

MANGOLD (CHRISTOPH ANDREAS). *Continued.*

These experiments on colours, on cinnabar, etc. were communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Mainz.

Mangold was born at Erfurt in 1719, where he began his studies. He became doctor of medicine, assessor of the medical and philosophical faculties and of the Academy of Sciences at Erfurt, ordinary professor of anatomy, chemistry and philosophy there, and a member of the Academy at Montpellier. From Erfurt he went to Jena and afterwards accompanied Count Gotter in his travels in France. In 1751 he was professor at Frankfurt, where he was distinguished as a teacher and author but his plans for the improvement of chemistry and medicine were never carried out owing to his feeble health, and Rotermund adds that it can be said of

Baldinger, *Ehrengedächtniß des Prof. Mangolds*, Jena, 1767, 4°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 433.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 39.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1790, ii. pp. 461-471, 472, 650 (list of his papers), 694.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 4.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 296.

Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800*

him that he studied himself to death. On the 29 June, 1767, he took a fancy in the evening to write a dissertation, and he worked at it through the cold night till 1 o'clock in the morning; at 9 o'clock he was found unconscious, and his death took place on 2 July, 1767.

In 1761 he translated the first part of J. G. Wallerius' *Physical Chemistry* from Latin into German. The second part was translated by Chr. Ehr. Weigel, 1776, amended 1780. In 1748 at Erfurt he published a volume in 4°: *Chymische Erfahrungen und Vortheile*, and a continuation of them at Arnstadt, 1749, 4°. This last contained a refutation of Hieronymus Ludolph's dissertations:

Die in der Medicin siegende Chymie, Erfurt, 1743-50.

verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1808, viii, p. 455.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 574.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 174.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III, ii. p. 512.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 116.

MANLIIS (JOANNES JACOBUS DE) de Boscho.

Luminare maius.

Cinthus vt totum radijs illuminat orbem.

Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.

Lumen Apothecariorum.

Thesaurus Aromatariorum.

Folio. Ff. 75. Tabula [2, blank leaf].

After the 'Tabula' comes this Colophon:

Impressum Venetijs ere ac sollerti cura heredum. q. domini Octauiani Scotti ciuis ac patricius MODOECIENSIS: & socioꝝ. Anno a dominica incarnatione. 1520. Die. 23. Martij.

followed by the Registrum & Scotus' device. Black letter. Double columns.

Lumen Apothecariorum, ff. 1-24. Thesaurus Aromatariorum, ff. 25-64.

The above colophon is repeated, f. 62 verso, with the Registrum and Scotus' device.

Luminare Maius quondam elaboratissimis, Ioannis Iacobi Manlii Alexandrini, Commentario, & Nicolai Mutoni Mediolanensis Appendicibus, locuples; Nunc vero etiam luculentissima; Iani Matthaei Durastantis Sanctoiustani expositione locupletius adeo redditum; vt, quod illorum ope solis iam erat Pharmacopoeis vile, Nunc quidem huius opera sit etiam Medicis vtilissimum. Connexa praeterea sunt, tam Lumen Apothecariorum, quàm Thesaurus Aromatariorum, cum dilucidissimis, illud Quirici Augusti, hic Pauli Suardi; Commentariolis. His demum accessere et copiosissimi Quatuor Indices, Primus, ac Secundus in Luminare; Tertius in Lumen; Vltimus in Thesaurum, adeo planè, examussim, affabreq; à Durastante facti; vt; nihil in Testibus; nihil in, Commentario, Appendicibus, Expositione, & Commentariolis, sit legere; quod ab eisdem Alphabetico digito non breuitur indiceter. Cum Privilegio. Venetiis, Apud Lucam Antonium Iuntam. Anno M D LXVI.

Folio. Ff. [36] 1-142; Index [10], 143-213, 214 blank.

MANLIIS (JOANNES JACOBUS DE) de Boscho. *Continued.*

Colophon: Impressum Venetijs, in Officina Lucae Antonij Iuntæ. Anno à Saluberrimo Virgineo Partu. M D LXVI.

The *Lumen Apothecariorum* is by Quiricus de Augustis de Dertona and the *Thesaurus Aromatariorum* by Paulus Suardus.

