

ATREMONT (H. D'). *Continued.*

Le Tombeau de la Pauvreté.

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

See MINERALOGIA, oder Chymischer Schlüssel, 1706.

Atremont, the reputed author, was a French knight or nobleman, who, after travelling a great deal in the East, spent some days with Olaus Borrichius at Copenhagen, and told him his processes. It consisted in converting gold into a spongy, light, infusible, lustreless substance by reiterated amalgamation, and expelling the mercury by heat, and then digesting the gold with the best "acetum stillatitium" by cohobation, until it be-

came "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 mentioned in addition to those above: French, Paris, 1673; Lyons, 1684; Paris, 1681; German, Frankfurt, 1672, 1706.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 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.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 6.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 432.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oivaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, No. 1226 (ed. of Paris, 1681).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 360.

AUBERT (JACQUES).

Iacobi Auberti Vindonis de metallorum ortu & causis contra Chemistas breuis & dilucida explicatio. Lugduni. Apud Iohannem Berion. 1575.

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, 1572, 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, 1572, 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 Chimica*, 1654, p. 35.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 474.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699,

p. 324.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 57.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 18.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 106.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 618.

Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny, 1772, T. i. p. 389; 1773, iv. p. 263.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 199, 201 (under Vindonis in the index).²

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 561.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 257.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 407.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire biographique de la Médecine*, 1828, t. i. p. 205.

Biographie Universelle, 1843 ii. p. 376.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, iii. col. 562.

AUFRICHTIG (DIE) entdeckte Probiere- und Scheide-Kunst derer Venetianer, welcher noch beygefüget wird

I. Ein Probiere-Büchlein Von üblichen Berg- und Müntz-Proben.

II. Besondere Particular-Arbeiten, bestehend in Einbringen und Figürungen;

III. Einige zur Verbesserung derer Metallen dienende Universal-Processe;

IV. Eine Collation der Schrifften Fr. Basil. Valentini Bened. Ordin.

Worinnen die Zubereitung des so genandten Vitrioli Philosophici erklärt und denen Liebhabern solcher edlen Kunst zu fernerer Überlegung com-

AUFRICHTIG (DIE). *Continued.*

municiret wird. Saalfeld, im Verlag Johann Michael Kauffmanns. Anno 1717.

8°. Pp. 126 [2 blank]. Title red and black, printed on two leaves, and folded. Marks and MS. notes.

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

No place, no printer.

8°. Pp. 16.

See AUFRICHTIGES ECHO.

AUFRICHTIGES Echo, oder eine verlangende Antwort auf den 1761 gedruckten und hier auch beygefügeten Bogen; Betitelt: 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.)*.

AUFRICHTIG-TEUTSCHER Wegweiser zum Licht der Natur, oder ad Tincturam Physicam Paracelsi, und Lapidem Philosophorum.

See ZWEY VORTREFFLICHE . . . Chymische Bücher, 1759, p. 33.

For extracts see HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. pp. 263-267.

This tract appeared at Nürnberg, 1756.

AUFSTIEGUNG der Morgenröthe.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 141.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, 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*, 1886, 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).

Ioannis Aurelii Augurelli P. Ariminensis Chrysopoeiae Libri III. Et Geronticon Liber Primus. Apud Inclytam Basileam.

4°. Pp. 111. [112] contains Froben's device with motto in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and the Colophon: Basileae Apud Ioannem Frobenium Mense Augusto, M.D.XVIII, The title is enclosed in an elaborate wood-cut border.

Vellus Aureum, et Chrysopoeia, seu Chrysopoeia Major et Minor, Das ist Guldin-Vliefs, und Gold-erzielungs-Kunst, oder grosse und kleine Golderzielungs-Kunst, Johannis Augurelli, Gecrönten Poeten von Romulen gebürtig, An Ihre Päbstliche Heiligkeit Leonem den Zehenden. Aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt von M. Valentino Weigelio, Weyland gewesenenen Pfarr-Herrn zu Zschopau in Meissen. Hamburg, zu finden bey Samuel Heyl, 1716.

8°. Pp. [16, including frontispiece, title, dedication, and two blank] 112.

AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO). *Continued.*

Chrysopoeia et Geronticon Liber.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Verae Alchemiæ . . . 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 Chemica Curiosa*, 1707, ii. P. 371.

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

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, ii. p.

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 poem on gold making, which was first printed at Venice in 1515 in 4°, then at Basel 1518, and thereafter repeatedly.

It was translated

Paolo Giovio, *Le Inscrittioni posto sotto le vere imagini de gli huomini famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 142.

Paolo Giovio, *Elogia virorum literis illustrium*, 1577, p. 83 (no portrait).

Joan. Matthæus Toscanus, *Peplus Italiae*, Paris, 1578, p. 40, No. lxxv.

J. C. Scaliger, *Poetices libri septem*, 1594, p. 785.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 36.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 138.

Borrichius, *Dissertationes Academica, de Poetis*, 1683, p. 142.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxxi,

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 331.

Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-kunst, 1702, p. 122.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 14.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 272.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 16.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1753, vol. i. parte ii. p. 251.

into French, and appeared both in a prose version 1541, 1548, and in verse 1549-50, 1626. It may be pointed out that neither the *Chrysopoeia* nor the *Geronticon liber* is included in the 1491 and 1505 editions of his *Carmina*.

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

Calogiera, *Nuova Raccolta d'Opuscoli*, Venezia, 1760, tom. vi. pp. 159-254

Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kristische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 297,

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 87.

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1785, i. p. 113.

Beytrag sur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 137, 490, 575, 657.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 177.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, p. 86.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1809, vi, iii. p. 935.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 416.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 258.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, ii. p. 432.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, iii. col. 640.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, Nos. 883-887,

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1880, 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 BOSCHO (JOANNES JACOBUS), *Luminare Majus*.

AULA LUCIS.

See VAUGHAN (THOMAS).

AUREA CATENA HOMERI.

See KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH).

AUREÆ CRUCIS LEO RUBER.

See LÖWE (Der) defs Rothen Creutzes.

AURELIÆ Occultae Philosophorum partes Duo. Georgio Beato Interprete.

See THEATRUM CHRMICUM, 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 Aureliæ Occultæ Philosophorum, . . . Francofurti, Joannes Bringer, 1613"; "Occulta Philosophia von den verborgenen Philosophischen Geheimnissen

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 24.

der heimlichen Goldblumen, . . . Franckfurt, Johann Bringer 1613 (*q.v.*); « Les Douze Clefs . . . de . . . Basile Valentin . . . Plus l'Azoth . . . Paris 1624, and Paris, 1659."

In certain editions this tract is preceded by the *Aenigma Philosophorum* which is also inserted sometimes among Sendivogius writings. It does not seem, however, to belong strictly to either.

Beytrag zur Gesch.' der Höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 597. Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 207.

AUREUM Seculum Patefactum.

See CHRYSANDER (ALITOPHILUS), 1706.

AUREUM Seculum Redivivum.

MADATHANUS (HENRICUS).

AUREUM Vellus.

See AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO).

See ERÖFENETE GEHEIMNISSE.

See FICTULD (HERMANN).

See GÜLDENE (Das) Vliesfs.

See MENNENS (GUILIELMUS).

See MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

See NAXAGORAS (ERHD VON).

See TRISMOSIN (SALOMON). See also VELLUS AUREUM.☒

AUREUS Liber de principiis Naturæ et Artis, woraufs die Wissenschaft der Primæ Materiæ erkennt, und das Universale Generalissimum Philosophorum erlanget werden möge.

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

See GINÆCEUM 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 Anfänger. Oder:

Turba Philosophorum.

See HILDENBRANDT (PAUL), 1608.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina duo, 1610.

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

Small narrow 24°. Pp. [22] containing title, John Frederick Houpreght's dedication of the *Hydropyrographum* to Charles II., Contents, To the Reader. Text pp. 272, Advertisement of Chemical books [4].

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:

1. Hydropyrographum Hermeticum or the Metallick Water-Fire, translated by J. F. Houpregh, p. 1.

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 Holsatia and Sleswick, p. 53.

4. Sir George Ripley's Treatise of Mercury, and the Philosophers stone p. 69.

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.

7. A Treatise of the Philosophers Stone, the Blessed Manna &c, with its wondrous Virtues and Use, both for the curing the Body of Man, and the making of precious Stones, p. 107.

8. Nic. Flammell, his Summary of Philosophy or Short Treatise of the Philosophers Stone, p. 145.

9. Raym. Lullie's Clavicula, Apertorium or little Key explaining all the rest of his Works, p. 163.

10. Secrets disclosed of the Philosophers Stone, p. 180.

11. A Philosophical Riddle of Gold, in Verse, p. 185.

12. Bern. Trevisan's Epistle to Thomas of Bononia concerning the secret workings of Nature in the product of things, p. 187.

13. Bern Trevisan his short Epistle Dedicatory before his Works to the same man p. 269.

14. A brief Preparation of the Philosophers Stone for the conclusion of this Book p. 271.

AURIGA Chemicus sive Theosophiæ 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 quæ 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 FIGUIUS (RENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, pp. 275, 279.

AURUM Auræ.

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 Vitæ oder Gold des Lebens.

See VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 64.

AUSERLESENE Chymische Universal und Particular Prozesse.

See RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS VON), 1754.

AUSERLESENER (EIN) herrlicher Tractat von dem philosophischen Wasser.

Incerti Authoris.

See VIER Aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 71.

AUSERLESENER (EIN) herrlicher Tractat von dem philosophischen Wasser. Incerti Authoris. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Krauts. 1772.

8°. Pp. 32.

This is a reprint of the 1697 edition. It is just quoted by Kopp, *Die Alchimie* 1886, ii. pp. 319, 391. He does not mention the earlier edition.

AUSFÜHRLICHE Beschreibung der Unweit Zwickau in Meifsen, . . . 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 erklärungs des Gemähls oder Figur (a symbolical picture).

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 239.

See EROFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 337.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. (415)-416.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 415.

AUSSLEGUNG Rhythmorum Basilii.

See SCHÜLER (CONRAD), 1608.

AUSTRIA.

See PHARMACOPEA.

See DISPENSATORIUM Pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense, 1729.

AUTHORITATES Philosophorum. Das ist unterschiedliche Zeugnissen, Bericht, und

Erklärung etlicher alten berühmten Philosophen, von Zubereitung defs Lapidis

Philosophorum, vnd seiner Würckung.

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

AUT hic, aut nusquam.

See LEONHARD von Altenberg, Delarvatio Tincturæ Philosophorum, 1769.

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

AVICENNA.

Aquæ rubæ ad tingendum quatuor spiritus sublimatos albos.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . 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 GINÆCEUM 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 Avicennæ 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 SCHRODER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1774, II. ii. p. 239.

This is a translation of the preceding.

Epistola ad Hasen Regem de Re Recta.

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

Tractatulus de tinctura metallorum.

See ALCHEMIA (De) *Opuscula*, 1550, i. f. 75.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . *volumina*, 1610, i. p. 200.

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

This is also called 'Tractatus de Alchimia.'

Septem regulæ 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 TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ*, 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 SCHRODER (F. J. W.), *Neue alchymistische Bibliothek*, 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.

Thevet, *Les Vrais Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes illustres* Paris, 1584, ff. 62or-622r, and a portrait.

Castellanus, *Vitæ illustrium Medicorum*, Antverpiæ, 1617, p. 136.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 136.

Hottinger, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, 1651, Pars ii. p. 461.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, Paris, 1654, p. 35; Heldelb, 1656, p. 34.

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

Vossius, *De Philosophia . . . Libri II.*, 1658, cap. xiv.

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

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 98,

(the biographical notice is borrowed from Castellanus).

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

Borradius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 22, No. xxviii.

Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, Paris, 1697, p. 812.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 346 (and the references).

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, Genevæ, 1710, p. 357.

Joannes Leo Africanus, "De Viris quibusdam illustribus apud Araber, libellus," cap. ix. in Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1726, xiii, p. 268.

Le Clerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, 1729, pp. 771-780.

AVICENNA. *Continued.*

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 187,

Stolle, *Geschichte der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*,

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, ii. col. 2197.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 65.

Petrus a Castro, *Bibliotheca Medici Eruditi*, ed. Andreas Pasta, Bergomi, 1742, p. 29.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, Amst. 1750, i. p. 565.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 647.

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Haji Khalfa, *Lexicon Bibliographicum*, ed. Fluegel, Leipzig, 1835-38, *passim*, see the index under Abu 'Ali Hosein Ben Abdallah Ibn Sinâ.

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Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 327; 1866, i. p. 345.

Ibn Khallikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, by M'Guckin de Slane, Paris, 1843, i. p. 440.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 57 & *passim*.

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Munk, *Mélanges de Philosophie Juive et Arabe*, Paris, 1859, p. 352.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1865, ii. p. 23.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, Paris, 1867, vii. p. 517.

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Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, Jena, 1875, i. p. 584.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. p. 54.

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, Paris, 1876, i. 466.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1884, i. p. 172.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, *passim*. Like Schmieder, Kopp distinguishes the Arabian physician from the author of the alchemical tracts whom he calls Pseudo-Avicenna.

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

AXT (JOHANN CONRAD).

Tractatus de Arboribus Coniferis et Pice Conficienda, aliisque ex illis Arboribus provenientibus, in lucem editus à Johanne Conrado Axtio, Medicin. Licentiato. Jenæ, Impensis Johannis Bielkii, Bibliop. Typis Samuelis Krebsii, M.DC.LXXIX.

12°. Pp. 131[3 blank]. Engraved title and 5 engraved plates.

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, Resiniferis . . . item de melle cedrino . . . résinis, & iis quæ 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 Gui 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.

Axt was a native of Arnstadt, studied medicine at Helmstädt under Conring and Meibomius, 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 . . . "Abortus in morbis acutis lethalis, . . . Jena, 1681, '12mo; and one ' Dialogus de partu septimestri, Jena, 1697, ' 12°.

The work on Coniferi is dedicated to his two teachers in the most grateful terms, for he says that he not only had learned from them all the medicine he knew, but that he had been treated by them as a son, and Meibomius in particular had acted most generously towards him, assisting him for two years with the necessities 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.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 67.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i, col. 673.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 603.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1779, iii, p. 445.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 202.
 J. H. Reveillé-Parise, *Lettres de Gui Patin*, 1846, i. p. xliii.

AXTELMAYER (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 Eigenschafft defs Azot (d. h. defs Philosophischen Steins).

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

AZOTH.

See ÆNIGMA Philosophorum.

See AURELIÆ 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 belles Fleurs Chimiques*, 1629 p. 926; Pernety, *Dictionnaire Mytho-Hermétique*, 1758, p. 52; Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchimie*, 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 Stanislas de Guaita, *Essais de Sciences Maudites*, 1. *Au Seuil du Mystère*, Paris, 1890.