

HARTMANN (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Tractatus Joannis Ernesti de oleis variis arte chymica destillatis, p. 397. Hameri Poppij Basilica Antimonij, p. 595.

Cornacchini Methodus, pp. 112 [13, 3 blank]. 4 folding tables.

This work was first published at Leipzig, 1633, 4°; Geneva, 1635, 8°, pp. 631 [32, 1 blank]; 112 [13, 3 blank], 3 tables, and thereafter repeatedly.

It was revised by Cardilucius, and published at Nurnberg, 1677, 4°. Baumer says 1679.

Hermetischer Probiere Stein, 1647.

See CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS).

Hartmann was born 15 Jan., 1568, at Amberg, some say at Arensburg. He graduated at Marburg, in philosophy, 1591; became professor of mathematics there, 1592; 1606, Med. Doct.; 1609, appointed professor to give public lectures on Iatro-Chemistry, that is Chemistry, the first established chair of this subject in Europe, according to Mercklin and others. Kolbe however, has taken no notice of the fact, if he was aware of it, in

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 112.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 598.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicorum Introductio*, 1687, pp. 245, 254.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1349, portrait, pl. 61.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 7 Dec., 1631, Sig. Dd4 recto.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, pp. 189-193.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I, ii. p. 598.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 730, 780, 783.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 376.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1381.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus* 1761, p. 313.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 453 (Tractatus de opio).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 388, 407, 416.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 451.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 15.

HARTUNG VON HOFF (CASPAR).

Von der Bereitung des gebenedeyten Philosophischen Steins.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 1.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 245.

See EROFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 349.

HARVETUS (ISRAEL).

Demonstratio veritatis doctrinæ Chymicæ. Adversus Ioan. Riolani Comparationem veteris Medicinæ cum noua, Hippocraticæ cum Hermetica, Dogmaticæ cum Spagyrica. Auctore Israele Harveto Medico Aurelian. Hanoviæ Typis Wecheliani, Apud Claudium Marnium & hæredes Ioan. Aubrii. MDCV.

3°. Pp. 123 [5].

All that I have found recorded about Harvetus is that he was a native of Orleans, lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth

his account of the Marburg laboratory. In 1616 he was called to fill the post of councillor and physician to the then Duke of Hesse-Cassel, when he had reluctantly to resign his chair. He died 7 Dec., 1631, at Marburg. He wrote several works on medicine, and notes on Beguinus' *Tyrocinium* under the pseudonym of Christopher Glückradt (*q.v.*). His works collected by Jhrenius were published in folio, Francof. 1684, 1690, and in German, 1698.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1785, v. pp. 281-289.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 569, 603.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08,

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 82.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, ii. p. 283.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 47.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 248; 1869, ii. p. 240.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 18.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 453.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1023.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 862; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 770.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xii. p. 491.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 66.

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, pp. 306-308 (from Witte, Jöcher and Manget); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, Ibid., 1824, p. 138.^z

century, was a partisan of chemistry, and wrote in defence of it against Riolanus and the Paris Faculty, who had condemned the abuse, not to say

HARVETUS (ISRAEL). *Continued.*

the use, of its principles in medicine. Besides the present work he wrote: 'Defensio Chymicæ adversus Apologiam & censuram Scholæ Medicorum Parisiensium & in eadem Guilielmi Baucyneti, Medici Aurelianensis notationes' Parisiis 1604, 8°. This apparently was replied to by Riolanus under the pseudonym of Joh. Antarvetus: *Apologia pro Judicio scholæ Parisiensis de Alchymia*, Paris 1604, 8°. The discussion was continued by Riolanus in another book: 'Ad Libavi Maniam, Joan. Riolani

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 716.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

[1731, I, ii. p. 603.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 377.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 441.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 280.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 328, 350.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 453.

HASELMEYER (ADAM).

Antwort an die Lobwürdige Bruderschaft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz N. N.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781, p. 99.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, p. 562, note.

Haselmeyer's book is mentioned by Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimauerei*, 1844, No. 2439.^z

HASLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).

See HESSLTNG (ELIAS JOHANNES).

HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT.

