186.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 450, 454.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 372.

GRUND SÄTZE.

See heundert und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

GRUNDTLICHER Bericht, was die warhaftige Kunst Alchemia jnhalbte vnd vermag, in Via universali et particulari.

See DARIOT (Claude), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 163.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 479.

GUALDUS (FRIDERICUS).

[Schreiben des Gualdi an D. C. von R. und an Herrn N. N.]

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Der wahren chymischen Weisheit Offenbahrung, 1720, pp. 104-142.

Gualdi, Gualdo, Gulds, Fridericus or Ludovicus, is considered an Italian by some, by others a German with the name Friedrich or Ludwig Walter.

He was resident at Venice in 1680 or thereby, and though he made no show he was able to assist a noble family to put mines, which they were unable to carry on, into a prosperous condition. A mutual inclination sprang up between him and the daughter, but the obstacle to their union lay in his not belonging to the same class of society. This was got over, however, by his giving or lending to the Republic a large sum of money which seems to have conferred on him the requisite rank, but nothing more is recorded either about the marriage or the money. Gualdus was known to possess a small but very fine collection of pictures. The nobleman, according to another account, a painter and critic, examining the collection, came upon a portrait obviously intended for Gualdus, which he at once recognised as the work of Titian, who died in 1576. Gualdus did not deny the fact, but gave no explanation, and left Venice the following morning, so that the mystery remained unsolved. Nothing more was heard of him, but he is alluded to in the Compass der Weisen, 1782, as being still alive, and nearly 600 years old. When he was in Venice, a couple of centuries earlier, he seemed a man of middle age, though he asserted that he was much older, and the portrait apparently represented him as he then was, though it must have been painted more than a century previously.

The narrative is told with various embellishments, but there seems to have been some foundation for it, as the existence of a person with these pretensions was currently reported at the time.

The prose of the romance is furnished by Dr. Gmelin: “Der entlarvte Gualds sive Frid, Gualds ex se ipso mendacii et impostura convictus, das ist, ausflüchtlicher Beweis, das derjenige, was von einem 400 jährigen Venetianischen Edelmann und seiner Medicin vorgegeben wird, mehr für eine Fabel als wahrhaffte Geschichte zu halten.” This seems to have accompanied Gmelin’s copy of the Communication (see the following), but I have not met with it.

Communication einer vortrefflichen Chymischen Medicin, Krafte welcher . . . der berühmte Venetianische Edelmann Fridericus Gualds, sein Leben auf 400. Jahr zu diesen unsern Zeiten conservirt, und kürzlich noch Anno 1688. zu Venedig zu sehen gewesen. Augsburg, 1700. 12°. Pp. [60, including a portrait of Gualds] 94 [2 blank]. This is said to be translated from precious English and Italian MSS. The second part contains the letters to and from Gualds, above mentioned.

Keren Hatch ... oder Teutsches Peggeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 112 (refers to the preceding book, and discusses the probability of Gualds’ story).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 186.
Cohnhausen, Hermippus Redivivus, English translation, London, 1748, p. 84.
Ficidul, Prober-Stein, 1753. Th. i. p. 86. (Ficidul’s account does not tally with the current one, and he speaks of two persons of the same name.)

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 464.
Figlier, De Alchimia et de Alchimistis, 1856, p. 17.
Jennings, The Rosicrucians, 1870, p. 23 (adapted from Cohnhausen).
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 101.

GUBBIO.

See QUATTRAMI DA GUBBEO.
GÜLDENE—GÜNTHER

GÜLDENE (Das) Flüs.

See Möglin (Johann Ludwig).


Without place and printer's name.

4°. Pp. 31 [1 blank]

GÜLDENE (Die) Rose.

See v. (J. R.).

GÜLDENE (Das) Vlies.

See Siebmacher (Johann Ambrosius).

GÜLDENER (Ein) Tractat vom Philosophischen Steine. Von einem noch Lebenden, doch vngenanten Philosopho den Filis Doctrine zur Lehre, den Fratribus auree Crucis aber zur Nachrichtung beschrieben. Anno M.DC.XXV.


This is a tract taken out of the German translation of the Museum Hermeticum. For the Latin version: Tractatus aureus de lapide philosophico, see Museum Hermeticum, 1749, p. 1.

GÜLDENFALK (Siegmund Heinrich).


8°. Pp. xxxvi. 443 [1 blank].

A volume of the von Schünfeldsche Lesebibliothek.

Güldenfalk left the Hesse-Darmstadt service and retired in 1780 to Frankfurt a. M. and then to Homburg an der Höhe. He died in Sept. 1787, but his age is not recorded. He published a Archiv für Freimüther und Rosenkreuzer, 1785, p. 402 (an unfavourable notice, taking the compiler to task for his uncritical method).


metrical translation of the Psalms, Frankfurt, 1783, 8°, and Die himmlische und hermetische Perle, oder die göttliche und natürliche Tinktur der Weisen, Frankl. 1785, 8°.

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 549, 595.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 89.

GÜNTHER (Simon).

Hortulus Sanitatis Amoenissimus. Hoc est: de Tuenda et Conservanda BonaValetudine omnibus Literatis et Peregrinantibus Libellus accommodatissimus & maximè necessarius, in lucem editus cum Indice locupletissimo a Simone
GÜNTHER (SIMON). Continued.

Günthero Gransoviensi Marchico. In Nobili Spira, Typis Augustini Scheideri, Impensis Authoris, & Heliae Kembachii. Anno M.DC.VIII.

12°. Pp. 155 [1 blank]; Index [11, 1 blank].

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1777, ii. p. 493.

GUERRE des Chevaliers.

See ANCIENNE (L') Guerre des Chevaliers.

GÜTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

See GUTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

GUIBERT (NICOLAS).


Sapientum finis, Sapientiae communicatio.

Argentorati. Impensis Lazari Zetzneri Bibliopolæ. M.DC.III.


The tract 'de Balsamo' is separately paged and has a separate title and signatures so that it might go by itself—except that it is mentioned in the other title:


Guibertus was born about 1547 at St. Nicolas de Port in Lorraine, studied medicine and graduated about 1570. He travelled for many years in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, and practised in Casteldurante and Rome. He at first believed in transmutation and worked in the laboratory of Cardinal Granvelle, viceroy of the two Sicilies, and for the Cardinal of Augsburg translated German works by Paracelsus into Latin. In Naples he was associated with Baptista Porta and Flaminii. In 1579, under Pope Gregory XIII., he was appointed inspector-general of druggists' shops in the states of the Church. He returned to his native country and lived at Vancouleurs. Having completely changed his views and considering that transmutation was impossible and that the pursuit of it led to poverty and want, he wrote his books against Alchemy, and criticised his former friends who believed in it. He died at Vancouleurs about 1620. In addition to the above he wrote: Assertio de murrhinis, sive de tis qua murrino nomine exprimitur, Francof. 1597, 12°, and De interitu Alchemia metallorum transmutatoria tractatus aliquot, Tulli, 1614, 8°.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medecine, 1778, ii. p. 398.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 352.

Adelung, Fortsetzung ... zu ... Jöchers ...

Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 1673.


Schmied, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 357.

Hoefler, Histoire de la Chémie, 1843, ii. p. 120; 1860, ii. p. 121.

Biographie Universelle, 1857, xviii. p. 85.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xxii. coll. 517.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 975.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1885, ii. p. 693.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xi. p. 454.
GUIDIUS—GUMMERT

GUIDIUS (Joannes).
De Mineralibus Tractatus in Genere Ioannis Guidii Senioris Patritij Volaterrani I. C. ætate sua celeberrimi, Libri Quatuor;

In quorum I. agitur

De Metallarijs.
De Artificibus Metallorum.
De Alchimitis.

In III. De Moneta.
De Thesauris.
De rebus aureis, & argenteis.
De Ornamentis.
De Vestibus Auratis.

De Metallis.
De Auro, & Argento.

In III. De Publica Utilitate.
De Priuata Utilitate.

De Gemmis.

De Ferro, & Armis.
De Salinis.

De Salinis.


There was apparently an earlier edition of this book published at Venice, 1618, 8°, and a later one at Frankfurt, 1627, 4°.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 109 (quotes the 1607 edition only).
Mercelin, Lendemius renovatus, 1686, p. 596.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 537.
Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicae, 1732, p. 63 (quotes three editions).

GUIDO DE MONTANOR.

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE)

GUIRAUD (F.).

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Traicté du Soulphre, 1629.

Guiraud was the translator.

GULDEN (Die) Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE).

GUMMERT (Theophorus).

GUMMERT (Theophrorus). Continued.


It seems to have been reissued in 1679.

Leopold calls the author Theodor. Gmelin calls him Christoph Gummert (q.v.), or Gummert, or Brummet (q.v.), and quotes the present dissertation, but Leopold distinguishes C. Grummert from Theodor Gummert though their works appeared within five years of each other. It is possible that they are identical, seeing that Christipherus and Theophrorus have practically the same meaning, and could be used as synonyms, but so far as can be judged from their respective writings and from what is said about Grummet by Kunckel, they appear to be different.

Jacob Leopolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicæ, 1732, p. 63.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 28.

GUT (Ein) Fundament, oder Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein.

See Neander (Theophilus), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 227.

GUTMANN (Aegidius).

Offenbahrung | Göttlicher | Majestat.

The above title is printed in large letters in the middle of the page, and is enclosed by four ornamental lines. Above the title is the following:

Augustin, de utilitate credendi. | Nemi dubium est, omnes homines aut sultos aut sapientes. Nunc autem sapientes voco, non cordatos & ingeniiosos, sed homines est, quanta in esse homini potent ipsius hominis Dei, firmissimé percptae cogniti, tae: atque cognitione | vita & mores | congruunt.

To the sinister side of the title, printed perpendicularly along the page:

Anima forma intima et divina.
na soles divinis cognitae.

Below the title:

Parac. in Philos. Sagas. lib. i. cap. 2.

Der Philosophus soll das am ersten betrachten, von wan[ten] der Mensch komme und den andern den Eckstein legen. Dem- nach der Theologus, damit er wisse, was der Leib und das tódliche | in ihm und das ewige sey, damit er denselben nicht zum Teuffel ver|damme. Und der Jurist, damit er wisse, wie der Mensch nicht eine | Sau sey sondern eine edle Creatur, darrn ihn wisse als einen | Menschen, nicht als ein Kalb zu uhrtheilen. Und der Medicus soll | diesen Anfang auch wissen, daß er ihn nicht wie ein Vieh in die | Fleisch-Banck gebe, sondern bedenke Gottliches Bildnifs | recht, wie der Arzney mit zu fahren.

On the dexter side of the title also printed perpendicularly along the page:

Bernh. sup. Cant. Ser. 41.
Divina sunt, & nisi expertis
prorums incognita quae
offamur.

This title-leaf is followed by the 'Elenchus Capitum,' and then by the other fly-title as follows:


Without date, place and printer's name.

4°. Title pp. [2], Elenchus Capitum [32]; second title and preliminary matter [42], Text, 530, Index [24]; Text 514, Index [28].
GUTMANN—GUTWASSER

GUTMANN (AEGIDIUS). Continued.

Gutmann (by some called Guettmann, and Gutmann) lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, but very little is known about him. Up to his twentieth year he studied arts and philosophy, and then went to the University, but perceiving the emptiness of the current topics, he travelled and saw that even the common people were better instructed. Yet he returned to the University, till a book entitled \textit{Falsum} came into his hands, which he read and pondered with diligence, and from it he learned the loftiness of the Divine Majesty, and then for the third time he visited the different Universities where he heard discourses not on theosophic but on heathenish and devilish writings. His own book, presumably the result of all his study and experience, was written in 1575. The author was living in Swabia about 1580, and was well known in Augsburg in 1584. The dedication of the book to Duke Frederic V., Count Palatine on the Rhine, is dated “Frankfurt am Main, ipais Nondinis Vernalibus Anno 1619,” and this, the first edition, is said to have been published at Amsterdam after his death. This edition had become so rare that some sixty years later (as the present title states) it was reprinted, the editor being Heinrich Ammersbach, pastor at Halberstadt. It has neither place nor date, but it is said to have appeared at Frankfurt a. M., or, according to Schelhorn, at Halberstadt, in 1675. There is no evidence of this in the present copy so far as I can perceive.

The ascription of the work to Gutmann is due to what is said in the \textit{Echo}.


Borrriichius, \textit{Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum}, 1657, p. 34. No. iii.

Keren Hagatuch ... oder Teutschen Fegueur der Schëide-Kunst, 1702, p. 90. (A laudatory notice.)


Roth-Scholz, \textit{Bibliotheca Chymica}, 1727, pp. 168-176. (Roth-Scholz gives a brief notice of the author, and a summary of the contents, and calls it an excellent book.)


Morphor, \textit{Polyhistor}, 1732 (ii. 2. 8), p. 165; (iii. 1. 11), p. 554.


Stolle, \textit{Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit}, 1736, p. 570.


Reimmann who gives the preceding account of the author, points out the close resemblance of his ideas and language to those of Paracelsus, but he does not quote at all accurately Gutmann’s version of Genesis, I. 1-5, which forms the text of the twenty-four books of commentary constituting the work. Reimmann concludes by repeating Morhof’s remark, that Gutmann propounds a great number of problems, but does not give a solution of them. Corrodi calls him a pupil of Paracelsus.

Stolle’s criticism is that the commentary instead of illuminating the words of Moses only obscures them. He is very bitter about this and similar writings, and says that he calculated on learning something from it, but was shamefully deceived. Hoefer’s remark is that Gutmann speaks of creation as if he had been an eye-witness of it.

He is said to have been a Rosicrucian, if not the actual founder of the order, and that in any case anticipations of their doctrines are to be found in his book. Gmelin says that he hardly deserves a place in the history of chemistry.

Every one emphasises the rarity of both editions. That of 1619 was so rare that as much as 100ducats had been given for it. Stolle says there is a copy of it in the Library of Jena University. Of the second edition, which is said to be a line for line and page for page reprint, I have seen another copy, and there is one in the British Museum.

A book entitled: \textit{Abgenöthigte Lehr- u. Schutz-Schrift wider den gützmaischen Offenbahrungs-Patron}, Hamburg, 1677, 8°, which I have not seen, is apparently a criticism of or reply to Gutmann’s book.


Haller, \textit{Bibliotheca Anatomica}, 1774, i. p. 342.


\textit{Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie}, 1785, pp. 496, 604 (“a strange and little known work by an alchemist and ghost-seer”).


Fuchs, \textit{Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur}, 1806-08, p. 83.


See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 41.
H. (C. G.).


This anonymous treatise is divided into ten books with distinctive titles:
2. Catholicon Physicorum, p. 25.
3. Venus Vitriola... nec non Mars Victoriosus, p. 43.
5. Saturnus Saturatus, p. 85.
6. Metamorphosis Lapidum ignobilium, in Gemmas quasdam pretiosas, p. 117.
8. Auslegung der dunklen Wörter, &c., p. 163.


It is therefore neither more nor less than a translation of Samuel Norton's tracts, q.v.

Compare Vigilantius de Monte Cubiti, Dryfaches Hermetisches Kleblat, Nürnberg, 1667, which includes the tracts contained in this volume.

Of the present work there is a copy in the Ouvaroff collection.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1474.

H. (E.).


8°. Pp. [8] containing the title, on the reverse of which is the interpretation of the "Amaritudinis Poculum," and preface; pp. 3-44, the first tract; pp. 45-98, the second tract; and pp. 99-102, the catalogue of cabalistic books. The second tract has a title-page which is the second part of the above title.

We are not informed who the lady was who in 1574 composed the present little tract. The second is also anonymous. The list of cabalistic and magic books contains the titles of 59 mss. which were on sale at Leipzig in 1614 for 16000 imperial.

Amongst other items it contains: No. 50, Magia Kiramidis (sic), a famous book of magic which was afterwards edited by Riviño and printed in 1638, and was then translated into English. The Catalogus was reprinted by Semler, and the present work is quoted by him. The authoress, however, was unknown to him; he thinks it is a translation from the French, and the other tract from the Latin, which will be found in the Theatrwm Chemicum, although the two versions differ widely from one another.

Semler, Unpartheiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rüwenkreuzer, 1786, i. p. 118; 1797, ii. p. 55.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1432.
H. (I. C.).


The extracts are from the following works of Fictulds:
1. Das edle Perlein, 1734, p. 63.
2. Das allgemeine natürliche Chaos, p. 102.
3. Das Gespräche zwischen Mascos, Agos und einem Filius (sic) Hermetis, p. 130.
4. Aus dem Hermetischen Triumphbogen: Cab.
bala mystica naturae, 1741, p. 142.
Occulta occultissime, 1748, p. 185.

Adamah Booz is the pseudonym of Adam Melchior Birkholz (q.v.).

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1511.

H. (J. F.), S.

See Hautnorton (Josaphat Friedrich), Suecus.
See Harprecht (Johann).

H. (L. C.), P. T.
See Hellwig (Christoph).

HAAS (Johann Conrad).

See Creiling (Johann Conrad), Dissertatio de Aureo Vellere, Sectio IV., 1739.

HAGEN (Karl Gottfried).


Vom Braunstein, und dessen erdigt alkalischen Theile.

See Allgemein nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Manчерleri, 1781, i. p. 217.

The above work went through several editions. The first, 1786; the second, 1791; the fourth, 1815. Hagen wrote also Grundsätte der Chemie, Königsberg, 1766, 8°. A dissertation on the water at Thorn, in Latin, Regiomonti, 1788, 4°; in German, Königsberg, 1789, 4°: Lehrbuch der Apotheker-Kunst, Königsberg, 1771, 1781, 1782, 1786, 1792, 1821, and papers in the Nova Acta Academiae Nature Curiosiorum, before the Naturforschening Freunde at Berlin, in Crell’s Annalen and in other journals.

The author was born at Königsberg, 24 Dec., 1749, and was Hofapothecker. He became Docent in 1775, extraordinary Professor, 1779; ordinary,
HAGEN (Karl Gottfried). Continued.

1788, in the Medical Faculty; in 1804 he was made Master of Arts, and in 1807 Professor of Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History in the Philosophical Faculty in the University there. He died at Königsberg, 2 March, 1829. His elder brother, C. E. Weigel, Grundsätz der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, ii., 407 (§ 1022, d5).


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 566.


Philippie & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, pp. 611, 730, 827.

Klyuskens, Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et des Médailles qui conservent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 6.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 992.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, x. p. 340 (article by Ladenburg).


HAHN (Johann David), Praesae.

See Voltement (Floris Jacobus), Respondens.

Hahn, though a native of Germany, having been born at Heidelberg, 9 July, 1729, spent the greater part of his life in Holland. He was a doctor of medicine of Leyden, and in 1753 was appointed professor of philosophy, physics, astronomy, and in 1759 of botany and chemistry at Utrecht. After wards, in 1775, he went to Leyden as professor of medicine. He died there 19 March, 1784. Hailer speaks of him as 'vir illustris et noster olim amicus.' He wrote a few papers on chemical subjects:

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 488.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 472.

Weigel, Grundsätz der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, i. pp. 490 ; ii. p. 472.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 304, 370.

HAIMO.

Epistola de quattuor Lapidibus philosophicis, materiam suam ex minore mundo desumentibus.

See sendivogius (Michael), Epilogus in Novum Lumen Chymicum Orthelli, 1624, p. 177.

See theatrum chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 497.

The authorities seem disposed to accept without demur the statement that the author of this tract was the Haimo who flourished in the ninth century. According to the accounts he was an Anglo-Saxon, a connection of Bede's, a pupil of Alcuin's and a schoolfellow and friend of Rhabanus Maurus, and a Benedictine Monk. He became reader of theology at Fulda in 822, in 839 teacher at Corvey and Hirschfeld, but not Abbot, and in 840 bishop of Halberstadt.

He entrusted the administration of the cathedral to an offshoot, called the Budger, whose residence and property near Halberstadt grew into the village of Haim or Hoym, from which the noble family of von Hoym may have been derived.

HAIMO.

Epistola de quattuor Lapidibus philosophicis, materiam suam ex minore mundo desumentibus.

See sendivogius (Michael), Epilogus in Novum Lumen Chymicum Orthelli, 1624, p. 177.

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He also founded the monastery of S. Wipertus on the Bode (now dissolved), which is said to have led to the building of the neighbouring town of Quedlinburg. Into it he introduced Benedictine monks, who had been formerly pupils of his own at Hirschfeld, and made his school friend Rhabanus Maurus provost; after he had been driven out of Fulda by the refractory monks there. Of the monastery nothing remains except the tiny but impressive crypt of the church, now enclosed by a range of farm buildings.

He placed a fine library in the cathedral at Halberstadt, but it probably perished in the fire of 1179. Haimo died at Halberstadt, 27 (28) March, 853.
HAIMO. Continued.

He wrote commentaries on almost all the books of the Old and New Testaments, homilies on the Gospels, summer and winter homilies, and a number of other works, some of which have been printed, though most of them appear to be still in manuscript.

In the list of his works, at all events as given by Pits, nothing appears relative to any subject but theology and religion, and it may be doubted not only if the present work be by Haimo, but if alchemy was cultivated to any extent in Germany at that time. It may be doubted with still greater emphasis if alchemy—allowing that it were cultivated then—had been studied to such an extent and the possible sources of the materia prima had been examined so exhaustively that the suggestion of a new source contained in the present tract could have been possibly made. It was only at a late date in the development of the pursuit, and when everything had been rendered obvious, that the alchemists at their wit's end turned to the material supposed to be described in this tract. To me the tract appears spurious, not by Haimo, but recent; certainly not of the ninth century, more likely of the seventeenth. Against its authenticity also is the fact that it did not appear in print till it was included in the sixth volume of the Theastrum Chemicum. If it had been known and considered of value by the older alchemists in the sixteenth century it could hardly have escaped including in some of the collections that were then in circulation.

Nazari, Della Tramutazione Metallica Segni tre, 1550, p. 120 (just mentions the book).

Pits, Relationum Historicarum de robus Anglicis Tomus Primus, 1606, p. 146 (Ann. 753).

Boer, Bibliotheca chymica, 1654, p. 111.

Quenstedt, Dialogus de patris illustrium doctrina et scriptis viorum, Witteberge, 1654, p. 92.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 180.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina medica et infima, Helvetica, 1735, Lib. viii. p. 543 (the alchemical tract is not mentioned).

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, xii. col. 950 (and references).

HALLER (ALBRECHT VON).

See PHARMACOPEA Helvetica, 1771.

Haller was born at Berne, 16 Oct., 1708, studied medicine at Tubingen in 1723, and at Leyden under Boerhaave in 1725, and was capped M.D. there in 1727. He visited London and Paris, proceeded to Basel, where he lectured on anatomy, and reached Berne about 1729, where he began practice as a physician, for which, however, he had no special liking. In 1734 he was made professor of anatomy, a theatre was built for him, and he gave lectures and demonstrations on this subject. The University of Gottingen having been founded in 1736, Haller was invited to become professor of anatomy, botany, and surgery, and after some hesitation he accepted the post which he occupied till 1753. He then resigned on account of his health, and returned to Berne, where he was appointed Ammann and filled various offices in the State. He died 12 Dec., 1777.

Jacob Brucker, Pinacotheca Scriptorum nostrua Aestate Literis illustrium Decas IV., August.

Vin del., 1745.


Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. pp. 433-442.

Jeanseneb, Eloge historique d'Albert de Haller . . . avec un Catalogue complet de ses Œuvres, à Geneve, 1778, 8°, pp. 104.

Gottlieb Emanuel von Haller, Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte, 1785, ii. Nos. 828-906 (works

Cave, Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria, 1743, ii. p. 26, Ann. 841.


Aikin, General Biography, 1804, p. 85.

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Enzyklopädie, 1828, 2te Section, iii. p. 264.


Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1786, xixi. col. 121.

Hoeder, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 335; 1856, i. p. 354.


Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrof, Sciences Secrètes, 1790, No. 1147.

No man had a greater reputation in Europe than Haller, and he received all the honours that were to be had. He was preeminent as an anatomist, physiologist, and botanist, a man of affairs and of administrative capacity, one of the most voluminous and successful of medical writers, distinguished as a poet and literary man, and the greatest of medical bibliographers. His classified catalogues of the literature of anatomy, botany, medicine, and surgery, in ten volumes, 4°, 1771-1788, accompanied by abstracts, estimates, and criticisms, represent a prodigious labour and reading, and an unrivalled knowledge of the history of those subjects. They are of the greatest value even now for the study of the history of medicine.

Haller, however, was not a chemist, hardly even a pharmacist, still one cannot but regret that he did not complete his set of bibliographies by a Bibliotheca Chymica.

on his life), (see the Index of vols. i. and ii. for other works).


Aikin, General Biography, 1804, p. 18.

Condorcet, Oeuvres, An. xiii. (1804), i. pp. 365-419.

Meusel, Lexicon der von 1750 bis 1800 erschie- nen Deutschen Schriftsteller, 1805, p. 86 (and references).


Pufiani, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 292.

HALLER (ALBRECHT VON). Continued.

Rees, The Cyclopedia, 1819, xvii. sub voce.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. pp. 38-65 (article by Jourdan and Boisseau, with a long account of his writings).
Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyklopädie, 1827, 2te Sect. i. pp. 292-304 (article by Seiler).
D'Entrecolles, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1836, iii. i. pp. 11-31.
Morwitz, Geschichte der Medicin, 1849, ii. p. 258.
Philipp & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, pp. 533, 656, 662, 862.
Kluyskens, Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et des Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 9, and the drawing of a medal.

HALLEY (EDMUND).
Erzählungen von denen Winden.

See Dreibel (Cornelius), Tractat oder Abhandlung von Natur und Eigenschaft der Elementen, 1723, p. 65.

Halley, son of a soap-boiler, was born at Haggerston, 29 Oct., 1656. His fame rests on his astronomical work, but he wrote one or two papers on chemical subjects, as on the saltiness of the sea. He was professor of geometry at Oxford, 1703-20.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 181.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 105 ('celebris mathematicus campanam urinatariam descripsit').
Adelung, Fortsetzung ... zu ... Jöchers ...
Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1787, ii. col. 7156.
Rees, The Cyclopedia, 1819, xvii. sub voce.

Secretary of the Royal Society, 1713-21; Astronomer Royal, 1719, and Foreign Associate of the French Academy, 1729. He died at Greenwich, 14 Jan., 1742, aged 86.

Weld, A History of the Royal Society, 1848, passim.
Grant, History of Physical Astronomy, 1852, p. 102, & passim.
Allibone, A Critical History of English Literature, 1859, i. p. 771.
Kluyskens, Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et des Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 10.

HALMALE (JOHN FREDERIK VAN).

Merkurius Verheerlykt; Zynde een naukeurige verhandeling van 't Begintzel, Aerdt, Eigenschap en Uitwerkzelen van de Kwikzilver. Deszelfs kwaedardigheid, waer in die bestaat, aengewezen, en hoe die weg genomen en verbeterd kan werden. Zynde alsdan een Middel waer door vele sware en ongeenzelige Ziekten (door bygebragte Experimenten bevestigd) gered zyn: Benevens dien ook aangetoond dat de Mercurius het ware onderwerp der Philosophen is. Door Johan Frederik van Halmale, Med Doct. tot Middelburg in Zeeland. In Amsterdam, By Jan Ten Hoorn, Bookverkoper over 't Oude Heeren Logement. 1707.


This work begins with a commendation of chemistry. Next follows its history, with brief notices of Geber, Lully, Arnaudis, Basil Valentin, Paracelsis, Bornhardt, Sendivogius, v. Suchten, v. Helmont and his son, Philalethea, de Comitis, Pantaleon. Then mercury and its compounds, of which the preparation, properties, and medical uses are discussed at length.

Van der Aa merely mentions his name and books. Haller, and, after him, Gmelin quotes Ontleeding over de Amsterdamse Apothek, Amst. 1739 and 1762, 8°.
HALMALE (Johan Frederik van).

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicine practice, 1778, iv. p. 49.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 249.

HALTEREN (Nicolaes van).

Princelijck Gheschenck, of Tractaet der Medicynen. In ’t welck natuurlijk en grondich, de Looflijcke en wytberoemde Konst van Ghenesinghe, de krachten van alle Cruyderen ende ghevvassen, als oock Gommen, Hersen, Olyen, Extracten, Wateren, gheene uyt-ghesondert. Mitsgaeders de Compositien aller Medicamenten, en de Remedien teghens alle Krancheden, en Fensynen, die het Menscheliecke gheslacht voorvallen, verhaelt vverden, en by experientie goeit bevonden zyn.

Hier is een Tractaet van de Alchymie voor de beminders Theophrasti Paracelsi by ghevoect. Eerst beschreven door den Hoogh-geeleerden ende Experten Medicijn Nicolaes van Halteren, Dienaer des Godtlicken vvoorts binnen Hornera. Ende nu tot eyghen kosten in ’t licht ghebracht, door Johannem à Porta. t’ Amstelredam, By Ian Evertsz. Cloppenborch, Boeckvercooper op ’t Water in den vergulden Bybel, tegen over de Cooren-Beurs, 1633.


HAMMEN (Ludwig von).

Ludovici von Hammern, D. Medici Regii de Herniis Dissertatio Academica.


12°. Pp. [12], 7-135, [1 blank].

This writer was a Prussian, born (at Danzig?) in 1652, studied medicine at Montpellier, and apparently took the degree of M.D. there. His thesis on the occasion was entitled: Curriculum medicine Monspelium pro doctoratus gradu, Monsp., 1674. He became physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland. The above seems to be his only book, for a work on the History of medicine.

Gmelin, Lindennius renovatus, 1686, p. 763.


Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicius, 1761, p. 806.


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 678 (Gedanensis vermiculorum spermaticorum inventor ab anno 1679).

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 433.

Danzig Physicians on which he was engaged was interrupted by his death, which took place 15 March, 1689. He has been credited by Matthie, Haller and others with having been the first to observe spermatozoa, but Haasar has shown that this is due to confusing him with Johann Ham, who was a student at Leyden at the same time and who really made the discovery in 1677.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 444.


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iv. p. 250.

Haasar, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 334.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 43.
HANCOCKE (John).

Vom gemeinen Wasser als dem besten Fiebermittel.

See OERTEL, Universal-Wasserdoktor.


HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).


12°. Sigs. A to D in twelves, or, pp. [55. 1 blank].

This was published anonymously. Moller assigns it to Hannemann, and Kopp and other authorities do the same.

Cato Chemicus.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 368.


The author is accused by Schelhammer of having plagiarised in this treatise from Conring.


HANNEMANN—HAPELIUS

HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG). Continued.


Hannemann was born at Amsterdam, 25 Oct. 1690. He studied theology, but passed to medicine and practised in Friedrichstadt, Stade and Buxtehude; and in 1705 was appointed professor of physics at Kiel. He was a Doctor of Copenhagen and a member of the Academia Naturalis Curiosorum from 1680. He died at Kiel in 1724, on his birthday, 25 (24) Oct., aged 84. In his long and active life he wrote works and dissertations amounting in number to over a hundred, all of which, however, were not printed. Lists are given by several of the authors mentioned below, but the fullest notice of the author is that by Moller. He wrote several tracts about Alchemy: Jason, 1709; Tantalus Chymicus, 1717; Tubalkain stans ad fornicem, 1707; Agricola seu Disp. de Metallis, 1709; Disp. Chymica de Heraclio Frasmei, 1707; an edition of Arisdes de Scudalipis, 1717; De Teatro precipitate: De furto Promethei; Xystus in hortum Hesperidum; Aurora oriens; Plumb phloreis aptae; osculum, 1696, &c.

In his dissertation "de motu cordi," he rejected the circulation of the blood, but his ideas were refuted by Bartholinus, and he was not held in esteem by Portal. At his death his library went to Kiel University, p. 271. Haller is not favourable to Hannemann, calling him 'non satis firmae fidelis homo.'

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 94.
Beytrage zur Geschichte der hoeher Chemie, 1785, p. 641.


Schiede, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 455.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medica, 1855, ii. p. 184 (severely judged).

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1012.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 49.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 244; ii. p. 369 & passim.

HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).


The Disquisitio Heliana is reprinted from the edition of 1606, for which see Eglinus Iconius (Raphael), and see also Elias.

Cheiragogia Heliana, de Auro Philosophico, nec dum cognito.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 262.
Disquisitio Heliana, Aphorismi Basiliani sive Canones Hermeticorum spiritus, anima et corpore medio Majoris & Minoris Mundi.
See Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, iv. p. 327.
Disquisitio de Helia Artium.
See Eglinus Iconius (Raphael). See also Iconius (Raphael Eglinus).
Nicolaus Niger Hapelius is an anagram for Raphael Eglinus Iconius, though hardly any of the older writers notice this, but assume Hapelius to be the author's real name, and enter the present work under it accordingly. In addition to the references under Eglinus, the following which refer specially to Hapelius may be given.

Semler, Unparteiische Sammlung zur Geschichte der Rosenkreuzer, 1786, i. p. 46.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 514.
Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrof, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 556, 944-946 (under R. E. J. D., but Ladrange did not understand these letters).

HARPRECHT (Johann).
See Hautnorthon (Josaphat Friederich).

HARTMANN (George).
See Digby (Kenelm), Auferlesene, seltzame Philosophische Geheimniss und Chymische Experimente, 1684.
Gmelin seems to ascribe the English version of the above to John Hartmann. Adelung quotes his works: Preserver and restorer of health, London, 1682, 8°; Digby's Secrets, London, 1682, 8°, and the above translation; Family Physician, London, 1696, 8°.
Adelung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu... Jücher: Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 1813.

HARTMANN (Johann).
I. De Oleis variis Chymicè distilatis.
II. Basilica Antimonij Hamerij Poppij Thallini.
III. Marci Cornachini D. M. Methodus, quæ omnes Humani Corporis affectiones ab horribus copia, vel qualitate peccantibus, Chymicie & Galenicè curantur.
Geneve, Sumptibus Petri Chouet. M.DC.XLVII.
HARTMANN (Johann). Continued.


Cornacchini Methodus, pp. 112 [13, 3 blank]. 4 folding tables.

This work was first published at Leipzig, 1633, 4°; Geneva, 1635, 8°, pp. 631 [32, 1 blank]; 112 [13, 3 blank]. 3 tables, and thereafter repeatedly.

It was revised by Cardinieus, and published at Nurnberg, 1677, 4°. Baumer says 1679.

Hermetischer Probier Stein, 1647.

See CROLLUS (OSWALDUS).

Hartmann was born 15 Jan., 1668, at Amyberg, some say at Arneburg. He graduated at Marburg, in philosophy, 1591; became professor of mathematics there, 1592; 1666, Med. Doct.; 1669, appointed professor to give public lectures on Introductio, that is Chemistry, the first established chair of this subject in Europe, according to Mercklin and others. Kolbe, however, has taken no notice of the fact, if he was aware of it, in his account of the Marburg laboratory. In 1676 he was called to fill the post of councilor and physician to the then Duke of Hesse-Cassel, when he had reluctantly to resign his chair. He died 7 Dec., 1671, at Marburg. He wrote several works on medicine, and notes on Beguinus Tyrocinium under the pseudonym of Christopher Gläckradt (q.v.). His works collected by Johnenius were published in folio, Francof. 1684, 1690, and in German, 1698.


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 569, 603.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 105, 141.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 82.

Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iv. p. 283.

Destrimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1836, iii. 1. p. 47.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, ii. p. 18.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 453.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1023.


Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xii. p. 491.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 66.

HARTUNG VON HOFF (CASPAR).

Von der Bereitigung des gebenedeyten Philosophischen Steins.

See DARIOT (CLAUSE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 1.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 245.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 349.

HARVENTIUS (ISRAEL).


All that I have found recorded about Harventus is that he was a native of Orleans, lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, was a partisan of chemistry, and wrote in defence of it against Riolanus and the Paris Faculty, who had condemned the abuse, not to say
Defensio Discours chez Haselmeyer's 1740, pp. Ad'

The discussion was continued by Riolanus in another book: 'Ad Libavi Maniam, Joan. Riolani Mereklin, Iudentus renovatus, 1686, p. 716.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, l. ii. p. 603.


Georgius Matthie, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicae, 1761, p. 441.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 280.


Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 453.

HASELMeyer (Adam).

Antwort an die Lobwürdige Bruderschaft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz N. N.

See allgemeine und General Reformation, 1781, p. 99.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, p. 562.

Haselmeyer's name is not mentioned by Kloss, and it does not occur in the Missiv.

HASLING (ElIAS JOHANnes).

See hesling (elias johannes).

HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOUR.

De l'Art de la Verrerie. Où l'on apprend à faire le Verre, le Cristal, & l'Email. La manière de faire les Perles, les Pierres précieuses, la Porcelaine, & les Miroirs. La Méthode de peindre sur le Verre & en Email. De tirer les couleurs des Métaux, Minéraux, Herbes & Fleurs.

Ouvrage rempli de plusieurs Secrets & Curiositez, inconnus jusqu'à présent. Par M. Haudicqur de Blancourt. A Paris; Chez Jean Jombert, près les Augustins à l'Image notre-Dame. 'M.DC.XCVII. Avec Privilege du Roy.


There is an English translation: The Art of Glass, London, 1699, 8°, to which was added an appendix on making glass-eyes. New edition of the French, Paris, 1718, in two parts, 12°. This is a reprint of the 1697 edition, to which has been added "Traité des Pierres Précieuses."

The original work is little more than a translation of Neri's L'Arte Vetraria.

The author was born in Picardy about 1650, and he traced his descent from a Robert Haudicquer who flourished in 1342. By some he is called Jean, by others François. He lived in Paris and spent five and twenty years in accumulating material for the history of the nobility of his province. He fell heir also to the collection of MSS. belonging to François Duchesne, whose daughter he married in 1684. In addition to his genealogical and heraldic studies he cultivated chemistry and even affirmed that he possessed some alchemical secrets. In consequence of a charge of forging ancient titles of nobility he was sent to the galleys in 1701, and this was commuted to perpetual imprisonment. All his papers and collections were deposited in the Bibliothèque Royale, 10 July, 1708.

His works relate to the nobility of Picardy, Paris, 1693 or 1695, 4°, pp. 578. Historical researches on the Order of the Saint-Exprit, Paris, 1695, 2 vols, 12°, and the present treatise on glass.
HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT.

Journal des Sevans, Sept. 1693, p. 431 (notice of his work on the nobility); Avril, 1695, p. 179; Juin, 1730, p. 410 (notice of his work on the order of the St. Esprit).


