

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). *Continued.*

This is a reprint of the edition of 1667 and contains the tracts as follows:

Die Hand der Philosophen, with the plates, pp. 11-94.
Ein elixir zu machen von Urin, pp. 95-112.
Die andere Art der Alchymie, oder das grosse Elixir, pp. 112-119.
Die dritte Art der Alchymie, Ixir genannt, pp. 119. 120.
Opus Saturni, pp. 121-172.

Opera Vegetabilia, pp. 173-333.
Ein vortrefflicher philosophischer Tractat von den Irrgängen derer Alchymisten, pp. 335-400.
Opus Minerale, pp. 401-562.
Anhang eines Fragmenti von der Cabala, pp. 563-580.
Tractatus de Lapide Philosophico, oder vom Stein der Weisen, pp. 581-762.

Fragmentum ex Theorijs.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemicum, 1647, p. 33.

See GINAECEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 513.

This was translated into English with the title: *A Fragment out of the Theorickes of Is. Isaacus* (sic) *Hollandus*, and published with Paracelsus' *A hundred and foureteene Experiments and Cures*,

London, 1596, p. 28, and again along with *Three exact Pieces of Leonard Phioravant* . . . London, 1652.

Opera Mineralia, sive de Lapide Philosophico omnia.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 304.

Opus Saturni.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 465.

This tract is contained in the reprint of this edition of Basilius Valentinus,

Nürnberg, 1676, p. 362.

The English translation of the 'Opus Saturni' was made by Daniel Cable and printed along with

Basilius Valentinus' *Of Natural and Supernatural Things*, London, 1671, small 8°, p. 182.

Tractatus de Urina.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 566.

Little seems to be known about the persons called Hollandus. By most authorities Isaac is regarded as the father and John Isaac as the son, but Manget inverts this and calls John Isaac the father and Isaac the son. Boerhaave says they were natives of Stolk, and Van der Aa of Stolkwijk in Krimpenaarwaard. Schmieder gives reasons for believing that they lived early in the fifteenth century, and Van der Aa says that the younger Hollandus lived about 1440; others (such as Sweertius, *Athenae Belgicae*, Antw. 1628) put them at the end of the sixteenth century, or even, as Bergmann does, at the beginning of the seventeenth. Neri, when about to describe a paste to imitate gems, says he took it when he was in Flanders from Isaac Hollandus. Now though Neri was there in all likelihood towards the end of the sixteenth or in the early years of the seventeenth century, his words hardly imply that Hollandus was alive at that time, and that Neri got the process from him direct. But there is no impossibility in it.

There is also such a want of unanimity in assigning the writings to their respective authors, that one is almost disposed to question whether instead of two persons there may not have been one only.

Antonio Neri, *L'Arte Vetraria*, Firenze, 1612, lib. v. cap. xci. p. 79.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 263.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 283.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 126.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 621.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 29.

Keren Happuch, . . . *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 66.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 204 (Opus Vegetabile).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 745.

Boerhaave, *Elementa Chemicæ*, 1732, i. p. 18.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodrum Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 74.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 231, 469; iii. p. 191.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1674, and col. 1992, under Isaac (*Johannes*).

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). *Continued.*

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, 1751, i. p. 142.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 95; Th. ii. p. 77. (He considers the present work is not by the "dear good innocent Hollandus.")

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 117.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 85.

Torbern Bergmann, *Historiae Chemicæ medium seu obscurum ævum a medio seculi vii. ad medium seculi xvii.* Upsalia, 1789, p. 19, or Wiegleb's translation in his *Geschichte . . . der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, Berlin und Stettin, 1792, p. 174.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 490, 584, 623.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 126, 129, 557.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 19-20,

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 43.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchimie*, 1839, pp. 210, 214.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. P. 452; 1866, i. p. 477.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 72, & *passim*.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 15, 17, 83.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, VIII. ii. p. 986 (and references).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 815-823.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 97; ii. pp. 173, 347, 350, 365.

HOLLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

Though this author's book is referred to at some length by Semler and after him by Murr, nothing seems to be recorded about him personally. Sem-

ler writes his name Cocheim, Murr as above, Kloss Kochheim von Hellrieden, but in the book itself it is Cocheim.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 159.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 63.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2616.

HONORTHON (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

See HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

HOPPODAMUS (JOHANNES).

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, 1748

Hoppodamus is said to be a pseudonym of Johann Lange. See also HIPPODAMUS.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 335.

HORING (MICHAEL).

See DORN (GERHARD), Theophrastische Practica, 1618.

Adelung presumes he belonged to Carinthia, for he wrote: Beschreibung des Landes Kärnthen, Leipzig, 1608, 8°.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 2141.

HORLACHER (CONRAD).

Bibliotheca Chémico-Curiosa, D. Mangeti enucleata ac illustrata. Das ist :

Kern und Stern, der vornehmsten Chymisch-Philosophischen Schrifftten, die in D. Mangeti Bibliotheca Chémico-Curiosa befindlich seynd. Welche mit sonderbaren Anmerckungen allerseits erläutert, daraus auch die vornehmste Chymische Denck-Sprüche und bewährteste Experimenta excerptet oder kürztlich, jedoch aber mit sonderbarem nutzbringenden Fleifs zusammengetragen, auch also in drey Classes abgetheilet und heraus gegeben durch Conrad. Horlachern, J. U. ac Med. D. & Cand. SS. Theol. Francfuhr, Zufinden bey Wolffang Michahelles und Johann Adolph. 1707.

HORLACHER (CONRAD). *Continued.*

Horlacher published books and papers, but nothing is said about his life except that he was a physician and chemist at Ulm at the end of the seventeenth century. He edited Fabre's *Hellscheinende Sonne*, Nürnberg, 1705, 8°, pp. [66] 304 [30, 2], frontispiece and six plates, the present

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 252 (cf. 139).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1706.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 880.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 748.

HORN (CASPAR).

See GEBER, 1668.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, 1746-7.☞

Caspar Horn was born at Freyberg in Misnia in 1583. At an early age he took a taste for medicine, went to Wittenberg and studied under Sennertus for six years. Then he went to Basel and took the degree of M. D. in 1616. He returned to Freyberg, spent a short time in Dresden, and in 1623 settled at Plauen in Thuringia as a physician and practised there with such acceptance that, when he left in 1633 for Freyberg, it was with great

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 412.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 159.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Fff 2, recto. Ann 1653.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 753.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 414.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1707.

Fictuld, *Probie-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 78.

HORN (CHRISTOPHER).

De auro medico philosophorum Dialogus scholasticus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 869.

The above tract appeared originally at Frankfurt 1615, 8°. He wrote also: 'Hortulus medicus Hippocraticus, spagyricus, Helmontianus,' Cassel, 1610, 4°, but Haller gives the date 1601, and calls

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 412.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 413, 587.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 599.

HORN (GEORG)

Medulla Alchimiae in aphorismos contracta ex Gebro desumpta.

See CEBER, 1668.

See GINAECEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 179.

George Horn was born in 1620 at Greussen (Schwarzburg-Sondershausen), Witte calls him 'palatinus,' Reimann says of 'Kemnat in der Ober-Pfaltz.'

The Bohemian troubles drove him to Bayreuth he stopped for a time at Nürnberg and went next to Holland. At the Hague he became tutor to an

condensation of Manget's *Bibliotheca*—the use of which it is hard to see—wrote *Urinoscopiae perfacilis et perspicua*, Ulm, 1691, 12°, and against venesection and purgation, and on various other medical topics. Haller styles him 'Helmontianus Thraso,' which is not complimentary.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 507.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 559.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 79.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 269; 1798, ii. pp. 300-302, 480.

regret on the part of the people. He continued in practice at Freyberg for twenty years, and his death in 1653, at the age of 70, was much lamented.

He does not seem to have done any literary work except this edition of Geber, and even if he did not himself publish.

König, however, speaks of a Caspar Horn, who, An. 1629, "librum de elephante evulgavit," but they seem to be different.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 578.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 358, 370.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 458, 548, 606. (It is doubtful if the works quoted are by the above author.)

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 561.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 289.

the author Christianus. To Christoph he assigns a tract 'De inflammatione hepatis,' Altdorf, 1630, 4°.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . .*

Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 2142.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 516.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 289.