According to the bibliographers this book passed through many editions: Saec. XV. without place and date; Ven., without date; 1490; Pavia, 1494; Ven. 1496, 1499; 1501, 1503, 1506, 1517, 1549, 1551, 1556, 1561, 1563, 1566, all in folio; Lugdun. 1525, 1536, in small folio. The 1520 edition is not mentioned. An Italian version by Pietro Lauro, Venez. 1559, 4°.

Haller makes no unfavourable remark on the book, and says it was not contemned by Cordus. But Stolle is particularly severe on this much-prized *Luminare*, and says that even in full day light one

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo* 1637, p. 281.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 503.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 614 (adds a Libellus medicus variorum experimentorum, Bas. 8°).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 769, 770.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 509.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 115; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 586.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 238.

must light it up with Diogenes' lantern if one wishes to enjoy a twinkle from it, and in the note he adds that any one who turns over its leaves will see the truth of his observations, and will come across concoctions of such a kind that he doubts if any one to-day (1731) would black his boots with them!

The author, Joannes Jacobus Manlius, or de Manliis, with the addition, de Bosco or Boscho, was an Italian physician, born at Alexandria, who flourished in the fifteenth century. The best edition of the *Luminare* is said to be that by Nic. Mutonus. He wrote also: *Interpretatio simplicium secundum ritum officinarum*, printed in Otto Brunfel's *Herbarium Novum*, Argent. 1531, fol. ii. nom. xi.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 471.

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, Norimbergae, 1794, ii. p. 258, No. 98; 1795, iii. pp. 281, 1259; 387, 2028; 453, 2480; 1799, vii. pp. 369, 830; 1800, viii. pp. 407, 575; 1801, ix. pp. 301, 281; 328, 768 b, 521, 567 c.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 167.

Hain, *Repertorium bibliographicum*, 1831, II. i. Nos. 10708-10713 (of the six editions Hain saw only the last two, dated respectively 1496 and 1499).

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1863, iv. p. 366.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, xxxiii. col. 231 (from Rotermund).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1887, viii. p. 581.

MANNA COELESTE.

Auszug aus dem Lateinischen Manuscript, Manna Coeleste, das himmlische Manna genannt.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), *Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum*, 1735, p. 549.

MANTISSA Chymica Spagyrica.

See LEMERY (NICOLAS).

MARBODAEUS.

Marbodaei Galli Caenomanensis De gemmarum lapidumq; pretiosorum formis, naturis, atq; uiribus eruditu cu primis Opusculum, sane q utile, cum ad rei medicæ, tu scripturæ sacræ cognitioné; nunc primû non mom centum ferme uersib. Iocupletatum pariter & accuratius emendatum, sed & scholijs qq; illustratum p Alardum AEmstelredamum

¶ Cuius studio
addite sunt & præci
puæ gemmarum lapi
dumq; ptiosor expli
cationes, ex uetustiss.
qbusq; autoribus co
actæ. Cum scholijs Pi
ctorij Villingen.

Colonix excudebat Hero Alopecius Anno 1539.

Ἐμ μαργάριτορ τί
μοι. Ἄποδοῦς
ἄόαντα λάμβανε.

En margaritum no
bile, Eme si cupis
ditescere.

Rationale. Exodi 28
& 39. Leui. 8

MARBODAEUS. *Continued.*

8°. Ff. 124 (misprint for 126) [2]. Ai and Aij are not numbered. Aiiij numbered 3, Aiiij not numbered, A5 numbered 5, Avj not numbered, Avij 7, Avij not numbered, Bi numbered 9, and thereafter each leaf numbered to 124.

The lower part of the title is occupied with a half-length representation of the Jewish high priest, whose breastplate is adorned with twelve stones arranged as in the following table.

D	3	4	5	&
o	Smaragdus	Carbuncul.	Saphirus	
c	Leui	Juda	Zabulon	V
t	2	9	6	e
r	Topazius	amethystus	Iaspis	r
i	Simeon	Aser	Isachar	i
n	1	10	7	t
a	Sardius	chrysolitus	Lincurius	a
	Ruben	Neptholim	Dan	s
	12	11	8	
	Beryllus	Onychinus	Achates	
	Beniamin	Ioseph	Gad	

Marbodaes, or Marbodus, was a native of Anjou, b. about 1035, he died at Angers, 11 Sept., 1123. He was bishop of Rennes and was the author of several works in prose and in verse. Pits makes him out to be a Welshman, who ultimately went to France. Leyser calls him an Englishman, but these statements are not correct.

