

BREVIS Elucidatio Arcani Philosophorum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), *Triga Chemica*, 1599, p. 41.

This tract is by Barnaud.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 784.

BREVIS Libellus Minera philosophorum dictus.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 349.

BREVIS Manuctio ad Rubinum Cœlestem.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), 1668.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 686.

BREVIS Tractatio de antiquissimo atque certissimo illo Particulari quod per Exaltationem seu Gradationem Solis S. Auri parari solet. Oder kurtze, iedoch ausführliche und richtige, Handlung von dem uhralten und bewährtesten Particular welches durch Erhö- und Vermehrung des Goldes-Farbe verrichtet zu werden pfelet. Bestehende in einer zwart kurtzen, doch deutlichen Beschreibung, was die Exaltatio s. Gradatio solis und derselben Nutzen sey, auch wie dieselbe verrichtet werden solle, welches letztere in 30. davon handelnden auserlesenen theils selbst probirten Processen accurat gelehret und gezeiget wird. Denen überdiefs noch, zum Dienst der Kunstliebenden, ein ander schön und bewährtes Particulare de Extractione Animæ Solis beygefüget ist, Woraus dieselbe, wenn sie darzu nöthige operationes und Hand-Arbeit recht verstehen und gebrauchen, ohnfelhar Goldmachen lernen können werden. Auf freundlich ersuchen guter Freunde also verfasst und zum Druck befördert. Durch einen Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartze. Leipzig, bey Johann Herbord Klofsen, 1715.

8°. Pp. [8] 76.

This is another copy of the second tract in the work entitled *Con- et Dissensus Chymicorum de*

Famigeratissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari, (q.v.).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1437.

BRIEF (A) Preparation of the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHEMICA, 1680, p. 271.

BRIEFF-TASCHE.

See UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlohme . . . Philosophische Brieff-Tasche, 1728.

BRIXIA.

See CATALOGUS Medicamentorum.

BROSSE (LA).

See LA BROSSE.

BROTOFFERR (RADTICHS).

§ Aut hïc aut nusquam. § Elucidarius Major. Oder Erleuchterunge vber die Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt, F.C.R. aufs ihrer Chymischen Hochzeit, vnd sonst mit viel andern testimoniis Philosophorum, sonderlich in appendice,

BROTOFFERR (RADTICHS). *Continued.*

dermassen verbessert, dafs beydes materia & præparatio lapidis aurei, deutlich genug darinn angezeigt werden. Durch Radtichs Brotofferr, Luxeme.

Raphael.

Omnia sunt abscondita, in abstruso mundi.

Exactè (autem) via honesta est.

O wie glücklichselig das Creutz ich acht,

Das vntr der Rosen blüht mit macht

Adest.

Lüneburg, bey den Sternen Buchf. Im Jahr 1617.

8°. Pp. [1-3] 4-234, [3, 1 blank].

Another edition was published at Vienna, 1751. There is another work by the same author: "Elucidarius chymicus, oder, Erleuchtung und deutliche Erklerung was die Fama Fraternitatis vom R.C. für Chymische Secreta de lapide Philosophorum, in ihrer Reformation der Welt, mit verblühten Worten versteckt haben," Gofslar, 1616, 1617, 8°. Kopp seems to be of opinion that these two titles indicate merely two different editions of the same tract.

Missiv an die . . . Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, pp. 48-49; 61. *Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 601, 602.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 561.

The phrase *Aut hïc aut nusquam* appears also in the *Delarvatio Tincturæ Philosophorum*. See LEONHARD von Altenberg. The word 'Luxeme' may be a transposition for 'exulem.'

A third work is ascribed to Brotofferr in the *Missiv*: "Theophrastus non Theophrastus, oder deutliche Entdeckung was von Theophrasto Paracelso zu halten sey." Gofslar, 1617, 8°.

All these works are mentioned by Kloss.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2486-2488.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1538-39.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 387.

Elucidarius maior, oder Erleuchtung über die Reformation der ganzen Welt, F.R.C. aus ihrer chem. Hochzeit: cum Appendice meliorato.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 176.

Elucidarii majoris Appendix. Gründliche Nachricht von der Materia Lapidis aurei, & modo præparandi.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), *Chymischer Glücks-Hafen*, 1726, p. 175.

BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL).

