

MENNI (JOHANN HEINRICH).

See TILEMANN (), Lapis Ignis Basilij, das ist: Guldiner Apffel . . . , 1666.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, p. 233) does not quote this but another tract by Menni: Aurum potabile

redivivum, quo Franciscus Antonius mira morbos curando praestabat, Francof., no date, 8°.

Menni seems to have been the editor of Tilemann's tract.

MENSENRIET.

D. Mensenriet. Vrim & Thumim Moysis weiches Aaron im Amts-Schildlein getragen Feuer-bleibendes Wasser der Maccabæorum aus dem allgewaltigen grossen Buch der Natur hervor gebracht, und Sonnen-klar an das TageLicht gegeben, durch die ohnbekandten Ritter der streitbahren Insul Colchon. Philosophisches Hermetisches Kleinod, d. i. Ein hellbrennendes Feuer und Mercurialisches-Licht der Weisen, das in der Finstere leuchtet, die rechte Anima der Metallen, das Principium movens, die rechte Forma der Metallen, der rechte Sulphur &c. wodurch alles gezeiget wird Virtutes Alchimiae Artificialis, d. i. Anima Animæ maximæ, vel Forma Metallorum & Mineralium & essentialis ignis generativis (*sic*), ein Füncklein Dei, Salomon nennet es, eine Flamme des Herrn, so nimmer verlöschet. Nürnberg, bey Joh. Friedrich Rüdiger, 1737.

8°. Pp. 96.

Fictuld calls the author Doctor Mensenriet, and quotes this book, which he condemns, while he admits that he knows nothing of the author.

The author of the *Beytrag* includes the book in his cataloge, but takes no notice of Mensenriet and does not speak of the author.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 94. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 665.

Ladrague puts Mensenriet as the author.

In the British Museum Catalogue there is no reference to Mensenriet, and I have not discovered any other heading under which the book might have been entered.

Nor is it included by Graesse in the *Trésor*.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1371.

MENTZEL (CHRISTIAN).

Lapis Bononiensis in obscuro lucens, collatus cum Phosphoro Hermetico clariss. Christiani Adolphi Balduini, cognomine Hermetis, &c. nuper edito, et cunctis naturae indagatoribus ulterioris scrutiniū ergo exhibitus à Christiano Mentzelio, D. Sereniss. Elect. Brandenb. Consil. & Archiatro S. R. Imp. Acad. Naturæ Curiosor. Collega Bilefeldiae, Sumtibus Auctoris. Typis Iusti Trenckeneri. M.DC.LXXXV.

12°. Pp. [42] 77 [1]. 2 plates

Christian Mentzel was born at Fürstenwald in the Mittelmark, where his father was burgomaster, 15 (22) June, 1622. He studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, and at Königsberg accompanied the Brandenburg ambassador to Warsaw in 1647, and afterwards spent a year at Danzig. In 1650 he started to travel, and by Hamburg went to Holland Italy, the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta; and Candia, and in 1654 was at length at Padua, where he took the degree of doctor. When he returned home he accompanied the Churfürst, Frederick William, as travelling physician to the Rhine, and was created councillor and private physician. He accompanied him during subsequent years in all his campaigns and Journeys, and on his death in 1688 Mentzel requested permission

to retire into private life. He carried on a voluminous correspondence, even with friends in India, and he was considered the best Chinese scholar in Europe of his time. He died at Berlin, 17 Jan., 1701, in his 79th-year.

He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy, admitted 18 Feb. 1675 with the name 'Apollo.'

His writings refer principally to botany, and include a polyglot dictionary of botanical terms and he compiled also a chronology of all the Chinese kings.

Besides the above he communicated to the Leopoldine Academy papers on mineralogical topics: on toad-stones, on actites, belemnites chelonites, &c.

MENTZEL (CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

Miscellanea Academiae Naturae Curiosorum, Ann. 1676, Appendix ad Annum Quartum et Quintum, pp. 180-214 (or in the other issue, pp. 158-189); Ann. 1699, Appendix, p. 191.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 532.

Mercklin, *Lindeniū renovatus*, 1686, p. 170.

Decad II. Actorum Medicorum Berolinensium . . . volumen IV., 1724, pp. 3-5, with a portrait.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1730, II, i. p. 300.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 679, 680, 681.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 100.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 537.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii.

col. 441; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1449.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 467, No. 57.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historie Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 598.

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

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 268.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 383 ('archiater Brandenburgicus, vir polymathos').

Biographie Universelle, 1821, xxviii. p. 327 n.d. xxvii. p. 663.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xxxiv. col. 1012.

KOPP, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 279.

MENUDIÉ (JEAN).

See GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE), Chymischer Wegweiser, 1710.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 384.

MERCKWURDIGE Nachricht, wie es einem Schüler der Hermetischen Philosophie in dem Gesuch des Steins der Weisen ergangen.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. ii.

MERCURE (Le) Indien.

See ROSNEL (P DE).

MERCURII Zweyfacher Schlangen-stab, das ist:

I. Glücks-Ruthe zu Paracelsi Chymischem Schatz.

II. Menstruum seu Solvens Universale Philosophicum, darinnen das Gold sine strepitu, wie Eyfs in warmen Wasser zerschmilzt: Samt dem gantzen Philosophischen Procefs. Ulm, In Verlegung Balthasar Kühnen-Seel. Wittib. 1679.

12°. Pp. [4] 112 [4 blank].

Each tract has a separate title-page as follows, included in the pagination.

1. Glücks-Ruthe, zu Erhebung defs von Paracelso angezeigten Königlichen Schatzes zwischen Beyern und Schwaben. Beschrieben, durch A. A. Naturalium Cultorem, also benamht.

Könt ich meinem Namen geben

Einen Athem oder Leben:

Wer' er gleich dem Stein Saphir,

Dieses woll man glauben mir.

Meine Wohnstatt wol bekannt

Wird vom Höchsten Haut genannt,

Thet' ich ihren Durch-Flufs nennen

Wurde sie ein jeder kennen.

Anno Salutis. HeVs !

Des Vper & eX CœLLs Gaza roratVr In terraM. [=1672, or 1677?].

II. Menstruum seu Solvens Unversale Philosophorum. Das ist: Klärlüche Beschreibung defs Universal-Subjecti, darinnen solch Menstruum begriffen: Und wie dessen 3. Principia zu extrahiren; mit seinem Mare Hermeticè zu componiren, Auch zur Universal Tinctur zu perticiren; zu Fermentiren und zu Augmentiren. Durch G. C. Saphir. Anno Salutis. OranDo & LaboranDo aCqVlrlVr Gaza eX FVnDo. [=1677.]

Can there be any allusion in the verses in the preceding title-page to the author of this second tract ?

MERCURIJ-ARBEIT (Ein), vnd Augment mit dem Mercurio Lunæ.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstammer, 1614, Part ii. p. 245.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1700), p. 545.

MERCURIO (De) Alchymistarum.

See ZWEY schöne Chymische Tractetlein.

MERCURIO (De) Philosophico parvus tractatus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 697.

MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS.

See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

MERLIN.

Allegoria de arcano lapidis.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 252.

Allegoria . . . lapidis arcanum perfectè continens.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 569.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 265.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 191.

Allegoria vom Geheimnuss des Steins.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 340; 1750, i. p. 413.

Allegorie vom Stein der Weisen.

See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 271.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 306.

The 'Allegory' of Merlin, which was printed along with Geber from the Vatican manuscript by Marcellus Silber before 1520, probably for the first time, seems to be a fairly ancient document. It describes in a symbolical way certain operations with gold and mercury, and curiously enough it quotes no authority, but refers to Egyptian and Alexandrian physicians, and it might have emanated from that source. It does not appear, however, among the Greek writings which have remained to us.

How it came to be attributed to Merlin is a question which, so far as I am aware, has received no answer, nor is it at all certain whether it is to be ascribed to Ambrosius Merlin, or Merlin Caledonius, or to some one who has simply assumed the name.

To suppose it the work of either of the two semihistorical personages who lived in the fifth and sixth centuries respectively, involves assumptions which

it would be difficult to substantiate. That they were said to be of supernatural origin, that they were reckoned prophets and magicians, and that they took part in the now dimly seen events of their times, is a matter for historical investigation; but how they acquired a knowledge of alchemical operations long before such were known in this country at all, or, for that matter, in Western Europe, makes one doubt the authorship of the present writing. The problem, therefore, at present remains without a satisfactory solution. The plausible explanation of Schmieder that the writer learned his alchemy at Alexandria is destitute of proof, and the events of the lives of the two Merlins show that they had something else to do than engage in alchemical experiments.

The references which follow are chiefly to the historical persons of the name, not to the legendary Merlin, or to the present writer.

La Vita di Merlino, Venetia, 1480, 4°; Florentia, 1495, 4°; Venez., 1539, 1554.

El baladro del sabio Merlin con sus profecías, Burgos, 1498, fol.

Histoire de la vie, miracles, enchantemens et prophetes de Merlin Paris, Verard, 1498, fol.

Bale, *Illustrium Maioris Britanniae Scriptorum* . . . *Summarium*, Gippeswici, 1548, f. 27 (Ambrosius Merlinus), f. 32 (Merlinus Caledonius). (Both were prophets, but were skilful about nature, but there is no allusion to chemistry.)

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

Maiier, *Symbola aureae mensae*, 1617, p. 559.

Pits, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis*

Tonus Primus, 1619, p. 101 (Merlinus Caledonius, Ann. 570); p. 89 (Ambrosius Merlinus! Ann. 480).

Thomas Heywood, *The life of Merlin, sirmamed Ambrosius. His Prophecies, and Predictions interpreted*, London, 1641, 4°. (This is in fact a history of England.)

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 158.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langellotum*. . . *Epistola*, 1673, p. 132.

Keren Happuch . . . *oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Sckeide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 55.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina medix et infinxæ Aetatis*, 1736, v. p. 209 (Ambrosius Merlinus); p. 210 (Merlinus Caledonius).

Fr. Gotthilff Freytag, *Programma de Merlino Britannico*, Naumburg, 1737, fol.

E. D. Hauber, *Bibliotheca magica*, 1741, iii. pp. 480-486 (reprint of the article by Friedr. Gotthilff Freytag).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 37, 42, 70, 170.

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 592 (about the above life in French printed by Verard).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 465; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1513.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 111.

MERLIN. *Continued.*

Jeremias Nicolaus Eyring, *Synopsis historiae literariae*, 1783, l. p. 140.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 483.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-03, p. 125.

Biographie Universelle, 1821, xxviii. p. 379.

(article by Weiss), n.d. xxviii. p. 46 (article by Weiss and Alf. Maury).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchimie*, 1832, p. 113.
Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, l. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354 (thinks the Allegory may be by Rachaidib).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 663.

Veitch, *The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border*, 1878, p. 129.

MERRETT

See NERI (ANTONIO), De Arte Vitrarum.

Merrett was born 16 Feb., 1614, at Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, and was named Christopher like his father. He entered Gloucester-Hall at Oxford in 1631, after two years removed to Oriel College, and took the degree of B.A. in 1634. Returning to Gloucester-Hall he studied medicine, graduated M.B. in two years, and in 1642 M.D. (Eloy says: 31 Janv., 1643.) He removed to London, acquired a considerable practice, was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians and keeper of Harvey's Museum and Library, and was an original fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote some papers on natural history and on tin mining,

and got into a controversy with Stubbe about the practice of Apothecaries. He wrote also a small tract entitled 'Observations on the Ordering of Wines,' which accompanies Dr. Charleton's: 'Two Discourses. The first concerning the different wits of men. The second, A brief discourse concerning the various sicknesses of Wines.' London, 1692, pp. 113-126.

'He died,' says Wood, 'in his house near to the chappel in Hatten Garden in Holbourne, near London, on the 19th of Aug., in sixteen hundred ninety and five, and was buried 12 foot deep in the church of S. Andrew in Holbourne.'

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, pp. 534, 571.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 178.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 317.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallicae*, 1732, p. 101.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, II. pp. 415, 425.

Theophilus Sincerus (i.e. Georg Jacob Schwindel), *Thesaurus Bibliothecalis*, 1739, III. p. 246, No. clvii.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1739, xx. col. 1032.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 542.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, III. col. 468, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1517.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 623.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 539.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, III. p. 279.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, III. p. 973.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 100.

Rich. Pulteney, *Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England*, 1790, i. pp. 290-207.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, III. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 166, 195.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1808, VII. p. 56.
Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. xxii.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xxii. p. 75.

Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xxiii. *sub voce*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 258.

Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. cols. 430-2.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1861, i. p. 240.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iv. p. 214.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 196.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xxxvii.

p. 288.

John Aubrey, *Brief Lives, chiefly of Contemporaries*, edited by Andrew Clark, 1898, II. p. 59.

MESUNG (JOHANN VON).

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

METALLISCHER Baumgarten, in welchem das einzige wahre Subjectum Philosophiæ oder Primum ens Metallorum blofs und gantz offenbar, vor Augen gelegt, und beschrieben worden ist; von einem Freunde, deme die Wahrheit bewusst ist, und der einen ieden vom falschen Weg gern ableiten, hingegen zu dem wahren einzigen Brunnen der Metallen, führen und bringen will. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer. Anno 1741.

About the authorship of this tract see STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON). Another

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 672.

8. Pp. 87 [1].

edition, of date 1753, 8°, pp. 87, same pace and publisher, is quoted by Ladrague.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, Moscow, 1870, No. 1382.

METALLISCHER Baumgarten. *Continued.*

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

METALLORUM (De) generatione Tractatus.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.

METALLORUM (De) materia, & artis imitatione Vetus Epistola.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Vera Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 263.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 187.

METALLORUM (De) Metamorphosi Tractatus.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), Tres Tractatus . . . , 1668, p. 1.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 676.

Manget assigns this to Philaetha.

METALLURGIA.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, 1746, 1747.

METAMORPHOSIS.

See MONTE-SNYDER (JOHANN DE).

METHOD and Materials pointed at, composing the Sophick Mercury.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

MEUNG (JEAN DE).

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

MEURDRAC (MARIE).

Die mitleidende und leichte Chymie, dem löblichen Frauen-Zimmer zu sonderbahrem Gefallen in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben durch Jungfer Maria Meurdrac, nunmehr in Teutsch übersetzt, und zum zweyten mahl heraufsgegeben, von J. L. M. C. Sampt einem Tractätlein, wie man allerhand wohlriechende Sachen künstlich präpariren sol, durch Johann Muffatz. Franckfurt, In Verlegung Johann David Zunners, 1676.

12°. Pp. [8] 312 [19, 1 blank]. Wants pp. 141-2.

La Chimica Caritatevole, e Facile, in favor delle dame scritto in Francese dalla Sig. M. M. e tradotto da Narbonte Pordoni. Dedicato all' Illustriss., & Excellentiss. Sig. Donna Anna Altieri Colonna Principessa di Carbognano &c. In Venetia, M.DC.LXXXII. Appresso Pontio Bernardon à l'Insegna del Tempo. Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Priuilegio.

12°. Pp. 12, 256 [20].

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 228 (quotes editions of Frankf., 1673, 1676, 1689, 1712, 1738, Erfurt, 1711 8°).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1104.

Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 194, 251.

MEYER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Johann Friedrich Meyers, Apothekers zu Ofsnabrück, Chymische Versuche, zur nähren Erkenntnifs des ungelöschten Kalchs, der elastischen und electricischen Materie, des allerreinsten Feuerwesens, und der ursprünglichen allgemeinen Saure. Nebst einem Anhang von den Elementen. Hanover und Leipzig, bey Johann Wilhelm Schmidt, 1764.

8°. Pp. 16 [8] 418 [28, 2 blank]. Vignette with the motto: Non sine elatere, and tail-piece.

There was a French translation by Le Dreux, Paris, 1766, 12°.

Alchymistische Briefe. Von dem Verfasser der Chymischen Versuche zur nähren Erkäntnifs des ungelöschten Kalchs, &c. an den Herausgeber gegenwärtiger Briefe. Hannover, gedruckt bey H. E. C. Schlüter, 1767.

4°. Pp. 61 [1 blank, 1, 1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Meyer was born at Osnabrück in 1705. He received his first education from his father and in the gymnasium. At the age of nine he lost his father, but he still went on reading and studying till he was 15, when he was apprenticed to an apothecary. After this was finished he went to Leipzig and then to Nordhausen. On his recovery from an attack of fever he went up to Clausthal and St. Andreasberg in the Harz. Next to Frankfurt a. M. and to Trier, whence, after a year's residence he went to Halle. After two years he was summoned home to take charge of an apothecary's shop belonging to his grandmother, and in 1738 he married. His wife lived for 21 years and then died. He seems to have been always delicate, and in March, 1765, when he wrote his autobiographical letter to Baldinger he tells how he had suffered for twenty eight years from violent acidity, and that he had used 1200 pounds of a form of chalk to correct it! He died of fever in November, 1765.

Meyer is remembered in the history of chemistry by his theory of an *acidum pingue* and his view as to the causticity of lime, which was the reverse of that put forward by Black. He was a diligent chemist, and for some time his views had strong support, even from Lavoisier, but they ultimately disappeared.

Stimulated by the results obtained by his friend Dr. Constantini in Hanover, he also made experiments with a view to transmutation, and these are recorded in his 'Alchymistische Briefe,' but incidentally he made some positive observations. The 'Briefe' were edited by Andréæ, who in his preface speaks in high terms of Meyer.

For his life see his letter to E. G. Baldinger above mentioned, prefixed to Joh. Christian Wiegleb's *Kleine Chymische Abhandlungen von dem grossen Nutzen der Erkenntnifs des Acidi pinguis* . . . , Langensalza, 1767, or 1771.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 60.

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von . . . Transmutationsgeschichte*, 1784, p. 376 (describes Constantini's experiments).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 330, 587.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1813, iv. col. 1622.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 564.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 362; 1869, ii. p. 354.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. pp. 16, 34-42, 317, 318; 1847, iv. pp. 214, 341, 373.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 603 ('acidum pingue').

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 134.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 594.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 80.

MEYNIER (DENIS).

Speculum Vniversi. Cathena Homeri Aurea in hac Mundi Vniversitate. Nomen-Clatura. Physico Chemicis Exoptatissima. Et pro Chronide profundissimum totius Medicinæ Arcanum in Auro Potabili, Panacea Vniversali, & Particulari conficiendis sub Idioma Gallico. Authore, Dionisio Meynier Iuris Vtriusque Perito, tum Philosophiæ Naturalis Professore acuratissimo (*sic*). Bonnæ, Anno Salutis, 1674.

8°. Pp. 104.

MEYNIER (DENIS). *Continued.*

The *Nomenclatura* and *Le Tresor de la Vie* have separate titles and pagination as follows:

Nomenclatura ad Artem Trismegisticam, et Elixiris Magni, seu Lapidis Physici Compositionem; Phisico-chymia-amazio non solum perutilis, imò Curiosissima secundum Eruditissimos, Antiquissimos, nec non recentiores Philosophos. Eodem Authore Anno Domini M.DC.LXXIV

Pp. 1-69 [p. 70 blank].

Le Tresor de la Vie. Consistant ez Mysteres les plus relevés de toute la Medicine: tant Hipocratique, Galenique, que spagirique. En faveur des Enfants de la Science et pour l'utilite du Public, Par Denis Meynier Docteur en droit Civil, & Canon & Professeur tres fidelle en Philosophie Naturelle. A Bone en l'Année 1674.

Pp. 71-154.

MEZAHAB Epistola de Auro potabili.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum, 1694, p. 1.

MEZAREPH.

Sec AESCH MEZAREPH.

MICHAEL SCOTUS.

See SCOTUS (MICHAEL).

MICHAELIS (JOHANN).

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis chymiatrica edita a J. Michaelis &c., 1647.

Dissertatio Pharmaceutico-Therapeutica de Natura Tincturæ Bezoardicæ.

See SCHULTZ (GOTTFRIED), 1678.

Michaelis was a native of Soest in Westphalia, where he was born in 1606 (1607, Billings). He studied medicine at Wittenberg under Sennertus but, as was the custom he visited other Universities in Germany and Holland, and finally graduated at Leipzig, Mag. Phil., 1630; Dr. med, 1631. He became professor of medicine there, and he introduced the use of chemical remedies and invented several specifics. He was a very successful practitioner, and was physician to the Courts of Saxony and Altenburg, and filled various academical positions. Medical practice did not, however, occupy

his whole attention, for the works of Hartman were edited by him, and H. ab Heer's *Spadacrene*, and prefaces were contributed by him to other works.

His death took place at Leipzig, 29 Nov., 1667. His works, *Opera Omnia*, were collected and published at Nürnberg, 1688, 4°, 1698.

Haller (*Bibl. Med. Prac.*, ii. p. 325) ascribes to J. Michaelis: Apologia chymica adversus Libavii calumnias, Middelburg, 1597 but this seems an error on Haller's part, or else it must be a different J. Michaelis.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam. . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 135 (Cap. III. Addit. 37 * * *); p. 385 (Cap. XI. Add. 6 *),

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1638, p. 1404.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 323.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 711.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicaæ*, 1732, p. 101.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 546.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 512, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1609.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761 pp. 468-9.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 328.

MICHELSPACHER (STEPHAN).

See CABALA, Spiegel der Kunst und Natur: in Alchymia.

MICHELSPACHER (STEPHAN). *Continued.*

The edition of the *Cabala* quoted by Rotermund is that of August. Vindel., 1654, 4°.

Michelspacher, belonging to the Tyrol, is called by Kestner a physician who lived at the beginning of the 17th century and issued in 1615 an anatomical work with the title: Pinax microcosmographicus, seu admirandæ partium hominis fabricæ historica enarratio, as well as the above.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 436.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 213.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 539.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 983.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, II. i. p. 336.

Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomice Specimen*, 1734, p. 209.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 548.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 299, 300.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii.

MICONIUS (ACHATIUS).

See MYCONIUS (ACHATIUS).

MICRERIS.

Tractatus, suo discipulo Mirnefindo.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 90.

The above is a reprint of the first edition: Tractatus Alchymisticus suo discipulo Mirnefindo dicatus Ursell, 1622, 8°.

In one place (p. 159) Borel quotes the above from the *Theatrum* under Micreris, but in another (p. 249) he puts it under Mireris: Mireris tractatus de Alchymia, ad discipulum. Nazari has a similar entry: Mireris tractatus ad discipulum. So Lambye quotes Mireris and other writers also.

If they be identical, as may be plausibly assumed from the title of the writing, addressed as it is 'to a disciple' in both cases, then according to Borel there are other forms of the name, viz.: 'Miserius philosophus alchymicus, ex Brachesco'; 'Miseris

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141 (calls him Mireris, and quotes the above).

Lambye, *Revelation of the Secret Spirit*, 1623, p. 14 (quotes the 'Book of Documents' of Mireris).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 366.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 159, 161, 162, 249.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 824.

Michelspacher was a friend of Remmelius's and dedicated the *Cabala* to him. Their names are also associated in the production of the anatomical plates in the *Pinax*, but Remmelin was really the author, as Michelspacher himself explains in the dedication to the present work. See REMMELIN (JOHANN).

col. 521; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1603.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 549.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 617.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 517 (Alkumistica), 563 (Cabala).

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 31.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 327; 1869, ii. p. 319.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 230, 354.

(idem forsam eum præcedenti) ab Hortulano & Brachesco inter Chrysopœiæ scriptores memoratus' Mireris, idem forsam, ac Mireris.'

Whether this be correct or not, and whether Miereris and Mireris denote the same person or not, it is difficult to decide, but there in some scope for speculation about both the person and his name. I have not succeeded in getting any information as to either Micreris or Mirnefindus. There is not even a bold guess or hazardous speculation by Schmieder, for he does not mention him at all.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 336.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 56.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1699.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1096 (the above).

MICROCOSMISCHE Vorspiele des Neuen Himmels und der Neuen Erde; Wie dem Menschen, als dem Bilde Gottes, von Gott zugelassen, aus der alten verfluchten Erde eine neue vom Himmel gesegnete Erde, zur Ergötzung des Gemüths, und zur Erhaltung des Leibes, microcosmisch und quintessentialisch heraus zu bringen: Item, Was es mit dem Paradies und dem Fall Adams vor eine Bewandnifs habe, und wie Jesus die ganze unter dem Fluch liegende Schöpfung wieder zu rechte bringen und Paradiesisch machen könne und