

LANGE (JOHANN). *Continued.*

According to one account Lange was from Silesia and was 'Pfälzischer Leibarzt,' but Jöcher says he was 'Candidatus Medicinæ' and practitioner at Hamburg, and that nothing is known of his life except that he was alive in 1695, and that he maintained himself by translating into German a large number of works, sometimes with, at other times without his name, or with the initials J. L., or J. L. M[edicinæ] C[andidatus], or the pseudonym Hippodamus or Hoppodamus, where with he has been credited. The list of them given by him has been made more precise by Rotermund, who has added the place, date, and size of each and says that Lange was still alive in 1696. Many of his translations are from English, with which he seems to have been familiar but others imply that he was acquainted with Latin, French, Dutch, and possibly Spanish and Italian. The translations include works by Bunyan (*Pilgrim's Progress*, 1685), Bekker's *World bemitted*, sermons, religious and moral treatises, works on medicine, &c., &c., besides a considerable proportion on chemistry and alchemy. The following is a list of these as given by Rotermund. One to which a query is attached seems doubtful as to whether it is about alchemy or not. Some of the titles are expanded from Jöcher and from actual copies.

Philalethæ introitus apertus ad oculos regis palatinum, Amstelod. 1667, in 8 (edited by J. L.).

Chymisches Zweyblatt, Hamburg, 1672, 8.

Wunderliche Begebenheiten eines Philosophi in Suchung und Findung des Steins der Weisen, Hamburg, 1673 and 1690, 8.

Zwey chymische Tractätlein Philalethæ und Ferrarii, Hamb. 1673, 8.

Von Verwandlung der Metalle, Hamburg, 1675, 8.

Edv. Bolnesti aurora chymica, Hamburg, 1675, 8 (edited by J. L.).

Guil. Klarkii historia naturalis nitri, *Ib.* 1675, 8 (edited by J. L.).

Thom. Nicols Edelsteinbüchlein, Ebend. 1675, 8.

J. Mariä Meurdrac mitleidende und leichte Chymie, Frankfurt, 1676, 8.

Alvaro Alonso Barba Bergbüchlein, Hamb. 1676, 8.

Edv. Kellaus de lapide philosophorum, *Ibid.* 1676, 8 (edited by J. L.).

F. Bas. Valentini chymische Schriften, Eb. 1677, 8.

Nicl. Flamelli chymische Werke, Ebendas, 1681, 8.

Rob. Boylen lüftige Noctiluca, Ebendas, 1682, 8.

Corn. Lanciotti brennender Salamander, Frankfurt, 1682, 8.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 42.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 441.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2252; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1216.

LANGELOTT (JOEL).

Send-Schreiben von der Chymie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 381.

Joel Langelott (or Langellot, or Langellott, and also Lancellotus, by Witte) was born 12 Oct., 1617, at Ordorf in Thuringia, where his father Conrad was a dyer and burgomaster. He studied medicine at Jens, Rostock, and Copenhagen, as well as at Leyden, graduated in 1642, and received a call to Gottorp as chemist. He travelled in England, and became court physician in 1647 of Frederick IV., Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1648 he was made private physician of the Duke and of his son. He died 8 Dec., 1680.

Arnoldi de Villanova chymische Schriften, Ebend und Hamb. 1683, 8.

Mich. Sendigovii (*sic*) *Leben*, Hamb. 1683, 12.

Kenelmij (*sic*) Digby Geheimmisse, Ebend. 1684, in 8.

Beschreibung der Coffy, Thé, Chocolate und Tobacks, Ebend, 1684, 12.

Entwurf von Alcahest, Ebend. 1684, 12.

Kern der Chymie, Leipzig, 1685, 8.

Erklärung über die sechs chymischen Pforten Georg Riplæi, Hamb. 1689, 8.

Fr. Merc. v. Helmont Paradoxal Discourse (*sic*), *Ibid.* 1691, 8.

Paradeistafel, Hamb. 1692, 8. (?)

Drey chymische Bücher, Hamb. 1692, 8.

Kinderbett des Steins der Weisen, Ebend. 1692, 8.

Rod. Goclenii physiognomische und chiromantische Anmerkungen, Eb. 1692, 8.

Mr. De l'Emeri cursus Chymicus, Hamb. 1694, 8.