English youth and accompanied him to England, and during his residence declared himself in favour of Protestantism. He returned to Holland to occupy the chair of history, politics, and geography at Harderwick, and thence removed to Leyden to be professor of history, about 1648. In 1659 he engaged in a controversy with Is. Vossius about

HORN (GEORG). *Continued.*

the age of the world, which Vossius thought was understated according to the current chronologies.

He wrote a considerable number of books, and in particular *Arca Mosis, sive Historia Mundi*, a curious little book, *Arca Noë sive Historia Imperiorum et Regnorum, a condito orbe ad nostra tempora; Historiæ philosophicae libri septem*, 1655, 4°, works on the history of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on geography, etc. So far as I am aware the above is his only separate writing on alchemy, but he has spoken of it at some length both in his *Arca Mosis* and *Historia philosophica*.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 412.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1066.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Dddd 4 verso, Ann. 1670.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, v. pp. 210, 362, 464, 542, 728, 813 (*Arca Mosis*).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714, i. p. 916; ii. pp. 4, 152, etc.

Acta Philosophorum, Halle, 1716, St. vi. pp. 1039-61

(review of his *Historia Philosophica*).

Caspar Sagittarius, *Introductio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Ienae, 1718, i. pp. 197-199 (curious account of his life and works; his death was due to his grief, 'ob circumventionem sibi ab impostore chemico factam'); 354 (commendation of his 'Historia Ecclesiastica et Politica'); 403 ('Liber de Statu Ecclesiae Anglicanae').☞

HORN (JOHANN BERNHARD).

Johann Bernhard Horns Chym. & Metall. Cult. Synopsis Metallurgica oder kurtze,

jedoch deutliche Anleitung zu der höchst nütz- und ergänzlichen edlen Probie-Kunst verfasst in xv. Tabellen. Darauß ein Liebhaber der Kunst solche mit leicht- und geringer Mühe gründlich erlernen und begreifen kan. Auf ersuchen des Autoris fleisigst durchsehen, und folglich auf gutbefinden nebst einer Anrede an den Leser, denen Freunden der Berg-Wercke, Ertzschmelzens und Probirens zu Lieb, Dienst und Gefallen zum Druck befördert. Durch D. David Kellnern, h. t. Practicum in der Käyserlichen freyen Reichs-Stadt Nordhausen, auch Fürstl. Sächfs. und Gräfl. Stollbergischen Leib- und Hoff-Medicum. In Verlegung Johann Christoph Weidners Buchh. 1690.

8°. Pp. 22. 15 Tables, of which No. 1 folds. Pp. 104 [2]. Title red and black.

According to Leupold this book was published at Frankfurt.

Horn wrote also: *Wohlgegründeter Anschlag und Bedenken, wie die wilde antimonialische Jacob Leupolds Prodrum Bibliothecæ metallicae*, 1732, p. 74.

HORST (GREGORIUS).

Gregor. HorstI D. Philos. & Med. Problematum Medicorum *θεραπευτικῶν* Decades priores quinq;, In illustri VVitebergâ cum consensu Superiorum, in gratiam Candidatorum Medicinæ conscriptæ, & publico privatoq; examini subjectæ.

Arist. lib. 2. Metaph. cap. I.

Οὐ μόνον χάριν ἔχειν δίκαιον τούτοις ἂν ἄντις κοινωθήσαι ταῖς δόξαις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς ἐπιπολιότερον απορηναμέναις; καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι συμβαλλονται τ. &c.

Widebergæ, Typis Cratonianis, per Joan. Gorman, Anno M.DC.VIII.

4°. Pp. [8]. Title in a woodcut border, cut in at the bottom. There are five dissertations each with separate title-page, and signatures.

HORST (GREGORIUS). *Continued.*

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Decas Problematum Medicorum, ad precipuarum febrium cognitionem & curationem in serviens, Quam Præsiede Gregorio Horstio, Philosophiæ & Med. D. In Incluta Wittenbergensium Academia Publicè respondendo tuebitur Martinus Waltherus, Monsterbergâ Silesius. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 5 Februarij. Wittebergæ, Typis Cratonianis, per Johan. Gorman. Anno M.DC.VIII.

