

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

aliquot afflictorum levamen ac solamen conscripta atque in publicum emissa a Johan. Rudolph. Glaubero. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium a Waesberge, & Elisæum Weyerstraet. 1664.

8°. Pp. 45 [3 blank]. Not to be confused with the *Novum Lumen Chymicum* of Sendivogius.

Operis Mineralis. Pars Prima. Ubi docetur separatio auri è silicibus, arena, argillâ, aliisque fossilibus per salis Spiritum, quæ aliàs eliquari nequeunt. Item Panacea sive Medicina Vniversalis antimonialis, eiusque usus inventa & publicata in gratiam Studiosorum artis Chymicæ per Johannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Amsterodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium. cIo, Ioc LI.

8°. Pp. 67, index [2] [3 blank].

Operis Mineralis Pars secunda, De ortu & origine omnium Metallorum & Mineralium quo scilicet pacto illa per Astra producantur ex Aqua & Terra corpus sibi suscipiant & multiplici forma formentur. In gratiam diligentium Naturæ scrutatorum conscripta & in lucem edita a Johanne Rudolpho Glaubero. Latinitate donata. Amstelodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium clo, Ioc LI.

Pp. 47 [1 blank].

Operis Mineralis Pars tertia, in qua Titulo Commentarii in libellum Paracelsi Cœlum Philosophorum sive Liber Vexationum dictunt Metallorum transmutationes in genere docentur, cum Appendice specialem earum processum, ut & eorundem eliquationem explorationem separationem aliasque necessarias operationes demonstrante. In veritatis testimonio conscripta & publici juris facta a Joanne Rudolpho Glaubero. In Latinum idioma ex Germanico conversa. Amstelodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium clo Ioc LI.

8°. Pp. 110 [2 blank].

Operis Mineralis, oder vieler künstlichen vnd nutzlichen Metallischen Arbeiten Beschreibung Erster Theil: Darinn gelehret, wie man das Gold aufs den Kifslingsteinen, Quärtzen, Sand, Erden, vnd anderen armen Berg-Arten, welche sonst mit Nutzen nicht zu schmelzen seyn, durch den Spiritum Salis extrahiren vnd corporalisch machen soll: Auch wie aus dem Antimonio eine Panacea, oder allgemeine Medicin, werde, vnd wie solche zugebrauchen sey. Erfunden, vnd der Edlen Spagyrischen Kunst, vnd Hermetischen Medicin Liebhabern zu Gefallen beschrieben, vnd an Tag gegeben, Durch Joan-Rudolphum Glauberum. Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Matthæi Meriani S. Erben. M DC LI.

8°. Pp. 124 [4 blank]. The first half of sheet G has the *leaves* numbered 97-100 inclusive, after which the pagination is resumed.

Operis Mineralis. Ander Theil: Vom Vrsprung vnd Herkommen aller Metallen vnd Mineralen, wie nemblich dieselbe durch die Astra gewircket, aufs Wasser vnd Erden jhren Leib nehmen vnd in vielerley Gestalt formiret werden. . . .

Pp. 76 [2 blank].

Operis Mineralis. Dritter Theil: Darinnen vnter der Explication vber defs Paracelsi Büchlein, Cœlum Philosophorum oder Liber Vexationum genandt der Metallen transmutationes in genere gelehret, mit einen Anhang vnd Zugab darin auch derselbe Special Procefs sampt jhrer Seigerung, Abtreibung, Scheidung vnnnd Anderen darzu gehörigen Arbeiten begriffen. . . .

Pp. 183 [1 blank].

Reprinted at Prague, 1705, sm. 8°.

[Another Copy].

This copy is much wormed.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF) *Continued.*

La Premiere Partie De L'Œuvre Minerale, ou est enseignée la separation de l'Or des Pierres à feu, Sable, Argile, & autres Fossiles, par l'Esprit de Sel, ce qui ne se peut faire par autre voye. Comme aussi vne Panacée, ou Medecine vniverselle, antimoniale, & son vsage. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mise en François par le S^r Du Teil. A Paris, Chez Jean d'Houry, a l'Image S. Iean, au bout du Pont-neuf, sur le Quay des Augustins. M.DC.LXXIV. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [1-6] 7-64.

