

MORSIUS (JOACHIM). *Continued.*

also left works which were never printed, as well as some which were never completed. Lists of these are given by Moller.

Among his printed books are the tracts by Nollius, Drebbel, and v. Suchten, and among those that were not printed was a collected edition of the writings of Joh. Isaac Hollandus, Basilius Valentinus, Roger Bacon, Guido Magnus, and other alchemical philosophers.

One of the most important of his printed works however is that which he wrote under the name of Anastasius Philaretus Cosmopolita, which epithet refers to his wide travels. It is a catalogue of two hundred and twenty-eight manuscripts on theosophy.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, Part ii. 'De Scriptioribus Pseudonymis,' p. 500.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i p. 440.

Jöcher *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. cols. 579, 690; *Rotermund Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2145.

## MORT (JAKOB LE).

See LEMORT (JAKOB).

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 388.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelaehrtheit*, 1731, pp. 304, 336, 791.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 566.

## MORVEAU (Louis BERNARD GUYTON DE). Esame

delle Affinita' Chimiche.

See DANDOLO (VINCENZO), Trattato Elementare di Chimica, 1792, Tomo III.

Guyton de Morveau was born at Dijon, 4 January, 1737. From 1755 to 1782 he was Avocat Général in the parliament there, professor of chemistry from 1774 to 1787, and member of the Academy. During the Revolution he occupied various political positions in Paris. On the establishment of the Ecole Polytechnique in 1794, he was appointed professor of chemistry, which post he held till 1805. Subsequently he was Director of the School and Administrator of the Mint. From 1796 he was a member of the Institute. His death occurred at Paris, January 1 or 2, 1816.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 47.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 11, 20, 24, 32, 33, 36, 40, 61, 66, 84, 86, 93, 101, 117, 120, 154, 158, 169, 170, 173, 174, 176.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 392, 396, 397, 411, 430, 473, 554, 555.

Berthollet, *Funérailles de M. le Baron Guyton-Morveau*, (Paris, 1816), 4°.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1817, xix, p. 262; n.d. xviii. p. 296 (article by Cuvier).

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 555.

## MORWYNG (PETER).

See GESNER (CONRAD), A new booke of destillatyon of waters, 1565.

the cabala, magic, chemistry, medicine, and philosophy, printed at Philadelphia, 1626, 4°.

This collection contained manuscripts of Paracelsus and others relating to the Rosicrucians, and Moller conjectures that the collection belonged to Michael Maier or to Nollius, but to the catalogue was added an account of the documents in Morsius' own possession.

He also wrote an epistle to the Rosicrucians Philadelphia, 4°, without date. From these works and references in his writings it is plain that he was deeply interested in chemistry or alchemy, and in the subjects which were at that time associated with it.

Freitag, *Adparatus Litterarius*, 1755, iii. pp. 321- 326.

Thiess, *Versuch einer Gelehrten-geschichte von Hamburg*, 1780, ii. p. 47.

Saxius, *Onomasticon Litterarium*, 1782, iv. p. 325 (born 1593, died about 1642).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 763.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii p. 428 (list of his writings).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, pp. 27, 116.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 289.

He was a member of the Commission with Lavoisier, Berthollet and Fourcroy, which drew up the new nomenclature of chemistry, Paris, 1787, 8°. He introduced chlorine as a disinfectant, was joint editor of the *Annales de Chimie*, and he—or rather his wife—translated Scheele's 'Essays,' and Werner's 'Characteristics of Fossils.' His papers which are numerous, appeared in the Dijon Memoirs, Turin Memoirs, Memoirs of the Institute, and *Annales de Chimie*.

Quéraud, *La France littéraire*, 1829, iii. p. 561.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 317-324, &c., &c.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1859, xxii. col. 968.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 981.

Hofer, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, p. 123.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1869, ii. p. 545.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neuern Zeit*, 1873, pp. 87, 132, &c., &c.

MORWYNG (PETER). *Continued.*

Morwyng, a native of Lincolnshire, studied in Oxford, graduated B.A., and was made perpetual fellow of Magdalene College in 1552. He was a famous Reformer, and when Queen Mary came to the throne, he, like others, went abroad and lived in Germany. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned and was reinstated in his fellowship, and in 1559 obtained the degree of M.A., and was distinguished for his skill in Greek and Latin.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 536.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 379.

## MOSES.

Testament, oder der Fürstlich Monarchische Rose von Jericho.