De l'Art de la Verrerie. Où l'on apprend à faire le Verre, le Cristal, &: l'Email. La maniere de faire les Perles, les Pierres précieuses, la Porcelaine, & les Miroirs. La Méthode de peindre sur le Verre & en Email. De tirer les couleurs des Métaux, Minéraux, Herbes & Fleurs.

Ouvrage rempli de plusieurs Secrets & Curiositez, inconnuës jusqu'à present. Par M. Haudicquer de Blancourt. A Paris; Chez Jean Jombert, près les Augustins à l'Image nôtre-Dame. M.DC.XCVII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. [16] 602 [5, 1 blank]. 8 plates.

There is an English translation: *The Art of Glass*, London, 1699, 8°, to which was added an appendix on making glass-eyes. New edition of the French, Paris, 1718, in two parts, 12°. This is a reprint of the 1697 edition, to which has been added "Traité des Pierres Precieuses."

The original work is little more than a translation of Neri's *L'Arte Vetraria*.

The author was born in Picardy about 1650 and he traced his descent from a Robert Haudicquer who flourished in 1342. By some he is called Jean, by others François. He lived in Paris and spent five and twenty years in accumulating material for the history of the nobility of his province. He fell heir also to the collection of MSS. belonging to François Duchesne, whose daughter he married in 1684. In addition to his genealogical and heraldic studies he cultivated chemistry and

Responsio pro Censura Scholæ Parisiensis contra Alchymiam lata, Parisiis, 1606, 8°, pp. 184 [2]. He also engaged in another controversy: 'Discours contre le Paradoxe de Laurent Joubert, qu'il n'y a aucune raison que quelques-uns puissent vivre sans manger durant plusieurs jours et années.' Niort, 1597, 12°. There was a Latin edition also Aurelian. 1603, 8°, of what Haller tersely styles 'inanis altercatio.'

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 562, 571.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 88.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 116, 117.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique der Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xii. p. 496.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii, p. 72.

even affirmed that he possessed some alchemical secrets. In consequence of a charge of forging ancient titles of nobility he was sent to the galleys in 1701, and this was commuted to perpetual imprisonment. All his papers and collections were deposited in the Bibliothèque Royale, 10 July, 1708. His works relate to the nobility of Picardy Paris, 1693 or 1695, 4°, pp. 578. Historical researches on the Ordre de la Saint-Esprit, Paris, 1695, 2 vols, 12°, and the present treatise on glass.

HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT. *Continued.*

Journal des Scavans, Sept. 1693 p. 431 (notice of his work on the nobility); Avril, 1695, p. 179, Juin, 1710, p. 410 (notice of his work on the order of the St. Esprit).

Jacques Lelong, *Bibliothèque historique de la France*, 1771, iii, p. 711, No. 40510; p. 729, No. 40767.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung. . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii, col. 1828.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii, p. 39.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 211 (calls him Blankard in the index but Blancart in the text, and speaks of an edition of Paris, 1697, 4° (sic)).

Biographie Universelle, 1857, xviii, p. 540 (article by Weiss).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii, col. 549.

Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' in the *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii, p. 794; 1890, N.S. i, p. 226.

HAUSS (Das) des Lichts.

See PHILALETHES (EUGENIUS).

HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH).

Der Verlangte Dritte Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge, oder vom Philosophischen Saltz; Nebenst der wahren Präparation Lapidis & Tincturæ Philosophorum. Darin die Sucher dieser grossen Geheimnüfs vom Philosophischen Werck einen solchen Nachricht finden, dafs defsgleichen mit keinem Gelde zu bezahlen; So aber ihnen aufs inniglichem Mitleiden wegen defs langen suchens rund und frey heraus ohn allen umschweiff mitgetheilet wird vom Sohn Sendivogii, genant I. F. H. S. Gedruckt zu Amsterdam, Vor Christoffel Luycken, Buchverkauffer auff der Haarlemmen Creutzstrafsen, da sie verkaufft werden. 1657.

8°. Pp. [8] 40.

This is the original of the first division of the *Lucerna*. There is said to be an edition: Amsterdam, 1655, but that may be doubted, for the

'Vorrede' is signed: J. F. H. S., Gegeben in Liefflandt den 28 Mart. 1657, which would seem to imply that this is the first edition.

Josaphat Friederich Hautnorthons Svecus, dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge, oder vom Philosophischen Saltz; nebenst der wahren Praeparation Lapidis et Tincturae Philosophorum. Darinnen die Sucher dieser grossen Geheimnüfs vom Philosophischen Werck eine solche Nachricht finden, dafs defsgleichen mit keinem Gelde zu bezahlen; So aber ihnen aus inniglichen Mitleiden, wegen des langen Suchens, rund und frey heraus ohne allen Umschweiff mitgetheilet wird. Und nun zum Druck befördert worden durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen Herrenst. Siles. Nürnberg, bey Adam Jonathan Felfsecker. 1727.

8°. Pp. 339-390. Extract from Roth-Scholtz's *Theatrum*.

Lucerna Salis Philosophorum. Hoc est: Delineatio nuda desiderati illius Principii tertii mineralium Sendivogiani, sive Salis pontici, quod est subjectum omnium mirabilitatis & Academia unica veterum Sapientum, nec non clavis artis Gebricæ, claudens sigillans & aperiens, nemine alias pandente vel occludente, continens simul veram præparationem hujus mirabilis saponis & aquæ siccæ, quæ nihil madefacit, nec ulli alii rei in Mundo commiscetur, quàm metallis: Secundum methodum quâ cuncti Philosophi panacæam illam universalem confecerunt, in salutem afflicti hominis ceu effigie & imaginis gloriosi Dei, qui laudetur in secula seculorum. Ad contestandum animum officiosum erga prolem doctrinæ fideliter eidem communicata à filio Sendi-

HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

vogii, anagrammaticé vocato: Tuis Ophir dono fert theca Saturni. Annum publicationis continet famosum illud Paracelsi vaticinium:

ELIas artIVM artes DoCebIt.

Et illud nostri Cosmopolitæ:

MonarChIa BoreaLIIs aDVenIt.

Et Böhmi Teutonicici:

LILIVM eDet fLores à septentrIone.

Amstelodami, Apud Henricum Betkium, cum privilegio. An. M DCLVIII.

8°. Pp. 167 [1].

The 'Præfatio' is signed " J. F. H. S. Filio Sendivogii," which stands for Josaphat Fridericus Hautnorton or Hautnorthon, or Heutnorton Svecus.

the *Rhythmi* beginning: 'Res quædam in hoc Mundo invenitur.'—'Es ist ein Ding in dieser Welt.'

The volume contains, 1° the whole of the German of 1657, but Capp. ii. & v, have been enlarged, At the end of Cap. viii. has been introduced a 'Recapitulatio,' and a catalogue of the best and most useful authors, and a warning against the writings of Glauber (p. 63), to whom the author was uncompromisingly opposed.

Then follows (pp. 64-136) a harmony of authors on different parts of chemistry, in thirteen chapters, with an Epilogus.

Next comes the 'Dialogus præparationem Lapidis Philosophici amplius detegens,' to which are added

Two short notes to the reader contain, 1°: an account by the author of the origin of the work and the meaning of the title 'Filius Sendivogii,' and 2°: the statement of the author's pseudonym: Josaphat F. Heutnorton.

The appendix contains: 'Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum fratre Alberto Bayero sive Bavaro, Monacho Carmelitano, &c., which was printed also in Figulus' *Thesaurinella*, p. 110, and must not be confused with the dialogue of Mercury an Alchemist, and Nature, ascribed to Sendivogius. Both dialogues are included in Roth-Scholtz's edition of Sendivogius' Works, 1718, pp. 72, 178.

[Another Copy.]

Dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge vom Philosophischen Saltz.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i, p. 339.

Præfatio ad Mysterium occultæ Naturæ, anonymi discipuli Johannis Grassei Chortolassei.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi, p. 573.

Tractat vom philosophischen Salze.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i, p. 157.

The name of the author of these tracts appears under the initials J. F. H. S., with the additional title Filius or Sohn Sendivogii, The last phrase has been supposed to denote actual kinship, but this is not in accordance with what is known otherwise of the author, and it means only that he revered Sendivogius as his father, instructor, and example. The author, indeed, himself settles the question, for he says (*Lucerna*, p. 154): Ne quid lector colendissime sinistri de me Auctore hujus tractatuli cogites quod ego me magni istius Sendivogii filium nominem, scias velim, me carnaliter talem non esse, sed secundum doctrinam, quam verè paternam ex ipsis incomparabilibus opusculis habui, ut etiam ipse fatetur in tract. II. his verbis: Dixi tibi per sanctum Deum, quod pater filio debet, etc.

The interpretation of the initials is given in the *Lucerna*, p. 157, where the editor informs us that after publishing the above German tract, he was inundated with letters asking for the author's name and he did not know what it was if not *Josaphat Fridericus Heutnorton*.

This name appears also as Hautnorton and Hautnorthon, and the S. stands for *Suecus* or *Suevus*.

In addition to the above tracts he wrote another *Sudum Philosophicum*, in German and Latin on opposite pages, 1660, 8°, pp. 294 [1 blank]. This is a violent attack on Glauber. The same initials also appear in the 1695 edition of Hollandus' *Opus Vegetabile*, as those of the editor, and 'Northon or Hautnorthon, by birth a Swede, and son-in-law of the world-renowned Polish adept Sendivogius,' is the reputed author of certain 'canonic rules' in verse, which are contained in the 'Hermaphroditisches Sonn- und Mond-Kind,' (q. v.).

Now while the initials have been elucidated by the user of them himself, it has been gathered from other sources that Hautnorthon is a pseudonym, and that the author was Johann Harprecht.

Borrichius tells us that Johann Harprecht (who liked to hide himself under the title 'Filius Sendivogii'), son of the Tübingen professor, secretary for a time to Baron Cronstein at Riga, spent the whole

HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

winter with him in 1657, and during their intercourse admitted that he had got the MS. of Grasseus' or Chortolasceus' Kleiner Bauer' from a friend in Livonia and had often read it and even transcribed it; that he had no doubt of the truth of the processes, but as he had only some ores of lead from Misnia to work on he meant to go to Holland to prove the truth of the MS. by experiment. When there he published certain tracts: *De Sale Philosophorum, Lucerna Salis Philosophici*, etc., under the name of Filius Sendivogii. In these he gives expression to pious and God-fearing sentiments after the fashion of the old sages, but whether when he published them, he was an adept or not, Borrichius confesses he was very much in doubt not merely because, shortly before, Harprecht knew nothing whatever about the art of assaying metals, but especially on account of two observations in the writings themselves: one that the matter at the beginning of the great work is sweet, which points to the use of lead; the other that the 'crude spirit tinges, but not permanently,' which Borrichius shows is borrowed from a passage in the 'Kleiner Bauer.'

In all this account, curiously enough, Borrichius takes no notice of the initials J. F. H. S., but Roth-Scholtz adds the remark that "his name must have been Johann Friederich and not simply Johann, because J. F. H. S. stands on his writings which may denote Johannes, Filius, Harprechtii, Svevus." Perhaps it may, but it would surely have been more logical and reasonable on Roth-Scholtz's part to have put 'Johannes Fridericus Harprecht, Svevus.' Then Roth-Scholtz goes on to quote the passage from the *Lucerna* above mentioned in which the name of Josaphat Fridericus Hautnorton is given, after which all the entries are put under that title.

While therefore Borrichius assigns the tracts to Harprecht, and exhibits no knowledge of Haut-

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 35 (calls him Filius Sendivogii).

Roth-Scholtz, *Michaelis Sendivogii Chymische Schriften*, 1718, Vorbericht, p. 13.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 188 (calls him Harbrecht, and quotes the name Hautnorton), 196-204 (and notes).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 297.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 90 (recommended to beginners!).

Petraeus, *Basilii Valentini Chymische Schriften*, 1769, Neue Vorrede, e₂ verso-e₂ recto.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 96.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 617.

HEADRICH (JOHN).

Arcana Philosophia or, Chymical Secrets, containing the noted and useful

Chymical Medicines of Dr. Wil. and Rich. Russel Chymists, viz.

I. Species Vitæ, alias Universalis.

II. Tinctura Regalis, call'd Scorbutick, &c.

III. Species Corroborativa, alias Pleuretica.

IV. Species Proprietatis.

V. Species Minor.

VI. A Pestilential Cordial, call'd his White Cordial.

norton, Roth-Scholtz ignores the name of Harprecht, and deals with Hautnorton as the author.

As Borrichius is quite positive about his origin, the author was the son of Johann Harprecht professor of law at Tübingen (who died 18 Sept. 1639, Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, Nn4 recto sub anno), and was born in 1610. It is possible that he was impressed by Sendivogius' transmutations and attracted by his writings, and in his enthusiasm called himself his 'son,' And endeavoured to understand his writings and attain the position of an adept, and for this purpose travelled in order to find some one who could throw light on the subject. But I have not found anything positively stated about him, except what Borrichius says, and the dates of his books; not even the date of his death is recorded.

Petraeus, however, has introduced some fresh complications. He also identifies Harprecht with the 'Filius Sendivogii,' and states that he made use of Grasseus' book. He then adds that he sold the MSS.—on account of their illegibility—for a good sum, that they were taken to Livonia, that Harprecht ultimately married a woman with money, changed his name to Johann Hiskias Cardilucius and published a number of medical and chemical books. This also is possible, for, if the accounts be correct, Cardilucius was still alive in 1680 at least one of his books appeared in that year. But on the other hand those who mention Cardilucius, Matthiæ for example (*Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 830) make no reference whatever to his being the same person as Harprecht,

Birkholz (AdaMah Booz) accepts Borrichius' statement, but adds nothing to our knowledge of the facts. He states, however, that the latest edition is that in Joseph Ferdinand Kleeblatt's *Neue Herausgabe einiger rar gewordenener chemischen sehr nutzbaren Tractätlein*, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1768.

AdaMah Booz, *Die ganze höhere Chemie*, 1787, Vorbericht, f.*4 recto.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. pp. 35-49.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 619, 624.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 153.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 410.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 256.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1213.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 386.

HEADRICH (JOHN). *Continued.*

As also Several Curious Chymical Processes and Spagerick Preparations of Natural things for the use of Medicin, and many other things of great use and vertue in Eradicating the most Stubborn Diseases; Likewise Four curious small Treatises, viz. the I. of Fevers, the II. of the Jaundies, the III. of Madnefs, and the IV. of Diarrhæas, Lientries, &c. by the Renowned and most Approved Dr. Aurelius Philipus Theophrastus Paracelsus, of Hoheneim. Publish'd by John Headrich, Philo-Chymicus, and formerly Operator to Dr. Richard Russell. London, Printed and Sold by Henry Hills in Black-Fryers, the Publisher, at the Blew Ball in Hogsden, over against the Crooked Billet, near Shoreditch Church, and the Booksellers of London, &c. 1697.

8°. Pp. [16] 128 [7, 1 blank].

Richard Russell of whom Headrich calls himself the operator, is known as the translator of the works of Geber and Beguinus, and possibly others. Headrich's book is mentioned by Gmelin, Schmie-

der and Kopp, but nothing seems to be known about the man himself. In the British Museum Catalogue he is called Headrick.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 319.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 351.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 460.

HEBENSTREIT (ERNST BENJAMIN GOTTLIEB).

See SCHEELE (KARL WILHELM), *Opuscula*, 1788.

Hebenstreit was born at Leipzig, 10 Feb., 1758. He studied at the University there, and graduated in medicine, in 1783 was appointed professor extraordinary of general Medicine, and in 1793 of Anatomy and Surgery at the University. He was a member of several societies. He wrote some papers: *De aquæ natura aërea*, Leipzig, 1785;

Vom rothen Spießglase, 1784. treatises on the sophistication of wines, on medicine and surgery, &c.; and translated Wallerius' Metallurgy, the works of Bergman, Fontana, Fourcroy, Van Marum, and others. He died at Leipzig, 12 Dec., 1803.

Weiz, *Das gelehrte Sachsen*, 1780, p. 99 (he was the son of the profoundly learned and highly esteemed Dr. Johann Ernst Hebenstreit, Professor of Medicine at Leipzig.)¹²

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetz lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1797, iii. p. 135; ix. p. 532; xi. p. 327; xii. p. 338; ii. p. 64; N. i. p. 255; ii. p. 126; iii. p. 143; iv. p. 242; v. p. 560; vi. p. 235; vii. p. 532; viii. p. 327; ix. p. 338.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 270, 296, 313.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 873.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 67.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 622, 648, 738.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1043.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 106.

HECKENHAUER (WILHELM).

Wilhelm Heckenhauers des Jüngern, gewesenen Guardein und Müntz-Meisters in Augspurg, Logier-Büchlein, vorstellend, wie man kürztlich ohne Rechnung, allerley Silber auf allerhand Zusatze logieren könne. Anjetzo verbessert, vermehrt, und mit 3. Loth angefangen. Deme auch gantz neu beygefüget ist, ein deutlicher Unterricht, wie man das Gold logieren könne und solle; Allen Gold- und Silber-Arbeitern, und welche sich des Logierens bedienen, zur Nachricht vorgestellt und zum Druck befördert von denen der Zeit Hoch-Obrigkeitlich-verordneten Vorgehern und Geschwornen der Gold-schmidten, auch zu finden auf der Goldschmids-Stuben in Augspurg. Mit Röm. Käyserl. Majestät allergnädigstem Privilegio. Daselbst gedruckt bey Joh. Jacob Lotter, 1714.

8°. No pagination. Sigs.) (1-7, A-Z, Aa-Gg in 8, Hh-Ll in 4 (-ff. 256). 1 leaf of errata.

HEER (HENRICUS AB).

Spadacrene. Hoc est Fons Spadanus, accuratissime descriptus, acidas bibendi modus, medicamina oxipotis necessaria. Et observationum medicarum oppido rararum liber unicus auctore Henrico ab Heers, Tungro, Ser. Princ. Ferdinandi Elect. Colon. Princ. Leod. &c. Medico Cubiculario. Editio correctior, & auctior cum Indice. Secunda Batava Editio. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officinâ Adriani Wyngaerden, Anno c1o Io c XLVII.

12°. Pp. [22] 159 [17]; [8] 254 [21, 3 blank]. Vignette, with the motto: Ardua Quae Pulchra.

Hendrik van Heer belonged to a patrician family of Tongres in the state of Liege, where he was born about 1570. He was distinguished by his knowledge of philosophy and the mathematics. He travelled in Germany, Italy, Spain, France and England, and knew the languages of those countries as well as Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He graduated somewhere as M. D. and settled in Liege as town physician from 1605. He was also physician of Ernest Ferdinand, Elector of Cologne. He died about 1636. He was a man of great erudition, of keen insight and solid judgment, who continued a diligent student to the close of his career. Every year he spent some weeks at Spa, on which he wrote the present book.

It first appeared at Liege, 1614, and other editions are mentioned: 1622, 8°; Lugd. Bat., 1645, 12, 1682, 2 vols., 16, 1685, 12 (pp. [24], 159 [17]; [6] 254 [19, 1 blank]), Lips., 1645, 12°. It was translated into French: Liege, 1630, 1646, 8°; 1645, 12°: La Haye, 1739, 12°, Edited by Warner Chrouet, with notes and emendations especially in the Chemistry. *Vindiciae pro sua Spadacrene, Leodii, 1624, 8°*, was written against Van Helmont. A book which procured him distinction is entitled: 'Observationes Medicæ oppido raræ in Spa et Leodii animadversæ com medicamentis aliquot selectis,' Leodii, 1631, 8°; Lips., 1645, 12°; Lugd. Bat., 1685, 12° (appended to the *Spadacrene*).

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 196.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 394.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 106.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 621.

Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 449.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 382.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1432.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 20; 1778, ii. p. 471.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 548.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 353.

HEILMANN (JOHANN JACOB).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, vi. 1661.

Heilmann was a physician at Zweibrücke and edited the above volume from MSS. and rare editions which had escaped notice in the previous volumes of the *Theatrum*. In his preface he specially requests those who may have unpublished MSS, to let him have them for printing, as he

Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, sig. t 3 verso.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 80.

intended to continue the *Theatrum*. No more, however, was ever issued.

In the preface (sig. * 7 verso) he tells the story of Gustenhofer's transmutation at Strasburg in 1603. It was copied from him by Manget and is referred to by Erbinäus and others.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 623.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 332.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 309.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 503.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 126.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 547, 555.

Biographie Nationale . . . de Belgique, 1884-85, viii. col. 832 (and references). (Article by Alphonse Le Roy.)

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 26; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 983.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der horvorrangenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii, p. 110.

HEIMLIGKEIT (von der) aller Heimlichkeiten.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 1 and p. 321.

HEINIKE (SAMUEL).

Clavicula Salomonis oder Schlüssel zur höchsten Weisheit erklärt, von Samuel Heinike.

Erster und Zweiter Theil. Prefsburg, bei Philipp Ulrich Mahler, 1789.

8°. Pp. [8] 158 [2 blank].

The *Clavicula Salomonis* has nothing to do with chemistry or alchemy. See an article on the treatise, which deals with magic, demonology and

conjunction, in Adelung's *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1788, vi. pp. 332-457.

HELBACH (FRIEDRICH).

Olivetum, das ist, Kunstbuch, darinnen gründtlicher vnd ausführlicher Bericht gezeigt wird, wie man aufs allen Erdtgewächsen, Metallen vnd andern natürlichen dingen, die zwey edelstenstück in der Artzney, als Oel vnd Saltz, nach Alchymistischer arth extrahiren vnd machen könne: Darinnen auch beschrieben werden alle Oel vnd Saltz, so durch grossen fleifs vieler vornehmer Medicorum zu vnser zeit in wolbestelten Apothecken zufinden, auch von berühmten Medicis, Wundtärtzten, Apothekern vnd Alchymisten gebraucht werden: Aufs vielen Autoribus, auch noch vngedruckten Alchymistischen Schrifften zusammen getragen, vnd in zweyen Büchern fleissig beschrieben, Durch M. Fridericum Helbachium, Eckartshusanum. Gedruckt zu Frankfurt am Mayn, bey Johann Saur, in Verlegung Peter Kopffen. M.DC.V.

4°. Pp. [18]165 [11] [2] blank. Title red and black. 1 Woodcut. Imperfect: pp. 69-78 torn out.

This work is mentioned by Haller as well as another by the same author: *Oenographia Weinkeller, oder Kunstbuch vom Wein und Kräutervein*, Frankfurt, 1604, 4°.

At this time there lived also a Wendelin von Helbach who wrote: *Hortus corporis, Artztgärtlein des menschlichen Leibes mit nothwendigen Stücken* Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1460.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 401.

und Experimenten, Frankfurt, 1606, 8°. This person is mentioned both by Jöcher and Haller but the latter puts (*sic*) after his name as if he had had some doubt about it. Certainly the form of the title is exactly like those of Friedrich Helbach's. I have not found any notice of these authors.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 368; p. 389 (Wend. v. Helbach).

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1888.

HELBIG (JOHANN OTTO).

See HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH).

Aurum Potabile, oder Gold-Tinctur, dessen Präparation, samt des Goldes Vortrefflichkeit und Analogie (*sic*) mit unserm Körper, Würckung und Gebrauch curative so wohl als präservative, deutlich beschrieben, und auff vielerley Einwürffe ausführlich geantwortet wird von Hanfs Heinrich Helcher, Phil. & Med. Doct. der Käyserl. Leopoldinischen Societät Naturæ Curiosorum Mit-Gliede, und Practico in Schweidnitz. Schweidnitz und Leipzig, Bey Joh. Herbord Klofsen, Buchhändl. A. 1712.

8°. Pp. [16] 110.

Aurum Potabile, oder Gold-Tinctur, dessen Präparation dafs die sicher, samt des Goldes Vortrefflichkeit und Analogie mit unserm Körper, Würckung und Gebrauch curative so wohl als präservative, nebst andern Medicamenten vor allerley Kranckheiten deutlich beschrieben, und auff viele Einwürffe ausführlich geantwortet wird von Hanfs Heinrich Helcher, Phil. & Med. Doct. der Käyserl. Leopoldinischen Societät Naturæ Curiosorum Mit-Gliede, und Practico in Brefs-lau. Zum andern mahl vermehrter aufgelegt. Brefs-lau und Leipzig, Bey Joh. Herbord Klofsen, Buchhändl. A. 1718.

8°. Pp. [32] 300, [10, 1 blank].

Helcher was born at Oels, in Silesia 9 May, 1672 (1671, Fuchs). Studied at Breslau and Frankfurt a. d. O. and graduated M. D. at Leipzig.

12 Nov. 1696. He practiced at Oels and Schweidnitz "with more reputation than merit, for he was a man of secrets who—in an enlightened age like