

K. (C. A.).

Die allgemeinen Oeconomicischen Maximen, wie sich solche aus dem Begriffe der Oeconomic herleiten und bey einer jeden Oeconomie sehr nützlich gebrauchen lassen, nebst einem Beweise, dafs dieselben in denen Privat-Oeconomieen, da man sich der Natur und Kunst bedient, und welche uns dergleichen Sachen gewehren, die das meiste Geld ins Land bringen, sonderlich durch die Mathematik, Physick und Chymie erhalten werden, kürztlich vorgestellt von C. A. K. Halle im Magdeburgischen, 1738. Zu finden in der Rengerischen Buchhandlung.

8°. Pp. [12] 116.

This is really a treatise on economics, but in chap. iii. the author points out the practical and economic advantages of the study of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and gives examples of the profitable results following from the application of

the discoveries made to the affairs of everyday life. It is in fact an early advocacy of the practical importance of the study of physical science, and is therefore of special interest at this time (1902).

K. (C. F.).

See CRASSELLAME (MARCO ANTONIO).

K. (D. D.).

See DESTILLIR-KUNST, 1753.

K. (E. L. D.).

Der Triumph-Wagen des Vitriol oder Natur und kunstmäßige Beschreibung von der Generation, und Wundern dieses grofsen Subjects der Alchymie einem jeden eifrigen Forscher und Sucher dieser edlen Kunst zum Nutzen aufgeführt von E. L. D. K. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1770. bey Johann Georg Fleischer.

8 . Pp- 79.

P. 49. Rogerius Baco . . . Tractat von der Tinctur und Oehl des Vitriol . . . aus dem Englischen übersetzt von E. L. D. K.

The title certainly reminds one of Basil Valentine's *Currus Triumphalis Antimonii*. The book contains a number of experiments on green vitriol and

other substances which are of interest, historically from their empirical character.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der Höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 674.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 145.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 329.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1488.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Wants pp. 47-72 containing Roger Bacon's tract on the Tincture and Oil of Vitriol.

K. (G. A.).

See MAIER (MICHALL), Chymisches Cabinet, 1708.

K. (J. D.).

Die durch seltsame Einbildung und Betriegerey Schaden bringende Alchymisten-Gesellschaft, nach ihren gewöhnlich Merckmahlen und Eigenschafften, welche sie von sich spühren lassen, nebst Anführung einiger Discurse, was von der Alchymie zu halten, wie auch Erzehlung etlicher untüchtigen Prozesse Worbey auch viele in Conversation gebräuchliche höffliche Reden, und unterschiedliche Ergötzlichkeiten zubefinden, in einen nützlichen Lust-Spiele vorgestellt von J. D. K. Franckfurth und Leipzig, . Heinrich Zichler, 1700 [? 1709].

12°. Pp. [15 frontispiece included] 227 [1 blank]. Title red and black. The last line is partially cut off. The preface is dated: Nordhausen den 17. Dec. 1699.

This is a play in which the alchemists of the time are ridiculed, the author, in his preface, being careful to distinguish their pursuit from chemistry. It is mentioned by Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, p. 293, and Kopp quotes it from him in his note upon "Alchemy on the Stage" (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i, p. 258). Kopp also refers to an article on Christian Reuter by Friedrich Zarncke, who shows that the said Reuter was not the author

(Abhandlungen der philolog. histor. Classe der Kön. Sachs. Gesell. der Wissenschaften, Leipzig, 1884, ix, p. 582).

There was a French comedy, in 3 acts, not mentioned by Kopp, a few years earlier than the present: *les Souffleurs ou la Pierre Philosophale d'Arlequin*, Amsterdam, 1695, 12°, pp. [1-6] 7-128 [4 list of new books], with 3 illustrations and a frontispiece.

KALID BEN JAZICHI.

Liber Secretorum Alchemiæ.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 338.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Vera Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, i, p. 233.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i, p. 208.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii, p. 183.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schrifften, 1748, p. 273 (in German).

Buch der Geheimnuss.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i, p. 274.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i, p. 335.

Secreta AlChymiæ.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 284.

Of this writer Maier says that he was a consummate artist in chemistry, and repeats, what the book itself tells us that it was translated from Hebrew into Arabic and then into Latin. He farther commends him for his reverence and prudence in treating the art as a divine revelation only to those worthy of it. Borrichius describes the tract as 'of deep and hidden meaning, to which if you bring no illumination you will carry from it none away.'