See HERMETISCHE A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 39.

Urim et Thumim Moysis.

See MENSENRIET, 1737.

Der von Mose und denen Propheten übel urtheilende Alchymist.

See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

The name of Moses appears in some of the Greek alchemical manuscripts, but he is a different person from the Hebrew lawgiver. The latter however, was also claimed as a chemist and alchemist, on the ground of the destruction of the golden calf. Much controversy on this subject was engaged in in the seventeenth century and it was even revived in the nineteenth, some holding that the gold was dissolved, thereby implying on

Libavius, *Commentariorum Alchymiae, Pars Prima*, 1606, pp. 2, 15.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, pp. 59-61 (maintains that the destruction of the gold was not effected by 'sharp waters' or by the addition of anything, and that Moses was a true chemist), 189-190.

Conring, *De Hermetica Aegyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicarum nova medicina liber unus*, 1648, pp. 64, 142, 143, 161, 393.

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae*, 1668, p. 46.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina, Libri duo*, 1669, pp. 22, 41, 65, 158, 431.

Borrichius, *Hermetis, Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum sapientia . . . vindicata*, 1674, p. 225.

G. W. Wedel, *Exercitationum medico-philologicarum Decades IX.*, Jenæ, 1699, p. 1.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 1.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, ed. Harles, 1708, i. p. 49.

Lambecius, *Prodromus Historiae literariae*, 1710, p. 151 (a tract on Chemistry).

G. E. Stahl, *Opusculum chymico-phisco-medicum*, 1715, p. 585.

## MOUFET (THOMAS).

De Iure et Præstantia Chymicorum Medicamentorum Dialogus apologeticus: Authore Thoma Mufetto Londinate Anglo. Accesserunt etiam Epistolæ quædam medicinales ad medicos aliquot conscriptæ. Francofurti Apud hæredes Andreae Wecheli, MDLXXXIII.

8°. Pp. 111 [1 blank].

He was subsequently appointed private chaplain to Dr. Bentham, bishop of Lichfield, and on 25 Jan., 1559, was ordained prebendary and afterwards canon of Lichfield, and well benefited.

He translated Josephus' History of the Wars of the Jews, besides the present work,

He was still living at Lichfield in May, 1579, and was one of Bishop Bentham's administrators.

Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. cols. 454, 526, 582; 1815, ii. col. 174.

Moses' part acquaintance with aqua regia, others that it was merely mechanically subdivided,

By certain writers, as by Huetius, Hermes and Moses were identified, and this subject is referred to also by Fabricius and Libavius. See the references under HERMES and compare JANITOR PANSOPHUS,

The Greek writings which pass under his name have been printed by Berthelot.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*. 1723, Th. ii. p. 26 (meant as an answer to the 'Fegfeuer').

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 18; iii. pp. 22, 240.

W. Herapath, 'Early Egyptian Chemistry,' *Philosophical Magazine*, 4th Series, 1852, iii. p. 528.

J. Denham Smith, 'Early Egyptian Chemistry,' *Philosophical Magazine*, 4th Series, 1852, iv. p. 142 (a reply to Herapath's paper).

Kopp, *Beitrage zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, pp. 296-402.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 647.

Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, pp.

54, 171 & *passim*.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 209; ii. p. 395.

Berthelot, *Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs*, 1888, i. pp. 16, 61, & *passim*; ii. pp. 300-315 & *passim* (writings in Greek); iii. pp. 287-302 (translation) & *passim*.

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Etude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, pp. 16, 61 & *passim*.

MOUFET (THOMAS). *Continued.*

Dialogus Apologeticus de jure & praestantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 64.

Epistolae Quinque Medicinales.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 89.

Thomas Moufet, or Moufetus, or Muffet, or Muffetus, or Muffettus, or Moffett, was born in London, and was educated there and at Cambridge. He matriculated at Trinity College, in 1569, B.A. at Caius, 1572-73, and M.A. at Trinity, and then went abroad (he was at Nürnberg and Frankfurt in 1580), made the acquaintance of the most eminent physicians and chemists and became doctor of medicine at Basle. On his return he is said to have acted as a physician in Ipswich, then in London, where 'he fell into a great practice,' and became a favourite of Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresbie, who took him in 1582 to Denmark on the occasion of his conveying to the king the Order of the Garter. On 22 Dec., 1585, he was admitted a candidate of the Royal College of Physicians, and on 29 Feb., 1588, Fellow, being also appointed Censor. In 1591 he accompanied the Earl of Essex in his expedition to Normandy.

