

MUSAEUM Hermeticum. *Continued.*

mannum à Sande, 1678, 4° pp. [12, including the engraved title and a plate] 863 [1]. Four folding plates.

The general title has an engraved border similar to that in the first edition, and it is dated 1677. The tracts have each a title-page included in the pagination. The engraved title-pages of the previous edition are repeated in this but of the added tracts some have only printed titles.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 47.

This edition contains all the tracts above enumerated, the present edition of 1749 'being merely a reprint of that of 1677-78.

The *Hermetic Museum* was translated into English by Arthur Edward Waite, and published at London by James Elliott & Co., 1893, 2 vols., 4; vol. i. pp. xi. [1 blank] 357 [3 blank]; ii. pp. [8] 322 [2 blank]. Only 250 copies were printed.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 341.

MUTONUS (NICOLAUS).

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHIO (JOANNES JACOBUS), Luminare Majus.

Mutonus' father came from Lucca, but he himself was born by the shores of Lake Lugano, early in the sixteenth century. He was a keen botanist and collected plants from almost everywhere in Italy. He seems to have practised in Milan and to have devoted himself to pharmacy, and

he wrote a commentary on Mesue, and edited the above collection of pharmaceutical writings. An edition of Venice, 1556, fol., is quoted, and he was also the author of a work: 'De Mithridati legitima constitutione Collectanea,' 1551, enlarged by Michael Döring, and published at Jena, 1620, 8°.

Joh. Georg. Schenknius, *Biblia Iatrica, seu Bibliotheca Medica*, 1609, p. 420.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 373 (about 'Mithridate').

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 563.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 840.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, cap. xi. §8, p. 373.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 391.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 575.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 785.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 306, 426.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 88, 397.

MUTUS Liber.

See ALTUS.

MUYKENS (THEODOR).

See MORLEY (CHRISTOPHER LOVE), Collectanea Chymica Leydensia.

Muykens or Muyckens was born at Amsterdam in 1665, studied at Leyden, and graduated there in 1691; settled at Amsterdam in practice, and brought out the *Collectanea* in 1693; went to Groningen in

1706 as professor of anatomy, botany, and chemistry, and died there in 1721.

He re-edited and enlarged Morley's book.

Gelehrten-Zeitungen, 1721, p. 263.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 391.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 576.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 239-240.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. p. 786.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. pp. 110, 131.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1869, xii. p. 1190.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 325.

MYCONIUS (ACHATIUS).

Kurtzer Bericht vom Stein der Gesundheit und des Reichthums.

See RISUGDASBIUS (SAMUEL), Gespräch vom Stein der Weisen, 1747, p. 20.

MYLIUS (JOHANN DANIEL).

Ioannis Danielis Mylii Vetterani Hassi M.C. Opus Medico-Chymicum:

Continens tres Tractatus siue Basilicas: Quorum prior inscribitur Basilica

MYLIUS (JOHANN DANIEL). *Continued.*

Medica. Secundus Basilica Chymica. Tertius Basilica Philosophica. Francofurti, apud

Lucam Iennis, 1618.

4°. Pp. [8] including the engraved title and the author's portrait. Each tract has a separate title and pagination, viz.:

. . . Tractatus Primus. Seu Basilica Medica continens Tres Libros seu Partes de salutifera Medicina Antiqua Hippocratica: I. Physiologiam. 2. Pathologiam. 3. Therapeuticam. succincte demonstrat. Francofurti apud Lucam Iennis. M.DC.XVIII.

Pp. [36] 428. Vignette.

. . . Tractatus II. Seu Basilica Chymica continens Lib. VII. 1. Anatomiam Auri. 2. Argenti & Mercurij. 3. Iovis, Martis ac Veneris. 4. Tractat de gemmis. 5. Examinat mineralia. 6. Vegetabilia resolut. 7. Animalia explicat. Francofurti apud Lucam Iennis. M.DC.XVIII.

Pp. [247, 1 blank] 184, 492, [Vignette of a Laboratory.] Three folding symbolical plates.

[Basilica Philosophica continens Libros Tres, I. Philosophorum ac Sapientum antiquorum Consilia super Lapidem Philosophorum, seu Medicinam universalem. 2. Chymicorum Vasa et Fornaces. 3. Quaedam Philosophorum obscura. Pp. [88] 271 [1] 44.]

This copy wants the *Basilica Philosophica*. An index to this work was published in 1630 at Frankfurt.