La Seconde Partie de l'Oeuvre minerale. De la Naissance & Origine de tous les Metaux & Mineraux de quelle façon ils sont produits par les Astres, sont composez d'eau & de terre & reçoivent diuerses formes. En faueur des Curieux. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mise en François par le Sr. Du Teil A Paris, chez Thomas Iolly, Libraire Iuré, rue S. Jacques au coin de la ruë de la Parcheminerie aux Armes d'Hollande. M DC.LIX Avec privilege du Roi.

Pp. [1-4] 5-48.

La Troisiesme Partie de l'Oeuvre Minerale, ou Commentaire sur le Liure de Paracelse, appellé le Ciel des Philosophes ou le Liure des Vexations dans lequel sont enseignées les transmutations des Metaux; Auec vn Appendix touchant la fonte, la separation, & les autres operations necessaires. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mise en François par le Sr. Du Teil. Paris, chez Thomas Iolly, . . . M. DC. LIX. . . .

Pp. [1-10] 11-111 [1 blank].

Teutschlandes^α Wohlfahrt, Fünffter Theil. Darinnen gründlich vnd aufsführlich tractiret, was Alchymia sey, vnd wie durch dieselbe an allen Orten Teutschlandes grosser Nutzen geschafft werden konte, gleichsam mit Fingern gezeiget wird. Gort als Gebern alles guten zum vordersten, wie auch allen hohen Häuptern des lieben Vatterlandes zu Ehren, vnd allen frommen vnd getrewen Ingessenen Vnterthanen gegen alle deroselben außländischen Feinden, zu grosser hülffe vnd beystand, als ein getreühes Landkind in ablegung gebührender schuldigkeit, wohlmeinend beschrieben, vnd an Tag geben. Durch Johan Rudolph Glaubern. Zu Ambsterdam, Bey Johan Jansson, 1660.

8°. Pp. 37 [1 blank]. Engraved plate. Tabula Smaragdina, p. 19, Symbolum Basilii Valentini p. 20.

These two tracts and the plate are contained in Tanckius' *Promptuarium*, ii, p 414 and p. 700 and in the *Schatz und Kunst Kammer*, p. 414 and p. 700, only in them the 'Symbolum' is in verse.

Teutschlandes^α Wohlfahrt in six parts was published at Amsterdam in sm. 8°, 1656-1661, and in Latin: *Prosperitas Germaniæ*, Amst. 1656, sm. 8°.

Defis Teutschlandts-Wolfahrt Erster Theil. Darinnen von defs Weins, Korns, und Holtzes Concentrirung, sambt deroselben nutzbarlichern (als bifshero geschehen) Gebrauch gehandelt wird. Gott und den lieben Vatterlandt zu Ehren, und allen frommen und getrewen Haufshaltern zu guter Lehr und Erinnerung, wolmeinend beschrieben und an Tag gegeben Durch Joh. Rudolph. Glauberum. Prag, zu finden bey Caspar Wussin. 1704.

8° Pp. 794 Contains the six parts and the appendix to the fifth part. Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis (in part v.), p. 649. Symbolum F. Basilii Valentini (in part v.), p. 650. The plate belonging to the latter is wanting.

Tractatus de Signatura Salium, Metallorum et Planetarum. Oder: Gründlicher Unterricht, wie, oder auff was Weise man gar leichtlich, nicht allein der Salien, Metallen, und Planeten, sondern auch der Wörter, und Nahmen,

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

ihre verborgene Kräfften, Bedeütung, Natur und Eigenschafften, nicht aufs Büchern, oder Schrifftten, sondern blofs und allein aufs deren signatur durch einen Circulum, und Quadranten, erlernen, und aufsrechnen kan. Der Wunderwercken Gottes, Liebhabern zu gefallen, beschrieben, und an Tag geben, Durch Joannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Gedruckt im Jahr Christi 1703.

