

BLANKAART (STEVEN). *Continued.*

D. Stephan Blancards Theatrum Chemicum, oder Eröffneter Schau-Platz und Thür zu den Heimlichkeiten in der Scheide-Kunst, nebenst einer Vermehrung wie die geringen Metallen und gemeinen Steine zu verbessern sind, durch Kenelm. Digby. Leipzig, bey Thomas Fritsch, 1700.

8°. Pp. [6] 472[48]. Frontispiece and 9 plates. Title red and black.

Digby's treatise has a half-title and separate signatures and pagination:

Vermehrung des Theatri Chimici, oder der eröffneten Thür zum Heimlichkeiten in der Scheide-Kunst. Sonderlich wie die geringen Metallen und Steine in bessere Materien zu verwandeln sind. Durch Kenelmus Digby, Rittern.

Pp. 155. [5].

Other editions are of 1693, 1708; and an edition: Amsterdam, 1680, 8°, and one: Leipzig, 1694, are mentioned.

Steven Blankaart, son of Nikolaas Blankaart, was born at Middelburg, 24th Oct., 1650. After attending school he was put under an apothecary to learn Botany and Chemistry. He passed to the University, where he became Dr. Phil and Med. 18th Dec., 1674. He settled as physician in

Hendreich, *Pandecte Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 593.

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

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 314.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Histoire der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 333 & *passim*.

Jacob Leupolds, *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 30.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrte-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 115.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*; 1771, i. p. 636.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 630.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 441.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*,

1778, i. p. 352.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 436.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 110.

BLAUENSTEIN (SALOMON DE).

Interpellatio brevis ad Philosophos pro Lapide Philosophorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 113.

This, which is a reply to the attack upon Alchemy by Athanasius Kircher (*q. v.*), was

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1675, pp. 32, 87 (regards the name as fictitious).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 954.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 329.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Amsterdam, married, and had two sons, Willem, who became a lawyer, and Steven, who was a poet.

Blankaart was the author of several treatises on Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, and his collected works appeared at Leyden in 1701. His *Lexicon Medicum Graeco latinum*, Amst. 1679, 8° passed through a number of editions. Notes also on Lancilotti's *Brandende Salamander* are said to be written by him,

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 645.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 231.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 209, 213, 221.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 280.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1824, i. p. 414.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv.

pp. 107, 390, 461, 566.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 462.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1854, II. ii. p. 586.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 271.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 209.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 341.

Goelicke Andreas Ottomar, *Historia Chirurgiae Recentior*, Halae Magd., 1713, p. 316 (his surgical work).[Ⓜ]

originally published: Biennae apud Bernates, typis

Desiderii Suizii, 1667, in small 4°.

Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 123 (says it is a 'Traité curieux').

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 572.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 163.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1839, p. 413.

p. 226. Borel (*Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 48)

calls the author Blaum or de Blauen.

Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1002.

BLÜMLEIN daraus der Stein der Weisen wächst.

See ZWEYEN (Von den) Blümlein. . .

BLUT (DAS) der Natur.

See SCHWARTZFUS (Anonymus von).

See BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1279-81.

BÖHME (JACOB).

Idea Chemiae Böhmanæ Adeptæ, das ist: ein kurtzer Abrifs der Bereitung defs Steins der Weisen, nach Anleitung defs Jacobi Böhm. Wie auch eine Schutz-Schrifft wegen Bohm, und seiner Schrifften. Amsterdam, Anno M DC XC.

12°. Pp. 120.

The present work is described as an extract from the writings of the 'Teutonic philosopher' in which is 'briefly described the preparation of the great wonder stone of the wise men.'

Kopp speaks of an edition at Amsterdam, 1680, and of several others subsequently.

Jacob Böhm's kurtze und deutliche Beschreibung des Steins der Weisen, nach seiner Materia, aus welcher er gemachet, nach seinen Zeichen und Farbe, welche im Werck erscheinen, nach seiner Kraft und Würckung, und wie lange Zeit darzu erfordert wird, und was insgemein bey dem Werck in acht zu nehmen, deme noch beygefügt eine Schutz-Schrifft seiner Schriften. Amsterdam, 1747.