He latterly lived at Bulbridge near Wilton in Wiltshire, and, as is said, was private physician to

Pitescus, *Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis*, Tomus Primus, 1619 (De Illustribus Angliae Scriptoribus), p. 916 (merely quotes the present book).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 454.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, 1654, p. 80.

Crato à Kraftheim, *Consiliorum et Epistolarum Medicinalium Libri Septem, Studio . . . Laurentii Scholzi . . . in lucem editus* (sic), 1671, iii. pp. 243-251 (Moufet's letters to Monavius).

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 557.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1636, p. 1021.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687 (cap. ix, §7), p. 284 (his work on insects); (Add, c. ix, §7, \*\*) p. 294.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 370.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinisches Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 64, 166, 553.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1733, xxiv. p. 146.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 568,

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 49, 241.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibemica*, 1748, p. 536,

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 717.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 375.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 491.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 383.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1774, i. pp. 35, 96; 1777, ii. p. 257 ('peregrinator, doctus vir, neque naturae ignarus').

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 383.

Aikin, *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain*, 1780, pp. 168-175.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 277, 310.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii pp. 170-174.

the Earl of Pembroke. He was Member of Parliament for Wilton in 1597. By the favour of the Countess Mary, he enjoyed a pension from the Pembroke family. He died 25 June, 1605, and was buried in Wilton Church.

His letters to Monavius were collected and printed by Laurentius Scholzius, and some letters relating to chemistry were printed in the present volume. He wrote a work: *Nosomanica Hippocratea*, Francof., 1588, 8°, pp. [15] 194, which was attacked by Theodore Collado, a French physician, who set himself up as a defender of the ancients and convicted all modern waters of being full of error and he also made large additions to the *Insectorium Theatrum* of Gesner and Wotton, which was published long after at London by Thomas Cotes, 1634.

Moufet was widely known and was 'esteemed the famous ornament of the body of physicians and the true pattern of all polite and solid literature.'

Brydges, *Censura Literaria*, 1808, vi. p. 143, Art. VII. 'The Silkwormes and their Flies.'

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, p. 88 (his work on insects).

Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. col. 227, 574; 1815, ii. col. 175; 1817, iii. col. 396.

*Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, 1815, p. 317, No. 667. (The work here quoted is entitled: The Silkwormes and their Flies: Lively described in verse by T. M. a Countrie Farmer, and an apprentice in Physicke, London, 1599, 4°. The author was unknown to the compiler of this catalogue, but from the initials, the subject, and the dedication to Marie Countess of Pembroke, the assigning of it to Moufet, as is done by Lowndes, may probably be justified. The book is assigned to Moufet, with a query, in the British Museum catalogue.)

Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xxiv. *sub voce*.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 301.

*Biographie Universelle*, Supplément, 1843, lxxiv. p. 466, no date, xxix. p. 442 (article by Weiss).

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 26; 1869, ii. p. 23.

Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, 1861, ii. pp. 400, 554 (and references).

*The Gentleman's Magazine*, N.S. xxiii. pp. 376, 378.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1861, i. p. 84 (from Wood).

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1865, xxxvi. col. 762.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1604-05.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 2ème Série, 1876, x. p. 214.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 295.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 525.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1894, xxxviii. p. 101 (and references).

John Aubrey, *Brief Lives, chiefly Contemporaries*, edited by Andrew Clark, 1898, i. p. 311; ii. pp. 89, 218.

MÜLLER (AMBROSIOUS).

Paradeis-Spiegel.

See DREY Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1704.

Of Ambrosius Müller's parentage, birth and early years I have not met with any statement. On account of his religious opinions he was driven out of Bohemia, and became a lacquey of Gustavus Adolphus, settled in Hamburg, and pretended that he possessed the secret of making gold. In Uffen-

*Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 100.

*Die Edelgeborne Junfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 200.

Uffenbach, *Bibliotheca*, 1731, iv. p. 377.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 241.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 115.

*Critische Bibliothek*, Leipzig, 1755, iii. St. 5, p. 405.

Johann Gottlob Wilhelm Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten*

bach's catalogue he seems to have been regarded as the author of the three tracts in the above little book, whereas in reality he is the author only of the first. He wrote another book entitled: *Der Teutschen Schützenhof*. 'From his diction one can see that he is no scholar.'

*und deren Schriften*, Cöthen und Dessau, 1757, iii. p. 553, No. 2618.

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 498.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 22. (Rotermund's account is copied from Dunkel's.)

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 370.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1331.

MÜLLER (BALTHASER).

Nützliche und bewährte Destillier-Kunst, darinnen gehandelt wird, vom rechten wahren Gebrauch, Natur, Krafft und Vermögen so wohl rarer als auch gemeiner und gebräuchlichen Wasser, wie dieselbe von den Edelsten und fürtrefflichsten Kräutern, von fleisigen Haushaltern, nicht alleine bereitet und ausgebrennet, sondern auch von männlichen vor allerhand innerliche und äuserliche Leibes-Gebrechen gleich einer Haufs-Apothecken können genützet und gebraucht werden, alles aus langwieriger Erfahrung, auch von den berühmtesten und besten Medicis approbiret und bewehrt befunden, in unterschiedlichen Tractaten zum Druck befördert von Balthaser Müllern. Franckfurt am Mayn In Henning Grossens Buchladen, Im Jahr Christi 1692.

4°. Pp. 44, 76 [12]. Title red and black.

Haller cites a much earlier edition: 'Balthasar Muller von rechtem wahren Gebrauch der gemein-  
sten 147. distillirten Wasser, opus Henrici Muller

metallarii Eisleben, 1605, 4°. Nimia elogia  
aquarum destillatarum.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 379.

MÜLLER (PHILIP).

Miracula Chymica et Misteria Medica. Libris quinque enucleata (*sic*), quorum summam pagina versa exhibet. Studio & Opera Philippi Mulleri Friburg. Brisgoi, Philosoph. & Med. D. 1611. Cum Gratia & Privil. Sacr. Cæs. M. ad decennium. Ex Typographia Laurentij Seuberlichs Sumptibus Clementis Bergeri Bibliopolæ.

12°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 189 (=191, because 167-8 bis), [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette. 19 woodcuts of apparatus.

Miracula & Mysteria Chymico-Medica Libris quinque; (quorum summam pagina versa exhibet,) enucleata. Studio & opera Philippi Mulleri Frib. Bris. Phil. & Med. D. Editio quarta Accesserunt his:

I. Tyrocinium Chymicum.

2. Novum Lumen Chymicum.

MÜLLER (PHILIP). *Continued.*

Summa horum, juxta seriem capitu & Tract: ad calcem invenienda est. Cum Gratia & Privil. S. C. M. ad decennium. Wittebergæ, Sumptibus Clement. Bergeri. Typis Johannis Haken, 1623.

12°. Pp. [22, 2 blank] 493 [4, 1 blank]. Title red and black, with a border. woodcuts, Pp. 151-190 are duplicated.

Tyrocinium Chymicum Johannis Beguini, p. 151 (for 191).  
Novum Lumen Chymicum, p. 369.

The first edition of Müller's book appeared in 1610. It passed through a large number of editions both by itself and along with the *Tyrocinium* of Beguinus and tracts by Sendivogius. The book is pharmaceutical, and contains the preparation of a number of substances, amongst which (p. 66) is "Terra foliata secretissima" (potassium acetate).

Of the author of the present work Jöcher gives a notice, but it does not quite tally with Müller's own account. According to Jöcher Müller was born at Hertzberg, 11 Feb., 1585, where his father was rector, devoted himself to philosophy and medicine, was a licentiate of medicine, professor of mathematics at Leipzig and afterwards of physics, and held other academic posts there, and died 26 March 1659. He wrote works on astronomy and mathematics. Jöcher omits a letter, *De usu Musculorum*, published by Gregor. Horstius in his *Observat. Medicinal, Singular, Lib. IV.* Ulm, 1628, p. 540, referred to by Mercklin, and he credits him with the *Tyrocinium Chymicum*, which is by Beguinus, and the *Novum Lumen*, which is by Sendivogius.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Merdici libri duo*, 1637, p. 406.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est, Catalogus omnium Librorum Parisiis annis 1643, & 1644, inclusivè excussorum*, Paris, 1645, p. 71.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Gallica Universalis*, . . . Paris, 1652, p. 33.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 559.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 920.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1683, Sig. Nnn 3 recto, 26 Mart. 1659.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 374.

Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomiciæ Specimen*, 1734, p. 238.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 383, 477; iii. p. 241.

MÜLLNER (LEONHARD).

Gründlicher Bericht von der Generation und Geburt der Metallen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 313.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 101 (calls him Müller).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 989.

MUFETTUS (THOMAS).

See MOUFET (THOMAS).

MUFFATZ (JOHANN).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE), 1676.

As both of these accompany Müller's book in several editions, this may have misled Jöcher. Moreover, as he has omitted all reference to Müller's own statement about his connection with Freiburg in the Breisgau, and his being "Phil. & Med. D.," I am inclined to infer that he has confused two distinct persons, or, if not, that his account is defective and inaccurate.

Haller has not simplified the matter. To a Philip Müller he has ascribed a work, *De plantis in genere*, Lips., 1607, 4°; 1609, 4°; *Miracula chymica*, Witteb., 1616; and *De poculo salutis*, Jena, 1666.

These cannot well be all by the same person. The first may be by the Leipzig professor described by Jöcher, the second is by Müller of Freiburg, the third may be by the Jena professor of theology. But Haller also quotes Hieron. Kromayer's *Programma ad funus Philippi Muller*, Lips., 1659, 4°, which tallies with the death year of the person described by Jöcher, but whether he is identical with our author does not seem to me certain.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 740.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 405.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 457; 1779, iii. pp. 79, 202.

Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. p. 9 (quotes 'Phil. Mülleri nouum tyrocinium chymicum . . . 1610, 12,' which seems a confused and erroneous title).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 355.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 22.

*Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 599.

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Bairisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landslut, 1795, p. 471.♣

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 515.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 482.

MULLER (JOHANN ELIAS).

כִּיִּה Joh. El. Mullers, D. Saxo-Goth. Christlicher und vernunftmäfsiger Begriff, vom wahren Ursprung der Goldhervorbringenden Wunder-Materie, oder des sogenannten Steins der Weisen bestehende in einer Meynung, welche nicht allein der Ehre des Allerhöchsten am beförderlichsten, und der Wahrheit am nächsten ist, sondern auch zumahl zu iletzigen Zeiten (1.) Einer Lands-Obrigkeit, (2.) Eines Landes sämtlichen Einwohnern, (3.) Den Besitzern des grossen Philosophischen Schatzes selbst fast unschätzbare Vortheile und eine rechte güldene Zeit ohne die geringste Unkosten, Hazard, Mühe &c. verursachen kan. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Joh. Ludwig zu Gleditschens Buchladen daselbst finden, Ao. 1707.

8°. Pp. [16] 112.

Title red and black,

He was a native of Gotha—Gotha Thuringus, says Moller—who graduated in medicine at Erfurt, 3 Oct. 1703 and practised in Hamburg.

Schmieder gives the author's name in full as Johann Eleasar Müller (*sic*). But Lenglet Dufresnoy and, after him, Gmelin refrain from this, and retain the contracted form 'El.' His 'Disputatio inauguralis de casu monstrosi affectus verminosi' was published at Erfurt, 1702 4°. A work addressed to Oliger Pauli in which he professes to give the true meaning of the words:

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 242.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 564.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 325.

See JURAIN (ABTALA), Hyle und Coahyl, 1732.

MUNDANUS (THEODORUS).

Antwort.

See SCHRODER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1771, I. i. p. 114.

See DICKINSON (EDMUND).

It was to Mundanus that Dickinson addressed his 'Epistola de Quintâ essentia Philosophorum.' Somehow Borrichius has inverted this, and made the epistle emanate from Mundanus. He says that, as the letter evinces, Mundanus was without dispute in possession of the philosophic magistrery,

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 44, No. lxxii, 'Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 238.

but he has expressed himself so obscurely that one must 'gang varily' to observe when he is speaking in allegories and when stating matters of fact, and he says of him: vir maturus judicio, pietate gravis, & ab ineptiis seculi alienissimus, which is considerable praise.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 242, 460.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1215.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 100; ii. p. 344.

MUNDY (HENRY).

ΒΙΟΧΗΜΕΤΟΛΟΓΙΑ Seu Commentarii De Aere Vitali De Esculentis De Potulentis. Cum Corollario de parergis in Victu. Authore Hen. Mundy Med: Oxoniæ, Impensis Jo: Crosley Bibliopol: 1680.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank], 362 [1, of advertisements, 1 blank].

Mundy, or Munday, or Munday, son of Henry Mundy, was born at Henley-on-Thames, in 1623. He matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 24 May, 1642, and was afterwards postmaster at Merton. He received the degree of B.A., 2 April, 1647.

In May, 1656, he was appointed head-master of the Free Grammar School at Henley, and was very

successful. As he entered, however, on the practice of medicine, the school fell off, and he might have been dismissed but for his accidental death, 28 June, 1682. Returning from a visit to John, Lord Lovelace, he fell from his horse, and died from the injuries he received. His age was about 58, and he was buried in Henley church.

The present work appears to have passed through

MUNDY (HENRY). *Continued.*

several editions, if the following list be correct: Oxford, 1680, 1685; London, 1681; Frankfurt, 1685; Leipzig, 1685; Leyden, 1685 (hardly 1615, as it seems to be misprinted in the 'Dictionary of National Biography').

Schelhammer patronizes the book; he says it is elegant, he would even go the length of saying it was useful, so long as the author keeps to bare

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 397.  
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 423 (Schelhammer's criticism, cap. xiii, 8).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 571.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771 i. p. 608.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 670.  
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, p. 469.

statement of facts, but when he goes off into explanations of their nature he is not always to be agreed with. Schelhammer takes special exception to his views about air, for he seems to have followed Mayow's theory about a nitrous spirit in it, which did not at all commend itself to Schelhammer, but which he criticises in no measured terms.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. col. 49; *Fasti*, 1820, ii. col. 101.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 536 (Leyden, 1685, edition).  
Foster, *Alumni Oxoniensis*, 1500-1714, 1892, vols. iii. and iv., p. 1045.  
*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1894, xxxix, p. 297 (under Munday).

## MURR (CHRISTOPH GOTTEIEB VON).

Christoph Gottlieb von Murr Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens.

Nostro Saeculo, qui artem auriferam crepant, imperitisque, eam se tenere,

persuadere conantur, omnes sunt fuminenduli, lucripetae, quorum animos vanae gloriationis et nummorum cupido obsedit. Guern.

Rolfincii Chemia, pag. 436.

Leipzig, bey Paul Gotthelf Kummer. 1805.

8°. Pp. vi. 154.

Von Murr was born at Nürnberg, 6 Aug., 1733. For many years he resided in Holland, England, France, and Italy, and then he returned to Nürnberg, where from 1778 he held the office of superintendent of weights. He died at Nürnberg, 8 April, 1811.

He was a voluminous author, and a list of eighty-two works by him was published by Rotermund.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 706 (a work on Chinese Anatomy).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 215.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 542, 600.

Besides the above he wrote another work relating to alchemy and Rosicrucianism: Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens, Sulzbach, 1803, small 8°, pp. 160.

Kopp commends the above work because it gives valuable information about events which happened in Germany.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 243.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 478, 1533.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 167, 199, 233; ii. p. 180.

## MURRAY (JOHANNES ANDREAS).

Apparatus Medicaminum tam Simplicium quam Præparatorum et Compositorum in praxeos adjumentum consideratus. Volumen Primum. Auctore Jo: Andrea Murray D. Equite Ord. R. de Wasa Consiliario R. Brit. Aulæ Professore Medic. et Botan. Ord. in Acad. R. Gotting. Præfecto Horti R. Botan. Societatum Scientiarum Gotting. Stockholm. Upsal. Gotgenb. Lund. Florent. Lugdun. Divion. Aurel. et Batavo-Flesing. Medicarum Paris. Nanc. et Haun. Ac Oeconomicarum Bern. Cell. Georgoph. et Paris. Membro. Venetiis Typis Sebastiani Valle MDCCXCV. Superiorum Permissu.

8°. I. pp. xvi, 336; II. pp. 240; III. pp. 272; IV. pp. 296; V. pp. 272; VI. pp. 136.

MURRAY (JOHANNES ANDREAS). *Continued.*

On 27 January, 1740, Murray was born at Stockholm. His early education till he was sixteen years of age was acquired in Stockholm and Upsala. In 1759 he travelled in the south of Sweden crossed to Copenhagen, in 1760 went on to Göttingen, where he continued his studies and graduated in 1763. The year following he was made extraordinary professor, in 1768 he became magister philosophiae, and in 1769 ordinary professor of Medicine and inspector of the Botanic Garden. The order of Wasa was conferred on him

in 1780, and in 1782 the rank of councillor followed. He died 22 May, 1791 (1792).

His works are numerous; they deal with medicine, materia medica, botany, and cognate subjects,

Among these, which are all meritorious, the present treatise on the materia medica takes the first place, and it is commended by the historians while the author himself has been styled the most learned and most judicious of all who wrote on the materia medica in the eighteenth century.

*Biografiskt Lexicon öfver Namnkunnige Svenska Män*, Upsala, 1843, ix. pp. 198-200.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. pp. 93, 299, 357, 353, 366.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 645.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 653.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 2ème Série, 1876, x. p. 482.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. P. 545.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. P. 456.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 114.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. p. 644; 1786, Supp. i., pp. 452, 750; 1787, Supp. ii. p. 257; 1788, Supp. iii. p. 258; 1791, Supp. iv. pp. 476, 855; 1795, Supp. v. p. 1022.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 309 (calls him 'Jean-Adolphe' Murray).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1837, III. ii. p. 617.

MUSAEUM Hermeticum Reformatum et Amplificatum, omnes sopho-spagyricae artis discipulos fidelissime erudiens, quo pacto summa illa veraque Lapidis Philosophici Medicina, qua res omnes qualemcunque defectum patientes, instaurantur, inveniri et haberi queat. Continens Tractatus Chemicos xxi. præstantissimos, quorum nomina et seriem versa pagella indicabit.

In gratiam filiorum doctrinæ, quibus Germanicum idioma ignotum est, Latina lingua ornatum. Francofurti et Lipsiae, MDCCXLIX.

4°. Pp. [12] 862 [1, 1 blank]. Forty-one illustrations in the text, mostly symbolical.

Frontispiece and engraved title included in the pagination. Four folding engraved plates with letterpress.

Tractatus Aureus de Lapide Philosophico, p. 1.

Henricus Madathanus, Aureum Seculum Redivivum, p. 53.

Hydrolithus Sophicus, seu Aquarium sapientum, p. 73.

Joannes de Mehung, Demonstratio Naturae, p. 45.

Nicolas Flamel, Summarium Philosophicum, p. 172.

Via Veritatis Unicæ, p. 181.

Gloria Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi, p. 203.

Tractatus de Generatione Metallorum, p. 305.

Liber, cujus nomen Alze, p. 323.

Lambspring, De lapide Philosophorum Figuræ et Emblemata, p. 337.

Michael Maier, Tripus Aureus, hoc est tres Tractatus Chimici Selectissimi, p. 373; nempe,

Basilli Valentini . . . Practica una cum XII. Clavibus et Appendice, p. 377.

Thomae Nortoni Crede mihi seu Ordinale, p. 433.

Cremeri Testamentum . . . figuris cupro affabre incisus ornati, p. 533.

Michael Sendivogius, Novum Lumen Chemicum e Naturæ Fonte & manuali Experientia depromptum, p. 545.

Michael Sendivogius, Ænigma Philosophicum, p. 585.

Michael Sendivogius, Dialogus Mercurii, Alchymistæ et Naturæ, p. 590.

Michael Sendivogius, Novi Luminis Tractatus alter de Sulphure, p. 601.

Philaetha, Introitus Apertus ad oclusum Regis Palatium, p. 647.

Michael Maier, Subtilis Allegoria super Secreta Chymiae, p. 701.

Philaetha, Metallorum Metamorphosis, p. 741.

Philaetha, Brevis Manuctio ad Rubinum Cœlestem, p. 775.

Philaetha, Fons Chymicæ Veritatis, p. 799.

Joannes Fridericus Helvetius, Vitulus Aureus quem Mundus adorat et orat, p. 815.

Janitor Pansophus, seu Figura Ænea quadripartita cunctis Museum hoc introentibus, superiorum ac inferiorum scientiam Mosaico-Hermeticam analytice exhibens, p. 863.

rest of the book, has separate signatures and pagination.

Of the tracts above enumerated this first edition contains only the first ten, namely from the 'Tractatus Aureus' to Lambspring's verses, inclusive.

A revised and much enlarged edition appeared fifty years later: Musæum Hermeticum Reformatum et Amplificatum, Francofurti, Apud Her-

This collection was first published: Francofurti, Sumptibus Lucæ Jennisii, 1625, 4°, pp. [16] 445 [2 with engravings' 1 blank], Lambspring, pp. 35 [1 blank].

The general title-page has an engraved border, representing the four elements, the sun and moon (gold and silver) and some emblematical designs. Each tract has an engraved title-page included in the pagination. Lambspring's tract, though dated 1625 and printed uniform with the