

OBERLEIN (CASPAR).

Oleum Antimonii: die Fixatio, sein Quinta Essentia.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz: vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, ii. p. 293.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 579.

Oberlein is the name of the author as it appears in the text, but in the table of contents it has the form Eberlein.

OBERNDORFFER (JOHANN).

Apologia Chymico-Medica Practica Johan. Oberndorfferi: Com. Palat. Cæsarei: &c.

Adversus illiberales Martini Rulandi Person. Medici Calumnias.

Basilii. Ad calumnias tacendum non est, non ut contradicendo nos ulciscamur: sed ne Mendacio inoffensum progressum permittamus; aut eos, qui seducti sunt, damno inhærere sinamus.

Ἐλευθέρου γὰρ ἀνδρὸς ἀληθῆ λέγειν.

Quæ vera sunt, loqui virum ingenuum decet.

Ex Typographeo Forsteriano. MDCX.

4°. Pp. [12] 88 [3, 1 blank].

Though the place of printing is not mentioned, Van der Linden says it was Amberg, and I have no doubt that that is correct, as Michael Forster was printing there at that time.

Oberndorffer, or Oberndörffer, or Johann von Oberndorff, lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, but the exact dates of his birth and death are not given. He travelled much, remained a long time in Italy, practised medicine at Gratz in Styria, and then went to Regensburg as physician. He was a Count Palatine and was councillor and private physician to several princes, and was still living at an advanced age in 1621.

He wrote several books: De veri et falsi Medici agnitione tractatus, Lavngiæ, 1600, 4°; De febre Ungarica, Francof., 1607, 4°; Epistolæ aliquot medicæ, in the *Cista Medica*; Norib., 1625, 4°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo* 1637, p. 294.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 12 a, 101 b, 157 a, 260 b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 651.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 421.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 596.

Descriptio horti medici, qui Ratisbonæ est, Ratisb., 1621, 8°.

In the present work he incidentally gave a few biographical facts, and made a violent attack upon Martinus Rulandus, the younger, and his chemical remedies, but he did not on that account reject these, but claimed to have himself used them thirty years before. Rulandus wrote a reply: Alexicacus Chymiaticus, Francof., 1611, 4°, q.v.

The manuscript works left by Oberndorffer were to have been published by his son-in-law, Johann Stephan Strobelberger, but this never came to pass.

On the other hand Oberndorffer wrote an address to the reader and a set of verses for Strobelbergeris *Tractatus . . . de Cocco Baphica* (Kermes or Cochineal), Jena, 1620, 4°. The address is dated Ratisbonæ, 29 Aprilis, 1620.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxv, col. 144.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 250.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii, col. 1007.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, i, pp. 318, 340, 424.

Anton Maria Kobolt, *Baierisches Gelehrten-Lexikon*, Landshut, 1795, p. 483 (controversy with Martin Rulandus, early in the seventeenth century); *Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen*, I. bid., 1824, p. 387.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, pp. 345, 571, 580.

[OBSERVATIONES quaedam ad decantatum, ita dictum, physicum, seu Philosophorum Lapidem, spectantes.]

8°. Pp. 4°.

No place, date, or printer.

The above is a sort of bastard title. The tract was printed in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

OBSERVATIONS sur la Physique, sur l'Histoire Naturelle et sur les Arts, avec des Planches en Taille-douce; Dédiées a Mgr. Le Comte D'Artois; Par M. l'Abbé Rozier, de plusieurs Académies; par M. J. A. Mongez le jeune, Chanoine Régulier de Sainte Geneviève, des Académies Royales des Sciences de Rouen, de Dijon, de Lyon, &c., &c., & par M. de la Métherie, Docteur en Médecine, de l'Académie de Dijon. Janvier 1787. Tome XXX. [-XCVI. & Table Générale.] A Paris, Au Bureau du Journal de Physique, rue & hôtel Serpente. M. DCC. LXXXVII. [-M. DCCC. XXIII.] Avec Privilège du Roi.

Of this journal and its continuations there are 67 volumes, from 1787 to 1823. The set begins with Tome xxx. as above, and the volumes to xxxvi are dedicated to the Comte d'Artois. The following three volumes are dedicated to Charles Philippe Bourbon, and the next two to Charles Philippe, Prince François. Vols. xlii. and xliii., for 1793, have no dedication and no privilege.

With the following volume the title changes: Journal de Physique, de Chimie et d'Histoire Naturelle, avec des Planches en Taille-douce, par Jean Claude Lamétherie, and it is called Tome Premier. It was published: Nivose 2nd year of the Republic, *i.e.* 1794, but in the second volume '1794 vieux stile' is added.

This new numeration is retained in four volumes only.

There was a blank of four years in the publication between Tomes ii. and iii.

With the volume for the year VII, *i.e.* '1799 *v. st.*,' the old numeration is resumed and it appears as Tome xlviii. This numeration continues to the end of the series.

Tome lxi., 1805, still bears 'an XIII,' but with Tome lxii., 1800, the 'vieux stile' resumes its old place, and the year of the republic vanishes after lasting 13 years.

In Tome lxxiv., for 1817, de la Métherie has the name of H. M. Ducrotay de Blainville as joint editor, and in Tome lxxxv. De la Métherie's name is wanting. The series ends with Tome xcvi. for the first half of 1823. This is the conclusion of the journal.

OCCULTA (De) Magico-Magnetica Morborum quorundam curatione naturali, Tractatus.

See SCHMUCK (MARTIN).

OCCULTA Philosophia von den verborgenen Philosophischen Geheimnissen der heimlichen Goldblumen, vnd Lapidis Philosophorum, was derselbige: vnd wie zu Erlangung dessen zu procediren, aufsführlicher Bericht in einem Philosophischen Gespräch verfasset, sampt Der Schmaragd-Taffel, Paraboln, Symbolis, vnd 18. sonderbaren Figuren, der hochberühmten Philosophen Hermetis Trismegisti, vnd F. Basilius Valentini durch welche diese Kunst der Philosophischen

There is a *Table générale* by L. Cotte, of the contents of the 'Journal de Physique' from 1787 to 1802, that is of the preceding 26 volumes.

The journal was founded in 1752 by Gauthier. D'Agoty and continued by Toussaint. It was taken over by Rozier in 1771, edited first by himself, and then along with Mongez and de la Métherie.

Jacques Gauthier D'Agoty (b. at Marseilles, d. at Paris, 1785) was an artist and anatomist at Dijon, who wrote on colour, physics, anatomy, etc.

François Rozier (1734-1793) was an abbé, doctor of theology, director of the Royal Veterinary school at Lyons, etc. He wrote a course of agriculture, etc. He was killed in his bed by a bomb-shell during the siege of Lyons.

Jean André Mongez (1751-1788) abbé, perished in Lapérouse's expedition. He was the author of papers on meteorology and mineralogy.

Jean Claude de la Métherie (1743-1817) M.D. professor of natural history at the Collège de France, was the author of works on physics, geology, mineralogy, etc.

Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville (1778-1850) M.D., was professor of zoology, anatomy, and comparative physiology at Paris, and wrote largely on these subjects.

Louis Cotte (1740-181), was priest of the Oratory professor of philosophy and then of theology at the Collège of Montmorency, keeper of the library of Ste.-Geneviève. He wrote papers on mathematics meteorology, physics.

OCCULTA Philosophia. *Continued.*

Goldblumen vollkornlich erkläret an Tag gegeben. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn durch Johann Bringer. Anno M.DC.XIII.

4°. Pp. [8] 78. Title red and black. Vignette: Senior and Adolphus with the tree of the metals between. 14 symbolic woodcuts.

Das erste Theil: Ein Colloquium oder Gespräch zwischen einem alten [Senior] vnd jungen Studenten [Adolphus], p. 1.

Das ander Theil: Aurelice Occultæ Philosophorum, p. 47.

Verba Hermetis in Pimandro, p. 49.
Schmaragt Tafel Hermetis, p. 50.
Symbolum Fratris Basilius Valentini, p. 52.

The dedication to Ludwig Georg, Count of Stolberg, Königstein, Rochefort, Wernigeroda and Hohenstein, dated 8 January, 1613, is signed by Bringer, the printer. He says the collection was made by a diligent lover of the subject, so that it might be acquired without special trouble.

A former owner has written: Dieser Tractat ist Echt und Recht; Sehr Rahr zu haben.

OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA.

Von der Occulta Chemicorum Philosophia, ein Kurtzer Tractat.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624,

Die drey letzten Capitel de Occulta Philosophorum Chymia.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 74.

This last excerpt is in verse.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1048-50.

OCCULTA (De) Philosophia. Epistola cujusdam Patris ad Filium.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 852.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1035.

OCELLUS. Ὡκελλός ὁ Λευκανός περί θῆς τοῦ παντός φύσεως.

Brevis & absoluta qualitatum elementarium enarratio. Parisiis per Conradum Neobarium, Regium Typographum. 1539.

Sm. 4°. Sigs. α, β; or, ff. [8].

Ocellus, called Lucanus, because he belonged to Lucania, was of the school of Pythagoras but his date is uncertain. From the vocabulary and phraseology used Meiners infers that the author could not have been an old Pythagorean, but must have lived subsequently to Plato and Aristotle, and Mullach places him as late as the first century B.C. Of his writings besides the above there remain fragments of a book on law; others on sovereignty and health are lost.

The present work is in four books: 1° Of the Universe 2° Of the composition of the Universe; 3° Of man and his origin; 4° Of the duties of man, chiefly as to marriage.

The present book is the first edition and is in Greek. The Latin version appeared in 1541; it was translated into French, 1762; and by Thomas Taylor into English, 1831, 8°, pp. [xi. 1 blank] 96, along with writings by Taurus, Julius Firmicus Maternus and Proclus, and a notice of Ocellus.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Aethorum*, 1710, p. 6.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. pp. 13 (II, i. 2. § 3); 322 (II. ii. I. 11. § 7).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 338.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1014.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1767, i. pp. 818, 1122.

Meiners, *Geschichte des Ursprungs, Fortgangs und Verfalls der Wissenschaften in Griechenland und Rom*, Lemgo, 1781, i. p. 584.

Christoph Gottfried Bardili, *Epochen der vorzüglichsten philosophischen Begriffe*, 1788, i. p. 130 (System des Ocellus); p. 163 (Aechtheit des Ocellus und Timäus).

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, ed. Harles, 1790, i. p. 855-59.

Fülleborn, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie*, Jena u. Leipzig, 1799, 10tes St. pp. 1-77.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 333.

Biographie Universelle, 1822, xxxi. p. 484; no date, xxxi. p. 141.

Schweiger, *Handbuch der classischen Bibliographie*, 1830, i. p. 215.

Gräse, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literargeschichte*, 1837, I. i. p. 394.

Mullach, *Fragmenta Philosophorum Graecorum*, 1845; Paris, Didot, 1860, i. p. 383.

Diogenes Laertius, *De clarorum Philosophorum Vitae*, . . . *libri decem*, ed. Cobet (lib. viii. 80), Paris Didot, 1850, p. 223.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xxxviii. col. 428.

Gräse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1864, v. p. 4.
Engelmann, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*, 1880, i. p. 526.

OCYORUS (TARQUINIUS).

Experiment Büchlein von xx. Pestilenzwurtzeln.

See APOLLINARIS (QUINTUS), Kurtzes Hand-Büchlein, 1659, f. clxxiiij.

Ocyorus, or Ocyorius, is also called Schellenbergius, Med. Doct. of Dortmund.

The title given by various authorities is: De viginti quinque radicibus pesti resistentibus, and numerous editions are quoted. With Apollinaris as above: Strasburg, 1633, 1651, 1677, 1700. Separately: Königsberg, 1551, 1555, 4°; Francof., 1546, 12°; 1552, 8°; 1563, 1579; Strasburg, 1577, 18°; 1587, 1589, 1594, 1621, 8°; Frankfurt, 1613, 8°; Annaberg, 1680, 8°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1627, p. 441.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 990 (Argent., 1589, 8°, only).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 428 (from Van der Linden).

ODOMARUS.

Practica, ad discipulum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 249.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 166.

There are two accounts of this writer.

One, the earliest authority for which, so far as I know, is Lenglet Dufresnoy, is that he was practising the Hermetic Art in 1330. Gmelin calls him a monk, which may be justified by the fact that he addresses his disciple as 'frater Ludovicus,' saying at the same time that he is violating all the rules of the sages in revealing the secret. Schmieder decorates these bare statements and depicts the monk in his cloister at Paris working hard at alchemy in spite of the pope's bull against the alchemists. He describes him as a true teacher who stated what he knew, but that he was more of a worker than an author, and he quotes his preparation of common salt.

Hoefel following the same line calls him a monk who pursued alchemy in Paris about the middle of the 14th century, in the reign of Philippe of Valois. He quotes the advice which Odomarus gives, to guard against the fumes which are liable to be produced in alchemical operations by stopping the nostrils with cotton dipped in oil of nolets, and refers to his method of preparing aqua regia.

The other account is given by Zedler. According to it Odomarus was a 'physicus' of the 17th century, and wrote not only the 'Practica,' but the six or seven tracts following it in the above collections.

From the way in which these books are printed, there is some colour for this statement of Zedler's, but at the same time he seems to have credited him with too many. Judging from the arrangement of the tracts and the sub-divisions, the following seem to be the most that could be assigned to Odomarus:

Practica ad discipulum, *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1659, iii. p. 166.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 170.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxv. col. 507.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 468; iii. pp. 36, 52.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 59.
Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 930.

OECONOMISCHE Maximen, 1728.

See K. (C. A.).

⚠The following is a description of the 1552 edition: Experimenta. Von xx. Pestilenz Wurtzeln und Kreutern. Wie sie alle vnd ein jegliches besonder, Für gift vnd Pestilenz gebraucht mögen werden: Dem Menschen im vnd aufwendig. Sampt viel andern heilsamen tugenten vnd wirkungen, Deutsche Recepta, Auch der Kreuter gestalt vnd eigenschafft, aufs langwiriger vnd gewisser erfahrung. Durch Tarquinium Ocyorum alias Schellenbergium, der Freien Künste vnd Artzney Doctor. Zu Dortmunde, an den tag gegeben. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, durch Hermann Gölfferichen vnd der Schnurgasse zum Krug. M.D.L.ij. Small square 8°, ff. 4 numbered, 1 not numbered, wick contains a coat of arms. Title red and black. Woodcuts of the plants in the text. This is a rare little book, and as neat as it is rare.⚠

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. Col. 1017 (calls him Ocyotus); Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 920.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 114.

Arcanum philosophorum ut ex Saturno facias Aurum perfectum, p. 168.

Perfecta salis communis præparatio ad lapidem philosophorum, p. 168.

Historiola antiqua de Argento in Aurum verso, p. 170, ending p. 172.

The 'Tractatus de Marchasita' and the others which are quoted by Zedler apparently belong to other writers.

Oddly enough Zedler refers not to the *Theatrum Chemicum*, but to the *Thesaurus chymicus*, Strassb., 1613, iii. I do not know a collection of that name and date, but there is the *Theatrum Chemicum*, Argent., 1613, and the above tracts are in vol. iii., pp. 154-161. They are also in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, Ursellis, 1602, iii. pp. 164-171.

The 'Practica,' as its name denotes, is a series of directions for certain preparations and experiments, with silver, lead, mercury, common salt, green vitriol, saltpetre. By heating Roman vitriol one part, saltpetre one part, common salt two parts in an alembic the author got a corrosive liquid which attacked all metals, 'even mercury,' and he calls it 'aqua calcinationis omnium metallorum.' But to the mixture he also added half a part of quick lime, possibly with the idea of increasing its corrosive effect.

One writer at least has affirmed that the above tract was brought out in a new edition by Ortholanus in 1358, under the title 'Practica vera Alkimica.' Comparison of the two tracts, however, does not confirm this, and so far I have failed to see any connection between them. If Ortholanus edited Odomarus' tract he has edited it out of existence, or at least past recognition.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1832, p. 185.

Hoefel, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 416; 1860, i. p. 441.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 798.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.

OERTEL (EUCHARIUS FERDINAND CHRISTIAN).

