

BAPST (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 268.
Haller *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 254.
Haller *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 292.

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 Wunderzneybuch*, Eisleben, 1596, 4°.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 537.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 514.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. 44. Article by Scherer and Hirsch. Scherer describes him as a poet. Hirsch speaks of him as without positive knowledge in medicine, and as being involved in mysticism.

Schubert und Sudhoff: "Die Schriften des Michael Bapst von Rochlitz (1540-1603)" in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, No. 12, Dec. 1889, vol. vi. p. 537.

"Michael Bapst von Rochlitz, Pfarrer zu Mohorn," in *Neues Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde*, Bd. xi. Hft. I & 2.

BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO).

Albaro Alonso Barba, eines Spanischen Priesters und hochehrwürdigen Naturkündigers Berg-Büchlein, Darinnen von der Metallen und Mineralien Generalia und Ursprung, wie auch von derselben Natur und Eigenschafft, Mannigfaltigkeit, Scheidung und Fein-machung, imgleichen allerhand Edelgesteinen, ihre Generation etc. aufsführlich und nutzbarlich gehandelt wird. Anfangs in Spanischer Sprache beschrieben, und in zwey Theile getheilet. Nun aber allen Bergwercks-Zugethanen und Bedienten, imgleichen auch andern Ertzund Natur-Kündigern, und der Alchimie Beflissenen zu Dienst und Gefallen in Teutsch übersetzt von I. L. M. C. Mit Chur Sächsischer Freyheit nicht nach zudrucken. Hamburg, auf Gottfried Schultzens Kosten. 1676.

8°. Pp. [4] 1-128.

Das Andere Buch von der Kunst der Metallen, worinnen der gemeine Weg das Silber durch Quecksilber fein zu machen gelehret wird, nebst etlichen neuen Regulen solches desto besser ins Werck zu setzen. Anfangs im Jahr 1640, in Spanischer Sprach beschrieben von Albaro Alonso Barba, Kunstmeistern, Priestern der Gemeine in der St. Bernhards Kirchen in der Königl. Stadt Potosi in dem Königreich Peru in West-Indien, Nummehro aber den Liebhabern zu gefallen ins Teutsch überbracht von I. L. M. C. Hamburg, auff Gottfried Schultzens Kosten, gedruckt im Jahr 1676.

Title [2] 129-204. Register [4].

Plate of Apparatus.

Though the present copy belonged to Jo. Wilh. Baumer, yet in his *Bibliotheca Chemica (q.v.)* he quotes the Franckfurt 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, 1696, 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 Lenglet Dufresnoy, (the epistle is signed *Grosfort*, 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.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687 (addit.) p. 289.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 409.

Jac. Tollius, *Epistolæ literariæ*, ed. Henningius, 1700, p. 128.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 17.
Jacob Leupold's Prodomus Bibliothecæ metallicæ, Wolffbüttel, 1732, p. 19, with Lessing's note.

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

Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, ii. pp. 439, 467.

Gobet, *Les Anciens Minéralogistes 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 Chemica*, 1782, p. 60.

Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, Matriti, 1783, i. p. 57.

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1786, i. p. 51. English translation, London, 1814, i. p. 28.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 747-748, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 177, 245, 252.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-1827), i. p. 538.

J. M. Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, Paris, 1827, I. p. 171.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 313;

1869, ii. p. 305.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1182,

BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD).

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Acroamata, in quibus complura ad Iatro-Chemiam atque Physicam spectantia, iocunda rerum varietate, explicantur. Trajecti Batavorum, Impensis Joannis Vischii. 1703.

8°. Pp. [24] 376. Index [21] [1 errata] [2 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait of 'Godefridi Jac. Fil Thomas I Philosophi et Medici' on the reverse of the title.

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.

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Compendium Ratiocinii Chemici More Geometricorum Concinnatum. Lugduni Batavorum, Impensis Theodori Haakii. Bibliop. MDCCXII.

8°. Pp. [8] 70 [I errata, I blank].

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 'Pronunciata,' 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 Couradi Barchusen Pyrosophia, succincte atque breviter Iatro-Chemiam, Rem Metallicam et Chrysopoem pervestigans. Opus Medicis, Physicis, Chemicis, Pharmacopeis, Metallicis, &c. non inutile. [Vignette.] Lugduni Batavorum, Impensis Cornelii Boutestein. M.DC.XCVIII.

4°. Pp. [16] 469 [I]. 5 engraved plates of apparatus, etc. Title red and black.

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Elementa Chemiæ, quibus subjuncta est Confectura Lapidis Philosophici Imaginibus Repræsentata. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Theodorum Haak, 1718.