Secreta Alchimie Magnalia D. Thomæ Aquinatis, de Corporibus supercœlestibus, & quod in rebus inferioribus inveniuntur, quoque modo extrahantur: De Lapide minerali, animali, & plantali. Item Thesaurus Alchimie secretissimus; quem dedit fratri suo Reinaldo.

Accessit et Ioannis De Rupecissa Liber lucis, ac Raymundi Lullij opus pulcherrimum, quod inscribitur Clavicula & Apertorium in quo omnia quæ in opere Alchimie requiruntur, vernustè declarantur, & sine quo, ut ipse testatur Lullius, alij sui Libri intelligi nequeunt.

Opuscula studiosis artis secretissimæ, ut summè necessaria, ita lectu iucundissima.

Opera Danielis Brouchisii artium & Medicinæ Doctoris.

Cum Præfatione D. Ioannis Heurnij.

Editio Tertia.

Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officinâ Thomæ Basson. c15.15.cxiii.

8°. Pp. 71 [1 blank]. Folding plate of a furnace.

An edition, Coloniae, 1579, 4to, is mentioned by Schmieder (*Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 139), and by Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 357) from Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. p. 479.

Daniel van Broekhuizen, is spoken of as a renowned physician of the sixteenth century, and that is all that is said of him by Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1885, II. iii. p. 1366.

BRÜCKMANN (FRANZ ERNST).

Francisci Ern. Bruckmanni Med. Doct. &c. Epistola Itineraria XIII. De Lapidibus Odoratis ad Virum Excellentissimum, Consultissimum atque Doctissimum Dominum, Dominum Andrea. El. Buchnerum, Med. Doct. et Prof. Ord. celeberrimum et practicum Erfordiensem felicissimum, amicum omni honoris et amoris genere prosequendum. Wolfenbüttelæ, Anno Christi MDCCXXIX.

4°. Sig. A [=pp. 8].

Francisi Ernesti Brückmanni, D. Epistola Itineraria XLV. Sistens Concreta Salina et Sulphurea Musei Metallici Autoris ad Virum Nobilissimum atque Doctissimum Dominum Johann. Heinr. Hampe, Medicum Londinensium Celeberrimum. Cum Fig. Æneis. Wolfenbüttelæ. MDCCXXXV.

4°. Sigs. A-B in fours [=pp. 16]. 2 folding plates.

Francisci Ernesti Bruckmanni, D. Epistola Itineraria LXXXIII. Museum Metallicum Autoris exhibens, ad Virum Prænobilissimum, Eximium atque Doctissimum, Dominum Dominum Ioh. Henric. Hampe, Med. Doct. Expertissimum, Regiæ Majest. Principis de Galles Personæ Medicum Ordinar. Soc. Reg. Anglic. Lond. Colleg. Celeberr. Magnum Londini Æsculapium, Ingensque Magnæ Britanniae Literatæ Decus, Mæcenatæ summum, fautorem atque amicum perpetuo Honoris cultu prosequendum. Cum Fig. Æneis. Wolfenbüttelæ, MDCCXXXIX.

4°. Pp. 12. 1 engraved plate.

Brückmann, born 27 Sept., 1697, at Marienthal near Helmstädt, was physician at Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel, assessor of the Collegium Medicum Brunsv. and Member of the Berlin Academy. He was received into the Leopoldine Academy, 8 May 1725, and published numerous works on mineralogy, etc. Among these was a revised edition of Leupold's *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, Wolfenbüttel, 1732, 8°, which is a good

Gelehrt. Zeitungen, 1729, p. 757 (notice of the *Bibliotheca Metallica*).

Büchner, *Historia Academiae Naturae Curiosorum*, 1755, p. 497, No. 378.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 162.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 122.

guide to the literature at that time, and an edition of Marbodæus' *De Lapidibus Pretiosis Enchiridion*, Wolfenbüttel 1740, 4°. (See MARBODÆUS).

The *Epistolæ Itinerariæ* in three hundred numbers appeared between 1728-1753. They were afterwards collected in six volumes with title-pages. A list of those referring to mineralogy, etc., is contained in Leupold's *Prodromus* above mentioned, p. 37. He died 25 March, 1753.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777 ii. p. 221.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 460.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. p. 594 (article by Max Salomon).

BRUGNATELLI (LUIGI VICENZO).

