

GRÜNDLICHE Widerlegung. *Continued.*

Gott zu Ehren  
Das Böse zu verwehren  
Und sich redlich zu nehren.  
von  
C.D.M.A.S.

Einem Liebhabern gegründeter Philosophischer Schriften, welcher der Warheit  
Freund, und der betrieglichen Alchymistery Feind. Zu Leipzig in Druck geben  
Anno M DC LXI.

## GRULING (PHILIP).

D. O. M. A. Philippi Grulingii Stolbergensis Medici Florilegium Chymicum, hoc est, Libellus Insignis de quorundam Medicamentorum Chymicorum, utpote; Essentiarum, Magisteriorum, Extractorum, Salium, Tincturarum, Florum, Crocorum, Oleorum, Spirituum, Fæcularum, Balsamorum, Aquarum, Pulverum, &c. verâ Præparatione, recto Usu & certa Dosi, multis exemplis, observationibusq; illustratus, & tali ordine dispositus, ut in curandis morbis cuilibet Medico cumulatè sufficiat.

Cato, Utium rerum scientia non est premenda, sed per manus tradenda. Lipsiæ, Impensis Gothofredi Grosi Bibliopolæ. Anno M.DC.XXXI

12°. Pp. [24] 476 [27, 1 blank].

Gruling, or Grüling, was born in 1593 at Stolberg in the Harz. He was conector at Nordhausen, studied medicine at a later age than usual, and rendered distinguished service to Nordhausen in 1626 during the plague The year following he settled at Stolberg, and became the Count's physician and Bürgermeister. He died in 1667 (1666), aged 74. He was the author of several works,

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 405.  
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 912.  
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Yyy2 verso, Ann. 1666.  
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 533.  
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 364.  
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 180.  
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 578.  
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 423.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i p. 562.

## GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Tractätlein vom Blut der Natur.

See BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

See also GUMMET (THEOPHORUS).

Christoph Grummet was Kunckel's assistant in Dresden, and in the belief that Kunckel had discovered transmutation was annoyed that he had not perceived the process, and thereupon proceeded to slander Kunckel in a way which caused him much trouble. Kunckel gave afterwards a full account of the affair. Grummet attacked him in

The above is the first edition of the *Florilegium*, and it appeared again in 1644, 1665, 4°. In these mention is made of peruvian bark.

*Curationum dogmatico-Hermeticarum centuria prima*, Lips. 1638, enlarged with other six 'centuriæ.' Northusæ, 1662, 4°, Lipsiæ, 1668, 4°. The others are medical, and do not refer to chemistry. His collected works: *Opera Omnia in quatuor Tomos distributa*, Lips. 1680, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 598.  
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. 392.  
*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 528.  
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 288.  
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 635.  
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 483.  
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii p. 668.  
*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 4ème Série, 1886, xi. p. 349.

his tract, *Vom Nitro oder Blut der Natur*, Dresden, 1677, 4°; Wittenberg, 1678, 8° with à vindication, Leipzig, 1679, 8°; and he wrote *Sol non sine veste*, Rothenburg, 1685 12°, against Orschall. Weigel gives the authors name as Brummet and says that the form Grummet is due to a misprint.

GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH). *Continued.*

Kunckel, *Laboratorium Chymicum*, 1716, p. 606; 1722, p. 606.  
*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 290.  
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicae*, 1732, p. 63.  
*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 354, 533.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 372,  
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.  
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 186.  
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 450, 454.  
Kopp; *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 372.

## GRUND SÄTZE.

See HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Satze.

GRUNDTLICHER Bericht, was die warhafftige Kunst Alchemia jnnhalten vnd vermag, in Via universali et particulari.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 163.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 479.

## GUALDUS (FRIDERICUS).

[Schreiben des Gualdi an D. C. von R und an Herrn N. N.]

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), *Der wahren chymischen Weisheit Offenbarung*, 1720, pp. 104-142.

Gualdi, Gualdo, Gualdus, Fridericus or Ludovicus, is considered an Italian by some by others a German with the name Friedrich or Ludwig Walter.

