

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. *Continued.*

De Chymico Miraculo, quod Lapidem Philosophiæ appellat.

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), Opusculum 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*.

*περι χημείας*, Opus Historicum & dogmaticum ex Gallico in Latinum simpliciter versum, & nunc primum in lucem editum.

See PICUS MIRANDULANDUS (J. FRANCISCUS), Libri III. de Auro, 1598, p. 139.

This is also called: De Transmutatione Metalorum 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 Schenreuterus Medicus'!

Liber de Secretissimo Philosophorum opere Chémico.

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 Boulongne (*sic*), Medecin du Roy Charles huitiesme.

See IOLY (GABRIEL), Trois Anciens Traictes, 1626, p. 27.

Responsio ad Thomam de Bononia de Mineralibus, et Elixiris compositione,

Roberti Vallensis Tabulis illustrata.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . 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 Chémico.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 399.

Ein Antwort an Thomam de Bononia von den Mineralen, vnnd Zusammensetzung oder Zurichtung defs Elixirs, erkläret vnnd aufgelegt mit den Tafeln Roberti Vallensis.

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 (*q.v.*).

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 Chémici, 1647, p. 16.

See GINÆCEUM CHMICUM, 1679, p. 503.

Treatise of the Philosopher's-Stone.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 83.

Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 98.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, p. 98.

De Transmutatione Metallorum Liber.

See PICUS MIRANDULANUS (J. FRANCISCUS), Libri III. de Auro, 1598, p. 139.

This is the same as " *περι χημείας* opus historicum et dogmaticum."

Verbum Dimissum.

See TAEDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 97.

This is a German translation of ' La parole délaissée. ' ✕

Bernhardus, Count of Trevigo, Trevisanus, or Graf von der Marck 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, quarrelled 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 Chémia, opus historicum et dogmaticum*.

Schmieder, 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; Ursellae, 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; whether Bernhardus Trevisanus and Bernhardus Trevisensis are 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 of Caspar Horn's he points out the confusion about the author. In the work *περι χημείας*, printed along with that of Picus Mirandulanus in 1598, the conflicting names occur. Thus, on pp. 139 and 152, he is called "Comes Trevisensis & Naygensis in Germania." 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 Tarvisinus" and "Comes Tarvisinus." In the sub-title of the book, however, he is once more designated "Trevisensis & Naygensis in Germania." In the German edition of Toxites, 1582 (*q.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, Allemand."

By Hellwig (*Fasciculus*, 1719, 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) Eyes" (A 3, *recto*), the two statements are set more positively against one another: "Dieses uralte und höchstseltene noch nie im Druck erschienene lateinische Manuscript unter dem Titel: Tractatus Generosissimi Domini Bernardi, Comitit, Marchiae Trevisanae, de Natura ovata, das ist, des Herrn Bernhards, Grafens von der Mark und Tervis (which the editor adopts), oder wie Hermann. Condeesyanus will, Grafen von Tresne und Näygens (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 Näygens, or whether he is an Italian, of the Marchia Trevisana or Tarvisana, and the confusion and difficulty culminate in the French edition of Denis Zachaire's *Opuscul*, Lyon, 1574, "Avec le traicté de venerable Docteur Allemant Messire Bernard Comte de la Marche Treuisane" where he seems to be both. But in the concluding paragraph of the aforesaid work *περι χημείας* (p. 222), quite another complexion is given to the whole

Horn's 'Vorrede,' 1646, 1647.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 45.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 534 (he too notices the confusion about Bernhardus' personality).

*Teutsches Fegfeuer der Schneide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 58.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 25, 26.

Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1730, xiii, p. 400.

*Jacob Leopolds Prodrum Bibliothecae Metallica*, 1732, p. 28.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

*Hermétique*, 1742, i, p. 233, iii, *passim*.