8°. Pp. 91 [5, list of chemical works].

A new edition of the preceding work. Schmieder in referring to this edition calls the author Johann.

Jacob Böhm or Böhme (1575-1624), the shoemaker of Görlitz, 'Teutonicus Philosophus,' was the author of a number of works on mystical theology. He was not an alchemist, but he employed alchemical phraseology and imagery to illustrate his religious views.

The author of the *Beytrag* quotes the 1690 and

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. U3 *recto*, 18th Nov., 1624.

Gottlieb Liefmannus, *Dissertatio Historica de Fanaticis Silesiorum et speciatim Quirino Kuhlmanno*, . . . Editio iv., Wittembergae, 1733, pp. 64, *passim*.[Ⓜ]

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 34.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis. . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 361.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1700, iii. pp. 418-430.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727 p. 30.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, Lubecæ, 1732, i. p. 92; ii. p. 166; iii. pp. 554, 555.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexikon*, 1733, iv. col. 356.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie*, Schaffhausen, 1741, Tom. II, pp. 258-282, etc., etc.; Tom III. ii. pp. 77-89.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, Paris, 1742, iii. p. 124.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, Lips. 1743,

IV. i. pp. 695-706 and vi. p. 788.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipzig

1750, i. col. 1170.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 522, 642, 670.

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermethisches Christenthum*, 1690, Th. i. pp. 292, 307-328; 1691, Th. ii. p. 644, &c.[Ⓜ]

1747 editions only, and adds: 'it cannot have been with Mr. Böhm's will that he has been transformed into a gold spyer. He was a dreamer and a spirit seer, but a gold maker certainly not. His dark writings, like those of the cabalists and theosophists turned the heads of the Alchemists, so that they dreamed their system into it.'

The chief book on the connection of Böhme with the Alchemists is that by G. C. Adolf von Harless.

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, Leipzig, 1786, ii. pp. 220-255.

Herzog, *Real-Encyclopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, Leipzig, 1878, ii. pp. 510-516 (article by Hamberger); Leipzig, 1897, iii. pp. 272-76 (by Debelius).[Ⓜ]

Ersch u. Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1823, xi. pp. 170-176.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 546.

Vaughan, *Hours with the Mystics*, 1856, ii. pp. 54-97. 339-350.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. pp. 569-608.

G. C. Adolf von Harless, *Jakob Böhme und die Alchemisten*, Berlin 1870, 8°.

Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 2-40, 41-56, 1216-19.

Pünjer, *Geschichte der Christlichen Religions-philosophie seit der Reformation*, 1880, i. pp. 180-93; English translation, 1887, p. 243.

Classen, *Jakob Böhme. Sein Leben und seine theosophischen Werke*, 1885.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 212; ii. p. 181, *sqq.*

Moriz Carrière, *Die Philosophische Weitanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 1887, 2nd Ed., i. pp. 310-419.

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Jenae, 1718, i. pp. 899-904 (Sect. xix. Bohmistae, contains a notice of Böhme, Franckenberg and others).[Ⓜ]

BOERHAAVE (HERMANN).

Elementa Chemiae, quae anniversario labore docuit in publicis, privatisque, scholis, Hermannus Boerhaave. Tomus Primus. Qui continet Historiam et Artis Theoriam. Cum Tabulis Aeneis. [Vignette.] Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Isaacum Severinum. M.D.CCXXXII.

4°. Pp. [12] 896 (423-4 wanting). Index [40]. 17 plates and explanations. Plate 6 wanting.

Tomus Secundus. Qui continet Operationes Chemicas,

Pp. [8] 538. Index [46].

