

MICROCOSMISCHE Vorspiele. *Continued.*

wolle, auch defswegen an seinem eigenen in der Maria angenommenen Leibe den Anfang gemacht habe, nach denen in der äussern sichtbaren Natur würckenden zwey ewigen unsichtbaren Principiis, nemlich des Lichts und der Finsternifs, zur Verherrlichung des grossen Jehovah, der Welt vor Augen geleyet von einem Liebhaber göttlicher und natürlicher Geheimnisse. Andere von dem Autore selbst verbesserte Edition. Amsterdam, Anno 1744.

8°. Pp. [16, Symbolic frontispiece included] 128. Title red and black.

There was a later edition: Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1784, 8°.

In the preface the author narrates how after spending a year in operations which had no result, he at last had revealed to him the secret methods which are explained in this tract.

Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, 1753, part I. p. 111) makes much of this work (which, he says, first appeared in 1733) and defends it from the attack of Dippel, putting it in " the first class." There is no reference to where Dippel's criticism can be found.

Both editions are mentioned in the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 607, 683.

## MICROCOSMISCHE (Das) Vorspiel eines neuen Himmels und der neuen Erde.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 167.

## MILAN.

See PROSPECTUS Pharmaceuticus Galenico-Chymicus.

## MINERA (De) Philosophica.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 655.

## MINERA Philosophorum.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 349.

## MINERALISCHE (Das) Gluten.

See W(ALCHIN) (D(OROTHEA) I(ULIANA)), 1705.

## MINERALOGIA.

See THEOPHILUS.

## MIRANDOLA (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO PICO DELLA).

See PICUS MIRANDULANUS (JOANNES FRANCISCUS).

## MIRERIS.

See MICRERIS.

## MIRIAM.

See MARIA.

## MIRONE-PASQUALI (GIUSEPPE).

See SCOPOLI (GIOVANNI ANTONIO), *Elementi di Chimica*, 1790.

## MIZALDUS (ANTONIUS).

Centuriæ IX. Memorabilium, Vtillum, ac Iucundorum in Aphorismos Arcanorum omnis generis locupletes, perpulcre digestæ; Antonio Mizaldo Monluciano, medico auctore. Accessit his Appendix nonnullorum Secretorum, Experimentorum, Antidotorumque contra varios morbos, tam ex libris manuscriptis

MIZALDUS (ANTONIUS). *Continued.*

quam typis excusis, collecta. Seorsum excusa, Harmonia cælestium corporum & humanorum, dialogis vndecim Astronomicæ & Medice per Anton. Mizaldum elaborata & demonstrata. Item Memorabilium aliquot naturæ Arcanorum Syluula, rerum variarum Sympathias & Antipathias, libellis II. complectens. 1592. Francofurdi Ex officina typographica Ioannis Wecheli.

Square 16°. Pp. [32] 267 [1 blank]. Printer's device.

The *Harmonia* and the *Syluula* have separate titles, signatures, and pagination as follows : Harmonia Cælestium Corporum et Humanorum Dialogis vndecim astronomice & medice per Anton. Mizaldum Monlucianum elaborata & demonstrata. Ad Antonium Olivarium Lumbariensium antistitem eximium. Francofurdi ex officina typographica Ioannis Wecheli, M. D. XCII.

Pp. 93 [1] [2 pages, blank ? wanting].

Memorabilium Aliquot Naturæ Arcanorum Sylvula, Rerum variarum Sympathias & Antipathias, seu naturales concordias & discordias, libellis duobus complectens, Autore Antonio Mizaldo Monluciano. Francofurti, apud Ioannem Wechelium, & Petrum Fischerum consortes. clōlxxii.

Pp. 88.

Mizaldus was born at Monlucōn in the Bourbonnais, studied at Bourges and Paris where he graduated, and devoted himself to medical practice, in which he acquired much success and renown by the extraordinary cures which he effected. He was also distinguished in Mathematics and Philosophy, but when he was at the height of his fame he withdrew from practice to devote himself to the study of science and of the wonders and secrets of Nature, upon which he wrote many books.

Niceron gives a list of forty-one on meteorology, comets, astronomy (astrology), cosmography, sympathy and antipathy almanacs, mathematics, agriculture, gardening, notable things, secrets of the moon, etc., etc. He died at Paris in 1578.

Thuanus commends him for his learning and judgment. Other critics, however, have taken a much less favourable view of his work, La Monnoye finding fault with his Latinity Niceron complaining of his books being stuffed with false and useless

notions, and Teissier quoting the opinion of the author of the *Diversitez Curieuses*, ii. p. 11, who expresses his surprise at people being simple enough to put any belief in the 'Centuriæ,' seeing that the book is full of trifles and superstitious nonsense, of which he gives an example.

Ménard, the publisher, meditated an edition of his collected works, but the *Mascurat* (p. 135) prevented him carrying out this design by showing him that Mizaldus was a man ready to believe any fabrication: Quaelibet à quovis mendacia credere promptus.

The 'Centuriæ' were first printed at Paris in 1566, and repeatedly afterwards. Editions appeared at Cologne in 1572, 1573, 1574 which are of special interest, for they contain reprints of Pizimenti's translation of the writings of Democritus, Synesius, and Pelagius on Alchemy. These I have considered in communications to the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 41.

Ghlini, *Teatro d'Humini letterati*, 1647, i. pp. 17-19.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 543.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 75.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . .*

*Introductio*, 1687 (Add. c. ix. 4\*), p. 287.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*,

1688, p. 1276.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715,

iii. pp. 154-157.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, II. i. p. 339.

Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*,

1734, p. 144.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1739, xl. pp. 200-213.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 552.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 237.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 560, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1816.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*,

1755, ii. p. 190; 1778, iii. p. 306.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 244.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practiciæ*, 1777, ii.

p. 91.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, p. 71.

Ferguson, *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of*

*Glasgow*, 1885, xvi. p. 39; 1891, xxii. p. 295.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 352.

Ferguson, 'Notes on, . . . Books of Secrets Part iv.,

*Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*,

1888, New Series, i. pp. 301-315.

## MODUS procedendi in præparatione lapidis philosophici.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus*, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 126.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ*, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 201.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 258.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 200.

II.

G

## MOEBIUS (GOTTFRIED).

Anatomia Camphoræ, ejus originem, qualitates, præparationes Chemicas, ac vires, quas In omnibus ferè totius humani corporis morbis instar panacæe cujusdam præstat, nec non in aliis rebus usum succinctè exhibens Gothofredi Moebii, Med. D. P. P. Medici Elect. Brandenburg. nec non Admin. Archiepiscop. (*sic*) Magdeburg. Jenæ, Impensis Joh. Ludovici Neuenhahnii, Characteres Sengenvaldiano, Anno M DC LX .

4°. Pp. [8] 104.

A collection of opinions about camphor, from a number of writers. The latter part contains the preparations of camphor and the aliments for which they are useful.

Neu-angezündt-hell-brennendes Feuer, oder Mercurial-Liecht, so denen verzagten Alchymisten aufs neue wiederum angezündet wird, von einem wohl-bekandten, doch ungenanten Freund. So geschehen im Jahr Christi 1680. Augspurg, Gedruckt bey Jacob Koppmayer.

8°. Pp. [12] 33 [3 blank]. Folding symbolical engraving. Preface signed Gottfried Mœbius M.D.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the symbolical plate.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the symbolical plate.

After 14 years' constant labour in pursuit of the stone he came to the conclusion that it was a mere fancy. To warn his fellow-men from pursuing this chimæra he wrote a tract which he called 'Gauckel-Täschner', in which he pointed out the errors or delusions into which the chemists ran. When he was about to print this he encountered an aged chemist, and when he tried to prove to him that his search was futile, the chemist ultimately showed him that he was in error, and that all alchemists were not cheats. So he burned his tractate and received the present one from the chemist with permission to print it, which he accordingly did.

Gottfried Moebius, the editor (or author), was born in 1611 at Laucha in Thuringia, studied medicine under Rolfinck, with whom he was a favourite, took his degree at Jena and became professor of medicine there, and was an active practitioner and author. He had a remarkable escape from drowning, in memory of which he gave away on each succeeding

anniversary of the event certain alms to poor people. He died at Halle on 25 April, 1664, and was buried at Jena.

He wrote a large number of academic dissertations, a list of which is given by Haller, and other books, for which see Mercklin, Manget, Pauly, and others. His work is commended by Schelhammer' but rather unfavourably noticed by Bayle & Thillaye, and flaws are pointed out by Reimmann.

The present tract is not contained in any of these lists, and it is mentioned only by Jöcher. Looking at the date, Ladrage asks pertinently whether the editor (or author) is the father or the son of the same name? Of the latter the only thing I have found is that he edited a work of his father's in 1667. If the events recorded in the preface took place in 1680 they could not apply to the elder man, but the preface itself seems to indicate that he really wrote it. There is however some doubt about the authorship.

*Concio Funebris D. Christiani Chemniti Theol. Prof.*

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 544.  
Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 355.  
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . .*  
*Introductio*, 1687, p. 182 (Add. c. iv. §39\*), p. 229 (Add. c. vi. 57\*); (commended by Schelhammer).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1396; portrait, plate 64.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ttt verso, 25 Avril, 1664.

Joannes Caspar Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum medicinae Academiæ Jenensis*, 1711, Class iii. pp. 42-46.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 703.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 341.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 6, 7, 278, 279, 507.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740 p. 553..

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 567; Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1836.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 497.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 508.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 422 (calls him 'Gottlieb').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 342.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 647.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 308.

MOEBIUS (GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 128.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Pancoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 279.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 421.

Johannes Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena*, 1858, p. 121.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1187.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 2ème Série, 1874, viii. p. 265.

Pauly, *Bibliographie des Sciences Médicales*, 1874, cols. 461, 462, 710.

Hirsch; *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 253.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 355.

## MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

Vellus Aureum, Das goldene Flufs: Das ist Chymisches Kleinod, oder Philosophische Beschreibung der höchsten Medicin, und erquickenden Bronnen defs Lebens Auri Potabilis. Geschriben und bereitet von Joh. Lud. Möglin, Med. Doct. Stuttgart, Gedruckt bey Johann Weyrich Röfslin, Anno 1665.

12°. Pp. 72.

Johann Ludwig Moegling, or Möglin, was born at Tübingen in 1613, and was the son of Daniel Moegling, a native of Tübingen, and professor of medicine there. Johann Ludwig studied in his native place and took the degree of master, went to Altdorf on account of the unrest caused by the war, in 1640 graduated doctor of medicine at Tübingen and became town physician, ordinary professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and extraordinary professor of medicine in 1660, and then ordinary professor in 1687. He died in 1693.

His inaugural dissertation was entitled: *Palingenesia seu resurrectio plantarum ejusque resurrectionem corporum nostrorum applicatio*, Tübing., 4°.

He is said also to have written: *Tractatus de inconsiderato acidularum usu* and *Theoria sanitatis*.

Haller ascribes to him: *De febre epidemica ab anno passim saeone*, Tübingen, 1621, 4°, but the *Tractatus de inconsiderato acidularum usu*, Friburg., 1615, 8°, he assigns to Johann Phil. Moegling.

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, iii. 1697, p. 43, No. lkviii.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 568; Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1840.

Boeck, *Geschichte der Universität Tübingen*, p. 134.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 448.  
*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 620.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 244.

## MOGLING (DANIEL).

*See* FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA.

*See* SCHWEIGHARDT (THEOPHILUS).

## MOFFETT (THOMAS).

*See* MOUFET (THOMAS).

## MOHYUS (ERYCIUS).

Pulvis Sympatheticus.

*See* THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 336.

*See* THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 231.

*See* THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 165.

According to Eloy, his name was Henri Mohy, latinized Erycius Mohyus, and he belonged to Rondchamp, a village near Liège, on the frontier of Luxembourg. He had studied medicine and practised it with credit from 1620 to 1654, and two writings are ascribed to him:

Tertianæ crisis, Lovanii, 1642, 4°.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 545.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 262.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 342.

Pulvis sympatheticus quò vulnera sanantur absque medicamento ad partem affectam applicatione et superstitutione, 1654, 4°, without place or printer's name.

For a criticism of Mohyus' views, see DEUSING (ANTON).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 309.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 2ème Série, 1875, ix. p. 71.

## MOLLER (FRIEDRICH).

D. O. M. A. Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymiae oder drey schöne Tractätlein, vom Stein der Weisen. So zuvor niemalfs inn Druck kommen, auch bißhero gantz verborgen gehalten worden sind. Nun aber den Filiji Doctrinae vnd allen Liebhabern Alchymiae, zu Ehren publiciret, vnd in offenen Druck verfertiget, durch Fridericum Mollerum, Philosophiae & Medicinae Doctorem, Churf. Brandenburgischen bestalten Medicum der Veste Cüstrin in der Newmarck, etc. Gedruckt zum Berlin, Im Jahr 1618.

8°. Sigs. A-D in eights, k: in four, or pp. [72].

The three tracts are:

Paracelsus: dafs zehende Huch Archidoxis, vom Stein der Weysen, Bij.

Ein Procefs auff den Lapidem Philosophorum, aufs einem gar alten Büchlein eines Scriptoris Anonymi, Dij.

Eine Beschreibung von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum, eines Autoris Anonymi, Dvij

Though nothing seems to be recorded about this person, it is possible that he was the father of another Friedrich Moller or Moller, who was born

Beughem, *Syllabus recens exploratorum in re medica, physica et chymica*, Amst., 1696, p. 88.

at Cüstrin in the Marck, and after travelling in Holland, Denmark and Poland, graduated at Königsberg in 1644 as Doctor of Medicine, and ultimately became the private physician of the Churfürst in his native place. He wrote a dissertation, *De partu 173 dierum vivo*, Cüstrin, 1662, 12°, and some other medical tracts, and if it were not for the dates, one might be disposed to identify the present author with the later physician, who is mentioned by Jöcher.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 571; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 1854.

## MONDEN-SCHEIN.

See CHYMISCHER MONDENSCHHEIN.

For alchemical books with the *Moon* for the title, see Kopp, *Die Achemie*, 1886, ii. p. 390.

## MONGEZ (JEAN-ANDRE) le jeune.

See OBSERVATIONS sur la physique, &c.

Jean-André, the brother of Antoine Mongez, was born at Lyons in 1751, was a physician and member of several academies and canon regular of Ste. Genevieve. He joined the expedition of Lapérouse as surgeon and almoner, and perished in it. He wrote a description of an apparatus for

reducing fractures, and translated Bergmann's mineralogy from the Swedish 1784. He took a great share in drawing up the early volumes of the 'Course of Agriculture' of Rozier, and from 1779 was one of the editors of the above journal, which was afterwards entitled 'Journal de Physique.'

*Biographie Universelle*, 1821, xxix. p. 372; no date, xxviii. p. 622.

Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1834, vi. p. 205.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1865, xxxv. col. 989.

## MONTANOR (GUIDO DE).

Scala Philosophorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 134.

See also SCALA Philosophorum.

Guido de Montanor, or Montano, or Guido Magnus de Monte, not Guido de Monte, was apparently a Frenchman, who flourished in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, judging from the fact that while he quotes Roger Bacon and Richardus, he in turn is referred to by writers of the fifteenth century, as by Ripley, who says that his 'fame goeth wide,' and calls him also 'sapient Guido.' Besides the *Scala Philosophorum*, he is credited with *Decreta chymica*, printed in Rhenanus' *Harmonia imperscrutabilis*, and *De arte chymica libellus*, printed in Condeesyanus' *Harmonia*, Francofurti, 1625, 8°. Of this there is a German translation *Guidonis Magni de Monte Thesaurus chymiatricus*,

oder lange verborgener Schatz der Chymie, Halle, 1623, 8°. Borel says that he is praised by Ripley, and wrote an *Epistola chemica* to a certain Greek Bishop. He also quotes *De arte Alchemiae libellus*, which is probably only a variation of the above title. Some of these tracts I have not seen, and am consequently unable to say whether they are different or not. Nazari includes the *Scala philosophorum* in his list, but does not allude to Guido de Montanor. Baumer ascribes to him not only the *Scala Philosophorum* and *Libellus de Arte chemica*, but also the *Clangor Buccinae*, and *Correctio Fatuorum*.

MONTANOR (GUIDO DE). *Continued.*

Ripley, *The Compound of Alchymy*, 1591, E<sub>2</sub> recto ('The fourth Gate,' stanza 8), F<sub>1</sub> recto ('The fifth Gate,' stanza 8), or in Ashmole's *Theatrum Chemicum Britan-nicum*, 1652, p. 146, st. 8; p. 150, st. 8.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 144.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 347.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 109, 163.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 43, 58, 69.

Fictuld, *Turba Philosophorum*, 1763, p. 117.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 93.

*Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 607.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 53.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 155.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 404; 1866, i. p. 428.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 914.

## MONTANUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

Lud. Conr. Montani Gründliche Anweisung, zu der wahren Hermetischen Wissenschaft, und zu dem Geheimnifs der Alten des Steins der Weisen zu gelangen. Aus einem sehr alten raren Bambergischen Manuscript, ans Licht gestellt von Johann Ludolph ab Indagine. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1751.

8°. Pp. [32] 94 [2].

## Occulta Philosophia, oder Coelum Sapientum et Vexatio Stultorum.

See ORVIUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

In the preface we are informed that the MS. from which this book was derived bore the date 1635, so that it is not of such a great age as the title-page would lead us to infer. It was drawn up by the author as a complete exposition, and sent to a friend in Bamberg, by name Sonneberger. As the author had concealed himself under the name Montanus, Sonneberger stated that his actual name was Ludwig Conrad von Bergen, while Sonneberger called himself, Ich Sags Nicht. This phrase, it may be noticed in passing, has been also held as referring to Johann Ambrosius SIEBMACHER.

The editor goes on to say that where Montanus resided is not so easy to determine, but from a phrase in Cap. VI, the editor thinks it possible he may have lived in the Rhineland and on the borders of France, as he shows himself well acquainted

*Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes*, 1783, p. 103.

*Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 671.

with mines in that country. 'But whoever he was and whatever his name was, he was an excellent guide.'

The book is a new edition of the work of Ludwig Conrad Orvius, which, however, has been subjected to a good deal of alteration both in the preface and in the text. From the former has been omitted the author's account of his treatment by a society of Rosicrucians, and in the text there are not only changes of words and phrases, but passages have been omitted and others have been inserted. The chapters, too, have been differently divided.

How much of this is due to differences in the original sources, how much to the later editor ab Indagine, it would be hardly possible now to say. See more under ORVIUS.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 114, 122; 1787, ii. p. 177.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, pp. 11, 58.

## MONTANUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

Sententia de Sublimatione.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 35.

Presumably the author of the above is Joannes Baptista Montanus, the physician and poet, who was born in 1498, and belonged to a noble family at Verona. He practised at Rome and Naples, where also he expounded the odes of Pindar, then at Padua, where after four years he was appointed professor of medicine. On 6 May, 1551, he died of stone at Terazzo in the Veronese district, where he had gone for change of air.

Ghilini, *Teatro d'Huomini letterati*, 1647, ii. p. 140.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 249.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 551.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1232; portrait, plate 55.

Teissier, *Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. pp. 92-95.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 134, 136, 737, &c., &c.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 560.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 237, 238.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 627; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2027.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 237; 1849, ii. p. 131.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 426.

MONTE (GUIDO MAGNUS DE).

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE).

Tractatulus seu Descriptio Philosophici Adrop.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 543.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 382.

MONTE CUBITI (VIGILANTIUS DE).

Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblatt, in welchem begriffen dreyer vornehmen

Philosophorum herrliche Tractätlein. Das erste Von de m geheimen waaren Saltz der Philosophorum, und allgemeinen Geist der Welt, H. Nuysement aus Lothringen. Das andere Mercurius Redivivus Unterricht von dem Philosophischen Stein so wol den weisen als rohten aus dem Mercurio zu machen, Samuelis Nortoni sonsten Rinville. Und das dritte Von dem Stein der Weisen Marsilii Ficini Florentini, welche ehedessen von denen Authoribus in Frantz-ösischer und Lateinischer Sprach beschrieben, nunmehr aber allen Liebhabern, so der Lateinischen Sprach unkündig, zum besten, in Unser Teutsche Muttersprach übersetzt, und mit einem zweyfachen Register Zum Druck verfertigt. Durch Vigilantium de Monte Cubiti. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Michael und Johann Friderich Endtern, 1667.

8°. Pp. [24, engraved title containing emblematical *sorrel* included] 448. Index [32]. 16 symbolic engravings. Nuysement, p. 1; Norton, p. 209; Ficinus, p. 373.

Hern de Nuysement Tractat von dem waaren geheimen Saltz der Philosophorum, und von dem allgemeinem (*sic*) Geist der Welt. Zu ergänzung des lang-begehrten dritten Principii, Michaëlis Sendivogii, welches er vom Saltze verheissen hat.

Mercurius Redivivus oder Unterricht, wie man den Philosophischen Stein, so wol den weisen, als den rohten, aus dem Mercurio machen solle. Erstlich von weiland Samuele Nortono, sonsten Rinville Brizollensi angefangen. Nachmals mit Fleiß verbessert und vermehret, durch Edmundum Deanum von Oxonien, Doctorem der Artzney, zu Eborach in Engelland. Nunmehr aber wegen seiner grossen Nutzbarkeit dieser Kunst Liebhabern, die der Lateinischen Sprach unkündig sind, zum besten aufs fleissigste in die Teutsche Muttersprach versetzt worden. Bey welchem Tractätlein (*sic*) zu finden, wie man beede Fermenta, so wol zum weisen, aus der Luna oder dem Silber, als zum rohten aus Sole oder dem Golde machen solle.

This is in eight books, each of which has a short title in Latin and German:

1. Mercurius Redivivus, p. 211; 2. Catholicon Physicorum, p. 231; 3. Venus vitriolata, p. 247; 4. Elixir, seu Medicina Vitæ, p. 263; 5. Saturnus saturatus dissolutus & Coelo restitutus, p. 283; 6.

Marsilii Ficini Büchlein vom Stein der Weisen, erstlich von dem Authore selbst in Lateinischer Sprach beschrieben, anjetzo aber allen Liebhabern und des Lateins unkündigen zulieb in die Teutsche Muttersprach übersetzt.

Metamorphosis Lapidum ignobilium in Gemmas pretiosas, p. 313; 7. Alchymiae Complementum et Perfectio, p. 329; 8. Auslegung der duncklen Wörter, Namen und seltzamen Reden, so in dieser Kunst geführt werden, p. 355.

[Another Copy.]

The name of the present editor appears in Lenglet Dufresnoy's list, with an inaccurate and ignorant transcription of the title; it is given by Gmelin, by Ladrage and by Kopp, but nothing is said as to the true name of the editor.

Deane's or Norton's tracts were reprinted at

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 938.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 621.

Dresden, in 1757, under the title *Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie*, See under H. (C. G.).

For other editions of the tracts see under the names of the respective authors.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 13.  
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 611.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 338.

MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE).

Joannis de Monte Hermetis Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri per Somnium, das ist: Erläuterung dets Hermetischen Güldenen Flufs, allen desselbigen emsigen Bestreibern zur Nachricht, darzu zu gelangen; Aufs einem Cabalistischen Rätzel erkläret und an Tag gegeben, auch mit sonderbaren Anmerkungen und einem dienlichen Anhang anfsgefertigt. Ulm, In Verlag Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, Im Jahr 1680.

8°. Pp. [42] 78, 83 [1 blank, 17, 3 blank]. 8 woodcuts in the text of the *Anhang*.

*Ænigma Cabalisticum*, sig. C3.

Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri. Pp. 78.

Schlufs-führender Erläuterungs-Anhang, worinnen der Genüge nach das gantze Opus Philosophicum, samt allen desselbigen Philosophischen und gebräuchlichen Manipulationibus und Operationibus weit-läuffig und klärer als noch jemals durch offenen Truck an Tag gegeben, son dem Löwen defs Rothen Creutzes, sonsten genandt der Gehuldigte. Gedruckt im Jahr Christi M.DC.LXXX.

Pp. 83 [1 blank].

Chymicus Deo bene placens, atque homini proximo inserviens, oder Alchymistische Nachrichten Regulen, allen und jeden der wahren Chymie getreuen Liebhabern, und fleissig obliegenden Nachforschern, aufs Gut- und Wohl-meinenheit beschrieben, und zur Nachricht durch offenen Truck an Tag gegeben, Von dem Löwen defs Rothen Creutzes, sonst genandt der Gehuldigte.

Pp. [10]

Astronomiæ Medicæ Theologico-Philosophica Delineatio. Hoc est: Modus Curandi Morbos, Mediantibus Astris.

Deus Miserere. Mei secundum magnam Misericordiam tuam.

Excusum Anno M. DC. LXXX.

Pp. [7] [3 blank].

[Another Copy.]

This work is included by Kopp amongst those that bear the title of the Golden Fleece, of which there are several. It is referred to by other writers but nothing is said about the author's life or name for, presumably, the above is a pseudonym.

Fictuld makes on him a specially violent attack. 'One can see that he was a man without love for his neighbour (this is a Fictuldian formula), else he would have kept back this book, seeing that it is arch-sophistical and chymistical, with nothing in it but bragger' follies and perversions,' and so on.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 238.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 96.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 632.

He adds that the same author published in 1680 also another book: 'Schlussführender Erläuterungs-Anhang von dem Letien des Rothen-Kreutzes,' which again contains sophistical follies and lies whereby the ignorant are plunged into temporal and eternal misery, which is surely ascribing to it too much power. It is given above.

The author of the *Beytrag* who has more humour than Fictuld, and is never in such unreasonable earnest, merely remarks—'excellent reading for theosophists!'

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 14.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1094.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i, p. 244; ii. pp. 331, 353.

MONTE RAPHAIM (JOHANN DE).

Johann de Monte Raphaim Vorbothe der am Philosophischen Himmel hervorbrechenden Morgen-Röthe. Hamburg, zu finden bey Samuel Heyl, 1716.

8°. Pp. [44, frontispiece not included, 2 blank].

Ladrage says the first edition is that of Amsterdam, 1703. The reprint in the *Hermetisches Museum* is from that edition.

Ioannis de Monte Raphaim Vorbothe, der am Philosophischen Himmel hervorbrechenden Morgen-Röthe. Sammt einem Anhang etlicher Lehr-Sätze, vor die Schüler der Weifsheit, von neuem ans Licht gestellet.