8°. Pp. 1-43, 44 blank.

P. 45:

Libellus Dialogorum, oder: Gesprächs-Büchlein, zwischen einigen Liebhabern der Hermetischen Medicin. Tincturam Universalem betreffend. Allen wahren Liebhaber der guten Medicin zugefallen beschrieben, und an den Tag kommen lassen. Durch Joannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Gedruckt Im Jahr 1703.

Pp. 45-130. The above was printed at Prague.

The *Libellus Dialogorum*, in Latin, was published at Amsterdam in 1663 Sm. 8°.

Traité de la Medecine Vniuerselle, ou le Vray Or Potable. C'est à dire, vne exacte description de la vraye Medecine vniuerselle, & de l'admirable vertu qu'elle exerce sur les vegetaux, animaux & mineraux. Pour seruir de clair flambeau au monde aueugle, luy enseignant le moyen de discerner le mensonge d'avec la verité; & de secourir les paaures malades abandonnez. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mis en François par le Sr Du Teil. A Paris, Chez Thomas lolly, Libraire Iuré, ruë S. Iacques, au coin de la ruë de la Parcheminerie, aux Armes d'Hollande. M.DC.LIX. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-61 [1]. Last leaf, blank, wanting.

The Latin edition, as part of the *Miraculum Mundi*, appeared at Amsterdam in 1658 sm. 8°.

De Tribus Lapidibus Ignium Secretorum. Oder von den drey Alleredelsten Gesteinen, so durch drey Secrete Feuer gebohren werden: Vnd Erstlich von dem Lapide Philosophorum, welcher durch das secreta Feuer der Weisen, ins gemein Ignis Artephij genandt, bereitet wird. Zum Andern, von dem obern und untern Donnerstein, wie dieselbige von dem Meteorischen und untern künstlichen secreten Feuer generiret werden.

Zum Dritten, wie defs Basilij Stein Ignis aufs dem Antimonio durch Kunst zu bereiten sey. Auch wie solche drey aller-edelste Steine der Welt, in Medicina und auch Alchimia zu gebrauchen. Allen Liebhabern der Göttlichen und natürlichen Wunderwercken zu gefallen gründlich beschrieben und an Tag gegeben Durch Joh. Rudolph. Glauberum. Im Jahr Christi 1703.

8°. Pp. 96. Pp. 80-96 contain Colloquium Nuncupatorium, interloquutores Bonus & Lacinius.

Glauber wrote a tract entitled *De Igne Secreto Philosophorum oder Geheimen Fewr der Weisen*, Amsterdam, 1669, sm. 8°, pp. 54 [2].

Glauberus Redivivus; Das ist: Der von Falschen vnd Gifftigen Zungen ermordte, vnd mit Lügen vnd Lästermäulern gleichsam begrabene, nun aber durch Hülff vnd Zeugnuß der Warheit wieder auffgestandene Johann Rudolff Glauber: Oder klarer Beweifs, dafs Christoff Farners, Speyrischen Dohm-Stifts Schaffners, falschgenandte Apologia nichts anders, als lauter,

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

aufs Neid vnd Hafs erdichte Lügen seyen.
Matthias Götzen. M DC LVI.

Franckfurt, Bey Thomas

8°. Pp. 118 [2 blank].

Glauber was attacked by Christoff Farner, in reply to whom he wrote an *Apologia contra Mendaces Christopheri Farneri Calumnias*, Amstel. 1655. Other works against Glauber are *Glauberus refutatus*, . . . *das ist: ein hundert Lügen . . . aufs Glaubers selbst eigenen Schrifftten . . .* 1661, 8°.

Libellus Dialogorum.

See above Tractatus de Signatura Salium.

Widerlegung etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schrifftten.

See GRÜNDLICHE WIDERLEGUNG, 1661.

Glauber was born at Karlstadt in 1603 or 1604. He says he was brought up in Franconia, but nothing is recorded about his early life. He was not educated at any university, and it does not appear that he was trained as an apothecary, but he was fond of experimenting and he travelled much trying to find a philosopher who would put him on the right lines, and he frequented the laboratories of princes where he found processes enough but no results. At the same time he studied the writings of the philosophers, and discoursed with learned men about the 'secret fire' of Artephius or the proper agent, but always found that they understood less of it than himself.

But after long and fruitless labours he admits that he had no success in attempting to perfect the metals, and he therefore turned his attention to more attainable results, though he never gave up his belief in transmutation,

During his journeyings he visited Salzburg, Vienna, Cologne, Basel, Frankfurt, and Kitzingen, before he settled in Holland. He was in his 21st year, say 1624 or 1625, when he was at Vienna, that he made the discovery in a mineral spring of the salt which has since borne his name. In these various places he must have spent forty years of his life, gathering by reading, observation, and most laborious trial, the physical, pharmaceutical, chemical, geological, mineralogical, and technological knowledge which he subsequently published.

In 1648 he went to Holland and took up his residence in Amsterdam where he founded a 'Hermetic Institute,' and published his first book .

Furni novi Philosophici, translated into English by Dr. John French, London 1651 4°, and into French by Du Teil, Paris 1659 8°. This is certainly one of the most remarkable books on chemistry of the seventeenth century. Later on in 1656, he had to make a stand against the appropriation of his methods and discoveries

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105.

Van Vreeswyk, *Silue-re-Rivier*, 1684, p. 117.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 673.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 371, 384.

Stahl, *Observationum chymico-physico-medicarum, . . . mensis . . . Julius*, 1697; reprinted *Opusculum Chymico-physico-medicum*, 1740, p. 324.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 791 (a mere note).

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedanken . . . über den Streit von dem sagenannten Sulphure*, 1718, p. 17; French translation, 1766, p. 8.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, pp. 93-96.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 475.

against Farner, who had worked in his laboratory, had come under a solemn promise not to reveal what he had learned, and yet afterwards published them as his own and ridiculed Glauber besides.

Between 1653 and 1661 most of his larger works appeared. Then his health gave way, and he was laid up for a couple of years. But in 1663 he published one or two other books, but neither these nor others which came out subsequently are so clear and satisfactory as their predecessors.

Glauber had never been successful in making even a moderate competency, and at the close of his life his efforts to retrieve his fortunes failed him, and, in a state of poverty, he died at Amsterdam. His death is placed by some in 1657, 1668, and 1673. Goos van Vreeswyk, however, gives so circumstantial an account that it is difficult to reject it. He says the date was the 19 March, 1670, and he helped to wrap him in his winding sheet, the funeral was at 3 o'clock afternoon in the Wester Kerk. The question was asked then as it has often been since, what wealth and honours he had left for his family. To this Vreeswyck makes a reply, the sum of which is that the wealth he left is to be found in his writings.

Adelung has accepted this date, which is further confirmed by the preface to Le Febure's chemistry published in 1670, where he is spoken of as if he were still alive.

During his lifetime he published some thirty separate treatises. He himself says, however, that they represent not a tenth part of his discoveries and secrets. He was a keen observer, a persevering and successful experimenter and inventor. He was anxious to promote technology and the industrial prosperity of his native country, but by his contemporaries, and by Adelung a century later he was regarded as a dreamer and a charlatan. As a matter of fact he was far ahead of his time in some of his economical views.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 778.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 59.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (ii. 2*, 38. I), ii. p. 421.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 410, 481; iii. pp. 175-177.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 1750, ii col. 1019 (a list of his writings merely).

Fictuld, *Probio-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 68.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 492.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, 22. p. 356.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 24.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 17.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 526, 616, 618, 620, 621, 623.

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iv, p. 161 (depreciatory of course; list of Glauber's writings).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, pp. 625-657, etc.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 130, 132, 150.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, (Authors) i. 419

P. Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckouche (1820-25), iv, pp. 440-446.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i, p. 226.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 408.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii, p. 190; 1869, p. 182.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i, p. 128, etc.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 475.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xvi, p. 617.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 12, 65, 85.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xx, col. 798.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 909 (list of his works).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 555, 1202-12, 1620.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, p. 31.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii, p. 161.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, ix, p. 221 (article by Ladenburg).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1883 ix, P. 122.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v, p. 441; 2nd Series, 1901, vi, p. 244.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii, p. 574.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i, pp. 50, 203, 251; ii, pp. 367, 388.