This edition is authenticated by Boerhaave's signature on the verso of the title page of vol. I. The 8° edition of 1732, there mentioned was published at Leipzig, 'apud Casparum Fritsch'; Tom. I. vol. i. ff. [8] 32; pp. 37-356, ff. [12, consisting of 6 plates with relative explanations]; Tom. II. pp. [357-358] 359-744 [Index, 76]; ff. [22, consisting of 11 plates with relative explanations]; Tom. II. pp. 470 [Index 98]. The title is the same in both editions, but in that of the first Tomus of the 8° edition, the contents are given inaccurately; 'qui continet operationes chemicas,' instead of 'qui continet Historiam et Artis Theoriam,' which it really does.²²

Hermanni Boerhaave, Philos. et Med. Doct. in Academia Lugduno-Batava Medicinæ Professoris Celeberrimi, Academ. Reg. Scientiar. Parisiensis et Societ. Reg. Londinensis Socii, Opuscula Omnia, quæ hactenus in lucem prodierunt. Ea quidem prius sparsim edita, nunc vero in unum collecta atque digesta. Horum Catalogus sequente paginâ exhibetur. Hagæ-Comitis, Apud Johannem Neaulme, M.DCC.XXXVIII.

4 . Pp. [4] 139 [I blank],

No. V. in this collection is the address: 'De Chemiâ suos errores expurgante,' which he delivered when he became professor of chemistry at Leyden, 21 Sept., 1718, and in which he shows that the vagaries of the alchemists, the theories of fermentation and effervescence, the fixing and weighing of fire, the acid and alkali theory in physiology and medicine—all the errors that the chemists of one period fell into—have been corrected by the subsequent investigations of chemists themselves.

Boerhaave (1668-1738) was professor of medicine and botany from 1709, and of chemistry from 1718, at the university of Leyden. He was the most distinguished teacher of his time, and a man of immense and varied learning in languages, philosophy, theology, mathematics, botany, chemistry,

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, *passim*.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 122.

W. Burton: *An account of the wife and Writings of H. Boerhaave*, London, 1743; 2nd edition, 1746.

Chaufepié, *Nouvelle Dictionnaire historique* 1750, ii. (letter 8), pp. 337-355.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine*, 1755, pp. 159-175; 1778, i. p. 370.

A new and general Biographical Dictionary, 1761, ii. p. 257.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. 96.

Haller *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 756.

Haller *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. 583.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 34.

Haller, *Bibl. Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 142 & *sqq.* The whole of Lib. xii. has Boerhaave's name.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 88, i. p. 200.

De Chalmot, *Biographisch Wordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1798-1800, iii. pp. 205-30.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 82-101.

Jon, Wilhelm Te Water: *Narratio de rebus*

anatomy, and medicine. One of his most important works is the treatise on chemistry, which was based on notes of his lectures, but was afterwards revised by himself.

The earliest form of the work has the title: *Institutiones et Experimenta Chemiae*, Parisiis 1724, 2 vols., small 8°.

In English there followed a translation: *A New Method of Chemistry*, by Peter Shaw and E. Chambers, London, 1727, 4°; 2d edition, London, 1741, 2 vols. 4°; 3d edition, London, 1753.

The *Elements of Chemistry* appeared at London 1732, 8°; and another translation by Tim. Dallowe, London, 1735, 2 vols. 4°.

A German translation, '*Anfangsgründe der Chymie*, 3 Th. was published at Berlin, 1762, 8°.

Academiae Lugduno-Batavae, seculo octavo et decimo prosperis et adversis, Lugd. Bat., 1802, pp. 28-32.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 212.

Biographie médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii, pp. 323-335.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, v. p. 495.

Ersch und Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1823, xi. 271.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 222 & *passim*.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 425.

Matthijs Siegenbeck, *Geschiedenis der Leid'sche Hoogeschool van hare oprigting in 1575 tot 1825*, Leiden, 1832.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 376; 869, ii. p. 368.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 197 & *passim*.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Wordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1854, II. ii. p. 726 (and references).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 139.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, x. p. 15.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos, 596, 1215.

BOERHAAVE (HERMANN). *Continued.*

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, ii. pp. 208-10, 2nd Series, 1897, ii. pp. 511-13 (and the references).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 496, & *passim*. (See: his authorities.)

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. pp. 504-9 (article by Max Salomon).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 75, 80, 249, ii. 311.

BOHN (JOHANN).