4°. Sigs. A and B in fours, or pp. [16].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Gravissimorum capitis affectuum cognitionem & curationem illustrans, Quam . . . Publicè respondendo tuebitur M. Joachimus Köppen Magdeburgensis Saxo. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 26. Februarij. Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, C, in fours; or pp. [24].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Que facit ad aliquot sensuum exteriorum affectiones cognoscendas & curandas, Quam . . . Publicè respondendo propugnabit, M. Johannes Joachimus Anomeus, Lincio Austrius. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 4 Martij. Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, C, in fours; or pp. [24].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Continens controversas questiones morborum quorundam organorum vocis & respirationis, Quam . . . defendet Respondens M. Donatus Freywaldus, Misnensis. Ad diem 5. Martij Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C 2; or pp. [20].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Controversas aliquot quæstiones ad cordis & ventriculi affectiones cognoscendas & curandas pertinentes determinans, Quam . . . tuebitur Respondens M. Wolfgangus Schallerus Freibergensis Misnicus, Ad diem 9. Martij. Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C 2; or pp. [20].

Kurtze Nohtwendige Bericht, Erstlich, von den Vrschlechten oder Kinds-Blattern, wie auch Masern, Röteln, Rotesucht oder Kindsflecken. Zum Andern von der Roten Ruhr, Zum Dritten von der in Anno 622. zu anfang defs Jahrs, vnd folgend hin vnd wider miteinander neuen Hauptschwachheit. Zum Vierdten, wie man sich in einreissenden Pestzeiten zu verhalten habe, zu vnterschiedlichen Zeiten vor diesem dem gemeinen Mann zum besten in Truck verfertigt durch Gregor. Horstium, der Artzney D. Fürstl. Hessischen Leibartz, vnd defs H. Röm. Reichs Statt Vlm bestalten Physicum primar. Giessen, bey Caspar Chemlin, Anno 1624.

8°. Pp. [8] 137 [12] [3 blank].

Gregorius Horst, nephew (but Haller says 'filius') of Jacob Horst, also a physician, was born at Torgau, 5 Nov, in 1578. His early schooling was obtained at Torgau and at Halberstadt and Ilfeld. His course in arts and philosophy was taken in Helmstadt and Wittenberg, where he received the degree of Phil. Mag. in 1600, and then, as was the habit, he visited other universities and finally studied medicine and graduated M.D. at Basel, 28 March 1606. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a chair of medicine at Wittenberg, but almost immediately removed to Saltzwedel as physician.

Johann Daniel Dieterich, *Oratio funebris qua Gregorio Horstio, Archiatro Ulmensi parentavit.* In Horstius' *Opera*, Norib., 1660; Goudæ, 1661; reprinted by Manget in 1731.

Witte, *Memoriae Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovatae, Decas prima*, 1676, p. 67 (Dieterich's Funeral Oration).

In 1608 he was made professor of medicine at Giessen and physician to the Landgrave of Hesse. He occupied this position till 1622, when he accepted an invitation to Ulm to be town physician and president of the College. He died at Ulm, 9 Aug., 1636, after a laborious career as a practitioner and author. His works are for the most part medical, but there is a dissertation 'De natura thermarum' Giessen, 1618, 4°, and a work: 'Decas pharmaceuticarum exercitationum, 4°; Giessen, 1611, 8°; Ulm, 1618, 4°; 1628, 4°. They are highly commended by Schelhammer in his notes to Conring's *Introductio*.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 413.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 359-363.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1365, portrait, pl. 62.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. KK recto, 9 Aug., 1636.

HORST (GREGORIUS). *Continued.*

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1697, Schelhammers *Addimenta*, p. 136.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 791.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 753-762. (Contains a reprint of Dieterich's funeral oration.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 266, 267, 750, 751.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 415.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1716.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 65; 1778, ii. p. 563.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, vi. P. 81.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 516.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 255.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 409; 1772, ii. p. 678.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 203, 299-301.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 249, 292.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 358, 380, 424, 622; 1779, iii. p. 418.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1786, vi. p. 183.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 594. A. Weyermann, *Nachrichten von Gelehrten und Künstlern aus Ulm*, 1798, 1829, 8°.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 455. Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 96.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xviii. P. 194.

Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xviii. *sub voce*. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 290.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 2te Sect., 1834, xi. p. 68.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 240.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie médicale*, 1855, i. p. 199.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxv. col. 199.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1145.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 416; 1882, iii. p. 422.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 369, 2nd Series, 1902, vii. p. 305.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 282.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1888, xiv. p. 435.

HORTULANUS.

Commentaire sur la Table d'Emeraude d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, i. p. 2.

Hortulani Philosophi ab hortis Maritimis Commentariolus in Tabulam Smaragdynam Hermetis Trismegisti *περι χημείας*.

See ALCHIMIA, 1541, p. 364.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 33.

Compendium Alchemiæ, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 51.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, p. 51.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 167.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 499.

See HERMES.

Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

Practica vera Alchymiae.

See ORTHOLANUS.

The present edition of 1541 is of importance, for it was the first both of the *Tabula Smaragdina* of Hermes and of the *Commentariolus* written by Hortulanus to elucidate it.

The whole book appeared again in 1545 with a new title: *Alchemiæ Gebri Arabis philosophi solertissimi, Libri, cum Reliquis, ut uersa pagella indicabit.* Ioaf: Petreius Nurembergenn. denuo

HORTULANUS. *Continued.*

Bernæ excudi faciebat. Anno M.D.XLV., 4^o, pp. [16] 302 [2]. It has an elaborate ornamental title-page. It was printed at Berne by Mathias Apiarius at the expense of Petreius, and is a reprint of the previous edition. The *Commentariolus* begins on p. 295.

So far as I have observed hardly anyone who has discussed the question in connection either with Hortulanus or Garland has taken notice of these two earliest editions of the commentary, but has quoted only those of 1560 and 1571.

These may now be described. The 1560 edition has this title:

Compendium Alchemiæ Ioannis Garlandii Angli philosophi doctissimi: cum Dictionario eiusdem artis, atque de metallorum tinctura præparatio neq; eorundem Libello, ante annos DXX. [A.D. 1040] eodem authore conscripto. Adiectum eiusdem compendij per Arnoldum de Villanova explicationem. Cum tractatu de Salium Aluminumque varietate, compositione & usu, Scriptoris incerti. Omnia nunc primum in lucem edita. Basileæ Anno M.D.LX.

The contents are as follows:

Præfatio to Melchior, Bishop of Basel, by Basilius Joannes Herold,

Ioannis Garlandii Angli Philosophi doctissimi Compendium Alchemiæ sive in tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Trismegisti *περι χημείας* Commentarij, p. 1.

Præcatio, p. 1.

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 2.

Commentarij, p. 5.

Arnoldus de Villanova, in commentarios Hortulani expositio, p. 33.

Joannes Garlandius, Synonymorum in arte alchimistica expositio, p. 53.

Joannes Garlandius, De præparatione Elixir libellus, p. 72.

Joannes Garlandius, De Mineralibus liber, p. 93.

Joannis Garlandij vita, p. 172.

At the end of the life is a list of Garland's works taken from Bostonus Buriensis, in which appears the title: Ortolanus, Lib. i^o followed by the words: 'Laus, honor, virtus & gloria.' This is merely the present commentary to which Boston has erroneously given the name of the author, and the four words form the opening of Hortulanus' 'Præcatio' with which the commentary begins.

The 1571 edition is a reprint of that of 1560, but differs from it in the title and other particulars:

Laurentii Venturæ Veneti, Artium et Medicinæ Doct. De Ratione conficiendi Lapidis philosophici, liber unus. Ad Othonem Henricum Principem Palatinum. Huic accesserunt eiusdem argumenti Ioan. Garlandij Angli liber unus. Et ex speculo magno Vincentij libri duo. Cum Privilegio Caesar. Maiest. Basileæ M.D.LXXI. 8vo, pp. [16] 203 [19, 2 blank]; 121 [7, 2 blank]; 173 [1 blank].

The contents of Part 1. are as follows:

Epistle to Count Otho Heinrich, dated: Venet. Idibus Maij, 1557.

The printer to the reader.

The contents.

Liber de Alchimia, p. 1.

Ænigma della pietra phisica di Lorenzo Ventura, &c., p. 200.

Index.