Elementi di Chimica appoggiati alle piu' recenti scoperte chimiche e farmaceutiche di L. Brugnatelli M. D. Sostituito alle Cattedre di Chimica e Mat. Med. nella R. I. Università' di Pavia. Membro dell' Acc. Elet. d. Magonza in Erfurt, Della R. Accad. delle Sc. di Gottinga, Dei Curiosi della Nat. di Berlino, Della Leopoldino-Carolina, De' Curiosi della Nat. di Germania, Dell' Accad. d'Agricoltura di Udine, Della Societa' Medico-Chirurgica di Bruxelles, Dell' Accad. delle Sc. e di Quella d'Agricolt. di Torino, di Mantova, di Fossano, Dei Georgofili di Firenze, Della Soc. Patriot. di Milano ec. Tom. i. 1795. Pavia presso Baldassare Comino. Con Privilegio.

8°. Tomo i. Pp. [xix. 1] 256. Vocabolario 108. 7 engraved plates. Wants

pp. ix.-xii. Tomo ii., 1796. Pp. 255 [1 blank].

BRUGNATELLI (LUIGI VICENZO). *Continued.*

This work passed through several editions. Luigi Vincenzo Brugnatelli, who has been confused with his son Gaspard (compare the notice in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale* and Oettinger) was born at Pavia in 1761. He studied Medicine and graduated in 1784, but took greatest interest in Chemistry, was assistant to Scopoli and Brusati at Pavia, and became professor in 1796. He was a laborious chemist and endeavoured to extend the

study of the science in Italy. He inaugurated a number of journals, and tried to make a special nomenclature pass into use in the science. He wrote numerous papers, and was the discoverer of suberic acid and alloxan. His treatise on urinary calculi was edited by his son Gaspard, Pavia, 1819 who also wrote a notice of his life and a list of his papers in the *Giornale de Fisica*, ad. decade, 1818, i. p. 405. He died in August, 1818.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 309, pp. 467-8 (papers); p. 628 ('Annali di chimia Pavia, 1790, etc.); p. 666 (new nomenclature and synonyms).

The Philosophical Magazine, ed. Tilloch, 1819, liii., pp. 321-326.

Quéraud, *La France Littéraire*, 1828, i. p. 534.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 540.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 712, 879.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, vii. col. 582.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 316.

Oettinger, *Moniteur des dates*, 1869, p. 131.

BRUMBEEY (CARL CHRISTIAN), *Respondens.*

Disputatio.

See BERGEN (CARL AUGUST VON), 1742.

BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Tractätlein vom Blut der Natur.

See KUNCKEL VON LOWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiose Chymische

Tractätlein, 1721, p. 489.

This is quite different from a tract of the same name entered under SCHWARTZFUS (ANONYMUS VON). Roth-Scholtz (*Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727,

p. 34) refers to an edition, Wittenberg, 1678, 8°. See GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

BRUNNEN DER WEISHEIT.

See SCHWARTZFUS (ANONYMUS VON).

BUCH (DAS) Amor Proximi.

See AMOR Proximi.

In the *Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 680, an edition of Frankfurt, 1782, 8° is mentioned, "no new work, but an improved

edition" of that of 1746. Ladrage quotes the latter only, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1462.

BUCH (DAS) von den Anfängen der Natur und Chymischen Kunst.

See SCHRODER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1772, I. ii. p. 237.

Schröder says this anonymous work comes from the same collection as that from which the tract by Ferrarius is taken, namely Combach's *Tractatus*

aliquot chemici singulares, Geismariae, 1647. It is mentioned by Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1506.

BUCH (DAS) Chymia, welches beschreibt den Tractat des höchsten weges der Philosophiæ.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymiaë*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 69.

BUCH (DAS) der drei Wörter.

See KALID.

BUCH (DAS) von der Kunst Chymia eines ungewissen Autors.

See ARTE (De) *Chymica Liber incerti autoris*.

BUCHOLZ (WILHELM HEINRICH SEBASTIAN).

Ueber die Essignaphthe.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 205.

BUCHOLZ (WILHELM HEINRICH SEBASTIAN). *Continued.*

Bucholz was born at Bernburg, 23 Dec., 1734, studied pharmacy at Magdeburg, practised as a pharmacist in various places, and finally at Weimar, where he lived for seven years. During that time he learned chemistry, and having resolved to become a physician, went in 1761 to Jena, where he won his degree in two years. He returned to Weimar, opened a dispensary, practised medicine, and became the physician of the reigning prince and 'Bergrath.' In 1769 he was elected a member

of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. He died at Weimar, 16 Dec., 1798.

Bucholz was a learned, diligent, and energetic man, and made many contributions to the literature of medicine, chemistry, and pharmacy. He translated works from English, French, and Italian, and published numerous papers on chemistry, mineralogy, pharmacy, mineral waters, etc., in the journals and the proceedings of societies.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 604.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. pp. 564, 587.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teuschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, Lemgo, 1796, i. pp. 478-481.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. *passim*.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 353 & *passim*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), iii. p. 33.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 328.

BUDDEUS (JOHANN FRANZ), *Præses.*

Q.D.B.V. Quaestionem Politicam an Alchimistae sint in Republica tolerandi?

Rectore Magnificentissimo, Serenissimo Principe ac Domino, Dn. Friderico Wilhelmo Regni Borussici, Electoratusque Brandenburgici Herede, et Reliqua. Praeside Io. Francisco Buddeo, P.P.h.t. Academiae Pro- Rectore Ad Diem Iunii A. M.DCC.II. Pro Summis in Philosophia Honoribus rite obtinendis edisseret Carolus Theophilus Schlitte, Halberstadiensis. Halae Magdeburgicae, Literis Christiani Henckelii, Acad. Typ.

4°. Pp. 86 [2]. Engraved plate.

Herrn Jo. Franc. Buddei SS. Th.D. und Prof. Publ. Ord. Hoch-Fürstl.

Sachsen-Hildburghausischen Hochverdienten Kirchen-Raths &c. Historischund Politische Untersuchung Von der Alchemie, und was davon zu halten sey ? aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt. Nun aber zum Druck befördert durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen, Herrenstadio Silesium. Nürnberg, Adam Jonathan Felfsecker, An. 1733.

8°. Pp. 146. 2 plates.

This has been reprinted from Roth-Scholtz's *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*. It is a translation of the preceding thesis.

Historisch- und Politische Untersuchung Von der Alchemie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 1.

Buddeus was born at Anklam in Pomerania, 25 June, 1667, showed great ability at an early age and before he went to the University of Wittenberg in 1685, was already well skilled in Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac. Having taken the degree of Master in 1637 with great distinction, he was associated to the faculty of Philosophy in 1689, and shortly after went to Jena. In 1692 he became professor of Greek and Latin at Coburg, in 1693 professor of Ethics and Politics at the newly

founded University of Halle, and in 1705 returned to Jena as professor of Theology. He increased the celebrity of that University by his lectures, carried on a large correspondence, received the visits of strangers who desired to meet him, and yet found time to write a great number of works and dissertations. He died 9 November, 1729 at Gotha, of a slight cold which he neglected and which ended in pneumonia.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, iv. p. 641; 1713, vi. pp. 61-100.

Jo. Casp. Zeumer, *Vitae Professorum . . . qui in . . . Academia Jenensi . . . vixerunt . . .* Jenae, 1711, pp. 271-283.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1733, xxi. pp. 30-55.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1750, ii. (letter B), pp. 462-471.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 46.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 551.

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

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 333.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ovaroff; Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 549.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 148.

BÜCKING (JOHANN JUSTUS), *Respondens.*

See LINSIUS (PAULUS).

BUONVICINO (BENEDETTO).

Analyse des principales Eaux Minérales de la Savoie Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoisin.

4°. Pp. 419-454. Extracted from the *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, 1784-85, vol. ii.

De la Pierre Hydrophane du Piémont Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoisin.

4°. Pp. 475-497. From the *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, 1784-85, vol. i.

Buonvicino or Bonvoisin was a doctor of Medicine, in practice at Turin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He engaged in the analysis and examination of minerals, the results of

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, pp. 57, 107, 111, 116, 129, 141.

Quérad, *La France Littéraire*, 1828, i. p. 566.

A. C. P. Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller.*

which he communicated to the Academy. The dates of his birth and death are not recorded, but he lived at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

Lexicon der jetzt lebenden Aerzte, Copenhagen, 1830, iii, p. 324 (lists of his works).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 342.

BURGGRAV (JOHANN ERNST).

See CLODIUS (BALDUINUS).

Burggrav wrote a number of alchemical books:—

Balneum Dianæ, Magnetica Priscorum Philosophorum Clavis, Lugd. Bat., 1600.

Alexipharmacum.

De electro Philosophorum magico phisico.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 53.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 36.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 485. In this article (p. 486), Eloy includes a notice of J. P. Burggrav the younger.

Bioychnium, & cura Morbatum magnetica ex Paracelsi Mumia, Franckeræ, 1611, 8°.

Achilles redivivus, Amstelod., 1612, 8°.

Bioychnium, seu Lampas vitæ & mortis, Lugd. Bat., 1610, 8°; Francof., 1630, 12°.

Libellus de Oleis.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 293, 520.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 492, 494, 543, 544 (for the 'Bioychnium'), 564 (for Clodius' work).

BURGGRAV (JOHANN PHILIP).

De doctis & nobilibus Empiricis, Vorrede.

See KUNCKEL VON LÖWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein. 1721.

J. P. Burggrav, the elder, was born at Darmstadt, 19 Feb., 1673, studied medicine at Giessen, Jena and Leyden, graduated 1694, resided in Darmstadt, and went to Frankfurt in 1706, and lived there for the rest of his life. He died in 1746. He wrote some Medical Dissertations.

His son, John Philip Burggrav, the younger, was born at Darmstadt, 1 Sept., 1700. At 18 he began his studies and finished at Halle, but graduated at Leyden in 1720, when he returned to Frankfurt. Here he remained engaged in practice.

He died in 1775. He was author of a good many works, some of them of considerable magnitude.

The present preface is not mentioned under their names, but as far as dates, etc., are concerned, it might be by either: in the case of the younger man it would be a very early production, in the case of the elder it would belong to his mature period.

Presumably it was Burggrav, the younger, who was received into the Leopoldine Academy, 23 June, 1741. Had it been the elder, Büchner would have probably recorded the date of his death.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum, Historia*, 1755 p. 509, No. 514.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 265 (refers to Burggrav the younger, speaks of him as an old friend, and the *Lexicon Medicum* as a work constructed on a vast scale, which however never got beyond B).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 374 (He ascribes the *Bioychnium* to J. Phil. Burggrav.)

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 152.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1782, ii. p. 76.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 307 (refers to the elder).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 167, 437, 785, 788.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum, 'Chemia'*, 1803, p. 147 (quotes only Burggrav the younger).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, n.d. iii. p. 86 (gives an account of both).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 346 (also quotes only Burggrav the younger).

BURGHART (GOTTFRIED HEINRICH).

Zum allgemeinen Gebrauch Wohleingerichtete Destillier-Kunst, welche in dem ersten Theil von Ab- und Eintheilung, Werckzeugen, allgemeinen Arbeiten und allem dem was diese Kunst überhaupt angehet, gnugsame Nachricht giebet; In dem andern Theil aber in bey nahe zweyhundert Processen, die Bereitung verschiedener destillirter Wässer, Brandeweine, Aqua vitæ, Ros-solis, flüchtiger-saurer-mineralischer Geister, Oele, Essezen, Extracte und andrer truckner Chemischen Artzneyen deutlich vorträget; Und endlich in dem dritten Theile in vierzig Processen vom Einmachen mit Zucker und andern dahin gehörigen Confitur-Künsten, einigen Unterricht mittheilet: Nicht nur den Aertzten, Wund-Aertzten und Apotheckern, sondern auch Weinbrennern und Destillatoribus, ingleichen Haufs-Vätern und andern Liebhabern dieser Wissenschaft, zu besondern Nutzen und Gebrauch aufgesetzt von D. Gottfried Heinrich Burghart, Med. Pract. zu Breslau. Mit Kupffern und einem hinlänglichen Register. Breslau Bey Johann Jacob Korn. 1736.

8°. Pp. [16] [6] 402 [36]. Title red and black. 6 plates.

Burghardt was born in 1705 at Reichenbach. He was sent at the age of 20 to an apothecary in Friedland for chemical manipulation, studied medicine, graduated in 1730 at Frankfurt on the Oder, and travelled a great deal. He practised in Breslau, wrote papers on medical and surgical topics, and afterwards in 1743 was a teacher of mathematics and physics at the Royal College of Brieg.

In 1736 he published *Iter Sabothicum*, or excursions on the Zothenberg, in which he describes certain plants growing there. In the same year

Hirsching, *Versuch physikalisch-chemischer Lehrbegriffe*, 1754, p. 14.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 288.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 193 (surgical papers).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 112.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, ii. pp. 362, 370, 485, 595, 773, 775; 1799, iii. p. 16.

appeared the present work, and subsequent editions of it enumerated are: 1747, 1748, with additions 1754, with additions by J. Chn. Wiegleb, 1780. In 1736 he began a collection of scientific and medical observations entitled *Medicorum Silesiacorum saturae*, which was continued to 1742, in eight parts, and contains papers on mineral waters, salts, etc., etc. He also published observations on Seignette salt, Breslau, 1749, 8°. He Seems to have had some belief in transmutation, He died at Breslau in 1776.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 260.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), iii. p. 87.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 346.

Jac. Burlin possibly the same person. *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 154.

BÜRLEIN (JACOB).

Disputatio Medica de pernicioso Paracelsistarum Hoplochrismate.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 624.

Haller quotes a dissertation, *de feminis ex mensium suppressione barbatis*, Aldt. 1664, 4°, by

BURMAN (CHARLES).

The Lives of those Eminent Antiquaries Elias Ashmole, Esquire, and Mr. William Lilly, written by themselves; containing, first, William Lilly's History of his Life and Times, with Notes, by Mr. Ashmole: Secondly, Lilly's Life and Death of Charles the First: And Lastly, the Life of Elias Ashmole, Esquire. By Way of Diary. With several occasional Letters, By Charles Burman, Esquire. London: Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent Garden. MDCCLXXIV.

8°. Pp. (7) [1 blank] 399 [1]. Portraits of Lilly and Ashmole.

Ashmole's diary contained in this volume was published in 1717 (B. M. 615, a 11); Lilly's in

1715, with notes and continuation by Ashmole (B. M. 1418, a 16), and other editions followed.

BURNET (DUNCAN).

Iatrochymicus, siue de Præparatione et Compositione Medicamentorum Chymicorum artificiosa Tractatus Duncani Bornetti Scoti: In quo methodice, perspicue ac breviter, quidquid ad Iatrochymica pertinet, Candidatis Medicinæ ac Philosophiæ interioris aperitur. Studio ac Opera Ioannis Danielis Mylii, Wetterano Hassi Medicinæ Hippocraticæ & Chymicæ Candidati nunc primum in lucem editus. Francofurti Typis Nicolai Hoffmanni Sumptibus Lucæ Iennis. M.DC.XVI.

4°. Pp. [12] 115[1 blank]. With the autograph of "Johann Baptista Grofschedl." Prefixed there is a poem to Burnet by Raphael Eplinus (*sic* for Eglinus) Iconius (*q.v.*).

[Tractat von Zubereitung vnnd rechtem Gebrauch der Chymischen Medicamenten.]

8°. Pp. 319 [1 blank]. Title wanting.

The title-page of the German translation begins:

Tyrocinium Chymicum, das ist: Von Zubereytung vnd Composition der Chymischen Medicamenten ein ausführlicher vnnd trefflicher Tractat . . . Franckfurt, 1618.

Van der Linden quotes the 1616 edition, "editus studio Joan. Dan. Mylii." Mercklin besides the preceding mentions another: Francofurti typis Kempfferi, 1621, in 4. Hendreich quotes both the Latin editions and the German translation. Haller in the *Bibliotheca Botanica* calls him Duncan Burnet, and mentions the edition Francofurti 1616, fol. (sic). But in the *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, he says:—Duncani Borneti Iatrochymicus s. de præparatione . . . medicamentorum, ed. altera studio J. Dan. Mylii Francofurti, 1616, 4°. Luccæ, 1621, 4°, and (also by Burnet):—Tyrocinium chemicum Francofurti, 1618, 8°. This last is

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 138.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 252.

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

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

the German translation. So far as I am aware the word 'altera' in the preceding title is an insertion of Haller's own. The word does not occur in the title of the 1616 edition, and possibly Haller copying the title from Van der Linden, and considering that the book was edited by Mylius, may have thought that a previous edition had been printed by the author himself, or he may have meant the word to apply to the edition of 1621 only. Anyhow Mylius' own statement is plain enough.

Gmelin copying Haller makes the same mistake.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 371.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 420.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 455.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 520.

BURRHUS (JOSEPHUS FRANCISCUS).

See BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO).