

HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH). *Continued.*

ours [always the ignorant self-sufficient boast of the eighteenth century] nourished himself on the old chimeras, long ago condemned." He was a 'believer in potable gold as the present writing testifies

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 206-208.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 383.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrter-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1460.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 489, No. 288.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 753.

and clung to his beliefs till the close of his life. He was elected a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, 24 June, 1711, under the name of Hierotheus. He died of apoplexy, 30 Oct., 1729.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 478.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 205.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 138.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1635.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 42; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 998.

HELIAS ARTISTA.

See ELIAS.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

HELIOPHILUS à Percis Philochemicus.

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS À).

HELLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON).

Chirurgia in Nuce, oder: Kurtze Anweisung, wie ein Chirurgus, oder Wund-Artzt, nechst Göttlicher Hülffe, allerhand Schäden, als Wunden, Geschwüre, Brüche, &c. mit wenigen, doch guten, Medicamenten in kurzer Zeit heilen, und so wohl den Patienten als sich selbst glücklich machen könne; Jetzo vermehret, und von vorigen Druckfehlern gesaubert. Ans Licht gegeben von L. Christoph. Helwig, jetzo Med. Privil. in Erffurd. Muhlhausen, Verlegts Michael Keyser, Buch-Händler. 1718.

8°. Pp. [8] 51 [3 blank].

The first edition, which was incorrectly printed, was published at Mühlhausen, 1709.

Fasciculus unterschiedlicher alten raren und wahren Philosophischen Schrifften vom Stein der Weisen, aus einem alten Lateinischen Manuscripto ins Teutsche übersetzt, nebst einer curiosen Epistel von denen Duum Viris Hermeticis Fœderatis, und einer Vorrede von einem wunderbaren vermischten uncorrosivischen Menstruo ex Macro- & Microcosmo die Metallen zu solviren, von Lic. Christoph von Hellwig, Med. Pract. Erff. Leipzig und Bremen, Verlegts Johann Andreas Grimm. Anno 1719.

8°. Pp. [16] 302. Register [18]. Title red and black.

1. Eines unbekanten Autoris Tract. wie der gebenedeyte Stein der Weisen zu machen [or, Von Composition des gebenedeyten Steins], p. 1.

2. Fr. Herckmanns von Heidelberg Büchlein von secreten oder heimlichen Dingen (Geheimnissen) aller Philosophorum, die ehemahls vom Stein der Weisen geschrieben. [? Heckman], p. 30.

3. Eines unbekanten Aut. Gespräch vom Steine der Weisen [or, Gespräch vom Lapide Philosophorum, p. 44.

4. Mag. Alemanni von Bononien in Italien vollkommen Werck [also Alamanus], p. 64.

5. Dessen Send-Schreiben von Erklärung der Geheimnisse der alten Weltweisen, p. 82.

6. Eines unbekanten Autoris sehr nützlicher Tractat in der Alchimie [or, Tractatus Alchymiae], p. 101.

7. Licht der Weltweisen [or, Lumen Philosophorum, or, Luminare], p. 126.

8. Andreae Osiandri Tract. von der Philosophia oder Weltweisheit, p. 143.

9. Gilberti, Patriarchens zu Constantinopel Tr. vom Stein der Weisen, p. 147.

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

10. Bernardi von Trier Canonici zu Regensburg Tract. von Nachfolgung der Natur p. 164.

11. Francisci Arnolphini von Luca in Italien Tr. de Lap. physico [or, philosophico] seu Summa Rosarii Philosophorum, p. 195.

12. Arnoldi de Villa Nova Opus de Arte majori, oder das grosse Werck, p. 254.

13. J. O. B. D. Hellwig * Judicium de Duum Viris Hermeticis Fœderatis, & horum Epistola Buccinatoria secunda, p. 263.

* (i.e. Johann Otto, Baron de Hellwig.)