Schmieder calls the author a Jew, but gives no authority for his statement that the Arabic manuscript came to Nürnberg about 1500. There is no notice of his life; he is not mentioned by Gmelin and Kopp, and the Hebraic origin of the book lacks confirmation. His name appears in various forms: Nazari calls him 'filius Azichii iudei.' Borel, in consequence of some misprint or other accident, has made two persons out of one and, has got into general confusion. He enumer-

ates . . . Liber Secretorum Regis Calid, filii Iarichi siue lapidis Philosophici secreta secretorum admiranda, . . . ex Hebræo primum in Arabicum, et demum in Latinum traducta . . . Francofurti, Sumpitibus ac Typis Joannis Bringeri, 1615, in 8 [pp. [1-8] 9-58 [1,1 blank]] & Norimberg. cum Gebro' (which is probably the 1541 or the 1545 edition above), and 'Calid Iudæi Regis, filii Iazichi vel Azichii liber secretorum Alchemiæ in Theatro Chémico, ex aliis dicitur, filius Isid, & Isidori, vel Seid, corrupto nomine,' and he farther attributes to him the 'Liber Trium Verborum' which passes under the name of Kalid Rachaidibus. Borel has made a slip in saying that the 'Liber Secretorum Alchemiæ is in the *Theatrum Chemicum*.

He has been confused with Kalid ben Iezid, and with Kalid Rachaidibus, as is done by Manget,

The first edition of the 'Liber Secretorum Alchemiæ' seems to be that of 1541, above. It was reprinted in the 1545 edition of that collection

KALID BEN JAZICHI. *Continued.*

which appeared under the title: *Alchemiæ Gebri . . . Libri, cum Reliquis*, pp. 274-293, and there was the 1615 edition above mentioned. It was translated into French and published along with R. Bacon, Hortulanus, &c., Lyon, 1557, pp. 57-

Nazari, *Della tramutatione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 137.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 71.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 54.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 137 (calls him filius Jarichi).

107; and in the reprint, Paris, 1612, pp. 65-109 into English, and published with R. Bacon and Hortulanus, London, 1597, pp. 28-53, in which he is styled both Calid and Galid, Iazich and Iarich.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 13, No. xviii., p. 23, No. xxxi.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 5.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 104. Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 684-687.

KALID BEN JESID.

Entretien du Roi Calid et du Philosophe Morien sur la Magistere d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii, p. 56.

See MORIENUS.

In the year 683, Caliph Jesid, Kalid's father, died, and Moaouyah II., Kalid's brother, succeeded but lived only for a few months. Kalid being young, between 15 and 20 years of age, Merouan was made Caliph, on condition that Kalid should be next, but instead of that he appointed his own son, Abd-el-Malik, to succeed him. He had married Kalid's mother on his accession, but had made the blunder of calling him illegitimate. When this was repeated by Kalid to his mother she was so infuriated that she either had Merouan removed by poison or by suffocation in pillows while he was asleep. Kalid thereupon gave up the succession, and spent the last twenty years of his life in the encouragement of wise and learned men and in the prosecution of the sciences, especially of alchemy. He was the most learned not only of the Ommiades but of the whole Koreisch stock. His teacher was the Greek monk and adept Morianos (Morienuus ?); he gathered about him all the Sages

of Egypt, and Stephanus the elder translated for him Greek books into Arabic. He died in 702 according to Hammer-Purgstall, in 704 according to Ibn Khallikan, followed by Leclerc, but in 708 according to Tagriberdi in his Egyptian history quoted by Hammer-Purgstall.

The alchemical writings ascribed to Kalid in the Fihrist (10th century) are: book of the leaf, the great; book of the leaf, the little; the book of heats; the book of admonition to his father Jesid about the art of alchemy, Hadji Khalfa adds: the book of compassion in four sections: 1°, of the knowledge of the philosophers' stone (others say the troubles), 2°, of weights, 3°, of the method of preparation, 4°, of the properties of the stone. There is also a poem: the Paradise of Wisdom; a book on the secrets of alchemy, and his conversations with Marianos. Leclerc assigns to him not only this last but also the Liber Secretorum and the Liber trium verborum.

Nazari, *Della tramutatione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 137, 141.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 32.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 54.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 12, No. xvii.

Englet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i, pp. 86-98, 466, iii p. 130.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 104, 121.

Hadji Khalfa, *Lexicon bibliographicum et encyclopedicum*, ed. Flügel, 1835-1858, iii, p. 97; iii, p. 592, No. 7114; iv, p. 413, No. 9016; v, pp. 87, 280, No. 10133; vi, p. 53, No. 12698 (Mécéat Maryános, the book of the monk Marianos and Khalid Ben Yezid concerning alchemy).

Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und Naturforscher*, Göttingen, 1840, p. 9, No. 17.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842; i, p. 331 ;

1866, i, p. 350 (author of the 'Liber Secretorum and; Liber trium verborum').

Ibn Khallikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, edited by Baron M'Guckin de Slane, 1843, i, [246], p. 481.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii, p. 193. v. Hammer, *Literaturgeschichte der Araber*, Wien, 1851, Erste Abtheilung, Zweiter Band, pp. 185-190.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856. Pp. 14, 26.

Ibn Khaldun, *Prolegomena*, ed. M'G. de Slane, part iii, p. 193 (in *Notices et Extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Impériale*, . . . Paris, 1868 xxi. D. 209).

Kütâb al-Fihrist, ed. Gustav Flügel, Leipzig, 1871-72, ii, 190, Notes 21, 22.

Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, i, p. 64.

KALID RACHAIDIBUS.⚡

Liber Trium Verborum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i, p. 226.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v, p. 186.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 573.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 235.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii, p. 189.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schrifften, 1748, p. 321.

KALID RACHAIDIBUS. *Continued.*☞

Buch der drey Wörter.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 301; 1750, i. p. 367.

See GEBER, *Chymische Schriften*, 1751, p. 236.

See GEBER, *Commentaria über Gebers Werke*, 1792, p. 275.

The ascription of the 'Liber trium verborum' to Kalid, or Kallid, or Kanid Rachaidibus,☞ or Calid Rachiadabi according to Nazari, is based upon the statement at the end of the printed editions. Concerning the author Schmieder remarks that he was an Arabic alchemist who lived about 1200, and was often confused with Kalid ben Iezid. There appears to be no Arabic manuscript forthcoming, but one may exist, though it may not be mentioned in the catalogues. The Latin translation was first printed in the *Ars Aurifera*, Basel, 1572, then in the *Theatrum*, in Manget's *Bibliotheca*, in the Danzig 1682 edition of Geber, and in German in Roth-Scholtz's translation of 'Geber.' Schmieder infers from this that the original was to be sought for in Basel. But there he is wrong, for the tract had been printed in Italy a hundred years before, sometime between 1470 and 1480, in the editio

Nazari, *Della tramutatione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 137.☞ (He adds the title of the first chapter, 'De qualitate lapidis,' as if it were a distinct tract, and has thereby misled Borel.)

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 54.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 137 (ascribes the 'Liber trium verborum' to 'Kalid filius Jarichi').

principes of Geber's works. It there occupies capitula, lxxxii.-lxxxix., and it is to be observed that Kalid's name is not mentioned as the author's. This was not done till Marcellus Silber printed at Rome the revised edition of this volume from a copy in the Vatican Library. Silber's edition is undated, but it is prior to 1520. In it not only is the name of Kalid introduced, but there are some additions to the text which presumably were taken from manuscript sources.

In this volume Kalid's tract occupies Sigs. t iii *recto* to x i *recto*. Silber's edition was reprinted by Petrus Schoeffer, Venetiis, 1542, and the tract is contained in ff. 106 *verso* to 110 *verso*.

The Danzig 1682 edition is a reprint of these, and the German translation is made from them.

What credence is to be attached to the date 1200, I am unable to say.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii p. 5 (follows Mercklin).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 98 ('not for beginners').

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 105.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 331; 1866, i. p. 350.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 688-691.

KALLID.

See KALID.

KANIS or KANID.

See KALID RACHAIDIBUS.☞

KARDILUK (JOHANN HISKIAS).

See CARDILUCTUS (JOHANN HISKIAS).

KASTELL (C. V. V.).

C. V. V. Kastells Adeptus Realis. das ist kürztliche Zuschrift an alle respectivè Hochgeneigte Liebhaber der wahren und reellen Alchymie, bestehende

(1) In einer treuhertzigem Warnung vor allerhand betrüglischen Metall- und Mineral- auch Special- und Particular- Processen.

(2) Einem gründlichen Beweifs, dafs nicht nur ehemahls eine Gold-hervorbringende Wunder-materia, oder so genanter Stein der Weisen warhafftig und gewifs gewesen, sondern auch zu dato noch bey verschiedenen Menschen gefunden, und durch Göttliche Beyhülffe würcklich bereitet werden könne.

(3) Einer aufrichtigen Geständnüfs obigen Autoris, dass Er durch Göttliche Gnade solches Geheimnüfs nicht nur besitze, sondern auch resolviret sey, einigen redlichen Patrioten solches oculariter zu demonstrieren

KASTELL (C. V. V.). *Continued.*

und zu eröffnen. zum andern mahl aufgelegt.
Groschuffs Buchladen, 1716.

Leipzig zu finden in

8°. Pp. [16].

In the British Museum there is a tract called *Adeptus Realis*, containing title-page, preface, and index only, and dated 1715. The name of Kastell does not appear on it, and the title varies some-

what from the above. Against it was written *Adeptus Fatalis*, 1721, (*q.v.*). Kopp mentions both 'Adeptus Fatalis' and 'Adeptus Ineptus' by Wegener, but not the present tract.

KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH).

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Anatomisches Handbüchlein, darinnen alle und jede Theile des Menschlichen Leibes in natürlicher Ordnung denen Anfängern der Chirurgie vorgelegt und so deutlich beschrieben werden, dafs sie auch so gar ohne Figuren und Kupffer zu erkennen und zu finden. Mit grossen Fleifs colligiret und zusammen getragen, von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Physico Ordinario der Stadt nnd (*sic*) Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig und Hof, Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, 1730. (2)

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 143. Register [17]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Chirurgisches Handbüchlein, darinnen enthalten, wie alle lehrbegierige Chirurgi sich in allen und jeden Verwundungen, Schaden und Operationen des menschlichen Leibes verhalten, und denenselben mit dienlichen Mitteln, geschickten Handgriffen, bequemen Instrumenten, und guten Bandagen heilsamlich begegnen sollen. Alles aufs kürztzeste und deutlichste, auch auf die neueste und beste Art vor Augen gestellt, von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. et Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordinario der Stadt und sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig und Hof, Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, 1730. (2)

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 356. Register, etc. [17, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Haller (*Bibl. Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 304) quotes an edition of Leipzig. 1747, the sixth, because he

did not know the first. He calls it a text book for beginners by a physician of Wönsiedel.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinisch-Chymisches Handbüchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabeths verfasst, worinnen alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus verfertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten Productis samt deren Nutzen und Gebrauch allen Anfänger der Medicin zum besten entworfen von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. wie auch Physico Ordinario der Stadt und Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig, 1734. Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, Buchhändler in der Grimmischen Gasse.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 279 [25]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinisch-Chymisches Handbüchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabeths verfasst, worinnen alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus verfertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten

KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Productis samt deren Nutzen und Gebrauch allen Anfängern der Medicin zum besten entworfen von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordin. der Stadt und Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Die vierte und verbesserte Auflage. Leipzig, 1742. Verlegt Johann Christian Martini, Buchhändler in der Grimmischen Strasse.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece or engraved title included] 283. Indices [21]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinisch-Chymisches Handbüchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabets verfasst, worinnen alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus verfertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten Productis, samt deren Nutzen und Gebrauch. Allen Anfängern der Medicin zum besten entworfen von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordin. der Stadt und Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Die Sechste und verbesserte Auflage. Mit Königl. Pohln. und Churfürstl. Sachs. allergn. Privilegio. Leipzig, 1748. Verlegt Johann Christian Martini, Buchhändler in der Grimmischen Strasse.