Universal-Wasserdoktor. Oder: Die herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers zur Stärkung des menschlichen Körpers, Verhütung und Heilung vieler Krankheiten, namentlich des Fiebers und verschiedener Leibesgebrechen. Nebst einem Anhang von den Heilkräften des Essigs und der Milch. Von drei berühmten Aerzten J. Floyer, einem engl. Dr., Friedr. Hoffmann, dem berühmten Hallischen Arzt, und J. Hancockke, einem engl. Dr. Neu bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Prof. Oertel in Ansbach. Zweite Auflage. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch- und Kunsthandlung.

12°. No date, but after 1833.

Each tract has a separate title, and separate pagination. The tracts are:

Dr. John Floyer, ein englischer Arzt, von den herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers zur Stärkung des menschlichen Körpers, Verhütung und Heilung vieler Krankheiten und Leibesgebrechen. Aus dem Englischen. Nebst einem Anhang: Von den Heilkräften des Essigs und der Milch. Fünfte verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage vom Professor Oenel in Ansbach. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch- und Kunsthandlung.

Pp. i.-xii [13-15] 16-140.

Dr. Friedrich Hoffmann, jener berühmte Hallische Arzt, vom Wasser als Universalmedizin. Neu aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt und erläutert vom Professor Oertel in Ansbach. Nebst einem Hoffmannischen Nachlasse. Zweite Auflage. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch- und Kunsthandlung.

Pp. i.-viii [9] 10-98.

Dr. John Hancockke, ein englischer Wasserarzt, vom gemeinen Wasser als dem besten Fiebermittel Neu bearbeitet und erläutert vom Professor Oertel in Ansbach. Zweite Auflage. Schw. Hall u. Leipzig, F. F. Haspel'sche Buch und Kunsthandlung.

Pp. [2] i.-iv. [5] 6-60.

Oertel was born at the Ansbach village of Streitberg, 18 May, 1765. He received his first instruction from his father, and on his death attended the school at Neustadt on the Aisch, where he remained till about 1785, when he went to the University of Erlangen for philosophy and theology. He, however, did not confine himself to these subjects, but acquired English, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and studied medicine. In 1789 he took the degree of doctor of philosophy, and acted as tutor in the family of von Seckendorff of Oberzenn, whence he removed to Ansbach as third master in the Gymnasium. He held this post for thirty-two years, and retired in 1827. He died 16 May, 1850.

He was a copious writer, and a long list of his works is given in his autobiography and in the *Nekrolog*. They include translations of the classics, works on theology, and on the healing virtues of cold water, a subject which during the last ten years of his life he advocated with persistence and energy.

In connection with this subject he makes a display in his autobiography (p. 128) of his humour, his scholarship, and his poetic vein, for he has there an ode in German and Greek *Εἰς τὸν Ὑδῶρα*, which is an adaptation of that of Anacreon. It begins: *Θέλω λέγειν τὸν Οἶνον*, and in German: Ich will vom Weine reden, &c. and he goes on to state that though he wished to sing the praises of wine his barbitos would have none of it and, in fact, threw cold water on all his efforts. It can be commended to the attention of the hydropathists and water drinkers of to-day.

Besides the present reprint he wrote also a history of the subject with the following title:

Geschichte der Wasserheilkunde von Moses bis auf unsere Zeiten: zum Beweise, daßs das frische Wasser ein Allheilmittel ist. Leipzig, Verlag von Heinrich Franke, 1835, small 8°, pp. viii. 200, with a portrait.

This is a chronology with short notes and a list of the writings of all those who have dealt with water as a curative agent. He mentions Floyer, p. 50, Nos. 104-5; Hancockke, p. 54, No. 110; Hoffmann, p. 64, Nos. 127-134. He refers also to the third edition of the present collection by him, Scheible, 1834. The 'Geschichte' is an interesting work, and though small it shows much research.

His autobiography is not to be passed over: Professor Dr. Oertel in Ansbach, keiner Akademie Mitglied, keiner Behörde Rath, keines Ordens Ritter, &c., als Theolog, Philolog und Hydrolog von ihm selbst dargestellt. Nebst Verzeichniß seiner 70 Druckschriften.

