

CRAWFORD (ADAI). *Continued*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 304, etc.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum; Chemia*, 1803, pp. 17, 28, 188.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, vols vi., vii., viii. 1805-08, *passim*.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, 1817, xiii. p. 393 (review of his experiments on the effect of tonics, etc., on the cohesion of animal fibre. The reviewer gives a brief estimate of the author's work in general).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 268 r.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), iii. p. 352.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 886.

Biographie Universelle, 1852, ix. p. 455.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xi. col. 381.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 495.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1879, xvii. p. 733.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 494; 2nd Series, 1898, iii. p. 1012.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 103.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiii. p. 49 (article by Hunt).

CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, oder: eine durch Rationes, viele Exempla und Experimenta abgehandelte Untersuchung, was von der Alchymia zu halten und vor Nutzen daraus zu schöpfen seye, nebst einem Zusatz von der Medicina Universali, Universal-Process und einigen Kunst-Stücken. aus der Alchymie. Tübingen bey denen Gebrüdern Cotta. 1730.

8°. Pp. [24] 424. Woodcut of the Prague Medal, p. 91.

This work appeared in the same year with a quite different title-page:—

Ehren-Reitung der Alchymie oder Vernünftige Untersuchung, was von der herrlichen Gabe, welche die himmlische Weisheit denen Menschen geschencket, und insgemein mit dem verächtlichen Nahmen der Alchymie beleget wird, zu halten seye. Durch Rationes, auch viele curiosa Exempla und Experimenta abgehandelt. Wobey noch von der Medicina Universali Meldung geschiehet. Sammt einem Anhang des Universal-Processes zweyer alten wahrhaften Philosophorum, und kurtzer Consignation etlicher Kunst-Stücke aus der Alchymie. Nicht nur denen Liebhabern dieser edlen Wissenschaften, sondern auch allen andern, was Standes sie seyn mögen, nützlich und vergnüglich zu lesen. Ehedessen geschrieben von einem bekannten Philosopho. Nun aber auf vieler Verlangen an Tag gegeben von einem Liebhaber der Chymie. Herrenstadt, bey Samuel Rothscholzen, MDCCXXX.

Still another title without the author's name is given in the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 663:

V. F. S. P. Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, nebst einem Zusatz von der Medicina universali, Universalprocess und einigen Kunststücken aus der Alchymie. Tübing., 1730, 8°.

The initials are explained at the end of the 'Vorrede'; they are taken from the words Victrix Fortunæ SaPientia.

The book is a defence of alchemy, based first upon natural principles, and secondly on the evidence of actual transmutations. It contains a good deal of interesting historical matter, but it has been injured by its fantastical title.

This work was published anonymously, and even Schmieder did not know the author's name, although it had been given both by Fuchs and by Gmelin.

Fuchs calls Creiling professor at Helmstädt whereas Kopp says he was professor of chemistry at Tübingen; but he may have been both.

Meusel states that he was born at Löchgau Würtemberg, 9 July, 1673, was professor of mathematics and physics at Tübingen from 1701 to 1745, when he resigned, and died at Tübingen, 13 Sept. 1752 (1750?). He wrote mathematical papers and the present work, but there is no reference to his being professor of chemistry anywhere.

Kortum calls him a famous teacher at Tübingen, a prodigy of learning, who spent the greater part of his life in his laboratory over alchemical pursuits, and wrote the *Ehrenrettung der Alchemie*. With

all justice he could say in his autobiography: Quæsivi et inveni, quot lapides sophiaæ.

The authorship is ascribed to Creiling also in the *Fama Mystica Hermetica*, 1772, p. 22, and in the *Sammlung der neuesten . . . Begebenheiten*, 1780 in the preface. He is called the author of the very rare *Ehrenrettung*, afterwards issued with the ludicrous title *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*.

Still more definitely is the subject discussed by Roth-Scholtz, who speaks of Creiling as his best friend and patron. He tells us that the MS. of the book was complete prior to 1727, and in that year he printed the title and contents from the MS, in his *Bibliotheca Chemica*. The book was eagerly looked for by the believers in transmutation, and in 1730 he expresses the hope that, as it deserved to be printed, the publication would not be delayed, for it would be a misfortune if the author did not live to see it finished. The title given by Roth-Scholtz is that of the *Ehrenrettung*. The publication actually took place in 1730, but it must have been after that of Roth-Scholtz's *Theatrum*, in which the above remarks occur. What pro-

CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD). *Continued*.

duced the change of title from what stood in the MS. in 1727 I have not discovered. The alteration must have been made almost at once and the *Ehrenrettung* title must have been quickly cancelled, or the copies withdrawn from circulation, for that form is certainly far less common than *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*. I have seen several copies of the latter, but only one of the

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 4-14.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 821.

Fictuld, *Probie-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 64.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 28

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 94.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 324, 325.

Hermetisches Journal, 1801, I. i. p. 55 (interesting notice of Creiling).

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr, 1750 bis 1800*.

former: and it is seldom that bath titles are quoted. Thus while Gmelin mentions only the former Fuchs, Schmieder, and Kopp seem to know the latter alone.

Besides the works in the present catalogue Creiling published Hannemann's commentary on Espagnet's *Enchiridion physicae restituta*, to which he prefixed a learned preface, Tübingen, 1718, 4°.

vestorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1803, ii. p. 216.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen litteratur*, 1806-08 p. 251.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 54.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 495.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1455 (without the author's name).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 244; ii. p. 382.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Dissertatio Academica de Aureo Vellere aut Possibilitate Transmutationis Metallorum hanc Præsede Johanne Conrado Creilingio, Physicæ Experiment. Et Mathematic. Professore Ordinario, Senatus Universitatis Seniore, Contub. Academici Rectore, Et Facultatis Philosophicæ h. t. Decano. Defendent publice Magisterii Philosophici Candidati, Johannes Jacobus Erbe, Tubingensis. Johannes Fridericus Reinmann Tubingensis. Christianus Theophilus Gmelin, Tubingensis. Illustris Seminarii Ducalis Alumni. Ad D. H. L. C. Anno MDCCXXXVII. Tubingæ, Litteris Roebelianis.

4°. Pp. 88.

This part of the Dissertation is in three sections:

Sectio I. De Historia Aurei Velleris, et de Principiis metallorum, &c.

Sectio II. De Salibus metallicis . . . &c.

Sectio III. De Productione artificiali Ferri & Sulphuris, de Vegetatione metallorum, &c.

Dissertatio de Aureo Vellere, Sectio IV. De Cautelis Quibusdam in Aurificio, Maxime Particulari, Utilibus. Hanc Præsede Johanne Conrado Creilingio, Physicæ Experimentalis et Mathematic. Professore ordinario, Senatus Universitatis, nec non Facultatis Philosophiæ Seniore, et Contub. Academ. Rectore. Defendent Publice Magisterii Philosophici Candidati Albertus Christoph. Baumann, Keramio-Neohusan. Johannes Conradus Haas, Ar-Neohusanus. Illustris Seminarii Ducalis Alumni. Ad D. H. L. C. Anno MDCCXXXIX. Tubingæ, Litteris Roebelianis.

4°. Pp. 42 [2].

Abhandlung vom Goldenen Vliess oder Möglichkeit der Verwandlung der Metalle. Aus dem Lateinischen des Herrn Joh. C. Creiling, ordentlichen Lehrers der Mathematik und Physik &c. übersetzt. Tübingen bei Jacob Friedrich Heerbrandt. 1787.

8°. Pp. [16] 176.

This consists of the four parts of the two preceding dissertations. They contain matter bearing on the history of transmutation. Fuchs (*Reper-*

torium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 266) calls the second part "sehr hübsch."

CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD). *Continued.*

Das Goldene Vliess.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 1.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 142.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouyaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1196.

CRELL (LORENZ FLORENZ FRIEDRICH VON).

Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Chemie. Gesamlet von D. Lorenz Crell, Herzogl. Braunschweig. Lüneburg. Bergrath. der theoret. Arzneygelahrtheit und der Materia medica ordentl. öffentl. Lehrer zu Helmstädt; der Röm. Kaiserl. Academie der Naturforscher Adjuncte; der Churfürstl. Maynzischen Academie der Wissenschaften, der Berlin. Gesellsch. naturforsch. Freunde, und der Herzogl. Braunschweig. deutschen Gesellschaft Mitglie. Erster Theil. Leipzig, in der Weygandschen Buchhandlung. 1781.