Adelung, Fortsetzung ... zu ... Iecher ... Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 1828.


Continued.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 211 (calls him Blankard in the index; but Blancart in the text, and speaks of an edition of Paris, 1697, 4° (sic)).

Biographie Universelle, 1857, xviii. p. 540 (article by Weiss).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxlii. col. 549.

Ferguson, 'Notes on ... Books of Secrets,' in the Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow, 1883, ii. p. 194; 1890, N.S. i. p. 226.

HAUSS (Das) des Lichts.

See PHILALETES (EUGENIUS).

HAUNFORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH).

Der Verlangte Dritte Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge, oder vom Philosophischen Salzt; Nebenst der wahren Praeparation; Lapidis & Tincture Philosophorum. Darin die Sucher dieser grossen Geheimnifs vom Philosophischen Werck einen solchen Nachricht finden, dafs desgleichen mit keinem Geld zu bezahlen; So aber ihnen auß inniglichem Mitleiden wegen des langen Suchens rund und frey heraus ohn allen umschweiff mitgetheilet wird vom Sohn Sendivogii, genant I. F. H. S. Gedruckt zu Amsterdam, Vor Christoffel Luycken, Buchverkauffer auff der Haarlemmen Creutzstraffen, da sie verkauft werden. 1657.


This is the original of the first division of the Lucern. There is said to be an edition: Amsterdam, 1656, but that may be doubted, for the 'Vorrede' is signed: J. F. H. S., Gegeben in Liefflandt den 28 Mart. 1657, which would seem to imply that this is the first edition.


Lucerna Salis Philosophorum. Hoc est: Delineatio nuda desiderati illius Principii tertii mineralium Sendivogiani, sive Salis pontici, quod est subjectum omnis mirabilitatis & Academia unica veterum Sapientum, nec non clavis artis Gebricae, claudens sigillans & aperiens, nemine alias pandente vel occludente, continens simul veram preparationem hujus mirabilis saponis & aquare siccae, que nihil madefacit, nec ulii ali rei in Mundo commiscetur, quàm metallis: Secundum methodum quà cuncti Philosophi panaccam illam universalem confecerunt, in salutem afflictii hominis ceu effigiei & imaginis gloriosi Dei, qui laudetur in secula seculorum. Ad contestandum animum officiosum erga prolem doctrine fideliter eidem communicata à filio Sendi-
HAUTNORTHON

HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH). Continued.

vogii, anagrammaticè vocato: Tuis Ophir dono fert theca Saturni. Annum publicationis continet famous ilium Paracelsi vaticinium:
ELias artIVM artes DoCebIt.
Et illud nostri Cosmopolitæ:
MonarChIa BoreALIs aDVenIet.
Et Böhmii Teutonici:
LILIVM eDet fLores à septentrione.
Amstelodami, Apud Henricum Betkium, cum privilegio. An. MDCLVIII.

The 'Praefatio' is signed "J. F. H. S. Filio Sendivogii," which stands for Josaphat Fridericus Hautnortton or Hautnortton Suecus.

The volume contains, on the whole the whole of the German of 1657, but Capp. ii. v. have been enlarged. At the end of Capp. viii. has been introduced a 'Recapitulatio,' and a catalogue of the best and most useful authors, and a warning against the writings of Glaner (p. 63), to whom the author was uncompromisingly opposed.

Then follows (pp. 64-130) a harmony of authors on different parts of chemistry, in thirteen chapters, with an Epilogue.

Next comes the 'Dialogus preparationem Lapidis Philosophici amplius detegens,' to which are added the Rhythmi beginning: 'Res quaedam in hoc Mundo inventur,' — 'Es ist ein Ding in dieser Welt.'

Two short notes to the reader contain, 1°: an account by the author of the origin of the work and the meaning of the title 'Filiius Sendivogii,' and 2°: the statement of the author's pseudonym: Josaphat F. Hautnortton.

The appendix contains: 'Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum fratre Alberto Bayero sive Bavaro, Monacho Carmelitano, &c., which was printed also in Figulus' Theaurimelia, p. 110, and must not be confused with the dialogue of Mercury, an Alchemist, and Nature, ascribed to Sendivogius. Both dialogues are included in Roth-Scholtz's edition of Sendivogius' Works, 1718, pp. 72, 178.

[Another Copy.]

Dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge vom Philosophischen Saltz.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 339.

Prefatio ad Mysterium occultæ Nature, anonymi discipuli Johannis Grassei Chortolassei.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 523.

Tractat vom philosophischen Salze.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 157.

The name of the author of these tracts appears under the initials J. F. H. S., with the additional title Filiius oder Sohn Sendivogii. The last phrase has been supposed to denote actual kinship, but this is not in accordance with what is known otherwise of the author, and it means only that he revered Sendivogius as his father, instructor, and example. The author, indeed, himself settles the question, for he says (Lucerna, p. 154): Ne quid lector colendissime sinistri de me Acutore hujus tractatuli cogites, quod ego me magni istius Sendivogii filium nominem, schis velim, me carnaliter talem non esse, sed secundum doctrinam, quam verè paternam ex ipsius incomparabilibus opusculis habui, ut etiam ipsa fatetur in tract. ii. his verbis: Dixi tibi per sanctum Deum, quod pater filio debet, etc.

The interpretation of the initials is given in the Lucerna, p. 157, where the editor informs us that after publishing the above German tract, he was inundated with letters asking for the author's name, and he did not know what it was if not Josaphat Fridericus Hautnortton.

This name appears also as Hautnortton and Hautnortton, and the S. stands for Suecus or Suevs.

In addition to the above tracts he wrote another, Suctum Philosophicum, in German and Latin on opposite pages, 1660, 8°, pp. 294 [1 blank]. This is a violent attack on Glauber. The same initials also appear in the 1695 edition of Hollandus' Opus Vegetabile, as those of the editor, and 'Northon or Hautnortton, by birth a Swede, and son-in-law of the world-renowned Polish adept Sendivogius,' is the reputed author of certain 'canonic rules' in verse, which are contained in the 'Hermaphroditisches Sonn- und Mond-Kind,' 1752 (q.v.).

Now while the initials have been elucidated by the user of them himself, it has been gathered from other sources that Hautnortton is a pseudonym, and that the author was Johann Harprecht.

Borrichius tells us that Johann Harprecht (who liked to hide himself under the title 'Filius Sendivogii'), son of the Tübingen professor, secretary for a time to Baron Cronstein at Riga, spent the whole
HAUTNORTHON—HEADRICH

HAUTNORTHON (Josaphat Friederic). Continued.

winter with him in 1657, and during their intercourse admitted that he had got the ms. of Grasseus' or Chortolasseus' 'Kleiner Bauer' from a friend in Livonia, and had often read it and even transcribed it; that he had no doubt of the truth of the processes, but as he had only some ores of lead from Minias to work on he meant to go to Holland to prove the truth of the ms. by experiment. When there he published certain tracts: De Sale Philosophorum, Lucerna Salis Philosophici, etc., under the name of Filius Sendivogii. In these he gives expression to pious and God-fearing sentiments after the fashion of the old sages, but whether when he published them, he was an adept or not, Borrichius confesses he was very much in doubt, not merely because, shortly before, Harprecht knew nothing whatever about the art of assaying metals, but especially on account of two observations in the writings themselves: one that the matter at the beginning of the great work is sweet, which points to the use of lead; the other that the 'crude spirit tinges, but not permanently,' which Borrichius shows is borrowed from a passage in the 'Kleiner Bauer.'

In all this account, curiously enough, Borrichius takes no notice of the initials J. F. H. S., but Roth-Scholtz adds the remark that 'his name must have been Johann Friederic and not simply Johann, because J. F. H. S. stands on his writings, which may denote: Johannes, Filius, Harprechtii, Svevus.' Perhaps it may; but it would surely have been more logical and reasonable on Roth-Scholtz's part to have put 'Johannes Fredericus Harprecht, Svevus.' Then Roth-Scholtz goes on to quote the passage from the Lucerna above mentioned in which the name of Josaphat Fredericus Hautnortton is given, after which all the entries are put under that title.

While therefore Borrichius assigns the tracts to Harprecht, and exhibits no knowledge of Hautnorton, Roth-Scholtz ignores the name of Harprecht, and deals with Hautnorton as the author.

As Borrichius is quite positive about his origin, the author was the son of Johann Harprecht, professor of law at Tübingen (who died 18 Sept., 1639, Witte, Diarium Biographicum, Nn 4 recto sub anno), and was born in 1610. It is possible that he was impressed by Sendivogius' transmutations and attracted by his writings, and in his enthusiasm called himself his 'son,' and endeavoured to understand his writings and attain the position of an adept, and for this purpose travelled in order to find some one who could throw light on the subject. But I have not found anything positively stated about him, except what Borrichius says, and the dates of his books; not even the date of his death is recorded.

Petræus, however, has introduced some fresh complications. He also identifies Harprecht with the 'Filius Sendivogii,' and states that he made use of Grasseus' book. He then adds that he sold the ms.—on account of their illegibility—for a good sum, that they were taken to Livonia, that Harprecht ultimately married a woman with money, changed his name to Johann Hiskias Cardilucius, and published a number of medical and chemical books. This also is possible, for, if the accounts be correct, Cardilucius was still alive in 1680—at least one of his books appeared in that year. But on the other hand those who mention Cardilucius, Matthiae for example (Conspectus Historia Medicorum chronologici, 1761, p. 830) make no reference whatever to his being the same person as Harprecht.

Birkholz (AdaMah Booz) accepts Borrichius' statement, but adds nothing to our knowledge of the facts. He states, however, that the latest edition is that in Joseph Ferdinand Kleeblatt's Neue Herausgabe einiger rar gewordener chemischen sehr nutzbaren Tractate, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1768.

AdaMah Booz, Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1879, Vorbericht, f.4 recto.
Semler, Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1788, iii. pp. 35-49.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 619, 624.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 153.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 410.
Figuer, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, p. 295.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Oxymarr, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1213.
Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 386.

HEADRICH (John).

Arcana Philosophia or, Chymical Secrets, containing the noted and useful Chymical Medicines of Dr. Wil. and Rich. Russel Chymists, viz.

I. Species Vitæ, alias Universalis.
II. Tinctura Regalis, call'd Scorbutick, &c.
III. Species Corborativa, alias Pleuretica.
IV. Species Proprietatis.
V. Species Minor.
VI. A Pestilential Cordial, call'd his White Cordial.
HEADRICH (John). Continued.

As also Several Curious Chymical Processes and Spagerick Preparations of Natural things for the use of Medicin, and many other things of great use and vertue in Eradicating the most Stubborn Diseases; Likewise Four curious small Treatises, viz. the I. of Fevers, the II. of the Jaundies, the III. of Madnefs, and the IV. of Diarrhoeas, Lientries, &c. by the Renowned and most Approved Dr. Aurelius Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus, of Hoheneim. Publish'd by John Headrich, Philo-Chymicus, and formerly Operator to Dr. Richard Russell. London, Printed and Sold by Henry Hills in Black-Fryers, the Publisher, at the Blew Ball in Hogsden, over against the Crooked Billet, near Shoreditch Church, and the Booksellers of London, &c. 1697.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 351.

HEBENSTREIT (ERNST BENJAMIN GOTTLIEB).

See Scheele (Karl Wilhelm), Opuscula, 1788.

Hebenstreit was born at Leipzig, 10 Feb., 1758. He studied at the University there, and graduated in medicine, in 1785; was appointed professor extraordinary of general Medicine, and in 1793 of Anatomy and Surgery at the University. He was a member of several societies. He wrote some papers: De aquae natura afores, Leipzig, 1785; Weiz, Das gelehrte Sachen, 1780. Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1797, iii. p. 135; ix. p. 532; x. p. 327; xil. p. 338; ii. p. 64; IV. i. p. 255; ii. p. 120; iii. p. 143; IV. p. 242; v. p. 566; vi. p. 235; viil. p. 324; viii. p. 337; ix. p. 338. Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1795, iii. pp. 270, 206, 373. Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 106.

Vom rothen Spelsglase, 1784; treatises on the sophistication of wines, on medicine and surgery, &c.; and translated Wallerius' Metallurgy, the works of Bergman, Fontana, Fourcroy, Van Marum, and others. He died at Leipzig, 10 Dec., 1803.


HECKENHAUER (WILHELM).


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HEER (Henricus AB).


Hendrik van Heer belonged to a patrician family of Tongres in the state of Liege, where he was born about 1570. He was distinguished by his knowledge of philosophy and the mathematics. He travelled in Germany, Italy, Spain, France and England, and knew the languages of those countries as well as Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He graduated somewhere as M.D. and settled in Liege as town-physician from 1605. He was also physician of Ernest Ferdinand, Elector of Cologne. He died about 1650. He was a man of great erudition, of keen insight and solid judgment, who continued a diligent student to the close of his career. Every year he spent some weeks at Spa, on which he wrote the present book.

Van der Linden, De scriptis medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 106.

Mercklin, Lindeniens renovatus, 1686, p. 394.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 106.


Foppen, Bibliotheca Belgica, 1739, i. p. 449.


Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, ii. p. 20; 1778, ii. p. 471.

Matthies, Conspectus Historia Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 548.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 333.

It first appeared at Liege, 1614, and other editions are mentioned: 1623, 8°; Lugd. Bat., 1645, 12°; 1682, 2 vols., 12°; 1685, 12° (pp. [24], 159 [17]; [6] 254 [19, 1 blank]). Lips., 1645, 12°. It was translated into French: Liege, 1630, 1646, 8°; 1645, 12°; La Haye, 1739, 12°, edited by Warner Chrouct, with notes and emendations, especially in the Chemistry. Vindicinæ pro sua Spadacrene, Leodii, 1624, 8°, was written against Van Helmont. A book which procured him distinction is entitled: Observationes Medicæ oppidò rare in Spa et Leodii animadversione cum medicamentis aliquot selectis, 'Leodii, 1631, 8°; Lips., 1645, 12°; Lugd. Bat., 1685, 12° (appended to the Spadacrene).

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 399.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. p. 503.


Biographie Nationale . . . de Belgique, 1884-85, viii. col. 832 (and references). (Article by Alphonse Le Roy.)


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 110.

HEILMANN (Johann Jacob).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, vi. 1661.

Heilmann was a physician at Zweibrücke and edited the above volume from MSS. and rare editions which had escaped notice in the previous volumes of the Theatr. In his preface he specially requests those who may have unpublished MSS. to send them to him, that he may have them for printing, as Manget, Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, sig. +3 verso.

Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchemia, 1730, p. 80.

It was written to continue the Theatr. No more, however, was ever issued.

In the preface (sig. * 7 verso) he tells the story of Gustenhofer’s transmutation at Strasbourg in 1603. It was copied from him by Manget and is referred to by Erbinsius and others.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1737, i. ii. p. 602.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 322.

HEILIGKEIT (von der) aller Heiligmkeiten.

See NEANDER (Theophilus), Heptas Alchemica, 1621, p. 1 and p. 321.

HEINIKE (Samuel).


The Clavicula Salomonis has nothing to do with chemistry or alchemy. See an article on the treatise, which deals with magic, demonology and conjuration, in Adelung’s Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit, 1788, vi. pp. 332-459.
HELBAUGH (FRIEDRICH).


This work is mentioned by Haller as well as another by the same author: Oenographia; Weinkeller, oder Kunstabuch vom Wein und Kräuterwein, Frankfurt, 1604, 4°.

At this time there lived also a Wendelin von Helbach who wrote: Hortus Corporis, Arzngärtlein des menschlichen Leibes mit nothwendigen Stücken.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 401.

HELBIG (JOHANN OTTO).

SeeHELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH).


Helcher was born at Oels, in Silesia, 9 May, 1672 (1671, Fuchs). Studied at Breslau and Frankfurt a. d. O. and graduated M.D. at Leipzig, 12 Nov., 1656. He practised at Oels and Schweidnitz "with more reputation than merit, for he was a man of secrets who—in an enlightened age like
HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH). Continued.

ours [always the ignorant self-sufficient boast of the eighteenth century] nourished himself on the old chimeras, long ago condemned. He was a believer in potable gold as the present writing testifies.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1727, pp. 206-208. 33
Kestner, Medicinisch Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 383. 34
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 1460. 35
Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 753. 37

and clung to his beliefs till the close of his life. He was elected a member of the Academia Nature Curiosorum, 24 June, 1715, under the name of Hierothens. He died of apoplexy, 30 Oct., 1729.

Eley, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 478. 38
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 205. 39
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-23), v. p. 198. 40
Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1635. 41

HELIAS ARTISTA.

See ELIAS.
See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

HELIOPHILUS à Percis Philochemicus.

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS a).

HELLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON).


The first edition, which was incorrectly printed, was published at Mühlaunen, 1709.


2. Fr. Hercules von Heidelberg Büchlein von secrete oder heimlichen Dingen (Geheimnissen) aller Philosophorum, die ehmals vom Stein der Weisen geschrieben. [7 Heckman]. p. 30.
3. Eines unbekannten Aut. Gespräch vom Steine der Weisen [or, Gespräch vom Lapide Philosophorum]. p. 44.
5. Dessen Send-Schreiben von Erklärung der Geheimnisse der alten Weltweisen, p. 82.
7. Licht der Weltweisen [or, Lumen Philosophorum ; or, Lumen alchymiae]. p. 126.
9. Gilbert, Patriarchus zu Constantiopol Tr. vom Stein der Weisen, p. 147.
HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). Continued.

* (i.e. Johann Otto, Baron de Hellwig.)


There was an edition, apparently of this book, in 1711, 8°.

Neu eingerichtetes Lexicon Pharmaceuticum, oder Apothecker-Lexicon, worinnen Teutsch-Lateinisch, und Lateinisch-Teutsch, beyde nach dem Alphabet, die Stücke, welche ex triplici Regnō, oder dreyfachem Natur-Reiche, als regnō Minerali, Vegetabilii, Animalii, in der Medicin, Apothecke und Chirurgie gebräuchlich, zu finden: Darbey auch die Präparata was von jedem Stück zu haben, nicht weniger die Vires und Doses gesetzet worden, um sich desto besser und leichter darein zu richten; Vor diejenigen, welche der edlen Medicin, Apothecker-Kunst und Chirurgie zugethan, nöthig; vor andere aber, welche nicht dergleichen Profession, nützlich und annehmlich zu lesen, und zu gebrauchen, Mit sondern Fleißs und Mühe also eingerichtet und anitzo zum Drittenmahle in Druck gegeben von L. Christoph Hellwigen, P. L. C. & Pract. Erfurt. Franckfurth und Leipzig, In Verlegung Johann Christoph Stössels seel. Erben in Erfurt, 1714.


Of this work there was an edition in 1710.


HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). Continued.

Regulæ de Formulis Medicamentorum conscribendis, das ist: Vom Recept-
Schreiben, in lucem editæ a L. Christophoro Hellwigio, Thuringo, P. L. 
Cæs. Phys. Tenstadiensi. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Apud Johannem Christo-
phorum Stößelium, Bibliopolam Erfurtensem, M DCC VII.

8°. Pp. 76 [4 blank].

A second edition, enlarged, appeared in 1712. Motchmann says this is the only tract he wrote in
Latin.

Tännstäd in Thüringen. De Vera Solutione Aurii, oder: Bericht von 
der wahren Solutione Auri, dafs solche, mit kleiner Mühe, und Kosten, in 
kurtzer Zeit, gantz ohne Feur, allenhalben, zu Wasser und Lande, Winters, 
und Sommers, zu machen, und, dafs man Animam Aurii extrahiren, und 
ein so genandtes Aurum potabile, leichtlich, zu einer hohen Medicin haben 
könne; aus der Erfahrung beschrieben. Nebst einem Sendschreiben, vom 


Kurtze Beschreibung, Lob, Nutz und Gebrauch, des Theriacs, und Mithridats: 
Nebst einem Anhange, von der Medicina Universali, und woher solche zu 
kriegen, &c. aufgesetzt von L. Christoph. Hellvig, Cölleda-Thur. P. L. 
Cæs. ietziger Zeit, Stadt-Physico zu Tännstäd in Thüringen. Mühlhausen, 
zufinden bey Michael Käysner, Buchhändler, im Jahr 1704.

8°. Pp. 54 [2 blank].

See HELWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

Christoph von Hellwig, Helwig, or Helbig, 
brother of Johann Otto, was born at Collin on the 
Losse, or Cölleda, in Thuringia, 15 July, 1663, 
got to Jena in 1681, and made great progress in 
medicine, when he was induced by his brother to 
accompany him on the journeys he was obliged to 
take as a physician. He returned to Jena 
for a brief period and then went to Erfurt in 1685, 
and attended the courses of Vestü, Leichner, and 
Harientels, and appeared on four occasions in 
public disputations.

In 1688 after passing the examination as Candida-
datus Medicinae, he began practice at Weissensee. 
In 1693 he removed to Franckenhausen on the 
Kyffhäuser, and on the 28 June held his inaugural 
disputation for the licentiatehip, under the pre-
sidency of Hartenfels, who a few days before had 
conferred on him the poetical laurel-wreath.

In 1696 he was chosen physician by the town of 
Tännstädt in Thuringia, where he continued till 
1712, when he went to Erfurt, and died there 27 
May, 1721.

On 3 August, 1716, he was created a Knight of the 
Golden Cross and Count Palatine.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, pp. 
74 (the “Facieibus”; “no longer of any value,” 
and most of the copies have been sold as waste paper’), 
219, 222-228.

Motchmann, Erfordia Literata, 1729, i. pp. 
135-161.

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 
1731, i. ii. p. 644.

Jacob Leopold Prodomus Bibliothæa metallica, 
1732, pp. 67, 68.

He wrote thirty-one books and half-a-dozen 
tracts in his own name on medicine, surgery, 
anatomy, botany, pharmacy, physics, &c. One of 
the most interesting of these has the title: Annu-
thige Berg-Historien worinnen die Eigenschaften 
und Nutz der Metallen, Mineralien, Erden, Edel-
und ander Steine beschrieben, nebst curiösen Re-
lationen, was vor der künftigen Sachen an unter-
schiedenen Orten über und unter der Erden, vornehm-
lich in der Baumanns-Höhe und Brockels-Berge zu 
sehen, Leipzig, 1702. He appeared under the 
seudonyms Valentin Kräutermann, Gaspar 
Schroeder, and Constant Aletophilus Herzberger, 
and he edited works by his brother, by Sebastian 
Würdig, Francken von Franckenau, Cardiuleus, 
Conrad Kunrath, and others.

Our author must be distinguished from another 
person of the same name who graduated M.D. at 
Basel in 1666, was made professor the same year at 
Greifswald, and died there in 1690. He was a 
member of the Leopoldine Academy.

A third, possibly a son of the preceding, was also 
professor of medicine at Greifswald.

Kestuer, Medicinísche gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, 
p. 386.

Müller, Cimbria literata, 1744, ii. p. 439. (He 
interprets the initials L.C.H.P.T. to mean: Lic. 
Christoph Helwig, Practicus Tenstadiensis.)

Jöcher, Allgemeiner gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. 
col. 1478.

Matthiae, Conspectus Historie Medicorum chronolo-
geticus, 1761, p. 574. (Ch. v. Hellwig and his 
pseudonyms.)
HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). Continued.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 81.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 489.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 534.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 191, 225, 226, 229.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 453, 601.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1836, III. i. p. 94.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1058.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1670, Nos. 1347-49.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 139.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).


HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON). Continued.

Zweyte Eröffnung 93. Register [9]. 1 woodcut.
Dritte 73. Register [4, 1 blank]. 3 woodcuts.
Vierte 105. Register [9].
Fünfte 70. Register [8]. 2 woodcuts.
Sechste 80. Register [6].
Siebente 71. Register [7]. 68-g skipped.
Achte 54 (for 55). Reg. [5, 1 blank]. 5 woodcuts.

The first title is in black and red printed over two pages. Each part has a title sometimes included, sometimes not, in the pagination of the part. The book is coarsely printed and the woodcuts are very rude. This copy wants the portrait and biographical notice by his brother which are not included in the pagination.

Gmelin (p. 322) quotes only an edition Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1704, 12°, of the above.


Poggendorff quotes this book apparently under the title: Judicium de viribus hermeticis, Amstelod., 1683, 12°, which seems to be a misapprehension.

Judicium de Duum-Viris Hermeticis Fœderatis.
See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 263.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

See ALIPULI, Centrum Natureæ Concentratum, 1682.
See QUADRATUM ALCHEMYSTICUM, 1705.

See ALIPULI, Centrum Natureæ Concentratum, 1756.

Poggendorff ascribes the above tract: Centrum naturæ concentratum, Danzic, 1639, 12°, to Hellwig, not aware that he was only the translator, and that the nominal author is Ali Pull, whose name,

His name is written Helbig, and Helwig, but as it appears in the Arcana Matora above, it is Johann Otto Liber Baro von Hellwig. He was born in 1654 at Collèda in Thuringia. From 1671 he studied medicine at Jena, Erfurt, Altorf, and Basel, and graduated M.D. at Erfurt in 1675. He then went to Amsterdam, sailed to the East Indies and practised for some years in Batavia. On his travels he mixed with all kinds of people, studied their languages and manners and learned much from them. When he returned from the east he travelled in Portugal, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, England, knew most of the languages and was received with much honour. He was the

Jacob Leopold Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallicæ, 1732, p. 67.
Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medici-orum chronologicas, 1761, p. 867.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 565. ("In obs. 104, brevia quaedam & partim parum probabilia profert, de hominibus caudatis, feminis
HELLWIG—HELMONT

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON). Continued.

mammam in dorso habentibus." But these, which may have appeared incredible to Haller, may have been merely misinterpretations by Hellwig of what he saw on his travels.

Missiv an die hohenleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 107.


Eloz, Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine, 1788, ii. p. 489.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1788, iv. p. 294.

HELLWIG (Otto).

Send-Schreiben an P. Alexium Augustiner Orders in Wien.

See CHYMISCHES LUST-GARTLEIN, 1747, p. 97.

Haller (Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 146) mentions a tract, Sonderbarer discours vom Urin, Zittau. 1721, 4°, by Otto Hellwig. Is he the same person as the above?

HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).


12°. Pp. 33 [1 blank].

Limoges de Saint Didier is credited with the authorship of this tract. But see Kellner.

The Aphorismes were translated into English by Christopher Packe.

The above forms the supplement to Crassellame's work: La Lumiere sortant par soy meme des Tenebres, Paris, 1692, 12°, and is here bound separately. I have not seen this edition.

There are also copies of the Aphorismes dated 1693.

CLIII. Aphorismi.

See KELLNER (DAVID), Wohlangerichtetes AErarium Chymicum, 1702.


Francisus Mercurius was the youngest of J. B. van Helmont's sons. His two elder brothers died of the plague. He was born probably at Vilvorde in 1618, it is doubtful if he went to the University, but he was endowed with unusually great abilities and seemed to be able to learn whatever he had a wish for. He was an excellent linguist, an artist, a handicraftsman, a physician, a chemist (he led people to believe that he had the secret and means of transmutation), and a theosophist. He was a more brilliant man than his father, but he lacked his persistence and perseverance, and was unable to concentrate his powers on any one department of learning. His restlessness prevented him doing steady work. When still young he joined a band of gypsies in order to learn their language; in 1662, after publishing his father's works, he went to Rome, and while there drew on himself the notice of the Inquisition by some views he had promulgated about metempsychosis, so that he found it
HELMON T (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN). Continued.

Besides seeing his father's works through the press, he wrote some of his own. That of most interest at the present day bears the title: Alphabeti vert Naturalis: Hebraico brevisima Delineatio, Sulzbach, 1657, 12mo, pp. [36, with the frontispiece], 107 [1, colophon], 36 plates, and it not only attempts to expound the principle of a rational alphabet, but to explain the method of teaching deaf-mutes to understand what is said by the motions of the lips.

The German translation, Sulzbach, 1667, Aelung says was by Knorr von Rosenroth.

He left no writing on Chemistry and does not seem to have had the special interest in it exhibited by his father.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemic a, 1777, pp. 230, 235.


Arnold, Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien, 1749, ii. p. 397 (Th. ii. c.viii. § 25, 199.).


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 455.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 482.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1779, iii. p. 577.


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 314 (quotes 'l'Hermite du Fauxbourg' (Coelin) but does not give van Helmont's name).

Biographie Universelle, 1817, xx. p. 19; 1857, xix. p. 82.


Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844, Nos. 231 (Paradoxal Discourse), 3882, 3883 (the Alphabet).


Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 446.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii. col. 864.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1060.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1869, viii. p. 495.

C. Broeckx, Le Baron François Mercure van Helmont, Anvers, 1870, 8°, pp. 28.

Franck, Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques, 1874, p. 1754.

Haesen, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 347 (the alphabet).

Biographie Nationale, publique par l'Académie Royale . . . de Belgique, 1884-85, viii. cols. 921-926 (article by Alphonse Le Roy).

HELMON T (JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN).


HELMON'T (JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN).

De Magnifica vulnere Curatione, Disputatio contraria opinionem Joan. Roberti.

See THEATRUM SYMPHATICUM, 1662, p. 457.

Præcipuim: or the immature mineral electron, the first metall: which is the minera of mercury.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 45.

Van Helmont was born at Brussels in 1577, of a noble family of Brabant, and he was the owner of several estates. He had finished his Arts course at Louvain by the time he was seventeen, but did not take the degree as he was dissatisfied with what he had been taught. He now turned to science and pursued algebra, astronomy, astrology, botany, philosophy, ethics, and even magic, but gave them up on account of the defects he found in them. He was next attracted by Epicetetus and Senecon, and at last fell upon the writings of Thomas Kemptis and Tauler, and went over to mysticism. Having resigned his property to his sister and given up the privileges of his rank he turned to medicine, studied every author he could find, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the works of Hippocrates and Galen. He astonished the doctors by the extent of his learning, and graduated at Louvain in 1599. He spent a couple of years in Switzerland and Italy and returned home, and on the failure of the physicians to cure him of a slight disorder he gave up the school medicine and considered that his aim now was the overthrow of the system which had been erected on that of Galen.

After this he travelled over the length and breadth of Europe and returned to Holland impressed with the interest and importance of chemistry. Having married a rich Brabant lady, Marguerite van Ranst, he settled at Vilvorde, and to the end of his life shut himself up in his laboratory pursuing chemical investigations and writing his various books.

He was much esteemed by the Elector of Cologne, and Rudolph II. Matthias and Ferdinand II. sent him invitations to their courts, but he could not be induced to leave his laboratory.

He did not escape controversy, however, and in his reply to Roberti on the magnetic cure of wounds no fewer than twenty-seven propositions incompatible with the Catholic faith were discovered. He was kept in prison for a short time, but when it was found that he was not toying with heresy he was liberated. He had, however, to retract his opinions formally, and remained 'suspect' for some time after; something resembling a ticket-of-leave man under police supervision. It was not till two years after his death that his wife induced the Archbishop of Malines to make his rehabilitation complete.

His discussion with van Heer over the water of Boreal: Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, pp. 114, 266. Lorenzo Crasso, Elogi et Hoaunini Letterati, 1666, ii. pp. 144-150, and portrait.

Will. Cooper, A Catalogue of Chemical Books, 1675, Sig. Q. recto.

Witte, Memoria Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovata decas prima, 1676, p. 125 (by Van Helmont himself and his son).

Mercklin, Lindustis renovatus, 1686, p. 528.

Coting, in Universum Artem Medicin... Introductio, 1687, pp. 55, 67, 70-73, 249, 255.

Witte, Diarium biographicum, 1688, 30 Dec.

Spa was effervescent and sparkling while it lasted, but entailed no church censure.

Van Helmont died of pleurisy at Vilvorde, 30 Dec., 1664. During his lifetime he published three or four works:

De Magnifica Vulnere naturali et legitima Curatione, Paris, 1621, 4°.

De aquis Leodiensis medicatis, Colon. Agr., 1624, 8°.

Febrium doctrina inauditum, Antwerp, 1642, 16°.

Opuscula Medicina inauditum, Col. Agr., 1644, 8°; editio secunda, Amsterodami, 1648, 4°, containing De Lithiasi, de Febribus, de Humoribus Galeni, de Peste.

His writings which had been nearly lost, were collected by his son, and without much arrangement or editorial supervision by him were printed in a hurry, although they were looked after to some extent by Louis Elsevur, the printer. They appeared in a 4° volume, 'Ortus Medicinae,' Amsterdam, 1648, 1655, and other editions are enumerated: 1652 (said to be the best); Venet., 1651, fol., as 'Opera Omnia.' Lugd., Bat., 1653, folio; 1667, folio; Francol., 1682, 1684, 4°; Hafniæ, 1707, 4° (by Valentineus).

Translations were made into Dutch, Rotterdam, 1660, 4°; French, Lyon, 1671, 4°; German as above; English, translated by John Chandler: Orastrake or Physick Refined, London, 1663, small folio, pp. [43, 1 blank] 1161 [1 blank, 22]. Prefixed is a frontispiece containing portraits of Van Helmont and his son, and the coats of arms belonging to his different properties, with that of his wife. Cooper quotes an edition of 1664. A translation of three of his tracts was made by Dr. Walter Charlton: A Ternary of Paradoxes: The Magnetic Cure of Wounds, The Nativity of Tantor in Wine, The Image of God in Man, London, 1650, 4°, pp. [52] 147 [1 blank], and there was issued along with it another translation also by Charlton from Van Helmont: Delitramatra Catarrhii: or the Incoherencies, Impossibilities and Absurdities couched under the vulgar opinion of Defuxions, London, 1650, 4° pp. [12] 75 [1 blank].

Various judgments have been passed on Van Helmont at various times, represented by Guy Patin and Adelung on one hand and by the modern writers on medicine on the other. For his position as a chemist there may be consulted what is said by Kopp, Hoefer, Melens, Chevreul and Alphonse Le Roy.

Colberg, Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum, 1690-91, Th. l. p. 197.

Borrichius, Conspicac Scripturarum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 42.

Koren-Happach... oder Teutsches Pfegeur der Schöte-Kunst, 1702, p. 86.

Reimann, Einleitung in die Historiam litterarum derer Teutschen, 1709, iii. p. 437 b; 1713, vi. pp. 507, 717, 798, 869.

Fope-Blount, Censura celebratorum Authorum, 1735, p. 935.

Morhof, Polyhistor, 1714, ii. pp. 201, 337, 373-413.

HELMONT (JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN).


Roth-Scholz, Historia Botanica, 1727, p. 226-235 (portrait mentioned, p. 102).

Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alkynia, 1730, p. 180 (van Helmont is the authority for Butler's story).

Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 644-48 (reprint of his life by himself and his son, with remarks attributed to Boerhaave).

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 243-246, 247. 248, 530, 775, 898.

Jacob Leypolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 67.

Foppen, Bibliotheca Belgica, 1739, i. p. 570.

Arnold, Kirchen- und Ketz-Historien, 1740, (Th. iii. c. vili. 8, 599), ii. p. 300.


Jäscher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1472.

Fichtul, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 91.


Georgius Matthaei, Conspicuum Historia Medicorum chronologisch, 1761, p. 550.

Brücker, Historia Critica Philosophiae, 1796, IV. i. p. 709.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 473.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 478-81 (criticism and list of his works).

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 397.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. col. 518.


Baum, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 8.

Adelung, Geschichte der menschlichen Nahrkraft, 1787, iv. p. 257.

Bäumler, Weitere Bemerkungen über die Alchemie . . . Düsseldorf, 1789, p. 168.

Metsger, Skizze einer pragmatischen Literargeschichte der Medicin, 1792, p. 274, § 227.


Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. pp. 416-423.

Murr, Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens, 1803, p. 79.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 102.

J. J. Los, Johann Baptist van Helmont, Heidelberg, 1807.


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyclopädie, 1829, Sect. ii., Th. v. p. 187.

Thomson, History of Chemistry, 1830, i. p. 179.

Continued.

Dezirmer, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1836, III, i. p. 97.

Diedericus Henricus Franken, Vita et Opiniones Helmutii, Lips., 1837, 4th.

Isensee, Geschichte der Medicin, 1840, i. p. 302, & passim.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 116-127, & passim.

Lettres de Guin Patin, ed. J. H. Reveillé-Parise, 1846, i. pp. xiii., 235, 355, 593; ii., 117, 178, 461; iii. 77. (The editor does not agree with Patin's opinions.)

Morvitz, Geschichte der Medicin, 1848, i. p. 289; 1849, ii. p. 176.

Journal des Savants, 1850 (article by Chevreul).


Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, i. p. 361.

Phillipe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheke, 1855, p. 470.

Biographie Universelle, 1871, xx. p. 15; 1873, xix. p. 89.

Cap, Etudes biographiques, Première Série, 1857, p. 90.

Novelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxix. col. 853.

Kluyksens, Des Hommes célèbres dans les sciences et les arts et des Médecines qui conservent leur souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 531, and a medal.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1060.

Stöckl, Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters, 1866, iii. pp. 458-472.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1867, viii. p. 498 (and references).

W. Rommelaere, Études sur J. B. van Helmont, Bruxelles, 1869 (contains a minute biography).

Flixguer, Vies des Savants illustres (Savants du XVIIème Siécle), 1870, pp. 379-405 (with references).

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Oscaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1617-18, 1632.

Franck, Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques, 1875, p. 1751.

Mebiens, Notice historique sur J. B. van Helmont, à propos de la définition et de la théorie de la flamme, Bruxelles, 1875, 3rd.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xi. p. 703 (article by Delff, who quotes only Rexner & Siber as his authorities).

Haezer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 344, &c., &c.


Millis, Index-Catálogus, 1885, vi. p. 47, 7th and Series, 1901, vi. p. 1005 (and the references).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xii. p. 655.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 149.

HELVETIA.

See PHARMACOPOEA HELVETICA, 1771.
HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).


Job. 37. v. 5. Gott machet Wunderding, aber wir können solche nicht verstehen.

Seneca in seinem 77. Sendeschreiben. Man muß die Schmeheberden der Unwissenden mit Gedult vertragen, und ist die Verachtung von dem, der auf Ehr und Tugend zu wandelt, selbst wieder zuverachten.

In Teutsch verfertigt, und zum Druck befördert 1668. In Nürnberg, Bey Wolf Eberhard Felfsecker.


The Golden Calf, Which the World Adores, and Desires: In which is handled The most Rare and Incomparably Wonder of Nature, in Transmuting Metals; Viz. How the entire Substance of Lead, was in one Moment Transmuted into Gold-Obrizon, with an exceeding small particle of the true Philosophick Stone. At the Hague. In the Year 1666. Written in Latin by John Frederick Helvetius, Doctor and Practitioner of Medicine at the Hague, and faithfully Englished. London, Printed for John Starkey at the Mitre in Fleet Street near Temple-Barr, 1670.


