

I. (I. G.).

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

I. N. v. E. J.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

ICH SAGS NICHT, *i.e.* Johann Siebmacher Nürnbergensis.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS).

ICONIUS (RAPHAEL EGLINUS).

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 19.

IDEA Chemiae Böhmanæ Adeptæ. 1690.

See BÖHME (JACOB).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 642.

IM GOLDE SUCHT.

See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORIUS AB).

Bifolium Chemico- Physico- Metallicum, bestehend in zwey besondern Abhandlungen, deren die erste den Zink und Galmey, die andre aber den Arsenik, benebst einigen Merkwürdigkeiten, gründlich untersucht. Ausgefertiget und zu weiterer Untersuchung ans Licht gestellt, von I. L. ab Indagine, L.M. Amsterdam und Leipzig, bey Johann Schreuder, 1771.

8°, Pp. [12] 227. [1].

In this he quotes a good deal from Henckel, and transcribes from Löhneiss and Cramer the method for extracting zinc followed at Goslar.

Trifolium Chemico-Physico-Salinum, oder, Dreyfache chemisch-physikalische Abhandlung, worinnen drey berühmte Salze, namentlich Salmiac, Salpeter, und Borax, nach ihrer Natur und Wesenheit, Namen und Erfindung, benebst einigen Merkwürdigkeiten, betrachtet werden. Ausgefertiget von einem Kenner und Liebhaber chemischer Wahrheiten, der sich nennet

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORIUS AB). *Continued.*

Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine. Amsterdam und Leipzig, bey Johann Schreuder, 1771.

8°. Pp. [12] 202. [1] [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Besides these two books he wrote some others: *Chemisch-physicalische Nebenstunden*, Hof, 1780, 8°, pp. 216; *Memorabilia Bismuthi*, Nürnberg, 1782, 8°, *Philosophische und physikalische Zeitvertreib*, Nürnberg., 1783. *Philosophische und physikalische Abhandlungen*, Nürnberg., 1784. In the *Nebenstunden*, p. 215, he speaks of the *Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie* as composed by him.

The first of these contains in Section 5, a contribution to the history of the Rosicrucians. It was afterwards printed separately, 1784, 8°, pp. 32.

The author of the *Beytrag* says that the name of the author is obviously fictitious. This is correct. His real name was Johann Ludolph Jäger, and he was a native of the Magdeburg district, born about 1728. He is said to have gone first to the University of Tübingen, then in 1747 to Leipzig, and in 1762 to Helmstädt, where he studied under Beireis and gave out that he had been examined by him for the licentiate in medicine, which office he assumed. He next went to Brunswick and wrote a paper against the Gravenhorsts' manufacture of salammoniac, which is printed in the *Trifolium* above. He was employed there in the porcelain works, afterwards returned to Leipzig, lived privately, and communicated to the Economic Society proposals for the manufacture of saltpetre and borax, which, it is said, were not received with favour. He died 16 March, 1787.

Meusel quotes an 'Abhandlung vom Toback-rauchen,' *Wolfenbüttel*, besides the *Nebenstunden* and *Memorabilia Bismuthi*, but not those above. There does not seem to be any reason for doubting that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine (q.v.) is merely another form of his pseudonym and does not denote a different person.

In the review of his book 'Memorabilia Bis-

Mercklin, *Lindinius renovatus*, 1686, p. 618.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1884.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 72.

Missiv an die hochehrleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 117.

Archiv für Freimaurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1785, ii. p. 354.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 678, 679 (No. 527, 'Memorabilia Bismuthi').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii, pp. 244, 618.

muti' in the *Archiv*, he is called J. C. ab Indagine, and is spoken of as a person well skilled in chemistry, but too much given to gold-making. He had considerable knowledge of the empirical chemistry then in vogue and his papers show some originality of view and treatment, but his opinion was that borax was not a natural salt but an artificial one made by the Venetians.

This view, therefore, was different from that of Joh. Georg Model, who was Imperial Councillor and died at St. Petersburg in 1775, to whom Jäger refers, Model had investigated borax, and showed how to purify it by solution in water, and he considered it a natural product, as is evidenced by the title of his dissertation: 'De borace nativa persis Borech dicta, Londini, 1747,' 4°, German translation, Stuttgart, 1751, 8°. See Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 577.

In the *Nebenstunden* he discusses the derivation of the word 'Chemia' and the antiquity of glass and shows himself throughout widely read in chemical literature.

Though the *Beytrag* seems to anticipate something of the kind, he cannot of course be confused with Johann de Indagine who flourished in the fifteenth century, was prior of the Carthusian Monastery at Eisenach, Erfurt and Frankfurt a. d. O. and wrote a number of works on ecclesiastical subjects and the history of several heresies. He must also be distinguished from Johann de Indagine, a clergyman at Steinheim, who lived in the sixteenth century and wrote books of astrology, chiromancy, and similar topics. These two are distinguished by Jöcher, but in the *Beytrag* they are apparently identified, for the magical works are ascribed to the Carthusian prior'.

Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1806, vi. p. 212.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 595.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2641, 2642.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1186.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1409-1414.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 8.

INDAGINE (JOHANN LUDOLPH AB).

See MONTANUS (LUDWIG CONRAD), 1751.

As is observed in the preceding article there seems no reason for doubting that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine is identical with Johann Ludolph

Jäger, who uses the pseudonym Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine. The initials are the same in the three names.

INSTRUCTIO Patris ad Filium de Arbore Solari anonymi Philosophi Galli.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 163.

INSTRUCTIO, etc. *Continued.*

"The most faithful and pleasant instruction taken from the French MS. of an anonymous philosopher, by which a father declares to his son everything that is necessary for the composition and preparation of the great stone of the wise men.

in ten chapters." Kopp *Die Alchimie*, 1886, ii. p. 379) speaks of an edition of this book which appeared at Strasburg in 1659. It was therefore reprinted in the *Theatrum* almost immediately,

INTRODUCTIO Generalis Chymica, cum Dictis Philosophorum, ex libro Aureæ

Rosæ.

See APPENDIX ad faciliorem Radicis Chymicæ intellectum, p. 35.

INTROITUS Apertus ad occlusum Regis Palatium.

See PHILALETHA.

IRENÆUS AGNOSTUS.

See FORTALITIUM Scientiæ, 1617.

See FORTALITIUM Scientiæ, 1618.

Murr mentions other tracts by this person, who was 'Notar' of the Rosicrucian fraternity, but not the above.

Kloss ascribes the following Rosicrucian tracts to this writer:

Fortalicium Scientiæ, Clypeum Veritatis, Speculum Constantiæ Fons Gratiae, Frater non Frater (which Murr styles 'das elende Gewäsche'), Thesaurus Fidei, Tintinnabulum Sophorum, Epitome liber Mundi, Regula Vitæ, Epitimia Fr. R. C.,

Colloquium Rhodostauriticum, 1624, pp. 124-125.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 256 (Th. ii. B. xvii, c. 18, §§ 30, 31).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 284, 285, 287.

Missiv an die hochehrleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, pp.

65, 68, 80.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 605.

Vindicæ Rhodostauriticæ, Apologia F. R. C. Prodromus Fr. R. C., Portus Tranquillitatis. He also thinks that the real author who wrote under this pseudonym as well as under that of Menapius was Gotthardus Arthusius of Danzig, a man of learning, who had a large share in the compilation of De Bry's Voyages. But the author of the *Colloquium Rhodostauriticum* seems to distinguish Menapius from Irenæus Agnostus. See AGNOSTUS (Irenæus).

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 98; 1787, ii. p. 77.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 564, note.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 50.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2442, 2477, 2497, 2523, 2526, 2556, 2557, 2559, 2560, 2562, 2565, 2566, 2570, 2573, 2588, 2589.

IRENÆUS PHILALETHES.

See PHILALETHES.

IRRGÄNGEN (Von den) derer Alchymisten, Auctoris incerti.

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), Die Hand der Philosophen, 1667, pp. 317-381.

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), Sammlung unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schriften, 1746, pp. 335-400.

This is not to be confused with van Hoghelands tract: *Von den Irrwegen der Alchymisten*, 1600, 4°.

or with Jean de Mehun's *Gespräch zwischen der Natura und den irrenden Alchimisten* (q.v.).

ISAAC, HOLLANDUS.

See HOLLANDUS.

ITERSHAGEN (GEORG CHRISTIAN).

Geheime Scheidung der Metallen und derselben Nutzbarkeit von Georg Christian Ittershagen. 1774.

8°. pp [18] 45. [1 blank.]

ITTERS HAGEN (GEORG CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

The book is dedicated to Christian Friedrich Carl, Margrave of Anspach and Bayreuth, and the dedication is dated Braunschweig, 1 Nov., 1773.

Prior to this time Réaumur had invented the so-called porcelain which went by his name, and Ittershagen in the above not only claimed it as an invention of his own which he offered for sale, but went the length of calling the product the finest

J. L. ab Indagine, *Chemisch-physicalische Nebenstunden*, 1780, p. 125.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon*

genuine porcelain. For this appropriation the author has been severely criticised by J. L. ab Indagine. Of the author there is very little on record. He was at one time 'Kirchennotar' of the first 'Kreis' at Riga afterwards lived privately at Walk. He was a native of the Eichsfeld, but no date is given. He died at Riga early last century.

der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1797, iii. p. 560; Supp. i. 1786, p. 314; Supp. iv. 1791, p. 320; Supp. xi. 1834, p. 57.

Arsenik durch Kunst zu erzeugen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 188.