Vermehrt und verbessertes neu eingerichtetes Lexicon Medico Chymicum, oder: Chymisches Lexicon, worinnem nicht alleine die Nahmen der nöthigsten Laborum Chymicorum, sondern auch die gebräuchlichsten Vasa, Oefen, Instrumenta, &c. benennet; nebst andern nützlichen Dingen. Worbey auch unterschiedliche Stücke, was vor Composita daraus præpariret und laboriret werden, und von deren Tugenden, Kräfften, Dosibus, &c. zu finden. Lateinisch und Teutsch, nach dem Alphabeth eingerichtet. Nebst einen Anhang etlicher Apothecker-Taxe, als einer Zugabe in Druck gegeben durch L. Christoph von Hellwig, Jtzo Med. Pract. in Erffurt. Franckfurth und Leipzig, In verlegung Johann Christoph Stöfßels seel. Erben. in Erffurth, 1718.

8°. Pp. [8] 488. Frontispiece included. Title red and black.

There was an edition, apparently of this book, in 1711, 8°.

Neu eingerichtetes Lexicon Pharmaceuticum, oder Apothecker-Lexicon, worinnen Teutsch-Lateinisch, und Lateinisch-Teutsch, beyde nach dem Alphabeth, die Stücke, welche ex triplici Regnô, oder dreyfachem Natur-Reiche, als regnô Minerali, Vegetabili, Animali, in der Medicin, Apothecke und Chirurgie gebräuchlich, zu finden: Darbey auch die Präparata was von jedem Stück zu haben, nicht weniger die Vires und Doses gesetzt worden, um sich desto besser und leichter darein zu richten; Vor diejenigen, welche der edlen Medicin, Apothecker-Kunst und Chirurgie zugethan, nöthig; vor andere aber, welche nicht dergleichen Profesion, nützlich und annehmlich zu lesen, und zu gebrauchen, Mit sonderm Fleifs und Mühe also eingerichtet und anitzo zum Drittenmahle in Druck gegeben von L. Christoph Hellwigen, P. L. C. & Pract. Erffurt. Franckfurth und Leipzig, In Verlegung Johann Christoph Stöfßels seel. Erben in Erffurt, 1714.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 350 [2 blank]. Title black and red.

Of this work there was an edition in 1710.

Das bey jetzigen Zeiten neu-eingerichtetes Pest-Apotheckgen, darinnen der Pest Ursprung, Eigenschafft und Zeichen genau beschrieben; Samt einer deutlichen Anweisung, wie man sich mit schlechten und wenig kostenden, jedoch von Alt- und Neuen Medicis an vielen Menschen bewärth erfundenen Haufs-Mitteln von denen jetzt hin und wieder grasfirenden pestilenzialischen Fiebern und ansteckende Seuchen durch Gottes Beystand, so wohl vorsichtig præserviren, als auch glücklich curiren könne; Sonderlich denen Armen und dem Land-Mann, wie auch andern zum besten aufgesetzt; von L. Christoph Hellwig, Medic. Practic. Erffurtens. Franckfurt und Leipzig, zu finden bey Hieronymo Philippo Ritscheln, Buchhändler Anno 1714.

8°. Pp. [8] 52 [4].

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

Regulæ de Formulæ Medicamentorum conscribendis, das ist: Vom Recept-Schreiben, in lucem editæ a L. Christophoro Hellwigio, Thuringo, P. L. Cæs. Phys. Tenstadiens. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Apud Johannem Christophorum Stösselium, Bibliopolam Erfurtensem, M DCC VII.

8°. Pp. 76 [4 blank].

A second edition, enlarged, appeared in 1712. Mutschmann says this is the only tract he wrote in Latin.

L. Christoph. Hellwig. Cölledâ-Thur. P. L. Cæs. u. i. z. Stadt-Physic. zu Tännstädt in Thüringen. De Vera Solutione Auri, oder: Bericht von der wahren Solutione Auri, dafs solche, mit kleiner Mühe, und Kosten, in kurtzer Zeit, gantz ohne Feur, allenthalben, zu Wasser und Lande, Winters, und Sommers, zu machen, und, dafs man Animam Auri extrahiren, und ein so genandtes Aurum potabile, leichtlich, zu einer hohen Medicin haben könne; aus der Erfahrung beschrieben. Nebst einem Sendschreiben, vom Lapid. Philosophorum. Jena, Verlegts Joh. Bielcke, Buchhändl. 1704.

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-47 [1 blank]. MS. notes.

Kurtze Beschreibung, Lob, Nutz und Gebrauch, des Theriacs, und Mithridats: Nebst einem Anhang, von der Medicina Universali, und woher solche zu kriegen, &c. aufgesetzt von L. Christoph. Hellwig, Cölledâ-Thur. P. L. Cæs. iesziger Zeit, Stadt-Physico zu Tännstädt in Thüringen. Mühlhausen, zufinden bey Michael Kayser, Buchhändler, im Jahr 1704.

8°. Pp. 54 [2 blank].

See HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

Christoph von Hellwig, Helwig, or Helbig, brother of Johann Otto, was born at Cölln on the Losse, or Cölleda, in Thuringia, 15 July, 1663, went to Jena in 1681, and made great progress in medicine, when he was induced by his brother to accompany him on the journeys he was obliged to undertake as a physician. He returned to Jena for a brief period and then went to Erfurt in 1686, and attended the courses of Vesti, Leichner, and Hartenfels, and appeared on four occasions in public disputations.

In 1688 after passing the examination as Candidatus Medicinæ, he began practice at Weissensee. In 1693 he removed to Franckenhausen on the Kyffhäuser, and on the 28 June held his inaugural disputation for the licentiate'ship, under the presidency of Hartenfels, who a few days before had conferred on him the poetical laurel-wreath.

In 1696 he was chosen physician by the town of Tennstädt in Thuringia, where he continued till 1712, when he went to Erfurt, and died there 27 May, 1721.

On 3 August, 1716, he was created a Knight of the Golden Cross and Count Palatine.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 74 (the 'Fasciculus', no longer of any value, and most of the copies have been sold as waste paper'), 219, 222-228.

Mutschmann, *Erfordia Literata*, 1729, i. pp. 135-161.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 644.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, pp. 67, 68.

He wrote thirty-one books and half-a-dozen tracts in his own name on medicine, surgery, anatomy, botany, pharmacy, physics, &c. One of the most interesting of these has the title *Anmuthige Berg-Historien worinnen die Eigenschafften und Nutz der Metallen, Mineralien, Erden, Edellund andrer Steine beschrieben, nebst curiosen Relationen, was vor denkwürdige Sachen an unterschiedenen Orten über und unter der Erden, vornehmlich in der Baumanns- Höle und Brockels- Berge zu sehen*, Leipzig, 1702. He appeared under the pseudonyms Valentin Kräutermann, Gaspar Schroeder, and Constant Aletophilus Herzberger and he edited works by his brother, by Sebastian Wirdig, Francken von Franckenau, Cardilucius Conrad Kunrath, and others.

Our author must be distinguished from another person of the same name who graduated M.D. at Basel in 1666, was made professor the same year at Greifswald, and died there in 1690. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy.

A third, possibly a son of the preceding, was also professor of medicine at Greifswald.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 386.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 439. (He interprets the initials L.C.H.P.T. to mean: Lic. Christoph Helwig, Practicus Tenstadiensis.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1478.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicarum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 874. (Ch. v. Hellwig and his pseudonyms.)

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 81.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 489.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 534.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 321, 383, 683.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 191, 225, 226, 229.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 149

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 453, 601.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 94.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1058.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1347-49

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 139.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

Joh. Ottonis Helbigii, Dr. Chur-Fürstl. Durchl. zu Pfaltz Rahts, Leib-Medici, und bey der Heydelberg. Vniversität P. P. Gründliche Antwort, Auff folgende Drey Fragen:

I. Was eigentlich der Lapis Philosophorum sey?

II. Worinnen seine Materia bestehe, und wie sie müsse bereitet werden ?

III. Vnd endlich was man von denen Laboranten und Goldsuchern insgemein Alchemisten, an Herren-Höfen, halten solle? An seinen geliebten Freund, C. T. S. Dr.

Heidelberg, In verlegung Johann Michael Rüdigers Gedruckt bey Samuel Ammon.

12°. Pp. 24.

Joh. Ott. Lib. Bar. de Helwig, Magn. Britann. Eqvit. &c. Curiosa Physica, oder Lehre von unterschiedlichen Natur-Geheimnissen, welche unter etliche Capitel gesetzt, und auf der ander Seite, befindlich sind, in etwas vermehret und ausgefertiget von L. Christoph Helwig, Cölledâ-Thur. P. L. Cæs. Phys. in Tännstädt. In Verlegang Michael Käysers. Sondershausen, Druckts Ludwig Heinrich Schönermarck, Fürstl. Schwartzb. Hof-Buchdr. Im Jahr 1701.

12°. Pp. [121 705 [1 blank]. Interleaved with MS. notes.

Johannis Ottonis Liber. Baronis de Hellwig, Magn. Britann. Eqvitis S. Reg. Maj. Danic. Consiliarii &c. piæ Memoræ, Arcana Maiora, oder curiöse und nützliche Beschreibung vieler wahrhaften Physicalischen, Medicinischen, Chymischen, Alchymischen, Chyrurgischen, und Oeconomischen Geheimnisse. Aus Weltberühmter Leute, so wohl Indianischen Braminen oder Weltweisen, als auch Teutschen, Spanier, Italiäner, Engellinder, Holländer, Dänen, Frantzosen, und anderer vortreflichen Männer Manuscriptis, und Correspondentzen, auch eigener Erfahrung, auf seinen zwanzig jährigen weitläuftigen Reisen, mit sonderbaren Fleifs collegiret. Mit unterschiedlichen schönen raren Experimenten, Observationen, und Animadversionen vermehret. Auf inständiges Verlangen vieler (so wohl Hoher als Niedriger) Patronen und Freunden, nunmehr in Druck gegeben, auch mit nützlichen Figuren und nöthigen Registern versehen, von L. Christoph Hellwig, Phys. zu Tännstädt. Erste Erösnung (*sic for* Eröffnung). Franckfurt und Leipzig, verlegts Michael Käyser, Buchhändler in Mühlhausen, daselbst druckts Tobias David Brückner, im Jahr 1712.

8°. Pp. [12] 77 [1. register 9. 1 blank], 2 woodcuts.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON). *Continued.*

Zweyte Eröffnung	93.	Register [9].	1 woodcut.
Dritte	"	73. Register [4, 1 blank].	3 woodcuts.
Vierte	"	103. Register [9].	
Fünfte	" [2]	70. Register [8].	2 woodcuts.
Sechste	" [2]	80. Register [6].	
Siebende	" [2]	71. Register [7].	68-9 skipped.
Achte	" [2]	54 (for 55). Reg. [6, 1 blank].	5 woodcuts.
Neunte	" [2]	48 Register [6].	

The first title is in black and red printed over two pages. Each part has a title sometimes included, sometimes not, in the pagination of the part. The book is coarsely printed and the woodcuts are very rude. This copy wants the portrait and biographical notice by his brother which are not included in the pagination.

Gmelin (p. 322) quotes only an edition Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1704, 12°, of the above.

Johann. Ottonis de Helbig, Magnæ Britanniæ Equitis, & Serenis. Principis-Electoris Palatini Consiliarii, &c. Judicium de Duumviris Hermeticis Fœderatis, & horum Epistola buccinatoria secunda, Amico tale petenti per Epistolam responsoriam communicatum, debitoque in bonum publicum amore nunc editum. Jenæ, Apud Samuelem Adolphum Müllerum Anno M DC LXXXIII.

12°, Pp. 45 [3 blank].

Poggendorff quotes this book apparently under the title: *Judicium de viribus hermeticis*, Amstelod., 1683, 12°, which seems to be a misapprehension.

Judicium de Duum-Viris Hermeticis Fœderatis.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 263.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

See ALIPULI, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, 1682.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705.

See ALIPULI, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, 1756.

Poggendorff ascribes the above tract: *Centrum naturæ concentratum*, Danzig, 1632, 12°, to Hellwig, not aware that he was only the translator, and that the nominal author is Ali Puli, whose name,

His name is written Helbig, and Helwig but as it appears in the *Arcana Maiora* above, it is Johann Otto Liber Baro von Hellwig. He was born in 1654 at Cölleda in Thuringia. From 1671 he studied medicine at Jena, Erfurt, Altorf, and Basel, and graduated M.D. at Erfurt in 1675. He then went to Amsterdam, sailed to the East Indies and practised for some years in Batavia. On his travels he mixed with all kinds of people, studied their languages and manners and learned much from them. When he returned from the east he travelled in Portugal, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, England, knew most of the languages and was received with much honour. He was the

by the way, is not noticed by Poggendorff at all. The date 1632 is a misprint for 1682; he has not considered that Hellwig was not born till 1654.

electoral councillor and physician and honorary professor at Heidelberg, he was privy councillor at Gotha, the same rank was conferred on him by Christian V., king of Denmark, and Charles II. created him a baronet. He died at Bayreuth in 1698. He was the elder brother of Christoph Hellwig, above, and his portrait by Jacob Petrus is at Erfurt.

Besides the above he wrote also: *Introitus in veram et inauditam physicam*, Bataviæ, 1678, 4°; Hamburgi, 1680, 8°; Heidelberg, 1680, 12°, with two letters, one on the philosopher's stone and the other on the Rosicrucians.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 67.

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

387. Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 183, 184.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1481.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 867.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 656. ("In obs. 194, brevia quædam & partim parum probabilia profert, de hominibus caudatis, feminis

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 652.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 44, No. lxxi.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 409.

Christoph Hellwig, notice prefixed to *Arcana Maiora*, 1712.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 215-219, and note pp. 220-222.

Motschmann, *Erfordia Literata*, 1729, i. p. 137 (from the preceding).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 642.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON). *Continued.*

mammæ in dorso habentibus." But these, which may have appeared incredible to Haller, may have been merely misinterpretations by Hellwig of what he saw on his travels).

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 107.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 533, 633, 654.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*,

1788, ii. p. 489

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 294.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 36, 219, 270, 322.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 146

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 453.

Kloss, *Biographie der Freymaurerei*, 1844 Nos. 2629, 2630.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1057.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1193-95, 1345, 1552.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 331, 332, 351, 357, 375.

HELLWIG (OTTO).

Send-Schreiben an P. Alexium Augustiner Ordens in Wien.

See CHYMISCHES LUST-GÄRTLEIN, 1747, p. 97.

Haller (*Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 146) mentions a tract, *Sonderbarer discours vom Urin*,

Zittau, 1721, 4°, by Otto Hellwig. Is he the same person as the above?

HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

C.LIII. Aphorismes Chymiques. Ausquels on peut facilement rapporter tout ce qui regarde la Chymie. Mis en ordre par les soins & le travail de L'Hermite du Fauxbourg. Nouvellement traduit du Latin en François, par M. S. D. R. A Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry, ruë Saint Jacques, devant la Fontaine S. Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.DC.XCII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. pp. 33 [1 blank].

Limojon de Saint Disdier is credited with the authorship of this tract. But see Kellner.

The *Aphorisms* were translated into English by Christopher Parke.

The above forms the supplement to Crassellame's

work: *La Lumiere sortant par soy même des Tenebres*, Paris, 1692, 12°, and is here bound separately. I have not seen this edition.

There are also copies of the *Aphorismes* dated 1693.

CLIII. Aphorismi.

See KELLNER (DAVID), Wohlangerrichtetes Ærarium Chymicum, 1702.

Francisci Mercurii Freyherrn von Helmont Paradoxal Discourse, oder: Ungemeine Meynungen von dem Macrocosmo und Microcosmo, das ist: Von der grossen und kleinern Welt und derselben Vereinigung mit einander, worinnen von der Sonnen, Mond und Sternen, und ihrer Würckung und Einflufs, wie auch insonderheit von dem Menschen, Thieren, Erdgewächsen, Metallen und Mineralien, Steinen und Saltzen sampt andern curiösen Dingen aufs der Erfahrung nachdencklich gehandelt wird. Aufs der Englischen in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzt. Hamburg, [the rest cut off by the binder].

8°. Pp. [6] 369 [for 389] [1 blank]. Title red and black. 2 full page woodcuts.

Franciscus Mercurius was the youngest of J. B. van Helmont's sons. His two elder brothers died of the plague. He was born probably at Vilvorde in 1618, it is doubtful if he went to the University, but he was endowed with unusually great abilities and seemed to be able to learn whatever he had a wish for. He was an excellent linguist, an artist, a handicraftsman, a physician, a chemist (he led people to believe that he had the secret and means of transmutation), and a theosophist. He was a

more brilliant man than his father, but he lacked his persistence and perseverance, and was unable to concentrate his powers on any one department of learning. His restlessness prevented him doing steady work. When still young he joined a band of gypsies in order to learn their language; in 1662, after publishing his father's works, he went to Rome, and while there drew on himself the notice of the Inquisition by some views he had promulgated about metempsychosis, so that he found it

HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN). *Continued.*

convenient to leave, and in 1663 he was at Mannheim, and then he visited Sulzbach and stayed a considerable time with the Count Palatine. Here he met Knorr von Rosenroth, the author of *Kabbala denudata*, a man after his own heart, and together they began to translate the works of his father into German. He returned to Holland, crossed to England, and stayed some years there publishing one or two books in English and for a time at least joined to the Quakers. Hanover was his next place of residence, and here he was on friendly terms with Leibnitz, and finally the Electress of Brandenburg invited him to Berlin which he never afterwards left. He died at Coelln a. d. Spree—a suburb of Berlin—in 1699, aged 81.

- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 230, 235.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I, ii, p. 648.
 Arnold, *Kirchen- und! Ketzer-Historien*, 1740, ii, p. 397 (Th. iii. c.viii. § 25, sqq.).
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 1471.
 Moréri, *Le grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v, p. 570.
 Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, iv, i, p. 721.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, p. 465.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine* 1778, ii, p. 482.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii, p. 57.
 Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlicher Narrheit*, 87, iv, p. 294.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, p. 314 (quotes 'l'Hermitte du Fauxbourg' (?Coelin) but does not give van Helmont's name).
Biographie Universelle, 1817, xx, p. 19; 1857, xix, p. 82.
 Andreas Ottomar Goelicke, *Historia Chirurgicæ recentior*, Halae Madg. 1713, p. 301.▣

HELMONT (JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN).

Aufgang der Artzney-Kunst, das ist: Noch nie erhörte Grund-Lehren von der Natur, zu einer neuen Beförderung der Artzney-Sachen, so wol die Kranckheiten zu vertreiben, als ein langes Leben zu erlangen. Geschrieben von Johann Baptista von Helmont, auf Merode, Royenborch, Oorschot, Pellines, &c. Erbherrn. Anitzo auf Beyrahten dessen Herrn Sohnes, Herrn H. Francisci Mercurii Freyherrn von Helmont, in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzt, in seine rechte Ordnung gebracht, mit Beyfügung dessen was in der Ersten auf Niederländisch gedruckten Edition, genannt Die Morgen-Röhte, mehr, oder auch anders, als in der Lateinischen, durchgehends, wie auch mit einem ehemals ausgelassenen Tractat von der grossen Krafft der Worte und Dinge, aus dem geschriebenen vermehret, von allen in allen Editionen eingeschlichenen Fehlern gereinigt, und mit deutlichen Anmerckungen, so zu einem gnugsamen Schlüssel aller dunkeln Orte dienen können, erläutert: Samt einer neuen Vorrede, darinnen ein kurtzer Entwurff aller Helmontischen Kranckheiten und Artzneyen: Wie auch einem vollständigen Register. Sultzbach, In Verlegung Johann Andreæ Endters Sel. Söhne, Gedruckt bey Johann Holst, Anno M.DC.LXXXIII.

Folio. Pp. [32] 1270 [59, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Frontispiece and portrait of Van Helmont separate.

Besides seeing his father's works through the press he wrote some of his own. That of most interest at the present day bears the title: *Alphabeti verè Naturalis Hebraici brevissima Delineatio*, Sulzbach 1657, 12mo, pp. [36, with the frontispiece], 107 [1, colophon], 36 plates, and it not only attempts to expound the principle of a rational alphabet, but to explain the method of teaching deaf-mutes to understand what is said by the motions of the lips.

The German translation, Sulzbach, 1667, Adelung says was by Knorr von Rosenroth.

He left no writing on Chemistry and does not seem to have had the special interest in it exhibited by his father,

- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1829, Sect. ii. Th. V., p. 187.
 Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaureerei*, 1844, Nos 231 (Paradoxal Discourse), 3882, 3883 (the Alphabet).
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii, p. 169.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, 1855, p. 446.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii, col. 864.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 1060.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, viii, p. 495.
 C. Broeckx, *Le Baron François Mercure van Helmont*, Anvers, 1870, 8°, pp. 28.
 Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques*, 1875, p. 1754.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii, p. 347 (the alphabet).
Biographie Nationale, publiée par l'Académie Royale, . . . de Belgique, 1884-85, viii, cols. 921-926 (article by Alphonse Le Roy).
 Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von merkwürdigen Büchern*, Halle, 1753, iv, pp. 504-512 ('Paradoxal Discourse').▣

HELMONT (JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN). *Continued.*

De Magnetica vulnerum Curatione, Disputatio Contra opinionem Joan. Roberti.
 See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 457.

Præcipiolum: or the immature- mineral- electrum, the first metall: which is the minera of mercury.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 45.

Van Helmont was born at Brussels in 1577, of a noble family of Brabant, and he was the owner of several estates. He had finished his Arts course at Louvain by the time he was seventeen, but did not take the degree as he was dissatisfied with what he had been taught. He now turned to science and pursued algebra, astronomy, astrology, botany, philosophy, ethics, and even magic, but gave then up on account of the defects he found in them. He was next attracted by Epictetus and Seneca and at last fell upon the writings of Thomas à Kempis and Tauler and went over to mysticism. Having resigned his property to his sister and given up the privileges of his rank he turned to medicine, studied every author he could find, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the works of Hippocrates and Galen. He astonished the doctors by the extent of his learning, and graduated at Louvain in 1599. He spent a couple of years in Switzerland and Italy and returned home, and on the failure of the physicians to cure him of a slight disorder he gave up the school medicine and considered that his aim now was the overthrow of the system which had been erected on that of Galen.

After this he travelled over the length and breadth of Europe and returned to Holland impressed with the interest and importance of chemistry. Having married a rich Brabant lady Marguerite van Ranst, he settled at Vilvorde, and to the end of his life shut himself up in his laboratory pursuing chemical investigations and writing his various books.

He was much esteemed by the Elector of Cologne and Rudolph II. Matthias and Ferdinand II. sent him invitations to their courts, but he could not be induced to leave his laboratory.

He did not escape controversy, however, and in his reply to Roberti on the magnetic cure of wounds no fewer than twenty-seven propositions incompatible with the Catholic faith were discovered. He was kept in prison for a short time, but when it was found that he was not toying with heresy he was liberated. He had, however, to retract his opinions formally, and remained 'suspect' for some time after; something resembling a ticket-of-leave man under police supervision. It was not till two years after his death that his wife induced the Archbishop of Malines to make his rehabilitation complete.

His discussion with van Heer about the water of

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 114, 266.
 Lorenzo Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini Letterali*, 1666, ii, pp. 144-150, and portrait.
 Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, Sig. Q, recto.
 Witte, *Memoriae Medicorum nostri seculi claris simorum renovatae decas prima*, 1676, p. 125 (by Van Helmont himself and his son).
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 528.
 Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 55, 67, 70-73, 249, 252.
 Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, 30 Dec. 1644, sig. Ss. 4 verso.

Spa was effervescent and sparkling while it lasted, but entailed no church censure.

Van Helmont died of pleurisy at Vilvorde, 30 Dec., 1664. During his lifetime he published three or four works:

- De Magnetica Vulnerum naturali et legitima Curatione*, Paris, 1621, 4°.
De aquis Leodiensibus medicatis, Colon. Agr., 1624, 8°.
Febrium doctrina inaudita, Antwerp, 1642, 16°.
Opuscula Medica inaudita, Col. Ag., 1644, 8°; editio secunda, Amsterodami, 1648, 4°, containing *De Lithiasi, de Febribus, de Humoribus Galeni, de Peste*.
 His writings which had been nearly lost, were collected by his son, and without much arrangement or editorial supervision by him were printed in a hurry, although they were looked after to some extent by Louis Elzevir, the printer. They appeared in a 4° volume, 'Ortus Medicinæ' Amstelodami, 1648, 1655, and other editions are enumerated: 1652 (said to be the best); Venet., 1651, fol.; as 'Opera Omnia, Lugd. Bat., 1653 folio; 1667, folio; Francof., 1682, 1684, 4°, Hafniae, 4° (by Valentinus).

Translations were made into Dutch, Rotterdam 1660, 4°; French, Lyon, 1671 4°, German as above; English, translated by John Chandler: *Oriatrike or Physick Refined*, London, 1662, small folio, pp. [43, 1 blank] 1161 [1 blank, 22]. Prefixed is a frontispiece containing portraits of Van Helmont and his son, and the coats of arms belonging to his different properties, with that of his wife. Cooper quotes an edition of 1664. A translation of three of his tracts was made by Dr. Walter Charleton: *A Ternary of Paradoxes: The Magnetick Cure of Wounds, The Nativity of Tartar in Wine, The Image of God in Man*, London, 1650 4°, pp. [52] 147 [1 blank], and there was issued along with it another translation also by Charleton from Van Helmont: *Deliramenta Catarrhi: or the Incongruities, Impossibilities and Absurdities couched under the vulgar opinion of Defluxions*, London, 1650, 4° pp. [12] 75 [1 blank].

Various judgments have been passed on Van Helmont at various times, represented by Guy Patin and Adelung on one hand and by the modern writers on medicine on the other. For his position as a chemist there may be consulted what is said by Kopp, Hofer, Melsens, Chevreur and Alphonse Le Roy.

- Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690-91, Th. i, p. 197.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 42.
Keren-Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 86.
 Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii, p. 437 b; 1713, vi, pp. 607, 717, 788, 836.
 Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 955.
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714 or 1732^a, ii, pp. 201, 337, *Acta Medicorum Berolinensium*, 1721, viii. (portrait and short notice).