Will. Cooper, the chemical publisher in the seventeenth century, had translated this tract, when he was anticipated by the publication of the above. He then abbreviated his translation, and, under the title: A Briefe of the Golden Calf, or the Worlds Idol, pp. [10] 41 [1 blank], published it along with his Philosophical Epitaph and some other tracts and the Catalogue of Chymical Books. London, 1675. 8°.


See Fünf Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

The above is the fifth tract in this collection, but it is quite separate, and could perfectly well appear by itself, as indeed it does in the following entry.

HELVETIUS (Johann Friedrich). Continued.


8°. Pp. [1-13] 14-80, including the frontispiece, which is an engraved plate of the Prague Medal.

This is identical with the preceding, but has been separated from the collection.

Gildenes Kalb.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 481.

Vitulus aureus quem mundus adorat et orat.

See MANGET (F. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 196.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 815.

Johann Friedrich Schweitzer, latinized Helvetius, great grandfather of the philosopher, was born at Köln, in the Duchy of Anhalt, in 1625 (Roth-Scholtz says 1624), studied medicine, went to the Hague, and became physician to the Prince of Orange. He was the author of one or two medical and botanical books, and also of some on alchemy, as: De Alchymia opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, Francol. 1650, which I have not seen, and which seems to me to be too curiously like a book with the same title printed at Frankfurt in 1550. He is now remembered by the present work, in which he gives an account of the transmutation of which he was witness in 1666. The book passed through several editions, and the case excited a great deal of discussion. By some it was looked on as conclusive proof of the actuality of transmutation; by others it was considered too puerile for comment. Kopp, however, asks if a man like Helvetius could have narrated such an occurrence either erroneously or untruthfully; and he thinks that it would not be reasonable to assume either. On the strength of this cautious view more energetic believers in the occult have brought it forward at the present moment as historically incontestable. See Dr. G. H. Berendt, Das Buch der Wunder (1901, the book is not dated, but it came out this year), ii. p. 709.

Helvetius died at the Hague, 29 Augst., 1709. His portrait is given in Roth-Scholtz's Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, frontispiece to Stick iv.

The book was first published in Latin at Amsterdam, in 1667; at the Hague, 1702, 8°, pp. [1-6] 7-72, folding plate; and, it is said, also in 1705. The German version was published at Nürnberg, 1668; other editions quoted are 1675, 1677; Frankf. a. M. 1705, 1726. Dutch: Gouden Kalf, waar in aangetoon wordt hoe door middel van den philosophischen Stein het Lood in Goud is veranderd, Amsterdam, 1749.

Kopp has made a curious statement which deserves notice, otherwise it may lead to mistakes. When describing Helvetius' "Vitulus Aureus," he adds in a parenthesis that he is not to be confused with a contemporary physician in Kölnen of exactly the same name, who, in 1655, at Leyden, published an alchemical writing "Ichts aus nichts." Now below Helvetius' portrait, as given by Roth-Scholtz, is the inscription: Johannes Fridericus Helvetius, Anhaltius Götihenessis, Medicine Doctor, et Practicus ab A. 1661. Hague comitis, denique ab A. 1766. Amstelodemensis, verus de transmutatione Plumbi in Aurum testis ejus denique fabricator. Nat. A. 1631.

On the other hand, in the Beyertrag zur Geschichte der höhren Chemie, 1785, p. 617, occurs the following: "214. Io. Frider. Helvetii Ichts aus nichts, Leiden 1655. 12.—Von einem Manne, der sich geirnante, ein goldenes Kalb zu zeugen (he did not, but that does not affect the present argu-
mint) kann man schon erwarten, dafs er etwas aus nichts hervorbringen konnte."

There is not the slightest doubt in these passages as to the identity of Helvetius of Kölnen with the author of the Golden calf, and of the identity of the author of "Ichts aus nichts" also with the author of the Golden Calf. I am not aware of any ground for the distinction Kopp draws. He is so very accurate that one hesitates to believe that he has here been in some sort of misapprehension, but it seems to be the case.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ, Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, Nürnberg, 1728, i. p. 481.

Die Edelgeburtn Jungher Alchymia, Tübingen, 1730, pp. 156 (the author says the narrative is by far the finest he knows), 335.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum. Genevæ,1731. ii. p. 650. (Copied from Mercklin.)


Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, Paris, 1744, i. p. 482; ii. p. 46; iii. p. 185.

Tharsander, Adeptus ineptus, Berlin, 1744, p. 331.


Pietuld, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 91; ii. p. 74.

Goosen van Vreeswyk, De Goude Leeuw, 1675-76, p. 5.

Merklin, Lindeniis renovatus, Norimberge, 1666, p. 584 (mentions only three works).


Morrichius, Conspectus Chemiciæ celebrium, 1657, p. 40.

Barchusen, Pyrosopha succincta, 1698, p. 424.

Hannemann, Jason [1709], p. 22.

Morphof, Polyhistor, 1714, ii. p. 306 ("Homo exigui judicii, et circumboreans tantum doctrinae").

Chymophilus, Der wahren chemischen Weisheit Offenbahrung, Nürnberg, 1730, p. 71.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemica, Nürnberg, 1727, pp. 237-247. Portrait. (Long list of his works.)
HELWIGIUS (CHRISTOPHERUS).

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH).

HENCKEL (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).


HENCKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Pyritologia: or, a History of the Pyrites, the Principal Body in the Mineral Kingdom. In which are considered its Names, Species, Beds and Origin; its Iron, Copper, unmetallic Earth, Sulphur, Arsenic, Silver, Gold, original Particles, Vitriol, and Use in smelting. The whole compiled from a Collection of Samples; from visiting Mines; from an intercourse and Correspondence with Naturalists and Miners; but chiefly from a course of Chymical Enquiries. With a Preface, containing an Account of the Advantages arising from Mine-works in general, and particular from those of Saxony. Translated from the German of J. F. Henckel, late Chief Director of the Mines at Friberg in Saxony. London: Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand; And A. Linde, in Catharine-Street, in the Strand. M.DCC.LVII.


HENCKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). Continued.


8°. Pp. 397. Inhalt [6] [1 blank]. Dritter Theil, 1795. pp. 29i. One of his correspondents is M. Gottheil, which is a pseudonym for Klefecker. The letters contain interesting matter relating to the history of mineralogy and chemistry at that time.

P. M. von Respurs besondere Versuche vom Mineral-Geist... mit Anmerkungen erst herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Henkeln. 1772.

See RESPUR (P. M. VON).

Henckelius in Mineralogia Redivivus.

See STEPHANI (JOHANN EMANUEL), 1759.

Henckel, or Henkel, was born at Merseburg, 11 Augst, 1769, took the degree of M.D. and practised at Freiberg (Erzgebirge), and became mining councillor there. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academy, 28 Oct., 1723. Several works were written by him which are enumerated by the authorities. He died at Freiberg, 27 January, 1744. He is not to be confused with a Berlin surgeon, Joachim Friedrich Henkel (Hallier, Bibl. Anat., 1777, ii. pp. 314, 779: Bibl. Chir., 1775, ii. 260).


HENCKEL—HENSING

HENCKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). Continued.

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Enzyklopädie, 1829, Sect. ii. Th. v. p. 315 (article by Hassel).
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 596.
Biographie Universelle, 1857, xix. p. 113 (article by Bernhard).

HENNICKEN (GOTTFRIED).
See THOMSON (GEORGE), 1686.

HENSING (JOHANN THOMAS).


Pp. 17-32.

Aurea Naturae Catena.


Discurs von dem Stein der Weisen.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum, 1735, p. 517.

Hensing's name was Johann Thomas, not Theophilus (Portal) or Theodor (Schmieder). He was born at Frankfurt a. M., 30 Augt., 1683. His taste at first lay towards theology, and to study it and philosophy he proceeded to Leipzig, but on account of illness he went home, and giving up the church took to medicine and surgery. He returned to Leipzig and resumed his studies, and on the Swedish invasion left the town and travelled by Halle, Wittenberg, and Jena to Frankfurt. On the journey he made the acquaintance of Hofmann, Stahl, Berger, Vater, Wedel and others. His attention was given specially to chemistry, anatomy, and botany. After graduating at Giessen in 1709 he gave lectures there, and in 1717 was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine. In 1723 he was promoted to the new and unusual position of professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. He had an experimental laboratory, and great things were looked for from him, when he caught a fever, and died 27 Augt., 1726, at Wetzlar.

Several interesting works were written by him:

Dissertatio inauguralis de vitriolo, Giessae, 1709, 4°.

Meditationes et experimenta circa acidulas Swalbacenses (in German), Frankfurt, 1711, 8°; 1728, 8°.

Dissertatio de Germinatione metallicae artificiali, Giessae, 1718, 4°.

Dissertatio sistens cerebrì examen Chemicum ex eodemque phosphorus singularis omnìa inflammabili acendens, Giessae, 1719, 4°.

Dissertatio de vitriolo, an sit materia lapidis philosophici? Giessae, 1725, 4° (a continuation of the inaugural one).

Dissertatio de tinctura martis volatili, Von der Alchemie, worinnen er jeden, warnet sich dafür hüten, 4°.
HEPTAS Alchemica.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS).

HERCKMANN (FRANCISCUS).

Buch aller Geheimnisse aller Philosophorum, welche jemals von unserm Steine geschrieben.

See HELWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 30.

HERLICIUS (DAVID).

See HERMETISCHER ROSEKRANTZ.

The author is called Herlich and Herlichius, Herlis and Heriizus. He was born at Zeit in Misnia, 28 Dec., 1557. Being in poor circumstances he kept himself by poetry and music, while a student at Leipzig, Wittenberg and Rostock. He took the degree of Philosopher Magister, and in 1581 was appointed Conrector at Gustrow by the Duke of Mecklenburg, after which he was 'Physicus' at Prenzlow and Anklam. In 1584 he published almanacs with predictions, which had a great sale and were translated into other European languages. In 1585 he was made professor of mathematics at Greifswald, and at a later date, in 1598, was created M.D. and 'Physicus' at Stargard, went to Lübeck in a similar capacity, but returned to Stargard, where he suffered the loss of his whole library by fire. He died 15 August, 1636.

He was a voluminous author writing on poetry, mathematics, medicine, astronomical and meteorological prodigies, and on curious out of the way topics. He believed in astrology and in alchemy, but on the latter subject wrote only the work now referred to.

Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medecorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 354.


Haller, Bibliotheca Medica practical, 1777, ii. p. 237 (quotes the medical writings only, not the 'Rosenkrantz').

Adelung, Geschichte der Menschlichen Narthel, 1787, iv. p. 322.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 619.


Kossewan, Geschichte der Universität Greifswald, 1857, i. p. 239.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xii. p. 18 (his portrait is at Greifswald University).

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 342.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 4ème Série, 1888, xiii. p. 600.

HERMAPHRODITISCHES (Das) Sonn- und Monds-Kind.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 301.

HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind, das ist: Des Sohns deren Philosophen natürlich-übernatürliche Gebährung, Zerstörung und Regenerierung oder vorgestellte Theorie und Practic den Stein der Wiesen zu suchen und zu machen. Durch einen unbekannten Philosophum und
HERMAPHRODITISCHES—HERMES 389

HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind. Continued.

Adeptum in 12. emblematischen Figuren und so vielen Paragraphis. Mit Applicir- und Beyfügung so vieler Canonischen Versen des berühmten Schwedischen Adepti Northons: aus einem alten manuscript gezogener präsentirt.


8°. Pp. 70. Frontispiece, 12 emblematical figures and one plate of cabalistic symbols.

The Swedish adept Northon here mentioned is J. F. Hautnonthon.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

8°. Pp. [16] 119 [1 blank; Tavola, 7, 1 blank].

The 'Poemandres,' a philosophico-religious treatise of the second century A.D. or thereby, has nothing to do with chemistry or alchemy, and it is a question for critical discussion whether or not this Hermes is really identical with the author of the Smaragdine Table. Round the above book and other writings which accompany it there has grown up a bulky literature which, though it lies rather outside the scope of the present work, cannot be passed over in a review of the whole subject.

See Louis Ménard, Hermes Trismegiste, traduction complète précédée d'une étude sur l'origine des livres Hermétiques, Paris, 1866, 8°.

John David Chambers, The theological and philosophical works of Hermes Trismegistus Christian Neoplatonist, Translated from the original Greek, with preface, notes, and indices, Edinburgh, 1882, 8°. For the older literature consult Fabricius and Brucker.

The English translation was made by Dr. Everard and published at London, 1650, 1657, edited by John French (q.v.).


The introduction contains an elaborate account of the 'person and genealogy of Hermes,' based mainly on Borrichius' researches, and includes (Sig. d3 verso) a translation of the 'Tabula Smaragdina.' The rest of the book consists of a translation of the 'Pomander,' 'Asclepius,' and the writings to 'Tatius' and 'Ammon.' None of the other alchemical writings are included.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.


Verlag von J. Scheibile.


This is the first volume of J. Scheible's "Kleiner Wunder-Schauplatz der geheimen Wissenschaften, ..". It is a reprint, biographical introduction and all, of the above edition of 1706.

Verba Hermetis in Pimandro.

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 49.


Qui, quid novit, loquitur, index Iustitiae est: Qui autem mentitur, testis est fraudulentus. Pro. 12.

1610. Lipsiae, Sumptibus Thomæ Schureri.


Colophon: Lipsiae, [device] Valentinus am Ende imprimebat. Anno M. DC. X.

Of Gnoisj's work Schmieder quotes an edition: Lips., 1600, 8°, and Kopp, besides this of 1610, mentions one dated 1700. In the Beytrag there is no reference to an edition of 1600, but only to this of 1610 (p. 593).

[Another Copy.] Interleaved, with MS. notes.

Tractatus aureus de Lapidis Physici Secreto in Cap. 7. divisus; Nunc verò à quodam Anonymo Scholiis illustratus (cum epistola dedicatoria et prefatione).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 587.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 400.

The Golden Work.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 179.

Giülden Tractätlein von der Composition des Steins der Weisen, in sieben Capitel abgetheilet.


See ALCHEMISTISCHES Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 9.

Giüldeener Tractat von Zusammensetzung des Steins der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 311.

Septem Tractatus, seu Capitula.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 7.

Les Sept Chapitres.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 16.
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.

Sept Traictez ou chapitres dorez.

See Joly (Gabriel), Trois Anciens Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1626, p. 1.

Seven Golden Chapters.

See Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers, 1815, p. 366.

This is different from Salmon's version given above, and both are different from that given by South in A Suggestive Inquiry.

Traicte de l'Ouvrage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermes.

See Espagnet (Jean d'), La Philosophie Naturelle restablie en sa pureté, 1651, p. 248.

Des Hermes Trismegists wahrer alter Naturweg, 1782.

See H. (J. C.).

Liber Apocalyptseos.

See Figulus (Benedictus), Pandora, 1608, p. 1.

The Emerald Table.

See Lives of Alchemystical Philosophers, 1815, p. 383.

Besides Salmon's version given below, others by H. P., 1652, Sig. A4 verso, and in South's will be found in The Mirror of Alchimy, 1597, Suggestive Inquiry, 1850, p. 7.

p. 16, in Five Treatises of the Philosopher's Stone,

La Table d'Emeraude avec le Commentaire de l'Hortulain.

See Richelbourg (J. M. D.), Bibliotheque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 1.

La Table d'Esmeraude d'Hermes Trismegiste, pere des Philosophes.

See Joly (Gabriel), Trois Anciens Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1626, p. 25.


See Respour, Besondere Versuche, 1772, pp. 263-265, and 280-284.

Schmaragt Tafel.

See Occulta Philosophia, 1613, p. 50.

Die Smaragden Tafel.

See Hermetischer Rosenkrantz, 1659, pp. 52, 79.

See Hermetischer Rosenkrantz, 1682, pp. 52, 79.

See Hermetische (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 168.

See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 504.

Die Smaragdene Taffel, von der Chimie.

See Wedel (Georg Wolfgang), Vernünftige Gedancken vom Gold-Machen, 1734, p. 98.

See Annulus Platonis, 1781, p. xviii.

Smaragdina Tabula.

See Dorn (Gerard), Trevisanu de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 4.

See Bernhardus Trevisanu, De Alchemia Liber, in Theatrum Chemicum, 1659, i. p. 685.

See Bernhardus Trevisanu, Liber de Secretissimo Philosophorum Opere Chemico, in Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 389.
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.

The Smaragdine Table.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 258.

Smaragdtfel (Die).

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 57.

Tabula Schmaragdina.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., (1598), p. 238.
See TANKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemie, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 413.
See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, pp. 52, 79.
See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, pp. 52, 79.
See [SCHATZ und Kunstr], p. 413.
See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 168.

Tabula Smaragdina.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Von der Hermetischen Philosophia . . . Ein Buch, 1582, Cv verso.
See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Bericht von der Hermetischen Philosophia, in ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 200.
See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1653, sig. 76 verso.
See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, Fünffter Theil, Amsterdam, 1660, p. 19.
See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, Prag, 1704, p. 649.
See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Drei Bücher von der Hermetischen Philosophie, in DER HERMETISCHE PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 213.
See NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE), Aurei Velleris Supplementum, 1733, p. 24.
See KLEFECKER (JOHANN), Das Fundament der Lehre vom Stein der Weisen, 1736, p. 28.
See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1746, p. 6 ; 1747, p. 6.
See VERNUNFTIGE Erklärung der Smaragdinen Tafel des Hermes, 1760.
See HORTULANUS, Commentariolus in Tabulam Smaragdinam.

Tabula Smaragdina de Alchemia.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 363.
See WEDEL (GEORG WOLFGANG), Introductio in Alchimiam, 1706, p. 59.

Tabula Smaragdina, cum expositionibus Gerardi Dorn.

See DORN (GERHARD), De Nature Luce physica . . . Tractatus, 1583, p. 82.
See THEATRUM CHemicum, 1659, i. p. 362.

Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis, Die Wort der Geheimnüs des Hermetis.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 531.

Tabula Smaragdina, inter manus eius inuenta in obscuro antro, in quo humatum corpus eius repertum est.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA), Palladis Chymicae Arcana detecta, 1678, Pars ii. p. 3 (cum commentario).

Tabula Smaragdina, in ipsius sepulcro inventa, cum commento Hortulani philosophi.

See ARS CHENICA, 1566, p. 32.
HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.

Tabula Smaragdina cui titulus Verba Secretorum Hermetis Trismegistis, W. Chr. Kriegsmanni et Gerardi Dorni commentariis illustrata.

See MANGEN (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 380.

Tabula Smaragdina seu Verba Secretorum Hermetis.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 715.

Tabula Hermetis.

See ELIAS, Elias Artista mit dem Stein der Weisen, 1770, p. 143.

The first edition of the 'Tabula Smaragdina' is that contained in the volume De Alchimia, Norimberg, 1541. It was known, however, three hundred years before that date, and if Hortulanus, who wrote the 'Commentary' on it, flourished, as has been said, in the tenth century, that would carry it back another three hundred years.

When it is considered that alchemy was known all along as the Hermetic Art, it is not surprising that a writing with which such a show of probability could be considered of which bore Hermes' name, and the meaning of which was esoteric, would be cherished and revered by the alchemists. The Tabula Smaragdina had all these qualifications. It is certainly not modern, it has been assigned to Hermes from the first, and its significance does not lie on the surface. The man that runs cannot read it, nor, for that matter, the man who sits. It is as profound a mystery, as great a problem, as the 'Tabula Smaragdina' itself.

But, in fact, everything concerning it remains a problem: its legendary and romantic discovery; the original language, for it is known in Latin only; its author, whether one of the several personae of the name of Hermes, or an anonymous writer who ascribed it to him to give it authority; its possible connection with so-called Hermetic writings of an earlier time; the subject with which it deals.

The student of the history of chemistry cannot well ignore it, less perhaps now than ever, since the discovery of Egyptian writings, and especially of the medical papyrus by Ebers, which he calls a Hermetic treatise of 1550 B.C. (a date coinciding with that assigned to Hermes by Lambeck), has given a different aspect to the controversy between Conring and Borrichius, and has put the existence of Hermes on a new foundation. Other researches also have shown that the belief in a person or persons of the name of Hermes has been so widespread and persistent that the whole Hermes-legend forms a legitimate subject of inquiry as to its origin and the probability of its being correct. One can hardly settle it as summarily as was done by von Murr: 'was man von Hermes Trismegist ließ, sind blosse Mährchen, und auf den anderen hand das, was noch für das heutige zu aufschulen der Naht der Legende, ist nicht leicht, die bei der Existenz und dem Schaffen des Hermes zu bestätigen; das Erbe der Hermeswissenschaft,' 1779, pp. 57, 60 (Propositio iv. cap. 3 and 4, identification with Moses).

Kriegsmann, Conjectancorum de Germanica Gentis Origine, ac Condilion, Hermeto Trismegisto, ... Liber Undr, Tubingae, 1684, pp. [8] 64, 4°.

Borrichius, Consectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. i.

Moller, Homonymo-Scopia Historico-Philologico-Critica, Ham., 1697, p. 255 (and references).

Kern, Happpch., ... oder Teutisches Fegdeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 45.

Henri, Adolph. de Wettering, Dissertatio ... sistens Hermetem Trismegistem intra Sodinum cognoscendum, & per Tabulam Smaragdianam Natura et Aris Pandorum mundo perorriment, Kiloni, 1707, pp. 64, 4°.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Greca, 1701, i. pp. 46-55 (p. 46 Poemander, etc.; cap. x. p. 56 chemical writings).

Lambecius, Prodromus Historia literaria, 1710, pp. 134-143. (Lib. II. cap. I. § 6, catalogues of the works, discussions on their authenticity, references to authorities).

Pope-Blount, Censura Celebriorum Authorum, 1710, p. 1 (he considers the works spurious).

HERMES—HERMETICAL.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. Continued.


Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, pp. 237-238.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Histoire der Gelahrheit, 1727, p. 345.

Maury, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. p. 308 (under Trismegistus).


Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. pp. 9, 459; i. pp. 186, 187, 6° passim.

I. jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1544.

Ficquid, Probrab-Stein, 1753. Th. i. p. 93; Th. ii. p. 75.


Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1776, p. 11 (expresses doubt about the traditions).

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médicine, 1778, ii. p. 503 (Hermes, Thot.), p. 505 (Hermes Trismegistus).

Bouman, Dissertationes gradialis de, Primordiis Chemic., 1779, p. 9.

Benna, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 74.

Beugtray zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, pp. 88, 95 (the 'Table'), 93, 609, 616.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Graeca, ed. Harles, 1790, i. pp. 46-04 (chemical writings, p. 75).

Wiegbleh, Geschichte des Wissenschaft und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittleren Zeit, 1792, pp. 19, 20, 25, 26 (translated from Bergmann).


Puch, Reperiorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 4-7.

HERMETICÆ Philosopphiae Studiosis [Epistola].

See CHIMISCHES Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 17.

HERMETICAL (The) Triumph: or, The Victorious Philosophical Stone. A Treatise more compleat and more intelligible than any has been yet, concerning The Hermetical Magistry. Translated from the French. To which is added, The Ancient War of the Knights. Translated from the German Original. As Also, Some Annotations upon the most material Points, where the two Translations differ. Done from a German Edition. London, Printed ; and Sold by P. Hanet, at the Sign of the Black-Spread-Eagle, near Somerset-House in the Strand. 1723.


The Ancient War of the Knights . . . now from the French render'd into English, p. 1

A Discourse between Eudoxus and Pyrophillus upon the Ancient War of the Knights, p. 26.

A Letter to the true Disciples of Hermes containing six principal Keys to the Secret Philosophy. (Signed Dives sicur Ardens S * * *), p. 116.

HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.

See HERMETISCH (Der) Triumph.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.

See URALTEN Ritter Krieg.


Schnieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 24-37.

Grasse, Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte, 1837, i. p. 296, 492, 497.

Hodder, Histoire de la Chemie, 1842, i. pp. 244-249, 249-254.


A Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery. London, 1850, 8°. (This book is said to be by Dr. William (?) South, and as it was suppressed, it has become rare. It contains pp. 99-132 a translation of the Golden Treatise of Hermes.)

Figner, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 4, 6, 40, 56.

D. Chwolson, Die Sathyr und der Sthämisus, St. Petersbourg, 1856, i. pp. 783-793 & passim.

Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1869, pp. 367-384.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Osieroff, Sciences Secrets, 1870, Nos. 177, 636-646.

Franck, Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques, 1875, p. 708 (chiefly on the philosophical works).


H. Joachim, Papryus Ebers. Das älteste Buch über Heilkunde, aus dem Ägyptischen zum erstenmal vollständig übersetzt, Berlin, 1890, 8°.
HERMETISCHE Arzenei.

See SEMLER (JOHANN SALOMON), Von achter hermetischer Arzenei, 1786.

HERMETISCHE (Die) Gesellschaft.


Wahrheit ist nicht die Tochter des Anschens sondern der Zeit.


The 'Hermetic Society' consisted apparently of two members only: Kortum and Bahrens. References to the literature referring to it are given under Kortum.

HERMETISCHE Kunst.

See RECHTE (Der) WEG zu der Hermetischen Kunst, 1773.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Nord Stern.

See v. (J. J.), 1771.


8°. Pp. [22, including frontispiece] 319. [1 blank; 4 Register]. Title red and black. Frontispiece in two compartments.

Definitio Alchymiae, p. 54.
Phoenix Alchymiae, p. 75.
Artephi, von der geheime Kunst und Stein der Weisen Geheimes Buch, p. 122.
Die Smaragdien-Tafel, p. 168.

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 213.
Alanus, Dicta, darinnen das Geheimnifs Philosophischer Art an Tag gegeben wird, p. 304.
An edition of Frankfurt, 1690. 8°, is quoted in Jacob Leupolds Prodomus Bibliothecae metallicae, 1732, p. 76. Certain of the tracts seem to have been reprinted from the Hermetischer Rosenkranz.

HERMETISCHE (Das) Triklinium, 1792.

See PHILOTHEUS de Limitibus.


HERMETISCHE Triumph. Continued.
L'Ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers (German and French on opposite pages), p. 15.
Gespräche des Eudoxi und Pyrophili über den Uralten Ritter-Krieg, p. 57.
Nothwendige Erinnerung des Verdeutschers dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser, p. 159.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph oder der Siegende Philosophische Stein,


In French and German, on opposite pages:
L'Ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers, p. 15.
Gespräche des Eudoxi und Pyrophili über den uralten Ritter-Krieg, p. 57.
Nothwendige Erinnerung des Verdeutschers dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser, p. 159.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph.
See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 15.
See URALTER Ritter-Krieg.
See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.
See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.

HERMETISCHE Wahrheit.
See REINE HERMETISCHE Wahrheit.

HERMETISCHE (Die) Wissenschaft.
See GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der hermetischen Wissenschaft.

HERMETISCHEN (Von der) Philosophia.
See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

HERMETISCHER Rosenkrantz, das ist: Vier schöne, außerlesene Chymische Tractatlein, nemlich
I. Artephii de's uhralten Philosophi von der geheimen Kunst, und Stein der Weisen, Geheimes Buch.
II. Johannis Garlandii seu Hortulani Angli, Compendium Alchimiae, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.
III. M. Arnoldi de Villa Nova, Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.
IV. Bernhardi Comitis Trevis. absonderlicher Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

Allen Liebhabern dieser edlen Kunst zum besten, aus dem Latein, ins Teutsche gebracht, und nun erstmals in Druck gefertigt.
Difs Büchlein ist viel Geldes wehrt, wirstu es recht verstahn,
Die Güldin Kunst kein ander Buch dich besser lehren kan.
HERMETISCHER—HERMETISCHES

HERMETISCHER Rosenkrantz. Continued.


HERMETISCHER Rosenkrantz, das ist: Vier schöne, auferlesene Chymische Tractätlein, nemlich:


II. Johannis Garladii [sic] seu Hortulani Angli, Compendium Alchimize, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.

III. M. Arnoldi de Villanova, Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.

IV. Bernhardi Comitis Trevis absonderlicher Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

Allen Liebhabern der edlen Kunst zum besten, aus dem Latein, ins Teutsche gebracht, und nun zum andern mahl zum Druck befördert.

Difs Büchlein ist viel Geldes wehrt, wirstu es recht verstahn,

Die Gülden Kunst kein ander Buch dich besser lehren kan.


This collection was made by David Herleicins (q.v.). There was a later edition, Frankfurt a. M., 1747.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der böhmer Chemie, 1785, p. 634.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 619.
Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1869, ii. p. 378, note 33.


There was afterwards prefixed an extra title page:


The book consists of extracts from the current literature, which give an idea of what was considered of importance to be studied at the time. It is also of some use as it sometimes supplies the names of the authors of certain anonymous and doubtful tracts. Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 332.

A. B. C. I.

IV. Nodus spoleus enodatus. p. 73.
V. Kindertbt des Steins der Weisen, p. 86.
VI. M. Bardus, or Johann v. Sternberg. Gloria Mundi, kleine Paradis-Tafel, p. 95.
VII. Johann Grashafer, Chortolauunas genannt, Schriften; Geheimnisse des grossen und kleinen Bauers; Calala Chemica, p. 121.

IX. Johann Siebmacher aus Nürnberg. Wasserstein der Weisen, p. 156.
XI. Leona Constantia (Johanna Lende). Sonnenblume der Weisen, p. 172.
HERMETISCHES A. B. C. Continued.


XVII. Angriffz deutscher Wegweiser zum Licht der Natur, p. 263.


A. B. C.


III. Das philosophische Vaterherz, p. 56.

IV. Amor Proximi, p. 72.

V. Das aus der Finsternis von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht, p. 166.

VI. Fama mystica hermetica, p. 163.

VII. Der rechte Weg zur hermetischen Kunst, p. 175.


A. B. C.

I. Der uralte Ritterkrieg, und hermetische Triumph, p. 15.

II. Henry Vaughan (sic) genannt Eugenius Philaletha. Eröffner Eingang zu des König verschlafenem Fallast, p. 73.

III. (Henry Vaughan): Von Verwandlung der Metalle, p. 78.

IV. (Henry Vaughan): Kurze Anleitung zum himmlischen Rubin, p. 80.


VI. (Henry Vaughan): Magia Adamica, Alterthum der Weisheit oder Himmel der Erde, p. 95.

VII. II. (Henry Vaughan): Antroposophia Magica, p. 115.

VIII. (Henry Vaughan): Animagica absconditana, p. 122.


A. B. C.

I. Aus Fictulds Turba Philosophorum, p. 15.


III. Aus Elias Artisia Geheimnis von Salze, p. 47.

IV. Einzehne Zeugnisse aus Fictulds Probersteine, p. 71.

V. Aus Johann Ferdinand von Freydau Schreiben, p. 75.

VI. Aus desseelich Licht des Lichts, p. 95.

VII. Aus Leonhards delarvatione Tincture Philosophorum, p. 122.

VIII. Aus v. Loen Geheimnifs der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Ding, p. 137.

IX. Aus dem mikrokosmischen Vorspiel eines neuen Himmels und der neuen Erde, p. 167.


For notes upon the above authors, see the respective entries.

HERMETISCHES Journal.

See HERMETISCH (Die) Gesellschaft.

8°. Pp. 192. The date has been torn off.

Zwery Theil... (date torn off), 8°. Pp. 190.

Dritter Theil, 1785. 8°. Pp. 179 [1 blank].


The date of parts I. and II. is 5782, which of course stands for 1782.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, 1870, No. 626 (only three parts are mentioned).

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 314 (enumerates four parts).

The contents of the four parts are as follows:

4. Reine Hermetische Wahrheit von einem unbekannten Verfasser, II., p. 143.
5. Schlüssel zur wahren Weisheit, III., p. 3.

HERMITE (L') du Fauxbourg.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

Gmelin (Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 314) quotes the pseudonym but not its equivalent.

HERMGENES.


In the preface to the present tract his works are enumerated by himself, and the titles copied by Fictuld and others.

Apocalypsis spagyrica et philosophica, Leipzig, 1739.

Spagyristica und philosophisches Brünnelein, 1709; Leipzig, 1743, 8°.

Of the 'Feuer-Stab,' Kopp says there was an earlier edition of 1709.

Fictuld says that the author has not revealed his name, but he is 'obviously an Arch-Sophist,' his writings are 'godless lies and pasquils,' and they deserve to be burned. There are no half-measures with Fictuld.
HERMOGENES—HERMOPHILE

HERMOGENES. Continued.

But on the other hand he seems to have been of some importance in the development of Rosicrucianism, and is quoted repeatedly as an authority by Semler, who links his name more than once with Fiedl's. Whether the latter, after his published criticisms, would have enjoyed being put in the same category may be doubted. His author does not appear in Kloos's list.


HERMOPHILE.

Le Pseaui
t d'Hermophile, envoyé a Philalæthæ.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliotheca des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 394.

HERTODT VON TODTENFELDT (JOHANN FERDINAND).

Epistola contra Philalæthæ. Responsio ad precedentem Epistolam.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, ii. pp. 697 and 699.

Johann Ferdinand Hertodt, or Herdott, von Totenfeldt, or Todtenfeldt, of Nislaburg in Moravia, born 4 Feb., 1645, was a doctor of medicine, a member of the Leopoldine Academia ... Naturæ Curiosorum in 1670, and chief physician to the Emperor. In his youth he occupied himself with writing books, but later on he abandoned this sort of work and practised medicine at Mercklin, Lindeni
t renovatus, 1686, p. 576.

Roth-Scholitz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 284.

Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia, 1790, p. 97

(intercourse with Wagnerrecl).  

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medecinorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 681.


Büchner, Academia ... Natura Curiosorum Historia, 1755, p. 455, No. 43.

Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historia Medecinorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 794.

Brünn, the capital of Moravia, with great acceptance. He died in 1714.

He wrote 'Tartaro-Mastix Moravie,' Viennæ Austriae, 1669, 8vo: 'Opus mirificum sexi diei,' Jenæ, 1670, 8vo: 'Crocologia, sive curiosa Croci, regis vegetabilium, enucleatio,' Jenæ, 1671, 8vo, and some papers in the Ephemerides of the Society.

Portal, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, iii. p. 413.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 581.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 515.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicine practica, 1779, iii. p. 258.


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 178.

HERVERDI (JOSEPH FERDINAND).


The Beytrag does not spare the author's obscurity, errors, and divergences from sound sense.

Meusel quotes the above, but knows nothing about the author. Schneider calls him Herverdi, which seems inaccurate.

(Meusel does not give a correct reference, and I have not been able to correct it).

Schneider, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1832, p. 595.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvravoff, Sciences Secréttes, 1870, Nos. 986-7.

HERWIG (HENNING MICHAEL).

The Art of Curing Sympathetically, or Magnetically, Proved to be most true both by its Theory and Practice, Exemplified by several Cures performed that way. With a Discourse concerning the Cure of Madnens, And An
HERWIG (HENNING MICHAEL). Continued.
Appendix to prove the reality of Sympathy. Also an account of some Cures perform'd by it in London. Written originally in Latin by H. M. Herwig, M.D. London, Printed for Tho. Newborough at the Golden Ball in St. Pauls Churchyard, R. Parker at the Unicorn under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill; and P. Buck at the Sign of the Temple, at the Temple-Gate in Fleetstreet, 1700.


Watt (Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, [authors] i. 490 a) quotes: Ars Curandi Sylpathetica, Culemburgi, no date, 12°. There is a copy in the British Museum (1038. a. 29).

HESSLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).


Christlicher Leser höre mich hier,
Richt nicht zugeschwindt bitt ich von dir,
Liss mich zuvor bedachtsamlich,
Dann judicir vernünftiglich.

Franckfurt, In Verlegung Johann-Willhelm Ammons vnd Serlins. Im Jahr Christi 1659.


HESSLING—HEURNIUS

HESSLING (ELIAS JOHANNES). Continued.

Pastor Virtenbergicus, zu Aurach, Vayhinger Ampts: noviter vocatus Con-
cionator Aulicus, Hasso-Homburgensis. Anjetzo Medicus Practicus in
Aurach.

Ovi: Perfer & obdura, dolor hic tibi proderit olim.

Zum Druck vberschicket von Zoffingen, Anno 1662. Vnd vnder dem
Verlag des Authoris gedruckt zu Hamburg, Anno 1663.

4°. Pp. 48, 394. P. 21, portrait of Paracelsus with his left hand on the pommel
of his sword, inscribed Azot.

Beyond what he says about himself on his title-
pages I have not found anything about Hessling. Gmelin calls him Hasling and quotes only Theop-
hrasus reditivus, 1659. This book seems to have
provoked a controversy, for Roth-Scholtz gives the
title of a criticism intended as a warning to the

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chemicca, 1727, p. 386.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
p. 159 (1659 edition).

Adelung, Fortsetzung... zu... Jüchers...
Gebhren-Lexico, 1787, li. col. 1757.

HEURNIUS (JOHANNES).

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), Secreta Alchimiae Magnalia, 1612.

Heurnius wrote a preface in defence of alchemy. It is not mentioned at all by Mercklin. Only the
edition: Colon. Agrip. 1579, 4°, is quoted by Niceron.

Johannis Heurnii Vltraiectini De Peste Liber.

Ex officina Plantiniana Raphelengij, c1o.io.cxxv.


Mercklin quotes an edition: Lugd. Bat. 1600, 4°, only.

Johannis Heurnii Vltraiectini de Febribus Liber. Ex officinâ Plantinianâ
Raphelengii, 1610.


Mercklin quotes an edition: Lugd. Bat. 1598, 4°, only.

Jan van Heurne, Johannes Heurnius, was born
at Utrecht 23 Jan., 1543, the 11 Aug. of an
old family. As a school boy he showed no aptitude
for learning, for it is said that at the age of 17 he
could not read, and at 15 he had not acquired
the rules of grammar. But about that time he woke
up, and worked so hard that he soon made up
for his lost time, and at 18 he went to Louvain
where he studied philosophy, mathematics,
and medicine. After three years he went to Paris and
continued his studies, and when he was 24 pro-
ceeded to Italy, spending a long time at Padua for
the sake of the lectures then given. He reluctantly
refused an invitation to accompany the Venetian
ambassador to Constantinople, and finally in 1571,
at the age of 28, took the degree of Doctor of
Medicine at Pavia. He remained there two years,
but left Italy secretly on account of a conspiracy
which had been formed to prevent him getting a
chair, and reached Utrecht in 1573, where he
began to practise medicine, and became physician
of the Prince of Egmont, and a Senator.

