

ALESSIO.

Alexii Pedemontani de Secretis Libri, mira quadam rerum varietate vtilitateq'; referti, longe castigatiores & ampliores quàm priore editione. Nam sex prioribus, septimus accessit ex eiusdem authoris appendice factus: omnes ex Italico sermone in Latinum conuersi. Io. Iacobo weckero Basiliensi Medico interprete. Basileae, Apud Petrum Pernam M.D.LX.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 354 [29, 1 blank].

The first edition of this translation was printed six books. The third was printed by Perna in at Basel, by Perna in 1559, 8vo. It contains only 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 commodità. In Venetia, Presso Giorgio de' Caualli. MDLXVIII.

8°. Ff. 155. Tavola, &c. [11] 2 blank. Seconda Parte, ff. 76. Tavola [8.] Parte Terza, ff. 48. Tavola [4]. The vignette is an elephant carrying a tower with armed soldiers, and the motto underneath: 'Tarde sed tuto,' the whole within an ornamental border.

The first part in six books of Alexis' work was originally published in Italian, at Venice, in 1556 (or 1555?). 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 1885-89 (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. gr.*

Graesse, *Trésor*, 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 he admits 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 Erfindungen*, 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 Muzio, which has been followed by later writers.

Kunstabuch des wolerfarnen Herren Alexij Pedemontani von mancherley nutzlichen vnnnd bewerten Secreten oder Künsten, jetz neuwlich aufs Welscher vnnnd Lateinischer sprach inn Teutsch gebracht, durch Doctor Hanfs Jacob Wecker, vntt Artzet zu Colmar. Mit Keys. Majest. gnad vnnnd freyheit, inn sechs jaren nicht nachzutrukken. M.D.LXX iij.

8°. Pp. [48] 462. Title red and black.

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.

Les Secrets Du Seigneur Alexis Piemontois. Reueu, & augmenté d'une infinité de rares Secrets. A Rouen, Chez Jean Berthelin, dans la Cour du Palais. M.DC.XXXVII.

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

ALESSIO. *Continued.*

Though without Christofle Landré's name this is a reprint of his translation printed at Paris in 1573, 1576; Rouen 1614 (without Landré'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 Andriessen (*q.v.*). It will be found in pp. 564-631 of the present edition.

ALETHOPHILUS.

Glückliche Erober- und Demolirung des durch den Schall einer thönernen Elias-Posaune, auf Befehl eines Chymischen Pabsts angekündigten Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst, sampt den übrigen auf der Insul Schmäheland aufgerichteten Schantzen. Oder kurtze Wiederlegung des von einem Anonymo ohne sattsamen Grund und Raison herausgegebenen schmähsüchtigen Teutschen Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst, aufgesetzt durch Alethophilus. Bey Carl Christian Neuenhahn, Buchh. in Nordhausen. 1705, Leipzig,

8°. Pp. 149. Title red and black. Frontispiece.

This is a reply or a pretended reply in the form of a spun-out allegory to Dr. Söldner's *Keren Happuch* . . . oder *Teutsches Fegefeuer der Scheidekunst* 1702, *q. v.* The author's name is not given Fictuld (*Prober-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 or 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 Fegefeuer der Chymisten*, 1701.

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

8°. Pp. 142. Title red and black. Wants the frontispiece.

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. Francofurtiae, clo lo CCXXVIII. A. S. R.," It consists of 143 short dicta or propositions about

the nature of the metals. According to Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, ii. p. 28) the paper is ruined by having them printed on it!

ALETHOPHILUS.

See HERMES, *Erkänntnuß der Natur*, 1706.

See HERMES, *Einleitung in's höchste Wissen: von Erkenntnifs der Natur*, 1855.

ALETOPHILUS (SINCERUS).

Leben des Paracelsus.

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

ALEXANDER.

Cuiusdam Epistolæ, quæ Alexandri Macedonum Regis nomine circumfertur, interpretatio, abditam Philosophici Lapidis compositionem sapientibus acutissimè declarans.

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

Sec GEBER, *Summa Perfectionis*, 1682, p. 254.

See GINÆCEUM Chemicum, 1679, p. 561.

Epistel.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 331; 1750, i. p. 402.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 227.

ALEXANDER. *Continued*

Sendschreiben von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen.

See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 57.

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 *Epistel* was published by Joachim Tancke in his translation of R. Bacon's *Medulla Alchimie*, Eisleben, 1608. Kopp. *Ibid.* ii- 347

ALEXIS.

See ALESSIO.

ALFONSO.

Clavis Sapientiae.

