

HORTULANUS. *Continued*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 863.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 97.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, V. ii. p. 77.

Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1783, i. p. 241 (not a translation but "an attempt to put in modern dress writings the diction of which has repelled readers").

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 576 (p. 577, No. 22, for the edition with Ventura, 1571), 584.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i, pp. 28, 78.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 60.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 117.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 417;

1866, i. p. 441.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 147, 156, 166; 1847, iv. 347.

Journal des Savants, 1851, p. 286 (article by Chevreul).

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 41, 59, 131, 363.

Promptorium Parvulorum, Camden Society, 1865, Tom iii. ed. Albert Way, Præface, pp. xxvi-xxxii.

Histoire littéraire de la France, 1868, viii. Pp. 83-98 (article by Dom Rivet); xxi. pp. 369-72; xxii. pp. 11-13, 77-103, 948-950 (articles by Victor Le Clerc).

Kopp, *Beitrage zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 380.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1366.

Notices et extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 1879, XXVII. ii. pp. 35-38 (article on omitted and spurious writings of Garland by Barthelemy Hauréau and correction of Dom Rivet's confusion about the 1560 and 1571 editions).

Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1881, xxviii., pp. 95, 96 (article on Arnauld de Villeneuve by Hauréau, denying the authenticity of the 'Expositio').

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 342-348.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, xx. p. 436 (under GARLAND; article by C. L. Kingsford).

HORTULANUS (FONTANUS).

Fontani Hortulani, Fata Chymica, in Beschreibung der wahren und falschen Chymie, mit beygefügtten acht raren Tractætgen und zum Theil alten kostbahren Manuscriptis, bestehend:

1. In Ubereinstimmung der grofs- und kleinen Welt.

2. In Anzeigung: woher die Menschen ihre Signaturen genommen, und wodurch viele Künste und Wissenschaften erfunden worden.

3. Stellet Magische Sigill- und Bildungen für, nach dem Biblischen Namen und Gegeneinanderhaltung des Gestirns, mit der Signatur der Planeten, und den Beweifs, woher die Magische Bildnüfs, so grosse Kraft und Würckung haben.

4. Erkläret die Chymische Wörter, so bey dem Laboriren und Bereitung der Chymischen und andern Artzneyen vorkommen.

5. Lehret einige auserlesene Artzneyen verfertigen, deren sich die hochehrfahnen Natur-Kündiger voriger Zeiten bedienet.

6. Ist ein Tractat vom Alter, wie man sich nemlich solches erträglich machen kan &c.

7. Archiv der Dames oder Geheimnisse, die zu menschlicher Zierde und Schönheit gehören.

8. Eine Anweisung zu einer kleinen Haufs-Färberey. Cassel, Bey Johann Bertram Cramer. 1740.

4°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 464.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 666 (quotes an edition, Frankfurt, 1737, 4°).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 300.

HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS).

Die Philosophische Hand, das ist: Wahre und gründliche Philosophische Hand-Leitung zu dem berühmten und hochgepriesenen Stein der Weisen.

HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS). *Continued*.

In welcher sowohl die Theoria als auch die Praxis zu diesem hohen Werck zu gelangen, so deutlich als niemahls gezeiget, und allen Liebhabern der edlen, wahren und uralten Hermetischen Philosophie zum Nutz und nöthiger Anweisung vor Augen gestellet, und aus den hinterlassenen Schrifften eines unbekanntten Philosophi und wahren Adepti treulich communiciret wird von Justo Simplicio Holtulano. Leipzig, Bey Johann Christian Martini, Anno 1719.

8°. Pp. 53 [3 blank]. Symbolic frontispiece of a right hand, tree, etc. Pp. 15-16 dropped.

The 'Philosophical Hand' here used as a frontispiece is identical with that elucidated by J. I. Hollandus. Over the thumb and first to fourth fingers are the symbols for saltpetre, Roman vitriol, salammonic, alum, common salt, respectively on the palm of the hand the symbol for mercury and on the ball of the thumb that for sulphur. There is no explanation given of the symbols as is done by Hollandus. The tract is in two parts; the first contains some general considerations as to the Stone; the second professes to deal with its matter and preparation.

HORTULUS Olympicus Aureolus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 197.

HORTUS Divitiarum. Der Garten der Reichthumb aller Weifsheit Gottes.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die Gulden Arch, Schatz, und Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 190.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 500.

