

H (C. G.).

Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie zum Gebrauch und Nutzen denen Liebhabern herausgegeben und mit Figuren erläutert von C. G. H. Drefsden, bey Johann Nicolaus Gerlach 1757.

8°. Pp. [12] 276. Index [203. 14 Symbolical engravings of Chemical Operations.

This anonymous treatise is divided into ten books with distinctive titles:

1. Mercurius redivivus, p. 1.
2. Catholicon Physicorum p. 25.
3. Venus Vitriolata . . . nec non Mars Victoriosus, p. 43.
4. Elixir seu Medicinae Vitae, p. 63.
5. Saturnus Saturatus, p. 85.
6. Metamorphosis Lapidum ignobilium, in Gemmas quasdam pretiosas, p. 117.
7. Alchymiae Complementum et Perfectio, p. 135.
8. Auslegung der dunklen Wörter, &c., p. 163.

9. Marcilius Ficinus, Vom Stein der Weisen, p. 183.

10. Nuysement, Tractat vom dem wahren geheimen Salz der Philosophen, und allgemeinen Weltgeiste, p. 233.

It is therefore neither more nor less than a translation of Samuel Norton's tracts, *q.v.*

Compare Vigilantius de Monte Cubiti, *Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblatt*, Nürnberg, 1667, which includes the tracts contained in this volume.

Of the present work there is a copy in the Ouvaroff collection.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1474.

H. (E.).

Ein ausführlicher Tractat, von philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen, durch eine Jungfer E. H. genannt, Anno 1574. geschrieben. Samt einer gründlichen Untersuchung und Entdeckung, der Art und Eigenschafft des Goldes: Worinnen nicht allein die wahre Materie desselben wohl vernemlich entdecket, sondern auch die Handlung seiner Bearbeitung treulich angewiesen wird, imgleichen die Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis in vielen, auch sonst noch einige tunckle Sprüche der Philosophen, sonderbahr gedeutet und erkläret werden. Dabey angefüget: Ein Catalogus Librorum Kabalisticorum. Hamburg, zufinden bey Gottfried Liebezeit, 1702.

8°. Pp. [8] containing the title, on the reverse of which is the interpretation of the "Amaritudinis Poculum," and preface; pp. 3-44, the first tract; pp. 45-98, the second tract; and pp. 99-102, the catalogue of cabalistic books. The second tract has a title-page which repeats the second part of the above title.

We are not informed who the lady was who in 1574 composed the present little tract. The second is also anonymous. The list of cabalistic and magic books contains the titles of 69 MSS. which were on sale at Leipzig in 1614 for 16000 imperials. Amongst other items it contains: No. 50, *Magia Kiramidis (sic)*, a famous book of magic which was afterwards edited by Rivinus and printed in

1638, and was then translated into English. The Catalogus was reprinted by Semler, and the present work is quoted by him. The authoress however, was unknown to him; he thinks it is a translation from the French, and the other tract from the Latin, which will be found in the *Theatrum Chemicum* although the two versions differ widely from one another,

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 118; 1787, ii, p. 55.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1432.

H. (I. C.).

Des Hermes Trismegists wahrer alter Naturweg. Oder: Geheimnifs wie die grofse Universaltinctur ohne Gläser, auf Menschen und Metalle zu bereiten. Herausgegeben von einem ächten Freymäurer I. C. H. Mit vier Kupfern. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhme. 1782.

8°. Pp. viii. [1, 1 blank], 100.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 679. Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 645-646.

Von der Natur und Kunst. Ein Danksagungsschreiben an den erleuchteten Verfasser des hermetischen A. B. C. von einem Christlich gesinnten Hermetischen Lehrjünger. Nebst einem Auszuge aus etlichen sehr rar gewordenen deutlich und aufrichtig abgefafsten Werken des berühmten neuesten wahren Adepten, Hermann Fictulds. Als ein Ergänzungsstück zum Hermetischen A. B. C. von Adamah Booz. Leipzig, 1781. verlegt Adam Friedrich Böhme.

8°. Pp. [16] 208.

The extracts are from the following works of Fictuld:

1. Das edle Perlein, 1734, p. 63.

2. Das allgemeine natürliche Chaos, p. 102.

3. Das Gespräche zwischen Mascos, Agos und einem Filius (*sic*) Hermetis, p. 130.
4. Aus dem Hermetischen Triumphbogen: Cabala mystica naturæ, 1741, p. 142.
Occulta occultissime, 1748, p. 185.