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

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

Alfonso or Alfonso X. *El Sabio*, King of Castile and Leon (1221-1284) "caused this book to be translated from the Arabic into his own Castilian tongue." It would appear therefore that Alfonso was not himself the author. The Arabic book is supposed to be the *Clavis majoris Sapientiae* ascribed to Artepheus (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 1°, 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 "Alphonso, King of Portugall," included in *Five Treatises of the Philosopher's Stone*, London, 1652.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 123.

Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, 1788, ii. p. 78.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. 64.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 141.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i, 383; 1866, i. p. 407

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediae et infimae Aetatis*, 1858, i. p. 68.

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, ii. p. 441.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 101.

ALI PILI.

See ALI PULI.

ALI PULI.

Centrum Naturæ Concentratum. Oder: ein Tractat. von dem Wiedergebohrnen Saltz.

Insgemein und eigendlich genandt: Der Weisen Stein, in Arabischen geschrieben von Ali Puli, einem Asiatischen Mohren, darnach in Portugisische Sprache durch H. L. V. A. H. Und ins Hochteutsche versetzt, und herausgegeben von Johann Otto Helbig Rittern, Chur-Fürstl. Pfaltzischen Rath, Leib-Medico, und bey der Heidelbergischen Universität Professore Publico. Gedruckt im Jahr 1682.

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 Alchymisticum*, 1705 (q. v.), and bound separately.

It is commended by Fictuld (*Prober Stein*, i. p. 60), and is quoted by Gmelin (*Geschichte*, ii. p. 14). Besides Alipuli's tract, pp. 1-38, this fragment contains also Martinus de Delle, *Discursus de Universalis* (p. 39), *Discursus Philosophicus* (p. 49), an extract from the book *Amor Proximi* (p. 58), and a

story of a cure worked by Sebastian Siebenfreund (p. 61) with the narrative of his murder, in which Thurneysser (q. v.) is said to have had a hand.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroif*, 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.

12°. Pp. 90. List of books, 91-4.

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 Naturæ Concentratum. Oder: ein Tractat, von dem Wiedergebohrnen Saltz. Insgemein und eigentlich genandt: der Weisen Stein, in Arabischen geschrieben von Ali Puli, einem Asiatischen Mohren, darnach in Portugisische Sprache durch H. L. V. A. H. und ins Hochteutsche übersetzt, und herausgegeben von Johann Otto Helbig Rittern, Churfürstl. Pfälzischen Rath, Leib-Medico, und bey der Heidelbergischen Universität Professore Publico. Franckfurt, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1756.

8°. Pp. 40.

Centrum Naturæ Concentratum.

See QUADRATUM Alchymisticum, 1705.

ALKUMISTICA.

See CLAIUS (JOHANN), 1594 (?).

ALLEGÉ (GERRIT ARNOUT NICOLAAS).

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

No place, date, printer or publisher.

4°. Pp. 40. Folding table. Reprinted from the *Annales* of the Leyden Academy, vol. xv.

ALLEGORIA.

See MERLINUS.

Allegoriae Sapientum et Distinctiones xxix supra librum Turbae.

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

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 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 Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 494.

ALLERLEY Particularia.

Allerley Particularia die handgriff zu elehrnen.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. (1598), p. 97.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 145.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 237.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 145

ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei. Erster Theil. Mit Kupfern.

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

8°. Pp. viii. 244 [for 344]. Two copper plates.

Zweiter Theil, 1782.

8°. Pp. [4] 372. Two copper plates.

On account of the general utility of a knowledge of the sciences, the translator (who has concealed his name) thought it desirable that what had already been written in Latin should be rendered accessible to more readers by being turned into

Part I, contains the following dissertations:

1. Jacob Reinbold Spielmann and Johann Friedrich Corvinus, Geschichte der künstlichen Luft, p. 1.

2. Torbern Bergmann, Kalte Gesundbrunnen durch Kunst zu bereiten, p. 98.

3. Torbern Bergmann, Warme Gesundbrunnen oder Bäder durch Kunst zu bereiten, p. 153.

4. Carl Wilhelm Scheele, Widerlegung der Meinung, dass das reine Wasser in Erde verwandelt werden könne, p. 181.

5. die Gebrüder Gravenhorst, Aus dem Glauberschen Wundersalze wahren Schwefel hervorzubringen, ohne Beihülfe des Feuers, p. 185.

6. Georg Christian Ittershagen, Arsenik durch Kunst zu erzeugen, p. 188.

7. Vogel, Die Bestuschefische oder Le Mottische Stahl tinktur zu verfertigen, p. 192.

8. Balthasar George Sage, Von verschiedenen Arten die metallischen Körper zu verkalken, von

The contents of part II. are the following:

1. Johann Friedrich Corvinus, Geschichte der künstlichen Luft, zweiter Theil, p. 1.

2. Torbern Bergmann, Von der Luftsäure, p. 60.

3. Torbern Bergmann, Ueber die Zerlegung der Wässer, p. 157.

4. Torbern Bergmann, Ueber die Gestalten der Krystallen, vornehmlich derjenigen die aus dem Spath erzeugt sind, p. 278.

ALLGEMEINE (UEBER) ARZNETEN.

