

ERLÖSUNG der Philosophen aus dem Fegfeuer der Chymisten. Das ist: Rechtmäßige

Retorsion, im Nahmen der Philosophen denen ohnlängst ausgeflogenen drey Lächer-Bogen entgegen gesetzt durch Ihrer Herrlichkeiten Fiscal. Das Jahr zuvor, ehe das Fegfeuer angeschüret ward, 1701.

8°. Pp. 54. No place or printer, but apparently by the same as printed the *Fegfeuer* itself. See SÖLDNER.

An amusing piece of vituperation, Quite possibly by Söldner himself, the author of the *Fegfeuer*. He points out that the *Fegfeuer* was printed at Amsterdam, " vielleicht im Voigtlande," 1702, was sold at Frankfurt in the summer of 1701, and in September of this year, " verlegt worden ist."

I suspect this last phrase has a double meaning. He goes through the *Fegfeuer* paragraph by paragraph, and criticises the judgments passed on the different chemists.

It is quoted by Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 63.

ERNESTI (JOHANN).

De Oleis variis Arte Chymica destillatis.

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis Chymiatrica, 1647, p. 397.

There is considerable confusion about this author. Mercklin, followed by Manget, enters the work under Ernesti, and quotes an edition: Francofurti, apud Casparum Rotelium, 1634, 8°, but not the one above. He also treats Ernesti as a different person from Johannes Ernestus Burggravius. In the British Museum catalogue Ernesti has a separate place, editions of 1647, 8°, 1682, 8°, and 1690, fol., are enumerated, and there is no cross reference to Burggravius. In the medical histories and biographies I can find no reference to a Johannes Ernesti, and on the other hand this treatise is assigned to J. E. Burggravius by Borel, Lipenius, Jöcher, Lenglet Dufresnoy, but not by Haller or Gmelin. As if to complete the confusion Borel

in one place assigns the work *De Electro Philosophorum* to Burggravius, but refers to Ernestus who appears both with and without the name Burggravius, and in both places as that of the author of the *Bioychnium*, and in one as the editor of Drebbel. But Lenglet Dufresnoy, in his Index, p. 364, gives a cross reference to Burggravius, and yet under that heading makes Ernestus the principal name.

The explanation then seems to be that the author's name was really Ernesti, and that for some reason he received or adopted that of Burggrav. The present tract, therefore, is identical with that which is mentioned in the note under the latter name,

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 53, 88, 265; 1656, pp. 51, 84, 247.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca Realis Medica*, 1679, p. 313.

Mercklin, *Lindeniensis renovatus*, 1686, p. 574.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 234.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 156.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 1494.

EROBER- und Demolirung des . . . Fegfeuers der Scheide Kunst.

See ALETHOPHILUS, 1705.

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen oder Schatz-Kammer der Alchymie, darinnen die vortrefflichsten Schrifften derer berühmtesten alten und neuern Scribenten denen Liebhabern der Kunst dargestellt werden. Nebst vielen Kupfferstichen und andern dazu dienlichen Figuren. [Hamburg, Bey Christian Liebezeit, in der Joh. Kirch, 1708-18.]

Imprint cut off.

4°. Pp. [16] 816. Title red and black. Wormed. Portrait of Paracelsus. 36 engravings. Woodcuts in the text.

This is the Hamburg reprint of Trismosin's *Aureum Vellus*, 1598 (q.v.). Though the special titles are dated Hamburg, 1708, the general title-page is that of 1718.

The five 'Tractatus' contain the following:

- I. Trismosinische Schrifften, p. 1.
- II. Paracelsische Schrifften, p. 91. Korndorfferische Schrifften, p. 129.
- III. 1. Splendor Solis mit schonen Figuren, p. 163.
2. Spiegel der Alchymey Ulrici Poyseli, p. 214.
3. Claus sampt seiner Declaration der Chymischen Handgriffen, p. 229.
4. Allerley Particularia die Handgriff zuerlehren, p. 237.

