

GEBER. *Continued.*

Exercitationes perbreves in Gebri . . . Libros duos Summæ Perfectionis.

See GERHARD (JOHANN).

De Lapidis Physici Conditionibus Liber. Quo . . . Gebri & Raimundi Lullii methodica continetur explicatio. 1695.

See VOGEL (EWALD).

Hitherto it has been the custom, though not a universal one, to identify Geber with the Arabian alchemist Dschabir Ben Hayyan. If this be correct all that is necessary is to produce proof of the identity by exhibiting the connection of their respective writings. Then what is known of the biography of the Arabian will of course serve for that of Geber. The results of investigation so far have not led to any satisfactory result, for there are several different notices of Dschabir which do not agree, and which have caused Hammer-Purgstall to say that his biography is overshadowed by considerable contradiction and obscurity, and have led Steinschneider to call him an almost mythical personage. There seems, however, to be no reason for doubting that he lived and wrote the alchemical treatises enumerated in some Arabic books of reference. According to the *Kitab-al-Fihrist* (10th century) he was born at Tarsus, lived at Damascus and at Kufa, and died A.H. 160, that is A.D. 776-777. Other accounts which make him a native of Harran and flourishing in the third century of the Hegira, or an apostate Greek, or a native of Spain, have not the authority of the narrative in the *Fihrist* which is adopted by Hammer-Purgstall.

According to native accounts he was a voluminous writer, and did not confine himself by any means to alchemy. His writings on this subject have been long known by MSS. in Arabic preserved at Leyden and Paris, and probably in other libraries.

The contents of these MSS. however were not readily accessible until they were published by Berthelot in 1893.

As a result of his examination of them Berthelot has come to the conclusion that the Latin works of Geber have nothing really to do with the Arabic works of Dschabir, but that they are considerably later.

If this view be correct it opens up an entirely new question, for if we know but little about Dschabir of Geber we know nothing at all, except that he cannot be later than the fourteenth century, seeing that his name occurs in MSS. of that date. But to his nationality, to his exact date, to the origin of his name, there is no clue, and a still more difficult thing to account for is the clearness of the writings ascribed to him as compared with those of his presumed contemporaries and of many of those in succeeding centuries.

The earliest printed work with a date bearing Geber's name is entitled *Flos Naturarum*. There was a copy in the Pinelli collection, *exemplar nitidissimum* as it is called, but the date is misprinted: 'III. Nonas Augusti.' A copy is mentioned in the catalogue of the Museo Borbonico, and there was one in Count Mac-Carthy's sale which brought 51 fr. There was formerly one in the Ste Geneviève Library at Paris, but it has been

Thivet, *Les Vrais Portraits et Vies des Hommes illustres*, 1584, ff. 73 recto—74 verso. (The portrait given is of a personage whose very existence is doubtful. The biography is equally reliable.)

missing for a long time. The description given by Hain is merely copied from that in the Pinelli Catalogue, for he repeats the mistake in the date. He never saw a copy and the book is passed over by Copinger, so that neither has he come across a copy anywhere. It is quoted by Denis, Maittaire, Panzer, Brunet, and Graesse—but they give no definite information about it.

The book is a small 4°, without place or printer's name, but printed in Italy. It is in Roman letter, lines to the page, and the copy before me has 16 leaves. The book has no signatures catchwords, or numbers. The colophon, printed in capitals, runs thus:

Opus Maximi Philosophi | Ac Regis Indiae Ge | beri  
Foeliciter | Hic Comple | tum Est Ac | Impres | sum  
| Anno Iesu Christi. M.CCCC | LXXXIII. IIII.  
Nonas Augusti. |

Two or three of the paragraphs refer to alchemy but the bulk of the book consists of 'secrets' based on the 'occult' properties of certain substances, and it closely resembles in style the 'Magic of Kiranus.' There can be no doubt that this is one of the very rarest of books.□

The chemical writings of Geber, with which the preceding has nothing to do, passed through a number of editions. Besides those in the present collection there are the following. The first is in Roman letter, printed between 1470-1480 (B. M. says Rome, 1473), without number or mark of any kind. It contains ff. 122, 25-26 lines to the page. It is called a 4°, but the copy before me has the original manuscript signatures, and they are in eights; Rome, printed from a MS. in the Vatican by Marcellus Silber, no date, 1490-1520, in small square 8°, of which there were two issues at least Strasburg, 1528, 1529, 1530 (?), 1531, all in folio Nuremberg, 1541, 4° (with other works); Venice 1542, 8°, Nuremberg, 1545, 4° (with other works); (1562?); Basel, 1572, 8°; Strasburg, 1598, 8° (1649, 12°); (1670?). These are in Latin.

The German translation printed in the same style, and with the same illustrations as in the Latin, Strasburg, 1529, 1530, folio; (1581?); 1625 8°; Frankfurt, 1710, 8°; Vienna, 1753, 8°.

There are two translations in English, that by Richard Russell, London, 1678, and with a new title-page, 1686; Salmon's version, 1692 (as above), 1707.

The French version was not printed by itself but in the *Bibliothèque*, 1672, 1678, 1741.

Besides these printed editions I have met with several MS. copies both on paper and vellum, of various dates, some of them as early as the fourteenth century. They are all in Latin, except one in Italian, in which language, so far as I am aware, there is no printed edition. Numbers of MSS. are preserved in the large libraries.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, p. 30.

Nazari, *Della Transmutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 138.

GEBER. *Continued.*

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, pp. 201-207.  
Naude, *Apologie pour tous les Grands Personnages*, . . .  
*Souçonnés de Magie*, 1625, p. 360; English translation, 1657, p. 169.

Leo Africanus, *Africa Descriptio*, 1632, p. 352.  
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 169.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina*, 1648, pp. 369, 372-3, 1669, pp. 404, 405.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 102.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, 1654, p. 621.

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 120, &c.

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans hommes de leurs siècles*, 1670, i. p. 295, and portrait. (This portrait is different from that in the 1584 edition.)

Borrichius, *Hermetis, Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia vindicata*, 1674, pp. 32, 287, 413, 433.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 317.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697 p. 13, No. xviii.

Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 1697, p. 387.

*Keren-Happuch*, . . . *oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 54.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 85.

*Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 57.

Maittaire, *Annales Typographici*, 1733, I. i. p. 331.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1735, x. col. 474.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 336.  
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 74, 464; iii. pp. 26, 33, 45, 65, 169, 170.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*,

1755, i. p. 395; 1778, i. p. 320.

Casiri, *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis*,  
Matriti, 1760, i. p. 423.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 742.

*Oeuvres de Bernard Palissy*, ed. Faujas de Saint Fond & Gobet, 1777, pp. 318, 681 (note on Geber and the alchemists).

Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 192, 206, 368.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 75 (calls him a native of Seville and alludes to the obscurity of his writings).

R. Watson, *Chemical Essays*, 1784, i. p. 17.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 35, 69, 484, 575, 576, 581, 608, 622, 630, 671.

Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, 1788, ii. p. 250.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 122.

*Bibliotheca Pinelliana*, London, 1789, p. 529, No. 12782.

Denis, *Annalium Typographicorum . . . Supplementum*, 1789, Pars ii. p. 569.

*Kortum . . . verteidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, pp. 80, 113, 121, 246, 253-55.

Abu I-feda, *Annales Moslemici*, edd. Reiske & Adler, Copenhagen, 1790, ii. p. 23.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischer Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 121.

Wiegleb, *Geschichte des Wachstums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, 1792, pp. 89, 133, 207 (based on Bergman).

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1796, iv. p. 10, No. 50 (from Maittaire and Pinelli); p. 132, No.

541; 1798, vi. p. 115, No. 783.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 15, &c., &c.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 349.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 342.

Beckmann, *Beitrage zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1805, v. pp. 271, 578; English translation, 1814, iv.

pp. 373, 575.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 11-12.

Andres, *Dell' Origine di Ogni Letteratura*, Roma,

1813, v. p. 214.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814,

XV. p. 366.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1819, ii. p.

417 (article by Hammer).

Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xv. *sub voce*.

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

p. 369.

Brande, 'General view of the Progress of Chemical Philosophy, Dissertation prefixed to the "Supplement" to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1824, p. 6. (Afterwards printed in his *Manual of Chemistry*, London, 1841 (p. 6), and 1848, i. p. vi.)

Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1827, I. ii. p. 439, Nos. 7504, \* 7505

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. pp.

14, 116.

'On Alchemy and the Alchemists,' *Fraser's Magazine*,

1831, iii. p. 327, &c.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp.

86, 93.

Hadji Khalifa, *Lexicon Bibliographicum et encyclopaedicum*, ed. Flügel, 1835-1858, i-vii. *passim*.

Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie chimique*, 1837,

p. 13; 1878, p. 14; Rammelsberg's translation,

1839, p. 12.

Davy, *Works*, 1840, iv. p. 7; viii. p. 329.

Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und*

*Naturforscher*, 1840, p. 12, No. 25.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 309, 323,

1866, i. pp. 326-340.

Ibn-Khallikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, ed. De Slane,

Paris, 1843, i. p. 300.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, i. pp. 5156,

etc.; ii. pp. 24-26, etc.; iii. pp. 170-173, 301-303, etc.,

etc.; iv. pp. 174-176, etc., etc.

W. H. Black, *A descriptive . . . Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1845, *passim*.

Hammer-Purgstall, *Literaturgeschichte der Araber*, 1852,

ii. p. 185, iii. p. 293.

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen*

*Age*, 1853, p. 182.

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

p. 94.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*,

1855, pp. 80, 378, 500, 501, 961.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856,

*passim*.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1857, xix. col. 789.

Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 1861, ii. Col. 1516

(copied from Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres rares*, 1862, iii. p. 40 (from

Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).

Ferguson, 'Geber' in the *Laboratory*, 1807, p. 71.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, Nos. 664-668.

*Kitab-al-Fihrist*, ed. Fluegel, 1871-72.

Steinschneider, 'Die toxicologischen Schriften der

Araber bis Ende xii. Jahrhundert,' in *Virchow's Archiv für*

*pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie*, 1871, I. ii. p.

364.

GEBER. *Continued.*

*The Popular Encyclopædia*, 1874, vi. P. 559 (article by Ferguson).

Kopp, *Beitrag zur Geschichte der Chemie*, Drittes Stück, 1875, pp. 13-54. (This is the fullest extant account of Geber.)

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, i, pp. 70-77, 303 (for his disciples).

Figuiet, *Vies des Savants illustres* (du Moyen Age), 1877, p. 30.

*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1879, X. p. 125. (article by Ferguson).

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi-*

*cales*, 4ème Série, 1881, vii. p. 194 (article by L. Leclerc).

Hirsch, *Biographisches lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 512 (article by A. Hirsch).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 12, 96, 163, 205, 216, 223; ii. pp. 181, 250, 320, 327, 330, 335, 347, 359.

*Lives of Alchemistical Philosophers*, ed. Waite, 1888, p. 44 (Geber is not mentioned in the 1815 edition).

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, Paris, 1889, *passim*.

Berthelot, *La Chimie au Moyen Age*, Tome iii., L'Alchimie Arabe, 1893.

GEDANCKEN vom rechten Gebrauch der Naturweisheit, und der einigen wahren Universal-Materie, nebst dem daraus zu bereitenden Lapide Universali, ac Magno. In einer Antwort auf des Herrn Nedagandri Brief an die Besitzer des Lapidis &c. mitgetheilet von einem Liebhaber der Cabalistisch-Göttlichen Magie. Hamburg und Leipzig, 1754.

See ZUFÄLLIGE Naturgemäse Gedanken, 1762.☞

8°. Pp. 32.

Signed: Christum Gerendo Mundi Opprimam Vitia, and dated Dresden, den 25 Sept., 1753. It may be observed that the initials C. G. M. are the same in the title page and in the signature phrase. For the letter to which this is a reply see NEDAGANDER.

## GEDICHT (Ein).

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 203.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 314.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 357.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 357.

## GEDICHT der ächten Rosenkretzer.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 214.

GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zur Verfertigung des ebenedeyeten Steins der Weisen, nach dem System des edlen Sendivogii.

1770.

8°. Pp. 78 [2 blank]. Wants pp. 3-4.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 193.

GEHEIME Unterredungen zwischen zweyen vertrauten Freunden, einem Theologo Philosophizante und Philosopho Theologizante, von Magia Naturali, deren Ursprung und Principiis, wo bewiesen wird, dafs dieselbe eine natürliche, nützliche und zuläfsige Wissenschaft sey. Zum Druck gegeben vom Collegio Curiosorum in Deutschland. Mit Anmerkungen aus der heutige Philosophie, von einem Liebhaber natürlicher Wissenschaft.

1722.

8°. Pp. [4] 184 Six woodcuts in the text, and a folding plate.

There is nothing about Chemistry or Alchemy in this book. It discusses magic among the ancients, witchcraft among the moderns, sympathy and

antipathy, magnetic cures, amulets, the divining rod, and subjects of that sort.

GEHEIMES und Verborgenes Chymisches Laboratorium.

See W. (C.), 1739.

## GEHEIMNISS aller Geheimnisse.

See MEDICINISCH- CHYMISCH- und Alchemistisches Oraculum, 1755, p. 41.

According to the *Missiv* this is the worst and most perfect version of the tract, and it differs widely from that contained in Schröder's *Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Natur-*

*wissenschaft*, vol. ii. Alph. 2, with the title: Schlüssel der wahren Weisheit, &c.

*Missiv an die Hoherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkretzes*, 1783, p. 99.

GEHEIMNISS (Das) der Hermetischen Philosophie, in welchem die Verborgenheit der Natur und der Kunst, die Materie und Weise zu wirken betreffende, vom Steine der Weisen, durch gewisse Regeln ordentlich geoffenbaret wird. Aus der dritten vermehrten und verbesserten Lateinischen Ausfertigung Parisischen Drucks ins Hochdeutsche übersetzt. Frankfurt und Leipzig. In der Fleischerischen Buchhandlung, 1770.

80. Pp. [1-3] 9-88. The device consists of two serpents twined round a lily, with the sun and moon above, and the words: In Sole.

Contains (pp. 9-10) *Philosophisches Rätzel in deutsche Reime gebracht durch Phillip Zesen von Fürstenau*.

[Another Copy.]

See CHIMISCHES Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 17.

GEHRIMNISS von dem Leben und Vermehrung aller Dinge, oder: Reine Wahrheit der Hermetischen Philosophie, nebst dem darzu gehörigen Hermetischen Schlüssel, entworfen von einem Liebhaber der Chymie.

Dresden und Leipzig, 1748.

8°. Pp. 70. [2 blank ? wanting.]

Fictuld says that the author takes the philosophers literally so that these works are sophistical. Fictuld ought to know!

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 67. *Ladrage, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1466.

GEHEIMNISS der Natur des Grofsen und Kleinen Bauers. 1731.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

GEHEIMNISS (Das) vom Salz.☞

See ELIAS ARTISTA.

GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 266.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 302.

This is a different translation from Morgenstern s. see GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.

See SECRETA lapidis philosophici.

GEHEIMNISS der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge.

See GEHEIMNUSS der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge.

GEHEIMNISSF. von der Alchymie.

See H. (C. G.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757.

GEHEIMNISSE aus der Geisterwelt, Magie und Alchymie beleuchtet und in ihrer natürlichen Gestalt dargestellt nebst Bemerkungen über physische und politische Gegenstände Zur Widerlegung ungegründeter Meinungen und Vorurtheile herausgegeben von einem Kosmopoliten. Frankfurt am Main, in der Andreäischen Buchhandlung, 1795.

8°. Pp. vi. 352. The title is quite misleading. It is a collection of short articles on different topics arranged alphabetically. There is one on "Goldmachen," and one on "Rosenkreuzer."

GEHEIMNISSE einiger Philosophen und Adepten, aus der Verlassenschaft eines alten Mannes. Erster Theil. Leipzig bey Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1780.

8°. Pp. [2] 187 [1 of book advertisements]. 2 plates.

The philosophers and adepts whose secrets are herein contained are the following:

Lapis Philosophorum est Mater quaedam multarum filiarum, quarum una, scilicet sextogenita, si Ausus eam in uxorem ducat, eamque ad dexteram suam collocet, pariet Filium, Rore Caeli & Pinguedine Terræ ditissimum, p. 1.

Antonii a Terra F.R.C. Processus secretissimus de Regni Astralis Virtute & in Sublunaria Corpora potentia, p. 47.

Ignatii a Lilienheim F.R.C. Processus de Floribus Aetheris captandis singularis, p. 58.

Processus Anonymi cujusdam de Materia chaotica, p. 62.

Martini de Delle, eines Mayländers, aus der Stadt Vitri gebürtig, und wahren Adepti venerabilis; F.R.C. Processus singularis de Materia Chaotica, p. 167.

Arcanum arcanorum arcanissimum, p. 79.

Illustrissimi Principis Americani nomine Holdazob a Dachem Diuinum Sal Magistrale cuncta Metalla in Aurum tingens, p. 102.

Arcanum. Dieses hat der Pater Jesuitarum mit Namen Nicolai, besessen, p. 111.

Diesen Universal-Procefs hat ein sterbender Capuciner seinem geliebten Confratri, mit seine Blut unterschrieben, sub Sacramento hinterlassen

p. 150.  
Mixture præcipua Magistralis qua Sal Diuinum Polychrestum acquiritur, cuius Inuentor Princeps Americanus de Huldazob a Dachem, Philosophus sine pari fuit, p. 160.

Mysterium de Urina, daraus eine Tinctur zu machen, mit welcher andere Metallen können in Gold verhandelt werden, p. 173.

GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen.

See EROFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718.

Roth-choltz, who has entered this book under 'Geheimnisse,' seems to think that it was an attempt on the part of Liebezeit and Felgner to palm it off on the public as a new book. It may

have been so; but seeing that the book contains the date 1708, they surely could hardly hope to deceive the public by such an ostrich-like trick as putting 1718 on the title-page.

GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 337; 1750, i. p. 409.

See GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

GEHEIMNUSS, as the title.א

סוד דיקבון ושרפה *i.e. D i.e.* Das Geheimnufs der Verwesung und Verbrennung

aller Dinge, nach seinen Wundern im Reich der Natur und Gnade, Macro et Microcosmicè, als die Schlüssel: Dadurch der Weeg zur Verbesserung eröffnet, das Verborgene der Creaturen entdeckt, und die Verklärung des sterblichen. Leibes göttlich erkandt wird.

Joh. 12. Es sey dann, dafs das Weizen-Korn in die Erden falle, und ersterbe, so bleibts alleine, wo es aber erstirbt, so bringts viel Früchte.

I Petr. 3. Die Erde und die Wercke die drinnen sind werden verbrennen.

Zweyte und mit vielen Curiosen Observationibus vermehrte Auflage. Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1733.

8°. PP. 109 [1 blank]. The tail piece is a coffin!

According to Fictuld a person of the name of Cron claimed to be the author, but did not know really anything about it. It was more probable that the tract was written by von Loen, who was 'His Excellency the Resident' of the King of Prussia at Frankfort. In any case the author was

a person of great wisdom, and Fictuld recommends it in the highest degree, of whatever value that may be. In the *Beytrag* an edition Frankfort, 1771 8°. is quoted, and the book is called "theosophical mystical,—like most of the books on the subject of our title."

סוד דיקבון ושרפה. *Continued.*

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 82.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 675.

*Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, No. 1456. (The work is ascribed to 'S. E. de Loen.')

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 137.

GEHEMA (JAN ABRAHAM Â)

Der krancke Soldat bittende dafs er hinführo besser möge conserviret, mitleidiger tractiret, und vorsichtiger curiret werden. Allen hohen Generals-Persohnen und brafen Officirern, die ihre Soldaten lieben, zu sonderbahnen Nutzen. Hierbey ist gefüget eine kurtze Information für die Feldscherer, wie sie sich bey allen Wunden und blesfuren zu verhalten haben, und selbige nach denen besten principiis curiren können. Sampt einer woleingerichteten Feld-Apotecke. vorgestellt von Jano Abrahamo â Gehema, Eqvit. Polon. Med. Doct. Ehimals gewesenen Capitain und Ritmeister.

Hiob. c. 6. v. 5. 14. Dafs Wild schreyet nicht, wann es Grafs hat, der Ochse blötet nicht, wann er sein Futter hat. Wer Barmhertzigkeit seinem Nechsten wegert, der verlässet des Allmächtigen Furcht.

Verlegt Johann Adam Plener. Gedruckt im 1690. Jahr.

12°. Not paged. Sigs. A to G, in twelves. B12 blank. Woodcut of a soldier on G11 verso.

The 'Feld-Apotecke' is interesting.

Der Qualificirte Leib-Medicus. Abgebildet von D. Jano Abrahamo â Gehema Eqvit. & Indig. Pol. Verlegt Johann Adam Plener. Gedruckt im 1690. Jahr.

12°. Not paged. Sigs. A, B, in twelves. B12 blank.

By Moller he is called Gehma. He was a Polish knight and doctor of Medicine, and his father was a Starost and a chamberlain of the King of Poland. His father dying when he was 14 years of age, his education was neglected and he was only trained to the use of arms and went with his regiment to Holland. During his stay at Utrecht and Leyden he acquired a taste for learning, studied the philosophy of Descartes, and having resigned his position as captain of cavalry, devoted himself to Medicine at the University of Leyden, under Bontekoe. After graduating he served as physician with the Danish troops, and spent some time in

Holstein. Subsequently he became physician to the Duke of Mecklenburg, the elector of Brandenburg, who appointed him Fiscalis heraldicus to the Academy of Sciences, and the King of Poland, who made him a councillor. He was an ardent disciple of his two teachers above mentioned and defended them on all occasions. He was the author of a considerable number of books and dissertations on medical subjects, and he was opposed to some of the medical practice of his time. The year of his birth and of his death does not seem to be known, but he was still living in 1703.

Mercklin, *Lindenus renovatus*, 1686, p. 501.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 443. (Contains a notice of his work on 'Plica polonica.')

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 749 (one of several writers on military medicine).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 336.

Moller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, ii. p. 213.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 901. (This article is based on Moller's.)

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii, p. 617.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i, p. 619.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii, p. 322.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1779, iii,

p. 518. (These contain lists of his works and notices of his life and views.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 256. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 371.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 393.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 115 (based on Moller).

*Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 4<sup>e</sup> Série, 1881, vii. p. 202.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii pp. 378, 1057.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 319; and Series, 1901, vi. p. 112.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 515 (article by H. Haeser).

GEHLER (JOHANN SAMUEL TRAUGOTT).

See FOURCROY (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE), *Chemische Philosophie*, 1796.

Gehler v as born at Görlitz, 1 Nov., 1751. He studied law, and took his doctorate gave mathematical lectures at Leipzig University from 1776 and was afterwards councillor and assessor of the Superior Court at Leipzig, where he died, 16 Oct., 1795.

During his leisure he devoted himself to natural

Weiz, *Das Gelehrte Sachsen*, Leipzig, 1780, p. 70.▯

Otto, *Lexikon der Oberlausitz Schriftsteller*, I. ii. p. 409.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1804, iv, p. 62.

GEISSLER (FRIEDRICH).

Baum des Lebens; das ist: Gründlicher Bericht vom wahrhaftigen Auro Potabili, wie ingleichen vom Wunderbahren Stein der Weisen, oder Grofsen Elixir derer Philosophen &c. als der Höchsten AREZney. &c. durch Friedrich Geifslern, von Freyberg aus Schlesien, Medic. & Chymicum.

Syrach. ii. 8. Du solst nicht urtheilen, ehe du die Sache hörest.

Erkenne es zuvor, und straffe es dann; Lafs die Leuthe zuvor ausreden, &c.

Auff Verlag Veit Jacob Treschers, Buchhändl. in Brefs-lau. Jena, druckts

Joh. Nisius. 1683.

8°. Pp. 64.

About Geissler I have found no more than what he states on the above title-page, that he was of Freyberg in Silesia, and was a physician and chemist. Besides the above he wrote: *Excellentis nostri viridis Panacea Leonis cabalisticè desumta, ex illo Sapientum Antiquorum aenigmatè, visitabis interiora terrae, rectificando, invenies occultum lapidem verae universae medicinae, cum figuris*, Norimberg., 1678, 12°.

*Lebens- und Todeslampe*, Jena, 1682.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 41, No. lxxv.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 88.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 67 (pours out his vials of vitriol upon him:—" a sophistical scribbler who has written such absurd follies and 'whim-whams' as nothing could be more foolish. He has not the smallest notion of the Hermetic philosophy, and his Auum potabile is as different

In the title of the present work, the word AREZney is a play on Arzeney, and Arez is a red earth from which the genuine *Menstruum Solis* is obtained. Borrichius thinks that this red earth is the residue after the distillation of green vitriol, known as colcothar. This is not unlikely. He evidently was engaged with the substance, since in the title of the *Panacea Leonis* he quotes the ænigma or anagram *Vitriolum* got from the initials of the words after " visitabis."

from the true, as arsenic from sugar candy," etc., etc. )

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 630, 634.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 26 (quotes a 1682 edition also of the above).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouharoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1109.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 232; 378, 379; 386.

See NERI (ANTONIO), *Glafsmacher-Kunst*, 1678.

GEISTLICHER Discurs und Betrachtung.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781.

GELBEN (Vom) und Rotten Mann, ein Philosophisches Werck und Gespräch.

See MELCHIOR Episcopus Brixiensis.

GEMMA (CORNELIUS).

De Naturæ Divinis Characterismis; seu raris & admirandis spectaculis, causis, indiciiis, proprietatibus rerum in partibus singulis vniuersi, Libri II. Auctore D. Corn. Gemma, Louaniensi, Regio Medicinæ professore, Peculiarem

GEMMA (CORNELIUS). *Continued.*

partis vtriusque materiem vel argumentum sequens pagina planius explicabit.

Antverpiæ, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, Architypographi Regij. M.D.LXXV.

8°. Pp. 1-16. [31, 1 blank] 17-229 [10, 1 blank].

Tomus Secundus, pp. 284 [3, 1 blank]. Numerous woodcuts in the text.

Cornelius, the son of Reinerus, called Gemma and Frisius, a distinguished physician was born at Louvain in 1534 (Adami), 28 Feb., 1535 (*Biog. Méd.*). He was well trained in the Humanities by his father, and in the University he studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, in which he took his license, being skilled both in the theory and practice. He also acquired reputation as a rhetorician and poet. In 1569, by the Duke of Alba, he was appointed in succession to Nicholas Biesius to the chair of medicine and taught with much renown. In 1670 he took the degree of doctor.

His two principal books are the above, and that entitled *Ars Cyclognomica*, printed by Plantin at Antwerp, 1569, 3 vols., 4°, and said to be very rare. Reimmann gives an account of it, and says that it is a treatise on the method of study and learning after the manner of Raymund Lully's *Ars Brevis* (q.v.), if not based upon it.

The present work is a disquisition on portents and prodigies in nature of every description, with their supposed connection with human affairs. Monsters, of which he gives curious pictures, which

occur in other books on the same subject, were viewed as special works of the Creator intended to foretell or indicate coming events.

His views have not been much respected by subsequent historians and biographers, but allowance must be made for the change of ideas and for the different ways of observing and interpreting phenomena which a lapse of three hundred years entails and the expositions of Cornelius must be regarded as illustrating the beliefs of his time.

There is want of agreement among his biographers as to the cause and date of his death. Some say that it was due to stone, others to the plague which seems more probable.

It took place on the 12 Oct., 1576 (Eloy), 1577 (*Biog. Méd.*), 1578 (Castellanus), 1579 (Adami), Teissier says in his fortieth year, others imply in his forty-second year, Adami says in his forty-fifth year.

He was buried at Louvain, and left two sons: Raphael, who became a canon of St. Peter's, and Philip, who continued the tradition of the family and became a physician.

Miræus, *Elogia Belgica sive illustrium Belgii scriptorum*, 1609, p. 97.

Castellanus, *Vitæ illustrium Medicorum*, 1617,

p. 238.

Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620,

p. 238.

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637,

p. 127.

Ghilini, *Teatro d'Humini Literati*, 1647, ii. p. 220.

Jo. Andr. Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis Virorum*, 1654, p. 115.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 226.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1239, pl. 55. (This article is all about the father, Gemma Frisius.)

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 173.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. pp.

224, 225, 226.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I.

ii. p. 444.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (i. 2, 5, 39), i. p. 356; (ii. 2, 2,

4), ii. p. 275; (ii. 3, 1, 2), ii. p. 453.

Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 200 (with a portrait of Gemma).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 337.

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

col. 914.

GEMMA Gemmarum Alchimistarum.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ).

GENERATIONE (De) Metallorum Tractatus.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 339; 1778, ii. p. 324 (Refers to the star which appeared in Cassiopea, and attracted the notice of Gemma, among many others.)

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 353.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 145.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 233.

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

p. 198.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1780, p. 447, and

*Anal.* p. 653.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*,

1814, xv. p. 390.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-

25), iv. p. 378.

Garnier & Quetelet, *Correspondance Mathématique et*

*Physique*, Gand, 1825-1835, i.

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

247, 268.

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

288.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1856, xvi. p. 137.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1859, xix. col.

854.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der*

*Nederlanden*, 1861, vii. p. 95.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Hand-*

*wörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 872.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 142.