HOUGHTON (THOMAS).

Rara Avis in Terris: or The Compleat Miner.

See COLLECTION (A) of Scarce and valuable Treatises upon Metals, 1740, pp. 243-319.

The first edition has this title: Rara Avis in Terris: or the Compleat Miner, in two Books the first containing the Liberties Laws and Customs of the Lead-Mines, within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Derbyshire; in fifty-nine Articles being all that ever was made. The second teacheth the Art of dialling and levelling Grooves; a thing greatly desired by all Miners; being a sub-

ject never written on before by any. Vnius Labor, multorum laborem allevat. By Thomas Houghton, London: printed in the year 1681, 12°, pp. [8] 105 [7]. Other editions are mentioned, 1688, 1729, 1738. Houghton also wrote the Laws and Customs of Miners in the Forest of Dean, in Mendip, &c. and some other works on mines and economical subjects.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i. (authors) 519 h.

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 897.

HOUPREIGHT (JOHN FREDERICK).

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680.

Houpreight signs the dedication of the book to Charles II.

HÜLFPE wider die Armuth aufs den geheimen Schatz-Kasten der überreichen alleredelsten Chimie und Alchimie. Allen Mittel- und Hülf-bedürfftigen, die durch Kunst, der Natur wollen Handbieten, und sich vor Arbeit nicht wollen eckeln lassen. Zu einträglichem Nutzen wolmeinend mitgetheilet von Experto Ruperto. Jm Jahr 1702.

12°. Pp. 128 [10].

A series of receipts for experiments with the metals for testing them and separating them. A table of chemical symbols is given at the end.

HUGINUS À BARMA.

Saturnia Regna. S. M. T. F. P. Magisterium, id est, Aqua Sapientum, per positiones Hermeticas publicatum.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 137.

Etliche Philosophische Schlüsse.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 284.

This translation contains two plates only. Huginus' tract was first printed at Paris in 1657. A hundred and twenty years later a person calling himself 'Pe, Th. An. . . .' tried to get a copy of the book in the libraries, but in vain, and he turned over hundreds of sale catalogues but never saw it mentioned. Observing that it was unknown to Lenglet Dufresnoy he had almost come to the conclusion that it was entirely lost, when he obtained it along with a number of others from a bookseller Pierre Derieu and reprinted it. It appeared in a small volume at Paris, 1779, 12°, pp.

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1697, p. 43, No. lxxix.
Petraeus, *Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, 1769, Neue Vorrede, sig. e 8 verso.

167 [1 blank], 3 plates, followed by a French translation in uniform style in 1780, pp. 192, 3 plates. In it, however, the above initials are written S. M. I. S. P., and the editor calls himself 'Pi. Th. An. . . .'

Borrchius indulges in some persiflage at Huginus' expense. Petraeus says that Huginus was a certain Frater Paulinus, with the name Talberus, and he also notes that one or two plates are wanting in the German translation. Fuchs calls him Haginus von Parma, which is a curious misprint.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 116.

HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1723, p. 28.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schrifften, 1733, p. 28.

The 1723 edition is quoted by Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 167. As Fictuld has placed the book in his second class there can of

course be no possible merit in it at all (*Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii., p. 73).

HUNDERT drei und fünfzig Aphorismi.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

HUNDRED (A) and fifty-three Chemical Aphorisms.

See PACKE (CHRISTOPHER).

HUSER (JOHANN).

See PARACELSUS (AUREOLUS PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS), 1603.

Details of Huser's life do not seem to have been preserved. He lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, was in practice at Waldkirch in Baden, became councillor and physician of the Elector Ernest of Cologne, and at his request collected the works of Paracelsus both printed and in manuscript, and published à 'definitive' edition—as it would be called now—

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*, 1648, p. 179; 1669, p. 177.

Reimann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teuscher*, 1713, vi. p. 571.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 422.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1785.

which appeared at Basel, 1589, 1590 (1591) in ten volumes 4°, and again in 1603, as above. Conring not only says that Huser's versions differ from those by Dorn, Bodenstein, and others but adds that his good faith is justly suspected, and apparently thinks that a strong enough reason for not preferring them to the others. This opinion however, can be compared with Sudhof's remarks.

Mook, *Theophrastus Paracelsus, eine Kritische Studie*, 1876, p. 85.