The poem on precious stones, which is the work by which he is remembered at the present day must have been widely circulated. Upwards of sixty manuscripts of it are known, and there are translations in French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, English, Irish, Danish, and other languages.

This poem, revised by Joan. Cuspinianus, was first printed at Vienna in 1511. It was not known to Beaugendre, Fabricius, Lessing, and others, but it is described by Beckmann.

It is contained in Marbodus' works printed at Rennes, by Johannes Baudouyn, for Johannes Mace, 1524, sm. 4°, a book so rare that Beckmann never saw it and Beaugendre could find only one copy in France. The copy I have come from the Sunderland Library. The poem is on *Dvi verso* to Eii *verso*. Subsequent editions: Friburg (probably), 1531, small square 8°, A to G in eights, with the notes of Pictorius; Paris, 1531, Christianus Wechelus, small square 8°, pp. 110 [2] Cologne, 1539 (the present edition), Francof. 1540, in Cornarius' edition of Macer's *De materia medica libri 5*; Basil, 1555, *Marbodi Dactylitheca*, and again in 1740; Witteberg, 1574, ed. Rantzovius, with preface by Henricus Moller; reprinted at Lubeck, 1575, 8°; reprinted at Leipzig, 1585 (in these three editions the poem goes under the name of Evax); Lugd. Bat. 1695 and 1707 in Goraeus *Dactylitheca*, ed. Jac. Gronovius. Paris, 1708, the edition of Beaugendre, appended to his edition of Hildebert's works, in folio, pp. 1635-1690; Wolfenbuttel, 1740, 4°, pp. 84; Beckmann's edition, Gottingen, 1799, 8°, pp. xxviii. 164. Beckmann gives a full account of the issues of the book and a critical edition of the text. Marbodaes' poems are printed in Migne's *Patrologia*, vol. 171, and in Franz's edition of Pliny's *Historia naturalis* Lips. 1791, x. pp. 734-762.

There is an almost contemporary translation of the poem into old French. It was printed by Beaugendre from a MS. of S. Victor and reprinted by Beckmann. The fullest account of the old French translation, with the corresponding lapidaries of Modena, Berne, and Cambridge and other similar words, is that by Leopold Pannier.

There is an edition of the poems, with a translation into modern French, and an introduction about the author by Sigismond Ropartz, Rennes (1873), 8°, pp. 227 (the 'Lapidarium,' pp. 141-207). What amounts to a translation into Spanish is found in a MS. in the British Museum, from which it was edited by Karl Vollmöller: *Ein Spanisches Steinbuch*, Heilbronn, 1880, 8°, pp. vi. 34. The Danish translation was made by Molbech, and that into English by King, printed in the appendix to his work on antique gems.

The poem under the title of "Lapidarium" is often quoted and whole passages are transferred or copied by Vincent de Beauvais, *Speculum Naturale*, Lib. ix., and by Bartholomew Glanville, *De Proprietatibus rerum*, Lib. xvi., and it is also a source used in the *Liber Aggregationis* attributed to Albertus Magnus.

One of the questions connected with this work is whether it is by Marbodus or by an Arab called Evax. It has arisen because the poem opens with an allusion to a person of that name. Lessing (ii. p. 139) does not see why Evax should not have written a work on precious stones, or why Marbodus should have said that his poem was extracted from Evax's work, if it were not so. Reinesius thinks Marbodus made himself the interpreter of Evax. See also Beckmann's notes in his edition 1799, pp. 1-5. In the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, there is a sustained discussion about the authorship of the poem. Dom Rivet in 1735 at first argued against the probability of Marbodus the bishop being the author, but in a later article he seems to have assigned it to him after all. The author of the article on Marbodus in a subsequent volume criticises and refutes D. Rivet's views and on the whole decides in favour of the bishop, though he admits that the question is not absolutely settled. According to D. Rivet (ii. p. 338) only two MSS. have the name of Marbodus. In a MS. on vellum (about 1380) in my possession (which I do not suppose is one of these two) there are at the end three lines marked 'Marbodus redonensis eps,' and the Colophon runs: "Explicit liber Marbridi eps redonensis natura lapidum An. J. C. M. vuj. xij." The lines occur in the 1524 edition without any heading; they are entitled 'Marbodei epilogus' in Pictorius' edition, 1531 f. 54, in the present edition, Epilogus, f. 76 *verso* in Rantzovius of 1585 they are called 'Conclusio operis,' and in Beckmann's they form part of what is termed 'Epilogus'.