*Abhandlung von der Natur des . . . Eyes*, 'Vorrede,' 1780.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der Höheren Chemie*, 1785, pp. 124, 488, 519, 588, 658, 670, 678.

subject by what is there said, that the book was composed by "Bernardo sapientissimo Philosopho & Comite Tarvisino aut Treverensi, qui acquisivit et subjugavit Comitatum Negensem in Germania per hanc artem preciosam et nobilem." 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. Hoefler, 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 Trevisensis, 1385. It was first printed by Robertus Vallensis in the second edition of Morienus Romanus' tract *De Re Metallica*, Paris, 1564, with the brief title, "Bernardi Trevisensis ad Thomam de Bononia medicum Regis Caroli Octani Responso." This would seem to confirm what Hoefler 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 Trevisensis 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 transmuting 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 as given by Hoefler are: *De Chemia: De chemico miraculo; Traicté de la nature de l'oeuf des philosophes*, La parole delaissée; and *De la philosophie naturelle des métaux*. Here Hoefler, however, has fallen into the very mistake he blames in others, for he ascribes to Bernard of Trevis the tract of the Philosophic egg, which is according to him assigned to Bernard of Treves, who lived half a century or more earlier.

Hoefler's solution has been accepted as conclusive by Ladrage, 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 Hoefler'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.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 159.

(Lenglet Dufresnoy and Gmelin know of only one Bernhardus.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-8, pp. 36-37.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii, p. 179.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 230.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i, p. 421, 438, and 1866, i, 445.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Braunschweig, 1843, i, p. 73.

Kopp, *Beiträge der Geschichte der Chemie*, Braunschweig, 1869 i, p. 131.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 826-40, 1349.

Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, Heidelberg, 1886, i, p. 223 and ii, *passim*.

BERNOUILLI (JOHANN), *Prases.*

See NEBEL (WILHELM BERNHARD), *respondens.*

Johann Bernouilli, the elder (1667-1748), was professor of Mathematics at Gröningen, and afterwards at Basel. Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-*

*Lexicon*, 1750, i, col. 1025. Herzog, *Athenae Rauricae*, 1778, p. 373.

## BESCHREIBUNG des grossen Geheimnisses des Steins der Weisen,

See V. (J. R.).

## BESCHREIBUNG (EINE) von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum, eines

authoris Anonymi.

See MOLLER (FRIEDRICH), *Ternio Reliquiarum AlChymia*, 1618, Sig. Dvij.

BESONDERE Curieuse Entrevue in dem Reiche der Todten zwischen den Welt-bekannten Gold-Machern, dem Grafen Cajetani und dem berühmten Baron von Klettenberg, von welchen der erste in Cüstrin an einem mit goldenen Lahn beschlagenen Balcken des ordinären Diebes-Galgens, in einem von dergleichen Stoff gemachten Romanischen Habit gehangen, der letzte aber auf der bekanten Berg-Vestung Königstein enthauptet worden.

In dieser erzehlen 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 Alchemie*, 1886) has given an account of Johann Hector von Klettenberg and of Caetano. See also under these names respectively.

## BESTUSCHEFSCHE (DIE) . . . Stahltinktur.

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-

vicino, Hermbstädt, Liphardt, Winterberger, and Fr. Bucholz.

## BETHABOR.

See FLORETUS A RETHABOR.

## BEUTHER (DAVID).

David Beuthers, Gewesenen Churfürstl. Sächsischen Probation-Meisters zu Drefsden, und Philosophi Adepti, Zwey rare Chymische Tractate, darinnen nicht nur alle Geheimnisse der Probier-Kunst, derer Ertze und Schmelzung derselben, sondern auch die Möglichkeit der Verwandlung, der geringen Metallen in bessere, gar deutlich gezeigt werden. Aus einem alten raren, von Anno 1514, bifs 1582, geschriebenen Buche zum ersten mahl in Druck gegeben. Deme beygefüget dieses Autoris Universal, oder Vollkommener Bericht von der wahren Alchymie. Mit allergnädigstem Privilegio. Leipzig, Verlegt Johann Christian Martini. Anno 1717.

BEUTHER (DAVID). *Continued.*

8°. Pp. [16] 218. Register [12]. Vollkommener Bericht, pp. 58. Title red and black.

Mention is made of an edition of Leipzig, i, 14, 8°, and the author is erroneously called " Dan Beuther."

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

) ( 8 wanting.