Adamah Booz is the pseudonym of Adam Melchior Birkholz (*q.v.*).

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1511.

H. (J. F.), S.

See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDRICH), Suecus.

See HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

H. (L. C.), P. T.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH).

HAAS (JOHANN CONRAD).

See CREILING (JOHANN CONRAD), *Dissertatio de Aureo Vellere, Sectio IV.*, 1739.

HAGEN (KARL GOTTFRIED).

Grundrifs der Experimentalchemie zum Gebrauch bey dem Vortrage derselben, von Karl Gottfried Hagen, der Arzneigelahrtheit Doctor und Professor, Königl. Preufsischem Hofapotheker, dem Röm. Kaiserl. Akademie der Naturforscher und der Berlinischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft Mitglied. Mit 4 Tabellen. Königsberg und Leipzig, bey Gottlieb Lebrecht Hartung, 1786.

8°. Pp. xvi. 389 [14, 1 blank]. Vignette.

Vom Braunstein, und dessen erdig alkalischen Theile.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 217.

The above work went through several editions. The first, 1786; the second, 1791; the fourth, 1815. Hagen wrote also *Grundsätze der Chemie*, Königsberg, 1796, 8°. A dissertation on the water at Thorn, in Latin, Regiomonti, 1788, 4°, in German, Königsberg, 1789, 4°; *Lehrbuch der Apotheker-Kunst*, Königsberg, 1778, 8°, 1781, 1782,

1786, 1792, 1821, and papers in the *Nova Acta Academiae Naturae Curiosorum*, before the 'Naturforschende Freunde' at Berlin, in Crell's *Annalen* and in other journals.

The author was born at Königsberg, 24 Dec., 1749, and was Hofapotheker. He became Docent in 1775, extraordinary Professor, 1779; ordinary,

HAGEN (KARL GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

1788, in the Medical Faculty; in 1804 he was made Master of Arts, and in 1807 Professor of Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History in the Philosophical Faculty in the University there. He died at Königsberg, 2 March, 1829. His elder brother

C. E. Weigel, *Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, ii. 407 (§ 1022, ds).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 288, 399, 568, 587, 625, 656, 726, 754.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 506.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 16.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 117; 1847, iv, pp. 35, 38.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 641, 730, 827.

Kluyskens, *Des Hommes illustres dans les Sciences*

and a grandson, both chemists, and a nephew, an engineer, were all natives of Königsberg.

The *Lehrbuch der Apotheker Kunst* had great influence on the art in Germany.

et les Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 6.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 992.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, x. p. 340 (article by Ladenburg).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 776; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 680.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4ème Série, xii. p. 21.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 13.

HAHN (JOHANN DAVID), *Præses.*

See VOLTELEN (FLORIS JACOBUS), *Respondens.*

Hahn, though a native of Germany, having been born at Heidelberg, 9 July, 1729, spent the greater part of his life in Holland. He was a doctor of medicine of Leyden, and in 1753 was appointed professor of philosophy, physics, astronomy, and in 1759 of botany and chemistry at Utrecht. Afterwards, in 1775, he went to Leyden as professor of Medicine. He died there 19 March, 1784. Haller speaks of him as 'vir illustris et noster olim amicus.' He wrote a few papers on chemical subjects:

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 488.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 472.

Weigel, *Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. pp. 490; ii. 472.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1735.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 712.

Meusel, *Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1805, v. p. 65.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 304, 370.

Diss. de efficacia mixtionis in mutandis corporum voluminibus, 'Lugd. Bat. 1751, 4°; *Comm. Lips.*, i.

p. 648

'Oratio de Chemiae cum Botanica conjunctione utili et pulchra, 'Ultraj. 1759, 4° ('Oratio viri egregii,' Haller);

'Oratio de Mathesi et Chemia, earumque mutuo auxilio,' Ultraj. 1768, 4°;

and some papers on mathematics. He also translated Watt's Logic into Latin.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 20.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 993.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, viii. p. 85.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 779.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4ème Série, xii. p. 29.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii.

p. 17.

HAIMO.