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

The author's initials are E. C. D.(octor?) M.(edicinæ?), and the tract was originally written in Latin and addressed to a Fellow of the Royal

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.

den Farben ihrer Gläser, und von denjenigen, die man durch metallische Kalke im weissen durchsichtigen Glase hervorbringen kann, p. 195.

9. Wilh. Heinr. Sebastian Bucholz, Ueber die Essignaphthe, p. 205.

10. Carl Gottfried Hagen, Vom Braunstein, und dessen erdig alkalischen Theile, p. 217.

11. Johann Christian Wiegleb, Chemische Untersuchung über den Kiesel, p. 251.

12. Johann Beckmann, Versuche den Gebrauch der Färberröthe beim Färben zu verbessern, p. 271.

13. Johann Anton Scopoli, Vom Schwefel und dessen Verhalten gegen die Metalle, p. 296.

14. Christoph Andreas Mangold, Versuche mit Farben, p. 319.

15. Friedrich August Cartheuser, Chemische Beobachtung von der Reinigung des flüchtigen Bernsteinsalzes, p. 324.

5. Johann Anton Scopoli, Metallurgische Beobachtungen, p. 310.

6. Carl Friedrich Wenzel, Chemische Versuche, die Metalle vermittelst der Reverberazion in ihre Bestandtheile zu zerlegen, p. 321.

7. Johann Gottlieb Georgi, Umständliche Nachricht von den berühmten Bestuschewschen Nerventinkturen, oder so genannten Lamottischen Tropfen, p. 342.

Society. The universal medicines are to be understood in an alchemical sense, apparently.

ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt. Beneben der Fama

Fraternitatis, defs Löblichen Ordens des Rosencreutzes, an alle Gelehrte vnd Häupter Europä geschrieben. Jetzo öffentlich in Druck verfertigt, vnd allen trewen Herten communiciret worden. Gedruckt zuerst

ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation. *Continued.*

zu Cassel, durch Wilhelm Wessell, Anno M.DC.XIV. Der äuffersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgelegt, und mit einem Anhang verschiedene dahin gehörigen Schrifften vermehret. Regensburg, Anno MDCLXXXI. (*sic* for MDCCLXXXI.).

8°. Pp. [4] 192

According to Kloss (*Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, Frankf. 1844, p. 176) this was edited by Fri. 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-*

schaft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz, pp. 99-114; *Wolgemeintes Aufschreiben*, pp. 115-122; and *Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung* by Doctor

Gratianus Amandus de Stellis, pp. 123-192, with the following title-pages respectively:

Antwort: An die Lobwürdige Brüderschaft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz N. N. von Adam Haselmeyer, Archiducalem Alumnum Notarium seu Judicem ordinarium Cæsareum, der Zeiten zum Heyligen Creutz Dörflein bey Hall in Tyroll wohnende: Ad Famam Fraternitatis einflätigst geantwortet. Gedruckt zuerst zu Kassel, MDCXIV, und der äuffersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgelegt. Regensburg, MDCLXXXI. (for MDCCLXXXI.).

Wolgemeintes Aufschreiben, an die Hochwürdigste Fraternität des Rosencreutzes. Zweyer Vnbenannten Biederleuth, darinnen sie ihre Gedancken, so sie von der höchloblichen Fraternität haben, eröffnen, vnd um fernere Communication bitten thun. Gedruckt zuerst zu Oppenheim bey Hartmanno Palthenio, MDCXVII. und der äuffersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgelegt. Regensburg, MDCLXXXI.

Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung was für eine Gottseligkeit vnd Art der Liebe erfordert wirt. Das ist, wie dieselbe eigentlich beschaffen seyn will, wann man die in aller Welt verachte Aber von Gott werth und thewer gehaltene Gemeinschaft, Wissenschaft, Weisheit vnd Fraternitet der rechten Rosen Creutz Brüder auff besteste Theil zuerreichen begehret. Von newem ans Taglicht geuckt durch Doctorem Gratianum Amandum de Stellis C. & E. Archipal. *Ex Proedio Domus Dei.*

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

I. Johan. 3. Lasset vns nicht lieben mit Worten, noch mit der Zungen, Sondern mit der That und mit der Wahrheit.

Gedruckt zuerst zu Oppenheim bey Hieronymo Gallern MDCXVIII. vnd der äuffersten Seltenheit wegen wieder gedruckt zu Regensburg, MDCLXXXI.