8, Pp. [12] 250. [2].

Zweyter Theil, [6] 3-284.

Dritter Theil, [16] 272.

Vierter Theil, 1782, [6] 282. Plate,

Funfter Theil, [14] 274.

Sechster Theil nebst einem Register über alle sechs Theile, [8] 292.

Siebenter Theil, [18] 270.

Achter Theil, 1783 [6] 282. Plate.

Neunter Theil, xiv. [2] 258. Plate.

Crell was born at Helmstädt, 21 January, 1744. He had the usual University training and took the degrees of D. Phil. und D. Med., and was appointed professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the Carolinum at Brunswick in 1771. In 1773 he removed to Helmstädt as professor of Philosophy and became professor of Medicine in 1774. He discharged the duties of these offices till 1810, when the University at Helmstädt was abolished. After that he acted as ordinary professor of Chemistry at Göttingen till his death, which happened there on 7 June, 1816. He had also been Brunswick Mining Councillor from 1780. His portrait is given in *Allgemeine Teutsche Bibliothek*, vol. LIX.

Crell made numerous chemical researches, which were published in various journals and in various languages, and he was diligent as a translator of chemical books, having turned Black's 'Lectures,' Crawford on Heat, and others into German, but he

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 3.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt-lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, i. pp. 642-647.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-1808, pp. 454, 455, 471, 473, 520, 594.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors) 209 p.

Joh. Joachim Eschenburg, *Entwurf eine Geschichte des Collegii Carolini in Braunschweig*, Berlin und Stettin, 1812, p. 62.□

CREMER (JOHN).

See MAIER (MICHAEL), *Tripus Aureus*, 1618, p. 183.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 533.

John Cremer, abbot of Westminster, lived early in the fourteenth century. He was devoted to Alchemy, and had worked at it for thirty years but the more he read the more he felt himself misled by the conflict of opinion and directions for work, so he resolved to go to some adept of repute and be put by him on the right path. He went to

Zehnter Theil, [1-7] 8-286 [2],

Eilfter Theil, xviii. 268 [2].

Zwölfter Theil, 1784 [12] 254 [2]. Nebst einem Register über die letztern sechs Theile, pp. 177-210 (misprint for 257-290).

Dreizehnter Theil, 1786, [8] 5-299 [1 blank], Plate, (This is vol iv. of the *Auswahl*, and has a title-page to that effect.)

is now remembered specially as the Active editor of several series of chemical journals issued under his name between 1778 and 1803. Crell's 'Annalen,' 'Journal,' 'Archiv,' and 'Entdeckungen' are standard works of reference for the history of Chemistry during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, just at the birth of the modern period. Lists of his works are given by Meusel and Pütter The following list of his journals may be useful:

'Chemisches Journal.' 6 parts. 1778-1781.

'Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Chemie,' 13 parts. 1781-1786.

'Chemisches Archiv.' 2 parts. 1783,

'Neues chemisches Archiv.' 8 vols. 1783-1791.

'Neuestes Chemisches Archiv' 1798.

'Chemische Annalen,' 40 vols 1784-1803.

'Beitrage zu den Chemischen Annalen.' 6 parts. 1785-1799.

Pütter, *Versuch einer Academischen Gelehrten*

Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen, iii. (1820, by Friedrich Saalfeld), p. 80.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 163 & *passim*.

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

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv, p. 587 (article by Oppenheim).

Raymund Lully in Milan in 1330, and from him he learned part of the mystery. On Cremer's persuasion Lully came to London where he remained two years. They worked together. Lully was presented to the King, Edward III., and promised to supply him with gold for a war against the Turks. The King received the gold

CREMER (JOHN). *Continued.*

but used it against France, and Lully, feeling that he had been deceived, departed suddenly to the great regret of Cremer, who never learned any more about transmutation.

Two difficulties are connected with this story, one, that the name of Cremer does not occur among the abbots of Westminster, the other is the

doubt that hangs round Lully's visit to England and Borrichius questions Cremer's share in the business.

A portrait of Cremer is given by Ashmole at the head of 'Hermes bird,' which Ashmole says was translated from Lully by Cremer. Cremer's story is quoted in most of the histories of alchemy.

Michael Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, pp. 413, 480.

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, pp. 213, 465-67.

Morhof, *De Metallorum transmutatione Epistola*,

1673, p. 122.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 18.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 194.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 52.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 169, 172, 182.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 411; 1866, i. p. 435.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, pp. 339, 359.

CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS).

Oswaldi Crollii Veterani Hassi. Basilica Chymica continens. Philosophicum propriâ laborum experientiâ confirmatam descriptionem & vsum Remediorum Chymicorum Selectissimorum é Lumine Gratiae & Naturæ Desumptorum. In fine libri additus est Autoris eiusdem Tractatus Nouus De Signaturis Rerum Internis. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio S. Cæs. Maiest. Francofurti, Impensis Godefridi Tampachii, Anno M.D.C.XX.

8°. Pp. 336 [47, 1 blank]. Pp. 177-180 dropped. 209-212 repeated. Tractatus de Signaturis, pp. 100. Index [28]. Elegia de Antiqua Medicina Vlrici Bollingeri, &c., pp. 16. The Tract de Signaturis has a separate title, included in the pagination.

An edition appeared at Geneva, 1631, 8°. Again 1658, 8°, with the notes of Hartmann & Michaelis.

D. O. M. A. Osualdi Crollii Veterani Hassi Basilica Chymica Continens. Philosophicam propriâ laborum experientiâ confirmatam descriptionem et Usum Remediorum Chymicorum Selectissimorum é Lumine Gratiae et Naturæ Desumptorum. In fine libri additus est Autoris ejusdem Tractatus Nouus de Signaturis Rerum Internis. Cum Gratia et Priuilegio S. Cæs. Maiest. Francofurti, Impensis Godetridi Tampachij.

Without date,

4°. Pp. [16] 283. Index [25]; Tractatus de Signaturis internis rerum, pp. [15, 1 blank], 80. Index [16]; Elegia De Vera Antiqua Philosophica Medicina, scripta à M. Vlrico Bollingero, etc., pp. 24. The title page is an elaborate symbolic engraving, with portraits of Hermes, Morienus and Lully on one side, and Geber, R. Bacon and Paracelsus on the other. This undated edition is a reissue of that of 1609, with some modifications which are seen in the poems at the end. Sheet aa has been reprinted; it contains catchwords not in the earlier edition, the inner lines of the border go down to the bottom; the title-page also is different. Sheet bb is the same in both, but cc has also been reprinted with catchwords and bordering lines prolonged; the poem ends on cc 4 *verso* instead of cc 4 *recto*, and the register, imprint and date have been omitted.

D. O. M. A. Crollius Redivivus. Das ist, Hermetischer Wunderbaum, warinn zu sehen, wie die wunderbahre Werck Gottes von Liebhabern wahrer Chymischer Artzney, recht zu verstehen, vnd zu erkennen; vnd wie ein jeder Göttsfurchtiger Artist, vnd Spagyryus derselben nachfolgen, auff dafs er dermal einest mit eigener gesegneter Hand-arbeit im Philosophischen Acker nicht nur ein Füncklein, sondern wol gar ein starcken Strahlen defs Liechts der Natur, ohne sondere Mühe aufwürcken vnd erlangen mag. Aufs dem grossen Hermetischen Lustgarten zusammen getragen vnd in sieben Büchlein abgetheilet. Durch Anonymvm von Feldtaw.

CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS) *Continued.*

Syr. 14. 18. Wer sich mit seiner Arbeit nehret, vnd läst ihm benügen, der hat ein fein ruhwig Leben, das heist, ein Schatz vber alle Schätze finden.

Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Anthoni Hummen. In Verlegung Johann Gottfried Schönwettters. M.D.C.XXXV.

4°. Pp. [10] 66. 30 engravings in the text.

This is followed by Oswald Crollius' Errinerungs Vorrede, pp. 1. 113, and the Basilica Chymica, pp. 114-248, and Index [15, 1 blank]. There is no title-page.

After this comes the tract on Signatures, with the following title-page:

Oswaldi Crollii Von Wetter aufs dem Fürstenthumb Hessen, weyland Fürstlichen Anhaltischen wolverordneten Leib Medici Tractat von den jnerlichen Signaturen, oder Zeichen aller Dinge. Oder von der wahren vnd lebendigen Anatomia der grossen vnd kleinen Welt. Von dem Authore erstlichen beschrieben vnd zu vnterschiedlichen malen in Truck verfertigt: Nunmehr aber auff das fleissigst vnd trewlichst verteutscht. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Caspar Rötzel, in Verlegung Gottfridt Tampachs. Im Jahr 1629.

Pp. 72. Index [7, 1 blank].

Though it has a separate title-page, signatures and pagination, it obviously forms part of the preceding.

This seems a made-up book. Whether this 1629 (?) edition of Crollius' *Basilica*, wanting the title-page, was issued with Feldtaw's later work, or whether this is a defective copy which happens to have been merely bound along with the other, I am not sure. Judging however from them having

been all issued together in 1647, with notes by Johann Hartmann (*q.v.*), I conclude that they form parts of one volume, and that owing to some publishing arrangement the title-page of Feldtaw's tract has been made to do duty for the whole. I have had no opportunity for ascertaining whether there are other copies like this, or if there be any of the *Basilica Chymica*, 1629 (?), with Feldtaw's *Crollius redivivus*, 1635, at the end.

D O. M. A. Osvvaldi Crollii Weterani Hassi Chymisch Kleynod. Hiebevör zwar aufgangen jetzo aber durch den Hochgelehrten Johann Hartmannum M.D. gemehrt verbessert, mit nothwendigen Notis spagyricis zu Erläuterung der Artzneyen, geziert, vnd zum Ersten mal, neben dem Hermetischen Wunderbaum, in Truck aufgangen allen Doctoren, Apoteckern, Laboranten, Balbierern und männlichen sehr dienlich vnd nützlich. Cum Gratia et Priuilegio S. Cæs. Maiest. Francofurti, Impensis Godefridi Schönwetteri.

1647.

This is followed by a printed title-page:

Hermetischer Probiar Stein, darauff nicht allein alle vnd jede in defs Osvvaldi Grollii (*sic*) intitulirten Alchymistischen Königlichen Kleynod befindliche procefs vnd Chymische Artzneyen examiniret vnd auff die Prob gesetzt, sondern dieselbe auch mit vnterschiedlichen andern schönen vnd nützlich durch selbst eygnen Handgriff vnd tägliche Erfahrung approbirten Artzneyen vor diesem in Lateinischer Spruch vermehrt vnd verbessert worden. Von Johann Hartmann, der Artzney D. Fürstlich. Hessischen gewesenen weitberühmbten Leib Medico vnd Professorn zu Marpurg an jetzo aber auff vielfältiger begehrt. Neben angehengten Crollischen Tractätlein von den jnerlichen Signaturen oder Zeichen aller Dinge vnd dem Hermetischen Wunderbaum dem gemeinen Nutzen zum besten ins Teutsche versetzt. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Johann Gottfried Schönwettters. M.D.C.XXXVII.

4 Pp. [8] 392 [16]; Crollius redivivus, 83 [1 blank]; Von den Signaturen, no title, pp. 61 [10, 1 blank]. General engraved title with symbolic drawings and portraits of Hermes, Geber, Morienus, R. Bacon, R. Lullius, Paracelsus. Engravings to 'Crollius redivivus,' printed in the text. That tract has separate pagination and a title-page as follows:

D.O.M.A. Crollius Redivivus. Das ist, Hermetischer Wunderbaum, warinn zu sehen, wie die wunderbare Werck Gottes von Liebhabern wahrer Chymischer Artzney, recht zu verstehen, vnd zuerkennen; vnd wie ein jeder Gottsfürchtiger Artist, vnd Spagyris derselben nachfolgen, auff das er dermal einest mit eigener gesegneter Handarbeit im Philosophischen Acker nicht nur ein Füncklein, sondern wol gar ein starcken Strahlen defs Liechts der Natur, ohne sondere Mühe aufswürcken vnd erlangen mag.

Aufs dem grossen Hermetischen Lustgarten zusammen getragen vnd in sielen Büchlein abgetheilet. Durch Anonymum von Feldtaw.

CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS). *Continued.*

Syr. 14. 18. Wer sich mit seiner Arbeit nehret, vnd läst ihm benügen, der hat ein fein ruhwig Leben, das heist ein Schatz vber alle Schätze finden.

Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mäyn, bey Hans Friederich Weifs. M.D.C.XXXVII.

Pp; 83 [1 blank].

The statement on the engraved title-page that this is the first publication of these tracts together,

would indicate that the volume entitled *Crollius redivivus*, &c, was a made up one.

[Another Copy.]

It wants the engraved title.

The *Basilica Chymica* consists of three parts: an admonitory preface, in which Crollius discusses the doctrines of Paracelsus, the practical part, which is really a treatise on pharmacy and therapeutics, and the treatise on Signatures. The remarks made by Conring and by Schelhammer are not much in commendation of either Crollius or his book, but it must be remembered that Conring was opposed to Paracelsus and his system and his followers.

Stolle notices the work favourably. The 'Admonitory Preface' and Paracelsus' views in general are severely criticized by Libavius in his *Examen Philosophiae novae*, 1615, pp. 35-87, forming part of his *Appendix necessaria Syntagmatis Arcanorum Chemicorum*, *q.v.*

On his Chemistry see Kopp.

A German translation, altered from Hartmann's, *q.v.* was brought out again at Nürnberg in 1684 by Johann Hiskias Cardilucius, with a commentary.

The French translation was executed by J. Marcel de Boulene, Lyons, 1627, 8°.

In English it appears as *Royal and Practical Chemistry, in Three Treatises*, London, 1670, small folio, Besides Crollius' *Basilica* it contains Hartmann's *Practice of Chymistry*,

The 'Admonitory Preface,' made English by H. Pinnell, was published in *Philosophy Reformed and Improved in four Profound Tractates*, London, 1657, 8°.

The *Treatise of Signatures* (which is dated 1669) may sometimes be found separate from the *Basilica*. It is noticed by Pachius when tracing the history of Amulets and Talismans.

Croll, or Crollius, was born at Wetter in 1580, studied at Marburg, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Geneva, travelled, and became physician of Prince Christian of Anhalt-Bernberg. In medicine he was an adherent of Paracelsus, and invented several remedies. The first edition of the *Basilica Chymica* was published at Franckfurt, 1608; again in 1609, and afterwards in numerous editions. Crollius died in 1609.

Bollinger, *Encomium Wetterae Nachrichten v. Wetter*, p. 148, and *Basel. Lex. I Suppl. Bollinger's tract is contained in the 1620 edition of the Basilica Chymica.* Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 378.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 68; 1656, p. 65.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 859.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 135, p. 324, p. 370.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. G4 *recto*, Ann. 1609.

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

401, 403.

Reimann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, iii. 1709, p. 480.

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

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 693, 780.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 233.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 143.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2210.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 267; 1778, i. p. 736.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 106.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Göttingen, ii. (1782)

p. 424 (Pedigree of the Croll family); v. (1785) p. 286 (notice of O. C.),

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CROM.

See LE CROM.

CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS).

De Compositione Medicamentorum, hodierno aevo, apud Pharmacopolas, passim extantium: et quo Artificio eadem rectè parari queant cum

CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS). *Continued.*

Simplicium atque Aromatum (quibus consistunt) expositionibus, ac plerorumq; omnium delectu, Libri X. Non Medicis & Pharmacopœis tantum, sed omnibus insuper rerum cognoscendarum studiosis, utilissimi pariter ac necessarij. Ubi singula ad ipsissimam veritatem expendantur, plurimi errores aperiuntur, & controuersiae frequentes conciliantur, Autore Bernardo Dessennio Cronenburgio, Doctore Medico Coloniensi.

In Invidiam Autor:

Docta manus Medici, tractat genus omne malorum,
Ast mordax liuor, spernit opem medicam.

Quid unoquoq; libro continetur, uersa pagina indicat. Cum Indice locupletissimo, Latino ac Germanico. Cum Gratia, & Privilegio Imperiali nouo, ad octennium. Francoforti, Apud Hæred. Chr. Egenolphi, M.D.LV.

Folio, Ff. [18] 154. Egenolph's device on the title-page and f. 154 verso.

This physician is described by some authorities under the name of Cronenburgius, by others under Dessenius, which is perhaps more correct. I have, however, followed Adami, Van der Linden, Van der Aa, and other writers, and called him Cronenburgius. He was born at Amsterdam in 1510, studied medicine at Louvain, went to Bologna, and, in 1539, became M.D. there; returned to Holland, and, after practising in various places, settled as professor of medicine at Gröningen

for nine years. He then went to Cologne, where he taught medicine, received a pension, and, with great fame as a physician and botanist, died in 1574. He wrote a defence of the old medicine against George Phædro and the Paracelsists, Cologne, 1573, 4°, a treatise on the plague, Cologne, 1564, 4°, and a letter to Matthiolus.

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Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 233.
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Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 280; 1778, ii. p. 33 (under Dessenius).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 255 (under Dessenius).
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 62 (under Dessenius).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 558.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 253.
Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1858, iii. p. 868.

CROSSET de la Haumerie.

See LE CROM.

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL).

D. O. M. A. Accipe, quod sentitur, antequam discitur. Michaelis Crugeneri, P.M.C. Chymischer aufgewickelter Gebrauch und Bereitung seiner Elixiren, welche zu heilsamer Cur der vornehmsten und bekantesten und aus ihren darinn beschriebenen Ursachen und Zufällen entspringenden Kranckheiten, so dem Menschlichen Leibe von Fufs an bis auff die Scheitel, begegnen können: Zu erhaltung des Lebens, langwieriger Gesundheit, und zu

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

verhüttung des Liebes und Gemüthes Beschwehung dien- und nützlichen, Dem beygefügt ein besonderer Philo-Medico Chymischer Anhang, oder kurtzer Tractat, in welchem gelehret und gehandelt wird, worzu der Mensch von Gott dem Herrn tüchtig erschaffen sey. Item was er verrichten kan, und was er, wenn er von Gott zu einem Philo-Chymischen Medico beruffen, nothwendig können und wissen soll, Darbey werden etliche wenige doch besondere nutzbahre und tieffnachdenckliche Medicamente ersehen, und neben einem zwiefachen Register, so wohl der Capitum earumq; sectionum als der rerum & verborum allen Liebhabern der Warheit und der rechten Hermetischen Artzney gefliessen zu Nutz und Gefallen an Tag gegeben.

Augustin. lib. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori veritatis. Etenim aut inimicus reprehensus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est: Amicus autem, si errat, docendus est, & audiendus.

Drefsden, in verlegung Christian Bergen, gedruckt in Seyfferts Druckerey, 1662.

4°. Pp. [36] 242. Register, etc. [42].

D. O. M. A. Michaelis Crügeneri, P.M.C. Neu vermehrter Chymischer Frühling. Das ist: sonderbarer Medico-Chymischer Tractat, sambt einer Astrologischen Continuation. Die Gewächse zu samben, und zu gewissen Kranckheiten recht zu bereiten. Darinnen insonderheit kürztlich und treuffleissig dargethan wird, welches nicht allein irrigie Meinungen und falsche Procefsse, sondern auch im Gegentheil, richtige, kurtze und waare Procefsse, mit sonderbaren Handgriffen, auch beygefügtem Gebrauch und Nutz gewiesen wird. Alles mit höchstem Fleifs, eigner Erfahrung, und mühsamer Erforschung observiret, probiret, demonstriret und beschrieben vom Autore in Drefsden. Vornemlich allen Liebhabern der Warheit, und der rechten Hermetischen Artzney gefliessen zu Nutz und Gefallen. Welchen vorher gesetzt Informatorium Medico-Chymicum oder Unterricht, was ein recht Chymischer oder Hermetischer Medicus sey, und was von ihm erfordert werde.

Augustinus 1. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori Veritatis: Etenim aut inimicus reprehensus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est; amicus autem si errat, docendus est & audiendus.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang, defs Jüngern, und Johann Andreae Endter, Anno M.DC.LIV.

4°. Pp. [16] 488 [19, 1 blank]. MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

D. O. M. A. Harmonia ad omnium Mysteriorum Cognitionem, Deo singulariter sic ordinante, certissima via est. Michaelis Crügeneri, P.M.C. Chymischer Garten-Baw, das ist: Spagyrische Beschreibung Vier- und dreissigerley Gewächs und Krauter, nach rechter Fundamental und Hermetischer