4°. Pp. [12] 532 [19, I blank]. Title red and black, with a vignette of a gardener, apparently grafting a tree; Motto: Labore et Coeli Favore. Five plates of apparatus and nineteen of alchemical operations.

BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD) *Continued*

This is a revised edition of the *Pyrosophia*. It deals not only with Chemistry but the last division with the symbolical pictures is intended to be a practical introduction to Alchemy. He admits that he never actually witnessed a case of transmutation, but he had heard of such and had seen the crucibles and the gold described by Helvetius. See the 1698 edition, p. 424, and compare the above, p. 487.

Barchusen (Barchausen, Barckhausen, Barckhusen, Barkhusen, Barckusen, Barkhausen, Bar-

- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 17.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. 231-6 (contains reviews of his books),
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 81.
 Caspar Burmann, *Trajectum Eruditum*, 1750, p. 14 (gives a list of his works).
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 28.
 Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 645, 659.

BARCIUS (M.).

- See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 95.
 See GLORIA MUNDI.
 See STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

BARICELLI (GIULIO CESARE).

Iulii Cæsaris Baricelli, à Sancto Marco, Doctoris Medici, & Philosophi, Hortulus Genialis sine Arcanorum valde Admirabilium tam in arte Medica quàm reliqua Philosophia, Compendium, Curiosis Naturae Scrutatoribus lectu tam utile quàm incundum. Ex ipsius Auctoris præcipuè Observationibus concinnatum. Coloniae, Excudebat Matthæus Smitz. Anno M.DC.XX.

12°. Pp. 353. Index pp. [19].

A book of receipts, secrets, and curiosities of 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

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. 165.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 718.
 Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam* . . .

Introductio, 1687, pp. 210, 230.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 417.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 236.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 578.

BARLET (ANNIBAL).

Le vray et methodique Cours de la Physique resolute, vulgairement dite Chymie. Representé par Figures generales & particulieres. Pour connoistre La Theotechnie Ergocosmique, c'est a dire, L'Art de Dieu, en l'ouvrage de l'univers. Par Annibal Barlet, D. Med. & Demonstrateur d'icelle. A Paris,

kausen, Barkhuysen, 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 Medicinæ*, Amst., 1710, 8°, afterwards published as *Dissertationes de medicinæ origine et progressu*, Utrecht, 1723, 4° (an interesting collection of essays), and died at Utrecht, 1723.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 379, 600, 711, 715.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 201, 210.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie* 1832, pp. 219, 427, 512.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 71.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 286 & *passim*.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1853, II. i. p. 114.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 161.

the properties and use of milk, whey and butter: *De lactis, seri & butyri facultatibus, & usu opuscula*, Neap. apud Lazarum Scorigium, 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 Medicinæ practicae*, 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.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 556.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 504.

BARLET (ANNIBAL). *Continued*.

chez N. Charles, proche saint Hilaire, & se distribuè par l'Autheur, au College des trois Euesques. M.DC.LIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

4°. Pp. [10, including woodcut title], 626 [10]; 36 full-page woodcuts in the text and I folding plate separate. It wants the table of chemical signs and leaf of explanations, and a folding printed table, separate.

Borel and, after him, Lenglet Dufresnoy quote Barlet's book under the title: *Ars Dei, vel Theotechnia Ergocosmica*, Paris, 1653, 4°, which looks as if there were a Latin translation. They mention an *Abregé des choses nécessaires au cours de la Chimie, . . . extrait de la Theotechnie Ergocosmique* . . . Paris, 12°, also by Barlet, and Lenglet Dufresnoy 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

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 41.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 112.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 744.

at the present day. Barlet was the instructor in Chemistry of Dr. Matthew Mackaile, the Aberdeen 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.

Ladrage calls it: "Ouvrage de peu de valeur, chimie non déagée de l'Alchimie."

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 558.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroif, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1136.

BARMA.

See HUGINUS A BARMA.

BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

Quadriga Aurifera, nunc primùm à Nicolao Barnaudo à Crista-arnaudi Delphinatè Gallo philosopho & medico in lucem edita.

Nihil sine Numine.

Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academiae Lugduno-Bat. Typographum. cIo. Io. Ic.

8°. Pp. 95 [I 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 *Rotæ*, or *Wheels*, are:
Tractatus de Philosophia Metallorum, p. 11.
 George Ripley, *Liber duodecim portarum*, p. 23.

George Ripley, *Liber de Mercurio et Lapide*, p. 71.

Scriptum . . . Elixir Solis Theophrasti Paracelsi tractans, p. 89.

Dedications are prefixed to the last three.

Triga Chemica: de Lapide Philosophico tractatus tres, editore & commentatore Nicolao Barnaudo Delphinatè Gallo, Philosopho & Medico.

Nihil sine Numine.

Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academiae Lugduno-Bat. Typographum. cIo. Io. Ic.

8°. Pp. 40 [15, I 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:
 Lambspringk, *De Lapide Philosophico*, p. 11.
 Philosophus Gallus Anonymus, *Liber secreti maximi totius mundanae gloriae*, p. 25.

Arcarum Philosophorum, and a *Brevis elucidatio* of it by Barnaud, and a dedication to Nicolas Wolski by Barnaud, p. 41.

In aenigmaticum quoddam Epitaphium . . . Aelia Laelia Crispis, . . . Commentariolum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 744

See MANCET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 713.

BARNAUD (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

According to Hendreich, his commentary on *Aelia Laelia Crisitis* 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. 836, 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 Lambspringk, 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 Bernandus, Barn-

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 168 (discusses the *Epitathium Bononiense*).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis, libri duo*, 1637, p. 368.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 41.
Borrchius, *De Ortis et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 106.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 830 (under N. Barnhardus).

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 421.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 795.

Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1751, ii. 438 (quotes *Epitathium Bononiense*, Lugd. Bat., 1597, 8° and 2nd edit. Ursell. 1602, from Hendreich presumably).

Prosper Marchand, *Dictionnaire historique*, La

Borrchius who prints the *Ænigma* and discusses the interpretations proposed decides in favour of its meaning either rain water according to Michael Angelus or the philosopher's stone according to Barnaud, See *ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS* and the note upon it.

hardus, Bernardus, by some writers. He visited Spain in 1559, he was at Bale in 1575; Leyden, 1599; Tergou, 1601.

The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

Haye, 1758, i. pp. 82-87 (the most detailed account of Barnaud).

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 85, i. p. 71 (taken from Marchand)

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie 1789, p. 54 (the *Commentariolum*).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 305, 306, 556, 557.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 298.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 526.

Kopp, *Beiträge*, 1869, i. p. 23.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 604, 605.

Pisanus Fraxi, *Centuria Librorum Absconditorum*, 1879, pp. 177, 181.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 428, 499, 538, 600.

BARNER (JACOB).

Chymia Philosophica perfecte delineata, docte enucleata & feliciter demonstrata à multis hactenus desiderata nunc vero omnibus Philatris consecrata cum brevi sed accurata & fundamentali salium doctrina. Medicamentis etiam sine igne culinari facile parabilibus, nec non exercitio Chymiae appendicis loco locupletata, Autore Jacobo Barnero Phil. & Med. D. Cum Indice rerum consummatisfimo publici nunc juris facta. Noribergæ, Sumtibus Andreae Ottonis. M.DC.LXXXIX.

8°. Pp. [14], 560. Frontispiece and 8 engraved plates of apparatus. Woodcuts in the text. Title red and black. Wants the index, pp. 56.

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: *Prodromus vindiciarum*. . . Aug.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 475.

Conring, *Universam Artem Medicam Introducto*, 1687, p. 385.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 18.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Histoire 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 4°; Spiritus vini sine acido, . . Lips. 1675, 8°. Of the present work there was also an edition with Elsholz, and Rollfinck, edited by Roth-Scholtz, Nürnberg.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 260.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 22.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 640.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 136, 232.

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

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1778, i. p. 261.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 111.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 378, 419, 754.

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.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 563.

Quérard, *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.; skewing 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; Alchymy, 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 Cabalistic Figures, Tables, Seals, and Names, with their Use, &c. The Times, Bonds, Offices, and Conjuraton 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.

4°. Pp. xv. [I] 175 [I blank]. Book ii. 198 [2 of book advertisements]. Portrait and 6 plates in Book i. 16 plates (of which 5 are coloured) in Book ii. Book ii. containing Magnetism has a fly-title.

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," "46 Fallen Angels," "Powers of Evil," etc., may be compared with those in the *Sammlung der größten Geheimnisse*, and some by Eliphaz 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 . . ., 1896, 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

BARTH (JEREMIAS).

See BEGUIN (JEAN).

Barth was the pupil at whose instigation Beguinus wrote the *Tyrocinium*. He was a native of Sprottau, in Silesia.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 571.

BARTHOLINUS (THOMAS).

De Transplantatione Morborum.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 528.

Bartholinus was one of the most accomplished men of his time in Europe. He was born at Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1616; studied languages and philosophy there and then theology and medicine, went to Leyden in 1637, and devoted himself to literature and Arabic under Salmasius and Golius. The next couple of years he spent in Paris and Montpellier, passed into Italy and stayed three years in Padua. He afterwards visited Rome and other places, and proceeded to Naples and Sicily. In Messina the Chair of Philosophy was offered to him, but he declined it and travelled back to Basel in 1645 and was created Doctor of Medicine by Joh. Caspar Bauhinus, and a member of the Collegium Medicum. He continued his journey through France, the Netherlands, and Germany, and arrived home in 1646. In 1647 he took the post of Professor of Mathematics, in 1648 of Anatomy and Medicine, and in 1654 was made perpetual dean of the Collegium Medicum. After a brilliant career the king nominated him honorary professor, to allow him time to pursue his own work, and he retired to an estate which he

had acquired. But here the greatest misfortune of all for a scholar befel him, for during his absence a fire broke out in his house which destroyed his library and his writings. He bore this adversity with heroic courage, even writing a book about it, and the king out of consideration allowed him his property free from taxes. In 1672 he was appointed director of the University Library, and in 1675 he was made a judge of the highest Danish tribunal. He died after a painful illness on Dec. 4, 1680, during his fourth Rectorate.

His works are almost entirely devoted to anatomy and medicine. His *Anatomia* was translated into Italian, German, French, English and Dutch, and, by command of the Great Mogul, into 'Indian'.

Apart from his medicine he was a scholar, a poet in Latin and Danish, an orator, antiquary and polyhistor of the most persevering and laborious character. But he was not a chemist and hardly a pharmacist.

His name occurs in all the histories of medicine.

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161-171 & *passim*.

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BARUCH (SAMUEL).

Donum Dei.

See ABRAHAM ELÉAZAR, *Uraltes Chymisches Werk*, 1760, Part ii.

Die Gabe Gottes.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 61.

BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

See also VALENTINUS (BASILIUS).^α

Fr. Basilius Valentini, Ordin. Benedict. Chymische Schriften, aus einigen alten MSten aufs fleißigste verbessert, mit vielen Tractaten, auch etlichen Figuren vermehret und nebst einem vollständigen Register in Drey Theile verfasst; samt einer neuen Vorrede, von Beurtheilung der Alchymistischen Schriften und dem Leben des Basilius, begleitet von Bened. Nic. Petraeo, Med. D. Sechste Edition. Leipzig, Verlegts Joh. Paul Kraufs, Buchhändler in Wien, 1769.

8°. Pp. [160, frontispiece included] 1-464. 18 plates. Title red and black. MS. notes The frontispiece consists of Basilius' portrait, and underneath is a view of a mine.

II. pp. 465,992. 2 plates.

III. pp. 993-1133 [155].

The third volume contains:

Handriffe Basilius Valentini, p. 1057.

Heinrich Eschenreuters Fünff Kleine Tractätlein, p. 995.

Basilius Schriften, p. 1097.

Clavis oder Schlüssel der in vorhergehenden fünf Tractätlein enthalten Characteren, p. 1049.

Jodoci von Rehe Particular und Universal Procefs, p. 1116.

Fr. Basilius Valentini, Benedictiner-Ordens, Chymischer Schrifften Anderer

Theil. Oder Die fünff letzte Bücher Basilius, betituliret: Sein letztes Testament, und Aufflegung aller seiner vorigen Schrifften, und mit seiner eigenen Hand auf Pergament aufgezeichnet. Sind zu Erfurt in seinem Closter in einem hoben Altar vermauret gefunden worden. Zu Trost und Guten allen Liebhabern der himmlischen Weisheit und Filiis Doctrinæ Hermetico-Spagiricæ mit sonderm Fleiß abgeschrieben, doch als ein edler Treuer Schatz in Geheim zu halten.

S. l. a & typ. n.

8°. Pp. 465-778. Interleaved, and with MS. notes.

Perfect so far as it goes, but it is only a portion of an edition of the complete works.

Testament, with a fly title and no publisher, place or date.

It contains three of the five books of the *Letztes*

Les Douze Clefs de Philosophie de Frere Basile Valentin, Religieux de l'Ordre

Saint Benoist. Traictant de la vraye Medecine Metalique. Plus l'Azoth, ou le moyen de faire l'Or caché des Philosophes. Traduction Françoise. A Paris, Chez Pierre Moët, Libraire Iuré, proche le Pont S. Michel, à l'Image S. Alexis. M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 1-14, 15-16 wanting 17-176, misnumbered 167. One woodcut & wants leaf viij, pp. 15-16. The tract *Azoth* has a separate title as follows:

Azoth, Ou le moyen de faire l'Or caché des Philosophes. De Frere Basile Valentin. Reueu, corrigé & augmenté par Mr L'agneau Medecin. A Paris, Chez Pierre Moët, Libraire Iuré, proche le Pont S. Michel à l'Image S. Alexis. M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 196. Vignette and 14 woodcuts.

To this is appended the *Traicté 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.

BARTHOLOMÆUS À CLIVOLO.

See VIOTTUS (BARTHOLOMÆUS).