Part II. contains the following:

Joannis Garlandii Angli Philosophi doctissimi Compendium Alchimie, sive in tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Trismegisti *περι χημείας* Commentarij, p. 1.

Arnoldus de Villanova, In Commentarios Hortulani Expositio, p. 23.

Joannes Garlandius Anglus, Synonymorum in arte Alchimistica expositio, p. 36.

Garlandius: De præparatione Elixir libellus, p. 51.

Garlandius: De Mineralibus liber, p. 67.

Joannis Garlandij philosophi excellentissimi Vita, p. 120.

Leonardi Proebstelij Carmen, p. [122].

Summa Caputum, pp. [124- 128].

The 'Summa' is new, but Herold's 'Præfatio' is omitted.

Part III. consists of articles taken from the *Speculum majus* of Vincentius and others.□

Except Mansi, those who have quoted this reprint refer to it as if it were a separate publication and had not appeared under the title of another work. If there be a separate edition of 1571, which is quite possible, I have not seen it.

The commentary is the same in both these editions, so that the distinction drawn between them by Dom Rivet, namely that the edition of 1560 is an abridgement of that of 1571, made by the author himself or by some other person subsequently, has not only no foundation in fact, leaving the dates out of the question, but has not even any support from the actual titles. Dom Rivet, however, took his description not from copies of the books, but from the entries in Lipenius and the *Bibliotheca Barberiana*, 1681, p. 452, 2. The only difference is in the first chapter, which in the 1560 edition is lengthened by the insertion of the "Tabula Smaragdina," omitted in the 1571 edition. In every other respect the two issues are identical.

So far as I know these books also are rare.

When the 1541 and 1560 editions are compared with each other there are several points of difference to be observed.

1. The title.
2. The introduction of Garland's name.
3. The additional tracts.
4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first.
5. The differences in the two versions.

1 and 2. It will be noticed that the phrase 'Compendium Alchemiæ' and Garland's name do not occur in the titles of the earlier editions, but were introduced by Herold either of his own initiative, or more probably, from the manuscript he used, while that of Hortulanus has disappeared from the 1560 and 1571 editions,

3. As to the additional tracts they do not occur in the editions of 1541 and 1545, and they are assigned not to Hortulanus, but to Garland. That they are by him is a question of evidence, but their authenticity has been categorically denied by Hauréau.

4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first, signifies: either that Herold did not know the editions of 1541 and 1545, which seems unlikely, or that he meant that the version of Hortulanus' commentary, which he was giving, as well as the other tracts were now printing for the first time, and in this sense he may have been correct, as will be seen from the following.

5. The differences between the earlier and later editions are well marked. There are thirteen chapters in the editions of 1541 and 1545, as against twenty-one in those of 1560 and 1571. There are different readings throughout and different arrangement of words, and in the 1560 and

HORTULANUS. *Continued.*

1571 editions chapter v. has an introductory part which is not contained in the previous editions.

As an illustration of the differences the opening words of Hortulanus' 'Præfatio' may be given. In the 1541 edition they are: Ego dictus Hortulanus, ab hortis maritimis nuncupatus, pelle Jacobina inuolutus, indignus uocari discipulus philosophiæ. . . . In the 1560 edition: Ego quidem Hortulanus, ab horto, vel ab arce maritima dictus, Jacobina pelle inuolutus, nouissimus philosophorum, indignus vocari discipulus philosophiæ. . .

It may be inferred, therefore, that the editors of the two editions drew from different manuscript sources, and this is confirmed by Herold giving on the margin of his edition a few various readings which happen with one exception to be those of the edition of 1541.

The existence of these two different printed versions has not, so far as I am aware, been noticed or mentioned before.

The authorship of the 'Commentariolus' has given rise to some diversity of opinion. Most of the older writers have accepted the identity of Garlandia and Hortulanus without criticism, though they are not unanimous as to the date at which he flourished. Recent researches have settled that John de Garlandia, a native of England, resident in France, poet, musician, mathematician, grammarian, was born in the latter half of the twelfth and lived on to the middle of the thirteenth century, and was thus a senior contemporary of the scholars who have made this period conspicuous in the annals of learning. On the ground of identity this would be the date also of Hortulanus. Fabricius, however, did not admit it and Kopp has made the remark that the question was not to be so readily answered as Morhof appeared to think. More recently still, Hauréau, who in 1879 corrected the patent misconceptions of Dom Rivet about the editions, alluded to above has denied altogether that Garland had anything to do with alchemy, and has rejected the works on the subject attributed to him.