MARBODAEUS. *Continued.*

According to Beaugendre (*Venerabilis Hildeberti primo Cenomanensis Episcopi . . . Opera . . . accesserunt Marbodi Redonensis Episcopi . . . opuscula*, Paris, 1708, fol., cols. 1379-80) the author is Marbodus Andegavensis, the bishop, and he

Macri de Materia medica libri V. versibus conscripti, ed. Cornarius, Francofurti, 1540. (The poem: De naturis lapidum liber, forms Liber V. ff. 97 *verso* to 132 *recto* and the author's name is spelled 'Marboldus').

Wolfgang Jobst (Justus), *Chronologia sive Temporum supputatio omnium illustrium medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1550, p. 75. ('Evax Rex Arabum' in the time of Nero, noticed by Suidas and Symphorianus Campegius).

Bale, *scriptorium . . . Brytanniae Catalogus*, Basil., 1557, Cent. ii. p. 154 (calls him 'Marbodus Euanx, Brytannus ex Cambria').

Lilius Gregorius Gyraldus, 'Historiae Poetarum Dialogus Quintus,' *Opera Omnia*, 1580, p. 223, No. 30.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, ed. Simler, 1583, pp. 467 (Marbodus), 501 (Merboldus).

Antonius Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer*, 1608, ii. p.

53. Sixtus Senensis, *Bibliotheca sancta*, 1610, lib. 4 p. 274 (calls him Marbadus).

Pits, 'De Illustribus Britanniae Scriptoribus,' in *Relationes Historicae de Rebus Anglicis*, Paris, 1619, p. 185.

Gerardus Joannes Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis libri III*, 1651, lib. 2, c. 44, p. 372.

Reinesius, *Defensio Variarum lectionum*, 1653,

p. 76.

G. J. Vossius, *De Veterum Poetarum Temporibus Libri II*, 1654, 'De poetis Latinis,' c. vi. p. 72.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 505.

Conring, *In Universam artem Medicae introductio*, 1687, p. 93 (Evax).

Du Pin, *Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 1697, ix. p. 159.

Du Pin, *A new Ecclesiastical History*, 1698, x. p.

150.

Acta Eruditorum, 1709, p. 145.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina*, 1712, i pp. 719 (1524 edition), 869 ('de lapidibus') (the author is put under various names, Marbodeus, Merbodeus, Merboldus, Merbaudes); 1721, ii. pp. 308-313 (list of his works); 8806881 ('Carmen de Gemmis').

Polycarp Leyser, *Historia Poëtarum et Poëmatum Medii Aevi*, Halæ Magd., 1721, pp. 368-70.

Heumann, *Poecile*, 1722, l. lib. ii. n. xi. pp. 266-272 ('Emendatio Sententiarum Marbodi').

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1728, xiv. p. 118 (list of references in Vincent de Beauvais' *speculum Naturale*, to the book 'de Lapidibus,' which passes under the name of Evax).

Johann Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 321.²⁴

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*,

1738, p. 98.

Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1735, ii. pp. 335-

MARCHASITA (DE)

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 254.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 173.

MARCK (BERNHARD VON DER).

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

Palladis Chymicæ Arcana Detecta, siué Mineralogia Naturalis, & Artificialis.

expresses some surprise at Moréri calling him M. Cenomanensis. But Beaugendre either did not know or had forgotten that in Alard's present edition he is actually so entitled.

340 (article by Dom Rivet); 1867, Avert. Ivij., vii. p. 134, 1868, x. pp. 343-392.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina media et infimae Aetatis*, 1736, v. pp. 45-56; iii. p. 761.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 1751 iii. col. 134, *Rotermund's Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 641. (They draw a distinction between Marbodaes and Marbodus.)

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, Amsterdam., 1759, vii. p. 190.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 429 ('de gemmis').

Lessing, *Kollektaneen*, 1790, under Edelsteine, i. p. 203; Evax, i. p. 226; Marbodus, ii. p. 137.

Pauzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1800, viii. p. 244, No. 1 (Marbodus, *Hymni*, Rhedonis, 1524, 4°); p. 149, No. 2077 (Marbodaes, *De lapidibus*, Wechel, 1531); 1801, ix. p. 7, No. 35 (Vienna, 1511, 8°); p. 152, No. 456 (without place, 1531).

Chaudon et Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, Lyon, An xii.-1804, vii. p. 592.

Biographie Universelle, ancienne et moderne, Paris, 1820, xxvi. p. 568; n.d., xxvi. p. 424 (by Weiss).

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 175;

1849 ii. p. 105 (list of editions).

Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1856, iii. p. 539.

Gallia Christiana, Paris, 1856, xiv. col. 746.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, Paris, 1863, xxxiii. col. 366.

C. W. King, *The Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems*, 1865, p. 7.

C. W. King, *Antique Gems*, 1866, pp. 389-417. (Verse translation of Marbodaes' poem. King regards the ascription to Evax as merely a poetic license.)

Steinschneider in Virchow's Archiv, 1868, xlii. p. 57, note 16.

C. Ferry, *De Marbodi Rhedonensis episcopi Vita et Carminibus*, Nemausi, 1877, 8°, pp. [8] 107 [1 blank] ('Lapidarium,' pp. 67-83).

Léopold Pannier, *Les Lapidaires Français du Moyen Age des XIIe, XIIIe et XIVe Siècles*, Paris F. Vieweg, 1882, 8°, forming the 52nd fascicule of the 'Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des hautes Etudes.'

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv p. 123.

Léon Ernault, *Marbode Evêque de Rennes sa vie et ses Oeuvres* (1035-1123) avec une préface et des notes de son frère Emile Ernault . . . et de Felix Robiout, Rennes, 1890, 8°, pp. [4] v. [1 blank] 260 [1, 1 blank] ('Liber Lapidum,' pp. 102-125).

Johann Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Lemnitz, 1736, p. 321.²⁴

MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA). *Continued.*

Opus planè aureum. In quo præcipuè ostenditur [nodus efficiendi Philosophorum Lapidem, & multa alia lucrosa traduntur. Secunda Editio. In multis praxeis aucta, in omnibus clarius explicata, & in duas partes diuisa. Auctoris nomen in hoc puro anagrammate iterum délitescit. Ianus Gobrat sapiens manet. Genuæ, 1678. Typis Antonij Georgij Franchelli. Superiorum permissu.

12°. Pp. 426, 355 [3]. The second part has a short title included in the pagination.

The first edition has the following title-page:

Palladis Chymicæ Arcana detecta, sinè Mineralogia Naturalis, & Artificialis. In Naturali ostenditur, quomodo à natura metalla in visceribus terræ generentur: in Artificiali verò modus, quo per artem metalla imperfecta reducuntur ad perfectionem Solis, vel Lunæ, demonstratur Opus plane aureum in tres partes diuisum. Auctoris nomen in hoc puro anagrammate delitescit Ianus Gobrat sapiens manet. Genuæ, M.DC.LXXIV. Typis Antonij Georgij Franchelli. Superiorum permissu.

12°. Pp. [1-18] 19-285 [2 of errata, 1 blank].

This first edition is said to be extremely rare. The second edition, as is obvious from the pagination, has been much enlarged, and, in fact rewritten, besides being arranged in two parts instead of three. Lenglet Dufresnoy is, therefore, quite correct when he says that it is necessary to have both editions. But that is not quite easy to attain to, and in the British Museum, so far as I have observed, there is a copy of the second edition only.

The author's anagram which appears in both

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 253.

editions, is explained in a note by the printer at the end of the second part of the second edition, p. 355. He says that it stands for Joannes Baptista Marengus, a citizen of Genoa, a man distinguished in literature.

Similarly Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him Jean Batiste Maringue. Kopp in his note on alchemical books with the title from 'Pallas' quotes the first edition, but does not mention either the anagram or name of the author, and makes a little slip in saying that the book was published at Geneva.

Kopp, *Die alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 367.

MARGARITA.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

See BONUS (PETRUS).

For alchemical works called *Margarita*, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 374.

MARGGRAF (ANDREAS SIEGMUND).

Andr. Siegm. Marggrafs Directors und Chymici der Königl. Preufsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Churmaynz. Akademie nützlicher Wissenschaften ordentlichen Mitglieds Chymischer Schriften Erster Theil. Neue verbesserte Auflage. Berlin, bey Arnold Wever, Buchhändler. 1768.

8°. Pp. [22] 330 [6]. Folding table. 2 plates.

Zweyter Theil. 1767, pp. xiv, 206. [1, 1 blank]. 1 plate.

[Another Copy of the second part.]

The name is also spelt Marcgraf, Marcgrav, and Margraf. He was born at Berlin, 3 March, 1709. He had long training in pharmacy under Caspar Neumann in Berlin; in 1731 he went to the Apothecary Rossler at Frankfurt a. M., and to Spielmann in Strasburg in 1733, studied medicine at Halle under Hoffmann and Juncker, and mineralogy and metallurgy under Henckel, at Freiberg. He travelled a good deal, and in 1739 paid a visit to the Harz, which he subsequently repeated. In 1738 he was member of the Berlin Academy, and

in 1754 head of its Chemical Laboratory, and in 1760 director of the physical class of the Academy. He died at Berlin, 7 August, 1782. He was a Foreign Associate of the French Academy. He wrote numerous papers embodying important novelties, and is specially remembered for his discovery of beetroot sugar. In 1777 a medal was struck in his honour by Jacob Abramson.

The first edition of his collected works, with a preface by J. C. Lehmann, appeared at Berlin, in two parts, 1761, 1767, 8°.

MARGGRAF (ANDREAS SIEGMUND). *Continued.*

E. G. Baldinger, *Biographien jetzlebender Aerzte und Naturforscher in und ausser Deutschland*, 1772, i. Stück I (1768), pp. 87-98.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 372 (paper on beetroot sugar).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 358, 780 (calls him Alexander').

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 58.

Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Année 1782, Paris, 1785, pp. 122-130.

Nouveaux Memoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres, Année 1783, Berlin, 1785, pp. 63-72.

Crell, *Chemische Annalen*, 1786, St. 2, pp. 181-192.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 612-20, & *passim*.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 4, 29, 41, 51, &c.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 289, 298, 313, 322, 326, 330, 331, 334, 345-346, 354, 367, 378, 394, 477.

La Prusse Litteraire, ii. p. 456.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. pp. 487-490.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, Rotermond's Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 706.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 192.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 414, 428; 1869, ii. pp. 407-421.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, i. pp. 208-211 &c., &c.

Miscellanea Berolinensia, vi. p. 54; vii. p. 324.

Philippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, Jena, 1855, pp. 594-602 & *passim*.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 48.

Aug. Wilh. Hofmann, *Chemische Erinnerungen aus der Berliner Vergangenheit*, 1882, pp. 10, 60, 158.

MARHERR (PHILIPP AMBROSIOUS).

Herrn Philipp Ambrosius Marherr Chemische Abhandlung von der Verwandtschaft der Körper, aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt von E. G. Baldinger, der Weltweisheit und Arzneywissenschaft Doctor, Sr. Majestät des Königs von Preußen zu Dero Armeen ordentlichem Arzte, der Herzoglich deutschen Gesellschaft der schönen Wissenschaften zu Jena Mitgliede. Leipzig, bey Christian Gottlob Hilschern 1764.

8°. Pp. 144. Two folding affinity tables.

Marherr was born at Vienna in 1738, graduated there as doctor of medicine in 1762, his thesis (with Nepomuc Crauz as præses) being entitled: Quaestio medica: Quae sint causae musculorum motrices, Viennae, 1761, 4°, and in 1766 was appointed professor of the Institutes of Medicine at Prague. He maintained against Haller, that the course of the blood through the lungs was quicker than through the rest of the body. He died 28 March, 1771.

The present work was first published in Latin: *Dissertatio chymica de affinitate corporum*, Viennae, 1762, 4°. The preface of the translation is dated Prague. He wrote another paper: Programma de electricitatis aërae in corpus humanum actione, Viennae (Prague?), 1766, 4°, and after his death appeared Praelectiones in Hermanni Boerhavi institutiones medicas. Tom. I.-III., Viennae et Lipsiae, 1772, 8°; Editio nova, Viennae, 1785, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 626.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 61.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 697.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 349.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, viii. p. 490.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon; Roter-*

mond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 710.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 194.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 326.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 384.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 134.

MARIA.

Dialogue de Marie et d'Aros, sur le Magistère d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, p. 77.

Excerpta ex interlocutione habitâ cum Philosopho Aros.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus*, 1624, p. 129.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 479.

Explicatio verborum Mariæ Prophetissæ.

See ORTHELIUS.

MARIA. *Continued.*

Practica.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE ... Volumina, 1610, i. p. 205.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 209; 1750, i. p. 329.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, Chymische Schrifften, 1748, p. 263.

By some Maria, or Maria Prophetissa, is identified with Miriam, the sister of Moses, but by others she is described as a Jewess, who was trained in Egypt, was skilled in all its learning, and together with Pammenes was found in the Temple of Memphis by Democritus. Pammenes revealed the mysteries too freely, but Democritus and Maria concealed the processes in judiciously chosen language and thus gained renown. There

cannot be much doubt about her enigmatical language if the above writings be genuine. She gets the credit of having invented or introduced the use of the water-bath which to this day is known as Balneum Mariae, or Bain Marie. Maria is quoted as an authority by Stephanus Alexandrinus. Kopp considers the inclusion of Miriam among the alchemists as by no means modern.

Stephanus, 'Artis auri conficiendi actio nona' in Pisimenti, *Democritus Aberdita De Arte Magna*, Patavii, 1573, f. 59, verso.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.

Maier, *Symbola aureae Mensae*, 1617, pp. 56-63.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 154.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697,

p. 7, No. Viii.

Lumbeccius, *Prodromus Historiae Literariae*, 1710, p.

155.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 26, 460; iii. pp. 11, 12, 17, 37, 44, 45; addition, No. 19.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 112 (identifies Maria with Miriam, Moses' sister),

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

48-50.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 27; 1860, i. p.

282.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, St. ii,

p. 402.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, Nos. 648-652.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 202, 207; ii. pp. 370,

395.

Berthelot, *Collection des . . . Alchimistes Grecs*, 1888,

passim.

MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Comte De La Garaye.

Chymia Hydraulica oder neu-entdeckte Handgriffe, vermittelt welcher man das wesentliche Saltz aus Vegetabilien, Animalien und Mineralien mit schlechtem Wasser ausziehen kan. Erfunden und anfänglich in Französischer Sprache bekannt gemacht von dem Herren Grafen von Garaye, nunmehr aber wegen Vortrefflichkeit der Sache ins Teutsche übersetzt von einem Liebhaber der Naturlehre. zweyte verbesserte Auflage. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1755.

8°. Pp. [32] 364 [4]. 2 plates. The translator's initials are L. C. P. S. G. v. S.

The French original is as follows: Chymie hydraulique pour extraire les sels des vegetaux, animaux et mineraux, par le moyen de l'eau pure, par M. L. C. D. L. G.,

Paris, 1745, 12°; and with notes by Parmentier, Paris, 1775. The German translation first appeared at Franckfurt and Leipzig in 1749, 8°.

This author was born at Rennes in Brittany 27 (26) Oct., 1675. He was educated in Paris, and distinguished himself at the Collège d'Harcourt Urged by the desire to be of help to the unfortunate he became a physician, and in this way was able to give them the benefit of his skill and of his fortune. He founded schools and hospitals at Rennes, Dinan, and other places, and even in Paris, where he established the refuges of Saint Saviour and Saint Bennet. His life was devoted to charitable objects, and the number of institutions

he created was so great that it is difficult to understand how he could afford it. He was a diligent chemist, and devised methods for extracting a number of principles from plants as from Peruvian bark, the extract from which was known as the essential salt of Garaye. He devised a rapid method for making black oxide of iron, and prepared an ammoniacal chloride of mercury called 'Tinctura mercurialis,' and wrote *Recueil alphabétique des pronostics dangereux et mortels sur les différentes maladies des hommes, pour servir à M.M. les curés et autres*, Paris, 1736, 18°; 1770, 18°. He died 2 July, 1755.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 333 (article by Jourdan),

Quérand, *La France littéraire*, 1832, iv. p. 423.

Journal des Savants, Nov, 1858, p. 706 (article by Chevreul).

Moniteur du 16 Janvier, 1859 (article by Paul Pougin).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xviii, col. 814.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. No. 1341.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 353.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 628.

Les Epoux Charitables, ou Vie du Comte et de la Comtesse de Lagaraye, 1782, 8°.

De La Bastie, évêque de Saint Malo, *Mémoires sur la vie et les vertus du Comte de La Garaye*, 1786.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. pp. 359, 520.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 285.

Biographie Universelle, 1819, xxiii. p. 144; n.d. xxii. p. 514 (calls him Lagaraye).

MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Comte De La Garaye. *Continued.*

J. Marie Peigné, *Le Comte Marot de la Garaye, étude biographique*, Paris, 1864, 8°, pp. vii. [1 blank] 60. (Chemistry, pp. 47-53.)

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1380.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 718.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aertze*, 1885, ii. p. 492.

MARROW of Alchymy.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

See PHILALETHA (IRENAEUS PHILOPONUS), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.

MARS.

Die mit dem Marte genau vereinigte Venus.

See TRACTATUS Physico-Chymicus, 1706.

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecae metallicae, 1732, p. 98 (Rostock, 1706, 8°).

MARSCHALCK (JOHANN).

See GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE), Novum Laboratorium, 1677.

The translator and the translation are just mentioned by Jöcher, but no account of him is forthcoming, except that he was a physician, and

Rotermund simply refers to Jöcher and has nothing of his own to add.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 206; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 785.

MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS ONUPHRIUS DE).

Clavis Arcis Hermetis Epistolæ Tres Responsoriæ Comitis Francisci Onuphrii de Marsciano Authoris ad Comitem Cæsarem de Kulmiski a prædicto conscriptæ, quas Responsorias Epistolas idem Comes de Kulmiski pro hujus Sacræ Hermetiæ Scientiæ Inquisitorum eruditione propriis sumptibus typis edi curavit, Anno Salutis 1743, in gratiam Filiorum Artis. Ac sub Auspiciis Illustrissimi Domini, Domini Baronis Caroli Matthæi De Rechpach, Domini in Mederdorf, Neuhaufs, & Drassing, & cæt. Sacræ Majestatis Regiæ Ungariæ, Bohemiæ, & cæt. Consiliarij Provincialis, nec non Inclytæ Provinciæ Carinthiæ Deputati Actualis, exhibitas, dicavit.

Isai. cap. 45 vers. 3. Et dabo tibi thesauros absconditos, & arcana secretorum: Etenim *Eccl. cap. 20. 32.* Sapientia abscondita, & thesaurus invisus, quæ utilitas in utrisque ? Unde *Job. cap. 28.* Et non dabitur aurum obrizum pro ea, nec adæquabitur ei aurum neque conferetur Indiæ Tincturis. *Eccl. cap. 1. & Prov. cap. 4.* Viam ergo Sapientiæ monstrabo tibi, & ducam te per semitas rectas.


Cum permissu Superiorum. Coloniae.

40. Pp. 234 [2]. Small woodcuts in the text.

The epistles are dated Cascioviæ, 1739, 1740, and 1741 respectively.

On the fly-leaf is the following MS. note:

Der V. hat dieses Werk 1764, in Wien dem berühmten Herman Fictuld eigenhandig übergeben ist auch bald darauf gestorben. Im Maimonat 1773 habe es vom Fictuld (dessen eigentlicher Namen Mummthalter ware) zu Langenthal als seinem Geburtst Ort erhandelt.

N.B.—Fictuld hat mir ein ehrlicher man geschienen dezumahl 74 Jahr alt, er hat viel gereiset und viel erfahn aber er war gewifs kein Adeptus. Er hat zuerst in  gearbeitet welchen er für die wahre Materia hielt. er wolte mir 10 Louis dor abentlehnen (?) nachher ano 1775 habe vernomen dass er mit selbst gemachter handle, und sich mit durchbrachte, Anno 1777 im 78 jahr sein alters starb er.