Lancellotti Colsons Tr. von Erlangung des Steins der Weisen, Hamb. 1696, 8.

After consideration of the foregoing list and of the clear statement of Jöcher, Rotermund, and others as to the significance of the initials J. L. and J. L. M. C. namely, that they stand for Johann Lange, it is not requisite to dwell on the misinterpretation of them in the article on Edward Kelley in the *Dictionary of National Biography* where they are supposed to denote John Lilly and Meric Casaubon. Meric Casaubon died in 1671, but the initials J. L. M. C. appeared as late as 1697. Nor is it necessary to point out that the reading is not 'J. L. et M. C.,' but that it indicates one person only; that the reading in the case of Kelley's book is 'curante' not 'curantibus,' and that of the preceding list the German books bearing the initials were certainly not translated by Lilly and Casaubon. As for John Lilly I do not know who he was, for there is no one of that name, so far as I am aware, likely to have edited Kelley's book. Is it possible that the influence of the initials themselves has caused John Lilly to be inadvertently put for William Lilly, the astrologer, who may have been the person in the writer's mind? The fact that among the authorities in the article on Edward Kelley there is quoted 'Dr. John Lilly's Autobiography,' seems to indicate that it is the astrologer who is intended, for it is in his autobiography that Kelley is introduced.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 344; 1798, ii. pp. 7, 11, 12.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1155.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 335, 338, 347, 381.

The above epistle was addressed to the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum: *Epistola ad Naturæ Curiosos de quibusdam in chymia praetermissis*, Hamburg, 1672, small 8vo, pp. 32.

The epistle was published in German at Nürnberg, 1672.

A number of papers on medical topics appeared in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum Ann. iii. vi. and vii. His *Chymia Physica* is contained in Eman. Koenig's *Thesaurus remedium e triplici regno*.

LANGELOTT (JOEL). *Continued.*

In manuscript he left *Acta laboratorii Chymici Gottorpiensis Dissertatio de vera praeparatione et usu multiplici laudanti opiatu, tractatus de oleo auri et mercurio metallorum*; and some controversial tracts.

Kirchmajer, *Noctiluca constans*, 1676, p. 21 (c. iii. §2).

Kirchmajer, *De Phosphoris . . . Commentatio*, 1680, p. 11.

Hoffmann, *Exercitatio de Cinnabari*, 1685, p. 22 ('vir supra fidem verax').

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 708.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688. sig. Rrrr 2 recto, Anno 1680. (He calls him Lancellotus.)

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 29.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 458.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 201.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 444.

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

In the present tract he describes a 'Philosophical Mill,' or apparatus for grinding, of which he was the inventor, and Wallerius gives a drawing of it.

It was to Langelott that Morhof addressed his epistle *De Metallorum Transmutatione*, 1673.

col. 2258; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col.

43.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 87.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 587.

Joh Gottschalk Wallerius, *Die physische Chemie* (ed. Christ. Andr. Mangold), Gotha, 1761, i. p. 59 and Tafel iii. 73ste Figur (Langelott's 'Philosophical Mill').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 622.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 18.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 30, 136.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 2, 115.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 512.

LAPIS Animalis Microcosmicus.

See DOLHOPFF (GEORG ANDREAS).

LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM.

Authoris ignoti, philosophici lapidis secreta metaphoricè describentis, Opusculum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 249.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 566.

See GEBER, *Summa Perfectionis*, 1682, p. 261.

See GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.

See GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

Lapis Philosophorum.

See FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752.

See ERLÄUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens oder des so betiteltten Lapidis Philosophorum. 1767.

Lapis philosophorum ad quendam Papam.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 240.

An lapis Philosophorum valeat contra pestem quæstio.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchimie . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 259.

De Lapide per Acquam mercurialem.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunst-Kammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 239.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 540.

De Lapide Philosophorum.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch*, 1614, sig. :-(iiii verso.

De lapide Philosophorum duodecim Capitula incerti authoris.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii.* 1598, p. 157.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymie*, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 261.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 281.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 261.

LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM. *Continued.*

De Lapide Philosophorum Tractatus duodecim, 1611.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

De Lapide Philosophico Tractatus eximius, titulo conscriptus: Vera Philosophia

Doctrina de generatione metallorum.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.

Lapidis philosophici nomenclatura, a G. Gratarolo collecta.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Vera alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 265.

De Lapidis Philosophorum formatione epilogus.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 248.

De Magni Lapidis sive Benedicti Compositione et Operatione Aliquot Capita.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 53.

Liber de Magni Lapidis Compositione et Operatione, Auctore adhuc incerto.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 1.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 5.

Perfecta Salis Communis præparatio ad lapidem Philosophorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 250.

Tractatus Aureus de Lapide Philosophico.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 1.

Tractatus de Lapide Philosophico, incogniti auctoris.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 653 and 698.

Tractätlein von Lapide Philosophorum.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 234.

LA POTERIE (PIERRE DE).

See POTERIUS (PETRUS).

LASNIORO (JOANNES DE).

Tractatus Aureus de Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, p. 579.

Johann von Laaz, or Joannes de Lasnioro, or Lasnioro was a Bobemian, who flourished before the middle of the fifteenth century. He announces himself as a pupil of Antonius de Florentia, who, as is stated at the end of the tract (p. 584), was murdered here in Bohemia on account of his chemistry: 'Hic Joannes superius subscriptus de Lazionoro (*sic*) fuit discipulus ipsius Antonii Itali de Florentia oriundi, qui hic in Bohemia propter eam artem Chymicam ab hominibus impiis est trucidatus, prout in Bohemico de lapide Philosophorum scripto testatur ita accidisse.' There seems no ground, therefore for Schmieder's assertion that Laaz studied in Italy, and still less for his statement that his name was changed by his Italian companions into Las-nion-oro, or Laaz-no-gold! because of his unsuccessful alchemical experiments, unless it is meant as a sort of sombre Schmiederian joke. Petraeus it is who is responsible for

further account of Laaz. After having learned all he could from Antonius of Florence he travelled—as so many others did—to visit other alchemists, and in the course of his journeyings he came into contact with Barbara, second wife of the German emperor Sigismund, who died in 1437. She lived a very scandalous life—people compared her with Messalina—and her favoured occupation was alchemy, in which she passed off juggling tricks as genuine cases of transmutation. De Lasnioro neither deceived himself nor tried to cheat others into a belief in transmutations which were only shams, and he does not seem to have hesitated to say what he thought about Barbara's prestidigitations. He says she made false gold which would not stand the tests, and cheated many merchants, and when he witnessed the deceptions he spoke out: 'correxī eam verbis.' Then naturally: 'Illa autem voluit me incarcerare, sed discessi ab ea cum pace, quia

LASNIORO (JOANNES DE). *Continued.*

Deus juvat me.' Doubtless he thought himself well out of it.

According to Petraeus these revelations are contained in a MS. on vellum of date 1440, entitled *Via Universalis*.

It is to be observed, however, that the title *Via Universalis* is given to the present tract, for it concludes with the following paragraph:

'Explicit via universalis Joannis de Lasnioro Lazon, sub Anno millesimo quadringentesimo quadagesimo octavo. Feria Sexta in Vigilia Viti. Ego verò Joannes Lucianus exemplavi diligentia magna, anno quadringentesimo.'

As the passages relative to the Queen, quoted by Petraeus from the vellum MS., dated 1440, of the *Via Universalis*, do not occur in the present tract,

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 286.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 626.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 44.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 54, 201.

Petraeus, *Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, 1769, Neue Vorrede, sig. d2 recto.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 583.

LAUGIER (ROBERT DE).

Institutiones Pharmaceuticæ sive Philosophia Pharmaceutica Auctore Roberto de Laugier

Doct. Med. S. C. Maj. Consiliar. Universitat. Vindobon. & Mutin. Chemiæ & Botanices Professore Emerito, Reg. Nanceianæ, & Georgophil. Florentin. Academiæ. Socio, atque Mutinensi Medicorum Collegio adscripto. Mutinæ M DCC LXXXVIII. Apud Societatem Typographicam. Annuentibus Superioribus.

8°. Pp. 326 [2]. 6 plates of Laugier's still. This is the first volume only. There should be three in all, 1788-1791, 8°.