Epistola de quatuor Lapidibus philosophicis, materiam suam ex minore mundo desumentibus.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Epilogus in Novum Lumen Chymicum Orthelii*, 1624, p. 177.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 497.

The authorities seem disposed to accept without demur the statement that the author of this tract was the Haimo who flourished in the ninth century. According to the accounts he was an Anglo-Saxon, a connection of Bede's, a pupil of Alcuin's and a schoolfellow and friend of Rhabanus Maurus, and a Benedictine Monk. He became reader of theology at Fulda in 822, in 839 teacher at Corbey and Hirschfeld, but not Abbot, and in 840 bishop of Halberstadt.

He entrusted the administration of the cathedral to an officer called Ruodger, whose residence and property near Halberstadt grew into the village of Haim or Hoym, from which the noble family of von Hoym may have been derived.

He also founded the monastery of S. Wipertus on the Bode (now dissolved), which is said to have led to the building of the neighbouring town of Quedlinburg. Into it he introduced Benedictine monks, who had been formerly pupils of his own at Hirschfeld, and made his school friend Rhabanus Maurus provost, after he had been driven out of Fulda by the refractory monks there. Of the monastery nothing remains except the tiny but impressive crypt of the church, now enclosed by a range of farm buildings.

He placed a fine library in the cathedral at Halberstadt, but it probably perished in the fire of 1179. Haimo died at Halberstadt, 27 (28) March, 853.

HAIMO. *Continued.*

He wrote commentaries on almost all the books of the Old and New Testaments homilies on the Gospels, summer and winter homilies, and a number of other works, some of which have been printed, though most of them appear to be still in manuscript.

In the list of his works, at all events as given by Pits, nothing appears relative to any subject but theology and religion and it may be doubted not only if the present work be by Haimo, but if alchemy was cultivated to any extent in Germany at that time. It may be doubted with still greater emphasis if alchemy—allowing that it were cultivated then—had been studied to such an extent and the possible sources of the *Materia prima* had been examined so exhaustively that the suggestion

- Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 139 (just mentions the book).
 Pits, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis Tomus Primus*, 1619, p. 146 (Ann. 753).
 Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 111.
 Joh. Andreas Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 92.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 180.
 Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediae et infimae Aetatis*, 1735, Lib. viii. p. 543 (the alchemical tract is not mentioned).
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, xii. col. 950 (and references).

HALLER (ALBRECHT VON).

See PHARMACOPŒA Helvetica, 1771.

Haller was born at Berne, 16 Oct., 1708, studied medicine at Tübingen in 1723, and at Leyden under Boerhaave in 1725, and was capped M.D. there in 1727. He visited London and Paris, proceeded to Basel, where he lectured on anatomy, and reached Berne about 1729, where he began practice as a physician, for which, however, he had no special liking. In 1734 he was made professor of anatomy, a theatre was built for him, and he gave lectures and demonstrations on this subject. The University of Göttingen having been founded in 1736, Haller was invited to become professor of anatomy, botany, and surgery, and after some hesitation he accepted the post which he occupied till 1753. He then resigned on account of his health, and returned to Berne, where he was appointed Ammann and filled various offices in the State. He died 12 Dec., 1777.

- Jacob Brucker, *Pinacotheca Scriptorum nostra Aetate Literis illustrium Decas IV.*, August. Vindel., 1745.
 Büchner, *Academiae. . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 513, No. 560.
 Putter, *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus Universität zu Göttingen*, 1765, i. p. 89, 1788, ii. p. 39.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. pp. 694-731, & *passim*.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. pp. 433-442.
 Jean Senebier, *Eloge historique d'Albert de Haller . . . avec un Catalogue complet de ses Oeuvres*, à Geneve, 1778, 8°, pp. 104.
 Gottlieb Emanuel von Haller, *Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte*, 1785, ii. Nos. 882-906 (works

of a new source contained in the present tract could have been possibly made. It was only at a late date in the development of the pursuit, and when everything else had been tried in vain, that the alchemists at their wit's end turned to the material supposed to be described in this tract. To me the tract appears spurious, not by Haimo, but recent; certainly not of the ninth century, more likely of the seventeenth. Against its authenticity also is the fact that it did not appear in print till it was included in the *sixth* volume of the *Theatrum Chemicum*. If it had been known and considered of value by the older alchemists in the sixteenth century it could hardly have escaped including in some of the collections that were then in circulation.

- Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria*, 1743, ii. p. 28, Ann. 841.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1415.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 85.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1828, 2te Section, iii. p. 264.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 116.
 Nouvelle *Biographie Générale* 1858, xxiii. col. 121.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 156, 184, 233.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1147.

No man had a greater reputation in Europe than Haller, and he received all the honours that were to be had. He was preeminent as an anatomist, physiologist, and botanist, a man of affairs and of administrative capacity, one of the most voluminous and successful of medical writers, distinguished as a poet and literary man, and the greatest of medical bibliographers. His classified catalogues of the literature of anatomy, botany, medicine, and surgery, in ten volumes, 4°, 1771-1788, accompanied by abstracts, estimates, and criticisms, represent prodigious labour and reading, and an unrivalled knowledge of the History of those subjects. They are of the greatest value even now for the study of the history of medicine.

Haller, however was not a chemist, hardly even a pharmacist, still one cannot but regret that he did not complete his set of bibliographies by a *Bibliotheca Chemica*.

on his life), (see the Index of vols. i. and ii. for other works),

- Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1742.
 Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1788, vi. p. 416.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 367, 414.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 18.
 Condorcet, *Oeuvres*, An. xiii. (1804), t. pp. 365-419.
 Meusel, *Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1805, v. p. 86 (and references).
 Vicq d'Azyr, *Eloges historiques*, An. xiii. (1805), ii. pp. 304-351.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 292.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xvii. p. 59.

HALLER (ALBRECHT VON). *Continued.*

- Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xvii. *sub voce*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. pp. 38-63 (article by Jourdan and Boisseau, with a long account of his writings).
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1827, 2te Sect. i. pp. 292-304 (article by Seiler).
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 69, &c., &c.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, iii. i. pp. 11-31.
 Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1849 ii. p. 258.
 Bayle & Thillage, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. pp. 361-366.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 533, 656, 662, 862.
 Kluyskens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir*, 1859, ii. p. 9, and the drawing of a medal.

- Rudolf Wolff, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, 1859, Zweiter Cyclus, pp. 105-146, portrait.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1003.
 Figuier, *Vies des Savants illustres* (Savants du xviiiie Siècle), 1879, p. 264.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, x. p. 420 (article by Bloesch, with references).
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1884, ii. p. 561, &c., &c.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 795, 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 704.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4ème Série, xii. p. 72.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 31.

HALLEY (EDMUND).

Erzählungen von denen Winden.

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), Tractat oder Abhandlung von Natur und Eigenschaft der Elementen, 1723, p. 65.

Halley, son of a soap-boiler, was born at Haggerston, 29 Oct., 1656. His fame rests on his astronomical work, but he wrote one or two papers on chemical subjects, as on the saltness of the sea. He was professor of geometry at Oxford, 1703-20,

Secretary of the Royal Society, 1713-21, Astronomer Royal, 1719, and Foreign Associate of the French Academy, 1729. He died at Greenwich, 14 Jan., 1742, aged 86.

- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 181.
Biographia Britannica, 1757, iv. pp. 2494-2520.
 Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 497.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 105 ('celebris mathematicus campanam urinatoriam descripsit').
 Adelung, *Fortsetzung. . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1756.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 25.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xvii. p. 71.
 Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xvii. *sub voce*.

HALMALE (JOHAN FREDERIK VAN).

Merkurius Verheerlykt; Zynde een naukeurige verhandeling van 't Begintzel, Aerd, Eigenschap en Uitwerkzelen van de Kwikzilver. Deszelfs kwaedaerdigheid, waer in die bestaet, aangewezen, en hoe die weg genomen en verbeterd kan werden. Zynde alsdan een Middel waer door vele sware en ongenezelike Ziektens (door bygebragte Experimenten bevestigd) gered zyn: Benevens dien ook aengetoond dat de Mercurius het ware onderwerp der Philosophen is. Door Johan Frederik van Halmale, Med Doct. tot Middelburg in Zéland. In Amsterdam, By Jan Ten Hoorn, Boekverkoper over 't Oude Heeren Logement. 1707.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 246. Index [2]. Vignette with the motto: Myn Glas Loopt Ras.

This work begins with a commendation of chemistry. Next follows its history, with brief notices of Geber, Lully, Arnaldus, Basil Valentin, Paracelsus, Bernhard, Sendivogius, v. Suchten, v. Helmont and his son, Philaetha, de Comitibus, Pantaleon. Then mercury and its compounds,

of which the preparation, properties, and medical uses are discussed at length.

Van der Aa merely mentions his name and books. Haller, and, after him, Gmelin quotes *Ontleeding over de Amsterdamse Apoteek*, Amst, 1739 and 1762, 8°.

HALMALE (JOHAN FREDERIK VAN). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 49.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 249.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, VIII. i. p. 120.

HALTEREN (NICOLAES VAN).

Princelijck Gheschenck, of Tractaet der Medicynen. In 't welck natuerlijck en grondich de Loflijcke en wytberoemde Konst van Ghenesinghe, de krachten van alle Cruyderen ende ghevassen, als oock Gommen, Hersen, Olyen, Extracten, Wateren, gheene uyt-ghesondert. Mitsgaeders de Compositien aller Medicamenten, en de Remedien teghens alle Krancheden, en Fenynen, die het Menschelicke gheslacht voorvallen, verhaelt vverden, en by experientie goedt bevonden zyn.

Hier is een Tractaet van de Alchymie voor de beminders Theophrasti Paracelsi by ghevoegt. Eerst beschreven door den Hoogh-gheleerden ende Experten Medicijn Nicolaes van Halteren, Dienaer des Godtlicken vvoorts binnen Hornaer. Ende nu tot eyghen kosten in 't licht ghebracht, door Iohannem à Porta. t' Amstelredam, By Ian Evertsz. Cloppenborch, Boeckvercooper op 't Water in den vergulden Bybel, tegen over de Cooren-Beurs, 1633.

4°. Pp. [8] 190 [2 blank].

Paracelsus' Tract, p. 179. Haller (*Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 516) quotes this book, but gives the date 1623.

HAMMEN (LUDWIG VON).

Ludovici von Hammen, D. Medici Regii de Herniis Dissertatio Academica. Accedunt de Crocodilo ac Vesicæ Mendaci Calculo Epistolæ et Responsiones ad Magnificum atque Excellentissimum D. Carol. Drelincurtium Medicum Regium & Professorem Primarium Lugd. in Bat. longè Celeberrimum. Editio Tertia. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Cornelium Boutesteyn. M DC LXXXI.

12°. Pp. [12], 7-135, [1 blank].

This writer was a Prussian, born (at Danzig ?) in 1652, studied medicine at Montpellier, and apparently took the degree of M.D. there. His thesis on the occasion was entitled: *Curriculum Medicum Monspeliense pro doctoratus gradu*, Monsp., 1674, 4°. He became physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland. The above seems to be his only book, for a work on the History of

Danzig Physicians on which he was engaged was interrupted by his death, which took place 15 March, 1689. He has been credited by Matthiæ, Haller and others with having been the first to observe spermatozoa, but Haeser has shown that this is due to confusing him with Johann Ham, who was a student at Leyden at the same time and who really made the discovery in 1677.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 763.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii p. 567.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 374.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 1343.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 865.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii, p. 536.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 678 (Gedanensis vermiculorum spermaticorum inventor ab anno 1677).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 433.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778,

ii. p. 444.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 370 (his thesis).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25),

v. p. 69.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv, p. 250.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 334.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 811.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4ème Série, xii. p. 167.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 43.

HANCOCKE (JOHN).

Vom gemeinen Wasser als dem besten Fiebermittel.

See OERTEL, Universal-Wasserdoktor.

John Hancock, D.D., an English clergyman, Rector of St. Margaret s, Lothbury, prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, had studied medicine and was a great advocate for the use of water in fever. On this subject he wrote his book: *Febrifugum magnum*, or common water the best cure for feavers, London, Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 446.

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 781 (mentions *Sermons*, '&c.' 1697-1739, but not the present tract).

1722, 1723, 1724, 8°; 1726, 8°, 1772; French translation, by Nicéron: *Traité des vertus médicinales de l'eau commune*, Paris, 1725, 12°, 1730, 12°. He is commended for his accuracy in the statement of facts but he deprived them of their value by his inferences and criticisms of others views.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii, p. 648.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 815; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 724.

HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

Cato Chemicus Tractatus quo Veræ ac Genuinæ Philosophiæ Hermeticæ, & Fucatæ ac Sophisticæ Pseudo Chemiæ & utriusque Magistrorum Characterismi accurate delineantur. Hamburgi, Apud Gothofr. Liebernickel. Literis Brendekii. Anno 1690.

12°. Sigs. A to D in twelves, or, pp. [95, 1 blank].

This was published anonymously. Moller assigns it to Hannemann, and Kopp and other authorities do the same.

Cato Chemicus.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 368.

Nova & Accurata Methodus cognoscendi simplicia Vegetabilia juxta triplicem cognitionem 1. Grammaticam. 2. Philosophicam. 3. Medicam. {Galenicam & Chemicam Neotericorum Philosophorum & Medicorum propriisque principis superstructa, & curiosè adornata. Autore Johanne Ludovico Hannemann, Med. D. & Philosophiæ Naturalis Prof. Publ. Ordinar. in Alma Christian-Albertina. S. R. I. A. N. C. Collega.

Die rechte Hand defs Höchsten kan alles endren. Psal. LXXVII. Vers. xi. KilonI, Literis & Sumptibus Joach. Reumanni, Acad. Typogr. 1677.

4°. Pp. [2, 2 blank] 148.

The author is accused by Schelhammer of having plagiarised in this treatise from Conring.

Joh. Ludovici Hannemanni D. & Philosophiæ Naturalis in Illustri (Christian-Albertina Professoris Publici & Ordinarii: Leopoldinæ Societatis Collegæ Nestoris II. Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum. *i.e.* Commentarius-Philosophico-Chemico-Medicus, in quandam Epistolam Mezahab dictam de Auro. Et Historia Philosophico-Chemico-Medica de eodem metallo nativo & artificiali. In quo et 108. Quæstiones Chemicæ ab Excellentiss. D. D. Morhofio propositæ ab Autore solvuntur. Omnia, juxta adeptæ Paracelsicæ & Eclecticæ Philosophiæ principia. Una cum Fasciculo Epistolarum ad quosdam nostri Seculi Medicos Celeberrimos, & Appendice Apologetico. Francofurti, Impensis Friderici Knochii, Anno M.DC.XCIV.

8°. Pp. [68] 440, 28 [14, 2 blank].

Epistola, p. 1. 108 Quæstiones, p. 251.

HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG). *Continued.*

Johannis Ludovici Hannemanni, D. Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum, *i.e.* Commentarius in anonymi Galli Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ. Appendicis loco adjecta Dan. Georgi Morhofii CVIII. Problemata olim auctori proposita. Lubecæ, Apud Petrum Boeckmannum, Anno M DCC XIV.

4°. Pp. [16] 190 [2].
cviii. Problemata, p. 161.

Moller quotes an earlier edition, with a differently worded title: Instructissima Pharus, viam veram & tutam, in Oceano Philosophorum, ad Ophir auriferum patefaciens, seu Comm. in Spagneti Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ. Appendicis loco accesserunt Dan. Georg. Morhofii cviii. Problemata Chymica, olim Auctori proposita. Kiel, 1712, in 4°.

Hannemann was born at Amsterdam, 25 Oct. 1640. He studied theology but passed to medicine and practised in Friedrichstadt, Stade and Buxtehude, and in 1675 was appointed professor of physics at Kiel. He was a Doctor of Copenhagen and a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum from 1680. He died at Kiel in 1724 on his birthday, 25 (24) Oct., aged 84. In his long and very active life he wrote works and dissertations amounting in number to over a hundred, all of which, however, were not printed. Lists are given by several of the authorities mentioned below, but the fullest notice of the author is that by Moller. He wrote several tracts about

Alchemy: Jason, 1709; Tantalus Chymicus, 1717; Tubalkain stans ad fornacem, 1707; Agricola seu Disp. de Metallis, 1709; Disp. Chymica de Hermete Trismegisto 1707; an edition of Arlensis de Scudalupis, 1717; De Icaro præcipitato; De furto Promethei; Xystus in hortum Hesperidum; Aurora oriens; Pium philosophiæ adeptæ. . . osculum, 1696, &c.

In his dissertation "de motu cordis," he rejected the circulation of the blood, but his ideas were refuted by Bartholinus, and he was not held in esteem by Portal.

At his death his library went to Kiel University.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 629.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687, p. 364 (cap. x. 42, addit.).
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 40, 181-7.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, T. ii. pp. 567-588. (Reprinted notices of certain of his works.)
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 234, 452.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 65.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 374.
Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. p. 88; ii. p. 285.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1352.
Büchner, *Academias . . . Natura Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 470, No. 90.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 787.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 545.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 587.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 421.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 446.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii.

p. 271. Haller is not favourable to Hannemann, calling him 'non satis firmæ fidei homo.'

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 94.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 641.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 35, 245, 320.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (Chemia et Res Metallica), pp. 29, 108, 109, 142, 144, 145.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-8, pp. 167, 190, 210.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 72.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 455.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 184 (severely judged).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1012.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 237; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 744.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xii. p. 437.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 49.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 244; ii. p. 369 & *passim*.

HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

Cheiragogia Heliana de Auro Philosophico necdum cognito: Unde juxta facile percipi potest tum opus Universalissimum totius Monarchiæ Chymicæ in Regno Minerali: tum omnes in suo quiq; genere Universales ejusdem Regni Mineralis Lapides, Tincturæve particulares, cujus author, Nicolaus Niger Hapelius, Anagrammatizomenos. Accessit Tractatus Venceslai Lavini, Moravi, de Cælo Terrestri, &c. Marpurgi Cattorum, ex Officina Rudolphi Hutvvelckeri Anno clō lo CXII.

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-223 [1 blank]. Every page is in a border.

HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER), *Continued.*

Tractatus de Coelo Terrestri Venceslai Lavini, p. 97. Hapelius: Disquisitio

Heliana de Metallorum transformatione, p. 103. Aphorismi Basiliiani, p. 213.

The Disquisitio Heliana is reprinted from the edition of 1606, for which see ÉGLINUS IGONIUS (Raphael) and see also ELIAS.

Cheiragogia Heliana, de Auro Philosophico, nec dum cognito.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 262.

Disquisitio Heliana, Aphorismi Basiliiani sive Canones Hermetici de spiritu, anima et corpore medio Majoris & Minoris Mundi.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 327.

Disquisitio de Helia Artium.

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

See also ICONIUS (RAPHAEL EGLINUS).

Nicolaus Niger Hapelius is an anagram for Raphael Eglinus Iconius, though hardly any of the older writers notice this, but assume Hapelius to be the author's real name, and enter the present

work under it accordingly. In addition to the references under Eglinus, the following which refer specially to Hapelius may be given.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 167.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 841.

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 33.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 589 (writes the name 'Hapellus').

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 596.

Semler, *Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 46.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 333; 1869, ii. p. 325.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 556, 944-946 (under R. E. J. D., but Ladrage did not understand these letters).

HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH).

HARTMANN (GEORG).

See DIGBY (KENELM), Aufserlesene, seltzame Philosophische Geheimnisse und Chymische Experimente, 1684.

Gmelin seems to ascribe the English version of the above to John Hartmann. Adelung quotes his works: Preserver and restorer of health, London,

1682, 8°; Digby's Secrets, London, 1682, 8°, and the above translation; Family Physician, London, 1696, 8°.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1813.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1796, i. p. 569.

HARTMANN (JOHANN).

Iohannis Hartmanni Medicinæ Doctoris et quondam Chymiatricæ in Academia Marpurgensi Professoris celeberrimi, Principumque Hassiæ Archiatri Praxis Chymiatrica edita à Johanne Michaelis, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore, & Professore ibidem extraordinario: & Georgio Euerhardo Hartmanno Authoris Filio. Huic postremæ editioni adiecti sunt propter affinitatem materiæ, tres Tractatus noui.

I. De Oleis variis Chymicè distillatis.

II. Basilica Antimonij Hameri Poppij Thallini.

III. Marci Cornachini D. M. Methodus, quæ omnes Humani Corporis affectiones ab humoribus Copia, vel qualitate peccantibus, Chymicè & Galenicè curantur.

Genevæ, Sumptibus Petri Chouët. M.DC.XLVII.

8°. Pp. [1-10] 11-631. Index [33].