

COMMENTARIA über Gebers Werke.

See GEBER, 1792.

COMMENTARIOLUM in quoddam Epitaphium Bononiæ Studiorum, . . . lapidi insculptum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

COMMENTARIUS über den Bernhardum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726, p. 1.

COMMENTATIO de Pharmaco Catholico.

See RECONDITORIUM ac Recluserium opulentiae sapientiaeque numinis mundi magni, 1666.

COMPENDIUM utile ad credendum meditationum experimentum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 659.

COMPOSITION des gebenedeyten Steins.

See HELLOWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 1.

COMPOSITUM de Compositis.

See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

CONCORDANTIA Philosophorum.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON)

CONCORDANZ.

See KÖNIGLICHE HERMETISCHE Special-Concordanz, 1723.

CONCORDANZA de Filosofi.

See NAZARI (GIO. BATTISTA), Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, pp. 169-231.

CONCURSUS Philosophorum.

See MEDICES (CHRISTIAN DE), 1706.

CONDEESYANUS (HERMANNUS).

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

CON- ET DISSENSUS Chymicorum de famigeratissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari oder ungleiche Meynungen von des Kleinen Bawers Particular. bestehende und vorgestellet in Funfzehen davon handelnden Processen. Woraus der Kunstliebende Leser den Con- & Dissensum derer Autorum derselben vernehmen wird nebst noch zweyen andern sehr curiösen Particularien de Exaltatione Solis Ejusque Animae Extractione in über 30. der besten Processen bestehende. Mit großem Fleiß aus vielen Manuscriptis zusammen getragen und den Liebhabern der Kunst zu Dienst auf Ersuchung, zum öffentlichen Druck befördert denen curiositatis gratia des Jacobi Tollii Coelum Chemicum noch beygefüget worden. Durch Einen Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartze. Leipzig, bey Johann Herbold Klofsen, 1715.

8°. Pp. [10] 70; Brevi Tractatio, pp. [8] 76. Tollius' tract is wanting, but for a separate copy see under Tollius.

CON- ET DISSENSUS. *Continued.*

The second tract has a separate title-page as follows:

Brevi Tractatio de antiquissimo atque certissimo illo Particulari quod per Exaltationem seu Gradationem Solis S. Auri parari solet. Oder kurtze jedoch ausführliche und richtige, Handlung von dem uhralten und bewährtesten Particular welches durch Erhö- und Vermehrung des Goldes-Farbe verrichtet zu werden pflget. 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 gezeigt wird. Denen überdieß 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 ohnfehlbar 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 Herbold Klofsen, 1715.

8°. Pp. [8] 76.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1436-37.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

See also BREVIS TRACTATIO.

CONGERIES Paracelsicæ Chemicæ de Transmutationibus Metallorum.

See DORN (GERHARD).

CONRAD.

See KHUNRATH.

CONRING (HERMANN).

De Morborum remediis Magicis & Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 613.

Conring was born at Norden in East Friesland 9 Nov., 1606. When he was five years old he was attacked by the plague, but he recovered after a long illness. In his earliest years he showed great capacity for learning, and in 1620 he studied at Helmstädt for three years. He went home for a short time, and in 1625 proceeded to Leyden devoted himself to Theology and Medicine and took the first degrees in 1627. He went back to Helmstädt was appointed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in 1632, and in 1636 received the degree of doctor in philosophy and in medicine. He was next transferred to the Chair of Medicine, practised with success and was made private physician and councillor of the princess regent of Friesland in 1749. Christina of Sweden tried to induce him to remove to that country, but after some consideration he refused to leave Helmstädt, and in consequence of this resolution the Dulce of Brunswick conferred on him the chair of law. He therefore studied jurisprudence and his learning and judgment were in much request in the settlement of many important disputes.

He died 12 Dec., 1681, with the reputation of being the most learned man of his time in Germany. He was a prolific writer and he produced a multitude of dissertations and books on all sorts of subjects including one or two on chemistry, and

Froeling, *Leichenpredigt*, Helmstädt, 1681.  
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 407.  
Conring, *Universam artem medicam*, . . .  
*Introductio*, 1687; Schelhammer's *Addit.*, p. 116 (controversy with Borrichius about Hermetic chemistry).  
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ssss 3 *recto*, Anno 1682, Jan. 12.

many on medicine, philosophy, natural science, history, law, poetry, antiquities.

The book which specially concerns the student of the history of Chemistry is entitled: *De Hermetica Aegyptorum veterè & nova Paracelsicorum Medicina*, Helmstadii, 1648, 4°; revised and enlarged, 1669, 4°. As was to be expected from an Aristotelian and a Galenist, he was opposed to the Paracelsists, and refused to acknowledge the existence of an Egyptian Hermes or of Egyptian medicine or chemistry. He was in turn criticized by Borrichius, who believed in the antiquity of chemistry on the ground of the Greek manuscripts.

The state of this question at the present time can be judged of by a consideration of the Leyden Papyrus, the Ebers Papyrus, Kopp's *Beyträge* and the historical writings of Berthelot. It is another illustration of the 'vanity of dogmatizing.

Another work of Conring's of much value for the study of medicine and the connected sciences during his time, which is repeatedly quoted in the notes of the present work is his *In universam artem medicam* . . . *Introductio*, Helmstadii, 1654, 4° enlarged by his son-in-law Schelhammer, and published at Helmstädt, 1687, 4°.

His collected works were published at Brunswick, 1731, 6 vols. *Fol.*, with a life by Schmidt.

Reimann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam litterariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, ii. p. 95; 1710, v. p. 246, etc.; 1713, vi. 120, etc., etc. (There are numerous references to Conring in his various capacities).  
Heumann, *Poecile*, 1726, II. lib. i p. 23.  
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, p. 727. etc; 1736, p. 763, etc., etc , *Zusätze*, p. 248.

CONRING (HERMANN). *Continued.*

- Buddeus, *Isagoge historico-theologica*, 1730, i. p. 240 (controversy with Borrichius).  
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 111.  
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 288, 289, etc., etc., etc. (numerous references).  
 Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1732, xix. pp. 249-280 (list of 201 writings).  
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, vi. col. 1016.  
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 214.  
 Jacob Brucker, *Ehrentempel der Deutschen Gelehrsamkeit*, 1747, p. 159, with two portraits.  
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2059 (list of writings).  
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, i. p. 255 (a mere note), 1778, i. p. 697.  
 Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, iv. p. 324.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 484.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 359.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 347.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 623-626 (list of his writings).  
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 24.  
*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 549.

## CONSIDERATIO oder Philosophische Betrachtung von der materia Lapidis, und seiner Bereitung.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumph Wagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 512.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 864.

## CONSILIUM conjugii seu de Massa Solis et Lunæ, libri tres.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 429.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 235.

See STUDIUM Consilii Conjugii.

The tract was first published at Strasburg in 1566<sup>æ</sup>, 8°, and afterwards at Frankfurt in 1605, 4°.

It is greatly praised by Borrichius, who says that parts i. and iii. are excellent, but if the reader does not understand part ii. he must be stupid or else fate stands in the way of his succeeding.

- Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 389.  
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25, Cap. Xxxv.

## CONSTANTIA (LEONA).

See LEADE (JANE).

## CONSUMMATA Sapientia

See SCHAUBERDT (JOHANN), 1681.

## CONTARENI (GASPARO).

Gasparis Contareni Cardinalis. ampliss. philosophi sua ætate præstantissimi de Elementis & eorum mixtionibus libri quinque, cum indice copiosiss. nunc primum in lucem æditi.

Scipionis Capitij de principijs rerum poema.

Non satis una tenet [*Device*] ceratas anchora puppis.

- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 256, 674.  
 Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors).  
*Biographie Médicale*, Paris Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 313 (list of writings).  
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 77, 361, 553.  
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 858.  
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 400.  
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 485.  
 K. F. H. Marx, " Zur Erinnerung der ärztlichen Wirksamkeit Hermann Conring's," *Abhandlungen der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1873, xviii. pp. 4-51.  
*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1876, iv. p. 446.  
*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 1876, xix. p. 650.  
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1881, ii. pp. 114, 270, 386.  
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 366; 2nd Series, 1898, iii. p. 853.  
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 67.

According to Schmieder the anonymous author was possibly an Arabian alchemist, who flourished in the thirteenth century. He, however, brings no proof in support of this statement and Schmieder's dicta are to be accepted with caution. Maier styles him 'verus artifex.'

- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 106.  
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1247.

CONTARENI (GASPARO). *Continued.*

In geminam anchoram.

Fundabat satis Aonias una anchora puppes,

Dum tantum Ausoniis musa nataret aquis.

Nunc quum Palladiæ sulcunt maria omnia naues,

Visa q una parum est anchora, facta duplex.

Lutetiæ Parisiorum per Nicolaum Divitem, uia sacerdotum, ad diuæ

Genouefes, sub insigni geminæ anchoræ. Cum Privilegio Regis. 1548.

8°. Ff. [8] [1-8] 9-119 [1 blank]. MS. notes. The device is two crossed anchors.

Gasparo Contarini, or Contareni, or Contarino, one of the old family of that name, was born at Venice in 1483. He began the study of Latin and Philosophy there and finished at Padua. He was deeply skilled in Latin, an eloquent and intelligent man, and acted as Venetian Ambassador to Charles V., a position he occupied for five years. He was made a Cardinal in 1535. In 1541 he was sent by Paul III. as legate to the Diet of Ratisbon, and afterwards to Bologna, where he died in 1542. He was buried at Venice in the Church of Santa Maria dell' Orto. His numerous works were collected and published at Paris in 1591, fol. For one of

them *De Potestate Pontificis, quod divinitus est tradita*, which is said to have been written in one night, he was attacked by Cyriacus Spangenberg in his book *Wider die böse Sieben, ins Teufels Karnöffelspiel*, Eisleben, 1562, 4°; though he commends the book on the Magistracy and Government of Venice, Paris, 1543, 8°. Borel calls him "Alchimia scriptor," but that is not correct.

He was the uncle (?) of Luigi Contareni, author of *Il vago e dilettevole Giardino*, a collection of notes and data on a variety of topics.

Contareni's life was written by Giovanni de la Casa, "diffusely and without dates."

Sleidanus, *De Statu religionis et reipublicae Carolo quinto, Caesare, Commentarii*, 1555, f. 211 verso, &c. (biographical notes).

Paolo Giovio, *Le Inscrittioni poste sotto le vere Imagini de gli Huomini Famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 210.

Paolo Giovio, *Elogia Virorum literis illustrium*, Basil, 1577, p. 118, and portrait.

J. M. Toscanus *Peplus Italiae*, 1578, p. 56, No. xcii.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 66; 1656, p. 63.

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum Eruditione Clarorum*, Norimbergæ, 1688, p. 30, and plate 2 for his portrait.

Du Pin, *Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclesiastiques*, à Mons, 1703, T. xiv. p. 161; or in

*A New Ecclesiastical History of the Sixteenth Century*, London, 1703, p. 429.

Nicol. Comnenus Papadopopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venetiis, 1726, ii. p. 47, No. lxxxiv.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, Paris, 1733, xxii. pp. 331-342.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2072.

Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1755, iii. p. 239.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, Firenze, 1809, vii. i. p. 296.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 253 u.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1852, ix. p. III.  
*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1856, xi. col. 646.  
 Ferguson, "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets"  
*Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1890, N.S. i. p. 422.

## CONTI (LUIGI DE').

See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

## COOPER (WILLIAM)

See c. (w.).

## COPUS (MARTINUS).

See CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).☞

## CORDUS (VALERIUS).

Pharmacorum omnium quæ in usu potiss. sunt, componendorum ratio. Vulgo vocant Dispensatorium sive Antidotarium. Ex optimis autoribus tam recentibus quam veteribus collectum, ac scholiis utilibus illustratum, in quibus inprimis simplicia diligenter explicantur. Autore Valerio Cordo. Cum alijs pluribus ad hanc rem pertinentibus, quæ sequenti pagina indicantur. Opera et studio Collegii Medici inclytæ Reipub. Norimbergensis jam primum multo emendatius ac selectis compositionibus auctius in lucem editum. Cum copioso duplici indice: & Privilegio Imperiali. Norimbergæ, Apud Christophorum Lochnerum, & Johannem Hofmannum. Anno M D XCII.

Folio. Pp. [8] 292 [7, 1 blank] Printer's device on the title-page.

CORDUS (VALERIUS). *Continued*

Valerius, son of Euricius Cordus, a physician and botanist, was born 18 Feb., 1515, at Sillmetshausen (or Simmeshausen, or Simmetshausen, or Simsthausen), a village of Hesse, not at Erfurt. He was educated by his father, studied medicine at various universities and became a devotee of botany and *Materia Medica*, and ultimately one of the greatest botanists of his time. He travelled far and wide in Germany and other countries to see the mines and collect plants, and in 1542 went to Italy to learn the botany of that country. He did not spare himself, the result of which was that he died of fever at Rome 25 Sept., 1544, in the 29th year of his age. He is spoken of

Hieronymus Schreiber, *Vita Valerii Cordi*, Argent, 1563, fol.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, pp. 155, 158, 159, 166, 176, 181, 186, 187.

Adami, *Vitae Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 42.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis Libri duo*, 1637, p. 459.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1034.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 264, 375.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1228, and pl. 54.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 765.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 47.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 116.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 627-630, 772, 773.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1737, xxxvii. p. 375.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelherten-Lexikon*, 1740, p. 219.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2096.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 259; 1778, i. p. 705.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 281.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 15.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 104.

## CORNACCHINUS (MARCUS).

Methodus, qua omnes humani corporis affectiones ab humoribus copia vel qualitate peccantibus genitae, tuto, cito, et iucunde Chymicè & Galenicè curantur.

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis Chymiatrica, 1647.

This tract though appended to Hartmann's, has a separate fly-title and pagination (with four folding tables). The author was the son of Thomas Cornacchinus whose *Tabulae medicae* he, along with his brother Horatius, published in 1605, a pupil of Hieronymus Mercurialis of whom he edited the *Praelectiones pisanæ*, Francof., 1602, fol., and professor of Medicine at Pisa. Borel and Kestner say the *Methodus* was printed at

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo*, 1617, 1637, pp. 344 and 449.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 66; 1656, p. 63.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 778 and 1012.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 217.

in the highest terms by Conring, Haller, and others for the amount and quality of the work he did, and with regret that his life full of promise was so brief.

Besides the present work which was first published at Nürnberg in 1535, was the first work of its kind on Pharmacy, and went through several editions; he wrote also Annotations on Dioscorides, *Sylva rerum fossilium, historia stirpium*, and others, collected and published at Strasburg in 1561; on Spermacti, printed along with Gesner's book on minerals, Zurich, 1555, 8°, and an Epistle *de trochiscorum viperinorum adulteratione*, Francof., 1598.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Göttingen, ii. 1782, p. 288 [Strieder gives a long account of his father Henricus Urban, called Euricius (*i.e.* Εὐ[Hen]ricus Cordus, the late, or the last, because he was the youngest of thirteen children,)]

Stoeber, *Life of Sir C. Linnaeus*, 1794, p. 55.  
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 325.  
Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-8, p. 47.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), p. 2580.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 327.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. P. 864.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 10, 113, 1847, iv. pp. 299, 300, 304, 312.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 416, etc.

Ernst, H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1857, iv. pp. 317-322.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1876, iv. p. 479.  
*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales*, 1877, xx. p. 433.

Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881 ii. p. 216.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 414; 2nd Series, 1898, iii. p. 918.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 78.

Florence in 1619, 4°, but as the dedication to Robert Dudley, Earl of Warwick, is dated: Pisis, Id. Aprilis, M.DC.XX. there seems to be some discrepancy. Van der Linden & Mercklin quote an edition of Florence, 1629, 4°, but not one of 1619, and say that it is appended to Mylius' *Pharmacopaea Spagirica*, Francof., 1628, 8°. This is probably this edition referred to by Haller, who however calls the author Marcus Antonius Cornacchinus.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 1740, p. 219.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelherten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2100.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1772, ii. p. 564.

## CORNELIUS ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS.

See ALVETANUS (CORNELIUS), ARNSRODIUS.

## COROLLARIA.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1687, p. 69.

## CORRECTIO Fatuorum.

See ALCHIMIA (DE) OPUSCULA, 1550, ii. f. I.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE: . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 349.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 475.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 165.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 578.

See RICHARDUS ANGLICUS.

The German title is 'Die reformirte Alchymie oder Bestraffung der falschen Alchimisten.'

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 458.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 23, § xxxi.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein* 1753, Th. i. p. 63.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1019.

## CORTALASSEUS.

See GRASSHOF (JOHANN).

## CORTESE (ISABELLA).

I secreti della Signora Isabella Cortese; ne' quali si contengono cose Minerali, Medecinali, Profumi, Belletti, Artifitij, & Alchimia; con altre belle curiosità aggiunte. di nuovo ristampati, e con somma diligenza corretti. In Venetia, Presso Lucio Spineda. 1625.

8°. Pp. [16] 206 [2 blank]. Vignette.

Other editions mentioned are: Venice 1561, (the first), 1565, 1584, 1642, 1677, 8°. There is also a German translation: *Verborgene heimliche Künste und Wunderwerke in der Alchymie, Medicin und*

*Chirurgia*, Hamburg, 1592, 1596, 8°, Frankfurt a. M. 1596, 8°.

The authoress is called Cortesa, Cortese, Cortesi, but I have not met with any account of her.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 535.

Haeser, *Gelchichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 214.

Ferguson, "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets," *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. p. 258; 1890, N.S. i. p. 225; 1896, ii. p. 390.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 236.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 48.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

*Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 140.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 330.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 267.

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

p. 138.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 303.

## CORVINUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Geschichte der künstlichen Luft, zweiter Theil.

See ALLGEMEIN nützlich chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 1.

See SPIELMANN (JACOB REINBOLD).

The dissertation on factitious air was first (?) published at Strasburg: *Dissertatio sistens histo-*

*riam aëris factitii*, Argentor., 1776, 4°, Pars ii., 1777.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii, pp. 317, 358, 369, 372.

## COSMOPOLITA.

See PHILALETES (ÆYRENAUS).

## COSMOPOLITA (ANASTASIUS PHILARETUS).

See NOLLIIUS (HENRICUS).

## COSMOPOLITE.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

See KOSMOPOLIT.

## COZZANDO (LEONARDO).

Leonardi Cozzandi Brixiani De Magisterio Antiquorum Philosophorum Libri vi

Illustrissimo ac Ornatissimo Hippolito Fenarolo Dicati. Genevæ. Apud Samuelem de Tournes. M.DC.LXXXIV.

12°. Pp. [31, 1 blank] 421. [146, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Cozzando was born at Brescia, became a monk and devoted himself to history and to philosophy of which he was, for some time, professor. To enable him to pursue his own studies he withdrew into the country and finally went into the monastery, where in 1694 in the 74th year of his age, he was still writing books. He has left a number of works on history and philosophy, in Italian and in Latin one of which is a short literary history of Brescia. He had nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry. This book contains an account of the

ancient schools of Philosophy. It was analysed and reviewed in the *Acta Philosophorum* in a manner complimentary to the author. The reviewer states what little he knows about him and tells us that the book was first brought under his notice by Stolle. From the fact that it is not referred to by Morhof, Moller, and other writers on philosophy, he infers that the book is rare and little known. There is a copy in the British Museum,

Bayle, *Nouvelles de la Republique des lettres*, Juin, 1685, p. 637 (reviews the present work).

*Acta Philosophorum*, Halle, 1716, ii. p. 319.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 353, 373.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. Col. 2161.

## CRAMER (JOHANN ANDREAS).

Joann. Andr. Crameri Elementa Artis Docimasticæ, duobus tomis comprehensa, quorum prior Theoriam, posterior Praxin, ex vera Fossilium indole deductas; atque indubitata Experimentorum, summa cum accuratone institutorum, fide firmatas, ordine naturali & doctrina apertissima exhibet. Editio altera, emendatior, ac tum in Theoria, tum in Praxi, ab Auctore ipso multis modis aucta & locupletata. Pars Prima Theoretica. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Conradum Wishoff, et Georg. Jac. Wishoff, Fil. Conr. 1744. Cum Privilegio.

8°. Pp. [14] 366. Index[28]. Pars Altera, Practica, pp. [18] 380. Index [10]. 6 folding plates of apparatus.

Anfangsgründe der Probierkunst.

See GÖTTLING (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST), 1794.

Cramer was born at Quedlinburg, 14 Dec., 1710. He taught assaying at Leyden and London for some years and was finally Councillor for mines and metallurgy at Blankenburg, from 1743 to 1773. He died of dropsy at Berggiesshubel, Dresden 6 Dec., 1777. There is a favourable notice of him in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, where he is called the greatest assayer of his time, and Baumer

a hundred years earlier said that he was justly reckoned among the best writers on the subject. He published his *Docimasia* at Leyden, 1736, and *Elementa Artis Docimasticæ*, Leyden, 1739, 2 vols., 8°. The English translation appeared at London, 1741, 2nd edition, 1764, 8°. The German translation was made by C. E. Gellert and published at Stockholm, 1746, 8°, and Leipzig, 1766, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 745.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 727.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 69.

Crell, *Annalen der Chemie*, 1786, ii. pp. 376-384.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 56, &c.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr, 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1803, ii. p. 187.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1800-08, pp. 256, 413.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 44; 847, iv. p. 157.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1876, iv. p. 549.

## CRASELLAME (MARC-ANTONIO).

Das aus der Finsternifs von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht, in drey Italienischen Gesängen nebst seiner Auslegung, worinnen das Geheimnifs des Steins der Weisen, nach physicalischen und vernünftigen Gründen deutlich vor Augen geleyet wird. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt von C.F.K. M.D. et P.P. Langensalza, 1772. in Johann Christian Martini Verlag.

8°, Pp. [14] 250.

CRASELLAME (MARC-ANTONIO). *Continued.*

Das aus der Finsternifs von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 106.

Extracts only.

La Lumiere sortant par soi-même des Tenebres, poeme sur la composition de la Pierre des Philosophes, traduit de l'Italien avec un Commentaire.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1741, iii.

p. 322.

The original Italian poem is in three Canzoni of 7, 8, and 10 stanzas respectively, and the title runs: 'A i veri Sapienti si discorre teoricamente sopra la compositione della pietra de Philosophi, di Fra Marc-Antonio Crassellame Chinese.' I do not know if it was published separately, but it was printed face to face with the French translation. The commentator, describing his long continued labour in trying to understand the writings of the philosophers, says that an anonymous MS. in Italian fell into his hands and, finding it skilfully written, he translated it and added an exposition so that its light should be diffused as widely as possible. Of the author he knew nothing except his anagram, so that the name appears to be a made up one. The Commentary was apparently written in Latin, but this version I have not seen. It was translated into French, with the Italian poem included, and was published with the title: *La Lumiere sortant par soy même des Tenebres ou veritable theorie de la Pierre des Philosophes* . . . Paris, L. d'Houry, 1687, 12°. The second

edition " reveue et augmentée de CLIII. aphorismes chymiques," was published by d'Houry at Paris in 1692, 12°. I have not seen it. The translator says that he knows nothing about the author.

The translation and commentary, but not the Italian, were reprinted by Richebourg (*q.v.*).

The treatise is referred to by Tollius with grateful thanks to the learned translator, and the author is called by him Frater Antonius Crasselamius.

The present German version is from the French, but seemingly not from the edition of 1687. For instead of giving the assigned author's name as it appears there, the German translator, C. F. K., quotes it from Tollius and at the same time transcribes it incorrectly as " Marcus Antoninus Crastalamius. "

Both translations are included By Kopp among alchemical books with 'light ' for their title, but he has not noticed that one is translated from the other, and he makes no allusion either to the Italian verses or the reputed author.

Englet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 225.

Tollius, *Sapientia insaniens oder tolle Weifskeit*, 1753, p. 72.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1285-1287.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 385.

## CRASSEUS.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

## CRATA REPOA. Oder Einweihungen in der alten geheimen Gesellschaft der Egyptischen Priester. 1785.

Without place and printer's name.

Small square 8°. Pp. 32.

This little pamphlet has nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry, but professes to give an outline of the ceremony of initiation into the various

degrees, taken from what is said about it by the ancients.

This is an anagram of Opera arcta, witch see.

## CRAWFORD (ADAIR).

Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, and the Inflammation of Combustible Bodies; being an attempt to resolve these phenomena into a general law of nature. By A. Crawford, M.D. F.R.S.L. and E. and Member of the Philosophical Societies of Dublin and Philadelphia. The Second Edition, with very large Additions. London: printed for J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard. M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

8°. Pp. [16] 491 [1 blank]. 4 engraved plates.

The author was born in Ireland in 1748, and died 1795. He was a physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, afterwards professor of chemistry at Woolwich, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

Lists of his works are given by Watt, Reuss and

Poggendorff. Of the above book the first edition appeared in 1779. It is of importance as it discusses the subject of specific heat, especially of gases. It also deals with the chemistry of respiration. The German translation is by Crell, Leipzig, 1789, 8°.