Though his name is quite distinctly Robert, Poggendorff calls him François. He is reported as a native of Nancy or of Metz. He was a doctor of medicine, imperial councillor, professor of chemistry and botany at Vienna and at Modena, a member of the Royal Society of Nancy, of the Agricultural Society of Florence, and of the College of Physicians at Modena. After he resigned his

chair in 1768 he lived at Strassburg, and on 17 Dec., 1793, died at Reggio. The above is apparently his only work, but he is remembered by the distilling apparatus which he invented. He is not to be confused with André Laugier, who succeeded Fourcroy at the Museum of Natural History as professor of chemistry, and devoted himself to the analysis of minerals.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1383.

LAVINIUS (WENCESLAUS) Moravus.

Tractatus de Coelo Terrestri.

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER), Cheiragogia Heliana, 1612, p. 97.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 288.

Traité du ciel terrestre.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1754, iv. p. 566.

These three tracts are quoted by Lenglet Dufresnoy, who repeats that the author was a Moravian gentleman, and that his 'Traité' though short was esteemed. He is said to have studied at foreign universities, lived in Paris, and returned to his own country in possession of the stone, which, from the quantity he possessed, he seemed to have had the

we must infer either that there are two distinct works of the same name, or, more likely, that the printed version as we now have it is not complete.

The *Tractatus Aureus* appeared in 1611 in *Tractatus de Secretissimo Antiquarum Philosophorum Arcano*. Tractatus ii. De Lapide Philosophorum Joannis Lasniori Bohæmi Summi Philosophi, nunc primum in gratiam studiosæ juventutis in lucem editas (*sic*) ab Autore Anonymo. Anno TV es saCerDos In æternVM., small 8°, sig. A. This tract was published again in 1612, 8°, and with others at Hanau, 1618, 8°.

It was reprinted in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1613, iv. p. 657, and in the later edition of 1659, as above. If all this be accurate, the present tract must have been composed about 1437.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 29.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 106.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1320.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 223.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 160; ii. p. 383.

LAVINIUS (WENCESLAUS) Moravus. *Continued.*

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1037.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II.
i. p. 44.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 472; iii. pp. 44, 54, 201.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296.

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 43.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 108.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 270.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 361.

LAVOISIER (ANTOINE LAURENT).

Traité Élémentaire de Chimie, présenté dans un Ordre Nouveau et d'après les Découvertes Modernes, par M. Lavoisier. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a joint la Nomenclature Ancienne & Moderne, pour servir à l'intelligence des Auteurs; différens Mémoires de MM. Fourcroy & Morveau, & le Rapport de MM. Baumé, Cadet, Darcet & Sage, sur la nécessité de réformer & de perfectionner la Nomenclature Chimique. Avec Figures & Tableaux. Tome Premier. A Paris, Chez Cuchet, Libraire, rue & hôtel Serpente. M. DCC. LXXXIX.

8°. Tome Premier: pp. xlv., 322. 2 folding tables. Tome Second: pp. viij., 326. Tome Troisième: Nomenclature Chimique, pp. iv., 359 [1 blank], 2 tables; 13 engraved plates.

Trattato Elementare di Chimica presentato in un ordine nuovo dietro le scoperte moderne, 1792.

See DANDOLO (VINCENZO).

The life and fates of Lavoisier are so well known, his achievements so outstanding, and the accounts of him so accessible and familiar that it is unnecessary to describe the former or enumerate the latter.

He was born at Paris, 26 Augt., 1743, and received an excellent education. Having a taste for natural science, he studied mathematics, astronomy, botany, and geology, but finally devoted himself to chemistry. In 1764, when he was just 21, he gained a prize from the academy for the best method of lighting a large town. He wrote papers on mineralogy and meteorology, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1764. He now pursued investigation with great ardour, and in order to obtain means to carry on his experiments he obtained the post of a farmer-general, in 1769. Then began his researches into the constitution of the atmosphere and the cause of the increase of weight during combustion, which ended after a dozen years' minute and accurate inquiry and prolonged controversy in the overthrow of the phlogistic hypothesis, the introduction and establishment of the oxygen explanation of combustion and the publication of the new system of nomenclature based on it.

Lavoisier's researches were epoch-making numerous and varied, but in connection with parts of his work there has been some difference of opinion as to the share to be allotted to him. The most conspicuous case is that collected with the discovery of the composition of water. Upon this question opposing views were taken by the Rev. Vernon Harcourt, Arago, Brougham, and others, the claims of Cavendish, Watt, and Lavoisier respectively being supported by different writers. This topic has been reviewed at full length by Kopp.

Lavoisier studied practical and economic matters as well as pure science, and was especially interested in agriculture, the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder and he was an active member of the commission on weights and measures. His later researches were upon respiration, and it was in the midst of this work that he fell a victim to the Revolution, 8 May, 1794. Hoefer has brought a severe indictment against the most distinguished of his scientific contemporaries for having apparently made no effort to save him.

His researches were published in the Memoirs of the Academy. They were collected in 6 vols., 4°, and published 1862-1893.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 10, 11; 1799, iii. pp. 63, 276, &c., &c.
Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 6, 8, 11, 14, &c., &c.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 380, &c., &c.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, pp. 479-481; App. iv. p. lxi April 3, 1788.
Salvigni, *Due Ragionamenti sulle Teorie chimiche di Lavoisier di Giovanni Mayow e di Lodovico Barbien*, Bologna, 1818, 8°, pp. 66 [1, 1 blank].
Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiii. p. 461; no date, xxiii. p. 414 (by Cuvier).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. pp. 547-554.

Quéraud, *La France Littéraire*, 1830, iv. p. 642.
Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830-31, ii. pp. 75-141.
Cuvier, *Histoire des Progrès des Sciences Naturelles*, 1834, i. p. 65, &c.
Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique*, 1837, pp. 134-186, &c.; 1878, pp. 135-202, &c. Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, pp. 110-165, &c.

Arago, *Historical Eloge of James Watt, translated from the French . . . by James Patrick Muirhead*, 1839, 8°, p. 102 (the water controversy).

W. Vernon Harcourt, 'Presidential Address.'

LAVOISIER (ANTOINE LAURENT). *Continued.*

Report of the ninth meeting of the British Association . . . held at Birmingham, in August, 1839.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 360, 363, 365; 1869, ii. pp. 351, 355, 357, 489-530.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 299-315, &c., &c.
Kiréevsky, *Histoire des Législateurs Chimistes*, 1845, pp. 22-88.
Brougham, *Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George III.*, 1846, ii. pp. 227-276; Works, 1855, i. pp. 290-333.
Muirhead, *Correspondence of the late James Watt on his discovery of the Composition of Water*, 1846.
Trattato elementare di Chimica, Torino, 1847, pp. 138-155, 190-197.
George Wilson, *Life of the Honble. Henry Cavendish*, London Cavendish Society, 1851 (the water controversy, Bibliography, p. 269).
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p.

67]. Samuel Brown, 'Phlogiston and Lavoisier,' *North British Review*, No. xxxv. Reprinted in his *Lectures on the Atomic Theory and Essays Scientific and Literary*, 1858, i. pp. 186-245.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxx. col. i.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1392.

Hoefer, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 70-120.

Gerding, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1867, p. 135, &c.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, 2ème Série, ii. p. 106.

Ladenburg, *Vorträge über die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Chemie in den letzten hundert Jahren*, 1869, pp. 21 & sq.

Adolphe Wurtz, *A History of Chemical Theory from the Age of Lavoisier to the present time*, translated and edited by Henry Watts, 1869, 8°.

Wurtz, *Histoire des doctrines chimiques depuis Lavoisier jusqu'à nos jours*, Paris, 1869, 12° (appeared originally as the 'Discours Préliminaire' to the *Dictionnaire de Chimie pure et appliquée*), 1902, pp. 123, 148.¶

C. E. Jullien, *La Chimie nouvelle, ou la Crassier de la nomenclature chimique de Lavoisier déblayé*, 1870, 8°.
Santesson, *Chemien Grundsanningar framställda i Lefnadsteckningar af dess Heroer*, Stockholm (1870), p. 51, &c., &c. (This is a free translation of Hoefer's book preceding.)

Kopp, *Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, pp. 85-216, &c., &c.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. pp. 235-310 (the water controversy).

M. M. P. Muir, *Heroes of Science. Chemists*, 1883 pp. 79-100 &c.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 30; ii. p. 164.
Edouard Grimaux, *Lavoisier, 1743-1794, d'après sa Correspondance, ses Manuscrits, ses Papiers de famille et d'autres Documents inédits*, Paris, 1888, 8°, 10 plates.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1888, xlii. p. 297.

H. Picton, *The Story of Chemistry* (1889), pp. 231-254.

Berthelot, *La Révolution Chimique. Lavoisier*, 1890, 8°, pp. xii. 334. Frontispiece.
La Grande Encyclopédie, xxi. pp. 1064-68 (by Berthelot).

Ernst von Mever, *A History of Chemistry translated by George McGowan*, 1891, pp. 151-162, &c., &c.

Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 88-141.

Ramsay, *The Gases of the Atmosphere*, 1896, pp. 100-118.

LEADE (JANE).

Sonnenblume der Weisen, das ist: Eine helle und klare Vorstellung der Präparierung defs Philosophischen Steins, neben Bestrafung derjenigen welche sich ohne Grund hierinnen bemühen. Wie auch eine Wohlmeinende Warnung in was vor Materien man sich hierinnen zu hüten, indem die Authorin ihre selbsteigene Thorheiten, so sie in ungegründeten Arbeiten begangen, aller Welt vor Augen stellet. Zum öffentlichen Druck verfertigt und an das Tageslicht gebracht von Leona Constantia in Afflictionibus triumphante. Im Jahr 1704.

12°. Pp. 120.

Aus Leona Constantia Sonnenblume der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 172.

See MYSTERIUM Magnum.

Jane Ward, daughter of Schildknap Ward of a Norfolk family, was born in 1623. She married her cousin, William Lead, or Leade, and, on his death not long after, she lived in seclusion in London, and devoted herself to a religious life, to which she considered herself called by a mysterious voice when a girl.

She studied Bohme and wrote mystical books one of which, translated into Dutch and German, made her known on the Continent. Francis Lee, on his return from Venice in 1694, fell in with her book and sought her out in London, and was

adopted by her as her son, and became her disciple. When her eyesight failed her, he attended to her locked after her correspondence, wrote to her dictation, and edited her books. Lee was the founder of the Philadelphian Society which included not only Mrs. Leade, but a number of the mystics of the time, her followers, and she wrote certain messages to them. Pordage, one of the members, wrote a letter which seems to be addressed to her (see PORDAGE (JOHN)). They drew up a constitution and printed their *Transactions*, which appeared in five numbers, from March to November, 1697.

LEADE (JANE). *Continued.*

and with other papers form a small volume in 4°. This book has become rare.

Towards the end of her life she was in poor circumstances. She died 19 Aug., 1704, and Lee

J. H. Feustking, *Gynaecium haeretico-fanaticum*, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1704, i. p. 412.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, Liber de Anonymis Scriptoribus detectis, p. 415, No. 1691 (Fischer's German translation of her works).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 43.
Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. p. 1180.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1737, xvi. col. 1253.
Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 1157 (Th. II. xvii. 19, § 59).

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

LEBENWALDT (ADAMUS A).

Adami à Lebenwaldt, Philosophi & Medici, Com. Pal. Cæs. Not. Apost. Publ. Erstes

Tractätel, von defs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der Hebreer Cabala mit einem Vorbericht wie der Teuffel bey dem Menschlichen Geschlecht auff vnderschiedliche Weifs eingeschlichen. Saltzburg, Druckts vnd verlegts Joh. Baptist Mayr, Hoff- vnd Academ. Buchdrucher, 1680.

12°. Pp. [12] 80.

Andertes Tractätel, von der List und Betrug defs Teuffels in der Astrologia Judiciaria, oder zu vil Urtheilenden Stern-Kunst.

Pp. [4] 95 [1 blank].

Drittes Tractätel von defs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in den Vier Elementen vnd vil andern abergläubischen Dingen.

Pp. [2] 140 [1, 1 blank].

Vierdtes Tractätel von defs Teuffels List und Betrug in der falschen Alchymisterey und Goldmacher-Kunst.

Pp. [2] 129 [5 blank, 2]. Wants the title, pp. 83-86, and a blank leaf.

Tracts 5-8 are wanting. They are as follows:

Fünftes Tractätel, von defs Teuffels List und Betrug in der Berg-Ruethen und Berg-Spiegl, 1681, pp. [2] 137 [3 blank].

Sechstes Tractätel, von defs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der Waffen-Salben, vnd so genandten Sympathetischen Pulver, 1681, pp. [2] 198.

Sibentes Tractätel, von defs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in der Transplantation oder Vberpflanzung der Kranckheit, 1681, pp. [2] 166.

Achtes Tractätel, von defs Teuffels List vnd Betrug in Verführung der Menschen zur Zauberey, 1681, pp. [4] 362.

Lebenwaldt, or Lebwald von Lehenwald, who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century was born at Sailenspach, in Upper Austria, in the government of the Count of Spruitstein, 25 Nov., 1624, studied medicine, was M.D. of Padua, and had practised the art for seven and twenty years as he tells us in the dedication of the above book. He was created Count Palatine, was a councillor in Styria, Imperial poet laureate, Apostolic Notarius and provincial physician at the Duke of Styria. He was received into the Leopoldine Academy

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 8.

Cornelius à Beughem, *Syllabus recens exploratorum in re medica physica & chymica*, Amstel., 1696, p. 70.

wrote an account of her last hours. Her works are numerous, and a list is given by Miss Fell Smith; they are all mystical and do not refer to chemistry or alchemy.

col. 2326; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 1451.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*. 1753, Th. i. p. 106.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 646.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1789, ii. p. 319.
Vaughan, *Hours with the Mystics*, 1856, ii. p. 117.

Notes and Queries, 4th Series, 1870, vi. p. 529.
British Quarterly Review, July, 1873, lviii. pp. 81-187 (article by Canon Jenkins).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 378.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1892, xxxii, p. 312 (article by Miss C. Fell Smith).

LEBENWALDT (ADAMUS A). *Continued.*

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 89.

Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1735, iii. p. 3208 (refers to Ephemerides Academiae Naturae Curiosorum ad Ann. 1699 et 1700).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2327; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 1453.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 89.

LE BRETON (CHARLES).

Les Clefs de la Philosophie Spagyrique, qui donnent la connoissance des Principes & des véritables Operations de cet Art dans les Mixtes des trois genres, par feu M. Le Breton, Medecin de la Faculté de Paris. A Paris, rue S. Jacques, chez Claude Jombert, au coin de la ruë des Mathurins, à l'Image Nôtre-Dame. M.DCCXXII. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roy.

16°. Pp. [8] 398 [2].

[Another Copy.]

This book is merely mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy, in the *Beytrag*, by Gmelin, and by Kopp, but they say nothing about the author. He is omitted by Schmieder, Haller refers to a per-

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 568, 571.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 129.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii, p. 36.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 472, No. 113.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774 i. p. 695.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 34.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 192.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 468.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii p. 392.

son called Le Breton author of a work on select surgical remedies, 1716, but I do not know for certain if he be the same as the chemist.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 660.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 318.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1315.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 364.

LE COMTE (Louis).

See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

LE CROM (ALEXANDRE ?).

Vade Mecum Philosophique, en Forme de Dialogue, en Faveur des Enfants de la Science, nouvellement mis au jour, où l'on fait voir ce que c'est que la vraye Quintessence. Avec un Petit Traité des Dissolutions et Coagulations naturelles & artificielles. Par le Sieur Le Crom. A Paris, chez Daniel Jollet, Imprimeur-Libraire, au bout du Pont Saint Michel, du costé du Marché Neuf, au Livre Royal. Et la veuve Papillon, près des Augustins, à la descente du Pont-Neuf, aux Armes d'Angleterre. M.DCC.XIX. Avec Approbation et Privilège.

12°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 107 [1 blank].

Petit Traité des Dissolutions et Coagulations naturelles & artificielles. Pp. 40.

Dissertation philosophique sur le Sel Arabe et la Poudre Solaire. Pp. [24] [4].

According to Ladrage, Le Crom is a pseudonym for François Marie Pompée Colonne, who not only wrote the above, but under the name of Crosset de la Haumerie composed the book *Les Secrets les plus cachés de la Philosophie des Anciens*, . . . Paris, 1722, 8°, 1762, 12° (commended in the *Journal des Savans*, 1723, pp. 112-15), and another which appeared anonymously: *Les Principes de la*

Nature, suivant les opinions des anciens Philosophes, . . . Paris, 1725, 2 vols., 12°.

This identification is not made by Gmelin, who ascribes (ii. p. 318) to Franz Mar. Pomp. Colonna a work: *Histoire naturelle de l'Univers*, Paris 1734, 2 vols., 12°; to Crosset de la Haumerie (*Ibid.*): *Les secrets les plus cachés* . . . but with the date 1723; and (*Ibid.*, p. 356) to Le Crom: