

BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO). *Continued.*

Rome, 3 January, 1661. He went to Strasburg, and studied chemistry and medicine, next to Amsterdam, where he seems to have lived in great magnificence—upon his wits, when these were exhausted he departed to Hamburg, and persuaded Queen Christina to expend money upon the great work of the philosophers and finally reached Copenhagen, where similarly the king was induced to follow her example and with like success.

Borri thought he would now go to Turkey, but on arriving at the frontier of Austria, he was suspected of having a share in the Frangipani conspiracy; and though he was shown to have nothing to do with it, he was not allowed to go without permission from the emperor. It so happened that when his name was mentioned, the Papal Nuncio happened to be present, and claimed Borri as a prisoner of the Inquisition, Borri was accordingly summoned to Vienna, and was delivered to the Pope on condition that his life was spared. He was condemned to imprisonment for life, and was immured in the prison of the Inquisition; but having cured the Duke d'Étrée, after he had been given up by the physicians, he was transferred to the Castle of St. Angelo where he was allowed more freedom, and pursued his studies in chemistry. He died in the castle, 20 August, 1695.

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 144.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 144.
Acta *Eruditorum*, Lipsiae, Feb. 1682, p. 40.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1636, p. 289.
Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 302.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 487.

Borrichius, *Dissertationes*, 1714, ii. p. 72 (Diss. de Natura dulcedinis).
Menagiana, 1715, iii. p. 188.
Schelhorn, *Amaenitates Literariae*, 1726, v. pp. 141-163; 1728, viii. p. 493 (interesting notice with references).

Bayle, *Dictionnaire*, 1730, i. p. 615.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 265.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 544.
Morphof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 706; ii. pp. 306, 442, 444.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 135.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 126.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1743, iv. p. 676.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 567.

BORRICHIVS (OLAUS).

Hermetis, Ægyptiorum, et Chemicorum Sapientia ab Hermanni Conringii animadversionibus vindicata per Olaum Borrichium

Devteronom. XXIII. v. VII. Noli abominari Ægyptium. Hafniae, Sumptibus

Petri Hauboldi, Reg. Acad. Bibl. Anno M.DC.LXXIV.

4°. Pp. [12] 448. index [8].

Folding plate of retorts from a Greek alchemical MS., p. 156.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the folding-plate at p. 156, and the dedication.

There were apparently two issues of this book, for I have seen other copies without the dedication and the plate.

If the stories told about him be true, he was a notably successful surgeon, and as for his chemistry Borrichius calls him " celeberrimus experimentis chemicis " in his *Dissertationes*. But elsewhere he goes far beyond that, and says that if he was later in time than Caneparius and Sala and other Italians, he was far before them " in the exhaustless capacity of his great genius, the Phoenix of Nature, and the glory not only of his own Italy but of Europe. " Of which, if only a percentage be correct, he must have displayed qualities to Borrichius which do not appear in his writings or in the biography which has reached us.

Besides the *Chiave* he wrote a paper *De vini generatione in acetum, decisio experimentalis* in *Galleria di Minerva*, ii. p. 25; *Epistolae duae ad Thomam Bartholinum de ortu cerebri et usu medico, necnon de artificio oculorum humores restituendi*, Copenhagen, 1669, 4°, on the latter of which see Paschius.

And there is another, *Gentis Burrorum notitia*, Strasburg, 1660, 4°, which, however, may not be by him. By Bruun another work, which I have not seen, is mentioned, *Hippocrates chymicus seu chimiae Hippocraticae specimina 5 a F. J. Burrho recognita et . . . Olao Borrichio dedicata*, . . . Cologne, 1690, 8°.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1259.

Mazzucchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1762, II. iii. p. 1790 (and references).

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 400.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 477.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 501.

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 85, i. p. 77.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 372.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 114-119.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 191.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25, ii. p. 417.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 463.
Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 330;

1869, ii. p. 322.
Oettinger, *Moniteur des Dates*, Leipzig, 1869,

p. 111.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 235, 364.
C. F. Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexicon*, 1888, ii. p. 543 (article by Chr. Brunn).

BORRICHIVS (OLAUS). *Continued.*

Olai Borrichii Metallische Probier-Kunst deutlich und kurtz beschrieben. Verteutscht durch Georgium Kus. Kopenhagen, bey Daniel Paulli, Kön. Buchhändl. Anno 1680.

8°. 74 (misnumbered for 72).

Olai Borrichii Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum Illustriorum, Libellus

Posthumus cui præfixa Historia Vitæ Ipsius ab Ipso Conscripta. Havniæ, Sumptibus Samuelis Garmanni Bibliop: Anno MDCXCVII.

4°. Pp. [12] 48.

Oluf or Ole Borch, better known as Olaus Borrichius, was born at Borch, Ripen or Rypa, in Jutland, in 1626; went to school at Rypa, and in 1644 to the University at Copenhagen. He travelled for six years, and was appointed to the professorship of Botany and Chemistry at Copenhagen in 1666. He was a man of great acquirements and learning, a poet, critic philosopher, chemist, botanist, physician—a polyhistor.

Erasmus Pauli f. Vindingius, *Regia Academia Hauniensis in Regibus . . . Professoribus suis representata*, Haunia, 1665, p. 431 (merely a note).
Albertus Bartholinus, *De Scriptis Danorum liber posthumus*, 1666, p. 111.

Thomas Bartholinus, *De Medicina Danorum Domestica Dissertationes X.*, Hafniae, 1666; *Dissert.* II. p. 40.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 848.
Conring, *In Universalem Artem Medicam . . .*

Introductio, 1687, cap. iii. § ii. § **, p. 116.
Acta *Eruditorum*, Lips., 1697, xvi. p. 179. (A notice of the *Conspectus*.)

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 665.

Vitæ selectæ quorundam eruditissimorum ac illustrium Virorum, Vratislaviae, 1711, pp. 276-94 (autobiographical sketch edited by Frederic Rostgaard).

Paulus Vindingius, "Oratio Funeris in excessum . . . Olai Borrichii . . . publici dicta d. III, Novemb. an. MDCXC." Prefixed to *Olai Borrichii Dissertationes seu orationes Academicæ*, ed. Severinus Lintropius, Hafniae, 1715.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 32.
Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique*, 1730, i. 618.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, T. i. pp. 371-439 (reviews of his works).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 259, 260, 390, 603, 894.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1732, xix. pp. 44-58.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 88, 89, 173, 361, 362.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 135.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 127.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. p. 60; iii. pp. 56-72.

He had controversies with Deusing and others, and especially with Conring as to the age of the Hermetic art and the science of the Egyptians. His death occurred at Copenhagen, in 1690, after great suffering. His works on the history of chemistry are still of use. He contributed various articles to the 'Acta Hafniensia.' His portrait is prefixed to the fifth part of Roth-Scholtz's *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727-29.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1260.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 533.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 377.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 495.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 417.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 114 (an account of the controversy with Conring).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, pp. I, 67.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 550-1.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 16; 119 (list of papers); pp. 246, 249, 271; 275 ("Docimastice metallica," Hafn., 1677, 4°, and the above translation).

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 119-121.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1802, ii. pp. 166,

201, 1804, v. pp. 251, 261, 264.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806, pp. 151 (Dissertations), 166, 168, 178, 182, 204.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 381 (article by Jourdan).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 455.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 420.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 477.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1859, x. p. 104.

Kopp, *Beitrage zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, i. p. 94, & *passim*.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1231-32.

C. F. Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1888, ii. pp. 500-508 (the chemical section by S. M. Jorgensen).

Philosophical Transactions, In the Savoy, 1668, iii. No. 39, p. 779 (review of Borrichius' 'De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio').²²

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie des Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 738, &c.²³

De ortu et progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 1.