Beuther's *Universal und Vollkommener Bench'* . . . first appeared at Frankfurt, 1631, in 4°, and again with the title *Universal und Particularia worinnen die Wervandlung geringer Metallen in Gold und Silber deutlich gelehret wird*, Hamburg, 1718, 8°; but the *Beytrag* (p. 612) says Halle.

The *Probiar-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. xli. p. 568, and Hamb. 1767, chap. xli p. 525 (*q.v.*), afterwards repeated both by the supporters and opponents of alchemy, and judged severely by both.

*Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-kunst*, 1702, p. 100.

*Curieuse Untersuchung etlicher Mineralien* . . . 1703, c. i. § 10. In this account Beuther is said to have got his 'Tincture' from a cardinal, whereas, according to Kunckel, he found it concealed in a wall.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 28. *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 55.

*Jacob Leupolds Prodrum Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 29.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, p. 309.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 90.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785 pp. 247, 492, 612. Adelung complains that this account is so ironical that he does not know

what is jest and what is earnest. But did he ever know?

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*

1787, iv. p. 407.

*Kortum, verteidiget die Alchimie*, 1789, p. 125.

Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchimie*, Weimar, 1793, p. 230.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie* (1797), i. pp.

262, 294-5.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 156-158, 232.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchimie*, 1832, p. 315.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 958-59.

Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, 1886, i. pp. 149, 195, 219;

ii. 336.

## BEYER (ALBERTUS)

Kurtze Auslegung des Fontinleins oder vierdten Theils Bernhardt.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Chymische Schrifftten*, 1746 (1747), p. 273.

This appears to be the same person as Albertus Bays [that is: Bayer], above mentioned.‡

## BIBLIOTHECA Chemica Contracta.‡

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN).‡

## BIBLIOTHEK (NEUE ALCHYMISTISCHE).

See SCHRODER (FRIEDRICH JOSEPH WILHELM).

## BIBLIOTHEQUE des Philosophes Chimiques.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), 1740.

## BICKER (JOHANN).

Johannis Bickeri Dreisani, Catti, Medici Ossatiensis in Misnia ordinarii, Hermes Redivivus, declarans Hygieinam, de sanitate vel bona valetudine hominis conservanda, In qua omnia ex antiquæ sapientiæ fontibus, Hippocrate, Galeno, aliisq; Græcis & Arabibus atque Latinis deducuntur, cum Chymiatrorum principiis & Paracelsi dogmatibus veris conjunguntur & methodicè describuntur. Giessae, Impensis Casparis Chemlini & Antonii Humm. Anno M.DC.XII.

8°. pp. [29, I blank] 480 [misnumbered for 482]. The title is enclosed in a woodcut border.

BICKER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

This work is not about Alchemy, but about Sanitation. Kopp (*Die Alchimie*, ii p. 366) mentions an edition, Hanau, 1620, but seems to think from its somewhat misleading name that it is an alchemical book. Borel (*Bibliotheca Chimica*,

1654, p. 47) quotes the same edition: Hanoviæ apud Conradum Eifridum, 1620. Bicker also wrote *Chirurgia Vulnerum Hermetica*, Wittebergæ, 1647. Hendreich (*Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 569) spells his name Bikerus.

## BIFOLIUM Metallicum.

See PANTALEON.

## BILLICH (ANTON GÜNTHER).

D. O. M. A. Anton. Günther. Billickfs De Natura et Constitutione Spagyrics emendatæ. Exercitatio. HelmaestadI, Typis heredum Jacobi LucI, Impensis Zachariæ Raben. clO lo cXXIII.

4°. No pagination, Sigs. )( 2, A-G in fours; [=Pp. 60].

AntonI Guntheri BillichI FrisI Archiatri Oldenburgensis Observationum ac Paradoxorum chymiatricorum Libri Duo: Quorum Unus medicamentorum Chymicorum præparationem: Alter eorundem usum succincte perspicuèq; explicat. Lugduni Batauorum. Ex officina Ioannis Maire. clOlocccxxxi.

4°. Pp. [1-10] 11-173 [1]. The title-page is entirely engraved.