Ioannis Danielis Mylii, Vetterani Hassi, M.C. Antidotarium Medico-Chymicum

Reformatum: Continens Quatuor Libros distinctos. Quorum

I. Generaliora in pharmaciam requisita explicat.

II. Tractat de quibusdam exoticis in nostris Basilicis omissis.

III. Tradit præcepta Galenic. & Chymicorum de præparatione medicamentorum.

IV. Resoluit formas & diuidit medicamenta tam Galen. quam Chymicorum.

Francofurti Sumptibus Lucæ Iennis. M.DC.XX.

4°. Pp. [12] 1044. Index [71, 1 blank]. Title within an engraved border, with portraits of Hermes, Geber, Morienus, R. Lullius, Roger Bachon, Paracelsus, with a mine and an apothecary's shop. Portrait of Mylius, with books and apparatus.

Mercklin quotes also an edition of 1638, 4°.

See BURNETT (DUNCAN), Iatrochymicus, . . . Studio ac Opera Joannis Danielis Mylii, 1616.

Mylius, from the Wetterau, calls himself Theol. et Med. Candidatus. He was a physician and chemist early in the seventeenth century, and wrote several other works on iatro-chemistry, which are enumerated by Mercklin.

Anatomia Auri, sive Tyrocinium Medico-Chymicum, Francof., 1628, 4°.

Pharmacopœa Spagyrico-Medica, Francof., 1628, 8°.

Philosophia Reformata, Francof., 1622, 4°; 1638, 4°.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 564.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 567.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 105.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 386; iii. pp. 235-236, 242, 243, (There are entries both under Milius and Myllus.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, ii. col. 793; Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. p. 312.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 340.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 477.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1794, ix. pp. 335-338.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 519.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 335; 1869, ii. p. 327.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 327.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 600.

MYNSICHT (HADRIANUS À),

D. O. M. A. Hadriani à Mynsicht aliàs Tribudenii, Germani, Comitibus Palatini, Phil. et U. Med. Doct. P. L. Cæs, et Diversorum S. R. Imp. Principum Consil. & Archiatri, Thesaurus, et Armamentarium Medico-Chymicum. Hoc

MYNSICHT (HADRIANUS À). *Continued.*

est selectissimorum, contra quosvis morbos, pharmacorum conficiendorum secretissima ratio. Propriâ laborum experientiâ, multiplici & felicissimâ praxi confirmata, & nunc unâ cum remediorum virtute Usu, & Dosi, doctrinæ, & sapientiæ filii fideliter revelata & communicata. Cui in fine adjunctum est Testamentum Hadrianeum de Aureo Philosophorum Lapide. Cum Privilegio S. Cæs. Majest. & Sereniss. Electoris Saxoniae. Lubecæ, Impensis Augusti Johannis Beckeri, Typis Hæredum Schmalherzianorum, Anno M.DC.LXII.

4°. Pp. [10] 530 [52, 2 blank]. The pagination is irregular. Testamentum (in verse), 24.

D. O. M. A. Hadriani à Mynsicht alias Tribudenii, Germani, Comitis Palatini, Phil. et U. Med Doct. P. L. Cæs. et Diversorum S. R. Imper. Principum Consil. et Archiatri Thesaurus et Armamentarium Medico-Chymicum. Hoc est selectissimorum, contra quosvis morbos, pharmacorum conficiendorum secretissima ratio, propriâ laborum experientiâ, multiplici & felicissima praxi confirmata, & nunc unâ cum remediorum Virtute, Usu, & Dosi, doctrinæ, & sapientiæ filii fideliter revelata & communicata, Cui in fine adjunctum est Testamentum Hadrianeum de Aureo Philosophorum Lapide. Cum Privilegio S. Cæs. Majest. & Sereniss. Electoris Saxoniae. Francofurti. Impensis & Typis Balthas. Christoph. Wustii, Ann. M.DC.LXXV.

8°. Pp. [16, portrait and engraved title included] 525 [54] 22 [2 blank].

The *Testamentum Hadrianeum* (in verse) is added as an appendix in this edition also.

Aureum Seculum Redivivum.

See MADATHANUS (HENRICUS).

The first edition of the *Thesaurus* was published at Hamburg, 1631, 4°, then at Lübeck in 1638 and 1646. Other editions are: Rothomagi, 1651, 8°; Francofurti, 1658, 4°, in two parts; third edition corrected, Venetiis, 1606, 8°, Hanau, 1726, 8°, translated into German, Stuttgart, 1682, 8°. Editions with the Mantissa of Car. Musitanus, Frankfurt, 1675, 1701, 8°, 1707.

The author was born in 1603 at Ottenstein in the Brunswick district. At Helmstadt he took the degree of doctor of medicine, under the name of Tribudenus. After he was ennobled he called himself Mynsicht, which is a transposition of Symnicht, itself a modification of his real name,

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 192.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Gallica Universalis, hoc est Catalogus omnium Librorum per universam Galliae Regnum, anno MDCLI, excusorum*, Paris, 1652, p. 33.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 387.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1637, p. 377 (cap. xi. 12. ***)

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 91.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 401.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 777, 778.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 577.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 47, 237, 243.

which was Sümenicht or Seumenicht. He was a physician and chemist, count palatine, imperial poet laureate in 1631, councillor and body-physician to Adolph Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg, and to several other German princes. The *Thesaurus* contains a description of the preparation of a number of medicines discovered by him and still (1751) in use by the apothecaries. He wrote also under the pseudonym of Henricus Madathanus (*q.v.*).

He was the first to prepare tartar emetic from roasted antimony sulphide and cream of tartar though this is not admitted by Hoefler.

His death occurred in Oct., 1638.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 794, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 322.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 598.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 106 (calls him Andreas).

Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 497, 612.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 573. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 313 (list of editions of the *Thesaurus*).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 288.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 246; 1869, ii. p. 237.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 90, 112; 1844, ii. p. 114; 1847, iv. pp. 189, 351.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 289.

MYNSICHT (HADRIANUS À) *Continued.*

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, 1855, p. 484.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1255.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 327.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1880, xi. p. 601.

MYREPSUS (NICOLAUS).

See PRÆPOSITUS (NICOLAUS).

Nicolaus Myrepsus, or Alexandrinus, a native of Alexandria, flourished in the thirteenth century, and was one of the latest Greek medical writers. His period is not difficult to fix, for while, on one hand, his authorities are known, on the other, passages are found in the works of Pietro d'Abano and other writers early in the fourteenth century which correspond with his. He was private physician at the court of the Emperor, Johannes Ducas Vatatzes (1222-1255) at Nicæa, and lived long enough to mention Pope Nicolaus III. (1277-1280).

In the course of his travels he seems to have paid a visit to the already old school of medicine at Salerno, and there to have become acquainted with the *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus Præpositus, with whom Myrepsus has been confused by more than one writer. Haller, indeed, though he does not confuse them, seems to be of opinion that Præpositus was subsequent to Myrepsus, 'quod 150 capita ex Myrepsu descripsit.' But there is some misapprehension here on Haller's part, for though Choulant possibly exaggerates the interval when he says that Præpositus preceded Myrepsus by two hundred years, there were at least a hundred and thirty years, more or less, between them. Influenced by the *Antidotarium* Myrepsus set himself to work up a treatise of the same kind, and in carrying out his design he laid under contribution not only Præpositus, but also Actuarius and Mesue, and collected everything on his subject to be found in the medical writers down to his time. His work was divided in to forty-eight sections, and contained two thousand six hundred and fifty-six remedies for all kinds of diseases.

Wolfgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*. Francophurti ad Viadrum, 1555, pp. 106, 144 (Nicolaus Præpositus).

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, p. 185.

Castellanus, *Vitæ Illustrium Medicarum*, 1617, p. 134.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 134.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 33^p. 261^b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 840.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 374.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1711, iv. p. 581; 1724, xii. p. 575; 1726, xiii. p. 4 (account of him, followed by a list of the authorities he mentions), p. 346.

Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1725-26, i. pp. 292-3; ii. p. 211.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, i. p. 401.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit* 1731, p. 101.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 577.

Various judgments--or 'censures,' as they used to be termed--have been passed on the work, some strongly adverse, others more favourable. One says that it shows the depths to which Greek medicine had fallen, and Justus says that it was compiled when superstition and barbarism were rampant. If that be so, Myrepsus can hardly be held responsible for corruptions of language and superstitious matter contained in his book. He was merely a voice of his time. On the other hand he is commended for the mention of substances and medicines which are not to be found in other writers, and it would appear that, so far from the work not being widely known as is asserted by one authority, it was, in France at least, a sort of standard book. In the archives of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris there is a scheme for regulation of apothecaries, according to which every master apothecary should have a copy, revised by the Faculty.

The book has not been printed in the original Greek. It was translated, as Fabricius states (xiii. p. 346), by Nicolaus Rheginus and it was first published under the following title: Nicolai Alexandrini liber de Compositione Medicamentorum, ed. J. Agricola Ammonius, Ingolstadt, 1541, Subsequently with Myrepsus' name it was again translated into Latin by Leonhard Fuchs and printed at Basel in 1549, fol., and other editions mentioned are: Lugdun., 1550, fol.; Paris., 1567, 8°, in Medicæ Artis Principes, Francof., 1626, fol. Tom. i. p. 338, and under the title: Theatrum Medico-practicum, Noriberg., 1658, 8°.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 795.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 203; 1778, iii. p. 367.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 166; 1772, ii. p. 638.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 113.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. pp. 324, 526.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärge-schichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 103, §109.

Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die Geschichte und literatur der älteren Medicin*, 1841, pp. 156-158.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp.

126, 180.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 115.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, 1855, pp. 84, 359, 394, 395, 404.

Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1856, iii. p. 381.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. p. 480.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 328.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 605.

MYSTERIUM Magnum oder: Der durch die Gnade Gottes gefundene sicherste und unbetrüglichste Weeg den Lapidem Philosophorum oder so genannten Stein der Weisen zu bereiten. Aus besonderer Freundschaft von einem wahren Adepto communiciret, ohne dessen Wissen und Willen aber aus besonderen Ursachen zum Dienst unwissender und ungeschickter Laboranten zum Druck befördert von einem In Allen Stucken Wahrhaftigen Francken. Anno M.DCC.XXXIX.

8°. Pp. 28 [2 blank leaves; 1 amissing].

This is a large title for a very small tract, upon which a former owner has written "ist sehr unwahrhaft." It is quoted in the *Beytrag* with the remark " ein klein unbedeutender Aufsatz." It is just mentioned by Schmieder, and by Ladrage

an edition of 1740 is given; the writing is assigned to Jane Leade, and 'der wahre Adeptus ' is said to be Pordage. Fictuld is Ladrage's authority for this. See LEADE (JANE).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 106.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 544.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 666.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1364.

MYSTERIUM occultæ Naturæ. Das ist: von der herrlichen und edlen Gabe Gottes, der Sternflüssigen Blumen defs kleinen Bawerfs, oder Universal Brunquels der Metallen, so Gott der Allmächtige Schöpffer unter allen erschaffenen Creaturen, mit so wunderlichen Kräfften und Tugenden begabet, auch desselbigen subjecti wunderbarliche resolution, dadurch alle Welt eine heilsame allgemeine Medicin, zu rettung ihrer Gebrechlichkeiten haben möchten, umb dessenthalben defs höchsten Gottes Heiliger Nahme, von uns schwachen Creaturen möge hochgeehret und gepreiset werden. Allen frommen und Gottsfürchtigen Liebhabern der hochberühmbten und herrlichen Kunst Chymix zugefallen, dieses Tractätlein an Tag gegeben durch einen Trewhertzigen Liebhaber der Königlichen Kunst Chymix verfertigt, dessen Nahmen folgendes Anagramma begreiff. Harr gewifs Trost von Gott. Hamburg, Gedruckt bey Michael Pfeiffen, In Verlegung Christian Guths. Buchf. Im Jahr 1657.

8°. Pp. [54, 2 blank].

This is a sort of exposition of the 'little countryman' by Grasshoff, whom the author styles in his tract 'his preceptor.' The author's name is given in the anagram, the introductory verses are by J. F. H. S., i.e. Johann Friedrich Hautnorthon, Suecus, whose real name was Harprecht.

its author, 'though small, it is full of arch-lies, and so on.

The *Beytrag* says: " A very useful book for " particularists " and masters of the second-class, who prize the " big and little countrymen " like the Bible !

Kopp has not mentioned it amongst books of Like title.

Fictuld is most severe: the book testifies against

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 35.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 618.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 73.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1259 (reprint in the *Theatrum* only, see the following).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 101.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 350.

MYSTERIUM Occultæ Naturæ Anonymi Discipuli Johannis Grassei Chortalassei dicti de duobus floribus astralibus Agricolæ minoris in ejus Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi contentis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, v. p. 523.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1703, ii. p. 619.

See GRASSHOF (JOHANN).

This is a translation of the preceding tract, omitting the verses by Hautnorthon.