

DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACHMIEL). *Continued.*

Of this author I have not found any record. The present book is cited both by Schmieder and by Kopp, but they give the date as 1643, and they

Roth-Sholtz, *Bibliotheca, Chemica*, p. 87.  
Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 66.

spell his name Bachimiel. Roth-Scholtz and Fictuld on the other hand quote an edition of 1683, which confirms the present one.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 93.  
Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, 1886, ii. p. 327.

## DESCRIPTIO Philosophici Adrop.

*See* MONTE (GULDO MAGNUS DE).

## D'ESPAGNET (JEAN).

*See* ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

## DESSENIUS (BERNARD), Cronenburgius.

*See* CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS).

## DESTILLIR-KUNST.

*See* D. D. K. Destillir-Kunst.

## DETHARDING (GEORG).

Chymischer Probir- Ofen, darinnen alle Procefse und Handgriffe, die in Johannis Agricolaë P. & M.D. Commentarijs und Notis, über Johan: Poppij Chymische Medicin enthalten, und von ihm, (D. A.) für grosse, geheime, und gantz neue Künste ausgerufen werden; Ein jeder absonderlich, nach denn Principijs Chymicæ Artis examiniret, erörtert, und ferner tam Ratione qvàm Experienciâ, auch zum öfftern, aus D. Agr. eigenen Worten, hell und klar erwiesen wird: Dafs in gedachten Commentarijs und Notis, nichts neues noch Geheimes, das etwas wehrt, sondern vielmehr Alte verlegene Waaren und Sachen, die bisweilen nur von ihm etwas verändert, verkehret, ja oft mehr verderbet als verbessert worden; Nebst vielen groben, Handgreifflichen, schädlichen Erroribus und Contradictionibus zu finden seyn; Allen Liebhabern der wahren, unverfälschten Chymix, insonderheit aber denen, die von sothanen falschen, Chymischen Procefsen, nicht wollen verführet seyn, wie auch denn angehenden Studiosis dieser Kunst, hochnützlich zu lesen und anzuwenden, Mit sonderlichem Fleifse, und nicht geringen Vnkosten abgewartet und an Tag gegeben durch Georgium Detharding, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stetin.

Felix, qvem faciunt aliena pericula cautum !

Gedruckt bey Georg Götzken. In verlegung Jeremiae Mamphrasen, im Jahr 1648.

4°. Pp. [16] 38. 344 [misnumbered For 324]. Index [37, 1 blank].

## [Another Copy.]

An edition of this work, published at Stettin in 1656, 4°, is mentioned in Leupold's *Prodromus*,

Kurtzer Discurs vom Auro Potabili, was es sey, vnd was es vor Eygenschaftten an sich haben mufs, dadurch man des Falsche von dern Wahren vnterscheiden

DETHARDING (GEORG). *Continued.*

könne. Daraufs den~ hell vnd klar zu sehen ist, dafs das schwartzbraune, dicke, stinckende Oel, welches Johannes Hintzius vor Aurum potabile verkaufft, falsch vnd Betrug sey. Aus erheblichen Vrsachen (die in der Vorrede enthalten) abgefasset vnd männiglichem zur Warnung sich vor solchen vnd dergleichen betrieglichen medicamenten zu hüten, in öffentlichen Druck verfertigt durch Georgium Detharding, Bürgern vnd Fürstlichen gewesenen Hoff-Apotecker in Alten Stettin. Gedruckt, bey Georg Götzken Anno 1642.

4°. Pp. (38, 2 blank) [48].

Georgii Dethardinges, Bürgers und Apothekers in Alten Stettin, Nohtwendige Antwort und gegen-Bericht, auff die Ehrenrührige, lästerliche schmähund Lügen-Schrift, mit welcher D. Johannes Agricola, Stadt-Physicus zu Brefsclau, ihn, an staat, das er auff das Scriptum Illusivum andworten, und den falschen Lügen-Procefes, die calcinationem & veræ Tincturæ Auri extractionem, mit Hirschhorn, Bruntz und Brandtwein betreffend, verificiren und wahr machen solte, wider alle Christliche Liebe und Billigkeit beleget hat.

Plaut.

Bacchæ Bacchanti (Agricolæ) si velis adversarier,

Ex insana insaniorem facies, feriet sæpius.

Gedruckt in Alten Stettin.

4°. Pp. [2] 26. At the end: Gedruckt im Jahr 1684, bey Georg Götzken.

Scriptum Elisivum oder Rechtmässige Antwort und Gegenbericht, darinnen die Nichtige, in der Natur, Vernunft und Chymischen fundamenten ungegründete Apologia, welche H. Augustus Hauptman Dresdensis, zu Erhaltung der von H. D. Agricola in seinen Commentarijs über Poppium pag. 27. beschriebenen, und aus dem Auro mit Urin und Brantwein vermeinten Extrahirten Tincturæ, Animæ, &c., wieder den Discurs de Auro Potabili ohnlängst geschrieben, mit bestandt und darbietung Augenscheinlicher Demonstration, wiederlegt und annihiliret wird. Durch Georgium Detharding, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stetin.

M. T. C.

Nulla est capitalior injustitia, qvàm eorum, qvi tùm, cùm maximé fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.

Senec. lib. 2, de Clement. c. 2.

Maluerim veris offendere, qvàm placere adulando.

Gedruckt zu Alten Stetin, bey Gorg Geötzken (*sic*). Anno 1645.

4°. Pp. [52].

Scriptum Illusivum contra Hauptmannianum famosum scriptum Collisivum. Das ist: Vnumgängliche beandwortung und wider-Rede, in welcher, D. Johannis Agricolaë Phantastische Tinctura, Anima Auri, nach Chymischen Grunden Examiniert, verworffen, und was Augustus Hauptmann, Dresd. in dem Newgeschmiedeten Collisiv-oder Famos-Libell, dieselbe zu

DETHARDING (GEORG). *Continued.*

Behaupten, vorgewandt, refutiret und so viel nöthig, beleget wird durch Georgium Dethardingem, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stettin.

Multitudo Errantium, errori non parit patrociniū, & quod in Misnia erratum est, in Pomerania Rectum Verumq; esse nequit.

Stettin, Gedruckt bey Georg Götzken. In verlegung Jeremiae Mamphrasen, Buchhändlern daselbst, und Caspar Klofsman Jun. in Breslaw. Anno 1647.

4°. Pp. [8] 136.

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect, wanting the title and preliminary matter (sheet A).

The preceding controversial works are directed against the writings and views of Johann Agricola (q.v.) and Augustus Hauptmann. They are of interest as criticism of theories and of modes of preparation.

Little seems to be known of the author beyond that he himself tells us, namely, that he was Court Apothecary in Old Stettin, flourished in the middle of the 17th century, and was devoted to chemistry and alchemy from his youth up. On the authority of Jænicke, Jöcher has distinguished him from another person of the same name who lived in Stralsund, and afterwards went to Güstrow as town physician in 1680, and who wrote some medical works and a Latin-Greek vocabulary for students of surgery. By Jourdan, however, these

two are identified, and another George Detharding is described by him as living between 1671 and 1747, who was a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, and the author of a great number of academic dissertations on medical topics. Poggendorff takes this view also. There were besides a George Christopher, a George Gustav and a George William Detharding, so that some attention is required not to confuse them, especially as the second name is sometimes omitted. I suspect that the present man did not write some of the books and papers attributed to him by later biographers who have not observed the dates of publication with sufficient attention, but the confusion is very great, and I am not at all certain that the following references apply to the same person.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 168.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallicae*, 1732, p. 47.

Joh. David Jaencke, *Gelehrtes Pommerland*, Alt-Stettin, 1734.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 148.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 675-678 (The Georges Detharding Adelung describes, seems, however, to be different from the present person; at least Adelung does not include above work in the list of 'Disputationes,' 'Programmata,' and other writings which he enumerates.)<sup>⌘</sup>

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774 i. p. 511.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, iii. p. 442; iv. p. 54. (These do not refer to the present writer apparently.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 241.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 455.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 564 (quotes Jöcher, but does not follow him).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 94.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 47.

## DEUSING (ANTON).

Sympathetici Pulveris Examen: quo superstitiosa ac fraudibus Cacodæmonis implicita Vulnerum et Ulcerum curatio in distans, per Rationis trutinam, ad ipsas Naturæ Leges expenditur; subversis Curæ Sympatheticæ Fundamentis, ab Illustriss. Comite

Digbæo, nec non D. D. Papinio, & Mohyo, positis Autore Antonio Deusingio, Med. ac Philos. Doct. Illiusque in Acad. Gron. & Oml. Prof. Prim. Celsissimi Principis Gubernatoris ac Provinciae Archiatro. Groningæ, Typis Johannis Cölleni, Bibliopolæ & Typographi, 1662.

12°. Pp. [12] 660.

Anton Deusing was born in 1612. He had a long training, and was a man of great learning. He studied classics and philosophy at Harderwyk and at Leyden mathematics, Arabic under Golius and also Persian and Turkish. He then passed to medicine, graduated in 1637, and began practice in 1638. He was chief physician of the Duke of Nassau. After professing mathematics at Meurs,

he held professorships at Harderwyk and Groningen,<sup>⌘</sup> where he was created D. Phil., and ultimately became rector. He died at Groeningen in 1656, in his 54th year. He wrote numerous works on medicine, anatomy, physiognomy, cosmography, astronomy, physics, natural history, philosophy, and a number of controversial tracts, especially with De le Boe Sylvius.

DEUSING (ANTON). *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 63.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum* 1688, p. 1403, and plate 64.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Yyy 2 *recto* 1666 (no other date is given, but Deusing was said to be then 54 years of age).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1727, p. 55.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 171.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 280, 507.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1733, xxii, pp. 24-43.

Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. pp. 71-75.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, d. 247.

J. F. Weidler, *Historie Astronomiae*, 1741, p. 479.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 258.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*,

1755, i. p. 281, 1778, ii. p. 41.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*,

1770, ii. p. 672.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 434 (a long account).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicae*, 1776, i. p.

388 (projected edition of Avicenna); 1777, ii. p. 701.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chimie*, 1797, i. p. 728 (controversy with De le Boe Sylvius).

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 461.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 187.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. p. 83.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 423.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1858, iv. p. 137 (and references).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, I. col. 564.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 711; and Series, 1899, iv. p. 179.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 1883, xxviii, p. 453.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 170.

Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgiae recentior*, Halae Magd. 1713, p. 279.<sup>⌘</sup>

## DIALOGI DUO.

See BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).

## DIALOGUE CHYMIQUE de la Pierre physique.

See TRES-ANCIEN Duel des Chevaliers.

## DIALOGUE (Le) de Marie &amp; d'Aros, sur le Magistere d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1780, i.

p. 77.

## DIALOGUS de Arte Chymica.

See CHRYSORRHOS.

## DIALOGUS (Ein) vom Stein der Weisen, Præceptoris Georgii, und Alberti Discipuli; darinnen der vierdte Theil des Graben Bernhardi, von der Practica Lapidis Philosophici ausgeleget und erkläret wird.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 333.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1746 (1747), p. 212.

## DIALOGUS inter Naturam et Filium philosophiæ.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 326.

## DIALOGUS MERCURII, Alchymistæ et Naturæ.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

## DIALOGUS PHILOSOPHIÆ.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 145.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymia, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 238.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 272.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 238.

See also ENTRETIEN.

See also GESPRACH.

## DICKINSON (EDMUND).

Edmund Dickinson Phil. & Med. Reg. de Chrysopoeia sive de Quintessentia Philosophorum. Juxta exemplar Oxoniense editio hoc exemplari longè castigatio. Accessit ob argumenti analogiam Anonymi Christiani de Medicamentis Universalibus Dissertatio.

No place or date (17—?).  
8°. Pp. [4] 183 [1 blank]; 56. MS. notes.

Schreiben an Herrn Theodor Mundan von der Goldkunst, oder Quintessenz der Filisofen.

See SCHRODER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1771, I. i. p. 1.

See MUNDANUS (THEODORUS).

Dickinson, son of the rector of Appleton in Berkshire, was born 26 Sept., 1624. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford graduated B.A. 1647, M.A. 1649, and finally M.D. 3 July, 1656. He practised in Oxford for upwards of twenty years, was elected to the College of Physicians in London, and settled there in 1684. He was appointed physician to Charles II., and continued in the same position under James II. till 1688. He then retired, occupying himself with writing books and the practice of chemistry, till his death, 3 April, 1707.

His chief work, upon which he spent many years, is entitled *Physica vetus et nova* London, 1702, 4° reprinted on the Continent. His only contribution to chemical literature is the present epistle, the

first edition of which was published at Oxford in 1686. Of Mundanus, to whom it is addressed little apparently is known, but he it is who is credited with having directed Dickinson's attention and energy to the science. Dickinson laboured at it for years and seems to have believed in the reality of transmutation as having himself witnessed it. It is also said that the king—who certainly had a fancy for chemistry—had a private laboratory where he found pleasure in watching Dickinson

"Grind away, moisten and mash up his paste,  
Pound at his powder . . ."

His devotion to Chemistry led to his acquaintance with others equally interested in it, and so we find Becher, for example, dedicating to him his *Tripus Hermeticus fatidicus* (q.v.).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 8, ii. p. 47.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 57.  
Kippis, *Biographia Britannica*, 1793, v. p. 175.  
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 319.  
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp.

252-255.  
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. IV. p. xxvii.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 302 i.

Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. col. 477, and see vol. 1. (1813), p. xlix. & *passim*.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 459.  
*The Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn*, 1850, ii. p. 375.

Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1861, i. p. 370.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1214.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 99, 207; ii. p. 344.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1888, xv. p. 33 (article by R. Harrison).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 56.  
Buddeus, *Isagoge Historico-Theologica*, 1730, i. p. 245.  
Buddeus, *Compendium Historiae Philosophicae*, 1731, pp. 300, 301, 391, 496, 497.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, iii. col. 790.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, pp. 363, 570.

W. N. Blomberg, *An Account of the Life and Writings of Edmond Dickinson, M.D., Physician to King Charles II. and King James II.* London, 1737, 2nd edition, 1739.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 248.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 481; iii. p. 148.

*Biographia Britannica*, 1750, iii. p. 1693.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 110.

Fabricius, *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, 1760, pp. 39, 61, 312, 386, 517, 688.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, IV. i. p. 617.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 13.

DICTA Sapientum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 857.

DICTIONAIRE Hermetique, contenant L'Explication des Termes, Fables, Enigmes, Emblemes & manieres de parler des vrais Philosophes. Accompagné de deux Traitez singuliers & utiles aux Curieux de l'Art. Par un Amateur de la Science. A Paris, Chez Laurent D'Houry, ruë Saint Jacques, devant la Fontaine Saint Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.DC.XCV. Avec Privilège du Roy.

12°. Pp. [12] 216.

DICTIONAIRE Hermetique. *Continued.*

The two tracts which follow have a title-page:

Traité Philosophique de la triple preparation de l'or et de l'argent. Par Gaston le Doux dit de Claves. Amateur des veritez Hermetiques. A Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry ruë Saint Jacques devant la Fontaine Saint Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.D.XCV. (*sic*). Avec Privilège du Roy.

Pp. 119 [1 blank].

The second tract (p. 49) is entitled: De la droite et vraie maniere de produire la Pierre Philosophique, ou le Sel argentifique & aurifique.

Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 148), says the dictionary is not bad but as it was drawn up by Salmon who was not an adept, the proper explanations have failed sometimes to be given. This is true only to a limited extent. The dictionary may be based on the short vocabulary which Salmon added to the

first volume of his *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, Paris 1672, and Richebourg inserted afterwards in his edition of 1754 (q.v.), but there are very great additions to it, as can be readily judged from the fact that while Salmon's short list fills only twenty pages the *Dictionnaire* occupies two hundred and sixteen.

## DICTIONARIUM PARACELSI.

See DORN (GERHARD), *Theophrastische Practica*, 1618, p. 396.

## DICTIONARY.

Chymical Dictionary explaining hard places and words met withal in the writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure Authors.

See F. (J.), *A New Light of Alchymy, etc.*, 1674, p. 303.

It is a translation of the preceding.

## DICTIONNAIRE Abregé des Termes de l'Art et des Anciens Mots.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1754, iv. p. 570.

## DIDACUS GERMANUS.

Judicium Philosophico- Ethico- Chymico-Medicum de illa Veteri toties jam ventilata & necdum resoluta Controversia An detur Lapis Philosophorum? Et ejusdem indefinita in Morbis tam praeservandis quàm curandis Virtus. Leviter mota a prænobili & excellentissimo D. Jacobo J. W. Dobrzensky de Nigroponte Phil. & Medic: Doctore, ejusdemq; in Univer: Pragensi Professore Extraordinario. Acriter defensa (Tit :) à D. Joanne Friderico à Rain ad Stermoll & Radelsegch, Incltyti Ducatus Carnioliae, Causarum Aulicarum Provincialiumque Assessore. Germané id est candidé formâ Epistolari conscriptum à Didaco Germano Philosoph: & Medicinæ Doctore. Anno Domini M.DC.LXXXII.

No place or printer.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank].

Compare Dobrzensky's tract on the *Praeservativum Universale Naturale*. This was directed against the belief in the philosopher's stone. It

mentioned by Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798 ii p. 35), but he does not supply the author's real name. *Beytrag*, 1785, p. 551.

DIE mit dem Marte genau-vereinigte Venus

See TRACTATUS Physico-Chymicus,

## DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFGANG).

Medicina Universalis.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 7.

DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFGANG). *Continued.*

Dienheim was Doctor of Laws and of Medicine and was Professor at Freyburg in Breisgau. In 1603 while returning from Rome, he met a fellow traveller, with whom he sailed from Zurich to Basel. In the latter place, after getting hold of Dr. Jacob Zwinger, they went all three to a goldsmith's,

Paschius, *De novis Inventis* . . . *Tractatus*, 1700, p. 343.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 56.  
*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 206.  
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 249.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 116.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 413.

## DIETZE (DAVID GOTTLÖB).

De Generatione Metallorum consensu amplissimi philosophorum ordinis disputabunt Præses M. Johannes Zacharias Platner, et Respondens David Gottlob Dietze, Stolberg, Misn. D. Aug. Anno MDCCXVII. H. L. Q. C. Lipsiæ, Literis Andreae Martini Schedii.

4°. Pp. 46 [1, 1 blank].

The above is not quoted in *Leupolds Prodomus Bibliothecæ Metallicae*, 1732, p. 47, but another appears under his name: 'Disputatio juris metallici de jure Senioratus metallici, metallicolis in

where in their presence the stranger turned some lead into gold. The person who is reported to have done this was Alexander Seton, known as the Cosmopolite. It is one of the most circumstantially narrated episodes in the history of transmutation,

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutations-geschichten*, 1784, No. 35.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchimie, 1789, p. 163.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514; 1798, ii. p. 4.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 327.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 88; ii. p. 338.

## DIGBY (KENELM).

Of Bodies, and of Mans Soul, to discover the Immortality of Reasonable Souls. With two discourses of the Powder of Sympathy, and of the Vegetation of Plants. By Sir Kenelm Digby Knight.

Ψυχῆς φύσιν ἀξίως λόγου

Κατανοῆσαι οἷε δυνατόν εἶναι

Ἀνεὺ τῆς τοῦ ὄλου φύσεως

Animæ naturam, absque totius natura,

Sufficienter cognosci posse existimas?

Plato in Phædr.

London, Printed by S. G. and B. G. for John Williams, and are to be sold in Little Britain over against St. Buttolphs-Church, M. DC. LXIX.

4°. Pp. [55, 1 blank] 439 [1 blank], [10] 231 [1 blank]. The second treatise and the two discourses have separate title-pages included in the pagination,

Wood quotes editions: Paris, 1644, fol.; Lon<sup>n</sup> don, 1658, 1665, and 1669, all in 4°, Alexander

Ross wrote a reply to Digby in *The Philosophical Touchstone*, London, 1645, 4°.

Aufserlesene, seltzame Philosophische Geheimnisse und chymische Experimente, wie auch sonderbahre und zuvor nie eröffnete Artzneyen, Menstrua und Alkaheste, sampt dem wahren Geheimniß das Sal Tartari flüchtig zu machen: welche alle von dem Wohlgebohrnen Herrn Kenelm Digby Rittern, und weiland Cantzlern Ihr. Majest. der alten Königin von Engeland, mit vieler Mühe und Fleifs zusammen gelesen, und bifshero nach seinem Tode verborgen gehalten, jetzo aber dem gemeinen Besten zu Nutze ans Tages Licht gebracht worden durch Georg Hartman. Aus der Englischen in

DIGBY (KENELM). *Continued.*

die Deutsche Sprache zum ersten Mahl übersetzt von J. L. M. C. Mit Chur Sächsischer Freyheit, nicht nachzudrucken. Hamburg, Auff Gottfried Schultzens Kosten, 1684.

8°. Pp. [8] 269 [11]. Portrait of Digby on p [8]. 4 separate plates of apparatus.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect.

## Oratio de Pulvere Sympathetico.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 1.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 1.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 72.

Vermehrung des Theatri Chimici, oder der eröffneten Thür zum Heimlichkeiten in der Scheide-Kunst.

See BLANKAART (STEVEN), *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1700.

Digby was born 11 July 1603. At the age of 14 he accompanied his relative Sir J. Digby, who went as ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he entered Worcester College, Oxford, and there probably was inoculated with a fancy for the Occult Sciences by his tutor, Thomas Allen. He left in 1620 and went once more to the Continent, and in 1622 was again at Madrid, and was there presented to Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.), and the Duke of Buckingham, with whom he returned to England in 1623, and was knighted a few days later by King James I. at Hinchinbrooke.

In 1627-28 he went on a filibustering expedition to the Mediterranean and destroyed the French and Venetian ships at Scanderoon, and returned the following year. His tutor's books and MSS. having been left to him, he presented them in 1632 to the Bodleian Library. On the death of his wife in 1633 he withdrew to Gresham College and spent two years in retirement, occupying himself with chemical experiments. After some difficulties and troubles connected with his religion and politics, he was allowed to depart to France and while there published in 1644 his treatise "Of Bodies and of the Immortality of Man's Soul."

In 1651 Evelyn witnessed at Paris some of his chemical experiments and attended the lectures of Nicholas Lefebvre, who afterwards settled in London. In 1658 appeared the lecture on the Powder of Sympathy delivered, as he tells us, before a distinguished audience at Montpellier. After the Restoration he returned to England and was well received. He continued his experimental work and was on the Council of the Royal Society when it was incorporated in 1663. He died 11 June, 1665 (but Witte says 11 July, 1655).

The lecture on the Powder of Sympathy appeared at Paris in 1658, and it was translated at once into

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1588, Sign. Uuu 3 verso; Ann. July 11, 1665.¶

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 60.  
Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 290.

Jacob *Leupolds Prodomus Bibliothecæ Metallicae*, 1731, p. 47.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, vii. col. 898.

Vergnügen müssiger Stunden, Leipzig, ii. p. 43. (The author follows Witte in placing Digby's death on 11 July, 1665, in his 62<sup>nd</sup> year, and on his birthday.)¶

English by R. White and published in 1658, 12°, pp. [2 blank, 10] 152, [1, 3 blank]. The second edition, corrected and augmented with the addition of an Index was published also in 1658, but it was entirely reset and is quite different from the first edition. The third edition was published in 1660 the fourth in 1664. In my "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets," written before I had seen the first English edition or any notice of it, I suggested that the French edition might have been regarded as the first, and that the English translation might have been called the second edition, though it was the first of the translation. That, however, was incorrect for there is really a first English edition, although it is very rare. It is curious that the author of the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* should have made practically the same statement: that the 'second' edition of 1658 is the only one known and is probably the original.

Besides the edition of 1658, the *Discourse* in French was published also at Paris in 1660, 1681; La Haye, 1700, 1715; Paris, 1749; Utrecht in 1681; in Dutch in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, Leeuwarden, 1697, Amsterdam, 1727, in German Frankfurt, 1664 (3rd Ed.), 1700 (5th Ed.). The literature on this subject, which is very extensive, was described by me in a paper read to the Archaeological Society of Glasgow.

No account of Digby's chemical experiments was published by himself, so far as I know. They were probably conducted in an empirical fashion and they either failed of their expected result or Digby was not able to interpret what they did lead to. Anyhow he cannot be classed with either the experimental pharmacist, the scientific chemists or even the alchemists of his time. What remains of his experimental labours was published by Hartmann, his operator, in 1683.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 251.

*Biographia Britannica*, 1750, iii. pp. 1701-1714.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1750, Letter D, p. 24.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lex*, 1750, ii. col.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 473 (nobilis vir, sed credulus).