Influenced by certain manuscripts he is of opinion that Hortulanus is the same as a person called in them Martinus Ortholanus, who wrote a treatise which is contained in the *Theatrum Chemicum* (see ORTHOLANUS) and is dated 1358. If there be doubt about the connexion of Hortulanus and Garlandia, there is equal if not more about the existence of Martinus Ortholanus. That the name occurs in manuscripts is hardly sufficient to establish the existence of the person. For, in a manuscript at St. Gallen of the fourteenth century,

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1591, p. 31 (the Basel, 1571 edition).

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 456.

Pits, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis Tomus primus*, 1619, p. 184.

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 272 (the Basel 1560 edition).

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, pp. 101, 120.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 102.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 96

(edition of 1571), p. 99 (edition of 1560).

Borrighius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1708, i, p. 69; ed. Harles, 1790, i, p. 78 (quotes the commentary of 'Ortholanus sive Hortulanus, nescioquis').

referred to by Kopp (*Beiträge*, 1869, p. 381), the opening of the 'Præfatio' runs thus: Ego a dictus Ortolanus ab ortis Martini nuncupatus, &c., instead of 'ab hortis maritimis.' That one of these readings is an error of transcription is pretty obvious. The meaning in either case is somewhat obscure, but it would not take much effort on the part of a possibly puzzled scribe to convert 'Ortolanus, ab ortis Martini' into 'Martinus Ortolanus.' All this is a matter for investigation, and anyhow it would be premature to assign the 'Commentariolus' of Hortulanus to a Martin Ortolan or Lortholain, about whom Hauréau admits that he had no lasting fame, or, it would be more correct to say, had none at all.

While something has been said in support of the various opinions, no argument sufficiently cogent and conclusive has been put forward to induce belief that the problem of authorship has been solved.

As to the 'expositio' assigned to Arnoldus de Villanova, its authenticity, other things being equal, must obviously depend on the date fixed for Hortulanus. If he be identical with Garlandia the exposition could quite well be by Arnoldus, who flourished in the latter part of the thirteenth century. But if he be the same as Ortholanus and lived in the fourteenth century or later, the exposition could not be by Arnoldus, and Hauréau in his dissertation on Arnoldus, quite logically considers it not to be by him.

Kopp, too, has pointed out that this 'expositio' does not appear in any list of Arnoldus' writings, so that apart from the date, it is possibly not a genuine writing of Arnoldus. Dom Rivet speaks of a treatise: La clef de l'abrégé, of which there is a manuscript 'à l'abbaye des Dunes.' Can this be a translation of the 'expositio'?

The Commentary was often printed and it was translated into English, French, and German.

The translation into English was made from the 1541 text, and was printed along with Roger Bacon's *The Mirror of Alchemy*, London, 1597 pp. 17-27. The French translation was also made from the 1541 text, and was published along with *Le Miroir d'Alchimie de Roger Bacon*, Lyons, 1557, pp. 30-56.

The German version by Johann Schauberdit is appended to Pantheus' *Vorarchadumia* (sic), Magdeburg, 1600, 1608.

As it is somewhat difficult to disjoin Hortulanus and Garland some of the following references apply to both and some to the two individually. Reference may be made also to ORTHOLANUS, where the connection with Hortulanus is further considered.

Polycarp Leyser, *Historia poetarum et poematum medii aevi*, . . . Halæ, 1721, pp. 311-341 (and references).

Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiae Antiquae*, 1722, ii. col. 609 (A.D. 1040; J. de Garlandia, poet and chemist).

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii, p. 500 (translation of the 'Vita Garlandii' in the 1560 edition).

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediae et infimae aetatis*, 1735, Lib. vii. p. 56 (p. 58, thinks the alchemist and the grammarian are different, and that the latter flourished about 1040); Florentinae, 1852, iii, p. 19 (Mansi, in his note, refers to Oudin for making them identical). Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 309.