5. Ein Tinctur oder Elixier eines unbekandten philosophi, p. 250.

6. Processus pro Tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis und Lunæ, p. 256.

7. Modus procedendi in præparatione lapidis philosophici, p. 258.

8. Dialogus philosophiæ, p. 272.

9. Exemplum artis Philosophiæ. Ein Exemplum der philosophischen Kunst, p. 278.

10. De lapide Philosophorum 12 capita incerti authoris, p. 281.

11. Vom Stein der Weisen ein schöner Process Episcopi Melchioris Brixiensis Card. Romæ, etc., und ein Philosophisches

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse. *Continued.*

Werck und Gespräch von dem Gelben unnd Rotten Man, p. 296.

12. Von dem Rebis einem Stein, p. 305.

13. Varia Philosophica, p. 307.

(a) Capitulum, darinnen das gantze Werck kürzlich begriffen, p. 307.

(b) Ein schönes Gedicht, p. 310.

(c) Ein Gespräch, p. 312.

(d) Ein Gedicht p. 314

(e) De Oleo Philosophorum, p. 314.

(f) Vera preparatio Mercurij, p. 315.

14. Tractatus vom Saltz der Weisen, p. 315.

15. Nouum Testamentum, p. 318.

16. Von dem Philosophischen Bley, p. 319.

17. Avicenna Septem regulæ ex quibus componitur lapis Philosophorum, p. 320.

18. Tabula Scientiæ maioris, p. 321.

19. De quinta essentia vini pulcherrimus tractatus, p. 342.

20. Tabula Schmaragdina Hermetis Trismegisti patris Philosophorum, p. 335.

21. Auflegung unnd Erklärung des Gemelds oder Figur (in verse), p. 337.

IV. I. Von der Bereitung des gebenedeyten

Philosophischen Steins-Caspar Hartung

von Hoff, p. 349.

2. De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum (in verse), p. 360.

3. Vollkommener Bericht und Handgriff in Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum und Tincturæ Physicæ, p. 370.

4. Liber Secretorum Ioannis de Padua de Lapide Philosophorum, Liber Primus, p. 376.

5. Liber secundus, p. 393.

6. Liber tertius, p. 399.

7. Clausi Philosophiæ Chemicæ, p. 447.

8. Grundtlicher Bericht was die werhafftige Kunst Alchemia innhalte und vermag in Via Universali & Particulari, aufs allen Philosophis zusammen gezogen, p. 479.

9. Hortus Diuitiarum. Der Garten der Reichthum aller Weisheit Gottes, p. 500.

10. Ein Werck der Alchimey, p. 519.

11. Zwo Tincturen auff Weifs und Roth, p. 533.

12. De Lapide in Aqua Mercuriali, p. 540.

13. Ein Mercurij Arbeit und Augment mit dem Mercurio Lunæ, p. 545.

14. Ein schönes Tractätlein in welchem etliche schöne und lustige Particular Stücklein begriffen sind, p. 554.

15. Ein schön Stück von Doctor Schencken, p. 563.

16. Von dem Antimonio Philosophorum, non Vulgi, p. 570.

17. Oleum Antimonii: Die Fixatio, sein Quinta Essen. Caspar Eberlein, p. 579.

V. 1. Von Offenbahung der Philosophischen

Materien und Dingen, aufs welchen vllbracht wirdt die Meisterschafft, in wirkung defs Edlen und gebenedeiten Steins der Philosophen, p. 593.

2. Thesaurus Philosophiæ Euferarij, p. 606.

3. Tractatus darinn das gantze Secret der Alchimey vom Stein der Weisen begriffen ist, p. 623.

4. Lux lucens in Tenebris, p. 636

5. Tractatus de Vitriolo Philosophorum, p. 642.

6. Oleum Vitrioli [by R. Bacon], p. 651.

7. Experimenta. . . durch . . . Raimundum Lilium . . . unnd von Raimundo in Latein beschrieben. Jetz aber durch Herrn Georgium Sanderreuter von Wasserburg verteutsch worden, p. 664

8. Das Buchlein von der natürlichen Philosophie der Metallen des Edlen und Hochgelehrten Herren Dionisij Zacharij Galli, p. 727.

9. Ein streit und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen, p. 765.

10. Etliche Korndorfferische Particularia, p. 773.

11. Spiegel der Philosophiey, p. 787.

ERÖFFNETES Grab der Armuth.

See ATREMONT (H. D').

ERÖFFNETES Philosophisches Vatter-Hertz.

See VATER-HERTZ.

ERÖFFNUNG der Thüre des Königlichen Pallasts dafs sie sey das rohe Antimonium und Materia Secunda Lapidis Philosophorum, welche vor denen mit Blindheit geschlagenen verdeckt, und von denen Weisen unter doppelsinnigen Reden denen Unwürdigen verborgen gehalten worden, anjetzo aber auffs klärste durch gründliche Erweisung aller Welt wieder dargestellt wird durch einen Untersucher dieses vortreflichen Geheimnisses, der den Nahmen führet des Vorläuffers. Dresden und Leipzig, zu finden bey Gottfried Leschen, 1718.

8°. Pp. [16] 160. The author's anagram is 'Zelus ipsi.'

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 64.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. pp. 140-1.

Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

p. 659.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, No. 1438.

ERÖFFNETES Philosophisches Vater-Hertz.

See VATER-HERZ.

ERÖRTERUNG Dreyer Chymischen Fragen, von denen Principiis Chymicis, Sale, Sulphure & Mercurio. Darinnen allen Liebhabern der Chymie durch ein hiebey befindliches, und untrügliches Experiment deutlich gezeigt wird, dafs solche in der Natur nicht fundirt, sondern dafs die Artisten pur durch das Tractament und Zusatz in der Zerlegung verleitet, diese zu statuiren bewogen worden. Nebst einem Anhang. Entworfen non einem der sich nennt Amator viæ Regiæ. Heilbronn, auff Unkosten des Auctoris, und in dem Buchladen daselbst bey Paul Strauben in Commission zu haben, 1745.

8°. Pp. 22 [2 blank].

ERRORS of a late Tract called *A short Discourse of the Quintessence of Philosophers*.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709, p. 89.

ERSTES [. . . Zehntes] Tausend neuer Chymischer Versuche.

See M. (D.), 1768.

ESCHENREUTER (HEINRICH).

Fünf kleine Tractätlein welche er in dem Closter Schwartzbach in Franken-Land Ao. 1403. den 6 May gefunden, und sie wiederum im Closter Marienzell, in Thüringen, Ao. 1489. den 10. Octobr. verborgen, letzlich aber Ao. 1672. wiederum sind gefunden worden. Sammt dem darzu gehörigen Schlüssel.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1769, p. 993.

Gallus Etschenreuter, according to Fictuld, may be a poor guide, but he is an innocent compared with Heinrich, for his judgment on this work is that it is "pure Lügen." *Probie-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 60, Hoefler (*Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 442; 1866, i. p. 467) apparently confusing him with

Gallus Etschenreuter, says he was of Ratisbon, and added some new alchemical signs to the hermetic dictionary, 'and refers to the works of Basilius Valentinus and to Gratarolus' *Opuscula quaedam chymica in unum corpus collecta*, Francof. 1614, 8°.

ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

Enchiridion Physicæ Restitutæ. In quo verus Naturæ concentus exponitur, plurimique antiquæ Philosophiæ errores per canones & certas demonstrationes dilucidè aperiuntur. Tractatus alter inscriptus. Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ opus: In quo occulta Nature, & Artis circa Lapidis Philosophorum materiam & operandi modum canonicè & ordinatè fiunt manifesta. Utrumque opus eiusdem Authoris anonymi. Spes mea est in Agno. Secunda editio emendata & aucta. Parisiis, M.DC.XXXVIII.

24°. Pp. 142 [2 blank].

The Arcanum has a separate title and pagination:

Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus. In quo occulta Naturæ & Artis circa Lapidis Philosophorum materiam & operandi modum canonicè & ordinatè fiunt manifesta. Opus eiusdem Authoris Anonymi. Penes Nos Vnda Tagi. Secunda Editio emendata & aucta Parisiis, M.DC.XXXVIII.

Pp. 71 [1].

La Philosophie Naturelle restablie en sa Puretè. Où l'on void à découuert toute l'œconomie de la Nature, & où se manifestent quantité d'erreurs de la Philosophie Ancienne, estant redigée par Canons & demonstrations certaines. Auec le Traicté de l'Ouvrage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermez, qui enseigne

ESPAGNET (JEAN D'). *Continued*.

la matiere, & la façon de faire la Pierre Philosophale. Spes Mea est in Agno. A Paris, Chez Edme Pepingué, en la grand' Salle du Palais, du costé de la Cour des Aydes. M.DC.LI. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [32] 378 [o] [2 blank].

On p. 249 the second tract begins with the following title:

L'Ouvrage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermez. Où l'on découure tout ce que la Nature, & l'Art ont de caché touchant la Matière de la Pierre Philosophale; & la façon de la faire. Fait par le mesme Auteurs du Traicté precedent. A Paris, M.DC.LI.

In the British Museum Catalogue this work is placed under Pachou (J.). The 'Epistre' to the bishop of Auxerre is signed Jean Bachou.

Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca, 1653.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 649.

Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum, *i.e.* Commentarius in anonymi Galli Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ, 1714.

By Hannemann was also edited: Veteris philosophi profundissimi physica restituta cum exegesi, Tubingæ, 1725, 4°.

Das geheime Werck der Hermetischen Philosophie worinnen die natürlichen und künstlichen Geheimnisse der Materie des philosophischen Steins, wie auch die Art und Weise zu arbeiten richtig und ordentlich offenbahret sind. Von Joannes d'Espagnet Anagr. e. in u. mut. Penes Nos Unda Tagi.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 823.

Enchiridion Physicæ restitutæ.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca, 1653.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 626.

Espagnet's history is nearly as great an Arcanum as that of which he has attempted the revelation. Though by the majority of writers—if not by all—he seems to be quite well known, he is still called "Anonymus Gallus," and the books ascribed to him appear under the two phrases "Penes nos unda Tagi" and "Spes mea est in Agno," which pass for anagrams of his name. It may, however, be as well to note that the anagrams are by no means strict, if "Joannes d'Espagnet" be the form of the name operated on. For the former of these contains the letter *u*, which is not in the name, and only two *e*'s, while the name has three. This discrepancy is frankly acknowledged in Roth-Scholtz's reprint where it is said: "Anagr. e in u mutat." Borrichius says that "Don Janus Espagnet" can be taken out of the anagram, which, certainly, it can be, letter for letter, but then the name never appears in that form. The other transposition is even farther astray, for it wants a *d* and an *n*, and it has an *m* which does not appear in the name at all.

Apart, however, from this there is want of unanimity as to Espagnet's identity and as to the authorship of the tracts in question.

Borrichius gives a very circumstantial account. He commends the *Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus* as the wisest, most open and free from obscurities and double meanings of all the works

he had perused. The author was concealed in the anagram, but was believed to be Don Janus Espagnet, a senator of the parliament of Toulouse. In 1664, when Borrichius met the son, also a senator of Toulouse, who was about sixty years of age, a straight-forward, learned man, and a chemist wholly devoted to the study of Raymond Lully, he asked him if his father had been an adept, and had published the book. He received no satisfaction as to the first point, whether because the son did not know or would not tell Borrichius leaves doubtful, but he admitted the second. In this account Borrichius is followed by Fuchs.

All other writers state that Espagnet was president of the parliament of Bordeaux; town-president Schmieder calls him, I presume, provost, or head of the town council, who adds that he followed Gaston Claveus as a defender of alchemy. Nothing more is on record about his life.

There are various opinions as to the authorship of the books. Borel informs us that some affirmed that the *Enchiridion* was not by Espagnet, but by another who was called 'Eques Imperialis' or 'le chevalier impèrial,' which he admits he had difficulty in believing. Borrichius also says that it was a question whether he was author or editor, and the doubt turns up in Bayle, Lenglet Dufresnoy, and others.

Hoefler holds a different opinion on the matter.

ESPAGNET (JEAN D') *Continued.*

After indicating the clear views and notable anticipations which he finds in the *Enchiridion* he refuses to believe that the *Arcanum . . . opus* can be by the same person because the ideas and the style are so different. There is no doubt, however, that the books announce themselves as being by the same author, and Schmieder—not that he is an authority upon such a point—regards the *Arcanum . . . opus* as the second part of the *Enchiridion* and apparently it did not occur to him to entertain doubts about the authorship.

Morhof speaks of the *Arcanum . . . opus* as a work "added on to the *Enchiridion* of Espagnet," and apparently not by him. He says it is elegantly written, and shows by its very style that it is genuine, which is further proved by the fact that Philaletha, who possessed the stone if ever any one did, mentions it and transcribes portions from it. The elegant diction in both is such that they seem to be by the same author, who was known as Anonymus Gallus. Dufresnoy expresses surprise that Morhof should have ascribed the works to Philaletha, but it seems to me that he has misunderstood his meaning. Morhof meant to convey that Philaletha, who was certainly an adept, would never have copied passages from it unless he had believed in its truthfulness. But he does not affirm that he was the author.

Without any argument or hesitation Bayle ignores the two difficulties which had been in existence for a couple of centuries, and at once states Espagnet to have been president of the

There was also an English translation:

Enchyridion Physicae Restitutae; or, the Summary of Physicks recovered. Wherein the true Harmony of Nature is explained, and many Errors of the ancient Philosophers, by Canons and certain Demonstrations, are clearly evidenced and evinced. London, Printed by W. Bentley, and are to be sold by W. Sheares at the Bible, and Robert Tulchein at the Phenix, in the New-Rents in S. Pauls Church-Yard. 1651.

24°. Pp. [10, 2 blank] 167 [1 blank].

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 85, 271.
 Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 142; German translation, 1764, p. 116.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 36, §1v.
Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 90.
N. Zeit. von Gelehrten Sachen aufs Jahr 1720, p. 327.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 64.
 Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. pp. 407-8.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 824.
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, II, lib. I, c. 15, §17, p. 119; II, lib. 2, c. 3, §6, p. 165.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 569.

ESPRIT Mineral.

See RESPOUR, 1668.

ETSCHENREUTER (GALLUS).

Send-brief an Wilhelm Gratarolum.

See BERNNARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1746, 1747, p. 298.

parliament of Bordeaux and one of the learned men of the seventeenth century and reputed author of the *Arcanum . . . opus*. In 1623, at Paris, the *Enchiridion* was printed, and this is known for his, because people who knew him well affirmed it to be his and because the two anagrams are of his name. It was the first treatise in France which was in opposition to the physics of Aristotle. It was followed by the *Arcanum . . . opus* in which is described the philosopher's stone, its preparation and properties.

He also edited an old manuscript entitled *Rosier des Guerres*, which was printed in 1616 exactly as it stood without changing or modernizing the spelling or language, which he followed with the utmost exactitude. He believed that his was the first edition, but it was subsequently found that there had been already an edition in 1523. He also wrote a tract on the education of a young prince.

He is reputed editor of the work of Pierre de L'Ancre on Demons, but this I have not been able to confirm.

Of the writings several editions are enumerated: in Latin, Paris, 1608, 8° (which is the first); 1623, 8°; 1647, 1650, 32°; in German: Leipzig, 1685, 8° According to Gmelin the *Arcanum . . . opus* first appeared in the edition of 1638. If the dates now given be complete and correct, the above edition of 1638, called *editio secunda*, must be regarded merely as a reprint or reissue of that of 1623.

- Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 389, 476, 477; iii. p. 157 (and compare pp. 134, 190, for the Chevalier Impérial)
 Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 68.
 Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, IV. i. p. 625, note s; IV. ii. p. 616.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 95.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 506; 1798, ii. p. 4.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 137.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 357.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1844, ii. p. 333; 1869, ii. p. 324.
 Ladraque, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1128-30.
 Köpp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 345.

ETSCHENREUTER (GALLUS). *Continued.*

Gallus Etschenreuter was a physician of Ratisbon, in the sixteenth century. He wrote:
 " ὄρχηδόληπτον, seu Calculus . . . Item δραχμοσομία seu partium drachmæ dosis Argent. 1569," 8°. " De natura, viribus et effectibus balnearum & salubrium fontium qui per Ger-

- Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 168.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 89; 1656, p. 85.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 316.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, I, ii. p. 235.

ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL).

Michaelis Etmulleri, Philos. & Medic. D. hujusque in Alma Lipsiensi Prof. Publ. & Practici olim per omnem Europam celeberrimi. Opera Medica Theoretico-Practica, Mich. Ernestus Etmullerus, Filius, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctor, Anatomiae & Chirurgiæ in eadem Academia Lipsiensi Professor Publicus Extraordinarius, & Illustris Academiae Leopoldinæ Naturæ Curiosorum Collega, innumeras, quibus hactenus scaturerunt, mendas sustulit, hiulca supplevit, luxata restituit, superflua delevit, novosque ex Manuscriptis Paternis Tractatus addidit. Cum Privilegio Cæsareo, Regis Polon. & Electoris Saxonicæ. Francofurti ad Moenum. Ex Officina Zunneriana. Anno Christi M D CCVIII.

Folio. Pp. [36, including the engraved title] 1020. Title red and black; vignette.

Tomus II., Pars I. [2] 1108; Pars II. [2] 848, Index [100]; 1 plate, p. 543.

Michael Etmüller was born at Leipzig, 26 May, 1644, studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine there and at Wittenberg, graduated in philosophy in 1662, and in 1663 pursued chemistry and pharmacy under Michaelis. In 1666 he started on a long tour in Italy, France, England, and Holland, and was going to spend some months there when he was summoned home, whereupon he graduated Dr. Med. in Leipzig the day after his arrival. He now devoted himself to practice and to study, wrote numerous dissertations, became a

- Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, Ann. 9 Mar., 1683, Sig. Tttt 3 verso.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 64.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I, ii. pp. 236-239.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 291-4, p. 784.
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1734, viii. col. 3044.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 279.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 417.
 Büchner, *Academix . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 465, No. 36.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 339; 1778, ii. p. 164.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 326.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 604.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 564.

maniam celebres sunt, Argent. 1571." 8° "Epistola ad Gratarolum," in *Opuscula Chemica*, Franc. 1614, 8°, and Franc. 1580, 8°.

Fictuld says he was M. D. and chemist at Schlettstadt. He condemns this epistle as "poor stuff" and "hollow quill-fencing."

- Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten Lexicon*, 1740, p. 278.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. p. 417.
 Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 60.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 173.

member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1670, and in 1681 he was created professor of botany and surgery. On 9 March, 1683, his death occurred; according to some it was due to a hectic fever, according to others it was caused by a chemical experiment. He was the author of numerous works, especially on pharmacy, collected by his son Michael Ernst Etmüller, who prefixed a life of his father addressed to Lucas Schroeck, president of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1703. It was reprinted by Manget.

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 377.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 98; 1779, iii. p. 55, 173.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 139, 233, 256, 435.
 Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 291.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 63.
 Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 207.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. p. 227.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 1.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 379.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 380, 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 164.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 310.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1888, xxxvi. p. 354.

ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL ERNESTUS).

See ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL), 1708.

This person was the son of Michael Etmüller, and was born at Leipzig, 26 Augt., 1673. He studied at Zittau and Altenburg, went in 1692 to Wittenberg, returned to Leipzig and graduated in arts. He then began medicine under some of the best men of the time, travelled in Germany, Holland, and England, and was made doctor at Leipzig in 1699. He was subsequently appointed professor of anatomy and surgery, in 1719 pro-

fessor of physiology and pathology, was elected a member and then director of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, and filled some other offices. He took great trouble over the 'Acta' of the society, and communicated several papers to it, wrote numerous dissertations, and edited his father's works. He did not concern himself with chemistry. He died at Leipzig, 25 Sept., 1732.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 239.

Acta Academia. . . Naturæ Curiosorum, 1740, v. Appendix.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 279.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 418.

Büchner, *Academia. . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 485, No. 253.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 161.

Haller *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 744.

Haller *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 22.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 99; 1788, iv. p. 183.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 165.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 67.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, I. i. p. 240.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1843, xxxviii, p. 388.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvi. col. 639 (he is called Ernest-Michel in this article).

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1877, vi. p. 400.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 310.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. P. 380; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 164.

ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

Des getreuen Eckharts entlauffener Chymicus, in welchem vornemlich der Laboranten und Process-Krämer Bofsheit und Betrügerey, wie dieselben zu erkennen und zu fliehen; hernach bewährteste Artzney-Mittel in allerhand Kranckheiten und Zufällen menschlichen Leibes zu gebrauchen; dann sonderliche, philosophische, politische, medicinische am Meisten aber Chymische Anmerckung und Process; wie auch eine gründliche Erörterung vieler zweifelhafter Vorträge; endlich welcher Gestalt man auff Reisen und so wohl in frembden als einheimischen Zusammenkünfften sich verhalten soll, mit Beyfügung Sinn- und Lehr-reicher, erschrecklicher und lustiger Begebenheiten vorgestellt werden. Augspurg und Leipzig, bey Lorentz Kroniger u. Gottlieb Göbels sel. Erben, Buchhändl. 1696.

8°. Pp. [16] 1120. Title red and black. Symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination. It represents a "Chymicus" fleeing out of a laboratory pursued by Eckhart' presumably, who is beating him with a pair of big crucible tongs.

Haller quotes an edition of 1697, 8°. Fictuld expresses great contempt for the book. Gmelin, copied by Schmieder, calls the bock *Entlarffter Chymicus*.

Manes Poterianæ, i.e. Petri Poterii Andegavensis Consil. ac Medici Reg. Christianissimi, Inventa Chymica anxie hactenus desiderata, secundum mentem Autoris elaboranda, ex Autoris excellentissimi textu combinata, exhibente editione Francofurtensi Wilhelmi Richardi Stockii, sub Anno MDCLXVI. adjunctis enchirisis accuratissimis. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Apud Michaellem Rolachium. Anno 1692.

8°. Pp. [56], including the frontispiece. At the end it is signed: Posnaniae, d. 12 Nov. Anni 1689. Joann. Chr. Etner, D. C. & M. R.

[Another Copy.]

ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

Manes Poteriani, i.e. Petri Poterii Andegavensis Consil. ac Med Reg. Christianissimi Inventa Chymica, anxie hactenus desiderata, secundum mentem Autoris elaboranda ex Autoris excellentissimi textu combinata, exhibente editione Francofurtensi Wilh. Richardi Stockii Anno M.DC.LXVI. adjunctis enchirisis accuratissimis, producti à Joanne Christoph. Etner, Phil. & Med. D. Sac. Cæs. Regisque Pol. Mtis. Mtis Consil. & Archiatro. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Apud Hæredes Michael Rolachii.

4°. Pp. [40]. At the end it is signed: Posnaniae d. 12 Nov. Anni 1689. Joann. Chr. Etner, D. C. & M. R.

This edition is not dated, but it must be subsequent to the other.

Des getreuen Eckarths Medicinischer Maul-Affe oder der entlarvte Marckt-Schreyer. In welchen vornemlich der Marcktschreyer und Quacksalber Bofsheit und Betrügereyen, wie dieselben zu erkennen und zu meiden, hernach bewährteste Artzney-Mittel, in allerhand Kranckheiten und zufällen menschlichen Leibes zu gebrauchen. Ingleichen eine gründliche Beschreibung und Gebrauch des Hirschberger-Landecker-Johannis-Töplitzer-Egerischen Sauerbrunn und Carls-Bades. Dann sonderliche philosophische, politische, Chymische, am meisten aber medicinische Anmerckungen; wie auch eine gründliche Erörterung vieler zweifelbafter Vorträge; endlich, welcher gestalt man sich auf Reisen, und so wohl in frembden als einheimischen Zusammenkünfften verhalten soll. Mit Beyfügung Sinn- und Lehrreichen, erschrecklichen und lustigen Begebenheiten vermehrter und unter gewissen Capiteln vorgestellt worden. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Bey Michael Rohrlachs seel. Wittib und Erben. 1720.

8°. Pp. [14, including the engraved title] 1072. Printed title red and black. The engraved title represents a quack's stage by C. Winckler. The costumes of the spectators are interesting. Haller says that editions of this book appeared at Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1694, 8°; 1710, 8°; and it is quoted by Stolle.

Rosetum Chymicum, oder: Chymischer Rosen-Garten, aus welchem der vorsichtige Kunst-Beflissene Voll-blühende Rosen, der unvorsichtige Laborant aber Dornen und verfaulte Knospen abbrechen wird; In sonderliche Garten-Better abgetheilet und vorgestellt von Hanfs Christoph von Etnner und Eiteritz, Eqv. Ihro Römisch. Käyserl. und Königl. Majestät Rath, der Chymie Beflissenen. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Michael Rohrlachs Wittib und Erben. 1724.

8°. Pp. [12] 564. Title red and black. "The first edition was published at Leipzig, 1717, 8°, by Johann Friedrich Braun,"—says the author of the *Beytrag*, repeated by Gmelin.

D. Joh. Christoph. von Etnner und Eittritz, Röm. Käyserl. und Königl. Cathol. Maiest. Raths, Vade et Occide Cain, oder: Gehe und schlage den Cain tod. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Michael Rohrlachs Wittib und Erben. 1724.

8°. Pp. 70.