These are tracts belonging to the subject of Rosicrucianism. The "*Allgemeine . . . Reformation*" was printed at Cassel, by Wilhelm Wessell, 1612, together with the *Fama Fraternitatis* and Haselmeyer's *Responson* in small 8vo,

pp. 47. 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 [II. The *Fama*

Fraternitatis in English, by Eugenius Philalethes was published at London in 1652, 16mo. See *Missiv an die Hoherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes*, Leipz. 83, pp. 44-45.

The *Allgemeine . . . Reformation* " was printed in the *Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer*, Berlin, 1783, i. p. 257, and the *Fama Fraternitatis* in the same, i. p. 308.

ALPHIDIUS.

Kurtzer Bericht und parabolisch Tractätlein.

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

This author is supposed to have lived in the 12th century, but nothing is known about him. The tract is printed along with Koffsky and R. Lully in the *Trinum 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.

ALPHONSUS.

See ALFONSO.

ALPINUS (PROSPER).

Prosperi Alpini Marosticensis Philosophi & Medici, in Gymnasio Patavino Medicamentorum simplicium Professoris ordinarii, Medicina Ægyptiorum. Accedunt huic editioni ejusdem Auctoris Libri de Balsamo & Rhapontico.

ALPINUS (PROSPER). *Continued.*

Ut et Jacobi Bontii Medicina Indorum. Editio nova. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Boutesteiniana, 1719.

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

Prosperi Alpini De Balsamo Dialogus. In quo verissima Balsami Plantæ, Opobalsami, Carpobalsami, & Xylobalsami cognitio, plerisque antiquorum atque juniorum Medicorum occulta, nunc elucescit. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Vid. et Fil. Corn. Boutesteyn. MDCCXVIII.

4°. Pp. [4] 3-44. Index [4]. 1 plate.

De Rhapontico Disputatio . . . 1718.

4°. Pp. 25 [1].

Jacobi Bontii in Indiis Archiatri de Medicina Indorum Libri iv.... 1718.

4°. Pp. 109 [2]. [1 blank].

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

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.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 925.

Tomasini, *Elogia virorum literis et sapientia illustrium*, 1644, p. 301.

Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum*, 1654, pp. 97, 98, 139, 305, 441.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1337.

Conring, *In universam artem medicam introductio*, 1687, ii. 8, p. 43; vi. II, p. 222; x. 24, p. 315.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Nov. 23, 616; 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 Comnenus Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venetiis, 1726, i, p. 13, No. I, 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.

Vernügen müssiger Stunden, 1713, ii. p. 52. (Alpinus died 23 Nov. 1616, which happened to be his birthday.)²

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 30.

Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1750, i. pp. 211-213.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 300.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1753, I. i. p. 518.

Stoeber, *Life of Sir C. Linnaeus*, 1794, p. 57.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, London, 1799, pp. 10-13.

Dezeimeris, *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. 240.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 318, *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*,

1865, iii. p. 391.

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

After he had lost his hearing he began a work on deafness, a subject which had not been properly investigated, but he died before it was completed.)²

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen von der philosophischen Materie.

See VIER AUSSERLESENE 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 feine Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer Bereitung, ab incerto autore*; III. *Tractatulus rhythmicus vom Stein der Weisen*, IV. has no special title, but begins: *Philosophia die edle Kunst*.

Fictuld's observation on these old German

See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein, 1772.

Reprint of the preceding four tracts in verse.

See RYTHMI Germanici.

This set of verses is a reprint of No. ii. of the preceding tracts. It is contained in FICULUS (B.) Pandora, 1608, p. 263.

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 HYDROPHIEUS (SINCERUS), *Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzbahre Schatzkammer*, 1736, p. 313.

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

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

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

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

See HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS), *Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzbahre Schatzkammer*, 1736, p. 269.

See FALSCHER 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 LOWENSTERN (JOHANN), *V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein*, 1721, p. 511.

ALTE VERSE, worinne die Bereitung des Philosophischen Steines Rätzel-weifs beschrieben.

See HEUTIGE (Der) *Alchimist*, 1756, p. 77.

ALTENBERG.

See LEONHARD von Altenberg.

ALTERSBERGER (PRIMISLAUS), *Respondens*.

See LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS), *Praeses*, 1615.

ALTKUMISTICA.

See CLAIUS (JOHANN), 1594 (?).

ALTUS.

Mutus Liber, in quo tamen tota Philosophia hermetica, figuris hieroglyphicis depingitur, ter optimo maximo Deo misericordii consecratus, solisque filiis artis dedicatus, autore cuius 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 symbolical, partly pictorial, representing an alchemist and his wife engaged in chemical operations, such as sublimation, distillation, the hermetic sealing of flasks, and the old chemical apparatus is very well displayed. There is hardly a clue, how-

ever, 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. 20997) 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*,