

NORTON (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

vna cum eiusdem Tincturæ accurtatione. Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc vero editus labore & industriâ Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Eboracensis Medici, auctior & perfectior. Cui accessit Ramus Triplex de compositione Lactis virginis, seu Aceti Philosophorum.

Autor incertus,

Hic Lapis triangulus est in esse, quadrangulus in qualitate.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M. DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 16, 3 full-page engravings in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Elixer, seu Medicina Vitae, seu Modus Conficiendi Verum Aurum, et Argentum potabile cum vtriusq; virtutibus, & potestatibus secundum antiquorum, & neotericorum consensum, Olim à Samuele Nortonio Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc vero editus industriâ, & operâ Edmundi Deani Angli, Med. D. Eboracensis Medici auctior, & perfectior. Cui etiam accessit modus reddendum vitrum ductile, & malleabile.

Paracelsus. Recta via facilis, sed à paucissimis reperitur.

Terentius. Vna ad quodlibet cuius accedendi via non est.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX

4°. Pp. 14 [2 blank]. 1 full page engraving.

[Another Copy.]

Mercurius Redivivus, seu Modus Conficiendi Lapidem Philosophicum tam album, quam rubeum è Mercurio. Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc vero editus opera & studio Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Eboracensis Medici, auctior & perfectior. Cui accessit modus faciendi utrumq; Fermentum tam album è Luna, siuè argento, quam rubeum è Sole, siuè auro.

Clangor Buccinæ. Extrahe Arg. Vivum, seu Lapidem Philosophorum tam à corporibus, quam ab Arg. viuo, quoniam vnus sunt naturæ, & habebis Mercurium, & Sulphur de illa materia super terram, de qua aurum, & argentum generatum est in terra

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 20. 5 full-page engravings in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Metamorphosis Lapidum Ignobilium in Gemmas quasdam Pretiosas, seu Modus Transformandi Perlas parvas, et minutulas, in magnas & nobiles; ac etiam construendi Carbunculos artificiales, aliosque lapides pretiosos, naturalibus

NORTON (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

præstantiores, Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc vero editus diligentia Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Eboracensis medici, auctior & perfectior.

Cui accessit modus componendi Electrum artificiale, omnium Elixerum supremum; cum indicatione Electri naturalis & metallici, veteribus prorsus incogniti.

Terentius. Plurima, dum incipias, gravia sunt, dumque ignores: ubi cognoveris, facilia.

Francofurti, Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 12. 1 full-page engraving.

[Another Copy.]

Saturnus Saturatus Dissolutus, et Coelo Restitutus, seu Modus Componendi Lapidem Philosophicum tam Album, quam Rubeum è Plumbo; ac etiam eadem methodo è Ioue, siuè Stanno. Olim à Samuele Nortono Bristollensi inchoatus. Nunc vero edente Edmundo Deano Med. D. Eboracensi Medico, auctus, illustratus, & perfectus.

Cui accessit Accurtatio operis Saturni, vna cum modo extrahendi Arg: viuum è Plumbo. Accessit præterea Tractatus paruus de metho (*sic*) Philosophorum in opere Saturni secundum Georgium Riplæum auctus, & emendatus; vna cum Accuratione Riplæana Mercurij Sublimati emendata etiam, & auctiore reddita.

Terentius. Nihil rectè fit, quod contra naturam fit.

Paracelsus. Alchymia vera est, quæ vnica tantum arte Lunam, & Solem ex S. Metallis imperfectis fabricare docet. Aliud receptum non admittit præter illud, quod sic & verè loquitur: Solum ex Metallis, in Metallis, per Metalla, & cum Metallis perfecta Metalla fiunt. Nam in alijs Metallis est Luna, & in alijs Sol.

Francofurti, Typis Ioan-Nicolai Stoltzenbergeri, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 24. 3 full-page engravings.

[Another Copy.]

Tractatus de Antiquorum Scriptorum Considerationibus in Alchymia; Continens Interpretationem obscurorum verborum, nominum & locutionum Artis, Olim à Samuele Nortono aliàs Rinuillo Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc vero editus studio, labore & industriâ Edmundi Deani Angli Med. D. Oxon. Medici Eboracensis emendatior, auctior & perfectior. Francofurti (*sic*), Typis Caspari Rötelij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri. Anno M.D.XXX. (*sic*).