GLEICHNISS, oder Philosophisches Räthsel.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

GLISCENTI (FABIO).

See GLISSENTI (FABIO).

GLISSENTI (FABIO).

Fabii Glissentii Brevis Tractatus in quo de Lapide Philosophorum Moraliter Dissertitur, Latinitate donatus à Laurentio Straussio, Med. D. & Prof. P. Gissæ, Typis Josephi Dieterici Hampelii, Academiæ Typogr. c1o Ioc LXXI.

8°. Pp. [12] 115 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Glissentii or Gliscenti was born at Vestone in the district of Brescia, devoted himself to medicine, and graduated at Padua. He practised in Venice with great success, and had the reputation of being one of the foremost physicians and philosophers of his time, a man of great ability and learning.

The present work with a separate title-page: *Breve Trattato nel qual moralmente si discorre qual sia la Pietra di Pilosofi . . .* was published along with his principal treatise: *Discorsi morali contra il displacer del morire . . .* in Venetia, MDXCVI., 4°, and is the last tract in the volume, ff. 566-596.

Ghilini, *Teatro d'Huomini Letterati*, 1647, ii, p. 74.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105 (calls him Gassenti).

Cozzando, *Libreria Bresciana*, 1694, p. 78.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii, p. 273, No. clxxxv.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 146.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, x., col. 1668 (places his death in 1620).

The *Discorsi morali* is a sort of Dance of Death and the illustrations in which the Death skeleton appears in numerous forms are interesting and valuable for conception and execution.

The book according to Lenglet Dufresnoy copied by Gmelin, appeared again at Venice, 1609, 4°. They both quote the 1596 edition of the *Breve Trattato*, but not of the *Discorsi morali*. Besides these he wrote plays and other works, He died at Venice in 1611 according to Cozzando, but in 1620 according to others,

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 177.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii, p. 357; 1755, i, p. 418.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 298.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 295.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii, p. 131; 1869, ii, p. 126 (calls him E. Glissentii).

GLORIA Mundi. Kleine Paradeis-Tafel. Das ist: Beschreibung der uralten Wissenschaft des Lapidis Philosophorum Autore Anonymo.

GLORIA Mundi. *Continued.*

Aber muthwillens wollen sie nicht wissen, dafs der Himmel vor Zeiten auch war, darzu die Erde aus Wasser, und im Wasser bestanden durch Gottes Wort. 2 Petr. 3, 5.

Hof, in der Vierlingischen Buchhandlung. 1774.

8°. Pp. [16]165. Inhalt [2] [1 blank],

The earliest edition which I have observed is dated 1620 and there are enumerated also editions of Frankfurt, 1648, Hamburg, 1692, and the reprints in the collections mentioned below.

The authorship of the tract is uncertain. Mercklin indeed assigns it to Robertus Vallensis, but on insufficient grounds; Roth-Scholtz says the author

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 945.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 147.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, iii, p. 178.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i, pp. 83, 135.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 616.

is anonymous, Fictuld says that though it may be by Barcius there is better reason for supposing it the work of Johann von Sternberg, author of the tract *Rosarium*. Anyhow these two 'noble treatises' were the work of the same pen. He piles up eulogies on the present work which are more nauseating than his adverse criticisms are comical.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 95.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1258, 1294-90.

Ferguson, 'The first History of Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1886, xvii, p. 213.

GLORIA Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, iii, 1732, p. 357.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 203.

Extract vnnnd Summarischer Inhalt.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus Orthelii*, 1624, p. 213.

See VERNÜNFTIGE ERKLARUNG der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760, p. 22.

See BARCIUS (M.).

See STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

Summa Libri qui vocatur Gloria mundi.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi, p. 513.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., i, p. 95.