The first edition was published: Hafniae, 1668, 4°, pp. [12] 150 [2].

Conspectus scriptorum chemicorum celebriorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 38.

BOSNAY.

See COSMOPOLITE, 1629.

BOULTON (SAMUEL).

Medicina Magica Tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick. Or a Methodical Tractate of Diastatical Physick. Containing the general Cures of all infirmities: And of the most radical, fixed, and malignant Diseases belonging, not only to the Body of Man, but to all other Animal and Domestick creatures whatsoever, and that by way of Transplantation. With a Description of a most excellent Cordial out of Gold much to be estimated. Published by Samuel Boulton, Salop.

Ars non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem.

London, Printed by T. C. for N. Brook, at the Angel in Cornhil, 1656.

8°. Pp. [8] 195. [3 pp. advertisements.] cut in a little and wants pp. 187-88.

[Another edition], London, 1665.

Title-page imperfect. This is identical with the preceding, except in the date.

Besides the two English editions there is one in Latin, 1665, 8° (Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, 139k).

Morhof (*Polyhist.* 1732, i. p. 712) hints that Maxwell's book on Sympathy has been taken in part from Boulton's. See also ii. pp. 212, 305.

BOYLE (ROBERT).

The Philosophical Works of the Honourable Robert Boyle Esq; Abridged, methodized, and disposed under the General Heads of

Physics	\	/	Natural-History
Statics			Chymistry, and
Pneumatics	/	\	Medicine.

The whole illustrated with Notes, containing the Improvements made in the several Parts of natural and experimental Knowledge, since his Time. In Three Volumes. By Peter Shaw, M.D. The Second Edition, Corrected. London: Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the West-End of St. Paul's; and T. Longman, in Pater-noster-Row. MDCCXXXVIII.

4°. Vol. i. [4] xliii. [1 blank] 730 [2]. Fine portrait engraved by Vertue. 1738. after Kerseboom—1 plate Vol. ii., xx. 726. 11 plates. Vol. iii. [4] xv. [1 blank] i.-iv., 5-249 [250-252], ccliii.-cclx., 261-756. 1 plate.

Michael Faraday's copy with his book plate and passages marked by him.

Experiments, Notes, &c. about the Mechanical Origine or Production of divers particular Qualities: Among which is inserted a Discourse of the Imperfection of the Chymist's Doctrine of Qualities, Together with some Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alcali and Acidum. By the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; Fellow of the R. Society. London, Printed by E. Fleisher, for R. Davis Bookseller in Oxford. 1675.

8°. This volume is not paged continuously, but the different tracts have each a separate title-page and pagination, as follows:

General title and preface, pp. [6].
 Advertisements relating to the following Treatise, pp. 21 [1 blank].
 Of the Mechanical Origine of Heat and Cold pp. [2] 105 [1 blank]
 Experiments about the Mechanical Production of Tasts, pp. 35 [1 blank].
 Odours pp. 31 [1 blank].

[These two tracts were translated into French. See RECUEIL d'experiences].
 Advertisements about the experiments and notes relating to Chymical Qualities, pp. 7 [1 blank].
 Of the Imperfection of the chymist's doctrine of qualities, pp. 50 [2 blank].
 Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alcali and Acidum pp. 38 [2 blank].

BOYLE (ROBERT). *Continued.*

Experiments and Notes, about the Mechanical Origine and Production of Volatility, pp. 56.
 Experimental Notes of the Mechanical Origine or Production of Fixtness, pp. 34 [2 blank].
 Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origine or Production of corrosiveness and corrosibility, pp. [2] 69 [1 blank].

Of the Mechanical causes of Chymical Precipitation, pp. [5, 1 blank] 46.
 Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Production of Magnetism (dated 1676), pp. [4] 20.
 Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origine or Production of Electricity, pp. [2] 38.

Nova Experimenta Pneumatica Respirationem Spectantia. Authore Roberto Boyle Nobili Anglo, è Societate Regia. Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV. Sumptibus Petronij de Ruinetis. Superiorum permissu.