He was resident at Venice in 1680 or thereby and though he made no show he was able to assist a noble family to put mines, which they were unable to carry on, into a prosperous condition. A mutual inclination sprang up between him and the daughter but the obstacle to their union lay in his not belonging to the same class of society. This was got over, however, by his giving or lending to the Republic a large sum of money which seems to have conferred on him the requisite rank, but nothing more is recorded either about the marriage or the money. Gualdus was known to possess a small but very fine collection of pictures. The nobleman, according to another account, a painter and critic, examining the collection came upon a portrait obviously intended for Gualdus which he at once recognised as the work of Titian who died in 1576. Gualdus did not deny the fact, but gave no explanation, and left Venice the following morning, so that the mystery remained unsolved. Nothing more was heard of him, but he is alluded to in the *Compass der Weisen*, 1782, as being still alive, and nearly 600 years old. When he was in Venice, a couple of centuries earlier, he seemed a

man of middle age, though he asserted that he was much older, and the portrait apparently represented him as he then was, though it must have been painted more than a century previously.

The narrative is told with various embellishments, but there seems to have been some foundation for it, as the existence of a person with these pretensions was currently reported at the time.

The prose of the romance is furnished by the work quoted by Gmelin: " Der entlarvte Gualdus sive Frid. Gualdus ex se ipso mendacii et imposturae convictus, das ist, ausführlicher Beweiß, dafs dasjenige, was von einem 400 Jährigen Venetianischen Edelmanne und seiner Medicin vorgegeben wird, mehr für eine Fabel als wahrhaftige Geschichte zu halten. " This seems to have accompanied Gmelin's copy of the *Communication* (see the following), but I have not met with it.

*Communication einer vortrefflichen Chymischen Medicin, Krafft welcher . . . der berühmte Venetianische Edelmann Fridericus Gualdus, sein Leben auff 400. Jahr zu diesen unsern Zeilen conservirt, und kürztlich noch Anno 1688. zu Venedig zu sehen gewesen*. Augsburg, 1700. 12°. Pp. [60 including a portrait of Gualdus] 94 [2 blank]. This is said to be translated from precious English and Italian MSS. The second part contains the letters to and from Gualdus, above mentioned.

*Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 112 (refers to the preceding book, and discusses the probability of Gualdus' story).

*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 262.  
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 180.  
Cohausen, *Hermippus Redivivus*, English translation, London, 1748, p. 84.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753 Th. i. p. 86. (Fictuld's account does not tally with the current

*Taschenbuch für Alchemisten*, 1790, pp. 236-261.‡

## GUBBIO.

See QUATTRAMI DA GUBBEO.

one, and he speaks of two persons of the same name. )  
*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 502.

Gmelin, *Geshichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 334.  
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 464.  
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 17.  
Jennings, *The Rosicrucians*, 1870, p. 23 (adapted from Cohausen).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 101.  
Ketmia vere, *Der compafs der Weisen*, Berlin und Leipzig, 1779, p. 43, note. (I have not seen the edition of 1782.‡

GULDENE (Das) Flüfs.

See MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

GÜLDENE (Die) Hoffnung, wie dieselbe von denen sich selbst-angebenden Alchymisten, oder Hern-Goldmachern, in dem Herten derer Gold-Begierigen gezeuget; Durch vergebliche Unkosten in dem Laboratorio ernähret: In süßen Träumen ausgebohren: Am Ende aber, und auff der Capelle als eine Nichts-würdige Asche u. Thorheit erkannt wird. Allen denen, so würrklich mit der Alchymistery schwanger gehen, oder gar in der Geburts-Arbeit schwitzen, zur Überlegung vorgestellet von Einem Liebhaber der wahren Weifsheit. Anno 1721.

Without place and printer's name.

4°. Pp. 31 [1 blank].

GÜLDENE (Die) Rose.

See v. (J. R.)

GÜLDENE (Das) Vliëfs.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIVS).

GÜLDENER (Ein) Tractat vom Philosophischen Steine. Von einem noch Lebenden, doch vngenannten Philosopho den Filiis Doctrinæ zur Lehre, den Fratribus aureæ Crucis aber zur Nachricht beschrieben. Anno M.DC.XXV.

4°. Pp. 11-66. Vignette.

This is a tract taken out of the German translation of the *Museum Hermeticum*. For the Latin

version: *Tractatus aureus de lapide philosophico*, see MUSEVM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 1.