8° Pp. [16, engraved title or frontispiece included] 283. Indices [21]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Philosophisches Hand-Büchlein, das ist: Philosophische Grund-Sätze zur Universal-Tinctur auf Menschen und Metallen, womit alle wahre Philosophi so von der Welt bis hieher gewesen sind, übereinstimmen, Als welches der wahre Grund alle Philosophische Bücher gründlich zu verstehen, und die höchste Medicin zu machen. Mit grofsen Fleifs zusammen getragen, von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordinario der Stadt und sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig und Hot, Verlegt Johann Gottlieb Vierling. Anno 1736.

8°. Pp. 176, frontispiece included. Title red and black.

This is the edition quoted by Gmelin, by Fuchs, and by Schmieder.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Philosophisches Hand-Büchlein, das ist: Philosophische Grund-Sätze zur Universal-Tinctur auf Menschen und Metallen, womit alle wahre Philosophi so von der Welt bis hieher gewesen sind, übereinstimmen, Als welches der wahre Grund alle Philosophische Bücher gründlich zu verstehen, und die höchste Medicin zu machen. Mit grossen Fleifs zusammen getragen von Christoph Heinrich Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordinario der Stadt und sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Dritte Auflage. Hof, verlegt Johann Gottlieb Vierling, privilegirter Buchhändler, 1768.

8. Pp. 175 [1 blank]. Engraved symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination.

This edition is in the Ouvaroff collection.

I have not found any notice of Keil. Besides these he wrote a *Lexicon medico-physicum, botanico-technicum, versum a J. A. S. et auctum*, Amst., 1767, 8°.

The author of the *Beytrag* speaks contemptuously of his other works, which he styles 'Handbüchchen.'

KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 574.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. pp. 223, 304.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 288, 415.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 664, No. 458.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 260.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 544.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1397-98.

KEIR (JAMES).

Versuche und Beobachtungen über die Auflösung der Metalle in Säuren und ihre Niederschlagungen nebst einer Nachricht von einem neuen zusammengesetzten sauren Auflösungsmittel, zum Gebrauch bey einigen technischen Operationen, zur Scheidung der Metalle von James Keir, Esq. Mitglied der königl. Gesellsch. der Wissenschaften in London. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Ludewig Lentin. Göttingen, bey Johann Christian Dieterich.

1791.

8°. Pp. 40. In quires.

Keir, a native of Stirlingshire, was born 29 Sept., 1735. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, entered the army as an ensign in 1757 and spent his spare time in reading the classics and military writers. He rose to be captain, retired in 1768, and settled at West Bromwich where he studied geology and chemistry, and engaged both in research and in manufactures.

He started a glass work at Stourbridge in 1778 he was manager with Boulton and Watt, in 1780 he established alkali and soap works, and in 1794 opened a colliery.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 293, 314, 376, 931, 963.
Sherrer, *Allgemeines Journal der Chemie*, 1801, vi. p. 902, vi. p. 902.
Reuss, *Das Gelehrte England*, 1804, Nachtrag, Th. i. p. 566.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. lix., 8 Dec., 1785.

In 1776 he published his translation of Macquer's *Chemical Dictionary*, 2 vols, 4°; again in 1777 in 3 vols, 8°, including as a supplement the second edition of his *Treatise on Gases*, contributed various papers to the Royal Society of which he was elected a fellow in 1785, and published: *The first part of a Dictionary of chemistry, &c.*, by J. K. F.R.S. and S.A.Sc. Birmingham, 1789, 4°, pp. [4] xx 208. It went no farther, however, because he gave up the phlogiston theory under which he had begun it.

His death took place on 11 Oct., 1820.

Upcott, *A Biographical Dictionary of the living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1816.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 530.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1237.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1892, xxx. p. 313.

KELLER (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH).

See RESPOUR (P. M. DE), *Rares Expériences*, 1777.

KELLEY (EDWARD).

Edouardi Kellæi Angli Tractatus duo egregii, de Lapide Philosophorum, una cum Theatro Astronomiæ Terrestri, cum Figuris, in gratiam filiorum Hermetis nunc primum in lucem editi curante J. L. M. C. Hamburgi. Apud Gothofredum Schultzen, Prostat & Amsterodami apud Jansonio-Waesbergios. Anno M.DC.LXXVI.

8°. Pp. 125 [3 blank]. 16 woodcuts.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the end blank leaf.

Buch von dem Stein. der Weisen . . . nun aber nebst einer Vorrede von dem Leben und Schrifften Kellæi zum Druck befördert.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 733.