

KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH). *Continued.*

gantz simpliciter nach der Natur selbst eigner Anleitung und Ordnung mit seinem schönsten natürlichen rationibus und Ursachen überall illustret. Neue Auflage, welche nach einem accuraten und vollständigen Manuscript fast auf allen Blättern verbessert, und an sehr vielen Orten um ein grosses Theil vermehret, in Zwey Theilen, weil kein echter dritter Theil vorhanden ist. Mit Königl. Poln. und Churf. Sächs. allergn. Privilegio. Leipzig, verlegt Samuel Benjamin Walther. 1728.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 406. Index [16]. Title red and black. Symbolic engraving and woodcut.

Aureæ Catenaë Homeri Dritter Theil de Transmutatione Metallorum, oder eine Beschreibung von den Tincturen, wie solche aus allen Ertzen, Metallen, &c., können zubereitet und dadurch die geringere Metallen und Edelmetalle in bessere verwandelt werden, Nebst einer curieusen Historischen Nachricht, von Verwandlung der geringeren Metallen in Bessere. Von einem aufrichtigen Liebhaber der Chymie.

Frankfurth und Leipzig, 1726.

8°. Pp. [8] 46 [2 blank].

Title red and black.

The first edition of the *Aurea Catena Homeri* containing two parts, was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig by Johann Georg Böhme, 1723, 8°, pp. [12, including the 'Catena' in red] 464 (with a folding leaf), [40, 4 blank]. Symbolic engraving, title in red and black.

Lenglet Dufresnoy gives the date of the first edition as 1623, but that is obviously a misprint.

After the 1728 edition as above came the third: Leipzig, 1738, 8°, pp. [16, including the 'Catena' in red, as the frontispiece], 406 [16]. Symbolic plate. Title in red and black.

Other editions: Jena, 1754 (?); Jena, 1757; Vienna, 1757 (?).

Then, with the title: *Annulus Platonis*, Berlin and Leipzig, 1781 (*q.v.*). This is said to have been edited by Wöllner and Jugel.

The book was translated into Latin by Favrat, and published: Francofurti, Esslinger, 1762, 8°, and again at Hall in Swabia in 1770.

Ladrague mentions a translation into French: 'Chaîne d'Or d'Homere,' by Sitandre in the 18th century, which existed in manuscript in the Ouvaroff Library, and had not been printed, and an adaptation or modified translation: *La Nature dévoilée*, Paris, 1772, 2 vols., 12°, said by Barbier to have been translated by a physician, Dufournel.

The third part appeared first in 1726 as above and again in 1727, and it was reprinted in 1770. As so often happens when a bibliographer has not seen some particular edition, Ladrague considers the date 1726 given by Fictuld as a mistake for 1737. But while right in affirming a 1727 edition, which is given also in the *Bevtrag*, he is obviously wrong in denying a 1726 edition, both exist.

The authorship of this work is not at all certain. The author of the *Bevtrag* things it was written about 1654 by a Rosicrucian of Utrecht, and the manuscript lay in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

Fictuld, who quotes only the 1738 edition of the original work, says the author is not known, but he follows the same principles as his master Sincerus Renuatus, skilled in his way in the description of

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 133.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 33.

sophistical chemical processes, but not an 'Adeptus Hermeticus.' About the third part Fictuld cannot express himself too strongly: 'for the good of his reputation the author suppressed his name, the book is a collection of arch-lies and sophistical deceptions, which are for the destruction of those who have faith in them. They deserve to be burned publicly by the executioner to prevent them doing more mischief. Alas for the precious time wasted upon them!'

Lenglet Dufresnoy assigns the 1728 edition to Naxagoras, I do not know upon what ground, for there is nothing in the book to indicate its authorship. Whether the third part was by Naxagoras, as Ladrague suggests, or not, I am unable to decide.

The best-founded view seems to be that it was written by Anton Joseph Kirchwegger, who was a doctor of Medicine and 'physicus' at Gmunden, in Upper Austria, and died in 1746. This work attracted a great deal of attention, and was one of the books read by Goethe at the time when he was interested in alchemy. The title is taken from the *Iliad*, VIII. v. 17-26, and AdaMah Booz quotes similar expressions, *Catena deaurata et rota circularis* of Raymon Lull, *Aureus funis, scala Jacobi, superius et inferius* of Hermes, to denote, as Lull puts it, that by which wise nature govern all her instruments by constant revolving and circulating.

Kirchwegger wrote another work: *Microscopium Basilii Valentini sive commentariolum et cribellum über den grossen Kreuzapfel der Welt*, Berlin, 1790.

The editors of the 1781 edition or *Annulus Platonis*, in discussing (Vorrede, p. ix. note) the third part, reject it as spurious and foisted on the original work. "It does not come from 'our' school," and they speak of themselves as the genuine brethren of the deceased author, and the sole legal inheritors of the book. They assert that the author was Herwerd von Forchenbrunn, a teacher of medicine at Cromau and Landphysicus in Moravia, and "a worthy member of 'our' secret brotherhood in which he bore the name of Homerus."

*Bevtrag zur Geschichte der Höheren Chemie*, 1785, p. 661.

KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH). *Continued.*

AdaMah Booz, *Die ganze höhere Chemie und Naturwissenschaft*, 1787, p. 87, note.  
Heinsius, *Allgemeines Bücher-Lexicon*, 1812, i. col. 146.

Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 1861, ii. col. 1197.  
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1442-47.

Barbier, *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes*, 1875, iii. col. 398 d.  
Kopp, *Aurea Catena Homeri*, Brannschweig, 1880, 8°.  
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 209.  
Goethe, "Dichtung und Wahrheit," ii. Aches Buch., *Werke*, xxi. pp. 119, 349.

## KIRSTEN (GEORG).

Georgii Kirstenii, D. ac Prof. Regij in Stetinensi Pædagogio, *Adversaria, et Animadversiones*, in Johannis Agricolæ, D. ac Physici Breslaviensis *Commentaria in Poppium, & Chirurgiam parvam*. Darinnen der falsche, und betriegliche gebrauch der Chymischen Artzneyen, das Aurum potabile und andere Panacias belangend; wie auch der irrig Methodus Medendi, und was in der kleinen Chirurgia, und Alchemia, oder Transmutatione Metallorum nebenst den unerhörten Rodomontaden, und ungläublichen Geschichten ohne grund vorgebracht worden, Augenscheinlich und Sonnenklar gewiesen, und wiederleget wird. Allen Liebhabern der Wahrheit, Medicis, Chirurgis, wahren Chymicis, Balbierern und Feldscherern zur Nachricht geschrieben, und nützlich zu lesen.

Hippocrates Lege sua.

Omnium profectò Artium Medicina nobilissima. Verùm propter eorum, qui eam exercent, ignorantiam, eorumq; qui temerè de his judicant, omnibus artibus jam longè inferior habetur.

Gedruckt zu Alten Stettin, bey Georg Götzken. In Verlegung Jeremiæ Mamphrasen, Buchhändler, Anno 1648.

4°. Pp. [54] 594. [10]. Engraved title included in the pagination.

Kirsten, Kirstein, Kirsteyn, Kirstenius, was born at Stettin, 20 January, 1613. At Halle he began a course of study of philosophy and medicine, which lasted several years and led him to Jena, Strasburg, Tübingen, Leyden, Franecker, Groningen, Utrecht, and again to Leyden, where he devoted four years to botany, and finally received his degree. He intended now to travel, and declined chairs at Dorpat and Greifswald, but was persuaded to return to Stettin as professor of medicine and royal

physician. He died there March 4, 1660, and his funeral discourse was pronounced by Henricus Schævius (Witte) or Schrevius (Haller), His writings—besides the present criticism of JOHANN AGRICOLA (*q.v.*)—consist of *Disquisitiones Phytologicae*, Stettin, 1651; a collection of academical disputations and *Oratio de medicina dignitate et præstantia contra Platonem et Plinium*, Stettin, 1647.

Henningus Witte, *Memoriae Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovatae*, 1676, Decas Secunda, pp. 209-214 (reprint of the funeral programme of Henricus Schævius).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 332.  
Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1387.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. O003 verso, 4 March 1660.

Manget, *Bibliotheca scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. lii. (contains a reprint of his funeral oration).  
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 4, 278, 279.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 801.  
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 445.  
Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1740, xli. pp. 179-182.

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

col. 2105; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 412.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 43.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 98; 1778, ii. p. 641.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 591.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 483.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 346.  
Haller *Bibl. Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 716.  
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 663.  
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 146.

Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 429.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 482.

## KIRSTEN (MICHAEL).

Non-entia Chymica.

See UTIS UDENIUS.

## KIRWAN (RICHARD).

See SCHEELE (KARL WILHELM), 1780.

Kirwan was born in Co. Galway in 1733. He finished his education at Poitiers and St. Omer and by the death of his brother succeeded to the family estate of Cregg in 1755. He was called to the Irish bar in 1766, but soon relinquished law for science, which he pursued in London. He lived there from 1777 to 1787, and became acquainted with many of the most notable people of the time, carried on a wide correspondence and held receptions which formed a rendezvous for distinguished personages. He contributed papers to the Royal Society for which the Copley medal was conferred upon him. In 1784 he published his book on mineralogy, which had much success as being the first systematic work on the subject in English. Even now it is an interesting landmark in the history of mineralogy, as it shows the minerals that were known, the system of classification and the amount of knowledge of their composition. This was fol-

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 287, 307, 314, 316, 322, 368, 372, 373, 379, 381, 422 (short notice of him), 560, 567, 614 (specific gravities), 625, 661, 674, 680, 834, 853 (bleaching liquids), 855, 861, 935, 936, 984.†

Scherer, *Allgemeines Journal der Chemie*, 1801, vi. p. 902.

Tilloch, *Philosophical Magazine*, 1802, xiv. p. 353, with a portrait.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 514, 547.

*Annual Register for 1812*, p. 177.

*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1812, lxxxii., part i. p. 669.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, p. 483 (about Phlogiston); App. iv. p. lvii., 24 Feb. 1780 (calls him Richard Kirwin).

*Biographie Universelle*, 1818, xxii. P. 456; no date, xxi. p. 651.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 574 f.

## KLEEBLAT.

See MONTE-CIBITI (V. DE).

## KLEFEKER (DETLEF).

Das Fundament der Lehre vom Stein der Weisen, oder des Urältesten Philosophi Hermetis Trismegisti Tabula Smaragdina. Welche Tafel bisher von den meisten für ein unauflöslich Rätzel gehalten worden: Dieselbe hat nunmehr in Teutscher Sprache mit experimentirter Wahrheit deutlich erkläret, und darum sich genennet, Pyrophilus. Vorerinnerung! Alle gerechten Exemplarien von dieser Schrifft hat der Auctor eigenhändig unterschrieben und besiegelt. Gedruckt und verlegt durch Conrad König, E. Hoch-Edl. Hochw. Rath's Buchdrucker, in Hamburg. 1736.

lowed by his essay on Phlogiston in 1787, which, on being recognized as a thorough exposition of the theory, was at once translated into French, each chapter in turn having a refutation appended to it. He replied to the criticism, but in 1791 he went over to the antiphlogistic view.

In 1787, on account of his health, he took up his abode in Dublin and threw himself into the work of the Royal Irish Academy and other societies, to which he contributed papers on chemistry, pure and applied. He had a keen controversy over the Huttonian theory and wrote a book on the analysis of mineral waters, 1799. He was a chemist of distinction without having made any striking discovery, a widely known and highly accomplished man and he was the recipient of many honours both at home and from foreign countries. He died 1 June, 1812.

Gorton, *A General Biographical Dictionary*, London, 1828, ii. p. 261.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1831, ii. p. 137.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 581.

Cuvier, *Histoire des sciences naturelles*, 1845, v. pp. 7, 46, 299.

Royal Irish Academy, *Proceedings*, 1850, iv. App. No. viii, p. lxxxii. (article by M. Donovan); *Ib.* p. 481 (with portrait; article by Dr. Pickells).

*The English Cyclopaedia*, Biography, vol. iii. 1856, col. 717.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1861, xxvii. col. 791.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1263.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 148.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1892, xxxi. p. 228.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 433.

KLEFEKER (DETLEF). *Continued.*

The editor of Henkel's letters says that his name was Detlef Klefeker, that he was a 'royal Prussian Commissionarius' who lived at Hamburg and dealt in foreign produce. In his earlier letters he called himself Michael Gottheil, but he afterwards used his own name when he had attained his object, which was to get access for himself and his excellent friend to Henkel's laboratory and money bag. The said friend was a Dr. Wicherts of Hamburg, who seems to have dictated the letters which Klefeker wrote out and sent. At all events the editor treats them as emanating practically from one person. We gather from p. 199 of the letters that the name Pyrophilus which appears in the present work is another of Klefeker's pseudonyms.

The letters addressed to Henkel treat of various chemical topics.

Meusel quotes the present book and states that he has seen it assigned to Johann Klefeker, but he is of opinion that it can hardly be by that person.

*Betrug zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 604.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 328.

*Mineralogische, Chemische und Alchymische Briefe. . . an der. . . Bergrat J. F. Henkel*, 1799, ii. pp. 141-202.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, vii. p.51.

## KLEINE Bawer (Der).

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

## KLEINE Paradeiss-tafel.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

## KLEIN (Ein) Rosen Gärtlein, darinnen die Philosophia Naturalis und Vollkommnüfs aller Metallischen Sachen begriffen seind.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymiaë*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 19.

## KLEINOD.

See R. (T. M.), 1728.

## KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON).

See BESONDERE CURIEUSE ENTREVUE, 1721.

This book seems to be rare, for Kopp states that he had searched in several libraries for it in vain. It is anonymous, but he gives reasons for thinking it may have been written by David Fassmann at Leipzig who was the author of a number of such conversations.

The two adventurers, who are here brought together, had nothing to do with each other, and their deaths were separated by a few years, but there was such a similarity in their lives that an interview between them after they had worked out their fates seems a matter of course.

Domenico Manuel Cajetano (or Cajetani, Caetano, Gaetano), who passed himself off as a Count and rose ultimately to high offices in Germany and Austria, was the son of a peasant at Pietrabanca near Naples. Friends helped in his education, he is apprenticed to a goldsmith, acquired and exhibited juggling tricks in Italy. He discovered

Ladrage states that on p. 116 of the Ouvaroff copy below the word Pyrophilus is written Klefeker hamburgensis, and that Weiss in his article says that in a sale catalogue this book is attributed to Johann Klefeker. But he has not noticed the confirmation of the authorship which is printed on p. 116, the note, namely, which gives the date and apparent name of the place: Gegeben aus den Kleefer-Feldt-Ek, im Jahr Christi 1736. meines Alters im Ein und Sechzigsten Jahr. Obviously the name of the place is an anagram of Detlef Klefeker.

The present copy wants a supplement, pp. 117-132, with some other tracts, including one on perpetual motion by Klefeker, mentioned by Ladrage. The title of the supplement is: Abgenöthigte Beylage, gehörig an dem Tractat, betitult: das Fundament, . . . Ibid. 1736.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1818, xxii. p. 465 ; no date, xxii. p. 16. (Article by Weiss, who identifies him with Johann Klefeker.)

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 36.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1861, xxvii. col. 826. (This article is on Johann Klefeker, but it does not include the present work among his writings.)

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1369.

a treasure which had been buried by an unknown alchemist along with a manuscript describing the preparation of the stone. He gets the name of being in possession of it, and of having exhibited its transmuting power whereby he gained credit. This he did in Madrid with such success that he was persuaded by the Bavarian ambassador to go to Brussels to Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria, who was then Governor of the Spanish Netherlands. He did so and won the governor's confidence, and at the same time promised to make a quantity of the stone. Honours were conferred upon him and he gradually obtained 60000 gulden. When he had got all he could he tried to escape, but he was captured and kept in the Castle of Grunewald for six years. At the end of that time he got away somehow, and in 1704 was at Vienna as Count Ruggiero, where in presence of Emperor Leopold I. he performed certain transmutations,

KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON). *Continued.*

and again undertook to make the stone in quantity. In 1705 the Emperor died but Cajetano found a patron in Prince Johann Wilhelm of the Palatinate. But for some reason the Count went to Berlin and made his former promises to King Frederick I., and executed successful experiments in presence of Conrad Dippel, a believer in alchemy, but a shrewd person, who was not impressed by the nobility and titles of the stranger. He had promised within sixty days to make a large quantity of the transmuting media for gold and silver, for the King. The latter gave the adept numerous and valuable presents, and bestowed on him also important offices. But instead of going on with his preparations he absented himself and went to Hildesheim and Stettin. On his return he made fresh demands, offered to sell the secret outright, and asked for money to take him to Italy. This conduct raised

Hannemann, *Thubalcain*, 1707, p. 34.

Hannemann, *Jason* [1709], p. 41.

*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 104-134.

Petraeus, *Fr. Basili Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, Leipzig, 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. b 6 verso—c 5 verso.

Güldenfolk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, pp. 94-107.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 384-416.

Klettenberg was born at Frankfurt a. M. in 1669, and at school displayed unusual ability, acquiring French and Latin with facility. Stirred by ambition he had the fancy to be a statesman, and to enrich himself he engaged in alchemical pursuits. But his experiments miscarried, and he lost in them and in dissipated living what little money he possessed. Pressed by creditors he went to England and resided for a time at Cambridge, but he had to depart from it also for the same reason, and wandered up and down, borrowing money from people who believed in his power to transmute, and paying them with promises. When at the end of his resources, he returned to Frankfurt and tried by a successful marriage to attain the position he desired. He lapsed once more into loose living and having killed a relative called Stallburg, said to be a rival, in a quarrel or duel, tried to get away, but was secured and imprisoned in Frankfurt. In some way unknown he effected his escape and secured a safe pass from the Emperor. He changed his name, lived in Bremen, Mainz, Prague, and other places, and pursued his method of getting money from people by promising them the proceeds of his transmutation experiments. The work always proceeded favourably up to a certain point, but when it was nearing completion and the people were expecting a successful issue, important business compelled him to take a long journey, and he departed promising to return and complete the work, which he never did. In this way he acquired considerable sums, lived in great style and kept a secretary, and appeared as a nobleman at some of the German courts. As Baron von Wildeck he visited the Duke Wilhelm Erast of Saxe-Weimar, and spoke of a process he had for extracting gold and silver from ores by means of a preparation which did not alter, and affirmed that it was a metallurgical and not an alchemical method.

The Duke gave him 200 Thlr. to prepare the material at Ilmenau. The first trials were successful, but when the process was repeated at Weimar, 19 Aug. 1713, it was supervised by two watchful

suspicion which was not diminished by information about his previous doings at Vienna, which warned the King against him. It was also found that the process he had given to the Royal Commission for preparing the stone was a failure, and when he was expostulated with, he escaped to Hamburg. Here however he was arrested and convoyed to the fortress at Küstrin. On his stating that he could not do any experimental work in prison, he was taken to Berlin, did a little and fled to Frankfurt on the Main. He was captured once more and sent to Küstrin, and as it was found that he either would not or could not fulfil his undertaking he was condemned to death. In August, 1709, the sentence was carried out; dressed in clothes covered with tinsel, he was hanged on a gallows decorated with the same material.

Christianus Democritus, *Aufrichtiger Protestant*, p. 51.

*Historischer Bericht von dem Leben des Grafen Caetano*, Berlin and Frankfurt, 1790, 8°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii pp. 294-5.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchimie*, 1832, p. 484.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 91, 134, 185, 195, 197.

metallurgical experts who reported that the adept introduced silver along with the fluxes and other materials he employed. He was accordingly dismissed, 24 Aug. 1713, without having to refund the money he had received. This same year he published his book entitled: Die entlarfte Alchymia set up as an alchemist, and went to the Court of Saxony where his previous history was unknown, and where he imposed on everyone by his manners and by his sumptuous scale of living. His fame having come to the ears of Augustus the Strong, in 1714 he made an undertaking to supply the King within fourteen months with a universal tincture of unlimited power and an elixir of life, and to reserve this and all his other secrets for the King alone. He, thereupon, proceeded to fulfil his part of the bargain in a laboratory that had been furnished for him at considerable cost. But time passed, he still indulged in his old habits, and contracted debts, and he made excuses for the delay of the work. He was in favour with the King who permitted him to revisit his native town. When he ran the risk of being arrested on account of the duel, he withdrew to a place in the neighbourhood where he lived till the spring of 1716. On his return to Dresden he represented to the King that the previous labours having come to nothing on account of the unexpected duration of his absence, he must begin anew. The following year passed also and the King became impatient and distrustful, and at last a commission of enquiry was appointed to ascertain the reason of the delay, and Klettenberg was ordered to bring his work to a conclusion. He made attempts to gain complete freedom but he was watched carefully, and when he planned to escape, was transferred to the Königsstein, the great castle near Dresden.

On 'Walpurgis-night,' 1719, he contrived to break out, and, with an agility worthy of his name, to climb down the high steep rocks on which the castle stands. How he effected it without injury is surprising to any one who knows the place, and he had better fortune than some of the French

KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON). *Continued.*

prisoners of the last war who made the same attempt. He was recaptured, however, and immured in a subterranean dungeon. Even from this he escaped on 16th Jan. 1720, but during his descent he fell and was discovered by people who were attracted by his cries and who took him back to the fortress. The commandant, von Kyau,

Cregarder, *Merckwürdiges Leben und Thaten des . . . General Lieutenants . . . Friedrich Wilhelm . . . von Kyau*, Köln, 1727-1736, i. p. 305 (Kyau was Governor of the Königsstein in 1715).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 927. (A long account.)

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 417-456, 543, 654. (A long account.)

made a report to the King, and Klettenberg was ultimately condemned to death for various crimes, murder being one. The heavy broad-bladed sword of the executioner put an end to his life by decapitation on 1st March, 1720. Klettenberg suffered his sentence without having his eyes bandaged.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 296-297 (and references).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 515.

Figurier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 160.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 174-180, 185, 195, 219, 244-248; ii. p. 382. (A long account with references.)

## KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE).

Basilius Valentinus Redivivus seu Astrum Rutilans Alchymicum. Das ist: Der wieder aufgelebte Basilius Valentinus oder Hellglänzendes Gestirn der Alchymie, welches gantz hell und klar zeigt, so wohl der alten als neuen wahren Sophorum einhellige, deutliche, und unfehlbare Meynung von der ersten und andern philosophischen materie Vor- und Nach- Arbeit des grossen Wercks, denen Eigenschafften der gemeinen und Philosoph. Metall. Sal. und Mineralien. Aus den bewährtesten Schrifftten der Philosophorum verfasst, dabey eine gantz leichte gewisse und accurate Methode angewiesen, wie die Vor-Arbeit vollbracht werden mufs, welches von keinen bifshero geschehen, wodurch die meisten sonst vorfallende Dubia von sich selbst aufgehoben werden, Samt beygefügten kurtzen und deutlichen Alchym-Physiologischen Raisonnement des Autoris, von Louis Gilhomme de Knör, Med. Philo-Chym. Leipzig, In Verlegung des Autoris, und zu finden bey Johann Friedrich Braun, 1716.

8°. Pp. [16] 160. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Pp. [16] 160. Title red and black. Title-page damaged. Wants pp. 131-158.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Title wanting. Pp. [4] [14]160.

This copy has a dedication to the Bishop of Eichstätt added, dated Leipzig, 2 May, 1716, which is not contained in the other copies.

Das Nöthige Nosce Te, zu Erhaltung der Lebens-Flammen durch eine doppelte Panacea, so aus der wahren Minera Solis der Sophorum durch richtige Spagirische Handgriffe praepariret wird; Allen Gesundheit-liebenden zu derselben Erhaltung, so sie aber verlohren, dero Recuperirung, samt einer richtigen und accuraten Manuduction der Zubereitung vorgesetzter Panacea, recommendiret und præsentiret durch Louis Gilhome von Knör, Philos. Medic D. Leipzig, Bey Johann Grofsens Erben, 1714.

8°. Pp. [16] 127 [1]. Title red and black.

KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE). *Continued.*

The true name of this person was Ludwig Wilhelm Von Knör, which he seems to have had a fancy to turn into rather unusual French. His name is known but I have found no details of his life except that it ended in 1754. Haller calls him D. L. W. v. Knörr.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 196.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 451. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 654, 656.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 322, 342, 386.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, vii. p. 138.

Besides the above, he wrote also *Pharmacopoea compendiosa, oder Kurzer Inhalt guter und bewährter Arzneimittel*, Naumburg, 1765, 8°, a description of an alkaline gold-salt, and *Das mit Gewürze, Früchten, Pflanzen, Kräutern, Blumen Saamen und Obstblumen angefüllte Magazin*, Leipzig 1755, 8°, and one or two on practical medicine.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Rotermond's Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen, 1810, iii. col. 566.

Dezeimeris *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 338.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 506.

Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, 1886, ii. pp. 327, 356.

## KOCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

See also HOLLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

## KÖMÜVES (PAULUS ADAMUS).

Dissertatio de Oleo Minerali Secretissimo Vero Auro Potabili, cujus conficiendi modum apposuit. Ac Autoritate, et Consensu Illustrium, Perillustrium, ac Magnificorum, Spectabilium, Clarissimorum, & Excellentissimorum Virorum, Perillustris, ac Magnifici Domini Universitatis Rectoris, Illustrissimi, Magnifici, ac Clarissimi Inclytæ Facultatis Medicæ D. Praesidis, Perillustris, Spectabilis, Clarissimi, ac Excellentissimi Inclytæ Facultatis Medicæ Domini Decani. Venerabilis Domini Senioris D.D. Sac. Cæsareæ Majestatis Consiliariorum, ac Archiatrorum, nec non Clarissimorum D D Professorum, adeoque totius Amplissimi D. D. Medicorum Collegii, in Antiquissima ac Celeberrima Universitate Viennensi Publico DD. Doctorum Scrutinio in Dissertatione Inaugurali exponit Paulus Adamus Kömüves, Hungarus Széplakiensis AA. LL. & Philosophiæ Magister, nec non pro suprema Doctoratûs Laurea Candidatus. Disputabuntur tempore & loco consuetis, Die Mensis Annô M DCC LII. Viennæ, Typis Francisci Andrea Kirchberger, Universitatis Typographi.

4°. Pp. [12] 14.

## KÖNIG.

Der sich aller Welt zeigende König in seinem Purpur-Mantel, Das ist: Die ohnverfälschte Wahrheit unserer Chymischen Operation in Bereitung der Universal-Tinctur, entdeckt sich ohne einzige dunckle Redens-Arth aufs zweyen uhr-alten Manuscriptis, und offenbahret sich in seinem herrlichen Geschmuck. Welches zu Dienste seines bedürfftigen Nächsten zum Druck befördern und an Tag geben wollen ein Liebhaber der Philosophie. Franckfurth, Verlegt Samuel Tobias Hocker, MDCCXI.

8°. Pp. 48.

## KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, worinnen sie, samt dero gantzem

Fundament, bestehe, nach der Abtheilung, wie der Conspectus Capitem & Contentorum so stracks auf dem andern Blate ausweist und anzeigt, samt

KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, etc. *Continued.*

derselben Ehren-Rettung oder einem gnugsam fundirten Sentiment, dafs die Concordanz aus den Büchern der Philosophorum nicht nur möglich und richtig zu machen sey, sondern auch die unrechten von den wahren Philosophis gantz wohl und leichte zu unterscheiden. Alles auf Anleitung Herrn Johann Kunckel von Löwensterns sel. Seines A. 1716 durch Hr. D. Joh. Caspar Engelleder, Medic. Practicum in Hamburg, heraus gegebenen Laboratorii Chymici, und zwar in specie desselben 42. Capitels, allwo er mit gantz nichtigen und abgeschmackten Fundamenten oder Beweifsthüern das Contrarium behaupten wollen, dafs nemlich von beyden keines möglich seyn könne; Allen Liebhabern der hochedlen und von Gott selbst unumstößlich in die Natur gelegten und fest gegründeten Hermetischen Philosophie zu dienlicher Nachricht und grosser Erbauung, ausser welcher sonst (wie ich ungescheut schreibe und dreist sage) durch gedachtes Laboratorium Chymicum, sie in der That und Wahrheit gänzlich, oder gantz und gar von derselbigen alleinigen eintzigen Materie, und ihrer richtigen Vor- und Nach-Arbeit wahren Bereitung, abgeführt werden; Von einem Liebhaber der reinen Wahrheit, welcher durch die Gnade Gottes darinnen, vermittelt der Experienz, fest gegründet, sonst aber Seiner Röm. Käyserlichen wie auch Catholischen Majestäten N.O.T.P. durch öffentlichen Druck an den Tag gegeben. Brefs-lau und Leipzig, bey Michael Hubert, 1723.

8°. Pp. 703, [1]. Title red and black printed across two pages.

Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 103) assigns this work to Naxagoras. it is not mentioned by Kopp. Ladrague puts it under

Kunckel, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1227.

[Another Copy.]

The imprint has been cut off.

KÖPPE (JOACHIM), *Respondens.*

See HORST (GREGORIUS), *Problematum Medicorum . . . decades priores quinque*, 1608.

## KOFFFSKY (VINCENTIUS).

Fratris Vincentii Koffskhii eines grofsen Philosophen und Mönchen des Prediger Ordens zu Danzig. Hermetische Schriften, denen wahren Schülern und Nachfolgern unserer geheimen Spagirischen Kunst zum Nuz beschrieben und hinterlafsen den 4<sup>ten</sup> Octobr. Ao. Domini MCCCCLXXVIII. Zwey Theile. Nürnberg, bey Johann Adam Stein, 1786.

8°. Pp. [8] 119 [1]. Two diagrammatic woodcuts. Woodcuts of apparatus. Symbolic engraving.

Tinctur-Wurtzel, und auch Materia prima defs ebenedeyten uhralten Steins der Weisen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 52.

If the title-page can be trusted and Koffski or Koffsky was a Dominican friar at Danzig, who left his writings to his pupils and followers on Oct. 4, 1488, then the bull of Pope John XXII. against

alchemy had not had any effect in stopping the pursuit. He may be regarded in the meantime as the first Polish student of the art. After the Reformation the manuscript was found built up in