

D. (M. C. M.), i.e. Martinus Copus, Medicinæ Doctor.
See CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

D. (W. G L.)
See s * * *

D * * * *
See Respour.

D. (H. V.).
See TUMBA SEMIRAMIDIS.

D. (R. E. J.).
Elias der Artist, eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metallverwandlung.
See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek,
1771, I. i. p. 181.

D. . . .
Le Grand Livre de la Nature, ou l'Apocalypse Philosophique et Hermetique. Ouvrage
curieux, dans lequel on traite de la philosophie occulte, de l'intelligence des
hiéroglyphes des anciens, de la Société des Freres de la Rose-Croix, de la
transmutation des métaux & de la communication de l'homme avec des êtres supérieurs
& intermédiaires entre lui & le grand architecte. Vû par une Société de Ph. . . . Inc. . . .
& publié par D. . . . Depuis I, jusqu' à l'an 1790. Au Midi, et de l'Imprimerie de la
vérité.

8°. Pp. 115 [1 blank]. Woodcut.

"Oeuvre d'un imbécile ou d'un mauvais plai-
sant," is Ladrague's comment (*Bibliothèque*
Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 601).
Possibly. It seems to be an allegorical account
of initiation and transmutation. The dictionary

of hermetic terms which it contains is a mere
synonymy. At the end are receipts to produce
recondite things: a water to soften metals, the
lamp of life, and so on.

DALE (SAMUEL).

Samuelis Dalei, M. L. Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam: in qua
Medicamenta Officinalia Simplicia, hoc est Mineralia, Vegetabilia, Animalia
eorumque partes in Medicinæ Officinis usitata, in Methodum naturalem digesta
succincte & accurate describuntur. Cum Notis Generum Characteristicis Specierum
Synonymis, Differentiis & Viribus. Opus Medicis, Philosophis, Pharmacopœis,
Chirurgis, &c., utilissimum. Ad calcem

DALE (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

adjiciuntur Indices necessarii. Quarta Editio, Indice Gallico, Germanico, Belgico aucta.

ὁ Βίος Βραχὺς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ. Hipp. Lib. I. Aphor. I.
Lugduni Batavorum. Impensis Joh. Arnold. Langerak. M DCC. XXXIX.

4°. Pp. [4] vii. [5] 459 [51].

Fine Portrait of Dale.

Samuel Dale, son of a silk-thrower, St. Mary Whitechapel, was born between 1658 and 1660. In 1674 he was apprenticed to an apothecary, practised as a physician and apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, in 1686, was a diligent naturalist, botanist, and pharmacologist, and a man of no small learning and acquirements. He was a friend of Ray, the naturalist, and Sir Hans Sloane, contributed papers to the Royal Society, and, besides the *Pharmacologia*, wrote an appendix to the History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, by Silas Taylor, containing an account of the natural history of the locality. It was published in 1730, and again in 1732. His herbarium is now in the British Museum; a

portrait of him in oil is in Apothecaries' Hall; an engraving of him at 78 years of age is prefixed to the present edition, and there is one by Vertue in the third edition which is reproduced in the Journal of Botany. Dale died 6 June, 1739, and was buried at Bocking' near Braintree.

The *Pharmacologia* was first published at London in 1693, 8°; again with a supplement in 1705; 2nd ed., 1710, 3rd ed., 1737. Editions were printed abroad Bremæ, 1707, 1713; Lugd. Bat., 1730 and the above.

The *Pharmacologia* is still quoted as an authority on the introduction of certain substances as drugs.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 53.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 159 (reviews of the book).
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Histoire der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 700, 701.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 47.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, 1751, i. p. 158 (commended).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 14, 690.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 795.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 12.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 126.
Fuchs, *Repertorium zur chemischen litteratur*, 1800-08, p. 200.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i. (authors) p. 280 v.
Journal of Botany, 1883, xxi, pp. 193-7; 225. 231 (article by G. S. Boulger).
Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiii. p. 385 (article by G. S. Boulger).

DANDOLO (VINCENZO).

Trattato Elementare di Chimica presentato in un ordine nuovo dietro le scoperte moderne; con Figure: del Sig. Lavoisier dell' Accademia delle Scienze, della Società Reale di Medicina, delle Società d'Agricoltura di Parigi, e di Orleans, della Società Reale di Londra, dell' Istituto di Bologna, della Società Elvetica di Basilea, di quella di Filadelfia, Harlem, Manchester, Padova, ec. Recato dalla Francese nell' Italiana favella e corredato di Annotazioni da Vincenzo Dandolo Veneto Edizione seconda corretta, ed ampliata di due Dissertazioni inedite dell' Autore sulla respirazione e sulla traspirazione, e di nuove annotazioni del Traduttore. Tomo Primo. In Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta e Figli. CIO.ICCC.XCII.

8°. Pp. [1-4] 5-399 [1 blank]. 2 folding tables.

Tomo Secondo.

Pp. viii. 305 [3 blank]. 13 plates.

The third and fourth volumes have separate titles as follow:

Esame delle Affinità Chimiche e di tutti i relativi sistemi de' piu' celebri Chimici d' Europa. Opera del Sig. Morveau Socio di moltissime Accademie Recata dalla francese nell' italiana favella da Vincenzo Dandolo Veneto coll' aggiunta di alcune annotazioni che serve di supplemento alla Traduzione del Trattato Elementare di Chimica del Sig. Lavoisier. Edizione seconda corretta, ed ampliata di due Dissertazioni del Sig. Lavoisier e di molte annotazioni del Traduttore. Tomo Terzo. In Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta e Figli. CIO.ICCC.XCII.

8. Pp. viii. 296.

DANDOLO (VINCENZO). *Continued.*

Dizionarii Vecchio e Nuovo Nuovo e Vecchio di Nomenclatura Chimica il secondo de' quali contiene la chiave e le regole del nuovo sistema di Chimica di Vincenzo Dandolo Veneto che serve di Supplemento al Trattato Elementare di Chimica del Sig. Lavoisier, Trasportato in Italiano dal Francese, con note dell' Autore suddetto. Edizione seconda corretta, ed ampliata di due Dissertazioni inedite del Sig. Lavoisier e di varie annotazioni del Traduttore. Tomo Quarto. In Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta e Figli. CIO.ICCC.XCII.

8°. Pp. viii. 234. 46.

The two dissertations are on respiration and on transpiration.

[Another Copy.]

Count Vincenzo Dandolo was born at Venice 6 (or 26) Oct. 1758. He was a wealthy proprietor who took an active share in the events which led to the fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797, became a member of the great Council of the Cisalpine Republic, lived much in Paris, was governor of Dalmatia for five years under Napoleon, and finally retired and lived privately on his estate at

Varese near Como. He was a member of the Istituto Italiano and of the Società Italiana, and occupied himself with the breeding of sheep, the production of silk, manufacture of grape sugar, œnology, and wrote on these and other economical subjects. He was the author also of a work: *Fundamenti della scienza chimico-fisica*, Venezia, 1795. He died at Varese 12 (13) Dec., 1819.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 290, 652.
Quérad, *La France littéraire*, 1830, ii. p. 381.
Matthieu Bonafous, "Eloge historique de Vin-

cent Dandolo," in *Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève*, Nouvelle Série, 1839, xxi. p. 94.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 517.

DANIELLI (RIGINO), Iustinopolitano.

Canzone.

See NAZARI (GIOVANNI BATISTA), Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 159.

Borel (*Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 72), quotes this poem: " Danielis Iustinopolitani Cantilena Chimica, ex Nasari" and under a separate heading: " Daniel de Iustinopoli, Chemicus, a Lagneo

memoratus, 'doubtless the same person. But I do not observe his name in Lagneus' " Harmonia Chimica, " which I presume is the work Borel refers to.

DARCET (JEAN).

See ARCET (JEAN D').

DARIOT (CLAUDE).

Die gulden Arch, Schatz: vnd Kunstkammer, in drey theil vnderscheiden. Im ersten werden aufsführlich verhandlet drey Gespräch von Spargirischer preparation vnd zubereitung der Artzneyen. Als warumb die nicht allein von den Vegetabilibus vnd Animabilibus, sondern auch die von den Minerabilibus, hergenommene eintzele Medicamenta anderst als bifshero von den Gallenisten beschehen, sollen vnd müssen præpariert werden, vnd dann auch wie selbige præparation recht vnd wol vollbracht werden solle. Im andern vnd letsten Theil hat der Kunstbegierige Leser vieler als der fürnembsten aufserlesenisten Philosophorum, Medicorum vnd Spargicorum (*sic*) Geschrifften vnd Bücher. Allen der Chimei Liebhabern, sonderlich den Jungen angehenden nutzlich zu lesen. Durch M. Claudium Dariotum bestellten Stattartz zu Beaulne, in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben, Nun aber insonderheit der Kunst Liebhabern ins Teutsch mit sonderbarem fleifs vbergesetzt, durch I. A. M. D. Den Catalogum aller Tractätlein findt man gleich nach der Vorred, deren etliche mit Figuren gezieret. Getruckt zu Basel, In verlegung des Authorn. M.DC.XIV.

4°. Pp. [20]. 309 (for 307) [1 blank]. 8 woodcuts of apparatus in the text. Title red and black.

DARIOT (CLAUDE). *Continued.*

Part I. by Dariot contains a discourse on the way of curing illness, on the preparation of medicines with drawings of the apparatus, the proper

times to collect plants and herbs for medicinal use. Part II. has a separate title-page.

Der ander Theil. Der guldin Arch, Schatz: vnd Kunst-kammer. Viler als der fürnembensten auferlesenisten, Philosophischer vnd Spagirischer alter vnd neuerer Tractaten, Schriften vnd Bücher darinnen der wahre Philosophische Stein mit sampt der Preparation vnd Zubereitung eigentlich zufinden. Alles durch bemelten M. Claudium Dariotum bestelten Stattartz zu Beaulne in Frantzösischer sprach beschrieben. Jetzund aber der Kunst Liebhabern ins Teutsch mit sonderm fleiß vbersetzt durch I. A. M. D. Deren Catalogus gleich nach der Vorred zu finden. [Vignette.] Getruckt zu Basel, In verlegung des Authorn. M.DC.XIV.

Pp. [6, 2 blank] 303. [1 blank.] The vignette represents the ark and the deluge.

The tracts contained in this part are:

1. Von der Bereitung des gebenedeyten Philosophischen Steins, Caspar Hartung von Hof, p. 1.
2. De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum (in verse), p. 15.
3. Vollkommener Bericht vnd Handgriff, in Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum, und Tincturæ Physicæ, p. 25.
4. Liber Secretorum Ioannis de Padua de Lapide Philosophorum. Liber primus, p. 32.
5. Liber Secretorum Ioannis de Padua de Lapide Philosophorum. Liber secundus, p. 54.
6. Liber Secretorum Ioannis de Padua de Lapide Philosophorum. Liber tertius, p. 62.
7. Clavis Philosophiæ Chemicæ, p. 123.
8. Grundtlicher Bericht, was die warhafftige Kunst Alchemia jnnhalte vnd vermag, in Via Vniversalis & Particulari, p. 163.

Der dritte vnd letzte Theil Der guldin Arch, Schatz: vnd Kunn-kammer (sic). Noch mehr, der allerfürnembenste, fürtrefflichsten, auferlesenen, herzlichsten vnd bewärteten Autoren Schriften vnd Bücher, deren bißher in vnser Teutschen Sprach keine gesehen noch an tag kommen sindt. Alles mit sonderem fleiß durch mehrbemelten M. Claudium (sic) Dariotum bestelten Stadtartz zu Beaulne in Frantzösischer sprach beschrieben. Vnd alles mit sonderem fleiß der Kunst Liebhabern ins Teutsch geschrifflich vbersetzt, durch I. A. M. D. Inhalt aller Tractaten finden sich gleich nach der Vorred, deren etliche mit schönen Figuren geziert. [Vignette.] Getruckt zu Basel, In verlegung des Authorn. M.DC.XIV.

Pp. [6, 2 blank] 278 [2 blank] 13 woodcuts, The vignette represents the ark and the deluge.

List of tracts in the third part:

1. Von Offenbarung der Philosophischen Materien vnd Dingen, auß welchem vollbracht wird die Meisterschaft inn wückung defs edlen vnd gebenedeyten Steins der Philosophen, welches getheilt wird in 18 Capitel, p. 1.
2. Thesaurus Philosophiæ Euferarij. Schatz der Philosophy, p. 17.
3. Tractatus darinn das gantze Secret der Alchimey vom Stern der Weisen begriffen ist, p. 38.
4. Lux lucens in Tenebris, p. 55.
5. Tractatus de Vitriolo Philosophorum. Vom Philosophischen Vitriol, p. 62.
6. Oleum Vitrioli, p. 73.
7. Experimenta Raimundi Lullij, vnd seiner Mitgenossen, p. 88.
8. Das Buch der natürlichen Philosophy der

Claude Dariot was born at Pomard, near Beaune, in Burgundy, and ultimately became town physician of Beaune. He was a follower of Paracelsus, 'homo paracelsicus,' and translated the *Magna Chirurgia* into French, 1589, 1593, 1603, 1608. He cultivated astrological physic, and wrote a work on Critical days, Lyons, 1557;

Metallen, defs edlen vnd hochgelehrten Herrn Dionisij Zacharij Galli, p. 169.

9. Ein Streit und Gespräch defs Goldes vnd Mercurij, wider den Stein der Weysen, p. 217.†
 10. Etliche Korndorffische Particularia, p. 227.
 11. Spiegel der Philosophie, mit schonen Figuren geziert p. 244.
- Pp. 73-88 inclusive are wanting. They include the conclusion of No. 5, the whole of 6, and the beginning of 7. As most of the tracts in Parts II. and III. are contained in other collections, the title of each should be consulted in the present Catalogue.
- Parts II. and III. of this book are simply reprinted from the second volume of Trissmosinus' *Aureum Vellus* published at Basel in 1604. The whole work appeared afterwards in 1708 under the title *Eröffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen*.

was a believer in chemical medicines, and in transmutation, and compiled a treatise, *De Preparatione Medicamentorum*, Lugd. 1582. He died in 1594.

The present collection purports to have been in French, but it is not mentioned by his biographers and the German version is the more familiar.

DARIOT (CLAUDE). *Continued.*

- Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis Libri II.*, 1637, p. 102.
- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 73. (His name is misprinted 'L. Dariot.')
- Mercklin, *Lindinius renovatus*, 1686, p. 182.
- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 162.
- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 34.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 362.
- Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix Du Maine et de Du Verdier*, ed. Juvigny: 1772 (Du Maine), i. p. 135, 1772 (Du Verdier), i. p. 330.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 119, 236.
- Éloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 7.
- Beytrag sur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 598.

- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 330.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25). iii. p. 384.
- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arneykunde*, 1827. iii. p. 538.
- Biographie Universelle*, 1852, x. p. 133.
- Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 285.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1855, xiii. col. 114.
- Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1606.
- Mook, *Theophrastus Paracelsus*, 1876, Nos. 165, 174, 186.
- Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 1880, xxv. p. 645.
- Ferguson, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*. 1885. Part ii., No. 95.
- Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 366, 414, 433, 476.

DAUSTEN (JOHN).

Johannis Daustenii Angli Rosarium secretissimum philosophorum arcanum comprehendens. Geismariæ, Typis Salomonis Schadewitz Sumptibus Sebaldi Köhlers. M. DC. XLVII.

8°. Pp. 110. Rosarium, pp. 3-100. Visio, pp. 101-110.

Gmelin quotes an edition: *Rosarium Correctius*, Hamb. 1675, 8°, and in the *Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn*, 1697.

[visio ejusdem Johannis Daustenij, Angli.]

s. I. & a 8°. Pp. 200-208.

This is a fragment from a copy of the *Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn*, 1675.

Rosarium, in welchem das allergeheimste Geheimniß vom Stein der Weisen verschlossen.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 99.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 119.

Rosarium, arcanum Philosophorum secretissimum Comprehendens.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 309.

Rosarium vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C. 1778, i. p. 300 (extracts).

Visio.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 200.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 231.

Visio.

See GINAECEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 548.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 324.

Of this writer nothing is known with certainty. His name appears as Dastin, Dastyn, Dastyne, Daustein, Dausten, Daustin, and while most writers, probably copying one another, place him early in the fourteenth century—1311, 1315, 1320, are dates which have been assigned to him and his works, and call him a contemporary of Cremer and Lully—Ritson puts him at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Ashmole was of opinion that his work was "turned into English verse by some later philosopher; for in his days we meet with no such refined English" But he proposes no date either for the original or for the para-

phrase. Borel quotes a letter said to have been addressed by him to Pope John XXII., but some sifting and criticism would be required before such a document could be accepted as evidence on a question of date like the present. If genuine it would suit the earlier period above mentioned Borel, further, calls him Cardinal St. Adrianus; but that statement seems to be due to his having confused Dausten with the person to whom he wrote a dedication prefaced to one of his tracts. Lenglet Dufresnoy, however, goes further, and says, that after examining the list of cardinals he could not find this one among them.

DAUSTEN (JOHN). *Continued.*

Others term him a monk who reduced himself to poverty by his search for transmutation, while Bale and Tanner and Pits declare him to have been the very foremost alchemist of his time—Tanner says: "Alchemisticæ artis ætate sua primus, et in Anglia magister unicus"—in which case Ashmole thinks that "if he were master of so much learning as they confess him to be, and his poverty were not voluntary, he might have advanced himself to riches when he pleased."

Several works appear under his name in the notices given by Pits and by Borel, and a list of

- Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 458.
Pitæus, *Relationes Historicae de Rebus Anglicis*, 1619, i. p. 871.
Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 257, and Notes, p. 472.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 73. Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 569. Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27. No. xxxvii.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 54.
Fabricius *Bibliotheca Latina medice et infimæ ætatis*, 1734, Lib. iv. p. 39.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 227 468, iii. p. 145.
Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 219.
Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 64.

DAVID (GOTTFRIED).

Godfridi Davidis, Unnensis, Phil. et Med. Doct. Reverendiss. et Sereniss. Elect. Colon. &c. &c. Ducatus Westphalici Medici, Discursus Medico-Chimicus De Medicina Magnatum.

Sirac. c. 38. v. 3.

Disciplina Medici in conspectu magnatum collaudabitur.

Tremonia, Typis Johannis Friderici Rühlilii, Anno M.DC.LXXXI.

8°. Pp. [4 blank] [12] 150 [1, 1 blank].

Nothing is known about the author except that he was a physician at Unna, in Westphalia, whence called Unnensis, and had a *frater Germanus*, David David, a lawyer, and "Consul Unnensis."

This book which appears to be all that he wrote, contains a *Praeloquium* and three articles. The *Praeloquium* is a short history of all the deities, kings, nobles, and other persons of rank who have practised or patronised medicine.

Art. I. De Magnatum Medicina, quam Magnates vel ipsi præparare vel titulo condecorare dignati sunt.

Art. II. De Medicamentis, quæ virtute & precio

- Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 355.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 162.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 243.

DAVISSON (WILLIAM).

Commentaria in Idæam Medicinæ Philosophicæ Petri Severini Dani, Medici incomparabilis & Philosophi sublimis: Ad faciliorem difficultatum enodationem, quæ in ipso, propter Lectoris in Philosophia Veterum parum forsan

his MSS, with the places where they are preserved is given by Tanner.

Maier's statement that Dausten "left behind him considerable Chemical tract, which Janus Lacinus hath put in his Collections," could not be checked by Ashmole, as he had not been able to see Lacinus' *Pretiosa Margarita Novella*, which he supposed might be the book meant, nor could he say which of Dausten's writings were printed there. The name of Dausten does not occur in that collection, and it is not easy to identify any writing by him, which, besides, might possibly have been taken from a MS.

- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 53.
Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of English Poets*, London, 1802, p. 181.
Schmiedler, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 164.
Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 410; 1866, i. p. 434.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 151.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiii. col. 149.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 786.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 340, 353, 376.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiv. p. 89.
Bale, *Index Britannia Scriptorum*, edited by R. L. Poole and Mary Bateson (Anecdota Oxoniensia), 1902, p. 196.

à celeberrimis Medicis Magnatibus commendantur; and these are grouped under certain classes.

Art. III. De aureo electorali pulvere.

The book therefore contains some curious historical matter, and is an almost unique one on the subject.

Haller, followed by Gmelin, gives the place of publication as Bremæ, 1681. Such simultaneous publication is not impossible, but it seems more probable that Bremæ is a misprint for Tremonia which besides may have been a less familiar name, I am not aware of any other mention of such an edition.

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 495.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 259.

DAVISSON (WILLIAM). *Continued.*

versati defectum, apparere videntur, aditum præbentia. Operâ & studio Willielmi Davissoni Nobilis Scoti; Christianissimi Galliarum & Navarra Regis Consiliarii & Medici; domûs portique Plantarum Medicinalium, qui Parisiis in suburbio S. Victoris est, olim Præfecti: Nunc autem S. Regiæ Majestatis Poloniae & Sueciæ senioris Archiatri & Chemic; S. Reginalis itidem Majestatis Personæ Medici. Hagæ-Comitis, Ex Typographia Adriani Vlacq. M.DC.LXIII.

4°. Pp. 259. [1 blank].

This is the commentary. In 1660 same place and printer, there had appeared *commentatorium . . . Prodromus*, 4°, pp. 708, along with the *Idea*

See SEVERINUS (PETRUS), *Idea Medicinæ Philosophicæ*, 1660.

Davidson, Davison, Davisson, D'Avissonne or D'Avissonus, Davidsoune, for the spelling varies, was born about 1593 in Aberdeenshire. According to his patent of descent he was well connected and could fairly call himself 'Nobilis Scotus' (*Prodromus Comment.*, p. 424). After graduating as doctor Of Medicine he went to Paris about 1620. When Jardin des Plantes was founded he was appointed the first Professor of Chemistry, a position he acquired doubtless by the reputation he had for his knowledge of the subject, and he was also Councillor and physician to the king, and keeper of the garden in 1648. Writing in 1652 Sir Thomas Urquhart says: "The excellency of Doctor William Davisson in Alchymy, above all the men now living in the world, whereof by his wonderful experiments he giveth daily proof, although his learned books published in the Latine tongue did not evidence it, meriteth well to have Sir Thomas Urquhart, *The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel*, London, 1652, p. 213.

- Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 372.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, Addit. p. 136. The 'Prodromus' was attacked by Schellhammer.
Bayle, *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1730, Art. Morin, iii. p. 424, note B.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 163.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 243.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 3, 145.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 52.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 484.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 12.
Haller, *Bibliothecæ Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. pp. 25, 97.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 604.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 402.

of Severinus, and a later edition, Rotterdam, 1668, is mentioned. The present work and the *Prodromus* are quite different.

his name recorded in this place; and after him." In 1650 he resigned these appointments to become physician to John Casimir, King of Poland. He died in that country about 1669. His portrait painted by D. Schultz was engraved by P. Lombart. It was reproduced in Small's paper. Besides the commentary on Severinus, he wrote the also a text book on Chemistry: *Philosophia Pyrotechnica*, 1633-35, 1640-42, 1641, 1646, 1657; the French translation by Hellot in 1657, and one by Davidson himself in 1675. If there be such an edition it must have appeared after his death. *Oblatio Salis*, Paris, 1641, 8°; *Observations sur l'antimoine*, Paris, 1651; *Plicomastix*, Danzig, 1668; *Collectanea Chimica Medico-Philosophica*, Antwerp, 1698.

One of the most notable sections in the *Philosophia Pyrotechnica* is that on crystallography, which is illustrated by an engraved plate of crystals.

Granger, *Biographical History of England*, 1824, v. p. 228.

Catalogues of Scottish Writers, Edinburgh, 1833, pp. 82, 115.

The Book of Bon-Accord, Aberdeen, 1839, p. 316.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 242; 1869, ii. p. 234.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 18.

Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F.R.S., 1850, i. p. 254.

Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 217.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 518.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 527.

John Small, "Notice of William Davidson, M.D.," *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. x. 1872-73, p. 265.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1^{ère} série, 1882, xxvi. p. 49.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiv. p. 82. (Article by F. F. Henderson.)

Biographical notices are given also in the *Prodromus*, pp. 407, 424, etc.

D. D. K. DESTILLIR-KUNST, worinnen die raresten bereitesten künstlichen Stücke, nebst einem Anhang einiger chymischen approbirten Kunst-Stücke, welche bisher sehr geheim gehalten worden, wie auch etlicher bewährten und curieusen Experimenten. Leipzig, Verlegt Adam Wilhelm Kiefsling, 1753.

8°. Pp. 120. Woodcut of a furnace.

Both parts consist of a number of methods for preparing compounds of gold, antimony, mercury, copper, etc., etc., partly for medical and partly for technical purposes, and partly also for what was called or thought to be transmutation,

DEAN (EDMUND).

See NORTON (SAMUEL), 1630, 1667.

DEE (JOHN).

Monas Hieroglyphica.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 178.

Rogeri Baconis Angli Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturae et de Nullitate Magiae Opera Johannis Dee . . . ad sensum integrum restituta Nunc vero cum notis quibusdam partim ipsius Johannis Dee, partim edentis.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1737, iii. p. 287.

See also BACON (ROGER).

John Dee was born at London 13 July, 1527, was educated there and at Chelmsford, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1542, was B.A. in 1544-5, and fellow 1545-6. He was one of the original fellows of Trinity, and taught Greek. In 1547 he visited Holland, and on his return brought some astronomical instruments which he gave to Trinity. He graduated M.A. in 1548. Thereafter he studied at Louvain and went to Paris in 1550 and taught Mathematics. He returned to England and shortly after he was tried on a charge of attempting to poison Queen Mary. He was acquitted and set at liberty. In 1562 he went to Antwerp to arrange about printing the *Monas hieroglyphica*, proceeded to Venice and later to Presburg in Hungary to present the dedication copy to the Emperor Maximilian II., and on his return to England he explained the meaning of it to Queen Elizabeth. She seems to have had a partiality for Dee and his occult science for she had interviews with him more than once and held discourse with him about it, but—like Cornelius Agrippa—Dee got more promises of preferment than actual appointments from those who had such in their gift. When he was unwell, however, the Queen sent her own physician to him. In 1574 the Queen visited him at Mortlake and was shown his magic crystal, in 1577 he went to Windsor to deliver his views on a comet which had appeared, and again in 1578 he was consulted about the Queen's health and was sent to Germany to discuss her symptoms with physicians there. In 1580 he received another visit from the Queen, and in 1582 he was busy with the alteration of the Calendar. Dee's reputation as an alchemist brought him into contact with Edward Kelley, or Talbot, and for a couple of years they carried on experiments and began those conferences with spirits which were recorded and published long afterwards by Meric Casaubon in 1659, in a folio volume. They went off in company to Cracow, and no sooner were they gone than a mob broke into his house at Mortlake and destroyed books and instruments. Dee tried to find favour with Rudolph II. and Stephen of Poland, but to no purpose. They went to Prague, then to Erfurt and Cassel, and at last to Trübau in Bohemia. In 1586 he declined the offer of an appointment in Russia, and continued his spiritual conferences. Finally Dee and Kelley parted company in 1588-89. Kelley returned to Prague and Dee came on to England, there he was once more favourably received by the Queen. In 1595-96 he was installed at Manchester as warden of the college, but he did not succeed in

this office. He had already tried to be purged from the charge of being a conjuror and 'invocator of divels, and he once more applied in 1604 to King James for justification from the accusation. He could not have gone to a worse person for this purpose, and his request was refused when the royal witch-hunter knew the nature of his studies. He left Manchester, returned to Mortlake, where he lived in poverty till his death in 1607.

The first edition of the *Monas Hieroglyphica* was printed by Gulielmus Silvius at Antwerp, 1564, small 4°, ff. 28. The title-page is highly ornate with pillars, symbols, mottoes, and in the centre the 'Monas' itself enclosed in an oviform receptacle. The book is dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian II., and there is also a letter to the printer in which he is requested to set up the book in as close an imitation of the manuscript possible, in so far as the diagrams, marks, capital letters, and so on are concerned. Apparently Dee attached importance to such details, as they formed part of the significance of his symbol.

There was a reprint: Francofurti, Apud Ioannem Wechelum & Petrum Fischerum consortes, 1591. It is a small 8°, pp. 107 [1 blank] in which the diagrams and peculiarities of printing are retained. Otherwise it is very plain, the title-page has a meagre reproduction of the 'Monas,' but is devoid of ornament and is unattractive. Copies of these editions are extremely rare. In the British Museum Catalogue there are three copies of the 1594 edition only, none of that of 1591 or any other apart from collections.

Halliwell says (Dr. Dee's *Diary*, p. 3) that it was frequently printed, but these are the only editions I have met with. He also says that he tried to explain the meaning of the tract in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries. I do not know whether or not that paper was ever printed.

The edition of Roger Bacon's *Epistola* with Dee's corrections and notes was first (?) published: "Hamburgi. Ex Bibliopolo Frobeniano. Anno clv. Is. cxviii. It forms a little square octavo pp. 80, with an address to the Rosicrucian Brother. hood. There followed an English version: "Frier Bacon his Discovery of the Miracles of Art, Nature, and Magick, Faithfully translated out of Dr. Dee's own copy, by T. M., and never before in English. London Printed for Simon Miller at the Starre in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1659." It is a small narrow duodecimo, pp. [12] 51 [7 of book advertisements] [1 leaf, blank ? wanting]. Both of these editions are extremely rare.

DEE (JOHN). *Continued.*

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 478.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 74.
Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 154.
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheidekunst, 1702, pp. 109, 114.
Thomas Smith, *Vitae quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium virorum*, London, 1707, 4°, No viii. Pp. 102.
Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1729, i. p. 345.
Die Edelgebörne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 73. sqq.
Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, iii. p. 735 & sqq (Portrait as frontispiece.)
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1734, vii. col. 392.
Weidler, *Historia Astronomiae*, 1741, p. 398.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 310, 312, 473; iii. p. 146.
Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 222.
Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. p. 1633.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 64.
Moreri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, iv. p. 74.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 12.
Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 493.
Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1789, vii. p. 1.
Kippis, *Biographia Britannica*, 1793, v. p. 32.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 311 (does not know the difference between John and Arthur Dee).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 56.
Beloe, *Anecdotes of Literature*, 1807, ii. p. 263 (about Dee's *Art of Navigation*);
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1813, xi. p. 378.
Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1832, xxiii. p. 319.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 303, 306, 308.
A Collection of Letters illustrative of the Progress of Science in England. . . Edited by J. O. Halliwell for the Historical Society of Science, 1841, p. 20.

D'Israeli, *Amenities of Literature*, 1841, iii. p. 189.
Mackay, *Memoirs of extraordinary popular Delusions*, 1841, iii. p. 114; 1852, i. p. 152.
Dibdin, *Bibliomania*, 1842, p. 262 (sketch based upon Hearne's remarks in his edition of *Chronica Joannis Glastoniensis*, Oxford, 1726, ii. p. 498).
The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, edited by James Orchard Halliwell, for the Camden Society, 1842, 4°. *Biographie Universelle*, 1852, x. p. 267.
Rose, *A New General Biographical Dictionary*, 1853, vii. p. 43.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiii. col. 347.
Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, 1861, ii. p. 497.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1803, i. col. 534.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 939, 940.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 230, 234.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiv. p. 271 (article by Thomson Cooper).

DEFINITIO, das ist: Eigentliche Beschreibung der vortrefflichen und verborgenen Kunst Alchimie.

See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 76.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 54.

DEHNE (JOHANN CHRISTIAN CONRAD).

D. Joh. Christ. Conr. Dehne Stadt- und Land- Physikus zu Schöningen. Versuch einer vollständigen Abhandlung über die scharfe Tinktur des Spießglaskönigs und ihre grossen Heilkräfte: nebst der Art, aus andern Metallen ähnliche Tinkturen zu bereiten. Helmstedt verlegt, Johann Heinrich Kühnlin Universitäts-Buchhändler. 1779.

8°. Pp. [8] 156.

Dehne was born at Celle, became a physician, and was appointed Stadt- und Land-Physikus at Schöningen, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel where he died in July, 1791. He wrote several

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 495-497, 765 (the above work), 781, 783, 797.
Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800*

papers on chemical subjects which appeared in Crell's *Chemische Annalen, Neueste Entdeckungen, Chemisches Journal*, etc.

verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1803, ii. p. 299.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 526.

DELARVATIO Tincturæ Philosophorum.

See LEONHARD von Altenburg.

DELICIAE MEDICÆ.

Volumen Primum Deliciarum Medicarum, Chirurgicarum et Chymicarum, oder: curieuse Anmerckungen, darinnen sich diejenigen, welche Medicinam und

DELICIÆ MEDICÆ. *Continued.*

Chymiam lieben, nützlich ergötzen können, so bifsanhero in zehen Präsenten herausgegeben, nunmehr aber mit einem völligen Register versehen.
Leipzig, Verlegts Christoph Hülfe, 1706.

8°. Pp. [16] [6] 1-89 [1 blank], [8] 91-830; [29, 1 blank]. Frontispiece. Title red and black. Divided into 10 parts with title-pages, all, except the second, being included in the pagination. The preface is signed: Moneton. The title-page of the first part is dated 1703; those of the second, third, fourth, and fifth—all in the second edition—are dated 1705; of the sixth, 1704; of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, 1705. To parts 5-10 there is added a supplement by Alitophilus Chrysender, In parts 5-7 it has a title-page, but not in parts 8-10. The title in part 5 is as follows:

Anhang Chymischer Ergötzlichkeiten, darinnen vieler bifshero in grosser Herrn Cabinetten und Laboratoriis, wie auch Schrifften der Artisten geheim-gehalten, ja sehr hoch verkauffte Secreta und Real-Processe von Goldmachen enthalten, allen Liebhabern der edlen Alchymie zur höchsten Ergötzung entdecket von Alitophilo Chrysendro, Anno 1704.

DELLE (MARTINUS DE).

Discursus de Universali.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705; Ali Puli, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, p. 39.

“Martinus de Delle ex oppido Vitri in Ducatu Mediolanensi” is the description given of the author. He tells in the above how he was visited in 1589 by a person from Görnitz, who finding him engaged in the perusal of alchemical books asked him if he understood what he read, and afterwards taking him out to the country showed him the ‘Spiritus Mundi’ and the ‘Materia universalis.’ It is a singular story.

In *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia* the author tells us that he had seen in manuscripts curious processes ascribed to him, but that there was some uncertainty about his name as it appeared both as Martinus and Mardochæus. He is called a Cammer-diener of the Emperor Rudolph II., and

perhaps he assisted him in his alchemical experiments.

He seems also to have been the de Delle who wrote a chronicle in verse of the adventures of alchemists whom he had heard of or encountered at Court. On this account Schmieder has styled him Court-poet.

Extracts from this manuscript were first published in the *Fegfeuer der Scheide-kunst*, and relate to Denis Zachaire, Gassenhauer, and Edward Kelley. They are so quaint and so tersely dramatic, that it is to be lamented the manuscript was not printed in full, if the rest of it was as direct as these extracts. They were reprinted afterwards in *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, in the *Beytrag* and by Schmieder.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 73, 105, 107.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 67, 79, 201.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 65.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1785, pp. 269, 489, 494.

Schmieder; *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 274, 301, 307, 332.

DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS).

Éléments de Chymie, suivant les Principes de Becker & de Stahl, traduits du Latin sur la IIe Edition de M. Juncker, avec des Notes: Par M. Demachy, Apothicaire Gagnant-Maîtrise de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris. Tome Premier. Six vol. broch. 12 liv. A Paris, chez Siméon-Prospér Hardy, Libraire, rue S. Jacques, au-dessus de celle de la Parcheminerie, à la Colonne d'Or. M DCCLVII. Avec Approbation, & Privilège du Roi.

12°.

T. i. pp. xxiv. 526. Two plates of symbols.

T. ii. pp. viij. 623 [1 blank].

T. iii. pp. viij. 599 [1 blank].

Though this is in reality a translation of Juncker's *Conspectus Chymiae* (see JUNCKER (JOHANN)) sufficient has been added to it in the way of notes to make it so far an independent work.

Demachy, born 30 August, 1728, studied natural history and literature, then devoted himself specially to materia medica and pharmacy, and rose to be director of the central department for the hospitals. He was author of several works on

T. iv. viij. 392.

T. v. viij. 412.

T. vi. viij. [1 bl.] 283 [4, 1 blank].

Pharmaceutical Chemistry, translated Pott's and Marggraf's collected papers and wrote a great deal of verse, essays and academic éloges, which appeared in various periodicals. He died 7 July, 1803. As was to be expected from a chemist who had been trained in the doctrines of Becher and Stahl, he never adopted the views introduced by Lavoisier.

DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 624.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 418.

Quérad, *La France Littéraire*, 1830, ii. p. 467 (list of numerous chemical works).

Journal de Chimie Médicale, Paris, 1843, 3e Sér. ix.

p. 344.

Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 359.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiii. Col. 512.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 636, 900.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 547.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Médecine 1882, xxvi. p. 556.

DEMOCRITUS.

Democritus Abderyta Græcus de Rebus Sacris Naturalibus et Mysticis. Cum Notis Synesii & Pelagii.

Tumba Semiramidis Hermeticæ Sigillatæ [*sic*], quàm si Sapiens aperuerit, non Cyrus, ambitiosus; avarus, Regum ille thesauros, divitiarum inexhaustos, quod sufficiat inveniet. H. V. D. Norimbergæ, Apud Hæredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi, M.DCC.XVII.

8°. Pp. 63 [1 of book advertisements]. Title red and black.

This is Tauber's reprint of Pizimenti's translation of Democritus 'De Arte Sacra Magna,' which he made from a Greek MS. that was brought to him by a native of Corfu. Pizimenti's translation was published at Padua in 1572, and was reissued with the date altered to 1573. One copy of the 1572 edition is known and about a dozen of the issue of 1573. The edition of 1717, like the others, is rare. The translation was printed as a supplement to Mizaldus' *Memorabilia*, Colon., 1572, 1573, 1574 and Kopp reprinted it in his *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, pp. 137-143. The Greek text as it exists in the MS in St. Mark's Library at Venice was printed by Berthelot in his edition of the Greek Alchemists, Paris, 1888, 3 vols., 4°.

For an exhaustive discussion of all that has been

said about Democritus, see Kopp, *Beiträge*, 1869, pp. 108-136; Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 202, 219, ii p. 319, and for the editions of Democritus, see my own papers in the *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society*, Glasgow.

To the list there given should be added other two copies of the 1573 Padua edition, one in the University Library, Cracow, uncut in the original covers; and another in the Library at Munich.

Compare with one another the remarks of Democritus made respectively by Wiegleb (*Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 176-9) and by Kortum (*Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, p. 76).

For Tumba Semiramidis' see notes under that title.

Collectanea.

See DORN (GERARD)\ Trevisanus Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 167.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 776.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 361.

Summaria declaratio eorum, quæ dicta sunt hactenus ex Democrito, per ænigmata.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 194.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 792.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 367.

DEMOCRITUS (CHRISTIANUS).

See DIPPEL (JOHANN CONRAD).

DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACHMIEL).

Geber Redivivus, das ist: Warhafftige Practica des Steins der Weisen, welche der König Geber klar in seinen Büchern, jedoch Stuckweis, zerstreuet, hin- und wieder beschrieben. Hernach von einem Philosopho in Ordnung gesetzt, und Lateinisch vor etlichen Jahren in Druck ausgegangen, jetzo aber verteutschet, und mit fruchtbaren annotationibus, und abgekürzter Praxi, Beschreibung von dem Mercurio Philosophorum, wie auch mit einem Appendice un~ Corollario vermehret worden, dem gemeinen Nutzen zum besten ausgegeben von Arsenio Bachmiele Densinger. Im Jahr Christi, 1683 (?).

24°. Pp. 57 [1 blank]. The date is partly cut off.