GÜLDENFALK (SIEGMUND HEINRICH).

Sammlung von mehr als hundert wahrhaften Transmutations-geschichten, oder ganz ausserordentlich merkwürdige Beyspiele von Verwandlung der Metallen in Gold oder Silber nebst der Art und Weise wie damit verfahren worden. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Siegmund Heinrich Guldenfalk. Fürstl. Hessen-Darmstädtischen Ober-Landkommissair. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Joh. Georg. Fleischer. 1784.

8°. Pp. XXXVI. 443 [1 blank].

A volume of the von Schönfeldsche Lesebibliothek.

Guldenfalk left the Hesse-Darmstadt service and retired in 1780 to Frankfurt a. M. and then to Homburg an der Höhe. He died in Sept. 1787, but his age is not recorded. He published a

*Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer*, 1785, p. 402 (an unfavourable notice, taking the compiler to task for his uncritical method).

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 Verstorbenen teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1804, iv. p. 457.

metrical translation of the Psalms, Frankfurt, 1783, 8°, and *Die himmlische und hermetische Perle, oder die göttliche und natürliche Tinctur der Weisen*,

Frankf. 1785, 8°.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchimie*, 1832, pp. 549, 395.

*Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvoroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, Nos. 562, 1418-19.

Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, 1886, i. p. 89.

GÜNTHER (SIMON).

Hortulus Sanitatis Amoenissimus. Hoc est: de Tuenda et Conservanda Bona Valetudine

omnibus Literatis et Peregrinantibus Libellus accommodatissimus & maximè necessarius, in lucem editus cum Indice locupletissimo a Simone

GÜNTHER (SIMON). *Continued.*

Günthero Gransoviensi Marchico. In Nobili Spira, Typis Augustini Scheideri, Impensis Authoris, & Heliæ Kembachij. Anno M.DC.VIII.

12°. Pp. 155 [1 blank]; Index [11, 1 blank].

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 971.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 405.

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

p. 403.

GUERRE des Chevaliers.

See ANCIENNE (L') Guerre des Chevaliers.

GÜTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

See GUTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

GUIBERT (NICOLAS).

Alchymia Ratione et Experientia ita demum viriliter impugnata & expugnata, vnâ cum suis fallacijs & deliramentis, quibus homines imbubinârât: vt nunquam imposterum se erigere valeat. Auctore Nicolao Guiberto, Lotharingo, Doctore Medico. Item de Balsamo, eiusque lachrymæ quod Opobalsamum dicitur, Natura, Viribus & Facultatibus admirandis.

Sapientum finis, Sapientiæ communicatio.

Argentorati. Impensis Lazari Zetzneri Bibliopolæ. M.DC.III.

8°. Pp. [16] 104. Zetzner's emblem with the motto: Scientia Immutabilis.

The tract 'de Balsamo' is separately paged and has a separate title and signatures so that it might go by itself—except that it is mentioned in the other title:—

De Balsamo, eiusque Lachrymæ, quod Opobalsamum dicitur, natura, viribus & facultatibus admirandis. Per Nicolaum Guibertum Doctorem medicum Lotharingum. Argentorati, Impensis Lazari Zetzneri, M.DC.III.

Pp. [4] 18 [2 blank].

Guibertus was born about 1547 at St. Nicolas de Port in Lorraine, studied medicine and graduated about 1570. He travelled for many years in France, Spain, Italy and Germany and practised in Casteldurante and Rome. He at first believed in transmutation and worked in the laboratory of Cardinal Granvelle, viceroy of the two Sicilies, and for the Cardinal of Augsburg translated German works by Paracelsus into Latin. In Naples he was associated with Baptista Porta and Pizimenti. In 1579, under Pope Gregory XIII., he was appointed inspector-general of druggists' shops in the states

of the Church. He returned to his native country and lived at Vaucouleurs<sup>2</sup>. Having completely changed his views and considering that transmutation was impossible and that the pursuit of it led to poverty and want, he wrote his books against Alchemy and criticised his former friends who believed in it. He died at Vaucouleurs<sup>2</sup> about 1620. In addition to the above he wrote: *Assertio de murrhinis, sive de iis quæ murrhino nomine exprimuntur*, Francof. 1597, 12°, and *De interitu Alchemiæ metallorum transmutatoriæ tractatus aliquot*, Tulli, 1614, 8°.