Thessalus in Chymicis Redivivus: Id est, de Vanitate Medicinæ Chymicæ, Hermeticæ, seu Spagiricæ Dissertatio Fundamentalis: ex ipsismet Artis Chymicæ proceribus Quercetani, Beguini, Crollii, &c., deducta, abs Antonio Günthero Billichio, Illustrissimi Principis Oldenburgensis Archiatro, accessit Anatomia Fermentationis Platonicæ Apodictica & Paradoxologa eiusdem Authoris. Francofurti ad Mœnum, Impensis Johannis Beyerii, Typis Casparis Röteli. M.DC.XL.

8°. Pp. [16] 318.

Anton Günther Billichius was a native of East Friesland, born in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine under Henning Arnisæus, professor at Helmstädt,‡ practised at Jevern, 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.

He wrote the following in addition to the above works:

*De tribus chemicorum principis et quinta essentia*, Bremen, 1621, 8vo.

*Responsio in animadversiones quas anonymus quidam in Angeli Salæ ephorismos conscripsit*, Leyden, 1622, 8°.

*Assertionum chemicarum sylloge opposita latratui et venenatis morsibus Petri Laurembergii*, Oldenburg, 1624, 4°.

*Petri Laurembergii deliria chymica*, Bremen, 1625, 4°.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 113.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 13.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 563.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 585, 595. Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 120 & *passim*.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*,

1855, p. 482

Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, 1886, ii. 334 (for the controversy with Lauremberg).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 47.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 72.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam* . . .

*Introductio*, 1687 (Schelhammer's Addit. ), p 135.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 575.

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedanken . . . über den Streit von dem sogenannten Sulphure*, 1718, pp. 13-15.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 29.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731,

I. i. p. 310.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 783.

## BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA).

Alchimia Nova, Das ist, Die Güldene Kunst, Oder Aller Künsten Gebärerin, Sampt dero heimlichen Secreten, vnzehlichen verborgenen Kindern vnd Früchten. Von allerley Alchimistischen vnnnd Metallischen Geschäfteen,

BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA). *Continued.*

Wässern vnn Oelen, Bereytingen der Kälck, der Kunst zu figirn, Silber vnn Gold zumachen, Edelgesteinen, Leymen, Mixturn, vnd Spiegeln, den Saltzen, der Farb vnd Mahl Kunst, auch sonst vielen lustigen kurtzweiligen Künsten. Allen liebhabern der Kunst, Edlen vnd Vnedlen, Aertzten, Alchimisten, Apotekern, Mahlern, Goldschmieden, Jubilierern, Eyssenschmieden, Schreibern, &c., zu trewhertzigem Gefallen. Aufs dem Italianischen defs Edlen vnd Vesten, Hanfs Baptiste Birelli von Senis, auff das fleissigst verteutschet, durch Petrum Vffenbachium der Artzney D. vnd bestälten Medicum in Franckfurt. Mit schönen vnd nohtwendigen Figuren, vnd einem vollkommenen Register aller Gebühr nach versehen. M.DC.III. Mit Röm. Keyserl. Mayest. Priuilegio. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Niclas Hoffman.

4°. Pp. [16] 724 (for 728), [22]. Title red and black. 17 woodcuts.

*Colophon:* Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Niclas Hoffman, In verlegung der Paltheniorum in Franckfurt. MDCIII.

The life of Hermes with his portrait begins on p. 725. Birelli was a native of Sienna. The Italian original was published in his *Opere*, Fiorenza, 1601, 4°, and also in 1602, 1661, 4°. Uffenbach's

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 583 (mentions editions: Bonon. 1600; Florent, 1601, 4°. He also quotes by Birelli: " De Vita Hermetis Trismegisti Italice ").

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 27. Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 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°.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Alchemie*, 1785, p. 586.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 299, 502.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 266.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 355.

BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

Die ganze höhere Chemie und Naturwissenschaft in allgemeinen Grundsätzen, nach den drei Uranfängen und Grundkräften der ganzen Natur. Aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt, mit beigefügten Anmerkungen von AdaMah Booz. Leipzig, bei Johann Friedrich Junius, 1787.

8 . Pp. [16] 366.

This volume contains: Nuysement, Abhandlung vom wahren geheimen Salze der Weisen und vom allgemeinen Weltgeiste,

Sendivogius, Abhandlung vom Schwefel, p. 203.