This is an extract only.

GLÜCKLICHE Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst. 1705.

See ALETHOPHILUS.

GLÜCKRADT (CHRISTOPHER).

See BEGUINUS (JOHANNES).

Pseudonym for Johann Hartmann.

GMELIN (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Allgemeine Geschichte der Pflanzengifte entworfen von Johann Friedrich Gmelin, der Arzneykunst Doktor, dieser und der WeltWeisheit öffentlichen Lehrer auf der hohen Schule zu Göttingen. Nürnberg, bey Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, 1777.

8°. Pp. [16] 525 [1 blank].

This copy contains numerous MS. notes, apparently for a new edition.

GMELIN (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Allgemeine Geschichte der mineralischen Gifte entworfen von. Joh. Friedr. Gmelin, der Arzneykunst Doktor, dieser und der Weltweisheit öffentlichen Lehrer auf der hohen Schule zu Göttingen. Nürnberg, bey Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, 1777.

3°. Pp. 8; 316.

Though not indicated on the title-pages, it is plain that these are the second and third volumes of a general work on poisons. The above are complete in themselves, but the first volume is wanting to

make the copy a perfect one: *Allgemeine Geschichte der Gifte*, 1ster Theil, Leipzig, 1776, is mentioned by Meusel.

Geschichte der Chemie seit dem Wiederaufleben der Wissenschaften bis an das Ende des achtzehenden Jahrhunderts von Johann Friedrich Gmelin. Erster Band. bis nach der Mitte des siebenzehenden Jahrhunderts. Göttingen, bey Johann Georg Rosenbusch. 1797.

8°. Pp. viii. 777 [should be 779] [1]. The eight preliminary pages include the general title to the series.

Zweiter Band. bis gegen das letzte Viertheil des achtzehenden Jahrhunderts. Göttingen . . . 1798.

8°. Pp. [4] 790 [should be 778] [1, 1 blank].

Dritter Band. die letzte Jahrzehende des achtzehenden Jahrhunderts. . . 1779.

8°. Pp. [6] 1288 [should be 1294] [96] [1, 1 blank].

This is the second part of the 8th division of the "Geschichte der Künste und Wissenschaften." Göttingen, which was the predecessor of the Munich series of Histories of Science.

J. F. Gmelin (1748-1804) was the grandson of Johann Georg Gmelin and father of Leopold, the author of the famous text-book of which a translation was published by the Cavendish Society. Notices of the different branches of the family are given by Ersch & Gruber and by Poggendorff. The articles in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* are unsatisfactory.

Gmelin's *Geschichte* is one of the recognised books of reference for the older Chemistry. It is not, however, really a history, but a collection of materials towards a history. It is a great enumera-

tion of dates and authors and titles, of mining statistics and of the discovery of substances, etc. but it is devoid of systematic arrangement; there are no subdivisions or classification, and there is nothing dealing with the development of the science itself. The references to books are drawn from Weigel, Haller, and other writers, but Gmelin has omitted what makes Weigel's lists so valuable, the references to the authorities for the various editions. There is no index of subjects so that it is impossible to find anything except through the index of proper names, and it far too frequently gives the references inexactly. Gmelin's book, therefore, is not nearly so useful as it might have been, even within its own scope.

Pütter, *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus Universität zu Göttingen*, 1788, ii. p. 146, 1820, iii. (von Friedrich Saalfeld), p. 75, 1838, iv. p. 278.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. p. 587; 1801, ix. p. 433.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 14, 581.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 372;

1869, ii. p. 364 (calls the historian of Chemistry Philippe-Frédéric, which is a mistake).

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1860, lxx. P. 393.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 914.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1386, p. x.; i. pp. 114, 212, 243, 245, 248, 255, 258; ii. pp. 148, 204, 210, 217, 220, 256, 309, 315, 387.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, ix, p. 270.†

See KELS (HEINRICII WILHELM), 1791.

A preface to Kels' dictionary.

GNOSIUS (DOMINICUS).

See HERMES, Tractatus Aureus, 1610.