4°. Pp. 13 [2, 1 blank].

Venus Vitriolata, in Elixer conuersa; nec non Mars victoriosus, seu Elixerizatus, siuè Modus Conficiendi Lapidem Philosophicum tam è Venere, siuè Cupro,

NORTON (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

quam à Marte, siuè Chalybe. Olim à Samuele Nortonio Bristollensi inchoatus: Nunc Vero editus studiis, & diligentia Edmundi Deani Angli, Med. D. Eboracensis Medici auctor, & perfectior.

Terentius.

Nil tam difficile, quin quaerendo investigari possit. Francofurti, Typis Caspari Röteliij, Impensis Guilielmi Fitzeri, Anno M.DC.XXX.

4°. Pp. 16. 2 full-page engravings in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Mercurius Redivivus oder Unterricht von dem Philosophischen Stein.

See MONTE CUBITI (V. DE), Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblatt, 1667, pp. 209-372. See H. (C. G.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757.

This is a German translation of S. Norton's eight tracts.

Samuel Norton was the son of Sir George Norton and great-grandson of Thomas Norton (*q.v.*). He was born in 1548, studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1584 succeeded to his father's estate of Abbots Leigh in Somerset. He occupied several public positions and died about 1604.

The notice given by Jöcher is erroneous. He has put Brüssel for Bristol!

His works were edited by Edmund Dean or Deane, who, as Wood informs us, was son of Gilbert—Deane of Saltonstall in Yorkshire, and brother of Richard, Bishop of Ossory, and was born in Yorkshire. In 1591 he entered Merton College, Oxford, in his nineteenth year, took a degree in Arts, retired to St. Alban's Hall, studied medicine and graduated in it, returned to York and

He wrote: Spadacrene Anglica or the English

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 168 (thinks Deane may be the same as Dee!).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 26; No. 1.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 415.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. (ascribes to him 'Crede mihi seu Ordinale').

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 397, 479; iii. pp. 146 (Ed. Deane), 247-248 (Norton).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 980, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 823.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 535, 610.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 510-11. Gmelin quotes a ninth tract 'Alchymiae Perfectio,' but asks if it be not the same as 'Alchymiae Complementum.' There is no reason for doubting their identity.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 66.

NORTON (THOMAS).

Chymischer Tractat Thomæ Nortoni eines Engelländers, Crede Mihi seu Ordinale genandt: vor vngefähr anderthalbhundert Jahren, in Engelländischer

NORTON (THOMAS). *Continued.*

Sprach, Reimenweifs beschrieben. Nachmaln aufts dem Manuscripto so zuvor niemals in Truck kommen, von Herrn Michael Maiero, Lateinisch vertirt. An jetzo aber aufs dem Lateinischen, in gewöhnliche Teutsche Rhythmos gebracht, vnd mit etlichen schönen in Kupffer gestochen Figuren gerieret, durch Danielem Maisnerum, P. L. C. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Lucae IennisI. Anno M.DC.XXXV.

8°. Pp. 238 [2 blank], 7 engravings. Text and title within a beaded border. Uniform with and forming the second part of the volume containing Jamsthaler's *Viatorium*.

Crede Mihi seu Ordinale.

See MAIER (MICHAEL), *Tripus Aureus*, 1618, p. 77.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 285.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 433.

According to the author's concluding lines, this poem was begun in 1477. The first publication of it was in the Latin translation by Michael Maier in 1618, above mentioned. For in his book *Symbola Aurea, Mensae*, printed the previous year, he speaks of it as being still 'uneditus,' but 'to be published shortly by us,' and it appeared of course in the subsequent reprints of the *Tripus aureus*.

The English poem was first printed in Ashmole's *Theatrum* from a fine manuscript. He says (p. 455): 'In the search I have made after Authentique Manuscripts to complete this worke, a private Gentleman lent me a very faire one of Norton's Ordinall, which I chiefly followed, yet not omitting to compare it with fourteen other copies. It was written in Velame and in an auintient sett hand, very exact and exceeding neat.'