Schenckius; *Bibliotheca Iatrica siue Bibliotheca Medica*, Francof., 1609, p. 416.<sup>2</sup>

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis, Libri duo*, 1637, p. 370.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 108.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 834.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 177.

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

ii. p. 536.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 63.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (i. 5. 2. 13), p. 938. (De Murrhinis poculis dissertatio, Francof. 1579, (sic) 8°).

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

367. Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*,

1742, iii. p. 181.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 996.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 390.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 398.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 562.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1673.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 544.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchimie* 1832, p. 357.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 126; 869, ii. p. 121.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1857, xviii, p. 85.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1859, xxii. col. 517.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 975.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 693.

*Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 4ème Série, 1886, xi. p. 454.

## GUIDIUS (JOANNES).

De Mineralibus Tractatus in Genere Ioannis Guidii Senioris Patritij Volaterrani I. C.  
ætate sua celeberrimi, Libri Quatuor;

In quorum	/ De Metallarijs.		/ De Moneta.
I. agitur <	De Artificibus Metallorum.		De Thesauris.
\	De Alchimis. In III.	<	De rebus aureis, & argenteis.
/	De Metallis.		De Ornamentis.
	De Auro, & Argento.		\ De Vestibus Auratis.
In II.	< De Gemmis.	In IIII.	/ De Publica Vtilitate.
	De Ferro, & Armis.	\	De Priuata Vtilitate
\	De Salinis.		

Opus diù desideratum, à præclarissimis I. C. summis laudibus insignitum nunc tandem  
temporis prima vice prælo diligenter submissum, & in lucem editum. Cum duobus  
Indicibus, vovs Titulorum, alter Rerum notabilium.

Superiorum Permissu, et Privilegio. Venetiis, M DC XXV. Apud  
Thomam Ballionum.

4°. Pp. [40] 208 (for 198) [2 blank] double columns. Title red and black.

There was apparently an earlier edition of this book published at Venice, 1618, 8°, and a later one at Frankfurt, 1627, 4°.

Borel, <i>Bibliotheca Chimica</i> , 1654, p. 109 (quotes the 1627 edition only).	Adelung, <i>Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico</i> , 1787, ii. col. 1677.
Mercklin, <i>Lindeni renovatus</i> , 1686, p. 596.	Gmelin, <i>Geschichte der Chemie</i> , 1797, i. p. 502.
Manget, <i>Bibliotheca Scriptorum Chemicorum</i> , 1731, I. ii. p. 537.	Hoefer, <i>Histoire de la Chimie</i> , 1843, ii. p. 330; 1869, ii. p. 322.
<i>Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ</i> , 1732, p. 63 (quotes three editions).	

## GUIDO DE MONTANOR.

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE).

## GUIRAUD (F.).

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Traicté du Soulfhre, 1629.

Guiraud was the translator.

## GULDEN (Die) Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE).

## GUMMERT (THEOPHORUS).

Theophori Gummertens Treuhertzige Notification-Schrifft von Ursprung und Ende, das ist: Von der Generation und Vitrication derer Metallen, Mineralien und allerhand Steine, mit angehengter Berührung der Universal-Materia Lapid. Philosoph. aus einem einigen, geringen, iederman bekanten, und doch unerkannten Dinge, sambt andern raren Curiositäten, &c. Wie solche von dem Authore durch Gottes Gnade und unermüdeten Fleifs seithero untersucht, und bey viel hundert Proben im Feuer und sonstn warhafftig befunden worden, &c. An alle redlichgesinnete Liebhaber der Edlen Chymia, bey dieser letzten fast gefährlichen Zeit, wohlmeinend abgelaßen,

GUMMERT (THEOPHORUS). *Continued.*

Im Jahr Christi, 1674. Dresden, In Verlegung Andreae Löfflers. Gedruckt durch Melchior Bergens, Churfl. Sächs. Hof-Buchdr. seel. nachgelassene Wittwe und Erben.

4°. Sigs. A4, B2, or pp. [12].