D. Joh. Bohn, Professoris in Academia Lipsiensi Publici, Dissertationes Chymico-Physicæ, quibus accedunt ejusdem Tractatus, de Aeris in Sublunaria Influxu, et De Alkali et Acidi Insufficiencia. Lipsiæ, Apud J. Thomam Fritsch. 1696.

8°. Pp. [16] 554. Index [22].

Appendix Processuum Chymicorum in Jo. Franc. Vigani Medullam Chemiæ.

See VIGANI (JOH. FRANC.), *Medulla Chymia*, 1718.

Bohn, or Bohne, was born at Leipzig in 1640 studied there and at Jena, travelled widely, graduated at Leipzig in 1665, became professor of anatomy and then of therapeutics, filled several academic and professional posts, was the senior professor, carried on a learned correspondence and published a number of works on medicine and surgery and on chemistry. But the course of chemistry delivered in 1679 was not published much to Stahl's regret as he considered it superior to Rolfink's. He celebrated his golden wedding on 20 Jan., 1718, and died Dec. 19 of that year. Of seventeen children but two survived him.

He was a distinguished physiologist, and was

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 544.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 625.

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedanken . . . über den Streit, von dem sogenannten Sulphure*, 1718, p. 15 (French translation, 1766, p. 6).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 30.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 343, who calls him 'Decus Academiae Lipsiensis eximium.'

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 509 & *passim*.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 124.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750,

I. col. 1190.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, 1751, i.

p. 525.

opposed to the Iatrochemical school, and he laid the foundation of a scientific treatment of forensic medicine. Every one speaks of Bohn in the highest terms.

Besides the *Dissertationes* he wrote *Epistola ad D. Joëlem Langelotum de Alkali & Acidi insufficientia pro principiorum seu elementorum corporum naturalium munere gerendo*, Lipsiæ, 1675, 8°.

Meditationes Physico-Chymicæ de Aëris in Sublunaria influxu, Lipsiæ, 1678, 8°, both included afterwards in the *Dissertationes*.

Of the *Dissertationes* there was an edition, Lips. 1685, 4°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 403-5.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774 i. p. 497.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 389,

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1779, iii. Pp. 87-91 (contains a list of his academic dissertations and laudatory notices of certain of his works).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 24.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 168.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1827, iv. p. 112 & *passim*.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 539.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 303 & *passim*.

BOLLINGER (ULRICH).

Elegia De Vera Antiqua Philosophica Medicina, Scripta à M. Ulrico Bollingero ad Dn.

Osvaldum Crollium, Medico-chymicum felicissimum, &c.

Pp. 1-8.

Encomium Wetteræ Athenarum Hassiæ Scriptum ab M. Ulrico Bollingero P. L.

Pp. [9]-20, [1]. The verso of 9, which is blank, is not counted at all.

Colophon: Lipsiæ, Sumtibus Gotofredi Grossi Bibliopolæ. Albertus Minzelius, Anno MDCXXXIV.

Exprimebat Joannes

Bollinger was Poet Laureate of Wirtemberg (?) and wrote several poems. The first of the above enumerates the chemists from Hermes to Crollius.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 49.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 632.

BOLNEST (EDWARD).

Medicina Instaurata, or: A Brief Account of the true Grounds and Principles of the Art of Physick. With the Insufficiency of the Vulgar way of Preparing Medicines, and the Excellency of such as are made by Chymical Operation. Whereto is added, a short, but plain Discourse, as a Light to the true Preparation of Animal and Vegetable Arcana's. Together with a Discovery of the true Subject of the Philosophick Mineral Mercury, and that from the Authorities of the most Famous of Philosophers. As also some small light to the Preparation and use of the said Mercury, in the dissolution of Minerals and Metals, for a Physical Use. By Edvvard Bolnest, Med. Lond. Also an Epistolary Discourse upon the whole, by the author of Medela Medicinæ. London, printed for John Starkey at the Mitre within Temple-Barr. 1665.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank], 151 [1 blank].