Geboren in Streitberg, 13 Mai 1765.
Gestorben in Friedberg, Ev. Joh. 21, 23.
Ein Spiegel für Gelehrte und Ungelehrte. [Mit dem Bildniß des Verfassers.]

Cic N. D. ii. 2.
Opinimum commenta delat dies,
Naturae judicia confirmat,
Der Meinungen Träumereien vernichtet die Zeit,
Der Natur Aussprüche bestätigt sie.
Erlangen in der Palm'schen Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1840, 8, pp. viii. 172 [1, 1 blank].
This is a quaint book, and the portrait (as also that in the other book) depicts him as a man of great humour.

OERTEL (EUCHARIUS FERDINAND CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, 28, i. pp. 338-346.

Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*, 1833, xiv. p. 96; xxxi. pp. 73-76.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1882, xvii. p. 717.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden*

den Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker, 1886, iv. p. 408 (article by Pagel).

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1887, xxiv. p. 434.

Billings Index-Catalogue, 1889, x. p. 84.

See also the notes to Floyer Hoffmann and Hancocke respectively.

OFFENBARUNG der Geheimnussen der Alchimy.

See VOGEL (HEINRICH).

OFFENBARUNG (Von) der philosophischen materien und dingen, aufs welchem volbracht wird die Meisterschafft inn würckung defs edlen vnd gebenedeyten Steins der Philosophen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part iii., p. 1.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 593.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 105.

OFFENBHARUNG Göttlicher Majestät.

See GUTMANN (ÆGIDIUS).

OFFENBAHRUNG.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), *Der wahren Chymischen Weisheit Offenbahrung*, 1720.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 52.

OHRSCALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

See ORSCHALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

OLEUM ANTIMONII.

See OBERLEIN (CASPAR).

OLEUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

De Oleo Philosophorum.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus*, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 205.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ*, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 359.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 314.

See [SCHATZ und Kunst Kammer], p. 359.

OLEUM VITRIOLI.

See BACON (ROGER).

OLIVERIIS (OLIVERUS DE).

Tractatus Duo. De Lapide Philosophorum Conficiendo Vnus De Auro

Potabili Alter. Auctore Olivero De Oliveriis Tudertino.

Place and date torn off.

8°. Pp. 102 [1, 1 blank].

The dedication to Ferdinando Gonzaga Duke of Mantua and Monterrat is dated: Mantuae, xiii. Kal. Martij CLO.II.C.XX., from which it is probable that the book was printed there in that year. The author signs the dedication as Oliverus Oliverius Tudertinus, but I have found no notice of him.

He had the intensest admiration of chemistry, believed thoroughly in transmutation because the metals had a common origin from sulphur and mercury; he distinguished between the true chemists and the alchemists, and he himself was not without some experimental skill.

OLIVERIIS (OLIVERUS DE). *Continued.*

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 415.

In this reprint the dedication is omitted.

ONUPHRIUS DE MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS).

See MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS ONUPHRIUS DE).

OPERA Arcta.

See CRATA REPOA, 1785.

This tract was first published in 1770. Murr points out that Crata Repoa is an anagram of Arcta Opera and that the Masonic degrees are emblematically unfolded under the guise of Egyptian mysteries. It was reprinted in 1778 by Stahlbaum in Berlin, and included with notes in Part II. of the *Freymaurer-Bibliothek*, pp. 1-24.

Heckethorn has devoted a chapter to this book: 'Crata Repoa, or Highest Degree of Egyptian Initiation. He has given an abstract of it and the mode of initiation into the successive seven degrees.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 87.

Judging from the names it seems to be a rifacimento from ordinary classical authorities made about 1770, the sceptico-superstitious and credulous period of the eighteenth century. Egypt has very little to do with it. Heckethorn confesses his ignorance of the meaning of the two mysterious words Crata Repoa.

There is an allusion to chemistry in the book—for in the fifth degree the symbol was fire the password was Chymia, and the instruction of the candidate was in chemistry.

Heckethorn, *The Secret Societies of all Ages and Countries*, 1897, i. pp. 51-56.

OPUS ad Album.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 957.

OPUS breve ad Rubeum cum sole per aquas fortes.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 984.

OPUS Jovis.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 305.

OPUS Mulierum.

See ALCHIMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 135.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, ii. p. 111.

Weiber-Arbeit.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, *Chymische Schrifften*, 1748, p. 359.

Das Weiber Werck.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, ii. p. 154.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, ii. p. 198.

See also LUDUS Puerorum.

OPUS Philosophicum.

See OPUS JOVIS.

OPUS Saturni.

See HOLLANDUS (ISAAC).

OPUSCULA de Alchimia.

See ALCHIMIA, 1550.

OPUSCULUM philosophici lapidis secreta metaphoricè describens.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 566.

ORSCHALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

See WUNDER-DREY, 1737.☞

Sol sine Veste. Oder Dreyfsig Experimenta dem Gold seinen Purpur aufszuziehen, welches theils die Destructionem auri vorstellet, mit angehängtem Unterricht, den schon längst verlangten Rubin-Flufs oder Rothe Glafs, in höchster Perfection zubereiten, ans Licht gegeben aus eigener Erfahrung von J. C. O. Augspurg, gedruckt bey Jacob Koppmayr, Anno 1684.

12°. Pp. [22] 68 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Sol sine Veste. Oder Dreyfsig Experimenta dem Gold seinen Purpur auszuziehen, welches theils die Destructionem Auri vorstellet, mit angehängtem Unterricht, den schon längst verlangten Rubin-Flufs oder Rothe Glafs, in höchster Perfection zubereiten, ans Licht gegeben aus eigener Erfahrung von J. C. O. Hochfürstl. Hefsischen Berg-Inspector. Cassel, Bey Johann Bertram Cramer. 1742.

12°. Pp. [1-17] 18-84.

Schmieder quotes an edition of Augsburg, 1739, 4°. 'Sol sine Veste' has been ascribed to Grum-

met (*q.v.*) as in *Kurze Nachricht von den Metallischen Gläfsern*, Leipzig, 1767, p. 12 (*q.v.*).

Sol sine Veste.

See VANDERBEEG (I. C.), 1739.

See APELLES, 1684.

Beckmann tells us that Orschall was at Dresden in 1682, in the service of Johann Heinrich Rudolff from whom he acquired, in particular, the method of amalgamation by which he made money in Bohemia. He afterwards became a mining officer in Hesse, but got into trouble "by polygamy and other irregularities," and died in a monastery in Poland.

To what Beckmann has said, Strieder has added that Orschall was appointed on Dec. 29, 1684, by Count Carl, to be Mining Inspector at Frankenberg, because he had promised to make the mine there one of the best and most complete in the whole empire, by his skill and experience, in the course of two or three years. This, however, he was not able to accomplish, and he was discharged apparently in 1687, and then vanished without leaving a trace behind him, though Strieder says he appears to have been at Cassel in 1688.

He was the author of several books, in addition to the above. The following are reported:

Wunderdrey d. i. Beschreibung dreyer dem Ansehen nach unannehmlicher, der Practic nach aber wohl practicabler Particularien, aus eigener Experientz von einem Liebhaber der Chymie Augsb., 1684, 12°; Cassel, 1696-8, 1737, 1753, 12°.

Wunderdreyes Continuatio . . . , 1680, 12°; Cassel, 1737, 12°.

On p. 6, the author refers to a *Historia Metallorum* by him, which is possibly that published by David Kellner: Praxis metallica curiosa, oder curieus angestellte und experimentirte Schmelzproben von einem wohlverfahnen Erzkindiger, Nordhausen, 1693, 8°; 1701, 8°; 1707, 8°.

Ars fusoria fundamentalis et experimentalis, d.i. gründliche und aus Erfahrungheit stammende Schmelz-Kunst, oder gründlicher Unterricht vom Rohschmelzen, Rosten und Seigern, aus sonderbahnen Ursachen herausgegeben vom Hoch-Fürstl. Hess. Berg- und Hüttenwerks-Inspectore [without

his name], Cassel, 1689, 12°; 1730, 12°; 1750, 12°. Leupold calls it a rare book which gives sound instruction on the subject,

In *Sol sine Veste*, Beckmann says he gave a clearer account of the making of ruby glass than any one before him, though it was from Cassius he learned how to make gold-purple by means of tin, and glass containing this substance had been manufactured to some extent. He made attempts to extract a purple colour out of gold without the gold itself.

Stahl, referring to the full treatment of certain topics by Cassius in his book on gold, adds: Cui tamen merito adjungitur libellus laude sua nequaquam privandus sub titulo, Sol sine veste. Stahl apparently did not know the author's name, but esteemed the book.

His little tract was attacked in several publications:

'Apelles post tabulam observans maculas in sole sine veste.' 'A worthless production.'

'Helioscopium videndi sine veste solem chymicum.'

'Sol non sine veste,' by Christopher Grummet (*q.v.*), to whom Orschall's work has sometimes been erroneously allocated.

These are contained in Holbach's French translation of Neri, Merret, and Kunckel, 1752.

Orschall's works appeared in French: Oeuvres Métallurgiques . . . contenant I, l'art de la fonderie; II, un traité de liquation. III, un traité de la macération des mines; IV, le traité des trois merveilles. . . Paris . . . 1760, 12°, pp. xxxij, 394 [1, 1 blank], folding plate. Strieder mentions an edition of 1761. The translator is said to have been Demachy.

Fictuld says that if the author I. C. O., who was unknown to him, meant only to make ruby-glass, he had nothing to say against it, but if he meant that by his process one could attain to the Hermetic

ORSCHALL (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

tincture and get the philosophers' stone out of gold, it was mere deception, and he had much better have burnt his experiments than have published them to the world.

It is curious that Fictuld should not have known Orschall by name, The author of 'Apelles,' in

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 122 (where he is put among the 'phantasts').

J. H. Rudolff, *Elementa Amalgamationis*, Amstadt, 1712, 4°. See the German translation, in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum, Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 414.

Stahl, *Fundamenta Chymiae dogmaticae et experimentalis*, Pars. ii. Tract, ii. pp. 45, 46, 148.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 107.

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

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1105 (under Orschall); Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1006 (under Orschall).

1684, calls him J. C. O. throughout, until on the last page he states that while his tractlet was in the press he had got positive information that the author of 'Sol sine veste' was Johann Christian Orschall. But Fictuld may have missed this.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, ii. p. 130.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 98. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 535, 637.

Beckmann, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1786, i. p. 386. English translation, 1814, i. p. 205.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1795, x. pp. 107-110 (under Orschall).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 27, 28, 166; 1799, iii. pp. 69.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 454.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1880, i. p. 11; ii. pp. 338, 372.

ORTHELIUS.

Epilogus & Recapitulatio in Michaelis Sendivogli Poloni Novum Lumen Chymicum Operâ & Studio Ἀιδρός Ὀρθος Ἥλιος. In gratiam genuinorum Hermetis filiorum publici juris facti. Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Signatures F to V in eights. Pp. [1] 230.

Thus is the appendix to the edition of Sendivogius' *Lumen chymicum novum*, by Orthelius.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum*, 1624.

Commentarius in Novum Lumen Chymicum Michaelis Sendivogii Poloni, XII. figuris in Germania repertis illustratum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 397.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 516.

Commentatio in Epistolam Joh. Pontani de Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 489.

Discursus de Epistola Andræ de Blawen.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 470.

Explicatio Verbortim Mariæ Prophetissæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 480.

Little more is said about Orthelius than that he wrote the commentary on Sendivogius but rather different opinions have been expressed about the author's merits. Lenglet Dufresnoy found him to be not so complicated as others, but to have written simply and naturally. His remarks deserve the attention of 'artists,' and by close scrutiny of the commentary and comparison of it with the

epilogus of Sendivogius they may even ascertain what is the "first mercury of the philosophers." But forty years earlier a different opinion was expressed in the *Fegfeuer*, the adoption of which may possibly save the intending reader some fruitless study: "Ortel is a stupid 'bletherskite' without skill or understanding."

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 193.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 386, 478; iii. pp. 57, 58, 72.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 535.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 520.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 334;

1869, ii. p. 326. Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1098-1101.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1880, ii. p. 388.

ORTHOLANUS.

Practica Vera Alkimica Parisiis probata et experta, sub anno Domini millesimo, trecentesimo, & quinquagesimo octavo, quam Practicam Joannes Dumbeler