It seems to have been reissued in 1679. Leupold calls the author Theodor. Gmelin calls him Christoph Grummet (*q.v.*), or Gummert, or Brummet (*q.v.*), and quotes the present dissertation, but Leupold distinguishes C. Grummet from Theodor Gummert though their works appeared within five years of each other. It is possible that they are identical, seeing that Christophorus and Theophorus have practically the same meaning and could be used as synonyms, but so far as can be judged from their respective writings and from what is said about Grummet by Kunckel, they appear to be different.

*Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 63.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 186.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.

## GUT (Ein) Fundament, oder Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 227.

## GUTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

Offenbahrung | Göttlicher | Majestat.

The above title is printed in large letters in the middle of the page, and is enclosed by four ornamental lines, Above the title is the following:

Augustin. de utilitate credendi. | Nemini dubium est, omnes homines aut stultos aut sapientis, Nunc autem sapientes voco, non cordatos & inge- | niosos homines sed eos quibus est, quanta in esse homini | potest ipsius hominis Dei: firmissimè percepta cogni- | tio: atq; huic cognitioni vita & mores | congruunt. |

To the sinister side of the title printed perpendicularly along the page:

Mar. Ficin. in Plat. |  
Animæ forma intima et divi- |  
na solis divinis cognita. |

Below the title:

Parac. in Philos. Sagac. lib. i. cap 2. |

Der Philosophus soll das am ersten betrachten, von wan- | nen der Mensch komme und den andern den Eckstein legen. Dem- | nach der Theologus, damit er wisse, was der Leib und das tödliche | in ihm und das ewige sey, damit er denselben nicht zum Teuffel ver- | damme, Und der Jurist, damit er wisse, wie der Mensch nicht eine | Sau sey sondern eine edle Creatur, darnach ihn wisse als einen | Menschen, nicht als ein Kalb zu uhrtheilen. Und der Medicus soll | diesen Anfang auch wissen, dafs er ihn nicht wie ein Vieh in die | Fleisch-Banck gebe, sondern bedencke Göttliches Bildnifs | recht wie der Artzney mit zu fahren. |

On the dexter side of the title also printed perpendicularly along the page:

Bernh. sup. Cant. Ser. 41. |  
Divina sunt, & nisi expertis |  
prorsus incognita quæ |  
effamur. |

This title-leaf is followed by the 'Elenchus Caputum,' and then by the other fly-title as follows:

Offenbahrung Göttlicher Majestät, Darinn angezeigt wird: Wie Gott der Herr anfänglich sich allen seinen Geschöpfen mit Worten und Wercken geoffenbahret, und wie er alle seine Wercke, derselben Art, Eigenschaft, Kraft und Würckung in kurtze Schrifft artlich verfasst, und solches alles dem ersten Menschen, den er selbst nach seiner Bildnifs geschaffen, überreicht: Welches dann bifs daher gelangt ist: Hiebevorn fast vor 60. Jahren auf vielfältiges Suchen ediret, und aniezo, weils so rar und theuer, dafs auch ein Exemplar vor 30. 40. Thahr. verkauft, und fast nicht zu erhalten gewesen, nunmehr gleichfals auff so vielfältiges Begehren, sonderlich für Gnadenhongerige, Weisheit-suchende, Kunst-begierige, Gott-liebende und himmlisch-gesinnte Kinder Gottes wieder aufgelegt, und zwar also, dafs es nicht nur nach fleissiger Revision von sehr vielen und grossen Haupt-Druck-Fehlern gebessert. sondern auch mit angefügten unterschiedenen Anmerkungen vermehret.

Without date, place and printer's name.

4°. Title pp. [2], Elenchus Caputum [32]; second title and preliminary matter [40] Text, 530, Index [24]; Text 514, Index [28].

GUTMANN (AEGIDIUS). *Continued.*

Gutmann by some called Guetmann, and Guthmann) lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, but very little is known about him. Up to his twentieth year he studied arts and philosophy, and then went to the University, but perceiving the emptiness of the current topics, he travelled and saw that even the common people were better instructed. Yet he returned to the University till a book entitled *Falnad* came into his hands, which he read and pondered with diligence, and from it learned the loftiness of the Divine Majesty, and then for the third time he visited the different Universities where he heard discourses not on theosophic but on heathenish and devilish writings.

His own book, presumably the result of all his study and experience, was written in 1575. The author was living in Swabia about 1580 and was well known in Augsburg in 1584. The dedication of the book to Duke Frederick V., Count Palatine on the Rhine, is dated "Frankfurt am Mayn, ipsis Nondinis Vernalibus Anno 1619," and this the first edition, is said to have been published at Amsterdam after his death. This edition had become so rare that some sixty years later (as the present title states) it was reprinted, the editor being Heinrich Ammersbach, pastor at Halberstadt. It has neither place nor date, but it is said to have appeared at Frankfurt a. M., or, according to Schelhorn, at Halberstadt, in 1675. There is no evidence of this in the present copy so far as I can perceive.

The ascription of the work to Gutmann is due to what is said in the *Echo*.

Sperber, *Echo der von Golt hocheleuchteten Fraternität des löblichen Ordens R. C.*, Dantzig, 1616, Præf. ad Lect., p. 12. (Contains a review of Gutmann.)  
Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetsches Christenthum*, 1690, i. pp. 228-289. (Gutmann's book was copied by a Duke of Würtemberg at the cost of several thousand gulden, and carefully preserved; the course of Gutmann's studies.)

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 34, No. lii.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheidekunst, 1702, p. 90. (A laudatory notice.)

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1702, iii. pp. 413-18 (b).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 168-176. (Roth-Scholtz gives a brief notice of the author, and a summary of the contents, and calls it an excellent book.)

Schelhorn, *Amoenitates Literariae*, 1730, iii. p. 166; 1726, v. p. 292.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1731, xi. col. 1473.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (ii. 2. 3. 8), p. 165; (ii. I. II. 7), p. 322; (iii. 5. 1. 6), p. 554.

Theophilus Sincerus, *Nachrichten von lauter alten und raren Büchern*, 1732, iv.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, p. 570.

*Unschuldige Nachrichten*, v. J. 1738, 3ter Beitr. p. 387.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii, p. 321.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 279.

## GUTWASSER (BENEDICT).

Aus dem aufrichtigen Glaubensbekenntnifs, 1728.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 41.

Reimann who gives the preceding account of the author points out the close resemblance of his ideas and language to those of Paracelsus, but he does not quote at all accurately Gutmann's version of Genesis, I. 1-5, which forms the text of the twenty-four books of commentary constituting the work. Reimann concludes by repeating Morhof's remark, that Gutmann propounds a great number of problems, but does not give a solution of them. Corrodi calls him a pupil of Paracelsus.

Stolle's criticism is that the commentary instead of illuminating the words of Moses only obscures them. He is very bitter about this and similar writings, and says that he calculated on learning something from it, but was shamefully deceived. Hoefler's remark is that Gutmann speaks of creation as if he had been an eye-witness of it.

He is said to have been a Rosicrucian, if not the actual founder of the order, and that in any case anticipations of their doctrines are to be found in his book. Gmelin says that he hardly deserves a place in the history of chemistry.

Every one emphasises the rarity of both editions. That of 1619 was so rare that as much as 100 ducats had been given for it. Stolle says there is a copy of it in the Library of Jena University. Of the second edition which is said to be a line for line and page for page reprint, I have seen another copy, and there is one in the British Museum,

A book entitled *Abgenöthigte Lehr- u. Schutz-Schrift wider den gutmannischen Offenbahrungs-Patron*, Hamburg, 1677, 8°, which I have not seen, is apparently a criticism of or reply to Gutmann's book.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1743, iv. i. p. 685.

Vogt, *Catalogus . . . Librorum rariorum*, 1747,

p. 499.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1287.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 342.

H. Corrodi, *Kritische Geschichte des Chiliasmus*, 1783, iii. p. 289.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 496, 604 ("a strange and little known work by an alchemist and ghost-seer").

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 43, 44, 86, 90, 96, 97-101.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 286, 557.

Murr, *Ueber den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 49.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 83.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 527.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 125.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freymaurerei*, 1844, p. 190, No. 2567.

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres rares*. 1862, iii. p. 187.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 226.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 212; ii. p. 8.

Theophilus Sincerus, *Nachrichten von lauter alten und raren Büchern*, Frankf. und Leipzig, 1732, iii. Stück, pp. 228-233 (account of the 'Offenbharung,' 1619, 4°).<sup>2</sup>