Haller has a slight variation on the title: *Chemia medicina illustrata*, or the true grounds and principles of the art of physick, London, 1665 8°. The date is imperfectly printed, the 6 being all but omitted. Gmelin, following Haller, repeats

his title, but in completing the imperfect date, calls it 1605, instead of 1665. The author of the 'Epistolary Discourse' was Marchamont Needham or Nedham. Haller also mentions a Latin version, without date.

Aurora Chymica. Sive Rationalis Methodus Præparandi Animalia, Vegetabilia, & Mineralia Ad usum Medicum. Quarum Præparationum beneficio ex illis fiunt efficacissima, tutissima & gratissima medicamenta ad Præservationem & Restaurationem Vitæ humanæ. Authore Eduardo Bolnesto. Med. Reg. Brit. Ord. Hamburgii, Impensis Johannis Naumanni & Georgii Wolffii. 1675.

8°. Pp. [10] 134. Title red and black.

The English edition was published at London, 1672, 8°, pp. [16] 146 [2].

Beyond the enumeration of his books, nothing seems to have been recorded about Bolnest. The English preface is dated from Queen-street, near Guild-hall, London, March 26, 1672.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 664.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1727, p. 31.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 31, mentions the 1675 edition only.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771 i. p. 565.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 377; 1779, iii. p. 329.

By Hendreich he is called Bornestus, and only the above edition is mentioned.

Haller quotes, besides the above, an edition in Latin of 1672, as well as that in English, but is of opinion that the work is a good deal earlier.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 510.

Allibone, *Dictionary of English Literature*. 1859 i. p. 216 (merely says "Professional works," Lond. 1665-72).

Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xl. pp. 159-164 (article on Marchamont Needham, by C. N. Firth).

Philosophical Transactions, 1672, vii. No. 85, p. 5023 (review of his book 'A rational way of preparing Animals, Vegetables and Minerals for a physical use,' London, 1672).[Ⓜ]

BOLOGNA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM Bononiense.

BONONIA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM.

BONTIUS (JACOBUS).

Medicina Indorum.

See ALPINUS (PROSPER). 1719.

Jacob Bontius, son of Gerard Bontius, professor of medicine at Leyden, was born there, and not at Rotterdam, as is said. In 1627, he went to the East and travelled in Persia, India and Java, where he lived for some years acting as chief physician to the Government. He studied the diseases of the country and their treatment, but devoted himself

also to botany and natural history, and wrote several works on these subjects, all of which are still considered of value. The species *Bontia* was named after him. His death has been placed in 1631, but he seems to have been alive as late as 1642.

BONTIUS (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 476.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 655.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 366.

Kestner, *Mediciniches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 31.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1243.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 464.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 336.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 683.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 405.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 379 (laudatory notice).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 512, 588.

Dezeimeris, *Dict. historique de la Médecine*, 1831, i. ii. p. 454.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 385.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1854, II. ii. p. 836.

BONUS (PETRUS).

M. Petri Boni Lombardi Ferrariensis Physici & Chemicæ excellentiss. Introductio in Artem Chemiæ integra, ab ipso autore inscripta Margarita Preciosa Novella. Composita ante annos plus minus ducentos septuaginta. Nunc, multis mendis sublatis, commodiore, quam antehâc, forma edita, & indice rerum ad calcem adornata. Montisbeligardi. Apud Iacobum Foillet. M.DC.II.

8°. Pp. [20] 398. Index [12].

The work professes to have been written in 1330-39 at Pola in Istria. The author was a Master of Arts, was convinced of the truth of Alchemy which he defended from the attacks made in his time, and maintained that the real way had been shown by Geber. Gesner, followed by Morhof makes him coeval with Lully. Nazari calls him in one place *Fertarien: (sic)*, but in another *Florensis*, which presumably is a slip.

Boni Lombardo Ferrarese of the present work. These accounts, however, obviously do not tally. In the British Museum Catalogue this work is ascribed to Pietro Buono Avogario. See the note on LACINIUS.

The first edition of the *Margarita* was edited by Lacinus, Venice, Aldus, 1546, 8°, thereafter, Nürnberg, 1554, 8°; Basel, 1572, 4°; Strasburg, 1608, 8°.

Mazzuchelli, however, drawing from apparently good sources, calls him Pietro Antonio Boni, says he lived in 1494, was a physician who was skilled in philosophy and took delight in Alchemy and wrote *Rationes pro Alchimia et contra*, which was included in Lacinus' collection of 1546, and has been criticised by Hoefler, because in the first chapter he proves that alchemy is not true, and in the second that it is. He is identical with Pietro

The *De Secreto omnium secretorum Dei domo* is contained in Lacinus' collection, Basel, 1572, as well as his *Epistola*. An English translation from the edition of 1546, with a prefatory notice, was made by Arthur E. Waite: *The New Pearl of Great Price, A treatise concerning the treasure and most precious Stone of the Philosophers*, London, 1894, 8°, pp. xi. [1 blank] 441 [3].

Nazari, *Della Transmutazione Sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 6, 142.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 50.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 131.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 655.

Roth Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1727, p. 31.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742 i. p. 220; iii. p. 125.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1762, II. parte iii. p. 1637.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1782, p. 116.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 576.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 55, 56.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1807, v. parte i. p. 221.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 183.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 412; 1866, i. p. 436.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff; Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1001.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. Pp. 350, 374.

Epistola.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, fol. 132.

Brief.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 323.

Margarita pretiosa novella, quæ est investigatio artis alchemiæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 507.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chymica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 1.

BONUS (PETRUS). *Continued.*

Pretiosa Margarita Novella ex concordantiis Sapientum collecta, de thesauro & Lapide philosophorum.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, fol. I.

Neu-erfundene kostbare Perle aus denen Schrifften der Weisen zusammen getragen von dem Schatz und Steine der Weisen.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 41.

This is different from the preceding.

BONVOISIN.

See BUONVICINO (BENEDETTO).

BOOZ (ADAMAH).

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

BORCH (OLE).

See BORRICHIUS (OLAUS).

BOREL (PIERRE).

Bibliotheca Chimica. Seu Catalogus Librorum Philosophicorum Hermeticorum in quo quatuor millia circiter, Authorum Chemicorum, vel de transmutatione Metallorum, re Minerali, & Arcanis, tam manuscriptorum, quam in lucem editorum, cum eorum editionibus, vsque ad annum 1653. continentur. Cum eiusdem Bibliothecæ Appendice, & Corollario. Authore Petro Borellio Castrensi, Medico Doctore, Parisiis, Apud Carolum Du Mesnil, via Iacobea, ad Insigne Samaritanæ iuxta Sanctum Iuonem. Et Thomam Iolly, via Veteris Enodationis iuxta terminum Pontis D. Michaëlis, sub Scuto Hollandico. M. DC. LIV. Cum Priuilegio Regis.

24°. Pp. [12] 276.

De Curationibus Sympatheticis.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 526.

Borel was born at Castres about 1620, studied medicine at Montpellier, and began practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris, and about 1654 was appointed physician to the king. During his whole life he had ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, bibliography; he collected a museum, and wrote several books of which the most important are:

Trésor de Recherches et Antiquitez Gauloises et Françaises, Paris, 1655, 4°; reprint, Niort, 1882, 2 vols., 8°

Antiquités de Castres, Castres, 1649, 8°.

Observations Medico-physicæ, Castres, 1653, Paris, 1656, 8°.

Hortus seu armamentarium simplicium, . . . Castres, 1666, 8°.

Discours prouvant la Pluralité des Mondes Genève, 1657, 8°; in English, London, 1658, 1660, 12°.

Tractatus de vero telescopii inventore . . . Historia, Hagæ-Com, 1655, 4°.

Observationum microscopicarum Centuria, Hagæ-Com., 1656, 4°

Abrégé de la Vie de Descartes, Paris, 1656, 8° in English, London, 1670, 16°.

Besides these he left a considerable number in manuscript which were never published, not to speak of those which he had planned, but had only partially executed. Among them were some on the history of Chemistry, and one cannot but regret that the author was unable to complete and publish them. They would have contributed to our knowledge of the subject.

There is some doubt as to the date of Borel's death; some place it in 1671, but others in 1689.

Borel was a man of comprehensive knowledge unwearied energy, and remarkable insight into the subjects he discussed. His *Bibliotheca Chimica* was the first of its kind, and though it labours under considerable defects, and is imperfect in execution, it is not without its use even now for the older literature, and is familiar to those concerned with it. There was a reprint of it in the same size and style, Heidelberg 1656.

I discussed Borel's life and works in a monograph read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1897. It is not yet published.

BOREL (PIERRE). *Continued.*

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 143.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione Epistola*, 1673, p. 115.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 125.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 881.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 660.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700,

p. 433.

J. M. Faustius, *Philaletha Illustratus*, 1706, c 8 recto (Præfatio Wedelii).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 31.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, p. 109; p. 408.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 32 (gives a list of the Chemical sections in Borel's *Observationes*).

Niceron *Mémoires*, 1736, xxxvi. p. 218.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-lexicon*, 1740, p.

134.

Chaufepié *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, 1750, ii. p. 403 (letter B).

Astruc, *Traité des Maladies des Femmes*, 1761, ii. p. 183.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 449.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*,

1778, i. p. 412.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

p. 549.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 665;

1798, ii. p. 204.

Condorcet, *Eloges des Académiciens . . . mort depuis l'an 1666 jusqu'en 1790*, 1799, i. p. 180.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801, i. pp. 182, 199; 1802, ii. p. 93.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 158.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*,

1812, vi. p. 106.

Biographie Universelle, 1843 v. p. 76.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, vi. col. 697.

Les Antiquités de Castres de . . . Borel publiées par Ch. Pradel, Paris, 1868 (introductory notice of Borel).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, x. p. 93.

BORMES.

Épître a Messieurs Les Savans et Amateurs en Chymie. Pour servir de Réponse à un article des Elémens d'Histoire-Naturelle & de Chymie de M. de Fourcroy; suivie de plusieurs Mémoires, sur des opérations nouvelles & curieuses en Chymie. Par M. le Baron de Bormes. A Bruxelles, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Hardouin & Gattey, Libraire de S. A. S. Madame la Duchesse d'Orléans, au Palais-Royal, numéros 13 & 14. M.DCC.LXXXVII.

8°. Pp. [4, frontispiece included], 145 [1 blank], 2 folding plates.

Bormes wrote "Decouvertes sur l'ether marin, fait par l'intermede du zinc." Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, *Chemia, et Res*

Metallica, p. 53. Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 454.

BORNETTUS (DUNCANUS).

See BURNET (DUNCAN).

BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO).

La Chiave del Gabinetto del Cavagliere Giuseppe Francesco Borri Milanese. Col favor della quale si vedono varie Lettere scientifiche, chimiche, e curiosissime con varie Istruzioni Politiche, ed altre cose degne di curiosità, e molti segreti bellissimi. Agguintavi una Relazione esatta della sua vita. In Colonia, Appo Pietro del Martello. M.DC.LXXXI.

24 . Pp. [22] 382 [I, & I blank].

Though ostensibly published at Cologne, the true place was Geneva. Haller quotes an edition of Colon., 1681, 2 vols., 4°.

Bayle (Art. BORRI, note H) points out that the first two dialogues are similar in substance to the "Comte de Gabalis" of the Abbé de Villars published in 1670, and he leaves those interested to settle which is the original.

Hendreich is of opinion that this book was written by some anonymous person, "at Burrho minus favens."

The life of Borri was full of adventure. He was born at Milan, some say in 16&6, others on May 4th, 1625, Oettinger in 1627, of a family for which he claimed descent from Burrhus who is spoken of

by Tacitus. In the Jesuit seminary he was viewed with admiration for his talents and memory After a period of loose living, he, like some others turned round, gave up these habits and became very religious, even claiming that revelations were accorded him. Having spent some time in Rome, he returned to Milan and formed a sect or secret society, of which he was the head and the members of which were bound by certain vows. It appears however, that he had certain political plans in view for when some of his followers had been put in prison, his schemes were upset and he departed suddenly from Milan. He was thereupon condemned by the Inquisition for a heretic, and he was burnt—in effigy—along with his writings, at