

PANTALEON. *Continued.*

via pateat ad hoc mysterium perquirendum, inveniendum & præparandum, in gratiam errantium, illuminatus ab Anonymo Pantaleone, Sophiæ Hermeticæ Adepto. Prostat Noribergæ, apud Pauli Furstii, Bibliopolæ b. m. viduam & hæredes, An. 1684.

8. Pp. [4] 49 [2] [1 blank].

Tumulus Hermetis apertus.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 728.

Tumulus Hermetis apertus; oder, das eröffnete Hermetische Grab.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. pp. 197, 259.

Pantaleon's real name was Franz Gassmann. He was a native of Silesia, physician in Passau and afterwards in Vienna. He claimed to have made mercury 'magnetic,' so that it followed gold as a needle the magnet. He acquired considerable reputation by his operations with mercury, and by

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 39, No. lxi.

J. M. Faust, *Philaletha illustratus*, 1706, p. 106.

Beecher, 'Alphabetum Minerale,' *Opuscula Chymica Rariora*, 1719 p. 137 (calls him Gassmann).

Die Edelgebome Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 99.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*,

1730, ii. p. 269.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, p. 439 ('nomen fictitium').

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*,

1732, pp. 30, 109.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 484; iii. pp. 74, 75, 149, 254.

some he was believed in. He certainly believed in himself, as can be seen by his title-pages. Becher, however, regarded him as a cheat, and with this conviction wrote *Pantaleon delarvatus*. Becher does not name him in this tract, but refers to him constantly under the initial of G . . .

Fictuld, *Probie-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 106.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 92.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

pp. 532, 627, 629.

Kortum vertheidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 172.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 7 ('Examen')

pp. 14-15 ('Bifolium').

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 442.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 187.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, Nos. 1235-37.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 233; ii. pp. 332, 338,

360, 373, 393 (calls him Franz Gassmann).

PANTHEO (GIOVANNI AGOSTINO).

Voarchadumia Contra Alchímiam Ars distincta ab Archimía & Sophia: cum Additionibus: Proportionibus: Numeris: & Figuris opportunis Ioannis Augustini Panthei Veneti sacerdotis. Venetiis. Diebus. Aprilis. M.D.XXX.

4°. Title leaf; 1 blank (defective); two leaves marked: 0, 00; ff. 1-69. The title is within a woodcut border, and is printed in different colours, and there is coloured printing also on ff. 2, 7, and 8. Woodcut bird's eye view of Venice. Woodcuts of furnaces and other apparatus in the text.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the introductory leaves marked 0 and 00, and the blank leaf.

Ars et Theoria Transmutationis metallicæ cum Voarchadumia, proportionibus, numeris, & iconibus rei accommodis illustrata. Ioanne Augustino Pantheo Veneto Authore. Veneunt apud Viuantium Gautherotium in via Iacobę sub intersignio Sancti Martini, 1550.

8°. Ff. 34; 55 [11 of which 25-31 are counted twice. Tract 1, 3 woodcuts; Tract 2, 12 woodcuts. Map of the old world as vignette on the first title-page.

Tract 2 has a separate title:

Voarchadomia contra Alchimiã: Ars distincta ab Archimia, & Sophia: com Additionibus, Proportionibus: Numeris, & Figuris opportunis Ioannis Augustini Panthei Veneti sacerdotis. Parisiis, Apud Viuentium Gualtherot, via ad Diuum Iacobum, sub signo D. Martini. 1550.

PANTHEO (GIOVANNI AGOSTINO). *Continued.*

Ars et Theoria transmutationis metallicæ, cum Voarchadumia.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 459.

Of these tracts the 'Ars et Theoria' appeared before the other in a separate volume: Ars Transmutationis Metallicæ cum Leonis X. Ponti. Max. et Conci. Capi. Decemvirum Venetorumv (*sic*) edicto, 4°, ff. 38. On the *verso* of f. 26 there is the following colophon: Ars transmutationis Metallicæ Io. Augustini Panthei sacerdotis Veneti Leone X. Pontifice Maximo: ac Leonardo Lauretano optimo Principe in ædibus Ioannis Tacuini impressorum accuratissimi Venetiis edita. VII. Idus Septembris: M.D.XVIII.

On the *recto* of f. 27, there is a new title: Commentarium Theoricæ Artis Metallicæ Transmutationis.

On the *verso* of f. 38 there is another colophon: Commentarium Transmutationis Metallicæ Io. Augustini Panthei Sacerdotis Veneti sub Leone X. Pontifice Maximo: ac Leonardo Lauretano optimo Principe: in ædibus Ioannis Tacuini impressorum accuratissimi Venetiis editum. tertio Kalen. Januarii. MD.XIX.

Portions of this were reproduced in the *Voarchadumia* in 1530, but that is quite a distinct work and is much enlarged. Pantheus wrote against

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensæ*, 1617, p. 388.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 175, 269.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad, . . Joelem Langelottum . . . epistola*, 1673, p. 72.

Koenig, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 605.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 523.

Jacob Frid. Reimmann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam Antediluvianam*, 1709, p. 261.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 439.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 110.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 51, 255.

spurious alchemy and he deals partly with the assay of gold, which is illustrated by drawings of rolling mills, furnaces of various sorts with the accompanying apparatus and a balance and weights, and partly with the chemical preparation of various substances which were made at Venice in his time and were used in the arts. He describes for example, the manufacture of white lead and of an alloy for mirrors, which latter has escaped Beckmann's notice, though it is referred to by Gobet.

Schmieder, besides the editions of 1530 and Paris, 1550 (not of 1518-19), quotes also: Venice, 1550, 8°; 1556, 8°, and the German version of Johann Schauberd, 1608, 8° (*a. v.*).

Pantheus was a priest at Venice, but seems nevertheless to have been devoted to chemical research. The word *Voarchadumia*—barbarous as it has been styled by some writers—is compounded according to the author himself of a Chaldee word signifying gold, and of a Hebrew expression meaning 'out of two rubies,' and he explains it all as equivalent to 'gold of two perfect cementations,' that is, thoroughly refined.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1228.

Gobet *Les anciens Mineralogistes du Royaume de France*, 1779, ii. p. 709.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuser*, 1786, i. p. 78 (Schauberd's edition), 1788, iii p. 24.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 298.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, p. 58.

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

118, 260, 352.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; . ii. p.

126.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 915.

PAPIN (NICOLAS).

Nicolai Papinii Blæsensis M.D. de Pulvere Sympathico Dissertatio. Illustrissimo et Generosissimo D.D. Francisco Cimæ in Archilycæo Patauino D.D. Theologorum, Philosophorum, ac Medicorum Syndico, & Prorectori Vigilantissimo. Patavii M.DC.LVI. Apud Jo. Bap. Pasquati Superiorum Permissu.

8°. Pp. [8] 43 [1 blank].

De Pulvere Sympathico.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 253.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 173.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 143.

This dissertation was published at Paris in 1644, 8°; 1647; 1650, 8°; Patavii, apud Matth Cadorinum, 1654, 8°, and the above.

Then Isaac Cattier of Montpellier wrote: *Response a Monsieur Papin . . . touchant la Poudre de Sympathie*, Paris, 1651, 8°, pp. 8 [1], to which Papin replied: *La Poudre de Sympathie defendue contre les objections de Mr. Cattier*, Paris, 1651, 8°, pp. [8] 56.

These last tracts are not reprinted in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, and are not referred to by Papin's biographers. Papin wrote also a tract: *Cordis diastole*. Alençon, 1653, 4°, against Harvey's innovating views; a treatise in French on the salt-ness, flux and reflux of the sea, and on the origin of fountains, Blois, 1647, 8°, and one on deafness, Saumur, 1648, 12°.

According to Haag he was the uncle—and not

PAPIN (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

the father as stated by Eloy and others—of the much more distinguished Denis Papin, who invented the digester and made investigations in hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

Rotermund has inadvertently put the digester to the credit of both Nicolas and Denis Papin.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Parisina, hoc est, Catalogus omnium librorum Parisijs, Annis 1647. & 1648. inclusiue excusorum*, Paris, 1649, p. 38.

Ludovicus Jacob à Sancto Carolo, *Bibliographia Gallica Vniversalis, hoc est, Catalogus omnium Librorum per Vniversum Gallice Regnum, Anno MDCLL. excusorum*, Paris, 1652, p. 32 (Papin's 'Poudre de Sympathie,' 1651, and Cattier's 'Response,' 1651).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 175.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 841.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 440.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 616.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1740, xxvi. col. 663.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1239; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1533.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 454.

PARABOLA seu Ænigma Philosophicum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS).

See DORN (GERHARD), *Congeries Paracelsicæ Chemicæ*, 1581.

See PENOTUS (BERNARDUS GEORGIUS), *Theophrastisch Vade-Mecum*, 1596.

See HESSLING (ELIAS JOHANNES), *Theophrastus Redivivus*.

Aurora Thesaurusque Philosophorum, Theophrasti Paracelsi, Germani Philosophi, & Medici præ cunctis omnibus accuratissimi. Accessit Monarchia Physica per Gerardum Dorneum, in defensionem Paracelsicorum Principiorum, à suo Præceptore positorum. Præterea Anatomia uiua Paracelsi, qua docet autor præter sectionem corporum, & ante mortem, patientibus esse succurrendum. 1577. Basileae.

8°. Pp. 63 [1 blank]. Vignette: Palma Guarini.

Philippi Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi Chymischer Psalter, oder Philosophische Grundsätze vom Stein derer Weisen Anno 1522. Aus dem höchst seltenen lateinischen Grundtext übersetzt, von einem Liebhaber natürlicher Geheimnisse, 1771. Berlin, bey dem Antiquarius Johann Friedrich Vieweg.

8°. Pp. [16] 36. Interleaved. MS. notes Vignette: a device with the legend: Omnia ab uno, omnia ad unum.

Philippi Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi Chymischer Psalter, oder Philosophische Grundsätze vom Stein der Weisen Anno 1522. Aus dem höchstseltenen lateinischen Grundtext übersetzt, von einem Liebhaber natürlicher Geheimnisse. Neue Auflage. Berlin, bey Friedrich Maurer, 1791.

8°. Pp. [16] 36.

The device, as in the preceding, is a point in a square in a circle in a parallelogram in a triangle in a circle, with the legend: Omnia ab uno omnia ad unum.

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

Aureoli Philippi Theophrasti Bombasts von Hohenheim Paracelsi, des Edlen, Hochgelehrten, Fürtrefflichsten, Weiterümbtesten Philosophi vnd Medici Opera Bücher vnd Schrifften, so viel deren zur Handt gebracht: vnd vor wenig Jahren, mit vnd aufs jhren glaubwürdigen eigener hangeschriebenen (*sic*) Originalien collacioniert, verglichen, verbessert: vnd durch Ioannem Hvservm Brisgoivm in zehen vnterschiedliche Theil, in Truck gegeben. Jetzt von newem mit vleifs vbersehen, auch mit etlichen bifshero vnbeakndten Tractaten gemehrt, vnd vmb mehrer Bequemligkeit willen, in zwen vnterschiedliche Tomos vnd Theil gebracht, deren Begriff vnd Ordnung, nach der Vorrede zu finden, sampt beyder Theilen vleissigen vnd vollkommenen Registern. Strafsburg, In verlegung Lazari Zetzners Buchhandlers. Anno M.DCIII.

Folio. Pp. [12]1 127 [53].

Title red and black, within an elaborate woodcut border. Portrait of Paracelsus at the top; right and left, Virgilius and Hermes, four goddesses of the arts, Cupids, wreaths, architectural ornaments, apparatus.

Aureoli Philippi Theophrasti Bombasts von Hohenheim Paracelsi, des Edlen, hochgelehrten firtrefflichsten weiterühmtesten Philosophi vnd Medici Opera Bucher vnd Schrifften, so viel deren zur Hand gebracht: vnd vor wenig Jahren mit vnd aufs jhren glaubwürdigen eigener Handgeschriebenen Originalien collationiert, verglichen vnd verbessert, &c. Ander Theyl. Darinnen die Magischen vnd Astrologischen Bücher, sampt jhren Anhängen vnd Stücken auch von dem Philosophischen Stein handelnde Tractatus begriffen &c. Fornen mit einem kurzten Begriff vnd Ordnung dieses Theyls Bücher, vnd derselben Inhalt: Hinden aber mit einem durchaufs vollkommenen Register vermehret. Strafsburg, In verlegung Lazari Zetzners Buchhändlers. Anno Domini cIo Io ciii.

Folio. 1 leaf with device. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 691. Index [12, 1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text. Imperfect; wants pp. 575-592. The portion wanting contains the explanation of the Nürnberg figures, torn out by some zealous person, who cared only for this part of Paracelsus' writings.

Aur. Philip. Theoph. Paracelsi Bombast ab Hohenheim, Medici et Philosophi Celeberrimi, Chemicorumque Principis, Opera Omnia Medico-Chemico Chirurgica, Tribus Voluminibus Comprehensa. Editio Novissima et Emendatissima, ad Germanica & Latina Exemplaria accuratissimè collata: Variis tractatibus & opusculis summâ hinc inde diligentia conquestis, vt in Voluminis Primi Præfatione indicatur, locupletata: Indicibusque exactissimis instructa. Volumen Primum, Opera Medica Complectens. Genevæ, Sumpibus Joan. Antonij, & Samuelis De Tournes. M.DC.LIIX. Cum Privilegio.

Folio Pp. [34, 2 blank] 828 [39, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait by Tintoretto, as frontispiece, on the verso of the fly-title. Printers' device, as vignette, with the motto: Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.

. . . Operum Volumen Secundum Opera Chemica et Philosophica Complectens Præfatione, Librorum Elencho & Indice generali instructum. . . .

Folio. Pp. [22, 2 blank] 718 [32, 2 blank]. Title red and blank.

. . . Operum Volumen Tertium, Chirurgica Opera Complectens, Duabus Sectionibus distincta quarum Prior Chirurgiam Magnam, Posterior verò Bertheoneam sine Chirurgiam Minorem cum Libris adiectis continet. Extat in vtramque Præfatio, singule Librorum Elencho & Indice generali sunt instructæ. . . .

Folio. Pp. [12] 212 [27] 1 blank. Bertheonea: [4] 119 [1 blank]. Index [7, 1 blank]. Testamentum, Dictionarium, &c., 18 [2 blank]. Title red and black.

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

Apocalypsis Hermetis, von der Offenbarung des verborgenen Geistes der Natur.

See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gartlein, 1747, p. 4.

Liber Apocalypseos Hermetis, de supremo Mundi Secretis.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 1.

De Auro Potabili.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 275.

Das zehende Buch Archidoxis.

See MOLLER (FRIEDRICH), Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymia, 1618, sig. Bij.

Das zehende Buch Archidoxorum.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 241.

Das Büchlein Theophrasti mit der Himmlischen Sackpfeiffen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 202.

Coelum Philosophorum seu Liber vexationum.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), Operis Mineralis Pars Tertia, 1651.

Explicatio tincturae physicomum.

See SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER Å).

Four curious small Treatises, viz. the I. of Fevers, the II. of the Jaundies, the III. of Madness, and the IV. of Diarrhæas, Lienteries, &C.