Sendivogius, Abhandlung vom Mercur, p. 283.

Auszug aus . . . Werken . . . des . . . adepten Hermann Fictulds.

*See H. (J. C.), Von der Natur und Kunst, 1701.*

Birkholz, who under the contracted (?) 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 of Latin in connection with medicine, and made

Anrede an die Sohne der Wahrheit über das Philosophische Räthsel, p. 335.

Gleichniß oder Philosophisches Räthsel, p. 338.

Gespräch, zwischen dem Merkur, einem Alchemisten und der Natur, p. 346.

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-litterarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 201.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 125, 1124, 1465, 1511, 1518-19.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 209; ii. p. 209; ii. p. 222, etc.

*Taschenbuch für Alchemisten*, 1790, p. 199 (Birkholz is the true name of the person who calls himself Booz).<sup>⊠</sup>

F. A. Weiz, *Das gelehrte Sachsen*, 1780, p. 20.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland*, 1796, i. p. 305.<sup>⊠</sup>

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 513.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 266.

Schmider, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 595.

BIRRIUS (MARTIN).

Tres Tractatus de Metallorum Transmutatione. Quid singulis contineatur, sequens pagina indicat. Incognito Auctore. Adjuncta est Appendix Medicamentorum Antipodagricorum & Calculifragi. Quæ omnia ad bonum publicum promovendum nunc primum in lucem edi curavit Martinus Birrius, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctor, Practicus Amstelodamensis, apud quem Medicamenta ista reperiuntur. Amstelodami Apud Johannem Janssonium à Waesberge & Viduam Elizei Weyerstraet. c1616c19xiix.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 110. 2 blank.

This volume contains tracts ascribed to Philalthes: *De Metallorum metamorphosi*, p. 1; *Brevis*

*Manuductio ad Rubinum Coelestum*, p. 51; and *Fons Chemicæ Philosophiæ*, p. 88.

[Another Copy.]

Birrius was a physician in Amsterdam, who experimented in Chemistry and exhibited certain substances to Morhof who describes them.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 20.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 40, No. lxiii.

Jacob Leupolds *Podromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 30.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 12-18.

BLAINVILLE.

*See* DUCROTAY DE BLAINVILLE.

BLANCOURT.

*See* HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT.

BLANKAART (STEVEN).

Die neue Heutiges Tages gebräuchliche Scheide-Kunst, oder Chimia nach den Gründen des fürtrefflichen Cartesii und des Alkali und Acidi eingerichtet Durch Steph. Blancart Ph. & Med. Doct. und weltberühmter Pract. in Amsterdam.

Hippocrates de Veteri Medicina xxiv.

In des Menschen Leibe sind bitter, salzige, süsse, saure, herbe, fliessende und andere unendliche Dinge.

Hannover und Wolfenbüttel, Verlegts Gottfried Freytag, Buchhändl. Im Jahr 1697.

8°. Pp. 179 [11]. Title black and red. 3 woodcuts.

Other editions, Hannover, 1708, Wolfenbüttel, 1718. This is a book of Practical Chemistry, published in Flemish, 1678, 8°.

Neuscheinende Praxis der Medicinæ, worinn angewiesen wird, dafs alle Krankheiten eine Verdickung des Bluts und der Säffte sind, und blofs von Sauer und Schleim entstehen: Ein Werk von grosser Curiosität und Nutzbarkeit, dergleichen niemahlen, so- lange die Welt gestanden, an das Tage-Licht gekommen ist; Anitzo aber wegen grossen Abgang der Exemplarien, wieder auff's neu gedruckt und abgetheilet in Drey Theile, herausgegeben durch Steph. Blankard, Med. Doct. und Pract. in Amsterdam. Aus der Holländ. in unsere Mutter-Sprache übersetzt von G. H. W. Med. Doct. Hannover und Wolfenbüttel, Verlegts Gottfried Freytag, Buchhändler. 1700.

8°. Pp. 766. Frontispiece not included. Title red and black.

This is not a book about Chemistry but about Practical Medicine. It appeared in Latin, Amstel, 1685 8°, and in German, Hannov. 1689, 8°.