12°. Pp. 91 [1 blank, 4].

Observationes de Salsedine Maris.... Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV. . .

Pp. 46 [1, 1 blank].

Experimenta Nova: Quibus ostenditur, Posse partes Ignis, et Flammæ Reddi Stabiles Ponderabilesque. Vna cum detecta penetrabilitate Vitri. Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV. .

Pp. [1-8]9-74 [2].

Exercitationes de Atmosphæris Corporum Consistentium; deque mira Subtilitate, determinata natura, et Insigni Vi Effluviurum. . . . Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV.

Pp. [4] 155 [1].

Though these tracts have separate title-pages, signatures and pagination, they are quite uniform, and obviously form one volume.

Noctiluca Aeria, sive nova quædam Phænomena in Substantiæ Factitiæ sive Artificialis, Sponte Lucidæ, productione, observata. Unà cum adnexo Ejusdem Substantiæ Processu. Amico cuidam, rure agenti, epistolice communicata. Authore Roberto Boyleo, Nobili Anglo, Regiæ Societatis Socio. Ex Anglico in Latinum Sermonem, Traduxit J. W. Londini, Typis R. E. pro B. Tooke Bibliopola, in Cœmeterio Paulino. 1682.

12°. Pp. [2] 69 [1 blank], 59-69 *bis* [1 blank].

Experimenta Nova atque observata in Glacialem Noctilucam facta. Epistolice amico rure degenti communicata. Quibus adnectitur Paradoxon Chymicum. ...

Pp. [12] 78.

Paradoxon chymicum, novis experimentis innixum. Unde probabile fit, Principia Chymica Transmutari posse; adeo ut ea eorum Uno, Alia etiam produci queant. . . .

Pp. [5, 1 blank] 29 [1 blank, 3, 1 blank, Errata 1, 1 blank].

These tracts have separate title-pages and pagination, but the signatures of the volume run continuously, A to S6 in sixes.

The original English was printed at London in 1680. Reviews in the *Acta Eruditorum*, Lips. 1682, Pp. 54, 394.

The Sceptical Chymist: or Chymico-Physical Doubts & Paradoxes, touching the Experiments whereby Vulgar Spagirists are wont to Endeavour to Evince their Salt, Sulphur and Mercury, to be the True Principles of Things. To which in this Edition are subjoyn'd divers Experiments and Notes about the Producibleness of Chymical Principles. Oxford, Printed by Henry Hall for Ric. Davis, and B. Took at the Ship in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1680.

8°. Pp. [20] 440, [28] 268.

BOYLE (ROBERT). *Continued.*

Chymista Scepticus vel Dubia et Paradoxa Chymico-Physica circa Spagyricorum Principia, vulgò dicta Hypostatica, prout proponi & propugnari solent à Turba Alchymistarum. Cui Pars præmittitur alterius cujusdam Dissertationis ad idem Argumentum spectans. A Roberto Boyle, Nobili Anglo. Editio secunda priori emendatior. Roterodami, ex Officinà Arnoldi Leers. M. DC.LXIIIX.

12°. Pp. [28] 392. Engraved title, included.

Experiences curieuses sur les Saveurs et sur les Odeurs.

See RECUEIL d'experiences, 1679, p. 125.

Specimina Historiæ naturalis & experimentalis aquarum mineralium.

See VALERIUS (NICOLAUS), Tentamina Physico-Chymica, 1699, p. 58.

The English edition was published at London in 1685, 8°, "Short Memoirs for the Natural Experimental History of Mineral Waters," and in Latin, London, 1686, 12°. It is reviewed in the *Acta Eruditorum*, Lips, 1685, iv. p. 587.

Boyle (1627-1691) has had his life and works discussed from various points of view. See the life by Birch, prefixed to his collected works; that in the *Biographia Britannica* and that in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

His collected works were published at London 1744, in five vols. fol., and in 1772, six vols. 4°. An edition in Latin in a series of unnumbered volumes in 4°, appeared at Geneva without date, but during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The most interesting books however are the separate volumes in 4° or 8° in which he published originally his discoveries, discussions, speculations, and

Tobias Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1687, p. 146.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, pp. 692-694.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 275.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. pp. 445-457.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Histoire der gelahrtheit*, 1736, pp. 582, 595

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 140.

Biographia Britannica, 1748, ii. p. 913; and ed. Kippis, 1780, ii. p. 493.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750 i. col. 1317.

Boerhaave, *A New Method of Chemistry*, by Peter Shaw, 1753, i. p. 55.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 517.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 501.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 369.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 391.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1776, I. p. 24; 1779, iii. 109.

J. B. F. Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux minérales*, 1785, p. 16, Nos. 29, 30.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801-03, 8 vols. *passim*.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, Authors, 1420.

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1756, ix. pp. 506-519

(review of Shaw's edition of Boyle's works).^α

reflections. Lists of his writings are given by Hendreich, Watt, Poggendorff, and others. For estimates of his work see J. K. Fischer, Poggendorff, George Wilson, Ersch u. Gruber, Allibone, Kopp, Hoefler, Thorpe, and other writers on the history of Chemistry and Physics. One of Boyle's most curious works connected with the present subject is the tract: "Historical account of a Degradation of Gold made by an anti-elixir, a strange chemical narrative," as he correctly terms it. It was published at London in 1678, in 1689 and 1739, and was translated into German.

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

p. 489 (excellent article by Jourdan).

Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, 1820, Part ii. col. 286.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1824, xii. p. 169 (article by W. Müller).

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 203.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*,

1831, I. ii. p. 502.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 153,

185, 1869, ii. pp. 146-177.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 163-172 & *passim*.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 473.

Cap, *Etudes Biographiques pour servir à l'Histoire des Sciences*, Première Série, 1857 pp. 131-179.

Allibone, *Dictionary*, 1859, i. p. 232

George Wilson, *Religio Chemicæ*, 1862, p. 165.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 267.

Hoefler, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 59-68.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, pp. 35-40 & *passim*.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. pp. 163-182.

Poggendorff, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1879, p. 466.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1886, vi. p. 118

(article by Miss A. M. Clerke).

Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 1-27; and ed. 1902, pp. 1-31.^α

BRACESCO (GIOVANNI). *Continued.*

certis argumentis probat. Alter Raimundi Lullij Maioricani, Mysteria in lucem producit. Quibus præmittuntur, propositiones centum uiginti nouem, idem argumentum compendiosa breuitate complectentes. Norimbergæ apud Iohan. Petreium, Anno M.D.XLVIII.

4°. Signatures A-Q in fours [=ff 64].

This work appeared originally in Italian, under the title: *La Esposizione di Geber Philosopho*, Venetia, 1544, 1562, in the small square 8° size, then in vogue in Italy. The second dialogue is entitled: 'Il Legno della vita,' and it is said to

have been published at Rome, in 1542, 8°. Of the *Esposizione* editions of Venice, 1551, 1552, are mentioned. Misled, apparently by the Hamburg edition of 1673, König says that the dialogues were written in that year.

De Alchemia Dialogi Duo. Quorum prior, genuinam librorum Gebri sententiam, de industria ab autore celatam, & figurato sermone inuolutam reteggit, & certis argumentis probat. Alter, Raimundi Lullij Maioricani, mysteria in lucem producit. Quibus præmittuntur propositiones centum uiginti nouem, idem argumentum compendiosa breuitate complectentes, ex Tuscanico idiomate traductæ. Lugduni excudebant Godefridus, & Marcellus Beringi fratres, 1548.

4°. Pp. 147 [1].

Schmieder speaks of an edition: Leyden, 1548, 8°. This is probably a mistake.

Joannis Braceschi Brixiani De Alchemia, Dialogi Duo nunquam ante hac conjunctim sic editi, correcti, & emaculati, præmittuntur Propositiones centum viginti nouem idem argumentum compendiosâ breuitate complectentes.

Ne dubites pro me pretium persolvere dignum

Namq; ad Thesauros ostia pando tibi.

Hamburgi, apud Johannem Naumannum, & Georgium Wolffium. Anno 1673.

8°. Pp. [16] 272. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

Dialogus cui titulus est Lignum vitæ in quo etiam Geberi Philosophi expositio succincta continetur.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 3.

Dialogus Primus, veram et genuinam librorum Gebri Sententiam explicans.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 222.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 565.

Lignum Vitæ, Dialogus Secundus.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 332.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 911.

Gespräch vom Holtz des Lebens.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chemica, 1606, p. 293.

Loci aliquot practicæ ex Gebero declarati.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 242.

CXXX. Grund Sätze des Gieberim Eben Haën, oder Gebers und Raymundi Lullii zweyer berühmten Philosophorum Schrifften desto besser zu verstehen.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1723, p. 28.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1733, p. 28.

In Ioannem Braceschum . . . Animadversio.

See TAULADANUS (ROBERTUS).

BRACESCO (GIOVANNI). *Continued.*

In the tract *Lignum Vitae* the author has tried to discover the substance by which the patriarchs prolonged their lives. Kopp says 'Braceschi was a physician from Orzi nuovi in the Brescian district, towards Crema, which is more probable than that he was Prior of the " regulirten Chorherren of St. Segoud.'" Cozzando calls him a man of

curious and varied knowledge, but " huomo vago," by which, judging from his further remarks, he probably means a person brilliant but without steady application. No details are given of his life. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 255.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 51.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 130.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 546.
Cozzando, *Libreria Bresciana*, 1694, Parte ii. p. 265.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 697.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 457.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 128.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1763, vol. ii., parte iv. p. 1966.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur Allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 124.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 64.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 260.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 320.

BRANDAU.

See ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

BREBISS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

See MEDICES (CHRISTIAN DE).

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1332.

BREMEN

Pharmacopoea Bremensis.

See VOLPI (THOMAS).

BRENDEL (ZACHARIAS).

Zachariæ Brendelii Med. Doct. & Prof. Publici Chimia in Artis formam redacta, Ubi præter Methodum addiscendi *ἐγχειρήσεις* Chemicas facillimam, disquisitio curata de famosissima præparatione Auri Potabilis instituitur. Editio secunda correctior, & auctior, post obitum Autoris, Consilio Wernerii Rolfinck Hamburgensis Phil. & Med. Doct. Practicæ & Chimicæ Professoris iterum luci tradita, cum ejusdem præfatione. Jenæ. Sumtibus Johannis Reiffenbergeri. Anno M.DC.XLI.

8°. Pp. [16] 175 [1 blank, 16].

First edition, Jena, 1630. There were others: Amstel. 1659, 1668; Lugduni Bat., 1671, 18°.

The present edition of 1641 was also issued with the same title but differently arranged, and including besides the name of the printer: 'Jenæ Typis Blasii Lobensteinis sumtibus Johannis Reiffenbergeri, Anno M.DC.XLI.'

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 469 (edition of 1630).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 52.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1052 (editions of 1630, 1641, 1671, and with Beguinus, Amst., 1659, 1668).

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Mm. 2 verso, Ann. 13 July, 1638.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 722.

Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum . . . qui in . . . academia Jenensi . . . vixerunt . . .*, Jena, 1711, Classis iii. [Med.], p. 36.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 33.

The author was Z. Brendelius the younger, born at Jena, 1592, M.D, there in 1617, practised at Weimar and other places, and was ultimately professor of medicine at Jena, where he died in 1638, 13th June (July, Witte).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, I. i. p. 470 (copied from Mercklin).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 145.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1362.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 343.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 318-9 (Haller has confused the father and son).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 446.

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

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 344, 604, (adds Amst. 1672, 8°; Francof. 1686, 4°).

BRENDEL (ZACHARIAS). *Continued.*

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 121.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 522.

Johannes Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 120.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, vii, col. 320 (and the references).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 292.

BRENTIUS (ANDREAS),

Variae Philosophorum Sententiæ perveniendi ad Lapidem Benedictum

Collectanea.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 330.

The authors cited are: Albertus Magnus, Raymundus Lullius, Geber, Thomas Aquinas, Paracelsus.

The present tract was originally published with the following title:

'Farrago Philosophorum: hoc est, Varii Modi, Processus & Sententiæ Philosophorum, perveniendi ad Lapidem Philosophicum, seu Benedictum.... Per Andraent Brentzium, D. Reipub. Chambensis Palat. pro tempore Medicum ordinarium.

[Ambergæ, Typis Michaelis Forsteri.] Anno. MDCVI.' There was another edition: Amberg, 1611.

There are three, if not four persons, whom under the name of Andreas Brentius or Brenzius there is a possibility of confusing with one another.

Of the most notable of them, a sketch is given by Mazzuchelli, who styles him 'Andrea Brenta Padovano,' though he mentions also the forms Brentius and Brenzius. He warns his readers

however, against identifying him with 'Andrea Althamer Brenzio, eretico oltramontano,' who is known by some theological writings, and is certainly quite different. Brenta flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century, studied the Humanities and philosophy, and made translations from Hippocrates printed in the fifteenth and early years of the sixteenth centuries, for which see Hendreich Haller, and Hain. Mazzuchelli enumerates these translations, and says that the 'Farrago philosophorum,' printed in the *Theatrum Chemicum* is ascribed to him by Manget, but adds, 'we have not found any other writer who calls him the author of the said work.'

Manget, however, has here only followed his custom of copying what had been printed fifty years earlier by Mercklin, who had found it already

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 22.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1651 p. 52, 93.

Mercklin, *Lindenius Renovatus*, 1686, p. 40.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburg.*, 1699, p. 723.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 33.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 471.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 129.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1763, vol. ii. parte iv. p. 2050.

Haller, *Bibliothecae Medicinæ Practicae*, 1776,

i. pp. 63, 65, 66, 81, 82, 95, 389.

BRESCIA.

See MEMORIA, 1794.

BRETON.

See LE BRETON (CHARLES).

stated by Van der Linden, so that the identification of the two authors had taken place a hundred years before Manget.

Subsequent writers are not very clear on the subject. Fuchs ascribes the 'Farrago philosophorum' to 'Andreas Brentzius, aus Padua,' so that he may have identified the two, but on the other hand he passes over the translations in silence.

Gmelin gives a somewhat different complexion to the subject by calling him 'Andreas Brentz, an Italian by birth, who promulgated his opinions chiefly in Germany, 'and, following Roth-Scholtz— who, however, designates him Andreas Brentius— assigns to him another alchemical book: 'Handgriff Raymundi Lullii . . . samt einem, . . . Gespräch vom Stein der Weisen . . .,' 1606, 1611, 1616, 8°, which I have not met with. Here there is no suggestion of any connection with Brenta or Brentius the scholar. Colour is lent to Gmelin's form by the Latin Brenzius, which might point to the name being Brenzi or Brenzio, and belonging to a different person altogether from Brenta.

The ascription of the 'Farrago philosophorum' to Brenta seems to be a mistake, but there is no satisfactory evidence bearing on the question one way or another.

A book on precautions to be observed during the plague by Andreas Brentius, was printed at Amberg in 1606. Whether or not it was by the author of the 'Farrago philosophorum' I am unable to decide, but considering the date and place of publication, the probability is that it emanated from him.

In the British Museum Catalogue all these authors are kept distinct.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 595.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 513.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Literatur*,

1806-08, p. 101.

Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1826, 1831, Nos. 3778, *3779, 8671.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 513.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1003.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 472, and 499, 600, for reprints.