This, Ashmole thinks from various circumstances may have been the dedication copy to George Nevell, Archbishop of York, whose magnificent entertainment of Edward IV. with lavish display of plate and other treasure was so thoroughly appreciated by the king that he took possession of the whole 'and made of the Arch-Bishop's Mitre (set with precious stones) a Crowne for himself.'

The poem appears to be anonymous, but as Ashmole has pointed out in language, worthy almost of Sir Thomas Urquhart, the author's name is contained in the poem itself. He says (p. 437):

From the first word of this Proeme, and the Initial letters of the six following Chapters (discovered by Acromonosyllabiques and Sillabice Acrostiques) we may collect the authors Name and place of Residence: For those letters (together with the first line of the seventh chapter) speaks thus,

Tomas Norton of Briseto,

A parfet Master ye maie him trowe.

Such like Fancies were the results of the wisdom and humility of the Auncient-Philosophers (who when they intended not an absolute concealment of Persons, Names, Misteries, &c.) were wont to hide them by Transpositions Acrostiques, Isogrammatiques, Symphoniaques, and the lyke, (which the searching Sons of Art might possibly unriddle, but) with designe to continue them to others, as

Bale, *Scriptorum Illustrium Maioris Britanniae Summarium*, 1559, ii. p. 67.

Maier, *Symbola Aurae Mensae*, 1617, pp. 467-480 (gives extracts from the work).

Pitsaeus, *De Illustribus Angliae Scriptoribus*, 1619, p. 666.

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, pp. 1-106 (the poem), 437-455 (the notes).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 168.

concealed things; And that upon the Question no other Answer should be returned, then the like of the Angell's to Manoah. [His name was Peli, to wit, admirable and secret].

The author of the *Ordinall* was the son of Thomas Norton, and was born at Bristol towards the end of the fourteenth century. He was member of Parliament for the borough of Bristol in 1436, member of privy chamber of Edward IV., acted on embassies and accompanied the king when he fled to Burgundy.

At the age of 28 he is said to have visited George Ripley and to have asked to be instructed in the preparation of the red stone. His master, whether Ripley or another, seeing him to be a suitable person, ultimately put him on the right road and at the end of forty days (the appropriate period of a 'philosophic month') the pupil had acquired the secret. In the *Ordinall*, chap. ii., he refers to his master in terms of the greatest admiration and affection. He describes (chap. vi.) a furnace of his invention by which he could get 'threescore degrees,' and carry on as many operations simultaneously, each with its own heat. He complains of the troubles which beset the adept; his perfected work was stolen by servants, and he says:

'I made also the Elixer of life
Which me bereft a Merchaunt's wife:
The Quintessens I made also,
With other secrets many moe,
Which sinfull people took me fro,
To my great paine and much more woe.'

The lady here referred to is said to have been Mrs. Canynges, the wife of William Canynges, who rebuilt the church of St. Mary Redcliffe at Bristol. His master mason was called Norton, and it has been sought to identify him with the alchemist.

The poem contains a number of interesting details and throws light on the beliefs of the period.

Manuscripts of the work exist in the British Museum, the Bodleian, in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the library of the Marquis of Bath.

Other works are ascribed to him, or bear his name:: De transmutatione Metallorum; and De Lapide Philosophorum. They have not been printed.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 26, No. xxxvii.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 68.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 415.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 246, 470; iii. pp. 47, 71, 248-249. ("Norton told with sincerity all he knew;

NORTON (THOMAS). *Continued.*

perhaps he did not know everything," a useful statement, which advances our knowledge of Norton considerably.)

- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 132-1
 Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of English Poets* . . ., 1802, p. 92.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 117.
The Lives of Alchemistical Philosophers, 1815, pp. 43, 302; 1888, edited by Waite, p. 130.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 246.
 Warton, *The History of English Poetry*, 1840, ii. p. 336 (calls him John).
 Grasse, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literär-geschichte*, 1842, II. ii. 2. p. 649.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la chimie*, 1842, i. p. 442; 1866, i. p. 467.

NOTHWENDIGE Erinnerung des Verdeutschers dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 159; 1765, p. 159.

NOTHWENDIGE Refutation auff etliche Johann-Rudolph Glaubers . . . Bücher von Verbesserung der Metallen.

See GRUNDLICHE WIDERLEGUNG etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schriften, 1661.

NOUVEAU Cours de Chymie, suivant les Principes de Newton et de Sthall (*sic*).

See SENAC (JEAN BAPTISTE).

NOVA Disquisitio de Helia Artista.

See DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium, 1606.

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS À).

NOVO Lume.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

NOVUM Lumen Chymicum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

NOVUM Testamentum.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 210.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 369.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 318.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 368.

NUCK (ANTON).

Antonii Nuck Harderoviceni, Medicinæ Doctoris & Anatomiae Professoris. De Ductu Salivali Novo, Saliva, Ductibus Oculorum Aquosis, et Humore Oculi Aqueo. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Petrum vander Aa, M.DCLXXXV.

12°. Pp. [12, engraved title included] 175 [17]. 3 folding plates.

Nuck (1650-1692) was first reader of anatomy and surgery at the Hague, and then in 1687 professor at Leyden. He was distinguished for his investiga-

W. H. Black, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1845, Nos. 57 (transcribed by John Dee, in 1577), 972, 19; 1445, ii. 1, 3; 1464; 1479, 32; , 83.

Samuel Lucas, *Seculana, or Surveys on the Mainstream of History*, 1862, pp. 121-125.
Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1874, 1st Report, App. p. 32 b; 1872, 3rd Report, p. 186 b; 1881, 8th Report, i. p. 583 a.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 214; ii. p. 339.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1895, xli, p. 220 (article by Miss Porter).

Bale, *Index Britanniae Scriptorum*, edd. Reg. L. Poole and M. Bateson, Oxford, 1902, p. 447.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 183 (Add. iv. 39*), (praised for his 'felix dexteritas' in an eye operation).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. 416-419 (reviews of certain medical works).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 483, 484, 489.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 593.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 1574.

NUCK (ANTON). *Continued.*

- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 995; Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 853.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 684; 1777, ii. p. 766.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 478.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 226; 1779, iii. p. 420.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 405.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 334; 1798, ii. p. 273.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 327.

- Sprengel, *Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arznei-kunde*, 1827, iv. p. 192, & *passim*.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 251; 1809, ii. P. 243.
 Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 312, 325; 1849, ii. p. 204.
 Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 151.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1868, xiii. p. 342.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 293.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 388.

NÜSCHELER (JOHANN JACOB).

See GESNER (CONRAD), *Köstlicher Artzneyschatz*, 1608, Part ii.

Nüscheler's name is included in his list by Jöcher (*Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 996), but he tells us nothing more than that he translated the second part of the secrets of Evonymus from

Latin into German, and published it at Zurich, in 1608, in 4°. Rotermond has nothing to add to that.

NÜSSENSTEIN.

See RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS), Baron von.

NÜTZLICHER Unterricht in der hermetisch-philosophischen Wissenschaft, nebst einem Anhang von der Ursach der Electricität, nach den Grundsätzen der natürlichen Philosophie und nach dem Sinn des grosfen Zoroaster. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Eberhard Zeh, 1771.

4°. Pp. [8] 40. The paper on electricity has a half title.

'Alchemie und Electricität,—welcher seltsame Kontrast !' says the *Beytrag*, 1785, p. 675. But it is not so great after all if electricity be dealt with from the alchemical and Zoroastrian point of view!

Still less, if the twentieth century hypothesis be adopted of the identity of electricity and matter and of the transmutation of radium into helium.

NUYSEMENT (JACQUES DE).

Poeme Philosophic de la Verité de la Phisique Minerale, ou sont refutees les obiections que peuuent faire les incredules & ennemis de cet Art. Auquel est naïfument & veritablement depeinte la vraye matiere des Philosophes. Par le Sieur de Nuisement, Receueur general du Comté de Ligny en Barrois. Dedié à Tres-Haut, Tres-Puissant, & Tres-Vertueux Prince, Monseigneur le Duc de Lorraine & de Bar, &c. A Paris, Chez Ieremie Perier & Abdias Buisard, à la place Dauphine, près le Palais, au Bellerophon. M.DC.XX. Auec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. 80.

Besides the 'Poeme' there are at the end 'Stances' and 'Visions hermetiques.' This work is contained in the edition of 1639, printed at the Hague, 12°, pp. 57 [1 blank].

Schmieder says that it includes an explanation of the Hermetic Table, but so far as I have noticed, the Table or anything suggestive of it does not occur in this poem.

Tractatus de Vero Sale Secreto Philosophorum, & de Universali Mundi Spiritu, Gallice primo scriptus a Domino de Nuysement, nunc simplicissimo stylo Latine versus a Ludovico Combachio, D. & Illustrissimorum Hassiæ P. P. Medico Ordinario. Liber non minus curiosus quàm proficiuus, utpote tractans de cognitione veræ Medicinæ Chemicæ. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Arnoldum Donde, Anno 1671.

12°. Pp. [16] 244 [4 blank]. Title red and black.

NUYSEMENT (JACQUES). *Continued.*

[Another issue, 1672.]

12°. Pp. [16] 244 [4 blank]. Title red and black.

This is a re-issue of the preceding with a change of date. It appeared first in French. *Traitez du vray sel secret des Philosophes, et de l'Esprit general du Monde*. . . Paris, 1621, 8°, pp. [26] 332 [2, 2 blank]. It was reprinted at the Hague, 1639, 12°, pp. [22]115 [1 blank], translated into Latin by Combach as above, and printed at Cassel, 1651, 8°, pp. [16] 212 [2] and at Frankfurt, 1716,

12°. For German translations see the cross references.

The English translation was made apparently from the Latin of Combachius by Robert Turner, who also turned some of Paracelsus' works into English it was issued twice with different title-pages but with no other alteration.

The first title-page is as follows:

Sal. Lumen, & Spiritus Mundi Philosophici: or, The dawning of the Day, discovered by the beams of Light: skewing the true Salt and Secret of the Philosophers, the first and universal Spirit of the World. Written originally in French, afterwards turned into Latin, by the illustrious Doctor, Ludovicus Combachius, ordinary Physitian to the King, and publick Professor of Physick in the University of Mompelier. And now transplanted into Albyons Garden, by R. T. Φιλομαθ.
Printed at London, by J. C. for Martha Harrison, at the Lamb at the East-end of S. Pauls. 1657.

Small 8°, [2 blank, 30] 220, [2 of advertisements, 2 blank].

This title was cancelled and the following substituted for it:

Fundamenta Chymica: or A Sure Guide into the high and rare Mysteries of Alchymie by L. C. Philomedico Chymicus. London, Printed by William Godbid for William Barlow, without Aldersgate, 1658.

Small 8°, [2 blank, 30], 220. The last four pages cancelled in all the copies I have seen.

Von dem wahren geheimen Saltz der Philosophorum.

See MONTE-CUBITI (V. DE), Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblatt, 1667, p. 1.

Vom wahren Salz der Weisen und dem allgemeinen Geist der Welt.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 230.

A series of excerpts only.

See BIRRHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 1.

Contains a translation into German, different from that in the 'Kleeblatt.'

Concordantz über des Nuysements Sal cœleste,

See SPIESS (), Pater.

Tractat von dem wahren geheimen Salz der Philosophen, und allgemeinen Weltgeiste.

See H. (C. G.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757, p. 233

By Schmieder he is called Jaque Nuysement, and in the British Museum catalogue he is entered as Jacques Nuisement, Baron. He himself states that he was receiver general of the county of Ligny,

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, pp. 169, 251.

Georg Caspar Kirchmaier, *Noctiluca Constans*, 1676, Sig. B₃ verso.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 33, cap. 1., and reprinted by Manget *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 48, cap. li.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 420.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxiv. col. 1618.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 393, 477, iii. pp. 96, 249.

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

in the duchy of Bar. He was regarded by the true philosophers as a mere compiler. He must not be confounded with Clovis Hestau, Sieur de Nuysement who published a volume of poems at Paris, 1578, 4°.

col. 1001; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 871.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 526.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 506.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 358.

Olliffe, *Les Alchimistes d'autrefois*, 1842, p. 140.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 331; 1809, ii. p. 323.

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvarroff, Sciences Secrètes, Moscou, 1870, Nos. 1119-20.

NYMPHEN-FANG.

Philosophischer Nymphen-Fang. 1679.

See PHILARETES (HONORIUS).