Illustrium Hollandiae et Westflesiae Ordinum
alma Academia Leidensis, 1614, pp. 124 (portrait)

141.

Adami, Vita Germanorum Medicorum, 1620
p. 363.

In 1581 he was appointed to the chair of
medicine at Leyden, which he occupied for twenty
years till his death. He was six times rector of
the university, and he was the first who, at the
students’ request, gave practical demonstrations
of anatomy.

After suffering for three years from calculus he
died 11 Aug., 1604, aged 58, on his birthday day
according to Witte, but in 1598 according to
Mercklin. As, however, he places his birth in
1543, and gives his age as 59, he must have made
a slip in the year of his death.

With the exception of the preface in defence of
alchemy which he wrote for Brochuisius’ collection,
all his works deal with the institutes, study and
practice of medicine, with special diseases, and
with the history of the art as shown by his editions
of Hipocrates. They were ultimately collected by
his son Otto, and published at Leyden, 1609,
4°, and at Lyons, 1658, folio.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis medicis libri duo,
1637, p. 277.

Joh. Andr. Quenstedt, Dialogus de patris
illustrium doctrinâ et scriptis virorum, 1654,
p. 184.

—141.
HEURNIUS—HILDANUS

HEURNIUS (Johannes). Continued.

Crasso, Elogii d'Humorini Letterati, 1665, ii. pp. 64-66, with a portrait.

Mercklin, Lindenius renatus, 1886, p. 605.

Conring, In Universam Artum Medicam . . . Introducunt, 1687, pp. 109, 250.

Flecher, Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, pp. 127-110, plate 50.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. A 4 verso, 11 Aug., 1601.

Pope-Blount, Censura Celebritatum Authorum, 1710, p. 799.


Mangen, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 684.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 15 (his life), 240 (works), 709.

Niceron, Memoires, 1737, xxxviii. p. 36.


Caspar Burman, Tractus Eruditum, 1750, p. 134.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gerlehrten-Lexicon, 1790, ii. col. 1578 (a long account).

HEUTIGE ALCHIMIST (Der).

See PLUSIUS (EDUARD).

HIERONYMUS de Zanetinis.

Conclusio & comprobatio Alchymiae, qua dispositioni & argumentis Angeli respondetur.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 247.

HILDANUS (Wilhelm Fabricius).


His name is given variously as Wilhelm Fabry, and Fabriz, Guillelmus Fabricius, and Guillelmi Fabricius Hildanus. He was so called from the village of Helden near Düsseldorf, where he was born 25 June, 1560. He was educated at Cologne, studied surgery with Cosmas Sotanus, a pupil of Vesalius and surgeon of the Duke of Jülich. In 1585 he went to Metz, the following year to Payerne, next to Geneva, where he remained for four years with Jean Grillon, an able surgeon, who practised Tagliacozzi's method. He married in 1590, and trained his wife in surgery and obstetrics, and returned to Hilden and Cologne. In 1597 he went again to Switzerland, and remained at Payerne and Lausanne till 1615, when he was invited to Bern as town and canton physician. He was also physician to the Margrave of Baden-Hochberg in Durlach.

He was considered one of the best trained surgeons in Germany at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and he made many contributions to the literature of the subject. He also wrote on
HILDEBRANDT (GEORG FRIEDERICH).


Nec manet vlla sui similis res; omnia migrant,
Omnia commutat Natura, et vertere cogit.

Lucretius de rerum natura.

Libr. VI. v. 828.

Braunschweig im Verlage der Schulbuchhandlung. 1793.


An excellent monograph with numerous lists of books and papers.

Besides the above he wrote : Anfangsgründe der Chemie, zum Grundriss akademischer Vorlesungen nach den neuen Systeme abgefasst, Erlangen, 1794, 3 vols.; Encyclopädie der gesammten Chemie, Erlangen, 1799-1818, 8°; Lehrbuch der Chemie als Wissenschaft und als Kunst, Erlangen, 1816, 8°; Anfangsgründe der Metallurgie, Erlangen, 1816, 8°; Chemische Betrachtungen der Loghbery, Erlangen, 1795, 8°; Dissertatio de metallo nobilem puritate arte parandâ, Erlangen, 1796, 8°.

Eschenburg, Entwurt einer Geschichte der Collegii Carolini in Braunschweig, Berlin, 1812, 8°.

HILDEBRANDT—HILL

HILDEBRANDT (GEORG FRIEDERICHS).

Schweigger, Journal für Chemie und Physik, 1819, xxvi. p. 16.
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 188.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1102.

HILDEBRANDT (JOHANN BERNHARD).


The running title of this poem is: Das Buch Magnesia. It may be compared with that of Jamsthaler.

HILDEBRANDT (PAULUS) von Hildenbrandseck.


Propositiones Maximae, seu Satzungen der Goldkunst oder Chemiae Artis, Sig. A. 7.
Turba Philosophorum, p. 4.
Rogerius Bacho, Theoria, p. 116.
Rogerius Bacho, Practick oder Proces de Sole, p. 126.

The title of the above would induce the belief that it is a translation of the Ars Aurifera of 1523, or 1610 (q.v.), but in reality it contains only the Proposiciones and the Turba from that work. At the end of the Turba is this note: Ex Latino Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 666.

in Germanicum idioma versum per me, M. Laurentium Ioh. Anno Salutis 1596.

The tract by Roger Bacho is not taken from the Ars Aurifera. Under the title 'Tractat vom Golde' it was reprinted by Roth-Scholtz.

Whether or not the two preceding writers have any connection with one another, as seems probable, I have been unable to ascertain, and I have not been fortunate enough to find any notice of them. There is a copy of the Ars Aurifera in the Ouvaroff collection, and it is also mentioned by Kopp.

Kopp, Die Alchimie, 1886, ii. p. 344.

HILL (JOHN).


HILL (JOHN). Continued.

This is part 4 of Scheible’s Series called Antiquarische Raritäten.

The original work, entitled The virtues of Sage, appeared at London in 1765. 8°. The German translation, of which the above declares itself to be a reprint, was published at Altenburg, 1778. 8°.

Hill, son of the Rev. Theophilus Hill, of Peterborough or Spalding, was born about 1716. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, studied botany of which he must have acquired a good knowledge, went on the stage and failed as an actor, returned to his first occupation and entered on the life of a literary man. His edition and translation of Theophrastus upon Stones brought him into notice, and his botanical writings which were numerous and extensive gained him fame and distinction, for on account of his book: ‘The Vegetable system,’ in six and twenty volume, the King of Sweden conferred on him the Order of Vasa, and henceforth he used the title ‘Sir.’ He also procured from St. Andrews the diploma of Doctor of Medicine.

Besides his more laborious contributions to botany and natural history, he threw off all kinds of literary work with the utmost ease, wrote plays —which were unsuccessful—and lost fame in notoriety as a man of fashion and a journalist who retailed society scandal and town talk in a weekly magazine and in one or two unsavoury novels. His reports on the affairs of others led to their interference with his personal comfort, but Hill seems to have been pachydermatous both in body and mind, and a drubbing did not stop him grubbing.

Among his voluminous productions there is hardly anything on chemistry and not much on pharmacy. The only place in which he displays some knowledge of the former subject is in the notes which he added to his translation of Theophrastus. That work was published at London in 1746, 8°, pp. xxxii. [1 blank]. 211 [1]. It is of interest as being the only translation in English, and it has become rare. Hill’s book was turned into French, and published, but without the Greek text, at Paris, 1754, large 12mo, pp. xxiv. 287 [1 blank], and into German by A. H. Baumgartner, Nürnberg, 1770, 8°.

Hill died of gout at his residence in Golden Square, 22 Nov., 1775.

HILTEBRANDT (GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS).


4°. Pp.[8]410. Title red and black. 100 emblems in the text. This is a collection of emblems, and does not treat of alchemy.

HIPPODAMUS (JOHANNES).

See PENOTUS (BERNARD G.), Theophrastisch Vade-Mecum, 1596 and 1597.

See also HIPPODAMUS (JOHANNES).

HIRSCHING (WILHELM SIMON CHRISTIAN).

Versuch Physikalisch-Chymischer Lehrbegriffe zu möglicher Prüfung des Wesens, des Beständnisses, und der Wirkungsort des so berühmten Metallverwandelnden Meisterstückes und dessen vorgeblicher Nutzanwendung
HIRSCHING (WILHELM SIMON CHRISTIAN). Continued.


A defence of alchemy on a priori grounds as well as by instances of actual transmutation. In the first chapter reference is made to Gästenhöfer, Thurneyser, and his gold-iron nail, Dienheim and Seton, Cornelius Martini whose arguments were refuted by an experiment, Cajetano, and to the more recent case described by Burghardt, and to Wenzel Seiler and Bötticher. These are considered undeniable evidence. Afterwards the composition of the metals is discussed, and their alchemical elements: sulphur and mercury.

Hirsching was born at Windsheim, 6 Feb., 1726. He was sent in 1743 to the newly-founded university at Baireuth, but stayed there only for a short time.

Baumer, Bibliotheca chimica, 1782, p. 99.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1809-08, p. 315.

and proceeded to Erlangen, and finally to Jena where he took the degree of M.D. in 1747. He then practised in Windsenheim, in 1751 became physician at Maynberheim and in 1760 of the superior bailiwicks of Uffenheim and Creylingen. He died at Uffenheim, 18 May, 1770.

Besides the above he wrote: Dissertation de Anodynis strictè sic dictis, Jena, 1747, 4°; Kurze Nachricht von einem ohneweit Windsheim auf dem Gipfel des sogenannten Kehreberges hervorquellenden sehr nützlichen Gesundbrunnen zum Unterricht derer, so sich dessen in Zukunft be- dienen wollen, Rothenburg, 1752, 4°, besides memoirs in Delius' Fränkische Sammlungen.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 568.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1110.

HISTOIRE de la Philosophie Hermetique. 1742.
See Lenglet Dufresnoy (Nicolas).

HISTORIOLA antiqua de Argento in aurum verso.
See Gratarolo (Guglielmo), Vere Alchemic ... doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 252.

HJÄRNE (URBAN).


... Tentaminum Chemiorum ... Tomus Secundus. Nunc primum in lucem editorum, cum Annotationibus ... Cum Privilegio S. R. M:tis Sueciae & S. R. M:tit Polonice ac Electoris Saxon. ...


Hjärne was born at Sövoritz, Ingermanland, in Sweden, 20 Dec., 1641, of good family. After studying medicine at Upsala, where he sustained a thesis in 1669, he went to London and was admitted to the Royal Society, 2 Dec., 1669, proceeded to Paris and devoted two years to the study of anatomy, physics and chemistry, and is said to have taken the degree of M.D. at Angers. On his return to his own country he was received with much distinction on account of the reputation he had acquired especially in chemistry. He was appointed premier physician to the King, president of the Medical Council, director of the Royal Laboratory which he had succeeded in getting established in Stockholm and in which he did much investigation. In order to familiarize himself with the best metallurgical processes he made two visits to Germany, and was afterwards made vice-
HJARNE—HOFFMANN

HJARNE (URBAN). Continued.

president of the Council for Mines. He was a member of the Commission appointed by Charles XII. to examine the validity of the process by which Paykull professed to convert lead into gold, and of the reality of which he seemed to be convinced.

After a long and laborious career he died 22 March, 1724, at Stockholm, aged 83.


Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 599, 601.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 137.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 492.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medecine, 1778, ii. p. 522.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practicae, 1779, iii. p. 372.

Baumer, Bibliotheca chymica, 1782, p. 34.

Carrère, Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les eaux minérales, 1785, pp. 82, 83 (calls him Antoine-Urbain Hjärne).

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. pp. 118.

Hjärne is known by his observations on fornic acid, nickel, increase of weight by calcination, ammonia from the distillation of plants, mineral waters. He was a voluminous author, and a list of his writings is given by Eloy and in the Swedish biographical dictionary.

In his honour a medal was struck for what he had done for the natural history, metallurgy, language and poetry of his native country.

(his chemical knowledge), 119, 350 (antiseptic 'balsam' for preserving wood and dead bodies).

Reuss, Répertoire Commentationum, iii. (Chimia et Rei Metallica), 1803, p. 134.

Fuchs, Répertoire der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 150, 216.


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzykunde, 1827, iv. pp. 547, 590.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1832, p. 506.


Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 305; 1859, ii. p. 296.


Klusaksens, Des Hommes célèbres dans les sciences et les arts et des Médaillés qui conservent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 33.

Kopp, Die Alchymie, 1866, i. p. 193.


HOCHZEIT.

See Rosencreutz (Christian), Chymische Hochzeit.

HOFFMANN (FRIEDRICH).


Friderici Hoffmanni Dissertationum Physico-Chymicarum denuo recusarum Trias quorum Prima de Generatione Salium Secunda de Analyysi Chymico-Medica Reguli Antimonii Medicinalis Tertia de Mercurio et Medicamentis Mercurialisibus Selectis agit Halæ Magdeburgicae Sumptibus Ioh. Christophorii Krebsii Im Durchgang des Neuen Rathhauses M DCC XXIX.

HOFFMANN (FRIEDRICH). Continued.


Vom Wasser als Universalmedizin.

See OERTEL, Universal-Wasserdoktor. No date.

Petri Poterii Opera Omnia . . . cum Annotationibus et Additamentis . . .

Friderici Hoffmanni.

See POTERIUS (PETRUS), Opera Omnia, 1698.

Hoffmann, one of the most distinguished physicians of the 17th-18th century, was born at Halle, 15 Feb., 1660. His parents were able to give him an excellent education, and at the age of 13 he began the study of Latin. After his father's death in 1675 he began his course in Arts and graduated in 1682. He then commenced the study of medicine at Jena under Wolfgang Wertel, in 1680 he passed to Erfurt and was taught chemistry by Casper Cramer, and received the degree of doctor of medicine in Erfurt in 1681, 1681, on which occasion he wrote his thesis 'De Cinnabar Antimonii.' On account of the skilful exposition and knowledge of chemistry it displayed, the dissertation was highly commended, and in consequence a course of chemistry which he gave attracted a large audience.

He next went to Minden, in Westphalia, where he practised medicine most successfully. After a couple of years he proceeded to Holland, and passed over to England, stopping in London and Oxford. At Minden in 1685 he had been appointed physician to the fortress, but in addition Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, made him not only physician to the principality, but private physician as well. In 1688 he was at Halberstadt, where he again distinguished himself, and wrote a dissertation 'De insufficientia acidi et viscidii,' in which he controverted the views of Cornelius Bontekoe.

When Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. 6. pp. 715-734, with a portrait. (Contains reprints of reviews.)

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie des Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, p. 370 (Life) et passim.

Jacob Leopold's Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1732, i. p. 72.


Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, ii. p. 52; 1778, ii. p. 546.

Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum Chronologios, 1761, p. 789.


Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 733-755.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 531.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae praxis, 1779, iii.

and first king of Prussia, founded the University of Halle, about 1689. Hoffmann was appointed Prussian professor of Medicine in 1693, and drew up the Statutes of the Faculty.

Honours and distinctions began to come to him. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academia Naturae Curiosorum, member of the Berlin and St. Petersburg Academies, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He was in great request at various Courts for his advice and skill, and the King brought him to the Court in 1708 as his physician, but Hoffmann did not care for the position and in January, 1712, returned to Halle.

In 1734 when on a visit to his daughter and son-in-law in Berlin, he had to undertake the cure of the King who was suffering from the effects of his campaign on the Rhine, and in this he succeeded at the end of five months. He left in April, 1735.

His wife died in 1737, and the year following he was seized by a violent fever from which, however, he recovered. His death took place on 12 Nov., 1742. A fine portrait of him is prefixed to his edition of Poterius' works.

His writings refer almost entirely to medicine, and were chiefly in the form of academic dissertations, of which he wrote a prodigious number. A few, however, refer to pharmacy and to mineral springs. His collected works fill in the Geneva edition, 1740-1760, 11 vols. folio; Naples, 1753, 25 vols. 4°; 1753, 27 vols. 4°; Venice, 1745, 17 vols. 4° pp. 536-574 (says he was born at Klausthal in the Harz).

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 1782, p. 32.

Adelung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jücher's allgemeinen Gelehrten Lexico, 1797, ii. col. 2096. (List of his dissertations and works.)

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 33. &c.

Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 448.


Puch, Reperatorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 194, 201-4, 219, 228, 239, 253, 255.


Rees, Cyclopaedia, 1819, xviii. sub voc.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 239.


Desembris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1836, iii. i. p. 207.
Hoffmann (Friedrich). Continued.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. pp. 193-196, 197.
Moritz, Geschichte der Medicin, 1849, ii. p. 231.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, ii. p. 102.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1853, i. col. 1122.

Hoffmann (Johann Moritz).


The Auctuarium has a separate title-page:


Johann Moritz Hoffmann, son of Moritz, was born at Altorf, 6 Oct., 1653 (1652, Büchner). He studied Latin and Greek at Herspruck in Franconia, and medicine at Altorf and Frankfurt a. d. O. He then departed to Padua, spent two years in Italy, and returned home in 1674. He resumed his studies at Altorf and graduated M.D. in 1675. In 1677 he was appointed extraordinary, and in 1681 ordinary professor of Anatomy, and of Chemistry in 1682. In the laboratory which was erected by the urgent pressure of his father he gave courses. He also gave lectures on botany. In 1709 he resigned the Chair of Anatomy and held that of practice of Medicine until his departure to the Court of Anspach.

In 1684, under the name of Heliodorus II. he entered the Leopoldine Academy, and on the death of Lochner in 1727 became Director, an office which carried with it a number of titles.

Vitorum Clarissimorum ad Schelhammerum epítola selectores, Epist. i. p. 130.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 732-743. (Reviews of his works and extracts from them.)
Scolle, Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Galerbiet, 1731, pp. 304, 360, 706-7.
Jacob Leopoldo Fundromus Bibliotheca metallicæ, 1732, p. 73.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, ii. p. 59; 1778, ii. p. 544.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xii. pp. 583-588 (article by Hirsch).
Haeber, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 599, &c., &c.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iii. p. 238 (article by Pagel).


His skill as a physician made him much sought after by distinguished people and especially the princes of the house of Anspach. In two journeys to Italy in 1695 and 1701 he accompanied the representative of the house, and he was invited to reside at the Court. But his attachment to the University of Altorf, was so great that it was not till 1713 that he accepted the invitation and removed to Anspach. He died there 31 Oct., 1727, aged 74.

His writings are chiefly anatomical and physiological, but besides the above he wrote: Laboratorium novum chemicum apertum medicinae cultoribus, Altorf, 1683, and chemical papers in the Acta of the Leopoldine Academy for 1688, 1691, 1694, 1697-98. He was the first professor of chemistry at Altorf.

Georgius Matthiae, Conspicua Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus, 1751, p. 777.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 635.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 461.
Haller, Bibilotheca Anatomicæ, 1774, i. pp. 637-639. ('Professor Aldorfinus, vir eruditus, neque ab anatome alienus.')
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicæa practica, 1779, iii. p. 372.
Baumer, Bibliotheca chemica, 1782, p. 31.
Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 447.
Reuss, Repertorium Commentationum, 1803, iii. (Chemia et Ræt Metallicæ), pp. 44, 48, 68, 124.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 186, 199, 205, 211.
HOFMANN (JOHANN MORITZ). Continued.


HOHELANDE (THEOBALD VON).

Mercès Alchimistarum, in singulari & plurali numero. Das ist: Artliche Schulführung vnd Unterweisung, wie ein filius doctrinae, der sich je nicht wil warnen lassen, mit geringen, in effectu, Experimēten vnd leichtem Fewer, sein Haufs vnd Hoff, vnd alles was er hat, verdistilliren, so wol auch mit prächtigem Gutschenfahren vnnd hin vnd wider reiten, seine Füufs cautè versparen könne, da's er im Alter desto besser moge zu Füufs laffen. Alles in praxi, auff gerathwol experimentirt, vnd nach hinweg-raumung des serui fugituii, gar genaw calculirt, auch mit Melancholischem Ohrenkratzen getrewlich summirt, vnd durch einen mit Schaden erfahren Laboranten, (qui frustrà melius cras fore semper ait, seramq; adèò nunc in fundo querit parsimoniam,) Cabalistisch auffgezeichnet, an jetzo aber gantz verständlich an Tag geben durch Theobaldum von Hohenland, Mittelburgensem. Getruckt zu Frankfurt am Mayn bey Wolfgang Richtern, in Verlegung Egenolff Emmels, Im Jahr M.DC.X.


Theobald van Hogelande aus Mittelburg, Abhandlung von denen Hindernissen bey der Alchimie. Darin gezeigt wird, was ein Liebhaber dieser Kunst zu wissen, und zu meiden hat, wenn er zur Vollkommenheit gelangen will. Aus dem Lateinischen in das Deutsche übersetzt. Gotha, Verlegts Christian Mevius, 1749.


De Alchemiae difficultatibus Liber.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 109.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 336.

HOHELANDE (EWALD VON).


The translator of the above is Joachim Tancke. It was written by Ewald von Hohelande, from Middelburg, to his brother Johann von Hohelande to convince him of the truth of Alchemical Art, which he does by describing certain histories of transmutation. In dealing with this simple matter Schmieder has made confusion. He places (p. 361) the work under Theobald von Hohelande but he states (p. 340) that it was dedicated by him to his brother Ewald, which is doubly wrong.

See VOGEL (EWALD).

Some writers identify Theobald and Ewald von Hohelunde or Hogelande from Middelburg in Seeland, while others keep them distinct. Ewald is also identified with Ewald Vogel. On the assumption that they are the same Theobald is regarded as a writer who having first written against alchemy afterwards brought forward evidence in support of it.
HOHELAND (EWALD VON). Continued.

The first work was entitled: De Alchemiae difficultatibus... in quo docteur quid seire quidque vitare debeat vere Chymiae studiosus ad perfectionem aspiratus, Colonie, 1594, 8°. pp. [29] 1-30, 30 bis. 31-165 [1 blank]. A German translation: Von den Irrwegen der Alchemisten, appeared at Frankfurt a. M., 1600, 4°; and the above edition of 1749.

The second: Historiae aliquot transmutationis Metalliss pro defensione Alchymiae contra hostium rabiem adjecta est Luilli vita, et alia quaedam, Colonie, 1604, 8°. German translation as above, 1604.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 445.
Borel, Bibliotheca chim., 1654, p. 119.
Morhof, De Metallorum transmutatione... epistola, 1673, p. 141.
König, Bibliotheca vetus et nova, 1678, p. 408.
Mercelin, Lindeus renovatus, 1686, p. 993.
Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 34. No. 964.
Keren Hapbuch... oder Deutsches Fegfeuer der Schede-Kunst, 1702, p. 123 (put in the black list because he wrote without doing any good).
Mangel, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicae, 1731, i. ii. p. 745.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i. p. 374; iii. p. 188.
Jäger, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1666 (distinguish between Ewald and Theobald).
Ficuldf, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. l. p. 94.

The third: Merces Alchymistarum, 1670, as above, is the same as the first tract, though with a different title; but the running title is: Von den Irrwegen der Alchemisten.

I am inclined to doubt the identity of Theobald and Ewald von Hoheland. La Rue, quoted by Van der Aa, calls him a learned philosopher and chemist who passed under the fictitious name of Ewald Vogel, Morhof had made the same observation, and König repeated it: ficto nomine Ewaldum Vogelium esse vocare solet.

Eloy, Dictionary historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii. p. 551.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1782, p. 91.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chymie, 1785, pp. 548, 570, 580, 584, 594.
Semler, Unparteilische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1787, ii. p. 68.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chymie, 1791, i. p. 309 (calls the author Ewald or Theobald).
Fuchs, Reptorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 95.
Schneider, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1832, pp. 339, 360.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chymie, 1843, ii. p. 134: 1860, ii. p. 120.
Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1857, VIII. ii. p. 966.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 547-548.

HOLLANDUS (ISAAC).


Fragmentum de opere Philosophorum.

See theatrum chemicum, 1659, ii. p. 126.

De Salius et Oleis Metallorum.

See stahl (georg ernst), Fundamenta Chymiae, 1746, i. p. 237.

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC).

Magistri Ioannis Isaaci Hollandi, Viri in Philosophia, potissimum verò in Chymia celeberrimi, Opera Mineralia, sive de Lapide Philosophico, omnia, duobus libris comprehensa. Nunquam antehac edita, ac nunc primum
HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). Continued.

ex optimis manu-scriptis Teutonicis exemplaribus fidelissimè in Latinum sermonem transleta, à P. M. G. Middelburgi, Excudebat Richardus Schilders, Ordinum Zelandiae Typographus. 1600.


8°. Pp. 384 (317-8 omitted). 12 engravings. 16 woodcuts. The date seems to be a misprint for MDCLXVII.

The tract (pp. 317-381) by 'Sendivogius' servant' has the following title-page:


The 'Philosophical Hand,' engraving and name, was adopted by a certain Justus Simplicius Hortulanus for a tract on the philosopher's stone, which see. The differene is that while Hollandus uses certain pictorial symbols of his own in the engraving, he gives the ordinary chemical symbols for the salts intended in the text, and it is these which are used by Hortulanus.

According to Roth-Scholtz the *Opus Vegetabile* appeared in 1659. It was printed again in 1695. 8°. pp. 144, edited by 'John Sendivogii genannt J. F. H. S.,' that is J. F. Hautnorthon, or Johann Harprecht. That also may be the interpretation of the title 'Sendivogii Diener,' in the foregoing tract, although Hautnorthon usually calls himself 'Filius' or 'Sohn Sendivogii.'

There is an English translation entitled: *Certaine Secrets of Isacke Hollandus concerning the Vegetall and Animall worke*, which was printed with Paracelsus' *A hundred and foureteene Experiments and Cures, . . . London, 1596. pp. 32-54; and also in *Three exact Pieces of Leonard Phioravant, . . . London, 1652.*

The tract by 'Sendivogius' servant' is not to be confused with that by von Hopghelande bearing the same name.


HOLLAND (JOHANN ISAAC). Continued.

This is a reprint of the edition of 1667 and contains the tracts as follows:

Die Hand der Philosophen, with the plates, pp. 11-94.

Ein elixir zu machen von Urin, pp. 95-112.

Die andere Art der Alchymie, oder das grosse Elixir, pp. 112-119.

The dritte Art der Alchymie, 1xir genannt, pp. 119-120.

Opus Saturni, pp. 121-172.

Fragmentum ex Theorij.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemici, 1647, p. 33.

See GINECEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 513.

This was translated into English with the title: A Fragment out of the Theorickes of Is. Isaacus (sic) Hollandus, and published with Paracelsus' A hundred and foureteen Experiments and Cures.

Opera Mineralia, sive de Lapide Philosophico omnia.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 304.

Opus Saturni.


This tract is contained in the reprint of this edition of Basilius Valentinus, Nurnberg, 1676, p. 362.

The English translation of the 'Opus Saturni' was made by Daniel Cable and printed along with Basilius Valentinus' Of Natural and Supernatural Things, London, 1671, small 8°, p. 182.

Tractatus de Urina.

See THEATRUM CHIMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 566.

Little seems to be known about the persons called Hollandus. By most authorities Isaac is regarded as the father and John Isaac as the son, but Manget inverts this and calls John Isaac the father and Isaac the son. Boerhaave says they were natives of Stoll, and Van der Aa of Stolkwijk in Krimpenerwaard. Schmieder gives reasons for believing that they lived early in the fifteenth century, and Van der Aa says that the younger Hollandus lived about 1440; others (such as Sweerts, Athenae Belgica, Antw. 1663) put them at the end of the sixteenth, or even, as Bergmann does, at the beginning of the seventeenth. Neri, when about to describe a paste to imitate gems, says he took it when he was in Flanders from Isaac Hollandus. Now though Neri was there in all likelihood towards the end of the sixteenth or in the early years of the seventeenth century, his words hardly imply that Hollandus was alive at that time, and that Neri got the process from him direct. But there is no impossibility in it.

There is also such a want of unanimity in assigning the writings to their respective authors, that one is almost disposed to question whether instead of two persons there may not have been one only.


Maier, Symbola Aurem Mensa, 1067, p. 253.

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1627, p. 283.

Boer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 126.

Mercklin, Luidenius renovat, 1868, p. 621.


Karem Boppich. . . . Teutsche Pegge der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 66.

This seems to be the result arrived at by Ladrauge who enters all the writings under John Isaac, and takes no notice of Isaac.

Boer and Gmelin, though both recognizing father and son, make no attempt to sort the titles, but put them under the authors conjointly. Leopold Dufresnoy, however, followed by Schmieder, has made the attempt; but comparison of their allotment with the above titles, taken from the books themselves, will show either that they have confused the persons, or that in the copies they consulted, the names of the authors were different from what they are in the above.

The analogy of the writings to those of Basilius Valentinus has been pointed out by some writers, and Van der Aa, who takes the fifteenth century as their time, goes the length of saying that not only Paracelsus has whole passages which might have been transcribed from Hollandus, but even Boyle had got credit for what Hollandus had known previously.

The writings which pass under their authorship have been commended by Boerhaave, and Isaac is said to have been skilful in enamelling and in imitating precious stones.

Roth-Scholz, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1727, p. 204 (Opus Vegetable).

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 745.

Boerhaave, Elementa Chemiae, 1732, i. p. 18.

Jacob Leopold Prendimus Bibliotheca metallicae, 1732, p. 74.

Leopold Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i. pp. 231, 469; iii. p. 191.

HOLLANDUS (Johann Isaac). Continued.

Boerhaave, Methodus Studii Medici, 1751, i. p. 142.

Fichtul, Proebier-Stein, 1753. Th. i. p. 95; Th. ii. p. 77. (He considers the present work not is not by the "dear good innocent Hollandus").

Georgius Mathio, Conspectus Historiae Medicae Medici corum chronologicus, 1761, p. 137.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 85.

Torbern Bergmann, Historiae Chimicae medium seu obscurum aevum, a medio seculi VII. ad medium seculi XVII. Upsalae, 1782, p. 19, or Wieglesb's translation in his Geschichte ... der Chemie in der ältesten und mittleren Zeit, Berlin und Stettin, 1792, p. 274.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 490, 584, 623.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 126-129. 557.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 10-20.

Thomson, History of Chemistry, 1830, i. p. 43.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 210, 214.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 452.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1843, i. p. 72, & passim.

Figuier, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1860, pp. 15, 17, 85.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1867, VII. ii. p. 986 (and references).

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 97; ii. pp. 173; 347. 350. 365.

HOLLRIEDEN (Johann Heinrich Cocheim von).

See cocheim (johann heinrich) von Hollrieden.

Though this author's book is referred to at some length by Semler and after him by Murr, nothing seems to be recorded about him personally. Semler, Unpartetische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1787, ii. p. 159.

Murr, Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freimaurerordens, 1803, p. 63.

HONORTHON (Johann Friedrich).

See harprecht (johann).

HOPPODAMUS (Johannes).

See arnaldus de Villa Nova, 1748.

Hoppodamus is said to be a pseudonym of Johann Lange. See also HIPPODAMUS.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 335.

HORING (Michael).

See dorn (gerhard), Theophrastische Practica, 1618.

Adelung presumes he belonged to Carinha, for he wrote: Beschreibung des Landes Kärnten, Leipzig, 1608, 8°.

Adelung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu ... Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 2741.

HORLACHER (Conrad).


HORLACHER (Conrad). Continued.

Horalcher published books and papers, but nothing is said about his life except that he was a physician and chemist at Ulm at the end of the seventeenth century. He edited Faber’s Hel- scheinende Sonne, Nürnberg, 1705, 8°, pp. [66] 304 [30, 2]. frontispiece and six plates, the present

Die Edelgeborener Junger Alchymia, 1730. p. 272 (cf. 139).
Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 880.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 748.

HORN (Casper).

See Geber, 1668.

See Bernhard Trevisan, 1746-7.

Casper Horn was born at Freyberg in Misnia in 1532. At an early age he took a taste for medicine, went to Wittenberg and studied under Sennertus for six years. Then he went to Basel and took the degree of M.D. in 1616. He returned to Freyberg, spent a short time in Dresden, and in 1623 settled at Flauen in Thuringia as a physician and practiced there with such acceptance that, when he left in 1653 for Freyberg, it was with great

König, Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova, 1678, p. 412.
Manger, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 753.
Fichtul, Proibier-Steen, 1753, Th. ii. p. 78.

HORN (Christopher).

De auro medic0 philosophorum Dialogus scholasticus.


The above tract appeared originally at Frankfurt, 1615, 8°. He wrote also: ‘Hortulus medicus Hippocraticus, Spagyricus, Helmontianus,’ Cassel, 1610, 4°, but Haller gives the date 1601, and calls

König, Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova, 1678, p. 412.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae, 1777, ii. pp. 413, 587.

Beiträge zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 599.

HORN (Georg).

Medulla Alchimiae in aphorismos contracta ex Gebro desumpta.

See Geber, 1668.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 179.

George Horn was born in 1620 at Greussen (Scherzwurg-Sondershausen); Witte calls him ‘palatinus,’ Reimann says of ‘Kemmrat in der Ober-Pfalz.’

The Bohemian troubles drove him to Bayreuth, he stopped for a time at Nürnberg, and went next to Holland. At the Hague he became tutor to an

English youth and accompanied him to England, and during his stay declared himself in favour of Protestantism. He returned to Holland to occupy the chair of history, politics and geography at Harderwick, and thence removed to Leyden to be professor of history, about 1648. In 1659 he engaged in a controversy with Is, Vossius about
HORN (Georg). Continued.

the age of the world, which Vossius thought was understated according to the current chronologies.

He wrote a considerable number of books, and in particular Arca Mosis, sive Historia Mundi; a curious little book, Arca Noe sive Historia Imperiorum et Regnorum, a condito orbis ad nostra tempora: Historia philosophica libros septem, 1655, 4°, works on the history of England, Scotland, Ireland, and geography, etc. So far as I am aware the above is his only separate writing on alchemy, but he has spoken of it at some length both in his Arca Mosis and Historia philosophica.

König, Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova, 1678, p. 412.

Freher, Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1066.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, sig. Ddd 4 verso, Ann. 1670.


Morhof, Polyhistor, 1714, i. p. 916; ii. pp. 4, 152, etc.


Under the name of Honorius Regius he wrote a work in Latin on the state of the Church in England, with an appendix containing the decrees of the Synod of Glasgow against the bishops, 1647, 4°.

Horn was a man of wide reading and varied knowledge, but fell into inaccuracies by depending too much on his memory; he could, however, put his statements and ideas very tersely and exactly. He is said to have lost 500 florins through an alchemist at the Hague. He died insane at the age of 50, in 1670 at Leyden.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1727, PP. 335.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 753.


Moreti, Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1759, VI. i. p. 80.


HORN (Johann Bernhard).


According to Leopold this book was published at Frankfurt.

Horn wrote also: Wohlgegründeter Anschlag und Bedencken, wie die wilde antimimische Jacob Leopold's Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1739, p. 74.


HORST (Gregorius).

Gregor. Horst D. Philos. & Med. Problematum Medicorum θεραπευτικών Decades priores quinqu; in illustri VViteberga cum consensu Superiourum, in gratiam Candidatorum Medicina conscriptae, & publico privatoq; examini subjecte.

Arist. lib. 2. Metaph. cap. I.

Οὐ μόνον χάριν ἐξεν δικαίων τούτων διὸ ἄντις κοινωνησαι ταῖς δόξαις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἐπιπολούτεροις αποφιλιμένοις; καὶ γάρ ὧτιον συμβαλλονται τι. &c.

Witteberge, Typis Cratonianis, per Joan. Gorman, Anno M.DC.VIII.

4°. Pp. [8]. Title in a woodcut border, cut in at the bottom. There are five dissertations each with separate title-page, and signatures. 2 D
HORST (Gregorius). Continued.


4°. Sigs. A and B in fours, or pp. [16].

**ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ** Problematum Medicorum Decas, Gravitissimorum capitis affectuum cognitionem & curacionem illustrans, Quam ... Publice respondendo tuebitur M. Joachimius Köppen Magdeburgensis Saxo. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 26. Februarij. Wittebergæ, ...


**ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ** Problematum Medicorum Decas, Que facit ad aliquot sensuum exteri- orum affectiones cognoscentias & curandas, Quam ... Publice respondendo propag- nabit, M. Johannes Joachimus Anomoeus, Lincio Austrius. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 4 Martij. Wittebergæ, ...


**ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ** Problematum Medicorum Decas, Continesis controversas questiones morborum quorundam organorum vocis & respirationis, Quam ... defendet Respon- dens M. Donatus Freywaldus, Misnensis. Ad diem 5. Martij Wittebergæ, ...

4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C 2 ; or pp. [20].

4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C 2 ; or pp. [20].


Gregorius Horst, nephew (but Haller says 'filius') of Jacob Horst, also a physician, was born at Torgau, 5 Nov., in 1573. His early schooling was obtained at Torgau and at Hal- berstadt and Ilfeld. His course in arts and philosophy was taken in Helmstädt and Witten- berg, where he received the degree of Phil. Mag. in 1600, and then, as was the habit, he visited other universities and finally studied medi- cine and graduated M.D. at Basel, 28 March, 1606. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a chair of medicine at Wittenberg, but almost immediately removed to Saltzweiel as physician.

In 1668 he was made professor of medicine at Giessen and physician to the Landgrave of Hesse. He occupied this position till 1622, when he accepted an invitation to Ulm to be town physician and president of the College. He died at Ulm, 9 Aug., 1636, after a laborious career as a practitioner and author. His works are for the most part medical, but there is a dissertation 'De natura thermarum,' Giessen, 1618, 4°, and a work: 'Decas pharmaceuticarum exercitationum,' 4°; Giessen, 1611, 8°; Ulm, 1618, 4°; 1628, 4°. They are highly commended by Schellhammer in his notes to Conring's Introductio.

Johann Daniel Dieterich, Oratio funebris qua Gregorio Horatio, Archiatro Ulmensis parentavit. In Horstius' Opera, Nordb. 1660; Goude, 1661; reprinted by Haeckel in 1731.

Witte, Memory Medicorum nostri socii claris- simorum renovata Decas prima, 1676, p. 67 (Dieterich's Funeral Oration).
HORST (Gregorius). · Continued.


Bayle, Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1730, ii. p. 791.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. pp. 753-762. (Contains a reprint of Dietrich's funeral oration.)

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 266, 267, 750, 751.


Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, ii. p. 65; 1778, ii. p. 563.

Moreni, Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1759, vi. p. 81.

Matthias, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 516.


Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 409; 1772, ii. p. 678.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. pp. 203, 299-301.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. pp. 249, 252.


Gmeind, Geschichte der Chemic, 1797, i. p. 594.

A. Weyermann, Nachrichten von Gelehrten und Künstlern aus Ulm, 1798, 1800, 8°.

Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, i. p. 455.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1805-06, p. 56.


Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Encyklopädie, 2te Sect., 1834, xi. p. 68.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1836, III. i. p. 240.

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie médicale, 1855, i. p. 394.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxv. col. 199.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1145.

Haeuser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 416; 1882, iii. p. 422.


HORTULANUS.

Commentaire sur la Table d'Emeraude d'Hermes.

See Richebourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 2.

Hortulani Philosophi ab hortis Maritimos Commentariolus in Tabulam Smaragdina Hermetis Trismegisti περὶ χρυσίασ.

See Alchimia, 1541, p. 364.

See Ars Chemica, 1566, p. 33.

Compendium Alchimiae, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANZ, 1659, p. 51.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANZ, 1682, p. 51.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 167.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 499.

See HERMES.

Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.

See Arnaldus de Villanova.

Practica vera Alchymiae.

See ORTHOLANUS.

The present edition of 1541 is of importance, for it was the first both of the Tabula Smaragdina of Hermes and of the Commentariolus written by Hortulanus to elucidate it.

HORTULANUS. Continued.

Bernz excudit faciebat. Anno M.D.XLV., 4°, pp. [16] 302 [2]. It has an elaborate ornamental title-page. It was printed at Berne by Mathias Apianus at the expense of Petreius, and is a reprint of the previous edition. The *Commentar. 

Hortulanus* begins on p. 205. 

So far as I have observed hardly anyone who has discussed the question in connection either with Hortulanus or Garland has taken notice of these two earliest editions of the commentary, but has quoted only those of 1560 and 1571.

These may now be described. The 1560 edition has this title: 


Basiliæ Anno M. D. L. X. 

The contents are as follows: 

Prefatio a Melchior, Bishop of Basel, by 

Joannes Garoldus, Herold. 

Joannis Garlandii Angli Philosophi doctissimi 

Compendium Alchimie, sive in tabulis Smara 

dginius Hermetis Trismegisti 79 3 

Comentarij, p. 1. 

Praecatio, p. 1. 

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 2. 

Commentarij, p. 5. 

Arnoldus de Villanova, in commentarios Hortulanus expositio, p. 33. 

Joannes Garlandus, Synonymorum in arte alchimistica expositio, p. 53. 

Joannes Garlandus, De preparazione Elixir libellus, p. 72. 

Joannes Garlandus, De Mineralibus liber, p. 93. 

Joannis Garlandij vita, p. 172. 

At the end of the life is a list of Garland’s works taken from Bostonus Buriensis, in which appears the title: Ortolanus, Lib. i., followed by the words: 'Luis, honor, virtus & gloria. This is merely the printer’s commentary to which Boston has erroneously given the name of the author, and the four words form the opening of Hortulanus’ 'Praecatio’ with which the commentary begins. 

The 1571 edition is a reprint of that of 1560, but differs from it in the title and other particulars: 


Maiest. Basileae M. D. LXXI. 8vo, pp. [16] 203 [19, 2 blank]; 121 [7, 2 blank]; 173 [1 blank]. 

The contents of Part I. are as follows: 

Epistle to Count Otho Heinrich, dated: Venet. 

Idibus Maij, 1557. 

The printer to the reader. 

The contents. 

Liber de Alchemia, p. 1. 

Ænigma della pieta phisica di Lorenzo Ventura, &c., p. 200. 

Index. 

Part II. contains the following: 

Joannis Garlandij Angli Philosophi doctissimi 

Compendium Alchimie, sive in tabulis Smarat 

ginum Hermetis Trismegisti 79 3 

Comentarij, p. 1. 

Arnoldus de Villanova, In Commentarios Hortulanus Expositio, p. 23. 

Joannes Garlandius Anglus, Synonymorum in 

arte Alchimistica expositio, p. 36. 

Garlandus: De preparazione Elixir libellus, p. 51. 

Garlandus: De Mineralibus liber, p. 67. 

Joannis Garlandij philosophi excellentiissimi Vita, p. 120. 

Leonardi Proebstelij Carmen, p. [122]. 

Summa Capitum, pp. [124-128]. 

The ‘Summa’ is new, but Herold’s ‘Prefatio’ is omitted. 

Part III. consists of articles taken from the Speculum majus of Vincentius and others. 

Except Mansi, those who have quoted this reprint refer to it as if it were a separate publication and had not appeared under the title of another work. If there be a separate edition of 1571, which is quite possible, I have not seen it. 

The commentary is the same in both these editions, so that the distinction drawn between them by Dom Rivet, namely that the edition of 1560 is an abridgement of that of 1571, made by the author himself or by some other person subsequently, has not only no foundation in fact, leaving the dates out of the question, but has not even any support from the actual titles. Dom Rivet, however, took his description not from copies of the books, but from the entries in Lipenius and the Bibliotheca Barberiniana, 1681, p. 455, 2. The only difference is in the first chapter, which in the 1560 edition is lengthened by the insertion of the ‘Tabula Smaragdina,’ omitted in the 1571 edition. In every other respect the two issues are identical.

So far as I know these books also are rare. 

When the 1541 and 1560 editions are compared with each other there are several points of difference to be observed. 

1. The title. 

2. The introduction of Garland’s name. 

3. The additional tracts. 

4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first. 

5. The differences in the two versions.

1 and 2. It will be noticed that the phrase ‘Compendium Alchimie’ and Garland’s name do not occur in the titles of the earlier editions, but were introduced by Herold either of his own initiative, or, more probably, from the manuscript he used, while that of Hortulanus has disappeared from the 1550 and 1571 editions.

3. As to the additional tracts they do not occur in the editions of 1541 and 1545, and they are assigned not to Hortulanus, but to Garland. That they are by him is a question of evidence, but their authenticity has been categorically denied by Hauréau. 

4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first, signifies: either that Herold did not know the editions of 1541 and 1545, which seems unlikely, or that he meant that the version of Hortulanus’ Commentary, which he was giving, as well as the other tracts were now printing for the first time, and in this sense he may have been correct, as will be seen from the following. 

5. The differences between the earlier and later editions are well marked. There are thirteen chapters in the editions of 1541 and 1545, as against twenty-one in those of 1550 and 1571. There are different readings throughout and different arrangement of words, and in the 1560 and
HORTULANUS. Continued.

1571 editions chapter v. has an introductory part which is not contained in the previous editions.

As an illustration of the differences the opening words of the 1541 edition 'Prefasio' may be given.

In the 1541 edition they are: Ego dictus Hortal-

lanus, ab hortis maritimis nuncupatus, pelle Jacobina inulutus, indignus vocari discipulis philosophii. In the 1560 edition: Ego quidem Hortulanus, ab horto, vel ab arce maritima dictus, Jacobina pelle inulutus, nou-
simus philosophorum, indignus vocari discipulis philosophii. . .

It may be inferred, therefore, that the editors of the two editions drew from different manuscript sources, and this is confirmed by Horal giving on the margin of his edition a few various readings which happen with one exception to be those of the edition of 1541.

The existence of these two different printed versions has not, so far as I am aware, been noticed or mentioned before.

The authorship of the 'Commentarius' has given rise to some diversity of opinion. Most of the older writers have accepted the identity of Garlandia and Hortulanus without criticism, though they are not unanimous as to the date at which he flourished. Recent researches have settled that John de Garlandia, a native of Eng-

land, resident in France, poet, musician, mathem-

atician, grammarian, was born in the latter half of the twelfth and lived on to the middle of the thirteenth century, and was thus a senior contempor-

ary of the scholars who have made this period conspicuous in the annals of learning. On the ground of identity this would be the date also of Hortulanus. Fabricius, however, did not admit it and Kopp has made the remark that the question was not to be so readily answered as Morhof appeared to think. More recently still, Hauréau, who in 1879 corrected the patent misconceptions of Dom Rivet about the editors, alluded to above, has denied altogether that Garland had anything to do with alchemy, and has rejected the works on the subject attributed to him.

In discussing the manuscripts he is of opinion that Hortulanus is the same as a person called in them Martinus Ortholanus, who wrote a treatise which is contained in the 'Theatrvm Chemi-
cvm' (see ORTHOLANVS) and was published in 1548. If there be doubt about the connexion of Hortulanus and Garlandia, there is equal if not more about the existence of Martinus Ortholanus. That the name occurs in manuscripts is hardly sufficient to estab-

lish the existence of the person. For, in a manuscript at St. Gallen of the fourteenth century, referred to by Kopp (Beiträge, p. 381), the opening of the 'Prefasio' runs thus: Ego a. dicitus Ortilanus ab orthis Martini nuncupatus, &c., instead of 'ab hortis maritimis.' That one of these readings is an error of transcription is pretty obvious. The meaning in either case is somewhat obscure, but it would not take much effort on the part of a possibly puzzled scribe to convert 'Ortilanus, ab orthis Martini' into 'Martinus Ortilanus.' All this is a matter for investigation, and anyhow it would be premature to assign the 'Commentarius' of Hortulanus to a Martin Ortilian or Lortholian, about whom Hauréau admits that he had no lasting fame, or, it would be more correct to say, had none at all.

While something has been said in support of the various opinions, no argument sufficiently cogent and conclusive has been put forward to induce belief that the problem of authorship has been solved.

As to the 'expositio' assigned to Arnoldus de Villanova, its authenticity, other things being equal, must obviously depend on the date fixed for Hortulanus. If he be identical with Garlandia the exposition could quite well be by Arnoldus, who flourished in the latter part of the thirteenth century. But if he be the same as Ortholanus and lived in the fourteenth century or later, the exposition could not be by Arnoldus, and Hauréau in his dissertation on Arnoldus, quite logically considers it not to be by him.

Kopp, too, has pointed out that this 'expositio' does not appear in any list of Arnoldus' writings, so that apart from the date, it is possibly not a genuine writing of Arnoldus. Dom Rivet speaks of a treatise: 'La clef de l'abrége,' of which there is a manuscript 'à l'abbaye des Dunes.' Can this be a translation of the 'expositio'?

The Commentary was often printed and it was translated into English, French, and German.

The translation into English was made from the 1541 text, and was printed along with Roger Bacon's 'The Mirror of Alchemy,' London, 1597, pp. 17-27. The French translation was also made from the 1541 text, and was published along with Le Miroir d'Alquimie de Roger Bacon, Lyons, 1557, pp. 30-56.

The German version by Johann Schauburdt is appended to Pantheus' Vraerachaldun (sic), Magdeburg, 1600, 1608.

As it is somewhat difficult to disjoin Hortulanus and Garland some of the following references apply to both and some to the two individually. Reference may be made also to ORTHOLANVS, where the connection with Hortulanus is further considered.

Spachius, Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum, 1591, p. 31 (the Basel, 1571 edition).

Maier, Symbola Aurea Morsen, 1617, p. 456.

Hart, Relationum Historiarum de rebus Anglicis Tomus primus, 1619, p. 184.

Van der Linden, De scriptis medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 272 (the Basel 1560 edition).


Berthelot, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1607, p. 25.

Fabricius, Bibliotheca Graecia, 1708, i. p. 69; ed. Harle,s, 1750, i. p. 78 (quotes the commentary of 'Ortho'anus sive Hortulanus, nescio quo').


Oudin, Commentarius de Scrittoribus Ecclesiae Aquilign, 1722, ii. col. 60-62 (A.D. 1540; J. de Garlandia, poet and chemist).


Fabricius, Bibliotheca Latina mediae et infima ætatis, 1735, Lib. vii. p. 56 (p. 58, thinks the alchemist and the grammarian are different; and that the latter flourished about 1540); Florentine, 1852, ii. p. 19 (Manzi, in his note, refers to Oudin for making them identical).

Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica-Hibernica, 1748, p. 309.
HORTULANUS. Continued.

Ficthull, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 97.
Moret, Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1759, V. ii. p. 77.
Archiv für Freimaurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1783, i. p. 241 (not a translation, but 'an attempt to put in modern dress writings of which has repelled readers').
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 576 (p. 577, No. 22, for the edition with Venturin, 1571), 584.
Semler, Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1786, i. pp. 28, 78.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 60.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 117.
Hoefler, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, l. p. 417; 1866, i. p. 441.
Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1844, ii. pp. 147, 156, 166; 1847, iv. 347.
Journal des Savants, 1851, p. 286 (article by Chevreul).
Figuier, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 41, 59, 131, 363.

HORTULANUS (FONTANUS).

Fontani Hortulanus, Fata Chymica, in Beschreibung der wahren und falschen Chymie, mit beygefügten acht raren Tractätgen und zum Theil alten kostbaren Manuscriptis, bestehend:

1. In Übereinstimmung der groß- und kleinen Welt.
4. Erkläret die Chymische Wörter, so bey dem Laboriren und Bereitung der Chymischen und andern Arzneyen vorkommen.
5. Lehret einige auserlesene Arzneyen verfertigen, deren sich die hocherfahrenen Natur-Kündiger voriger Zeiten bedienen.
7. Archiv der Dames oder Geheimnüsse, die zu menschlicher Zierde und Schönheit gehören.
8. Eine Anweisung zu einer kleinen Haufs-Färberey.

Cassel, Bey Johann Bertram Cramer. 1740.

Kopp, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1869, p. 380.
Ladrague, Bibliotheque Ouvrario, Sciences Secretes, 1870, No. 1366.
Notes et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 1879, XXVII. ii. pp. 35-38 (article on omitted and spurious writings of Garland by Barthelemy Hauréau and correction of Dom Rivet's confusion about the 1560 and 1571 editions).
Histoire littéraire de la France, 1881, xxviii., pp. 95, 96 (article on Arnauld de Villeneuve by Hauréau, denying the authenticity of the 'Expositio').
Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, xx. p. 436 (under garland; article by C. L. Kingsford).

HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS).


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 300.


HORTULANUS—HÜLFFE

HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS). Continued.

In welcher sowohl die Theoria als auch die Praxis zu diesem hohen Werck zu gelangen, so deutlich als niemals gezeigtet, und allen Liebhabern der edlen, wahren und uralten Hermetischen Philosophie zum Nutz und nöthiger Anweisung vor Augen gestellet, und aus den hinterlassenen Schriften eines unbekannten Philosophi und wahren Adepti treulich communiciert wird von Justo Simplicio Hortulano. Leipzig, Bey Johann Christian Martini, Anno, 1719.


The 'Philosophical Hand' here used as a frontispiece is identical with that elucidated by J. I. Hollandus. Over the thumb and first to fourth fingers are the symbols for saltpetre, Roman vitriol, salammoniac, alum, common salt, respectively; on the palm of the hand the symbol for mercury, and on the ball of the thumb that for sulphur. There is no explanation given of the symbols as is done by Hollandus. The tract is in two parts; the first contains some general considerations as to the 'Stone'; the second professes to deal with its matter and preparation.

HORTULUS Olympicus Aureolus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 197.

HORTUS Divitiarum. Der Garten der Reichthumb aller Weisheit Gottes.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz, und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 190.


HOUGHTON (THOMAS).

Rara Avis in Terris: or The Compleat Miner.

See collection (A) of Scarce and valuable Treatises upon Metals, 1740, pp. 243-319.

The first edition has this title: Rara Avis in Terris: or the Compleat Miner, in two Books; the first containing, the Liberties, Laws and Customs of the Lead-Mines, within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Derbyshire: in fifty-nine Articles, being all that ever was made. The second teacheth the Art of dialling and levelling Grooves; a thing greatly desired by all Miners; being a subject never written on before by any. Vnius Labor, mutilorum laborem allevat. By Thomas Houghton, London: printed in the year 1681, 12°, pp. [8] 105 [7]. Other editions are mentioned, 1688, 1739, 1738. Houghton also wrote the Laws and Customs of Miners in the Forest of Dean, in Mendip, &c., and some other works on mines and economical subjects.

Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, i. (authors), 519h.

Allibone, A critical Dictionary of English Literature, 1859, i. p. 897.

HOUPREGHT (JOHN FREDERICK).

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680.

Houpreght signs the dedication of the book to Charles II.


A series of receipts for experiments with the metals, for testing them and separating them. A table of chemical symbols is given at the end.
HUGINUS À BARMA.

Saturnia Regna. S. M. T. F. P. Magisterium, id est, Aqua Sapientum, per positiones Hermeticas publicatum.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 137.

Etliche Philosophische Schlüsse.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 284.

This translation contains two plates only. Huginus' tract was first printed at Paris in 1657. A hundred and twenty years later a person calling himself 'Pe. Th. An., ...' tried to get a copy of the book in the libraries, but in vain, and he turned over hundreds of sale catalogues but never saw it mentioned. Observing that it was unknown to Lenglet Dufresnoy he had almost come to the conclusion that it was entirely lost, when he obtained it along with a number of others from a bookseller Pierre Derieu and reprinted it. It appeared in a small volume at Paris, 1779, 12°, pp. 167 [1 blank], 3 plates, followed by a French translation in uniform style in 1780, pp. 192, 3 plates. In it, however, the above initials are written S. M. I. S. P., and the editor calls himself 'Pi. Th. An., ...'

Borrichius indulges in some persiflage at Huginus' expense. Petraeus says that Huginus was a certain Frater Paulinus, with the name Tallbackus, and he also notes that one or two plates are wanting in the German translation. Fuchs calls him Hagnus von Parma, which is a curious misprint.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 116.

HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

See DREY Curieuse ... Chymische Schriften, 1723, p. 28.

See DREY Curieuse ... Chymische Schriften, 1733, p. 28.

The 1723 edition is quoted by Roth-Scholts, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, p. 167. As Ficiuld has placed the book in his second class there can of course be no possible merit in it at all (Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii., p. 73).

HUNDERT drei und fünfzig Aphorismi.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCIERIUS VAN).

HUNDRED (A) and fifty-three Chemical Aphorisms.

See PACKE (CHRISTOPHER).

HUSER (JOHANN).

See PARACELSUS (AUREOLUS PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS), 1603.

Details of Huser's life do not seem to have been preserved. He lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, was in practice at Waldkirch in Baden, became councillor and physician of the Elector Ernest of Cologne, and at his request collected the works of Paracelsus, both printed and in manuscript, and published a 'definitive' edition—as it would be called now—

Conring, De Hermetica Medica libri duo, 1648, p. 179; 1669, p. 177.


which appeared at Basel, 1589, 1590 (1591) in ten volumes 4°, and again in 1603, as above. Conring not only says that Huser's versions differ from those by Dorn, Bodenstein, and others, but adds that his good faith is justly suspected, and apparently thinks that a strong enough reason for not preferring them to the others. This opinion, however, can be compared with Sudhoff's remarks.

Mook, Theophrastus Paracelsus, eine Kritische Studie, 1876, p. 85.

Ferguson, Bibliographia Paracelsica, 1885, Part ii. p. 24; 1890, Part iii. p. 61.


Sudhoff, Bibliographia Paracelsica, 1894, passim.
HUXHAM (John).


Huxham, son of a butcher, was born at Harberton, in Devonshire, a mile from Totnes, about 1664 (others say 1692). Without making much effort he did very well at school, having an excellent memory, and became a good classical scholar. He then went to Leyden and studied medicine under Boerhaave, but on account of expense he took his degree at Kheims in 1717. On his return after waiting for an opening he settled at Plymouth, married, and as his practice did not increase so rapidly as he wished, he had recourse to certain expedients so like those pursued by "Sawyer late Nockemor," that it is difficult to believe that Dickens did not simply copy Huxham’s methods. Gradually however he succeeded, and having sent some reports of cases to the Royal Society was elected a Fellow, 5 April, 1739, and he was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in 1755. He worked very hard both at his practice and at literary work. He was widely read and was skilled in the works of the ancient physicians, especially Hippocrates. He died at Plymouth on 12 August, 1768, but as he would never speak of his age it is given variously as 73 or 74, or 76.

He wrote papers and treatises on medicine and pathology: ‘A dissertation on the malignant ulcerous sore throat,’ 1757, 8°, ‘Essay on fevers,’ 1739, which is considered his most important work, ‘Observations on Antimony,’ Phil. Trans., 1755, separately, 1756, 8°, of which the present book is a translation. From 1724 to 1752 he kept a register of the health, diseases, and weather of Plymouth, and he published in Latin: ‘Observationes de Aëre et Morbis Epidemiciis,’ 8°, London, 1739, 1752, 1771.

On account of his treatment of fever having been successful in saving the life of the Queen of Portugal when she was in the last extremity, the king caused his work to be translated into Portuguese. His collected works were published at Leipzig, by J. C. Reichel, in 3 vols., 1764, 1773; and Vienna, 1784 and 1829. The separate works passed through numerous editions.

His method of preparing tincture of bark in which the latter was corrected by aromatics, led to his name being attached to it, and there was also in use Ethiopi antimonialis Huxhami.

Huxham was a scholar, a keen observer, an acute thinker, a lucid writer, and his works are of historical value.

His portrait is in Pettigrew’s Medical Portrait Gallery.

HUXHAM—HYDROPHILUS

HYDROLITHUS Sophicus.

Séé siebmacher (johann ambrosius).

HYDROPHILUS (Sincerus).


HYDROPHILUS—HYDROPYROGRAPHUM

HYDROPHILUS (Sincerus). Continued.

This work is in the form of a story of adventure, a sort of chemical romance. It contains reprints of the two poems: "Ein Ding find man, in dieser Welt," p. 269; and No. III. of the 'Alte teutsche Reimen': "Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben," p. 313.

The appendix begins on p. 323 and has a separate title:

Anhang der Land- und Haufs-Apotheca, Wie

sowohl äusserliche, als innerliche Glieder und Krankheiten zu curiren. Wobey sonderlich zusammen gesammelte Artzney, womit sich die Arnen selbst, und das, fast ohne Kosten zu curiren, auch ihre Medicin selber verfertigen können.


HYDROPYROGRAPHUM Hermeticum, or the Metallic water fire translated by John Frederick Houpreght.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 1.
I. (I. G.).

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

I. N. v. E. J.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

ICH SAGS NICHT, i.e. Johann Siebmacher Nürnbergensis.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSII).

ICONIUS (RAPHAEL EGLINUS).

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).


IDEA Chemiae Böhmianæ Adeptæ. 1690.

See BÖHME (JACOB).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 642.

IM GOLDE SUCHT.

See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORII AB).


In this he quotes a good deal from Henckel, and transcribes from Lühneiss and Cramer the method for extracting zinc followed at Goslar.

Trifolium Chemico-Physico-Salinum, oder, Dreyfachene chemisch-physikalische Abhandlung, worinnen drey berühmte Salze, namentlich Salmiac, Salpeter, und Borax, nach ihrer Natur und Wesenheit, Namen und Erfindung, benebst einigen Merkwürdigkeiten, betrachtet werden. Ausgefertiget von einem Kenner und Liebhaber chemischer Wahrheiten, der sich nennet
INDAGINE—INSTRUCTIO

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORII AB).


[Another Copy.]

Besides these two books he wrote some others:
Chemisch-physikalische Nebenstunden, Hof, 1780, 8°, pp. 216; Memorabilia Bismuthi, Nürnberg, 1782, 8°; Philosophische und physikalische Zeit-vertreib, Nürnberg, 1783; Philosophische und physikalische Abhandlungen, Nürnberg, 1784. In the Nebenstunden, p. 215, he speaks of the Wegweiser zur höheren Chemie, as composed by him.

The first of these contains in Section 5, a contribution to the history of the Rosicrucians. It was afterwards printed separately, 1784, 8°, pp. 32.

The author of the Beytrag says that the name of the author is obviously fictitious. This is correct. His real name was Johann Ludolph Jäger, and he was a native of the Magdeburg district, born about 1728. He is said to have gone first to the University of Tübingen, then in 1747 to Leipzig, and in 1762 to Helmstädt, where he studied under Beires and gave out that he had been examined by him for the licentiate'ship in medicine, which office he assumed. He next went to Brunswick and wrote a paper against the Gravenhorst's manufacture of salammoniac, which is printed in the Trifolium above. He was employed there in the porcelain works, afterwards returned to Leipzig, lived privately, and communicated to the Economic Society proposals for the manufacture of saltpetre and borax, which, it is said, were not received with favour. He died 16 March, 1787.

Meusel quotes an Abhandlung vom Tobackrauchen, Wolfenbüttel, besides the Nebenstunden and Memorabilia Bismuthi, but not those above. There does not seem to be any reason for doubting that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine (p. 22) is merely another form of his pseudonym and does not denote a different person.

In the review of his book 'Memorabilia Bismuthi', in the Archiv, he is called J. C. ab Indagine, and is spoken of as a person well skilled in chemistry, but too much given to gold-making. He had considerable knowledge of the empirical chemistry then in vogue and his papers show some originality of view and treatment, but his opinion was that borax was not a natural salt but an artificial one made by the Venetians.

This view, therefore, was different from that of Joh. Georg Model, who was Imperial Councillor and died at St. Petersburg in 1775, to whom Jäger refers. Model had investigated borax, and showed how to purify it by solution in water, and he considered it a natural product, as is evidenced by the title of his dissertation: 'De boracii nativa persis Borech dicit, Londini, 1782, 4°.' German translation, Stuttgart, 1751, 8°. See Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 577.

In the Nebenstunden he discusses the derivation of the word 'Chemia' and the antiquity of glass, and shows himself throughout widely read in chemical literature.

Though the Beytrag seems to anticipate something of the kind, he cannot of course be confused with Johann de Indagine who flourished in the fifteenth century, was prior of the Carthusian Monastery at Eisenach, Erfurt and Frankfort a. d. O., and wrote a number of works on ecclesiastical subjects and the history of several heresies. He must also be distinguished from Johann de Indagine, a clergyman at Steinheim, who lived in the sixteenth century and wrote books on astrology, chiroscopy, and similar topics. These two are distinguished by Jäger, but in the Beytrag they are apparently identified, for the magical works are ascribed to the Carthusian prior.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 955.
Kloss, Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, 1844.
Nos. 2641, 2642.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1186.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Osurow, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1409-1414.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 8.

INDAGINE (JOHANN LUDOLPH AB).

See MONTANUS (LUDWIG CONRAD), 1751.

As is observed in the preceding article there seems no reason for doubting that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine is identical with Johann Ludolph Jäger, who uses the pseudonym Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine. The initials are the same in the three names.

INSTRUCTIO Patris ad Filium de Arbore Solari anonymi Philosophi Galli.

See Theatrum Chemicum, 1661, vi. p. 163.
INSTRUCTIO, etc. Continued.

"The most faithful and pleasant instruction taken from the French MS. of an anonymous philosopher, by which a father declares to his son everything that is necessary for the composition and preparation of the great stone of the wise men, in ten chapters." Kopp (Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 379) speaks of an edition of this book which appeared at Strasburg in 1659. It was therefore reprinted in the Theatrum almost immediately.

INTRODUCTIO Generalis Chymica, cum Dictis Philosophorum, ex libro Aureae Rose.

See appendix ad faciliorem Radicis Chymiae intellectum, p. 35.

INTROITUS Apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium.

See Philalethes.

IRENAEUS AGNOSTUS.

See Fortalitium Scientiae, 1617.

See Fortalitium Scientiae, 1618.

Murr mentions other tracts by this person, who was 'Notar' of the Rosicrucian fraternity, but not the above.

Kloss ascribes the following Rosicrucian tracts to this writer:

Fortalitium Scientiae, Clypeum Veritatis, Speculum Constantiæ, Fons Gratiae, Frater non Frater (which Murr styles 'das elende Gewäsche'), The-saurus Fidel, Timinnabalium, Sophorum, Epitome liber Mundi, Regula Vitae, Epitomia Fr. R. C.,

Colloquium Rhodaostauricorum, 1624, pp. 124-125.


Missiv an die hocherleuchte Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzers, 1783. pp. 65, 68, 80.

Beiträger zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 665.

IRENAEUS PHILAELTHES.

See Philalethes.

IRRÄNGEN (Von den) derer Alchymisten, Auctoris incerti.

See Hollandus (Johann Isaac), Die Hand der Philosophen, 1667, pp. 317-381.

See Hollandus (Johann Isaac), Sammlung unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schriften, 1746, pp. 335-400.

This is not to be confused with van Hoghelande's tract: Von den Irrwagen der Alchimisten, 1600, 4°, or with Jean de Meun's Gesprächst zwischen der Natura und den irrenden Alchimisten (q.v.).

ISAAC, HOLLANDUS.

See Hollandus.

ITTERSHAGEN (Georg Christian).


ITTERSHAGEN (Georg Christian).
The book is dedicated to Christian Friedrich Carl, Margrave of Anspach and Bayreuth, and the dedication is dated Braunschweig, 1 Nov., 1773. Prior to this time Räumur had invented the so-called porcelain which went by his name, and Ittershagen in the above not only claimed it as an invention of his own which he offered for sale, but went the length of calling the product the finest genuine porcelain. For this appropriation the author has been severely criticised by J. L. ab Indagine. Of the author there is very little on record. He was at one time 'Kirchennotar' of the first 'Kreis' at Riga, afterwards lived privately at Walk. He was a native of the Eichsfeld, but no date is given. He died at Riga early last century.

J. L. ab Indagine, Chemisch-physicalische Nebenstunden, 1780, p. 125.
Meusel, Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1797, iii. p. 560; Supp. i. 1786, p. 314; Supp. iv. 1791, p. 320; Supp. xi. 1834, p. 57.

Arsenik durch Kunst zu erzeugen.
See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 188.
J.

**See Petrus de Zalento, Vom Metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen.**

J. D. K.

**See K. (J. D.).**

J. (I. N. v. E.).

**See Naxagoras (Ehrd von).**

J. J. CHYMIPHILUS.

**See CHYMIPHILUS.**

**JACOBÆUS (Oligerus).**

De Oleo Montis Zibini ... libellus, 1690.

**See ARIOSTUS (Franciscus).**

Oligerus Jacobæus, that is Holger Jacobsen, was born at Aarhus, 6 July, 1650. After graduating in Arts and Medicine at Copenhagen he travelled in France, Italy, Hungary, Germany, England and the Low Countries, to perfect himself in the sciences. He made the acquaintance and friendship of the most distinguished men of his time and carried on a learned correspondence with them. He returned to Aarhus in 1679, and soon after, in 1680, was appointed professor of philosophy and medicine at Copenhagen. He was entrusted also with the arranging of the Royal Collection of Curiosities, of which he printed a description:


**JACQUIN (Nicolaas Jozeph).**

Nikolaus Joseph Edlen von Jacquin’s kais. königl. Bergraths, der Chymie und Kräuterkunde öffentlichen ordentlichen Lehrers an der Hohenschule...
JACQUIN—JAMSTHALER

JACQUIN (NICOLAAS JOSEPH). Continued.


First edition, Wien, 1783; third edition, 1793. The book is interesting for being in German, in compliance with the request of the Emperor in 1783, that lectures in the University should be delivered in German.

Nicolaas Joseph Jacquin (Meusel calls him Jakob) was born at Leyden, 16 Feb. 1727, graduated M. D. and went to Vienna in 1752. During the years 1755-1759 he travelled in America for botanical purposes, and on his return was made councillor for mines, professor of chemistry, mining and metallurgy at Schennitz, and professor of chemistry and botany at Vienna. In 1797 he retired, in 1806 he was created a baron, and his death occurred at Vienna 24 (26) Oct., 1817. He worked principally at botany, and took great care of the garden at Vienna, which under his superintendence became one of the most notable in Europe.

He executed various analyses, but his most important contribution to chemistry was his defence of Black's fixed air against Meyer's 'Acidum pingue' with the title: Examen chymicum doctrine Meyerianae de acido pingui et Blackianae de aere fixo, respectu calices, Vindob., J. P. Kraus, 1769, 8°.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1772, ii. p. 490.

Beigel, Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie, 1777, i. p. 58 (§ 54, 6).

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemicca, 1782, p. 60.


Delvenne, Biographie du Royaume des Pays-Bas, 1829, i. p. 390.

Raimann, Rede zur Gedächtnissfeier Nicolaus Joseph Freiherrn v. Jacquin's. pp. 96, and in German, 1770, 8°. He was violently attacked by the followers of Meyer, but thirty years later Black's view was taught as an established fact and a part of chemical doctrine by Jacquin's son, Joseph Franz, who succeeded his father at Vienna. See his Elementa Chymie, 1793, i. p. 144, Section xxii. De Acido Carbonico.

The present work was written with special reference to the needs of the physician and apothecary, and consists purely of descriptions of methods of preparation and of the properties of various compounds. The course begins with plants, passes to animals, and closes with minerals. A short course of assaying completes the book. There is no theory; only a collection of facts clearly enough described. Such explanations as are given are based on phloliston. The classification of inorganic substances throws light on the amount of knowledge then possessed.

Other works referring to chemistry are: Miscellanea Austrica ad Botanicon, Chemiam et Historiam naturalem spectantia, 1778-81, 4°, 2 vols.; Collectanea ad botanicon, chemiam et historiam naturalem spectantia, 1786-96, 5 vols. 4°.

Ersch & Gruber, Allgemeine Enzyklopädie, 1837, 2°, Sect. xiv. p. 57.


Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1845, iii. p. 38;

Kopp & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, pp. 668, 666.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1860, ix. p. 69 (and references).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvi. coll. 273.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1869, i. coll. 1185.

Wurzbach, Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich, 1883, x. p. 26 (and references).

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiii. p. 631 (by Reichardt).


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1886, iii. p. 368.

JÄGER (JOHANN LUDOLPH).

See INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORIUS AB).

JAMSTHALER (HERBRANDT).

JAMSTHALER (herbrandt). Continued.  


In the same volume and apparently forming part of it is Thomas Norton's Crede Mihi (p. 5). The engravings are symbolical of hermetic processes and ideas. The whole poem seems to be an allegory of the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

Jamsthaler's book is mentioned by Kopp, and is commended—at least not condemned—in the Fegfeuer.

Kopp, Die Alchermie, 1886, ii. p. 384.

Gedicht vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 213.

This is an extract only.


See v. (J. R.), Guldene Rose.

JANITOR Pansophus seu Figura Aenea quadripartita cunctis Museum hoc introeuntibus, superiorum ac inferiorium scientiam Mosaico-hermeticam analytice exhibens.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 863.

JANUS Gobrat Sapiens Manet.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, Sig. Aj.

This is a translation of the old French hermetic poem 'La Fontaine des Amoureux de Science' written by Jean de la Fontaine. He was a native of Valenciennes, who lived there in 1433, and wrote this poem. Lenglet Du fresnay, for the sake of a gibe, has given a fancy picture of him, entirely occupied with researches in his laboratory, except when he shut himself up in his reveries and wrote upon the hermetic science in French verse, 'c'etait folie sur folie.' Schmieder, however, has surpassed not merely Lenglet Du fresnay but even Jean himself in his reveries, and has set down most wonderful nonsense on the subject. He ascribes the poem to Baltasar Brunner, 'Latin de Fontina' (!) a perfectly well-known physician of Halle in the sixteenth century, who appears to have also prosecuted alchemical researches, and whose medical works were printed in 1617 and 1624. Schmieder adds that 'under his latinized name and with a change of his christian name, certain tracts of his were printed after his death, with the title: 'Joannahs de Fontina Vier nützliche chymische Tractätlein, Halle, 1612, 8°.' It would be difficult to put more inaccuracies and unfounded assumptions into the same space.

Lenglet Du fresnay quotes three editions of the poem: an early one, undated, with other pieces in verse; a second, 'revu et corrigé par Antoine du Moulin, Lyon, chez Jean de Tournes, 1547, 16°'; a third, Paris, chez Guillard, 1561, 16°, and the reprint in the third volume of the Roman de la Rose, Paris, 1735, 12°, 3 vols. Besides these, Pierre Rigaud published an edition: La Metallique Transformation. Contenant trois anciens traitées en rime Françoise. Lyon, 1618, 16°, ff. 88. The three treatises are 'La Fontaine des amoureux de science'; 'Les remonstrances de Natur à l'Alchymiste errant,' by Jean de Meung; 'Le Sommaire Philosophique,' of N. Flamè. The last two seem to have been printed here for the first time, but the first, says the editor (I presume Rigaud himself), had been printed previously at Paris and Lyons, but in a very corrupt manner, and he found it necessary to revise the text, which he did from printed and manuscript copies. He omitted also the illustrations of apparatus contained in the Lyons edition.

This seems to have been the last of the editions, and the work had dropped into oblivion till it appeared again in a limited issue by Genty.
JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. Continued.


The editor has prefixed an introduction containing an outline of the history of alchemy, and added some notes at the end. One regrets that he has given no account of the author and of the previous editions of the book, which would have been more appropriate and useful than the historical sketch.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. p. 247; iii. p. 166.

Georgius Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Mediciorum chronologici, 1761, p. 651.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1832, p. 590. Leitfaden einer allgemeinen Litteraturgeschichte, 1842, II. ii. p. 646.

JEAN DE MEHUN.


8°. Pp. 44. 45-8 four pp. of Book advertisements.

Jean, called de Meun, or Meung, or Meahun, or Memong, or Mesung, or Mung, from his birthplace, and Clopinel, because he was lame, flourished from the middle of the thirteenth century down to about 1350. Dufresnoy says 1380 to 1390, others 1320 to 1336. He was a poet at the Court of Philip the Fair, and continued the 'Romance of the Rose,' begun about 1340 by William de Loris. He is said to have introduced into this 'Romance' two poems: 'Les Remontrances de Nature à l'Alchimiste errant,' and 'La Réponse de l'Alchimiste à Nature.' These are contained in the edition of the Romance, Paris, 1725. They are assigned to Jean in the Biographie Universelle, and by Lenglet Dufresnoy and others, but according to Brunet they are insertions made in the sixteenth century. These works are said to have been printed in a collection of alchemical poems, Lyons, 1557, 8°; Paris, 1612, 1613, 8°. It is contained in Rigaud's collection: La Métallique Transformation. Contenant trois anciens traités

Maler, Symbola Aureae Mensor, 1617, p. 343.

Bord, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1654, p. 355.


Borrichius, Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1607, p. 27, No. xxxviii.

Quent & Echard, Scriptores Ordinis Pradicatuum, Lut. Par. 1719, i. p. 741.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. p. 193; iii. p. 234.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Geschichten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1969 (under Clopinel).

Ficuido, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 94.


Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 234, 975.

As Matthiae informs us, William Backhouse translated into English certain books of Jean de la Fontaine, and Salomon Trismosinii. Copies of these translations in Ashmore's handwriting exist among the Ashmolean Manuscripts and are described by Black. They consist of the present tract by Jean de la Fontaine, the two tracts by Jean de Meun (p. 4a), namely: 'Les Remontrances de Nature,' and 'La Réponse de l'Alchimiste,' and the treatise of Synesius the Greek Abbott. The treatise by Trismosinii is the 'Golden Fleece.' These translations do not seem to have been printed.

W. H. Black, A descript. Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequested unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, 1845, col. 94, No. 58 (Jean de la Fontaine, &c.); col. 1289, No. 1395 (Trismosinii).

As the Miroir d'alchimie some regard it as genuine, but Hoefner is of opinion that it is spurious. It was printed along with the 'Miroir' of Roger Bacon, Lyons, 1557, pp. 109-134, and in the reprint of the 1557 collection, Paris, chez Charles Sevestre, 1612, 8°, pp. 353. The Beitrage calls it an "unimportant fragment."

To Jean de Meun is also ascribed the first work on fortune-telling in French. The editions mentioned by Grasse are: Paris, 1595, 4°; 1577, 8°; 1615, 8°; Lyons, 1580, 8°. Those which are now before me are the following: Le plaisir Ieu du Dodechedron de Fortune, . . . renouvelé & changé de sa première edition, Paris, 1560, 4°, pp. 40, and two tables of two leaves each mounted on guards, exiii. The other is the very rare English translation: The Dodechedron of Fortune; or, the Exercise of a Quick Wit . . . Englished by Sr. W. B. Knight, London, 1613, 4°, pp. [26] 144.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 59, 397.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchimie, 1832, p. 161.


Hoefner, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 407; 1865, i. p. 429.


Figuier, L'Alchimie et les alchimistes, 1865, p. 88.


Biographie Universelle, Paris, no date, xxviii. p. 149.
JEAN DE MEHUN. Continued.

Brunet, Manuel du Libraire, 1862, iii. col. 1679.
Hoefer, Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxv. col. 242.

[Another Copy.]

Belows der Natur, welchen sie den irrenden Alchymisten thut.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1619, p. 156.
See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1704, p. 128.
See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1743, p. 118.

Demonstratio Naturæ.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 145.

Ein Gesprach zwischen der Natura vnd den irrenden Alchimisten.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, sig. Cj verso.

Auszüge aus einer Abhandlung welche den Titel hat: Wasserstein der Weisen.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 365.

JEAN DE ROQUETAILLADÉ.

See RUPECISSA (JOHANNES DE).

JEAN XXII.

L'Art Transmutatoire.


Extravagans de Crimine falsi.

See KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS), Mundus Subterraneus, 1665, ii. p. 309.
See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 102.

The first work is said to have been originally written in Latin.

To Pope John XXII, is also ascribed a tract: 'L’Elixir des Philosophes,' which with the preceding appeared at Lyons, 1557, small 8vo, pp. 205, in company with Roger Bacon’s work: 'Le Miroir d’Alchimie,' and others.

This pope, who lived from 1244 to 1334, and resided at Avignon, converted the palace, it is said, into a laboratory, by which he acquired from Arnaldus de Villanova or Raymund Lully. His labours were attended with such success that he left behind him twenty-five millions of florins, which Lenglet Dufresnoy endeavours to show he had no means of acquiring except by his alchemical operations. Perhaps it was owing to his possessing the secret and to his success in using it, that he promulgated in 1317 his famous bull against the alchemists, printed by Kircher and Manget: Spondent quas non exhibent divitiis pauperes alchemistas. He may have found by observation and experience that they were ignorant, and he may have wished to prevent them learning what he knew. Whatever that was, he has taken care not to reveal it in the books of which he is the reputed author.

This contradiction—not unprecedented—between precept and practice, has caused some perturbation of mind among later critics. Lenglet Dufresnoy ignores the bull and acknowledges the alchemy; Kircher does the reverse; Wiegley seems to reconcile the two. Anyhow the pursuit of alchemy was not stopped by the edict.

JEAN XXII. Continued.
Wiegley, Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie, 1793, p. 225.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, p. 55.
Schmiedler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 159.

Hoefler, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 407.
Figuier, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 117, 119.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Owarafl, Sciences Secrètes, 1780, No. 787.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. pp. 18, 225.

JESUS.
See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. ii.

JM GOLDE SUCHT.
See Schmid (J. G.), 1706.

JOELO (FRANCISCUS).


Joel was born on 1 Sept., 1508, at Szöllős, in the district of Oedenburg in Hungary, and was educated at Olmutz and Vienna. When he was aged 18 he took up the study of medicine, and lived from 1526 with a physician at Neustadt till 1538, when he removed to Leipzig and then to Wittenberg and Berlin. After staying some time there he was summoned to Gustrow by Prince Albert to be court apothecary. In 1543 he married and went to Stralsund, but in 1549 or 1551, on account of religious differences, he retired to Greifswald to practice medicine. After four years he was appointed town physician and took his licence at Rostock. In 1559 he was admitted professor at Greifswald, and was rector of the university in 1566 and 1577. In 1562 he was married for the second time. His death occurred 20 Oct., 1579. He was the most distinguished professor at Greifswald in the sixteenth century.

He began to publish after he had been forty

Merklin, Lindenus renovatus, 1686, p. 288.
Corring, In Universam Artem Medicam ... Introductio, 1687, pp. 245 (Int. vii. §13); 254 (Add. vii. §13, * & *).
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii. p. xxxi.
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 239, 267, 730.
Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1735, xiv. col. 1849.

years in practice. His works deal with medical topics, and include some of interest from a historical point of view: Dissertatio de Paracelsici questionibus, 1571; De mortis hyperphysicis et rebus magicis Theses: cum Appendice de ludis Lamiarum in Monte Bructerorum quem Blocksberg vacant. Rostochii, 1580, 8°, in which he attacked the superstition and alchemy of Thurneysser, and provoked thereby a controversy. His name also is attached to a tract of a different class: Summa Scotice concionis de sanctificatione Sabbathi per F. Joelem excerpta. The collected edition of his works was begun by Matthaeus Bachmeister in 1616, continued by his son Franciscus Joel, and by his grandson of the same name, to 1630, 1631, at Hamburg, Lüneburg, and Rostock, in six volumes, 4°, and then at Amsterdam in 1663, in a revised edition. His promised work Iatrochimia was not included in the above. In his medical views he was opposed to Paracelsus.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 336.
Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 300; 1775, ii. p. 603.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médicine, 1778, ii. p. 604.
Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1821, iv. p. 545.
Diezimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Médicine, 1836, III. i. p. 279.
JOEL (Franciscus). Continued.

Kosegarten, Geschichte der Universität Greifswald, 1857, i. p. 203.
Harr Zeitung, 1870, p. 882.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiv. p. 112 (by Pyl).
Haeser, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. p. 111.

JOHANN VON MEHUNG.
See Jean de Meun.

JOHANN VON MESUNG.
See Jean de Meun.

JOHANN DE MONTE CUBITI.
See Monte Cubiti (Johann de).

JOHANN DE MONTE HERMETIS.
See Monte Hermetis (Johann de).

JOHANN DE MONTE RAPHAIM.
See Monte Raphaim (Johann de).

JOHANN DE MONTE-SNYDER.
See Monte-Snyder (Johann de).

JOHANN VON TETZEN.


Vorrede, p. 3.
J. de Tetzen, Processus, Latin and German, p. 42.

Processus de Lapide Philosophorum.

Chymische Schrifften ; oder Process vom Stein der Weisen.
See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 607.

In his historical introduction the editor of the above collection says that Johannes Ticinensis was a priest in the kingdom of Bohemia, who had lived some three hundred years earlier, that is about 1370, a very learned man with much practice in the art, as he was informed by an experienced chemist who had copied, as clearly as he could, the original MS. written in 1412 illegibly in a monkish hand, and translated it into German rhymes from the Latin.

Schneider says he was a contemporary of Basillus Valentinus, and that though his name in
JOHANN VON TETZEN. Continued.
German looks like that of a Pomeranian noble, and in the Latin like that of an Italian, he was in reality a Bohemian monk, and was named after his birth-place, perhaps Teschen in Upper Silesia—which is not in Bohemia. Schmieder's hypothetical biographies must be received with reservations, a priest in Bohemia is not necessarily a Bohemian monk, and the date—not to say the existence—of Basilius Valentinus is quite undetermined. Kopp accepts the date and the Bohemianism; Fictuldes desires beginners to hold him in respect on account of his writings: but Borrichius is not of the same opinion when he calls him "scriptor multae caliginis, et quo sine insigni dannno possit carere lucis disciplinae."

The first edition of the present collection has the title: Drey vortreffliche und noch nie im Druck gewesene Chymische Bücher, als I. Johannis Tidinesses eines Böhmschen Priesters opusculum genandt Processus de Lapide Philosophorum ... Hamburg, in Verlegung Johan Nauman, 1670, 8°., pp. 160. The above is almost a line for line and page for page reprint of this edition.

Johann von Tetzens two works are entitled: 'Processus de Lapide Philosophorum,' in 141 stanzas of rhyming Latin verse, and the other is in prose and is called 'Enigma.'

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrarg, Sciences Secrectes, 1870, No. 1077.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 205; ii. pp. 310, 336, 351.

JOHANNES VON DER FONTINA.
See Jean de la Fontaine.

JOHANNES DE PADUA.
Arcanum de multiplicatione philosophica in qualitate.
See Tancke (Joachim), Promptuarium Alchemiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 252.

See Neander (Theophilus), Heptas Alchemica, 1621, p. 221.

See FIGULUS (Benedictus), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 193.

Libri Secretorum de Lapide Philosophorum.

See Dariot (Claude), Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 32.


Lilium inter Spinias.

See Neander (Theophilus), Heptas Alchemica, 1621, p. 157.

Praxis de Lapide Minerali.

See Schauberdt (Johann), Consummata Sapientia, 1681, p. 31.

Vollendete heilige Weisheit.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 283.

Kopp raises the question if this tract is identical with that published by Schauberdt; it is; but the order is different, and there are some verbal alterations, and different spelling.

pp. 21-49 Lib. II. pp. 392-399.
pp. 49-165 Lib. III. pp. 399-447.

In Schauberdt's edition there is no division into books, and in pp. 213-250 there is a Kurze Wiederholung which is not included in the other.

No account of this writer is forthcoming. Maier calls him 'Germanicus scriptor,' which seems out of keeping with his name, and says that though he has entered into the minutest details of manipulation as if that were the chief thing, yet he conceals some wheat among that chaff, and gives important directions for the preparation of the stone. Incidentally he makes some curious observations upon different kinds of springs and baths. Fictuldes commends him for his clear and complete exposition. In the Beytrag an edition dated Magdeburg, 1602, 4°., is mentioned as well as that of Frankfurt, 1681, 12°. Jocher ascribes to him the tract Lilium inter Spinias (though, according to others, it was written by Grasshof), Viridarium Mathematicorum, and De Imperio et Jurisdictione.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 985.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 929.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrarg, Sciences Secrectes, 1870, No. 1075.
Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 210, note *.
JOHANNES—JORDAN

JOHANNES PAUPERUM.

Abbreviatio . . . de Secretis Secretorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumen Tertium, 1610, p. 131.

JOHANNISKRAUT (Das), chemisch-medicinisch abgehandelt, von Anthropo-
Mago-Botanophiló. Leipzig, verlegts Adam Friedrich Böhme 1781.

8°. Pp. 76 [2 blank].

At the end is an alphabetical list of all the writers who have referred to this plant.

JOHNSON (WILLIAM).

Lexicon Chymicum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 217.

Johnson, who lived in London at Amen Corner in the middle of the seventeenth century was a
chemist and follower of Paracelsus. The Lexicon was published with the following title in red and
black:

Lexicon Chymicum. Cum obscuriorum Ver-
borum, et Rerum Hermeticarum, tum Phrasium,
Paracelsicarum, in scriptis ejus: et aliorum Chy-
micorum, passim occurruntium, planam explica-
tionem continens. Per Gulielmum Johnsonum
Chymicum, Londinii, excudebat G. D. impensis
Gulielmi Nealand, apud quem prostant venales sub
Signo Corone, in vico vulgò vocato Duck-lane,

Mercklin, Lindeniis renovatus, 1686, p. 379.
Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731,

Jacob Leopoldi Prodrornus Bibliothecae metallico-
1732, p. 77.
Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740,
p. 431.

JOLY (GABRIEL).

Trois Anciens Tractez de la Philosophie Naturelle.

1. Les Sept Chapites (sic) dorez, ou bien les sept Sceaux Egyptiens, & la
Table d’Esmeraude d’Hermes Trismegiste.

2. La Response de Messire Bernard Conte de la Marche Treuisiane, à
Thomas de Boulongne, Medecin du Roy Charles huictiesme.

3. La Chrysopée de Ioan Aurelle Augurel, qui enseigne l’art de faire l’or.
Les deux premiers n’ont encore est traduits en François, & le troisiémes est
corrige des fautes survenues en la precedente impression. Par Gabriel Joly.
A Paris, Chez Charles Hulpeau, demeurant à la rue Dauphine à l’Escharpe
Royale, & en sa boutique sur le Pont-neuf, proche les Augustins.
M.DC.XXVI. Avec Privilege du Roi.


Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermétique, 1742, iii. pp. 62, 190.

Jocher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii.
col. 1952.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 622.

JORDAN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

Disquisitio Chemica Evictorum Regni Animalis Ac Vegetabilis Elementorum.
In Certamine Literario Civium Academiae Georgiae Augustae Die IV. Iunii
JORDAN (JOHANN LUDWIG). Continued.
M DCC XCIX. Praemio A Rege M. Britanniae Aug. Constituto A Medici-
orum Ordine Ornata.
In contemplatione naturae nihil potest videri superuacuum. Plin.
Gottingae Typis Ioann. Christian. Dieterich. No date (1799?).

Jordan (1771-1853) was a physician at Clausthal, and chemistry in Crell's, Scherer's and Schweigger's
journals. He was the author of papers on mineralogy, mining
and smelting in the mining school there. The above was crowned by the Gottingen
Academy.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-
wörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1202.
Royal Society, Catalogue of Scientific Papers,
1869, iii. p. 578.

[Another Copy.]

JOSEPHUS WESTPHALUS.
See WESTPHALUS (JOSEPHUS).

JOURNAL de Physique, de Chimie, et d'Histoire Naturelle.
See OBSERVATIONS sur la Physique, etc.

JÜNGKEN (JOHANN HELFRICH).
See JÜNGKEN (JOHANN HELFRICH).

JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).
Johann Gottfried Jugels höchstnützliches Berg- und Schmeltz-Buch, in Zwey
Theile getheilet. In dem ersten Theil wird gehandelt von der wahren
natürlichen Erzeugung derer Mineralien und Metallen in denen Adern
der Erden, samt ihren besondern Eigenschaften, auch wie dieselben zu
erfinden seyn. In dem andern Theil wird gehandelt von dem schlechten
Zustande des jetzigen Berg-Wesens, ferner von der wahren natürlichen und
noch nie entdeckten Röstung, Beschickung und Schmelzung derer Ertze, auch
von der Stein- und Kupfer-Seigerung. Nebst einem Anhange, daraus zu
sehen, die Fürtheflichkeit derer in Schlesien befindlichen edlen und sehr
reichen Gold- und Silber-haltigen Ertz-Gebürgen, wie nemlich dieselben zu
Hohen Landes-Herrschaftl. Interessen und des gantzen Landes Besten
könten genutzet werden. Allen Liebhaber der Metallurgie zu grossem
Nutzun, und dem edlen Bergbau zur Aufnahm und Erhebung, aus dem
Lichte der Natur, durch eigene Praxin entdecket. Berlin, zu finden bey
Johann Andreas Rüdiger. 1743.

Dicta Philosophica, oder General-Physik dieser sichtbaren Welt, von der
Generation aller Dinge, aus der wahren Prima Materia, besonders aber der
Geschöpfe im mineralischen Reich; der Creatures Auf- und Untergang, wie
JUGEL (Johann Gottfried). Continued.


8°. Pp. 316 [2] [a blank].

Kopp's remark is that this is anything but a treatise on experimental chemistry in the common sense of the term.


The Vorbericht is signed "Der Autor Chyguliemist," which is obviously an anagram for "Jugel, Chymist."


Kopp says there was another edition in 1766. He gives an abstract of Jugel's views.

Sehr geheim gehaltene und nunmehro frey entdeckte experimentirte Kunst-Stücke die schönsten und raresten Farben zu verfertigen; in gleichen die Vergoldung und Versilberung, sowohl kalt, als im Feuer, auf Metall, Glas
JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). Continued.


Johann Gottfried Jugels Physica-Subterranea, oder Bewegungskraft der elementischen Wirkungen, die auf und in unserm mineralischen Erdboden verrichtet werden. Ein Opus aller seiner gefundenen geheimen Einsichten in das dreyfache große Naturreich, das Unsichtbare sichtbar, und das Umbgreifliche begreiflich und vorstellig zu machen, welches er nach einer 46jährigen Naturforschung, als ein Freund aller Menschen, also aufrichtig mittheilet. Berlin und Leipzig, bey George Jacob Decker 1783.


Von der Scheidung der Vier Elementen aus dem Ersten Chaos, und wie nach deren eingepflanzten Liebe eines in dem andern unaufhörlich seine
JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). Continued.


[Another Copy.]

Wants the blank leaves.

Johann Gottfried Jugel was born in 1707 (compare his Physica Submersa, 1783, in the dedication where he says he is in his 76th year). Though not a native Prussian he was created by the King a "Bergdirector" in 1742. After 1771 he lived in Berlin, and on account of his reputed knowledge of chemistry became a member of the Rosicrucian Society. All his life had been devoted to the investigation of nature, and 'in six and thirty pieces he had recorded his views in the Mathematical, Mining and Occult sciences.' He died in May, 1786, at Berlin, in his 76th year.

Kopp has taken some trouble with him. As a rule Kopp is one of the fairest of critics, a placid judge, an unwarped and generous historian, deciding the merits of each one by his own time

Fictuid, Provisor-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 80.
Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1784, p. 70.

Beytrag zur Geschicht der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 667, 673.

Adelung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu ... Jöcher allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 233.
Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 234:

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 277, 311, 313, 348, 359, 364, 384, 399.

JUNCKER (JOHANN).

Conspicntus Formularum Medicarum, Exhibens Tabulis XVI. Tam Methodum Rationalem, Quam Remediorum Specimina, ex Praxi Stahlina Potissimum Desumta et Therapia Generali Accommodata. Auctore D. Joanne Junckero, Mediciniae Practico Orphanotrophie Halensis, Halae Magdeburgiae, Litteris et Impensis Orphanotrophie M DCC XXIII.


Johann Junker, or Juncker, was born at Lehnorff, near Giessen, 23 Dec., 1679 [23 Sept., 1679 (Hirsch)]; 3 June, 1686 (Eloy); others 1685; studied at Giessen, Marburg, and Halle, where he was teacher in 1701-2, and 1707 at the Royal Pedagogy. He studied medicine at Erfurt, and practised in Witgenstein and Lingen; he then returned to Halle, became ordinary physician to the Pedagogy and Orphanage in 1716, took the degree of M.D. in 1717, was created professor of

Schiemler, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 327, 546.
Poggendorff, Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1208.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Omnipol, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1399-1405, 1509.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1811, xiv. p. 658 (by Glümbel).

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1885, ii. pp. 253-257.
JUNCKER (Johann). Continued.

medicine in the university, and was subsequently promoted to be a Prussian Hofrat. He died 25 October, 1759.

He was a devoted adherent of Stahl, and advocated his doctrines in a vast number of academic dissertations on medicine, and he compiled a series of works entitled 'Conspectus,' viz.: 'Conspectus Therapie generalis,' 1735; and his 'Conspectus Chemiae theoretico-practicae,' 1730-1734, translated into German by Johann Joachim Lange, 1749-1753, and into French by Jacques François Demachy, Paris, 1757, in 6 vols. Some of these passed through several editions. They are arranged in tables, a catalogue of which is given by Manget.


Fuchs, Reperiorium der chymischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 252, 255, 264, 277, 262, 336.

Meusel, Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1806, vi. pp. 342-347 (see his references).

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 159; no date, xxii. p. 330.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1800-25), v. 379 (list of his works).

Desiumers, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1836, III. i. p. 288 (list of his works).

Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Médicale, 1855, ii. p. 199.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 238.


Haezer, Geschichte der Medizin, 1881, ii. p. 530.


Élémens de Chymie, traduits . . . avec des notes. 1757.

See DEMACHY (Jacques François).

JUNGERN (Johann Helfrich).


Corpus Pharmaceutico-Chymico-Medicum, sive Concordantia Pharmaceuti corum Compositorum Discordans; Modernis Medicinæ Practicis dicata. Quippe in ea inventum tantum non omnia notissimorum Dispensatoriorum, tam Veterum nunc minus consuetum, quam & Recentiorum hodierno die magis usus. Composita, juxta morborum seriem ita disposita, ut uberrima inde pateat & in promptu sit Materia Medica eujusvis genio nata; Notis
Jungken (Johann Helfrich). Continued.


4°. Pp. [if frontispiece included] 744 ; 712, Index [38, 2]. Title red and black.

Vignette with the motto: Spes Sola Deus.


Of the Lexicon Chymico-Pharmaceuticum Eloy quotes editions: Norimberge, 1709, 1716.

Jungken, or Jüngken, or Junken, or Junken, was born 9 Dec., 1648, at Caldern, in Hesse, studied at Marburg and Heidelberg and graduated in medicine at the latter place in 1671. He went to Switzerland, and in 1673 was appointed court physician to the Duke of Birkenfeld. In 1677 he left on account of the war and became physician of Count Witgenstein. He left for Frankfurt in 1680 and travelled with Count von Holenhoh the Imperial Ambassador. He next spent three years in Speyer, and afterwards settled at Frankfurt in 1689, where he became physician to the garrison, then to the hospital, and finally 'Physicus Ordinarius.' He also acted as private and court physician to a number of the reigning nobility. He was received as a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, 19 Feb., 1696. He died at Frankfurt 5 Jan., 1746.

Other editions of the preceding were: Chymia experimentalis curiosa, 1681, 8°, pp. [22] 898, with an engraved title and a plate of apparatus, 1694, 1701; Lexicon Pharmaceuticum, 1698, 8°; Corpus Pharmaceutico-Chymico-Medicum Universale, 1711, 2 vols. fol.; 1732, fol., and he wrote some works on medicine and notes on Agricola's Commentaries on Poppius.

Mereklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1696, p. 601.
Mangelet, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii, i, p. xxxiv. (with reviews from the Acta Lipsiensis).
Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 356, 367, 736.
Kestner, Medicinsches Geburt-Lexicon, 1740, p. 437.
Lengerf Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, i, pp. 417, 485; iii, pp. 7, 192, 193.
Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i, p. 627.
Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i, p. 763.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i, p. 508.
Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina Practica, 1777, ii, p. 448; 1779, iii, p. 496.
Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1778, ii, p. 626.
Baumer, Bibilotheca Chemic, 1782, pp. 31-32.
Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 166, 185.
Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la Medicine, 1826, iii, i, p. 293.
Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, ii, p. 427.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiv, p. 725 (by Stricker).
Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1886, vii, p. 310.
Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte, 1886, iii, p. 421 (by Stricker).
JURAIN (Abtala).

Abtala Jurain Filii Jacob Juran Hyle und Coahyl; Aus dem Æthiopischen ins Lateinische, und aus dem Lateinischen in das teutsche translatiret und übargesetzt durch D. Johann Elias Muller, Physico-Magico-Medico practicum. Hamburg, M DCC XXXII.


In the address to the reader the editor of this tract says his name was de Canthier, and that he was 61 years of age. The author, Abtala Jurain tells (p. 19) of his parentage, his discovery of the stone and of the Society of "Warck adamisten" to which he belonged, and how he was made chief of all the philosophers in Ethiopia. Muller, who appears as the translator, wrote one or two books. See MULLER (J. E.).


Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1776, ii. pp. 91-112, another work by this same author: Des Arabers Abdallah Jurain Varkadamia oder Goldkunst im filosofischen Steine, and adds that it was written in gold letters upon parchment and belonged to an Arabian hermit, who set the greatest store by it. The editor, however, would not guarantee its authenticity.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1324.
K. (C. A.).


This is really a treatise on economics, but in chap. iii. the author points out the practical and economic advantages of the study of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and gives examples of the profitable results following from the application of the discoveries made to the affairs of everyday life. It is in fact an early advocacy of the practical importance of the study of physical science, and is therefore of special interest at this time (1902).

K. (C. F.).

See CRASSELLAME (MARCO ANTONIO).


See DESTILLIR-KUNST, 1753.

K. (E. L. D.).


The title certainly reminds one of Basil Valentine’s Currus Triumphalis Antimoni. The book contains a number of experiments on green vitriol and other substances which are of interest, historically, from their empirical character.

Kopp, Die Alchymie, 1886, ii. p. 329.
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1832, p. 145.
Kopp, Die Alchymie, 1886, ii. p. 329.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Wants pp. 47-72 containing Roger Bacon’s tract on the Tincture and Oil of Vitriol.
K. (G. A.).

See MAIER (MICHAEL), Chymisches Cabinet, 1708.

K. (J. D.).

Die durch seltsame Einbildung und Betrieger Schaden bringende Alchymisten-Gesellschaft, nach ihren gewöhnlichen Merckmähen und Eigenschaften, welche sie von sich spüren lassen, nebst Anführung einiger Discurse, was von der Alchymie zu halten, wie auch Erzählung etlicher untüchtiger Processe: Worbey auch viele in Conversation gebräuchliche höfliche Reden, und unterschiedliche Ergötzlichkeiten zubefinden, in einen nützlichen Lust-Spiele vorgestellet von J. D. K. Franckfurht und Leipzig,

... Heinrich Zichler, 1700 [*1709].


This is a play in which the alchemists of the time are ridiculed, the author, in his preface, being careful to distinguish their pursuit from chemistry.

It is mentioned by Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1758, ii. p. 293. and Kopp quotes it from him in his note upon "Alcheny on the Stage" (Die Alchemie, 1866, i. p. 359). Kopp also refers to an article on Christian Reuter by Friedrich Zarncke, who shows that the said Reuter was not the author (Abhandlungen der philolog. histor. Classe der Kün. Sächs. Gesell. der Wissenschaften, Leipzig, 1884, ix. p. 582).

There was a French comedy, in 3 acts, not mentioned by Kopp, a few years earlier than the present: Les Souffleurs ou la Pierre Philosophale d'Arlequin, Amsterdam, 1695, 12°, pp. [4-6] 7-138 [4 list of new books], with 3 illustrations and a frontispiece.

KALID BEN JAZICHI.

Liber Secretorum Alchymie.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 338.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Vera Alchemia ... doctrina, 1561, i. p. 233.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE ... volumina, 1610, i. p. 208.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 183.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schriften, 1748, p. 273 (in German).

Buch der Geheimnuss.

See MORGENSEN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 274.

See MORGENSEN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 335.

Secreta Alchymiae.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 284.

Of this writer Maier says that he was a consummate artist in chemistry, and repeats, what the book itself tells us, that it was translated from Hebrew into Arabic and then into Latin. He farther commends him for his reverence and prudence in treating the art as a divine revelation only to those worthy of it. Porriothus describes the tract as "of deep and hidden meaning, to which if you bring no illumination you will carry from it none away."

Schmieder calls the author a Jew, but gives no authority for his statement that the Arabic manuscript came to Nürnberg about 1500. There is no notice of his life; he is not mentioned by Gmelin and Kopp, and the Hebraic origin of the book lacks confirmation. His name appears in various forms: Nazari calls him "filii Azichi iudei." Borel, in consequence of some misprint or other accident, has made two persons out of one and has got into general confusion. He enumerates: 'Liber Secretorum Regis Calid, filii Iaricii siue lapidis Philosophici secreta secretorum ad- miranda, ... ex Hebreo primum in Arabicum, et demum in Latinum traducta ... Francovurti, Sumptibus ac Typis Joannis Bringeri, 1615, in 8 [pp. [8-8] 9-58 [1, 1 blank]] & Norimberg, cum Gebro' (which is probably the 1541 or the 1545 edition above); and 'Calid ludaei Regis, filii Iazichi vel Azichi liber secretorum Alchymiae in Thetreo Chemicco, ex alis dictus, filius Isid., & Isidori, vel Seid, corrupto nomine,' and he farther attributes to him the 'Liber Trium Verborum' which passes under the name of Kalid Rachaidibi. Borel has made a slip in saying that the 'Liber Secretorum Alchymiae' is in the Theatro Chemicum. He has been confused with Kalid ben Iezid, and with Kalid Rachaidibi, as is done by Manget. The first edition of the 'Liber Secretorum Alchymiae' seems to be that of 1541, above. It was reprinted in the 1545 edition of that collection.
KALID BEN JAZICHI. Continued.

which appeared under the title: Alchemiae Gebr . . . Libri, cum Reliquis, pp. 274-293, and there was the 1615 edition above mentioned. It was translated into French and published along with R. Bacon, Hortulanus, &c., Lyon, 1557, pp. 57; Nazari, Dela transmutatione metallica sogni tre, 1599, p. 137.

Maier, Symbola Aureae Mensae, 1617, p. 71.
Boell, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 54.
Mercldin, Lindemius renovatus, 1666, p. 137 (calls him filius Jarichi).

KALID BEN JESID.

Entretien du Roi Calid et du Philosophes Morien sur la Magistere d’Hermes.

See Richebourg (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 56.

See Morienus.

In the year 683, Caliph Jesid, Kalid’s father, died, and Moauyiah II., Kalid’s brother, succeeded but lived only for a few months. Kalid being young, between 15 and 20 years of age, Merouan was made Caliph, on condition that Kalid should be next, but instead of that he appointed his own son, Abd-el-Malk, to succeed him. He had married Kalid’s mother on his accession, but had made the blunder of calling him illegitimate. When this was repeated by Kalid to his mother, she was so infuriated that she either had Merouan removed by poison or by suffocation in pillows while he was asleep. Kalid thereupon gave up the succession, and spent the last twenty years of his life in the encouragement of wise and learned men and in the prosecution of the sciences, especially of alchemy. He was the most learned not only of the Ommites but of the whole Koreisch stock. His teacher was the Greek monk and adept Morianos (Morienus?); he gathered about him all the Sages of Egypt, and Stephanus the elder translated for him Greek books into Arabic. He died in 702 according to Hammer-Purgstall, in 704 according to Ibn Khallikan, followed by Leclerc, but in 706 according to Taghrideri in his Egyptian history, quoted by Hammer-Purgstall.

The alchemical writings ascribed to Kalid in the Fihrist (10th century) are: book of the leaf, the great; book of the leaf, the little; the book of heat; the book of admonition to his father Jesid about the art of alchemy; Hadji Khalifa adds: the book of compassion in four sections: 1st, of the knowledge of the philosophers’ stone (others say the troubles), 2nd, of weights, 3rd, of the method of preparation, 4th, of the properties of the stone. There is also a poem: the Paradise of Wisdom; a book on the secrets of alchemy, and his conversations with Marianos. Leclerc assigns to him not only this last but also the Liber Secretorum and the Liber trium verborum.

1856, ii. p. 350 (author of the ‘Liber Secretorum and ‘Liber trium verborum’).
Ibn Khallikan, Biographical Dictionary, edited by Baron M’Guickin de Siane, 1843, i. [245], p. 481.
Kitab-al-Fihrist, ed. Gustav Flügel, Leipzig, 1871-72, ii. 190, Notes 21, 22.
Leclerc, Histoire de la Médecine Arabe, 1876, ii. p. 64.

KALID RACHAIDIBI.

Liber Trium Verborum.

See Artis Auriferæ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 226.
See Ginœceum Chemicum, 1679, p. 573.
See Manget (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 189.
See Arnaldus de Villa Nova, Chymische Schrifften, 1748, p. 321.
KALID RACHAIDIBI. Continued.

Buch der drei Wörter.

See Morgenstern (Philip), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 301; 1759, i. p. 367.
See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 236.
See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 275.

The ascription of the 'Liber trium verborum' to Kalid, or Kallid, or Kanid Rachaibidi, or Calid Rachiadiabi according to Nazari, is based upon the statement at the end of the printed editions. Concerning the author Schmieder remarks that he was an Arabic alchemist who lived about 1200, and was often confused with Kalid ben Iezid. There appears to be no Arabic manuscript forthcoming, but one may exist, though it may not be mentioned in the catalogues. The Latin translation was first printed in the Ars Aurifera, Basel, 1572, then in the Theatrum, in Manget's Bibliotheca, in the Danzig 1682 edition of Geber, and in German in Roth-Scholtz's translation of Geber.' Schmieder infers from this that the original was to be sought for in Basel. But there he is wrong, for the tract had been printed in Italy a hundred years before, sometime between 1470 and 1480, in the edition princeps of Geber's works. It there occupies cap. v. lxxxi.-lxxxix., and it is to be observed that Kalid's name is not mentioned as the author's. This was not done till Marcellus Silber printed at Rome the revised edition of this volume from a copy in the Vatican Library. Silber's edition is undated, but it is prior to 1520. In it not only is the name of Kalid introduced, but there are some additions to the text which presumably were taken from manuscript sources.

In this volume Kalid's tract occupies Sigs. i iii recto to x i recto, Silber's edition was reprinted by Petrus Schoeffer, Venetiis, 1542, and the tract is continued in ff. 156 verso to 11o verso.

The Danzig 1682 edition is a reprint of these, and the German translation is made from them. What credence is to be attached to the date 1200, I am unable to say.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 5 (follows Mercklin).
Fictuld, Proverb-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 98 ('not for beginners').
Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 105.
Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 331; 1866, i. p. 350.
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Socrates, 1870, Nos. 688-691.

KALLID.

See KALID.

KANIS or KANID.

See Kalid Rachaibidi.

KARDILUK (Johann Hiskias).

See cardilucius (Johann Hiskias).

KASTELL (C. V. V.).

C. V. V. Kastells Adeptus Realis. das ist kürzliche Zuschrift an alle respective Höchgeneigte Liebhaber der wahren und reellen Alchymie, bestehende

(1) In einer treuherzigen Warnung vor allerhand betrügerischen Metall- und Mineral- auch Special- und Particular- Processen.

(2) Einem gründlichen Beweis, dass nicht nur ehemalhs eine Goldhervorbringende Wunder-materia, oder so genannter Stein der Weisen warhaftig und gewifs gewesen, sondern auch zu dato noch bey verschiedenen Menschen gefunden, und durch Göttliche Beyhülfe würlich bereitet werden könne.

(3) Einer aufrichtigen Geständnüs obigen Autoris, dass Er durch Göttliche Gnade solches Geheimnüs nicht nur besitze, sondern auch resolviret sey, einigen redlichen Patrioten solches oculariter zu demonstriren.
KASTELE (C. V. V.). Continued.

and zu eröffnen. zum andern mahl aufgelegt. Leipzig zu finden in Groschuffs Buchladen, 1716.

8°. Pp. [16]

In the British Museum there is a tract called Adeptus Realis, containing title-page, preface, and index only, and dated 1715. The name of Kastell does not appear on it, and the title varies some-

what from the above. Against it was written Adeptus Fatalis, 1721, (q.v.). Kopp mentions both 'Adeptus Fatalis' and 'Adeptus Ineptus' by Wegener, but not the present tract.

KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH).


8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 356. Register, etc. [17, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Haller (Bibl. Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 304) quotes an edition of Leipzig, 1747, the sixth, because he did not know the first. He calls it a text book for beginners by a physician of Wunsiedel.


Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinis-Chymisches Handbuchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabeths verfasset, worinnen alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus verfertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten
KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH). Continued.


This is the edition quoted by Gmelin, by Fuchs, and by Schmieder.


8°. Pp. 175 [1 blank]. Engraved symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination.

This edition is in the Ouvaroff collection.

I have not found any notice of Keil. Besides these he wrote a Lexicon medico-physicum, botanico-technicum, versum a J. A. S. et auctum, Amst., 1767, 8°.

The author of the Beytrag speaks contemptuously of his other works, which he styles "Handbüchelchen."
KEIL (Christoph Heinrich). Continued.


KEIR (James).


In 1776 he published his translation of Macquer's *Chemical Dictionary*, 2 vols., 4°; again in 1777 in 3 vols., 8°, including as a supplement the second edition of his *Treatise on Gases*, contributed various papers to the Royal Society of which he was elected a fellow in 1785, and published: *The first part of a Dictionary of chemistry, &c.*, by J. K. F.R.S. and S.A.Sc., Birmingham, 1789, 4°, pp. [4] xx. 208. It went no farther, however, because he gave up the phlogiston theory under which he had begun it.

His death took place on 11 Oct., 1820.


*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1861, xxvii. col. 539.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1237.


KELLER (Christian Friedrich).

*See Respour (P. M. de), Rares Expériences, 1777.*

KELLEY (Edward).


[Another Copy.]

Wants the end blank leaf.

Buch von dem Stein der Weisen ... nun aber nebst einer Vorrede von dem Leben und Schriften Kellei zum Druck beforderd.

*See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii.* p. 733.
KELLEY (EDWARD). Continued.

Via humida, sive Discursus de Menstruo Vegetabili Saturni.

See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 801.

Excerpta quedam ex Epistolis.

See Tractatus duo Chemici, 1647, p. 31.

See GINAECEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 512.

See Roth-Scholtz (Friederich), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 799.

Tractat.

See Drey vortreffliche ... Chymische Bücher, 1679, p. 113.

See Johann von Tetzten ... Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 113.

Aus einem Schreiben Eduardi Kellæi.

See Tæda Trïða Chimica, 1674, p. 300.

Though there are many discrepancies and variations of Kelley’s life, there is enough unanimity to show that he was an unscrupulous adventurer, not to be trusted through sound council. He was therefore a man of ability without any moral re-straint. His recorded adventures form one of the romantic episodes in the history of alchemy.

He was born at Worcester 1 Aug., 1555, and was trained as an apothecary, so that he had some familiarity with chemistry. He went to Oxford and Wood has originated the statement that it was under the name of Talbot that he entered Gloucester Hall. He next became a lawyer in London or in Lancaster, and in 1580 is said to have had this ears cropped on the pillow in the latter place either for coming or forging old deeds; for misdeeds any-where, According to one account he went after this to Wales and there, at an inn where he stopped, he purchased for a small sum from the landlord a book which he recognised as an alchemical one, and an ivory box containing some white powder and the fragments of another with some heavy red powder. These had been taken from the tomb of a bishop at Glastonbury, it is said, which had been broken up and ransacked because it had been reputed to contain much treasure. But this was all that had been found and the disappointment of the sacrilegious thieves had been great, while the book—which Dr. Dee apparently speaks of as the Book of Dunstan—and the boxes had been treated as worthless till Kelley perceived their value and rescued them.

Maier, Symbola Aurea Mente, 1647, p. 481 (his memory and ensemble are fresh in our memories).

Ashmole, Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, 1652, pp. 485, 484, and notes p. 478.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1644, p. 129.

A True and Faithful Relation of what passed ... between Dr. John Dee ... and some spirits ... London, 1659, fol. (See the Preface and the portrait to it, in which Cassabon, the editor, refers to what Ashmole says. The book contains also a portrait of Kelley.)

Morphof, De Metallorum Transmutatione ad ... Langeloiti Epistola, Hamb., 1673, p. 152.

Merschlin, Lindensis renatus, 1688, p. 255.

Johann von Tetzten ... und Edoard Kellæi ... Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 33 (notice of Kelley, by the editor).

He next went to London and seems to have made the acquaintance of Dr. Dee at Mortlake in 1582. After spending some time in experiments on transmutation, and carrying on his famous conferences with spirits, they and their wives went abroad in company with a Polish nobleman, Albert Lasky, in 1583. Kelly arrived at last at Prague, where he performed a transmutation for the Lord of Rosenberg. The Emperor Rudolph II., who was devoted to alchemy, hearing of this, was anxious to see him. By another demonstration he gratified the Emperor who, it is said, made him a knight. Kelley entered into the imperial service and having boasted of his knowledge of the secret became practically a prisoner. Afterwards, he had more liberty, but having quarrelled with a certain Georg Hunkler, and having killed him, he was again imprisoned. He tried to escape by means of his bedclothes from the window, but in doing so he fell, and after lingering some time, he died from the injuries he had received. This was in 1595.

The details of Kelley’s life are confused and contradictory, and a critical examination of them would take more space than a brief note like the present.

The works which pass under his name are ‘Sir Edward Kelle’s Workes,’ and his tract ‘Concerning the Philosopher’s Stone written to his especial good Friend, G. S. Gent,’ in Ashmole’s Theatrum, pp. 324-333. These were translated and published at Hamburg, 1673, 8°, 1676, 8°, as above.

Keren Haypouch ... oder Teutsches Feuere der Schelde-Kunst, 1702, pp. 106-110.

Roth-Scholtz, Bibliotheca Chymica, 1727, p. 101 (portrait).

Die Edelgeboren Jüngler Alchymia, 1730, p. 68.


Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1737, xv. col. 419.


Fichtel, Prohier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 82.

Matthie, Conspicuis Historiae Medecorum chronologicae, 1761, p. 382.

Morphof, Von Goldmachen, Bayreuth, 1764, p. 123.
KELLEY (EDWARD). Continued.


Elroy, Dictionnaire historique de la Medecine, 1783, ii. p. 534.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 88.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chymie, 1785, pp. 266, 493, 526.

Gimelin, Geschichte der Chymie, 1797, i. pp. 263, 310-11.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 58.


William Lilly's History of his life and times, 1822, pp. 223-227 (with a portrait of Kelley).

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchymie, 1832, pp. 362, 601.


Mackay, Memoirs of Extraordinary popular Delusions, 1841, iii. p. 144; 1852, i. pp. 154-161.

The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, ... edited by John Orchard Halliwell (Camden Society), 1842, passim.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 135.

Figuer, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, pp. 200-208.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Sécrètes, 1870, Nos. 941, 942.


Kopp, Die Alchymie, 1886, i. pp. 194, 197; ii. pp. 230, 326.


KELNNER (DAVID).


This is probably a new edition either of Art separatoria oder Scheidekunst, Leipzig, 1693, 12°, or Anleitung zur Prober-Kunst, Gotha, 1690, 8°, but of which I do not know.


[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]
KELLNER (David). Continued.


This is the only work of Kellner's referred to by Schmieder.


Kurze Vorstellung der zur edlen Chymie gehörigen Wissenschaft, bestehend in cl.iii. Aphorismis oder Sätzen, dahin alles, was zur Alchymie gehört, gar füglich gezogen werden kann. Vornahms in lateinischer Sprache zu Amsterdam, durch den jüngern Herrn van Helmont sich Eremtam Suburbanum nennend, heraus gegeben, ietzto aber der curieusen teutschen Welt zu Dienste in der Mutter-Sprache übersetzt, und also zum drittmaßigen Druck befördert von D. David Kellnern.


KELLNER (David). Continued.


In Verlegung Johann Christoff Weidners Buchhlt. 1690.


Synopsis Metallurgica.

See Horn (Johann Bernhard), Synopsis Metallurgica, 1690.

Of Kellner very little seems to be known beyond

what is stated on the title-pages of his works. He was born at Gotha, studied medicine at Helm-
stüdt, and graduated there in 1690, his dissertation being de ostium constitutione naturali et praer-
naturali.

He became physician at Nordhausen, and pursued chemistry and metallurgy, and wrote

Keren Hapfuch . . . oder Teutsches Bogefuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 126.

Magnet, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii. i. p. xviii.

Jacob Leopolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 78.

Leuglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1748, ii. p. 194.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gebelten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 2059; Rotermund's Fortsetzung, 1810, iii. col. 167.

Matthiae, Conspsects Historiae Medicorum chronologicis, 1761, p. 878.

Haller, Biblitheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. 490.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 634.


Beitrug zur Geschichte der höhren Chemie, 1785, p. 539 and p. 558. (In this last the author ascribes

several books on these subjects. Among them was a Berg und Salzvors- Buch ; Synopsis Musei Metallici Aldrovandi, Lipsin, 1701, 12°; Hoch-
nutzbare und bewährte edle Bier-Brauer-Kunst, 1701; and some surgical papers. The dates of his

birth and death are not given.

KELS (Heinrich Wilhlem).


Kels was born at Liebenau, in the county of Hoya, in 1759, was an apothecary in Hannover, and after studying medicine in Göttingen, from 1767 to 1791, graduated Dr. Med. at Helmstädt, went in 1791 to Surinam as second chief surgeon to the military hospital of the Dutch West India

Company. He died at Bellair in Surinam, 15 June, 1792.

His chemical papers were published in Crell's Annalen, and he wrote a Dissertatio de carbone vegetali, Helmst. 1791, 4°.


Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-
wörterbuch, 1865, i. col. 1240.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorra-
genden Aerzte, 1886, iii. p. 452.
KERCKRING (THEODOR).

Commentarius in Currum triumphalem Antimoni.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

Kerckring, of a Lübeck family, was born at Amsterdam, 1642, according to others, at Hamburg, but the exact date of his birth is not recorded. At the age of 18 he made rapid progress in Latin under Spinoza, and under a medical man Frans van Ende, whose daughter, in his absence, used to give lessons, and whom Kerckring ultimately married. He studied medicine, and acquired great reputation as an anatomist and chemist. He practised several years in Amsterdam, and was highly esteemed for his learning, skill, and acumen, by Leibnitz, C lauder, Kirchmayer, and others.

After travelling a long time in Holland and in France he went to Hamburg in 1678, and there pursued his medical work, collecting an anatomical museum which is said to have been the admiration of all visitors.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and from Morhof, De Metallorum Transmutatione ... Epistolâ, 1673, p. 45; German translation, 1764, p. 40.

Haller vord, Bibliotheca Curiosa, 1676, p. 384.

König, Bibliotheca vetus et nova, 1678, p. 444 (medica works only).

Mercklin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 996.

Conring, In Universam Artem Medicam ... Introductio, 1687, Add. iv. § 39, p. 183.

Keren-Happuch ... oder Teutisches Foggeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 121.

Mangert, Bibliothecâ Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. ii. p. 633.


Jacoby Leupoldis Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1735, p. 79.


Goeicke, Introductio in Historiam Litterarum Anatomies, Francof. ad Viadrum, 1738, pp. 315-333.


Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 194.

Moller, Cimbrica Literata, 1744, ii. pp. 408-411.

Jochen, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 2069; Rotermund's Fortsetzung, 1810, ii. col. 239.

Chauffep, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1752, iii. letter K, p. 15.


Portal, Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie, 1770, i. p. 404, & passim.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 392.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 525.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practice, 1799, iii. p. 206.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1782, p. 6.

Oxyd zur Geschichte der höheren Chemie, 1785, p. 520.


Biographie Universelle, no date, xx. p. 537.

the year 1685 bore the title of 'Resident' at Hamburg of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

He died a Nov., 1693, from the kick of a horse it is said, and in his 39th year according to Haller, but that cannot be, when it is considered that he was publishing his works in 1665 and 1670.

His principal work, Spicilegium Anatomicum, was published at Amsterdam, 1670, 1673, in 4°, and a collected edition of his anatomical writings at Leyden, 1717, 4°.

The commentary on Basilius Valentinus appeared in 1665, and other editions: Amsterdam, 1671; Geneva, 1671, 1685, 12°.

In German: Nürnberg, 1724, and Nürnberg, 1752.


Hutchinson, Biographia Medica, 1799, ii. p. 29.

Fuchs, Reportorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1805-06, p. 243.


Delvenne, Biographie du Royaume des Pays-Bas, 1890, ii. p. 6.

Schmiedel, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 208, 430.

Dezeimeris, Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, 1836, i. p. 316.

Hoefer, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 335.

1856, ii. p. 326.


Bayle & Thillaye, Biographie Medicale, 1855, ii. p. 157.

Schröder, Lexikon der Hamburgischen Schriftsteller, Hamburg, 1857, iii.

Nomale Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 607.

Van der Aa, Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 1862, x. p. 131 (calls him Theodorus Kerckring).

Poggendorff, Biographisch-litterarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1346.

Ladague, Bibliothèque Unaraff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 834.

Haezer, Geschichte der Medicin, 1881, ii. pp. 304, 344.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, x. p. 626 (by Hirsch).


Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorründigenden Ärzte, 1885, iii. p. 436 (by C. E. Daniels).

Geneeskundige Courant, Tiel, 1896, i. No. 36 (by R. Krul).

KEREN Happuch, Posaunen Eliee des Künstlers, ...

See SÖDLER (—).

See also KORANHAPUCH (JAMIMAH).
KERNER (Arnold).


[Another Copy.]

Little is recorded about the author. He was a zealous supporter of chemistry, and discovered a balsam described in his Discurs thereon, Erfurth, 1618, 8°. This I have not seen. There was a later edition bearing this title: Balsamus vegetabilis vel Sulphuris compositus. Das ist, Kurzer doch gründlicher Discurs von einem köstlichen vegetabilischen oder Schweffel Balsam, Cassel, 1651, 8mo.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, ii. p. 194.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 2070; Rotermund's Fortsetzung, 1810, iii. col. 251.

Matthaeus, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1785, p. 555.


KERTZENMACHER (Petrus).

See Alchimia, das ist, alle Farben, Wasser, Olea . . . zubereytten, 1613.

Gmelin mentions only that of 1570, but calls him Kerzenmacher. See the note under ALCHIMIA.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 293.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 280.

KESSLER (Thomas).

Vierhundert außerlesene Chymische Procefs und Stücklein, theils zur innerlichen, theils zur Wund- vnd äusserlichen Artzney dienstlich, bis anhero in geheim verhalten: An jetzo aber mit vielen guten vnd geschwinden Handgriffen verbessert, zu Nutzen der Hermetischen Medicin Liehabern an Tag gegeben durch M. Thomam Keßlern Chymicum & Civem Argentinensem. Zum dritten mal auffgelegt, vnd mit allem fleifs wieder vbersehen vnd
KESSLER (THOMAS). Continued.

vermehret. Strasburg, In Verlegung Johannis Philippi Sartorii Buchhändlers. Anno MDCXXXII.


The first and second hundred are together: the third and fourth have separate titles and pagination.

Gmelin quotes an edition of 1629, and Frankfurt, 1641; on p. 568 he quotes the above. In the British Museum (1034, g. 8) there is a copy of this edition, and also of the fourth edition, Nürnberg, 1641, 8°.


This edition is in the British Museum (1034, b. 7 [1]), Gmelin quotes editions Nürnberg, 1645; Frankfurt a. M., 1666; Strasbourg, 1692; Hermsdt. 1713. The 1645 edition is in the British Museum (1034, e. 16 [1]), and also the fifth edition, Frankfort a. M., 1666, 8° (1033, a. 15). This last one only is quoted by Kopp.


Kesler, or Kessler of Strasburg wrote collections of chemical receipts. Gmelin ascribes to him *Secreta*, Oppenheim, 1616, 8°, and *Secrca Chymica*, Frankfurt, 1616, 8°, which I have not seen. He also mentions *Dreihundert außerlesene Chymische*


Fichtl, *Probiert-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 84 (calls the author an 'Arch-Sophist' and his alchemical processes 'deceptions and lies').

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS), 1631.

KHALID.

See KALID.


This seems to be the first edition, and it is said to have been published in 1596. There was an edition: Leipzig, without date and printer's name, 8°. Fl. [3] 146 [11].


In this third edition the work has been entirely recast and much enlarged. The sixth edition is dated Hamburg, 1636, 4°.

KHUNRATH (Conrad). Continued.


Without date and printer's name.


[Another Copy.]

Conrad Khunrath, possibly a brother of Heinrich Khunrath, was a physician and chemist of Leipzig, who lived some time in Denmark and was at Schleswig in 1594, whence he dedicated his book to the magistrates and council of the free towns, Lübeck, Lüneburg, &c. He was anxious to promote the knowledge and use of chemical medicines, and besides the present work he wrote: Fünf schöne Tractatlein de Ellebora, rore solis, abortio, saccharo und der Schlang, Leipzig, 1597, 8°, and one or two other books.

A second part of the Medulla was published in 1614, after his death. Moller says correctly that the first edition of his book bore only his initials.

Borel, Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 65 (enters him under 'Conradus Lipsensis').

Moller, Homonymo-Sopha, 1697, p. 688.

Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 444.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, ii. pp. 198, 199.

Moller, Cimbria literata, 1744, ii. p. 439.


Chaupié, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 56.

Matthias, Conspectus Historiar Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 364.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 391.

C. C. L. They stand for Conradus Conrathus Lipsensis.

His book was successful, as it seems to have passed through a number of editions.

The enumeration of these is not very satisfactory as some are undated, and it is not easy to make the editions tally.

Schleswig no date ? 1596, 8°.

Eisleben no date.

Leipzig 1599.

Hamburg 3rd edition 1605.


Leipzig 1680.

Leipzig 1703.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinae practica, 1777, ii. p. 313. (Haller here calls him erroneously C. C. K. and quotes a number of editions, which I have not seen confirmed.)

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 361. (Just copies Haller, even to repeating C. C. K., and 1549, for 1594.)

Fuchs, Epitome der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 98.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 587; no date, xxii. p. 235 (article by Weiss).


Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1118.


KHUNRATH (Heinrich).

Von Hylealischen, das ist Pri-Materialischen Catholischen oder Algemeinen Natürlichen Chaos der Naturgemessen Alchemyt vnd Alchymisten; Wiederholte, vernewerte vnd wolvermehrte Naturgemese-Alchymisch vnd Rechtlehrende Philosophische Confessio oder Bekentnus; Henriki Khunrath Lips: Göttlicher Weisheit Liehabers (sic), vnd beyder Arznay Doctor:

Hloch-mah-el!

Dem Lesterer.

Ob dir schon was ist vnbewust,

Nicht dest' minder ein anderns ist bewust.

Cum Privilegio S S. Caesareae Ma[th] speciali.

8°. Pp. [24] 469 [i, with woodcut; a blank]. Title red and black, with woodcut border ornament. The woodcut is the owl with spectacles, two torches and two candles, with the lines:

Was helfen Fackeln, Liecht oder Brillen

Wann die Leut nicht sehen wollen.

Colophon (p. 469): Gedruckt zu Magdeburg, durch Joachim Schmiedt, in vorlegung Johann Francken Anno 1616.
Alchymisch philosophisches Bekenntnis vom universellen Chaos der natür·
gemässen Alchymie, von Heinrich Khunrath, beyder Arzneygelahrheit Doktor, 
und Liebhaber göttlicher Weisheit. Mit beygefügter Warnung und Ver-
mahnung an alle wahre Alchemisten. Neue von den deutschen Sprachfehlern 
ohne Verletzung des Sinnes gesäuberte, und mit des Verfassers Anmerkungen 
versehene Auflage. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen, 1786.


New edition of 'Von Hyleaïischen ... Chaos.'

Amphitheatrum Sapientiae Æternae Solius Veræ, Christiano-Kabalisticum, 
Divino-Magicum, nec non Physico-Chymicum, Tertriumun, Catholicon: 
instructore Henrico Khunrath Lips: Theosophie amatore fideli, et Medicinae 
utrisq; Doct: Hallelu-Iah! Hallelu-Iah! Hallelu-Iah! Phy diabolo! E Millibus Vix Vni. Anno M.D.C.II. Cum Privilegio Cæsareæ Maiest: 
ad Decennium A Prima Impressionis Die.

Folio. Ff. [4], pp. 60, 222 [1] [1 blank]. Colophon: Hanoviae Excudebat Guil-
lielmus Antonius, MD.CIX. Portrait, engraved title, ten engraved symbolic plates, nine 
of them double, not in the pagination.

Numerous editions of this book are reported, 
Prague, 1598; Magdeburg, 1602; Hanau, 1604; 
Magdeb., 1606; Frankf., 1608; Leipzig, 1608; 
Lübeck, 1608; Magdeb., 1608; Hamb., 1611, 
1648, 1651; Hanau, 1653; Frankfurt, 1653; 
Hamb., 1710. Most of these, as Moller says, are 
probably fictitious. That of 1652 seems to be 
mentioned by Khunrath himself; perhaps he was 
referring to the date on the above title-page. De 
Bure admits the existence of one edition only, this 
of 1652, and takes no notice of the others, except 
that of Frankfurt, 1653, and it, he shows, is not a 
new edition but only that of 1650 with a new dated 
title-page. But he should have mentioned the 
colophons, for if the 1653 edition has the 1650 
colophon there is not much more to be said as to 
the identity of the two, except as concerns the 
more recent title-page.

Of the four unnumbered leaves two contain in a 
tabular form a scheme of the book: 'Summa 
Amphitheatri Sapientiae Æternae solius veræ Chris-
tiano-cabalistici divino-magiæ, &c., which belongs 
to p. 13 of the first part. The other two also con-
tain a table marked ** belonging to p. 151 of the 
second part. These tables, as well as certain of 
the illustrations, are sometimes wanting.

Johann Arndt (q.v.) wrote a commentary on the 
first four figures in this book.

Magnesia Catholica Philosphorum, oder eine in der Alchymie höchst nothwen-
dige und augenscheinliche Anweisung, die verborgene catholiche Magnesia 
des geheimen Universalsteins der ächten Philosophen zu erlangen. Von 
Heinrich Khunrath, beyder Arzneygelahrheit Doktor, im Jahr 1599. gründlich 
geschrieben und zu Magdeburg herausgegeben. Neue, von den Sprach- und 
Druckfehlern gesäuberte Auflage. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen. 
1784.


The signatures begin on the half sheet, because the preliminary matter occupying 
half a sheet has signature }. The preface is signed J. Y. R.

Wahrhafter Bericht vom philosophischen Athanor und dessen Gebrauch und 
Nutz, von Heinrich Khunrath, beyder Arzneygelahrheit Doktor, und treuen 
Liebhaber göttlicher Weisheit. Wegen seiner überraschenden Seltenheit 
nach der dritten im Jahr 1615. zu Magdeburg im Verlag des Verfassers 
gedruckten Ausgabe aufs neue von den deutschen Sprachfehlern ohne 
Verletzung des Sinnes gesäubert, und mit einem historischen Vorberichte
KHUNRATH (HEINRICH). Continued.

von seinem sämtlichen Schriften, nebst dem in Kupfer gestochenen Athanor auf Begehren herausgegeben. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen, 1783.


First edition, Magdeburg, 1603; 1615; 8°. Gmelin (i. 287) considers this the only thing by Khunrath of any value.

Judicum über Henrici Khunraths Amphitheatrum.

See ARNDT (JOHANN).

The author of the Beytrag says (p. 256) : how a pious man like Arndt could occupy himself with the comfortless works of Khunrath is as great a mystery to him as the Amphitheatrum itself! Khunrath, or Khrath, or Kunraht, or Kunrath, or Kunrath, or Kunrath, or Kunurat, or Kunrad, or Conrad, was born at Leipzig in 1560, studied medicine, graduated at Basel in 1588, was a follower of Paracelsus, wrote his curious theosophic or mystical books, and died at Leipzig (Dresden, Moller), in 1605, aged 45. His portrait is given in the Amphitheatrum.

He believed in the transmutation of stones and metals, and the prolongation of life by the Elixir. His writings are obscure and full of symbolism.

Another work of his is entitled: Hochnützliche, unumgangliche, und gar notwendige Drey Fragen die . . . Curation . . . Sandes, Griessel, Steins, . . . berühmt. Leipzig, 1697. It was reprinted Frankfort und Leipzig, 1788, 8°, pp. 38 [2 blank].

Van der Linden, De Scriptis Medicis libri duo, 1637, p. 197 (quotes the treatise on guut only).


Quirinus Kuhlmann, Der neugebeterst Böhme, Leiden, 1674, cap. xi. pp. 72-75.

Hallervord, Bibliotheca Curiosa, 1676, p. 495. ("Zibel, liber superstitiosus," edited by Khunrath.)

Mercelin, Lindenius renovatus, 1686, p. 396.

White, Diarium biographicum, 1688, sig. D4 recto; 9 Sept., 1605.

Borrichius, Conspicuis Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 33.

Moller, Homonymo-Sopha, 1697, p. 688.

Keren Hassphem . . . oder Teutschen Folgeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 120.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, ii. i. p. ixxvi.

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1737, xv. col. 2136.

Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 444.

Arnold, Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien, 1741, ii. p. 331; 1742, iii. c. 2, pp. 11-14.

Glelge Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. pp. 382, 475; iii. p. 198.

Brucker, Historia Critica Philosophica, 1743, IV. i. p. 675.

Moller, Chimibra literata, Hauniae, 1744, ii. p. 440. (This is the fullest account.)

Jücher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 2081; Rotermund's Fortsetzung, 1810, i. col. 317.

Chaupié, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 55.

Fieulde, Probyer-Stein, 1753, Part i. p. 100 (lavishly lauded with the stock phrases).


First ed. Strasburg, 1688.

Khunrath is still of authority with modern devotees of occultism, and two of the symbolic plates in the Amphitheatrum have been reproduced and commented on by de Guaita, but some of the older writers showed him no mercy. The author of the Fegfeuer says that the 'Amphitheatrum and other things all bear witness to his disgusting arrogance and ignorance. He wrote not from the Spirit of God but from the ignorant devil of pride.'

Matthiae, Conspicuis Historia Medicorum chronologica, 1761, p. 364.

De Bure, Bibliographie instructive, 1764, ii. p. 248.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 647.

Archiv für Rosenkreuzer, 1785, ii. pp. 399, 400.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der Höheren Chemie, 1785, pp. 287, 513, 579, 583, 589 (criticises Khunrath with ferocity).


Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 287, 288, 569.


Pouch, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, pp. 23-96.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 587; no date, xxii. p. 231 (article by Weiss).


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneykunde, 1827, iii. p. 533.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 332.

Ladrange, Bibliothèque Ouvrof, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 373-382, 1895.


Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 2193; ii. p. 361, 372.

Stanislas de Gualta, Essais de Sciences Maudites, i. Au Seuil du Mystère, 1890, pp. 57-59, 99-147.

KIESER (FRANZ).

Cabala Chymica, Concordantia Chymica. Azot Philosoph. Solificatum. Drey unterschiedliche, nützliche, und zuvor nie aufsgegangene Tractälelin, ohn
KIESER (Franz). Continued.
welcher Hülfe niemandt in Ewigkeit Chymiam veram verstehen, noch das summum Arcanum erlernen wird.
In welcher I. Der rechte Grundt vnnd Fundament aller natürlichen vnd vbernatürlichen Dingen erkläret wird.
Im III. Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller vnnd jeder Particularitäten, fürnembracht Handgriffen vnnd Vortheylen, ad conficiendum Azot Philosoph. necessaria, So Georgius Clettus, I. V. Lic. selbst inn praxi wahr oder falsch gefunden, von jhm einem guten Freunde in Misiven communicirt.


Van Suchtens tract is made up of extracts from a number of sources, as Færacelus, Bernhardus' Symbolum (p. 177); De Prima Materia Lapidis, &c. (p. 192 (in verse)); Liber Arlomi (p. 206); Speculationes Phantasticae (p. 233); Lapis Philosophorum ad quendam Papam (p. 240); Expositio Alberti super Chymiam (p. 254); Particulare Christiani Schnakenrünk ex Secretis artis Domi. Jacobi Albert (p. 269); Lapis Alberti Magni Rebis (p. 273); Norma, &c. (p. 277).

Seven colloquies follow:
I. between a layman and an artist, p. 283.
II. between Demogorgon and Reymundus, p. 293.
III. between Spiritus, Anima, and Corpus and the Love of philosophy, p. 325.
IV. between Mens and Corpus, p. 350.
V. another between Mens and Corpus, p. 357.
VI. between Mens and Virtus, p. 360.
VII. between Potentia and Vir, p. 369.

Then, p. 372:
M.DC.VI.

Vignette of a conjoined set of symbols.

Langlet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 195.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 59.

KIESLING (Johann Gottfried).

This first edition is not quoted by Gmelin.

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KIELSSLING--KIRCHER

KIELSSLING (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). Continued.


The most important change is that the female figure who in the first edition is merely looking in through a window, in the second is represented as holding a rope or chain which is hanging down into the room, and to which are attached the planetary symbols of the metals.

Fuch, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 272.

KINDER-BETT des Steins der Weisen, durch einen unbekannten Chevalier in Frantzösischer Sprache beschrieben. Und nun aus dem Frantzösischen ins Teutsche übersetzt, durch J. L. M. C.

Hamburg, Verlegts Gottfried Liebernickel. 1692.

8°. Pp. 45 [3 blank].

This seems to be the second part of the collection called Nodus sophicus enodatus, 1692, separated from the rest. See the note on that work. The translator was Johann Lange, Medicinæ Candidatus.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 644.

See Nodus sophicus enodatus, 1692.
See HERMETICHES A. B. C., i. p. 86.

KINDER-SPIEL (Das).
See LUDUS Puerorum.

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS).

Athanasii Kircheri Fuldenis Buchonii et Soc. Jesu Presbyteri: Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ, in X Libros digesta. Quibus admirandae Lucis & Umbræ in mundo, atque adeo universa natura, vires effectusque uti nova, ita varia novorum reconditorumque speciminae exhibitione, ad varios mortalium usus, panduntur. Editio altera priori multo auctior:

Devocio (sic) dum est
ως το σκότος αυτής: ὅθεν ὁδ (sic) φως αυτής
Sicuti tenebres ejus: ita & lumen ejus.

Psalm 138.
KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS). Continued.


Folio. Pp. [32] 810 [9, 1 blank]. Numerous woodcuts and engravings. Engraved title included in the pagination. 3 plates, and folding plate separate. The true pagination is 710, 100 pp. being dropped between 424-525.

De Bure quotes an edition of Rome, 1646.


Folio. Pp. [18], including the engraved title and the Emperor’s portrait] 482 [10]. Engravings and a few woodcuts in the text. 2 separate plates. 5 printed tables. Engraved title-page to Part II. between pp. 246-247, p. 249 the Tree of Philosophy.


The present work first appeared at Rome, 1641. Prolusiones Magnetice, Rome, 1645, 4°; Magneticum naturæ regnum, Rome, 1667, 4°, pp. 136. He wrote also: Ars Magnesia, Heribipoli, 1631, 4°.


There was an edition in 1678.
KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS). Continued.

Sententia de Unguento Armario ex libro III. ejusdem de Arte Magnetica desumpta.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 567.

De Lapide Philosophorum Dissertatio ex Mundo Subterraneo descripta.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 54.

De Alchymia Sophistica.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemicæ Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 82.

Diatribæ de prodigiosis Crucibus, quæ tam supra vetes hominum, quàm res alias, non pridem post ultimum incendium Vesuvij Montis, Neapoli comparuerunt.

See SCHOTT (CASPAR), Ioco-Serorum

Kircher was born 2 May, 1602, at Geya, near Pulda. In 1618 he joined the Jesuits, devoted himself to study, and was appointed to teach mathematics, philosophy, and Oriental languages at the University of Würzburg; a duty which he discharged in the most brilliant manner. On the outbreak of the thirty years' war he went to Avignon, where he studied antiquities for two years, and was advised by Peiresc to attempt the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. He was on the point of going to Vienna as professor of mathematics, when he was suddenly called to Rome. In 1637 he accompanied the Cardinal Frederick Alegambe, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu, 1633, p. 48.

Crasso, Elogii d' Huomini letterati, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 361-383, with a portrait.

König, Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova, 1678, p. 446.

Mercklin, Lindentius renovatus, 1686, p. 94.

Magirus, Eponymogium Criticum, 1687, p. 495.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. Cqqq 4 verso, Nov. 1680.

Reimann, Einleitung in die Historiam Literariam derer Teutschen, 1709, iii. p. 176.


Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, i. i. p. iii.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 533-535.

Jacob Leupoldus Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallicæ, 1732, p. 8a.

Morhof, Polyhistor, Ed. tertia, 1732, i. pp. 337, 725; ii. 156, &c., &c.

Niceron, Mémoires des Hommes illustres, 1734, xxvii. p. 189.

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit, 1736, pp. 326, 359, 361 ('a learned windbag'), 698.

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1737, xv. col. 755 (and references).

Kestner, Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1740, p. 444.

Leuglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1743, i. p. 482; ii. pp. 61, 195.

Vogt, Catalogus historico-criticus librorum rariorum, 1747, pp. 381-2 ('arity of the 'Oedipas Aegyptiacus').


of Saxony to Malta, and was received with great distinction by the Grand Master. He returned to Rome and acted for eight years as professor of mathematics, and afterwards resigned. He died 28 Nov., 1680.

Kircher was a man of vast—almost cumbrous—erudition, of equal credulity, superstition, and confidence in his own opinion. His works in number, bulk, and uselessness are not surpassed in the whole field of learning.

He was an opponent of alchemy and wrote against it in the Mundus subterraneus.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 463; 1772, ii. p. 682.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1774, i. p. 424.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 334.

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicina practica, 1777, ii. p. 672.

Eloy, Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine, 1778, ii. p. 586.

Saxius, Onomasticon literarium, 1782, iv. p. 416.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 739-743; 1798, ii. p. 31.


Sprengel, Geschichte der Arzneikunde, 1827, iv. pp. 275 (note), 460.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 472.

Janus, Breslau, 1847, ii. pp. 599-608 (by Schnei-

der).

Backer, Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Com-

Figuier, L'Alchimie et les Alchemistes, 1856, pp. 41, 90.


Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 769.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Hand-

wörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1258.


Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1886, vii. p. 441; and Series, 1903, viii. p. 734.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, i. p. 230.

Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon der hervorrag-
genden Aerzte, 1886, iii. p. 478 (by Pagel).

Sommvogel, Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jéus, 1893, Bibliographie, iv. col. 1046-1077.
KIRCHMAJER (GEORG CASPAR).


The author of the Beitrage is unable to agree with Kirchmajer's thesis that iron and other metals were first prepared by Adam for the use of mankind.


Kirchmajer had already written a tract on phosphorus: Noctiluca constans et per vicis fulgurans, diutissimi questae, nunc reperita, Wittebergae, 1676, 4°; if [12]. Beckmann quotes the later tract of 1680, p. 7, for Kirchmajer's account of an experiment on the phosphorescence or fluorescence of fluor spar, which Beckmann thinks was the first publication of it. Rotermund ascribes to Kirchmajer the discovery of etching on glass, but the art as Beckmann shows, was known to Schwantzer before Kirchmajer and long before the decomposition of fluor spar by Scheele.

Beitrage zur Geschichte der höher Chemie, 1785, p. 551.


Beckmann, Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen, 1792, iii. p. 555; English translation, 1814, iii. p. 222.


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


Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 455, 474.

Biographie Universelle, no date, xxi. p. 647.

Kopp, Geschichte der Chemie, 1845, iii. p. 328 (history of phosphorus).

Figer, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, p. 311.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 779.

Poggendorff, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 1261.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, xvi. p. 16
(by W. Hess).


KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH).

Aurea Catena Homeri. Das ist: Eine Beschreibung von dem Ursprung der Natur und natürlichen Dinge, wie und woraus sie gebohren und gezeuget, auch wie sie erhalten und wiederum in ihr unanfängliches Wesen zerstört, werden, auch was das Ding sey, welches alles gehabret und wieder zerstört,
KIRCHWEGE R

KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH). Continued.

gantz simpliciter nach der Natur selbst eigner Anleitung und Ordnung mit
seinem schönsten natürlichen rationibus und Ursachen überall illustriert.

Neue Auflage, welche nach einem accuraten und vollständigen Manuskript
fast auf allen Blättern verbessert, und an sehr vielen Orten um ein grosses
Theil vermehret, in Zwey Theilen, weil kein echter dritter Theil vorhanden
verlegt Samuel Benjamin Walther. 1728.


Symbolic engraving and woodcut.

Aureae Catenaæ Homeri Dritter Theil de Transmutatione Metallorum, oder
a beschreibung von den Tincturen, wie solche aus allen Ertzen, Metallen,
&c., können zubereitet und dadurch die geringere Metallen und Edelgesteine
in bessere verwandelt werden, Nebst einer curiösen Historischen Nachricht,
von Verwandlung der geringeren Metallen in Bessere. Von einem
aufrichtigen Liebhaber der Chymie.

Franckfurth und Leipzig, 1726.


The first edition of the Aurea Catena Homerri, containing two parts, was published at Frankfurt
and Leipzig by Johann Georg Böhme, 1723, 8°, pp. [12, including the 'Catena' in red] 464 ([with a
folding leaf]), [40, 4 blank]. Symbolic engraving, title in red and black.

Lenglet Dufresnoy gives the date of the first
edition as 1623, but that is obviously a misprint.

After the 1728 edition as above came the third:
Leipzig, 1738, 8°, pp. [16, including the 'Catena'
in red, as the frontispiece], 406 [16]. Symbolic
plate. Title in red and black.

Other editions: Jena, 1754 (?); Jena, 1757;
Vienna, 1757 (?).

Then, with the title: Annulus Platonis, Berlin
and Leipzig, 1781 (q.v.). This is said to have been
edited by Wallner and Jagel.

The book was translated into Latin by Favrat,
and published: Francofurti, Esslinger, 1762, 8°,
and again at Hall in Swabia in 1770.

Ladrague mentions a translation into French:
"Chaine d'Or d'Homere," by Sitandere in the 18th
century, which existed in manuscript in the Quar-
off Library, and had not been printed, and an
adaptation or modified translation: La Nature
devolée, Paris, 1775, 2 vols., 12°, said by Barler
to have been translated by a physician, Dufournel.

The third part appeared first in 1726 as above,
and again in 1727, and it was reprinted in 1770. As
so often happens when a bibliographer has not seen
some particular edition, Ladrague considers the
date 1726 given by Fictuld as a mistake for 1727.
But while right in affirming a 1727 edition, which
is given also in the Beytrag, he is obviously wrong
in denying a 1726 edition; both exist.

The authorship of this work is not at all certain.
The author of the Beytrag thinks it was written
about 1654 by a Rosicrucian of Utrecht, and the
manuscript lay in the Imperial Library at Vienna.
Fictuld, who quotes only the 1738 edition of the
original work, says the author is not known, but he
follows the same principles as his master Sincerus
Renatus, skilled in his way in the description of

sophistical chemical processes, but not an 'Adeptus
Hermeticus.' About the third part Fictuld cannot
express himself too strongly: 'for the good of his
reputation the author suppressed his name; the
book is a collection of arch-lies and sophistical
deceptions, which are for the destruction of those
who have faith in them. They deserve to be
burned publicly by the executioner to prevent them
doing more mischief. Alas for the precious time
wasted upon them!'

Lenglet Dufresnoy assigns the 1728 edition to
Naxagoras, I do not know upon what ground, for
there is nothing in the book to indicate its author-
ship. Whether the third part was by Naxagoras,
as Ladrague suggests, or not, I am unable to
decide.

The best-found view seems to be that it was
written by Anton Joseph Kirchweger, who was a
doctor of medicine and 'physicus' at Gmunden, in
Upper Austria, and died in 1746. This work
attracted a great deal of attention, and was one of
the books read by Goethe at the time when he was
interested in alchemy. The title is taken from the
Hind, VIII. v. 17-26 ; and AdaMah Booz quotes
similar expressions, Catena desuarte et roto circi-
larti of Raymon Lull, Aureus funis, scala Jacobi,
superius et inferius of Hermes, to denote, as Lull
puts it, that by wise nature governs all her
instruments by constant revolving and circulating.

Kirchweger wrote another work: Microcosmum
Basili Valentiini sive commentarium et erubebium
über den grossen Kreuzapfel der Welt, Berlin, 1790.

The editors of the 1781 edition, or Annulus
Platonis, in discussing (Vorrede, p. ix, note) the
third part, reject it as spurious and foisted on the
original work. "It does not come from our
school," and they speak of themselves as the
genuine brethren of the deceased author, and the
sole legal inheritors of the book. They assert
that the author was Herwed von Forchenbrunn, a
teacher of medicine at Cromau and Landphysicus
in Moravia, and "a worthy member of our secret
brotherhood in which he bore the name of Homerius."

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
p. 661.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie
Hermetique, 1742, iil. p. 133.

Fictuld, Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 33.
KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH). Continued.

AdaMah Booz, Die ganze höhere Chemie und Naturwissenschaft, 1787, p. 87, note.

Heinsius, Allgemeines Bücher-Lexicon, 1812, i. col. 146.

Brunet, Manuel du Libraire, 1861, ii. col. 1197.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvraro, Sciences Sécrètes, 1870, Nos. 1442-47.

Barbier, Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes, 1875, iii. col. 398 d.

Kopp, Aurea Catena Homerii, Braunschweig, 1880, 8°.

Kopp, Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 209.


KIRSTEN (GEORGI).


Hippocrates Lege sua.

Omnium profectò Artium Medicina nobilissima. Verum propter eorum, qui eam exercent, ignorantiam, eorum; qui temerè de his judicant, omnibus artibus jam longè inferior habetur.


Kirsten, Kirstein, Kirsteyn, Kirstenius, was born at Stettin, 20 January, 1613. At Halle he began a course of study of philosophy and medicine, which lasted several years and led him to Jenae, Strasburg, Tübingen, Leyden, Franeker, Groningen, Utrecht, and again to Leyden, where he devoted four years to botany, and finally received his degree. He intended now to travel, and declined chairs at Dorpat and Greifswald, but was persuaded to return to Stettin as professor of medicine and royal physician. He died there March 4, 1660, and his funeral discourse was pronounced by Henricus Schevius (Witte) or Schevius (Haller). His writings—besides the present criticism of JOHANN AGRICOLA (q.v.)—consist of Disquisitiones Phyto-logicae, Stettin, 1651; a collection of academical disputations, and Oratio de medicina dignitate et praestantia contra Platonem et Plinium, Stettin, 1647.

Hennings Witte, Memorae Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovate, 1676, Decus Scyunda, pp. 209-214 (reprint of the funeral programme of Henrikus Schevius).

Merklin, Lignenius renovate, 1686, p. 332.

Freher, Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum, 1688, p. 1387.

Witte, Diarium Biographicum, 1688, Sig. O003 verso, 4. March, 1660.

Manget, Bibliotheca scriptorum medicorum, 1734, II. i. p. iii. (contains a reprint of his funeral oration).

Stolle, Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit, 1731, pp. 4, 278, 279.

Zedler, Universal-Lexicon, 1737, xv. col. 801.


Niceron, Mémoires, 1740, xii. pp. 179-182.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelahrten-Lexicon, 1750, ii. col. 2105; Rotermund's Fortsetzung, 1810, iii. col. 412.

Chaussepé, Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 43.

Eloy, Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine, 1755, ii. p. 98; 1778, ii. p. 641.

Matthiæ, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 591.

Haller, Bibliotheca Botanica, 1771, i. p. 483.

Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1774, i. p. 346.

Haller, Bibli. Medicina Practica, 1777, ii. p. 716.

Gmein, Geschichte der Chymie, 1797, i. p. 663.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, p. 146.

Bayle et Thillaye, Biographie Mcdicale, 1855, i. p. 429.

KIRWAN (Richard).
See Scheele (Karl Wilhelm), 1780.

Kirwan was born in Co. Galway in 1733. He finished his education at Poicters and St. Omer and by the death of his brother succeeded to the family estate of Cregg in 1755. He was called to the Irish bar in 1766, but soon relinquished law for science, which he pursued in London. He lived there from 1777 to 1787, and became acquainted with many of the most notable people of the time, carried on a wide correspondence and held receptions which formed a rendezvous for distinguished personages. He contributed papers to the Royal Society for which the Copley medal was conferred upon him. In 1784 he published his book on mineralogy, which had much success as being the first systematic work on the subject in English. Even now it is an interesting landmark in the history of mineralogy, as it shows the minerals that were known, the system of classification and the amount of knowledge of their composition. This was followed by his essay on Phlogiston in 1787, which, on being recognized as a thorough exposition of the theory, was at once translated into French, each chapter in turn having a refutation appended to it. He replied to the criticism, but in 1791 he went over to the antiphlogistic view.

In 1787, on account of his health, he took up his abode in Dublin and threw himself into the work of the Royal Irish Academy and other societies, to which he contributed papers on chemistry, pure and applied. He had a keen controversy over the Huttonian theory and wrote a book on the analysis of mineral waters, 1799. He was a chemist of distinction without having made any striking discovery, a widely known and highly accomplished man, and he was the recipient of many honours both at home and from foreign countries. He died 7 June, 1812.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1834, p. 581.
The English Cyclopaedia, Biography, vol. iii. 1856, col. 717.
Novelle Biographie Generale, 1861, xxvii. col. 792.
Poggendorf, Biographisch-literarisches Handwörter buch, 1863, i. col. 1263.
KLEFEKER (Detlef). Continued.

The editor of Henkel's letters says that his name was Detlef Klefeker, that he was a 'royal Prussian Commissionerius' who lived at Hamburg and dealt in foreign produce. In his earlier letters he called himself Michael Gotttheil, but he afterwards used his own name when he had attained his object, which was to get access for himself and his excellent friend to Henkel's laboratory and money bag. The said friend was a Dr. Wicherts of Hamburg, who seems to have dictated the letters which Klefeker wrote out and sent. At all events the editor treats them as emanating practically from one person. We gather from p. 599 of the letters that the name Pyrophillus which appears in the present work is another of Klefeker's pseudonyms.

The letters addressed to Henkel treat of various chemical topics.

Meusel quotes the present book and states that it has been assigned to Johann Klefeker, but he is of opinion that it can hardly be by that person.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhere Chemie, 1795, p. 664.


KLEINE Bawer (Der).

See Grasshoff (Johann).

KLEINE Paradeiss-tafel.

See Gloria Mundi.

KLEIN (Ein) Rosen Gärlein, darinnen die Philosophia Naturalis und Volkkomniffs aller Metallischen Sachen begriffen seind.

See Tancke (Joachim), Promptuarium Alchymiae, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 19.

KLEINOD.

See R. (I. M.), 1728.

KLETTHENBERG (Johann Hektor von).

See Besondere curieuse entrevue, 1721.

This book seems to be rare, for Koppe states that he had searched in several libraries for it in vain. It is anonymous, but he gives reasons for thinking it may have been written by David Fassmann at Leipzig who was the author of a number of such conversations.

The two adventurers, who are here brought together, had nothing to do with each other, and their deaths were separated by a few years, but there was such a similarity in their lives that an interview between them after they had worked out their fates seems a matter of course.

Domenico Manuel Cajetano (or Cajetani, Gaetano, Gaetano), who passed himself off as a Count, and rose ultimately to high offices in Germany and Austria, was the son of a peasant at Pietrabilancia near Naples. Friends helped in his education, he was apprenticed to a goldsmith, acquired and exhibited juggling tricks in Italy. He discovered a treasure which had been buried by an unknown alchemist along with a manuscript describing the preparation of the stone. He got the name of being in possession of it, and of having exhibited its transmuting power thereby he gained credit. This he did in Madrid with such success that he was persuaded by the Bavarian ambassador to go to Brussels to Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria, who was then Governor of the Spanish Netherlands. He did so and won the governor's confidence, and at the same time promised to make a quantity of the stone. Honours were conferred upon him and he gradually obtained 60000 gulden. When he had got all he could he tried to escape, but he was captured and kept in the Castle of Grunewald for six years. At the end of that time he got away somehow, and in 1704 was at Vienna as Count Ruggiero, where in possession of Emperor Leopold I. he performed certain transmutations.

Ladrage states that on p. 116 of the Ouvaroff copy below the word Pyrophillus is written Klefeker hamburgensis, and that Weiss in his article says that in a sale catalogue this book is attributed to Johann Klefeker. But he has not noticed the confirmation of the authorship which is printed on p. 116, the note, namely, which gives the date and apparent name of the place: Gegeben aus den Klefecker-Feldt-Ek, im Jahr Christi 1736, meines Alters im Ein und Sechtzigsten Jahr. Obviously the name of the place is an anagram of Detlef Klefeker.

The present copy wants a supplement, pp. 117-134, with some other tracts, including one on perpetual motion by Klefeker, mentioned by Ladrage. The title of the supplement is: Abgenötigte Beylage, gehörig an dem Tractat, betitul: das Fundament ... Ibid. 1736.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 165; no date, xxii. p. 16. (Article by Weiss, who identifies him with Johann Klefeker.)

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 36.

Nowelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xvii. col. 826. (This article is on Johann Klefeker, but it does not include the present work among his writings.)

Ladrage, Bibliothéque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1369.
KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON). Continued.

and again undertook to make the stone in quantity. In 1705 the Emperor died, but Cajetano found a patron in Prince Johann Wilhelm of the Palatinate. But for some reason the Count went to Berlin and made his former promises to King Frederick I., and executed successful experiments in presence of Conrad Dippel, a believer in alchemy, but a shrewd person, who was not impressed by the nobility and titles of the stranger. He had promised within sixty days to make a large quantity of the transmuting media for gold and silver, for the King. The latter gave the adept numerous and valuable presents, and bestowed on him also important offices. But instead of going on with his preparations he absented himself and went to Hildesheim and Steitt. On his return he made fresh demands, offered to sell the secret outright, and asked for money to take him to Italy. This conduct raised suspicion which was not diminished by information about his previous doings at Vienna, which warned the King against him. It was also found that the process he had given to the Royal Commission for preparing the stone was a failure, and when he was expostulated with, he escaped to Hamburg. Here however he was arrested and conveyed to the fortress at Kustrin. On his stating that he could not do any experimental work in prison, he was taken to Berlin, did a little and fled to Frankfurt on the Main. He was captured once more and sent to Kustrin, and as it was found that he either would not or could not fulfil his undertaking he was condemned to death. In August, 1709, the sentence was carried out; dressed in clothes covered with tinsel, he was hanged on a gallows decorated with the same material.


*Historischer Bericht von dem Leben des Grafen Cajetano, Berlin and Frankfurt, 1790, 8th.*


Schwimmer, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 484.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i, pp. 91, 134, 185, 195, 197.

Klettenberg was born at Frankfurt a. M, in 1669, and at school displayed unusual ability, acquiring French and Latin with facility. Stirred by ambition he had the fancy to be a statesman, and to enrich himself he engaged in alchemic pursuits. But his experiments miscarried, and he lost in them and in dissipated living what little money he possessed. Pressed by creditors he went to England and resided for a time at Cambridge, but he had to depart from it also for the same reason, and wandered up and down, borrowing money from people who believed in his power to transmute, and paying them with promises. When at the end of his resources, he returned to Frankfurt and tried by a successful marriage to attain the position he desired. He lapsed once more into loose living, and having killed a relative called Stallburg, said to be a rival, in a quarrel or duel, tried to get away, but was secured and imprisoned in Frankfurt. In some way unknown he effected his escape and secured a safe pass from the Emperor. He changed his name, lived in Bremen, Mainz, Prague, and other places, and pursued his method of getting money from people by promising them the proceeds of his transmutation experiments. The work always proceeded favourably up to a certain point, but when it was nearing completion and the people were expecting a successful issue, important business compelled him to take a long journey, and he departed promising to return and complete the work, which he never did. In this way he acquired considerable sums, lived in great style and kept a secretary, and appeared as a nobleman at some of the German courts. As Baron von Wildeck he visited the Duke Wilhelm Ernst of Saxo-Weimar and spoke of a process he had for extracting gold and silver from ores by means of a preparation which did not alter, and affirmed that it was a metallurgical and not an alchemic method.

The Duke gave him 500 Thlr. to prepare the material at Limenau. The first trials were successful, but when the process was repeated at Weimar, 19 Aug. 1713, it was supervised by two watchful metallurgical experts who reported that the adept introduced silver along with the fluxes and other materials. He was accordingly dismissed, 24 Aug. 1713, without having to refund the money he had received. This same year he published his book entitled: *Die entlarfte Alchemia,* set up as an alchemist, and went to the Court of Saxony where his previous history was unknown, and where he imposed on everyone by his manners and by his sumptuous scale of living. His fame having come to the ears of Augustus the Strong, in 1714 he made an undertaking to supply the King within fourteen months with a universal tincture of unlimited power and an elixir of life, and to reserve this and all his other secrets for the King alone. He, therefore, proceeded to fill his part of the bargain, but without any agreement which had been furnished for him at considerable cost. But time passed, he still indulged in his old habits and contracted debts, and he made excuses for the delay of the work. He was in favour with the King who permitted him to revisit his native town. When he ran the risk of being arrested on account of the duel, he withdrew to a place in the neighbourhood where he lived till the spring of 1726. On his return to Dresden he represented to the King that the previous labours having come to nothing on account of the unexpected duration of his absence, he must begin anew. The following year passed also and the King became impatient and distrustful, and at last a commission of enquiry was appointed to ascertain the reason of the delay, and Klettenberg was ordered to bring his work to a conclusion. He made attempts to gain complete freedom but he was watched carefully, and when he planned to escape, was transferred to the Königsstein, the great castle near Dresden.

On Walpurgis-night, 1719, he contrived to break out, and, was watched carefully, and when he planned to escape, was transferred to the Königsstein, the great castle near Dresden. He then endeavoured to avoid an injury was surprising to any one who knows the place, and he had better fortune than some of the French.
prisoners of the last war who made the same attempt. He was recaptured, however, and im-
mured in a subterranean dungeon. Even from
this he escaped on 16th Jan. 1720, but during his
descent he fell and was discovered by people who
were attracted by his cries and who took him back
to the factress. The commandant, von Kyau,
made a report to the King, and Klettenberg was
ultimately condemned to death for various crimes,
murder being one. The heavy broad-bladed sword
of the executioner put an end to his life by decap-
itation on 1st March, 1720. Klettenberg suffered
his sentence without having his eyes bandaged.

Gregander, *Merkwürdiges Leben und Thaten
des ... General-Lieutenants ... Friedrich Wil-
heim ... von Kyau*, Köln, 1727-1736, i. p. 395
(Kyau was Governor of the Königstein in 1715).
(A long account.)

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
pp. 417-459, 543, 654. (A long account.)

KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE).

Basilius Valentinus Redivivus seu Astrum Rutilans Alchymicum. Das ist:

Der wieder auffgelebte Basilius Valentinus oder Hellglänzendes Gestirn
der Alchymie, welches gantz heli und klar zeiget, so wohl der alten als
neuen wahren Sophorum einhellige, deutliche, und unfehlbare Meynung von
der ersten und andern philosophischen materie Vor- und Nach- Arbeit des
Sal. und Mineralien. Aus den bewährtesten Schriften der Philosophorum
verfasset, dabei eine gantz leichte gewisse und accurate Methode angewiesen,
die Vor-Arbeit vollbracht werden muß, welches von keinen bishero
geschehen, wodurch die meisten sonst vorfallende Dubia von sich selbst
aufgehoben werden, samt beygefügeten kurzten und deutlichen Alchym-
Physiologischen Raisonement des Autoris, von Louis Gilhomme de Knör,
Med. Philo-Chym. Leipzig, In Verlegung des Autoris, und zu finden
bey Johann Friedrich Braun, 1716.


[Another Copy.]


[Another Copy.]


This copy has a dedication to the Bishop of Eichstädt added, dated Leipzig, 2 May,
1716, which is not contained in the other copies.

Das Nöthige Nosce Te, zu Erhaltung der Lebens-Flammen durch eine doppelte
Panacea, so aus der wahren Minera Solis der Sophorum durch richtige
Spagirische Handgriffe präpariret wird; Allen Gesundheit-liebenden zu
derselben Erhaltung, so sie aber verlohren, dero Recuperirung, samt einer
richtigen und accuraten Manuduction der Zubereitung vorgesetzter Panacea,
recommendiret und präsentiret durch Louis Gilhomme von Knör, Philos. &

KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE). Continued.

The true name of this person was Ludwig Wilhelm von Knör, which he seems to have had a fancy to turn into rather unusual French. His name is known, but I have found no details of his life except that it ended in 1754. Haller calls him D. L. W. v. Knör.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 156.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 654, 656.

KÖCHHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.
See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.
See also HOLLRIEDE (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

KÖMÜVES (PAULUS ADAMUS).


KÖNIG.


KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, worinnen sie, samt dero gantzem Fundament, bestehe, nach der Abtheilung, wie der Conspectus·Capitum & Contentorum so stracks auf dem andern Blate ausweiset und anzeigt, samt
KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, etc. Continued.

derselben Ehren-Rettung oder einem gnugsam fundirten Sentiment, daß
die Concordanz aus den Büchern der Philosophorum nicht nur möglich
und richtig zu machen sey, sondern auch die unrechten von den wahren
Philosophs gantz wohl und leichte zu unterscheiden. Alles auf Anleitung
Herrn Johann Kunckel von Löwensterns sel. Seines A. 1716 durch Hrn. D.
Joh. Caspar Engelleder, Medic. Practicum in Hamburg, heraus gegebenen
Laboriori Chymici, und zwar in specie desselben 42. Capitels, allwo er
mit gantz nichtigen und abgeschmackten Fundamenten oder Beweissthümern
das Contrarium behaupten wollen, daß nemlich von beyden keines möglich
seyn könne; Allen Liebhabern der hochedlen und von Gott selbst unum-
stößlich in die Natur gelegten und fest gegründeten Hermetischen Philosophie
zu dienlicher Nachricht und grosser Erbauung, ausser welcher sonst (wie
ich ungescheut schreibe und dreist sage) durch gedachtes Laboratorium
Chymicum, sie in der That und Wahrheit gänzlich, oder gantz und gar von
derselbigen alleinigen einzigten Materie, und ihrer richtigen Vor- und Nach-
Arbeit wahren Bereitung, abgeführt werden; Von einem Liebhaber der
reinen Wahrheit, welcher durch die Gnade Gottes darinnen, vermittelst
der Experienz, fest gegründet, sonst aber Seiner Röm. Käyserlichen wie
auch Catholischen Majestäten N.O.T.P. durch öffentlichen Druck an den Tag
gegeben. Brefselau und Leipzig, bey Michael Hubert, 1723.


Fictuld (Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 153) assigns this work to Naxagogras; it is not men-
tioned by Kopp. Ladrague puts it under

[Another Copy.] The imprint has been cut off.

KÖPPE (JOACHIM), Respondens.

See HORST (GREGORIUS), Problematum Medicorum . . . decades priores quinque,
1608.

KOFFSKY (VINCENTIUS).

Fratris Vincentii Koffskhii eines grossen Philosophen und Mönchen des Pre-
diger Ordens zu Danzig. Hermetische Schriften, denen wahren Schülern
und Nachfolgern unserer geheime Spagirischen Kunst zum Nuz beschrieben
und hinterlafsen den 4ten Octobr. Ao. Domini M CCCC LXXXVIII. Zwey
Theile. Nürnberg, bey Johann Adam Stein, 1786.


Symbolic engraving.

Tinctur-Wurtzel, und auch Materia prima defs gebenedeyten uhralten Steins
der Weisen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 52.

If the title-page can be trusted and Koffski or
Kofsky was a Dominican friar at Danzig, who left
his writings to his pupils and followers on Oct. 4,
1488, then the bull of Pope John XXII. against
alchemy had not had any effect in stopping the
pursuit. He may be regarded in the meantime as
the first Polish student of the art. After the
Reformation the manuscript was found built up in
KOFFSKY—KORTUM

KOFFSKY (VINCENTIUS). Continued.

the cloister of the monastery in 1560. This happened so often that one gets quite to know these manuscripts; they come from—cloisters.

The Latin original is said by Schmieder to have been first published in Benedictus Figulus' Theaururnella, 1608, and again in 1682 as above, but that is inaccurate for the 1682 edition is in German.

Borrichius, Conspectus Scriitorum Chemicorum, 1657, p. 38. No. lix.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique, 1742, iii. p. 196.

Fietuld, Probier-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 101 (not complimentary).

KORANHAPUCH (JAMIMAH).

See TRITHEIM (JOHANN), Güldenes Kleinod, 1782.

KORNDORFFER (BARTHOLOMEUS).

Beschreibung der Edelgesteine.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 567.

Etliche Korndorfferische Particularia.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die guldinen Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part iii. p. 227.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708], p. 773.

Of this writer nothing seems to be known except the titles of his books. He was alive in the year 1522 and had returned safe and sound to Germany after having been away in heathendom. In this year he is reported to have received a letter from Paracelsus on the 'clarification of the metals.' The book which he wrote on precious stones was intended to open the eyes of his countrymen to the frauds perpetrated on them in their guise. Kirchmayer speaks of a book by Bartholomeus Korndorffer, De Vitro antimonii et sulphure.

KORNDORFFERISCHE SCHRIFFEN.

See TRISMOGENUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus [1598], Tractatus ii. p. 55.

See TRISMOGENUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1599, ii. p. 87.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708], p. 129.

KORTUM (KARL ARNOLD).


The German translation, he says, was published at Danzig, 1681, 4°. The illustrations are of some interest. Borrichius has no high opinion of the author: 'Vincentius Koffsky in sua Tinctura radice mens tenebras Egyptias vendere, apparat: sed quatenus subinde radii quibusdam lucis distinctimutur,'

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 634.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. p. 4.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 239.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Owvaroff, Sciences Sécrètes, 1870, Nos. 878, 879.

KORTUM (KARL ARNOLD). Continued.

Kortum was born at Mühlheim on the Ruhr 5 July, 1745. He settled as physician at Bochum in Westphalia in 1770. He was author of numerous writings on all sorts of subjects, and was a believer in alchemy which he tried to defend in the present work, and in a supplement; *Neb ein paar Worte über Alchimie und Wieglo*; Duisburg, 1791. Having begun to correspond with Pastor Bährens of Schwerte, near Dormund, in 1795, the two worked together for a year, and then in October, 1796, by means of a notice in the 'Reichs-Anzeiger,' announced the existence of a *Hermetic Society,* which had been formed for the furtherance of the work of the alchemists throughout Germany. There was no such society, but the notice elicited the fact that there were many persons engaged in alchemical pursuits. The fiction of this Society was maintained for about three years, till the first part of the *Hermetisches Journal* (p. 2) appeared. Complaints and dissatisfaction began to be common, and Kortum withdrew from the management and got it taken up by a Baron d. F. von Sternhain. It lasted till 1805 when the suspended journal was continued by another called 'Hermes.' But it received no support and confidence in the Society having been shaken, it could not be resuscitated.

Kortum lived for some years later, and died 15 Augt., 1824: Bährens in 1833.

The history of the Hermetic Society has been narrated by Kopp and more recently by Schultz, who has examined the archives of the Society now at Giessen, and who vindicates Kortum from every questionable motive.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvrages, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 2438.
H. K. von Hingberg, *Die Hermetisiche Gesellschaft. Erzählungen in niederdeutscher Mundart,* Leipzig, 1878, pp. 243. (This is not a history, but a romance, though Kortum figures in it.)
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, xvi. p. 728 (by J. Franck, about the 'Jobsiade').
Kopp, *Die Alchimie,* 1886, ii. pp. 152-163; 990-903 (this last contains a reprint of the above-mentioned Giessen pamphlet).
Ernst Schultz, *Das letzte Aufflacker der Alchimie in Deutschland vor 100 Jahren. Die Hermetisiche Gesellschaft,* 1796-1819, Leipzig, 1897, pp. 44.

KOSMOPOLIT.

*See geheimnisse aus der Geisterwelt, 1795.*

KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS).


Gmelin quote also an edition, Arnhstadt, 1729, 8°.
KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS). Continued.

Das in der Medicin gebräuchlichste Regnum Animale oder Thier-Reich, Darinnen enthalten

I. Eine accurate Beschreibung aller Thiere nach dem Leben, es sey in- oder ausländisch, zw(e)y- oder vierfüßig, wild oder zahm, geflügelt und in der Lu(f)t oder im Wasser lebend, &c.

II. Ein höchst-dienlicher Unterricht, wie d(ie) guten und nützlichen Thiere zu erhalten und zu vermehren, die schädlichen hingegen zu fangen, zu vertilgen und auszurotten.

III. Eine vollkommene Anweisung, wie und was von jedem Thiere in der Medicin und Oeconomic zu gebrauchen und zu nutzen sey. Mit Fleifs also zusammen getragen, und mit nöthigen Registern anietzo zum andern mahl vermehrter zum Druck beförderd von Valentino Kräutermann. Arnstadt und Leipzig, In Verlegung Ernst Ludwig Niedtens, 1728 (?).


Historisch-Medicinisches Regnum Minerale, oder Metallen- und Mineralien-Reich, und zwar in II. Haupt-Theilen, da in dem Ersten enthalten eine accurate Beschreibung aller Ertze, Mineralien, Metallen und Edelgesteine, wie sie wachsen und gefunden werden, und wo sie in der Medicin und sonst in zu gebrauchen; Im Andern aber die vollkommene Scheide- und Probier-Kunst, darinnen gehandelt wird, was Scheiden und Probieren sey, wie es vorzunehmen, so wohl im nassen als trockenen Wege, wie die Ertze nach ihrem Gehalt zu erkennen, &c. samt etlichen raren Processen und Experimenten &c. Nebst nöthigen Register, von Valentino Kräutermann. Arnstadt, Verlegts Johann Jacob Beümelburg, 1747.


Other editions mentioned are Frankfurt, 1716, 1717; Arnstadt, 1726, all in 8°.

Der accurate Scheider und künstliche Probierer, welcher grundlich zeigt und beschreibet

I. Die Erzeugung der Metallen und Mineralien insgemein, samt deren Erkänntnifs.

II. Was Scheiden und Probieren sey, auch wie solches vorzunehmen, sowohl im nassen als trockenen Wege.

III. Die Schmelzung und Probierung allerhand guter und geringer Ertze, nach ihren eigentlichen rechten Gehalt, auch auf Gold und Silber.

IV. Zum Probieren dienlichen Mittel und Wege, als, Probier-Wagen, Gewichte, Capellen, &c. und deren Verfertigung, samt Bereitung verschiedener scharffer, zum Schmelzen und Probieren dienlicher Wasser, &c.


Valentin Kräutermann is one of Christoph von Hellwig's pseudonyms, but it is not unfrequently treated as an independent name. He also wrote: Der wohleranhme Apotheker, Arnstadt, 1730. 8°.
KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS). Continued.

Jacob Leopolds Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica, 1732, p. 84.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 196.
Matthias Conspectus Historie Medicorum chronologicius, 1761, p. 874.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Literatur, 1806-08, pp. 232, 251, 264.
Rotermund, Fortsetzung zu ... Jöcher Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico, 1810, iii. col. 776 (refers to Helwich (Christian) in Jöcher, ii. col. 1498, and to Motschmann. Erfordia literati, i. pp. 135-161).
Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvravoff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, Nos. 1350.

KRELLEN (FRANZ).
See WARNUNG, Instruction und Beweis . . ., 1607.

KRIEGSMANN (WILHELM CHRISTOPH).

Wilhelm Christoph Kriegsmanns Taat oder Aufslegung der Chymischen Zeichen; damit die Metallen und andere Sachen von Alters her bemerckt werden: Auff Begehren beschrieben. Franckfurt, Bey Thoma Matthia Götzen. M. DCLXV.

The dedication to Dr. Johannes Tackius is dated 'Hartemburghi Calend. Sept. 1665.'

Commentaria in Tabulum Smaragdynam Hermetis Trismegisti.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 380.

In one of his books Kriegsmann calls himself Wilhelm Christian, but his real name is Wilhelm Christoph. He was born in 1633 at Barefeld in the principality of Schmalkalen. From school at Schmalkalen he went in his fifteenth year to Jena, where he resided for three years and then proceeded to Helmstädten for two years. He studied theology and languages, of several of which he acquired a knowledge, in particular of those of the East. At the age of twenty he might have had a professorship, but he declined it on the score of his youth, and accepted the invitation of Count Fried- rich Emich zu Hartenberg to act as tutor in the Leiningen family. The Count came to esteem him highly and made him Kirchenrat. In 1674 he went to Darmstadt at the request of Ludwig VI. as Kammerath, but in 1677, on account partly of jealousies partly of changes in the Court itself, he resigned, and was appointed by the Elector Carl Ludwig of the Palatinate to be Kammer- and Rechnungs-rath at Mannheim, 15 Sept., 1678. He held the position but for a short time, as his death occurred 29 Sept., 1679.

He was the author of a number of works, ecclesiastic and religious, which by their unusual themes give evidence of a certain originality of mind and view. Among them are a tabular view of Ray- mund Lully's Ars; a work entitled: Fortresse royale: bestrittiger Herrn-Staat: für junge Herrn als zukünftige Regenten, Fr. a. M., 1673, 12° (really politico-moral advice or directions to young princes, but thought by some to be a treatise on fortification, much to Strieder's amusement, who has given a sketch of its plan); De secreto Philosophorum igne, ubi simul de igne sacro Hebæorum, Chaldæorum &c. Fr., 1671, 8°; Epistola quod Plato sit insignis scriptor chymicus operisque Philosophorum lapidis dialogi, qui Critis sive Atlantis inscribitur rite doctus, Darmst., 1671, 8°. Haller gives a different title, but whether it denotes the same or a different book I am unable to say, though they are probably the same: Epistola qua probatur quod Plutarchus (aii) sit insignis scriptor chymicus, Darmst., 1671, 8°. There is one tract not enumerated by Strieder: 1722 oder: die wahre und richtige Cabalab mit Kupfer und Tabellen erläutert, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1774, small 8°, pp. [10] 52, 4 printed tables, 2 engraved plates.

Reference has already been made under Hermes to his two tracts in connection with that personage—one containing a 'Phoenician' and a Hebrew version of the table. One is entitled: Hermetis Trismegisti ... Tabula Smaragdina à sitü temerarjus; nunc demum pristino genio vindicata, small 8°, pp. [6] 32, engraved title and two plates; no place or date in the copy before me. Strieder apparently had not seen this edition, for he gives a descriptive title only, and refers to Manget's reprint. The other tract is that in which he discusses the hypothesis that the German race, the Teutons, are derived from Theut or Hermes: Conjectanorum de Germanicæ gentis origine sive Conditore, Hermetis Trismegistii ... Liberr unus, ... Tubingae, 1684, 4°, pp. [8] 64.

Kriegsmann has got but little esteem for all his learning and writings.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. pp. 54, 196.
Möller, Cimbræa literata, 1744, ii. p. 901.
Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon, 1750, ii. col. 2165; Rotermund's Fortsetzung, 1810, iii. col. 883 (from Strieder).
KRIEGSMANN (Wilhelm Christoph).


See FIKENSCHER (Georg Wolfgang Augustin), 1800.

Krohnemann was hanged as an imposter in 1686.

Figuier, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, p. 160.

KRÜGER (Rudolph August).


This is a dissertation on all the preparations of gold which had been proposed to date for use in medicine. References to the authorities are given.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 197.


KRÜGENER (Michael).

See CRÜGENER (Michael).

Matthiae, Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 841

KUCHELBECKER (Georg Gottlob), Respondens.

De Phlogisto ... Disputatio.

See WIPACHER (David), 1752.

Gmelin calls him incorrectly H. Gottfr. Küchelbecker, but quotes the Dissertatio de soponibus, Lips., 1756, 4°, and the above De phlogisto unionis rerum metallicarum medio, Lips., 1752, 4°. Fuchs does not place the latter under the year 1752, but under 1732, which looks like a mistake.

Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1805-08, pp. 254, 323.

KÜNSTEL (Johann Wolffgang).


KUNSTEL—KUNCKEL

KUNSTEL (JOHANN WOLFGANG). Continued.

An edition of Leipzig, 1711, 4°, pp. 22, is that quoted by Gmelin. It is the second according to Billings.

Manet, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediorum. 1731, II. i. p. lxxvi. (Review of the above from the Acta Lipsiensia, Ann. 1711, p. 214.)

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie. 1798, ii. p. 325.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1886, vi. p. 570.

KUNCKEL (JOHANN).


A-D, in eights.

Johann Kunckel von Löwensterns, Königl. Schwedischen Berg-Raths, und der Kayserl. Leopold. Societät Mit-Glieds, d. Hermes III. V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein; als:


II. Nützliche Observationes von den Fixen und flüchtigen Salzen, Auro & Argento Potabili; Spiritu Mundi u.d.g. wie auch von den Farben und Geruch der Metallen, Mineral. &c.

III. Epistola, contra Spiritum Vini sincel Acido.

IV. De Phosphoro Mirabili, dessen leuchtenden Wunder-Pilulen; sampt einem Discurs vom Nitro.


P. 489:


Johann Kunkels von Löwensterns Vollständiges Laboratorium Chymicum, worinnen von den wahren Principis in der Natur, der Erzeugung, den Eigenschaften und der Scheidung der Vegetabilien, Mineralien und Metalle,
KUNCKEL (Johann). Continued.


The first edition was published at Hamburg and Leipzig in 1716, 8°, pp. 40, including a portrait of Ouvaroff, 1870, No. 1229.


KUNCKEL (JOHANN). Continued.

The second tract has a title-page, and the Royal Society list also contains a separate title-page:

Kunckel, or Kunckel, was born at Hütten, near Rendsburg, about 1630 (others 1638). He was at no university, but began with an apothecary. His father was an assayer, and he had thus very early familiarity with chemical operations, and he was latterly prompted to visit workshops and manufactories to gain acquaintance with the methods there followed. He studied metals, and though he believed in transmutation, his knowledge and skill and experimental ability made him one of the chief chemists of his time. One of his most famous investigations was upon the production of phosphorus, of which he himself tells the story. His ability promoted him to be director of the laboratory and chamberlain at the Court of Lauenburg and near at Dresden. He gave courses of chemical instruction at Wittenberg, in 1677; the Elector of Saxony made him director of the Annaberg laboratory. Disputes and backbitings caused by envy made him accept the invitation of the Elector of Brandenburg in 1679, and he departed to Berlin. Thereafter he went to Stockholm, where he was ennobled with the name von Löwenstern, in 1693. He died at his estate of Dreissigufen, near Permau, 20 March, 1703 (though others say at Stockholm in 1702). He was admitted a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum in April, 1693, with the name Hermes III., and wrote a considerable number of books on chemistry as well as an enlarged translation of Nerl's Arct Verarum with Christopher Merrett's notes, Frankurt & Leipzig, 1679, 4°, with portrait and plates; ibid. 1689, 4°, with poor impressions of the portrait and plates. It was afterwards turned into French by Baron d'Holbach, and published at Paris in 1752, in large 4°.

Kunckel's works, especially his Laboratorium chymicum, are of some use for the history of transmutation, as he records several cases of such action, and more particularly those of Sebald Schwertzer and David Beuther, and they also contain autobiographical details.

KUNRAHT—KUR

Als for Roter-and Some Chymische different. Leicgo, and

KURTZER 1806-08 Kbnigsberg

KURELLA 1797, 12

KUNST—KURTZER

KUNST Alchimisterey.

See CAESAR (THEOPHILUS), Alchimy Spiegel, 1613, p. 86.


12°. Pp. 203 [f. 4 blank].

This is a reprint in modernised language of a tract which has the following title: Künstbüchlein, gerechtig gründlichen gebrauchis aller künstlichen Werckleiten, 1537, small 4°, fl.xxxvii. [i]. It contains in the first part receipts for steel and iron, solders, fluxes, etching, etc.; for taking spots and stains out of cloth; for making inks and colours, for dyeing, illuminating, etc., and the concluding part is a reprint of the tract: Rechter Gebrauch d'Alchimie, 1531, (q.v.). Ferguson, Some early Treatises on Technological Chemistry, Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1887-88, ix. p. 153; and Supplement, Ibid. 1893-94, xxv. pp. 224-235.

KUNST (Von der) Chimia.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 504.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 612.

See ARTE (De) Chemica.

KUNST Stücke die schönsten und raresten Farben zu verfertigen.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), 1789.

KURELLA (ERNST GOTTFRIED).

See L. (F. C.), Sammlung achtundert und sieben und fünfzig chymischer Experimmente, 1759.

Kurella was born at Neidenburg in East Prussia, 12 March, 1725, graduated doctor of medicine at Königshof in 1746, and was a Councillor of the Obercollegium Medicum and Obercollegium Sanitatis at Berlin. He wrote a number of works on Haller, Bibliotheca Chirurgica, 1775, ii. p. 492.

Haller, Bibliotheca Anatomica, 1777, ii. p. 434.

Baumer, Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 43.


Fuchs, Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08 pp. 393.

Jöcher, Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon; Roter, different parts of medicine, on anatomy, surgery, pharmacy, &c., &c., and dissertations and reviews. He wrote also: Chymische Versuche und Erfahrungen, i-iii Stück, Berlin, 1756-1759.

He died at Berlin, July 28, 1799.

KURTZER (Ein) Tractat von der Occulta Chemicorum Philosophia.

See OCCULTA (Von der) Chemicorum Philosophia, ein kurtzer Tractat.

KURTZER und gründlicher Unterricht vom Wahren Trinck-Golde und Allgemeiner Arzeney, darin erörtert wird, ob, woraus und wie es bereitet werden könne? Item was es zurücke? woran es zu erkennen und ob iemals dergleichen von den Adeptis feilgeboten und verkauft worden sey? so wol,
KURTZER und gründlicher Unterricht, etc. Continued.


The author of the above wrote also DIE GROSSE ARGLISTIGEIT derer sich der Satan bedient bey der Wahren Alchymie (q.v.).

KURZE jedoch gründliche und einfaltige Anleitung zu dem grossen Naturgeheimnifs des Lapidis Philosophici. 1753.

See NEDAGANDER.

KURZE und deutliche Vorstellung der Edlen Probier-Kunst, was eigentlich dieselbe sey, worinnen sie bestehe, was vor Instrumenten darzu erforderd werden, wie man zu der rechten Erkanntnufs aller Mineralien und Metallichen Erzten zu gelangen, und welcher Gestalt endlich die Erkannten recht zu probieren, und in der Probierung zu tractiren seyen. Nebst einem ausführlichen Bericht, von Saltpeter sieden, und Erklärung aller Chymischen Wörter und Zeichen. Von einem dieser edlen Kunst Preiswürdigst Ergebenen. Nürnberg, Bey Johann Friedrich Rüdiger. A. 1718.

12°. Pp. [34] 523 [1 blank]. Title red and black. The frontispiece (not included in the pagination) depicts an assayer's laboratory.

The present work is a treatise on the assaying of metallic ores. It gives an account of the reagents, apparatus, furnaces, precautions, list of technical terms, and methods for analysing ores in the dry way.


Discourse upon ruby glass, upon fluxes and metallic oxides, upon artificial gems, etc. The tract, Sol sine veste, usually ascribed to Orsall, (q.v.), is assigned here (p. 12) to Grummet. That however seems to be a slip, for it was the reply which Grummet wrote: Sol non sine veste.

KUS (Georg).

See BORRICHUS (OLAUS), Metallische Probier-Kunst, 1680.

With Borrichius as preses he was respondents C. Luft (1682), 4°, ff. 7, of which there is a copy in also of a dissertation: De Ascite, Hafniæ, lit. Vid. the British Museum (T. 557: 33.).