GOBET (NICOLAS).

Les Anciens Minéralogistes du Royaume de France; Avec des Notes. Par M. Gobet. Première Partie. A Paris. Chez Ruault, Libraire, rue de la Harpe. MDCC.LXXIX. Avec Approbation, & privilège du Roi.

8°. Pp. [6] xxxviii. 1-460. 1 plate. Seconde Partie, pp. [4] 461-910 [2].

GOBET (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

Gobet was descended from a family belonging to Auvergne and was born about 1735. He studied chemistry with Rouelle, and mineralogy which he supplemented by journeying with Jars in 1762 to see iron works. He was interested also in history and on a journey to Toulouse in 1767 he got from the Marquis de Bélestat a copy of the Memoirs of Cardinal de la Valette, and published them in Paris in 1772.

In 1771 he had been made Keeper of the Archives of Monsieur and afterwards clerk of the Council of the Count d'Artois. He wrote a paper on the 'Straits of Dover,' in the *Journal de Physique*, 1777, ix.; translated Pallas' Observations on the

Journal Encyclopédique, Année 1775, iv. p. 25.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 643, 670.

Beckmann, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfin-*

Formation of Mountains,' 1782, and along with Faujas de St. Fond brought out an edition of the works of Bernard Palissy, Paris, 1777, pp. [4], ix.-lxxvj., 734, in a large quarto volume. From a chemist's point one of the best things he did was to reprint the *Essays* of Jean Rey with an introduction and notes, Paris, 1777, 8°, pp. xxxi;" 216, the first edition of 1630 having become extremely rare.

Before he could carry out any of his important literary projects, his mind became unsettled and he died suddenly it is said in an asylum at Charenton about 1778 according to some, or towards the end of 1781 or the beginning of 1782 according to others.

dungen, 1805, v. p. 585. English translation: 1814, iv. p. 580.

Quéraud, *La France littéraire*, 1830, iii. p. 385.

Biographie Universelle, 1857, xvii. p. 3.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xx. col. 866.

GOBINEAU DE MONTLUISTANT (ESPRIT).

Explication . . . des énigmes et figures hieroglyphiques . . . qui sont au grand portail de l'église . . . de Notre Dame de Paris.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques 1754, iv. p. 366.

GOBRAT.

Janus Gobrat Sapiens manet.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

GOCLENIUS (RODOLPHUS).

Tractatus de Magnetica Curatione Vulneris citra ulla & superstitionem, & dolorem, & remedij applicationem, orationis formâ conscriptus, à priori tum ob rerum & causarum, tum exemplorum etiam augmentum longé diversus: Accesserunt enim antiquissimorum Sophorum, Rhagaelis, Thetelis, Chaelis, Salomonis & Hermetis Periapta & Signaturæ, quibus, quousq; & quantum sit habenda fides, simul indicatur.

Lege, intellige, judica.

Auctor Rod. Goclenius Med. D. Illustris ac florentissimæ Mauritanæ phys. Professor Ordinarius. Marpurgi Cattorum, Ex Officina- Rodolphi Hutvvelckeri Anno c1o 1o CIX.

12°. Pp. 167 [1 blank].

Tractatus De Manetica (*sic*) Vulnerum Curatione.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 177.

Synarthrosis Magnetica.

Ibid., p. 237.

The author was born at Wittenberg, 22 Augt. 1572. He studied at Marburg and at Copenhagen and Padua, and was created doctor of medicine in 1601, on which occasion his thesis contained an exposition of the Paracelsian system. In 1608 he became professor of physics at Marburg, of medicine in 1611, and of mathematics in 1613. When he was appointed in 1608 he delivered the present discourse on the Weapon-salve, which he revised

and enlarged and published in 1609. Thereupon ensued a controversy between him and Roberti who was opposed to the salve. Goclenius never gave in, but continued writing on the subject for several years.

He also wrote on augury, chiromancy, astrology, and similar topics and on medicine. The treatise on chiromancy, first published in 1597, was probably his thesis as Medicine Candidatus.