See HEADRICH (JOHN), Arcana Philosophia, 1697, p. 89.

Geheimes und vollständiges Wünschhütlein.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, i. p. 111.

Nine Books of the Nature of Things.

See FRENCH (JOHN), A New Light of Alchemy, 1674, p. 155.

Paracelsische Schrifften.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus II. [1598].

See EROFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708], p. 91.

Sechs Tractätlein.

See F. (J. J.), Der Hermetische Nord-Stern, 1771.

Secretum Magicum (von dreyen gebenedeyeten magischen Steinen).

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars prima, 1608, p. 23. Extracts only.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 1.

Tractaet van de Alchymie.

See HALTEREN (NICOLAES VAN), Princelijck Gheschenck, 1633, p. 179.

Tractatus de lapide Philosophorum.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 209.

Paracelsus was born at Einsiedeln in Canton Schwyz, on 10 Nov., 1493. His father, who was a licentiate of medicine, gave his son a careful general training, besides instruction in medicine

and surgery. In 1506 he went to Basel University, where he displayed a liking for chemistry, and he afterwards lived for some time with Trithemius, and from him went to the mines which belonged to

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

Sigismund Fugger, where he acquired knowledge not only of metals, their ores and working, but of the diseases of the work-people as well. To increase his knowledge and to make the acquaintance of skilled and learned men he began a long course of travel throughout Europe, studied at various universities, and it is said, acted as a field surgeon. After an absence of many years he returned to Germany with a great reputation, and in 1527 was appointed physician to the town of Basel. At first he met with much acceptance, and his practice increased, as he was successful in his cures when other physicians failed. It was not long, however before he met with opposition from the ordinary physicians, his doctrines were contrary to theirs he was an unbeliever in Galen and Avicenna he was a jealous critic of the bond which united the physicians and the druggists and he was not at all moderate in the language he employed in controversy. The strained relations which had thus grown up reached at last the breaking point over the case of the Canon Lichtenfels who, having refused Paracelsus his promised fee for curing him, was summoned by him before the judges. They, however, decided against Paracelsus who stated without any reserve his opinion of their verdict. After this by the advice of his friends, Paracelsus got away from Basel as quickly as he could, and began the wandering life which he henceforth spent. He finally came to Saltzburg by the invitation of the Archbishop, and it looked as if he might settle there in a good position. This expectation however was not fulfilled, as he died shortly afterwards on 24 Sept., 1541.

Paracelsus works are numerous, and were often printed.

They were collected first by Huser 1589-91, in ten volumes, 4°, and other collected editions appeared in Latin and in German, in folio and quarto details of which are given in the bibliographies.

«Henry More, 'Enthusiasmus Triumphatus,' Sects. XLV.-XLIX., pp. 31-36, in *A Collection of several Philosophical Writings of D. Henry More*, Lond., 1662, folio, the second edition. (These sections contain a criticism, or 'censure' of Paracelsus, with a collection of some of his notions.)»

Leo Suavius, *Theophrasti Paracelsi Philosophia et Medicina, utriusque universae Compendium*, Paris [1567] pp. 7 (life and works) 84-87 (lists of his works); also in the edition of Basel 1568.

Petrus Severinus, *Epistola*, Bas., 1572, 8°.
Thomas Erastus, *Disputationum de Medicina Nova Philippi Paracelsi Pars prima* [—*Quarta et Ultima*], Basileæ, 1572-73, 4°.

Reusner, *Icones*, 1587, sign. Fvj verso-Gi verso, with portrait.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, pp. 342-347.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, Francof., 1591, p. 34.

Boissard, *Icones Virorum illustrium*, 1598, ii. p. 290.
Andreas Brentzius, *Farrago Philosophorum*, 1606, pp. 73-107 ('Processus Paracelsi').

Michael Döring, *De Medicina et Medicis adversus latromastigas et Pseudiatros Libri II.*, Giessæ Hessorum, 1611, pp. 140-263 (a review of Paracelsus' system).

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, pp. 277-289.

J V. Andreae, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, p. 316.

Adami, *Vitae Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 28.
Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands personnages . . . soupçonnez de Magie*, 1625, p. 391; English translation, 1657, p. 184.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, pp. 57.63.

Conring, *De Hermetica Aegyptiorum vetere et*

A special set of his writings have been collected and turned into English by A. E. Waite: 'The Hermetic and Alchemical Writings of Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombast London, 1894, 2 vols., 4°.'

For the separate English translations of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, see my *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, Part iii., 1890, pp. 31-49.

Quite recently a new edition of his works has been projected of which one part has appeared:

Theophrastus Paracelsus Das Buch Paragramm, herausgegeben und eingeleitet von Dr. Phil. Franz Strunz. Verlegt bei Eugen Diederichs, Leipzig, 1903, square 8°, pp. [4]112, with a portrait.

For an account of all known editions of Paracelsus' works with the fullest bibliographical details reference must be made to the great monograph of Dr. Sudhoff, which not only supersedes all other bibliographies of Paracelsus, but is the most complete and thorough of any author whatever.

The expounders and critics of Paracelsus require to be considered cautiously. Some and especially the other writers, are prejudiced, insympathetic and unperceptive others are over enthusiastic and read more into Paracelsus' words and views than they contain. But whatever may be thought of himself or of his doctrines Paracelsus will endure as one of the greatest forces of the sixteenth century. He revolutionized medicine.

Articles on Paracelsus are to be found in every biographical dictionary, in every history of medicine and of its fundamental sciences the consolidation of which was one of his great aims, and he is the theme of numerous not to say innumerable monographs. As he confined his researches to no one topic, but discoursed on theology philosophy, science as well as on medicine and surgery, and as he provoked opposition in all, Paracelsus-literature is voluminous, and references to him and his views pervaded chemical and medical literature for long after his decease. Only a few indications however, can be given.

Vergnügung müssiger Stunden, Leipzig, 1714, Th. Iii. (In the contents of this part there is: IV. Von Theophrasti Paracelsischen Schrifften; but at the end in a note the author apologizes for having had to pass over this article from lack of time.)

«Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brabdenburg*, 1783, p. 38.»

Paracelsicorum nova Medicina Liber Unus, Helmestadii, 1648, 4°.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 176-181, 218, 269.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrinam et scriptis virorum*, 1654, p. 132.

Erasmus Franciscus, *Die lustige Schau-Bühne von allerhand Curiositäten*, Nürnberg 1663, pp. 645-654. (His epitaph: opinions about him &c.).

Crasso, *Elogii d'Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, ii. pp. 45-49 (with Tintoretto's portrait of Paracelsus).

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina Libri Duo*, Editio secunda, Helmestadii, 1669, 4°.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad, . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 138.

Thomasius, *Dissertatio . . . de Plagio literario*, Lips. [1673], sig. Dd 4 r, § 514.

Borrichius, *Hermetis, Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum sapientia ab Hermanni Conringii animadversionibus vindicata*, Hafniae, 1674, 4°.

Adamus à Lebenwaldt, *Vierdtes Tractätel von defs Teuffels List und Betrug in der falschen Alchymistery*, 1680, pp. 80-110.

Johann Tileman, *Zugab vnd Beysatz gewisser vnüberwindlicher Fundamenten., darauß defs Nebel oder Lebenwalds Tractätlein so zu Saltzburg gedruckt worden, sollen gänzlich zu nichts, vnd öffentlich zu Schanden werden*, sig. A 9 verso.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 101-108.

PARACELSUS (THEOPHRASTUS). *Continued.*

- Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 10, 53, 65, 67, 69, 111, 131, 132, 286, 380.
- Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditiorum clariorum*, 1688, p. 1225, portrait, plate 54.
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