Ferguson, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1885, Part ii. p. 24; 1890, Part iii. p. 61.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 325.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, *passim*.

HUXHAM (JOHN).

Medicinisches und Chymische Bemerkungen vom Spießglase durch Doctor Huxham. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt. Leipzig und Bayreuth, Im Verlag Johann Andreas Lübecks, privilegirten Buchhändlers, 1759.

8°. Pp. 72.

Huxham, son of a butcher, was born at Harberton in Devonshire, a mile from Totnes, about 1694 (others say 1692). Without making much effort he did very well at school, having an excellent memory, and became a good classical scholar. He then went to Leyden and studied medicine under Boerhaave, but on account of expense he took his degree at Rheims in 1717. On his return after waiting for an opening he settled at Plymouth, married, and as his practice did not increase so rapidly as he wished, he had recourse to certain expedients so like those pursued by "Sawyer late Nockemorf," that it is difficult to believe that Dickens did not simply copy Huxham's methods. Gradually however he succeeded, and having sent some reports of cases to the Royal Society was elected a Fellow, 5 April, 1739, and he was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in 1755. He worked very hard both at his practice and at literary work. He was widely read and was skilled in the works of the ancient physicians, especially Hippocrates. He died at Plymouth 10 (12) August, 1768, but as he would never speak of his age it is given variously as 73 or 74, or 76.

He wrote papers and treatises on medicine and pathology: 'A dissertation on the malignant

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. P. 605.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. P. 135.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 151, 421 ('celeberrimus chemicus').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 558.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. *Chemia et Res Metallica*, p. 114.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. xli.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xviii. p. 376.

Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xviii. *sub voce* (condensed from Chalmers).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 324.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i. 531 b.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 507, 533, 542, 707, 717.

ulcerous sore throat,' 1757, 8°, 'Essay on fevers,' 1739, which is considered his most important work, 'Observations on Antimony,' *Phil. Trans.*, 1755 separately, 1756, 8°, of which the present book is a translation. From 1724 to 1752 he kept a register of the health diseases, and weather of Plymouth, and he published in Latin: 'Observationes de Aëre et Morbis Epidemicis,' 8°, London, 1739.

On account of his treatment of fever having been successful in saving the life of the Queen of Portugal when she was in the last extremity, the king caused his work to be translated into Portuguese. His collected works were published at Leipzig, by J. C. Reichel, in 3 vols., 1764, 1773; and Vienna, 1784 and 1829. The separate works passed through numerous editions.

His method of preparing tincture of bark in which the bitter was corrected by aromatics, led to his name being attached to it and there was also in use *Æthiops antimonialis Huxhami*.

Huxham was a scholar, a keen observer, an acute thinker, a lucid writer, and his works are of historical value.

His portrait is in Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery.

Lives of British Physicians, 1830, pp. 168-171.

Blewitt, *Panorama of Torquay*, 1832, p. 262.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 257.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxv. col. 663.

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 930.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1163.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 610.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 526; 2nd Series, 1902, vii. p. 491.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 330.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 1888, 4ème Serie, xiv p. 517.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1891, xxviii. p. 363 (article by Dr. Norman Moore).

HYDROLITHUS Sophicus.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIOUS).

HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS).

Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, Nutzbahre Schatz-Kammer, nebst einer dabey befindlichen Land- und Haufs-Apotheca, zu jedermans sichern Gebrauch. Ausgestellt von Sincero Hydrophilo. 1736. Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Wilhelm Daniel Fischer.

HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS). *Continued.*

This work is in the form of a story of adventure, a sort of chemical romance. It contains reprints of the two poems: "Ein Ding find man, in dieser Welt," p. 269, and No. III. of the 'Alte teutsche Reimen': 'Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben,' p. 313.

The appendix begins on p. 323 and has a separate title:

Anhang der Land- und Haufs-Apotheca, Wie

sowohl alle äusserliche, ` als innerliche Glieder und Kranckheiten zu curiren. Wobey sonderlich zusammen gesammelte Artzney, womit sich die Armen selbst, und das, fast ohne Kosten zu curiren, auch ihre Medicin selber verfertigen können.

This book appeared afterwards under the title: 'FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum,' Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1752, 4°, *q. v.*

HYDROPYROGRAPHUM Hermeticum, or the Metallick water fire translated by John Frederick Houpreght.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 1.