

PERNETY (ANTOINE-JOSEPH). *Continued.*

Pernety was apparently a devoted student of the cabala and occult sciences. His principal treatise is entitled "Les Fables égyptiennes et grecques dévoilées," of which an edition in 2 vols. 8vo, appeared at Berlin in 1758, at Paris in 1758, and again in 1786 and 1795. In this work he tries to prove that the whole ancient mythology is merely a long sustained allegory of the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

The 'Dictionnaire' is permeated by the same idea, but in addition it professes to give explanations of all the curious words used by Paracelsus and other writers, and what is perhaps still more useful to the readers of Hermetic books, the explanation of the synonyms and common words used in a peculiar way found in these books. For example, under the word *matière* there is a list of over five hundred words, all used to denote the first matter of philosophers. But after all one does not feel the difficulties of the Hermetic writers much diminished by the author's explanations. A second edition appeared in 1787.

Pernety was born at Roanne, 13 Feb., 1716. He entered the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur, and availed himself of the opportunity for study which presented itself to him in the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés. In 1763 he went as chaplain with the expedition to the Falkland Islands under Bougainville, of which he afterwards published an account. On his return he tried to get the regulations of the order relaxed, but finding his efforts useless he left the order and accepted the invitation of Frederick the Great to become royal librarian at Berlin.

Thiebault has described how this invitation came about, and has added some other information about Pernety. In his youth Frederick had read 'Lettres sur les Physiognomies,' printed under the name of M. l'Abbé Pernety, and he remembered both the book and the name. It was written, however, by a certain P. Bougeant who, afraid lest his superior should send him again to the dreary Maison de la Flèche, as had been done to him for a little book which he wrote on the 'Language of Beasts,' gave the MS. to a young Abbé Pernety to be published by him under his own name, and both were to keep the secret.

Frederick, finding a M. Pernety among the bankers sent him by Helvetius, asked him if he were related to the Abbé Pernety, to which he replied in all good faith that he was his brother the king thinking of the author of the Letters, and the banker of the author of the voyage to the Falkland Islands. Thereupon the king proposed to the brother to bring the Abbé to be his librarian, with the title of Academician and 1200 Reichsthaler salary.

When the Abbé arrived and the king took him for the author of the letters, nothing was talked about but physiognomy, and a discussion for and against the reality of it was arranged between Pernety on the affirmative side, and the king's secretary on the negative. The secretary lost

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, p. 598 (Voyage to the Falkland Islands).

Nouveaux Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres, Année MDCCCLXXXIII, Berlin, 1785, p. 10 (farewell address to the Academy when Pernety left Berlin).

Journal des Savants, Octobre, 1786.
Dieudonné Thiebault, *Mes Souvenirs de Vingt Ans de Séjour à Berlin*, Paris, An. xii. (1804), v. pp. 86-96.

himself in metaphysics and the librarian in anatomy and morals, and they left the subject where it was without convincing each other, and the only result was an epigram on the two of them. M. le Catt, the secretary, who had no looks to boast of, was bound to cast doubt on it, and so M. de Horst, who was in the same position, maintained that the man had an excellent physiognomy, and when one insisted that it was false, perfidious and mean, replied: 'I tell you it is excellent, for it deceives nobody.' The Abbé, on the other hand, was good-looking, and maintained the validity of the science, which had become a sort of creed in his family. It is curious, as Thiebault remarks, that Bougeant by his original treatise should have imparted a taste for physiognomical observation to all the Abbé's connections for even the banker cultivated it.

Pernety wrote a work about the Americans against M. I. Abbé de Paw, who maintained that they were a degenerate race. It was tiresome, but the Abbé de Paw could not reply to it.

He was the author also of a long treatise, 'De la Connoissance de l'homme moral par celle de l'homme physique,' which 'caught on,' perhaps by virtue of its title. He translated also some of Swedenborg's works in whom for a time he was a thorough-going believer.

In 1783 Pernety left Berlin and returned to France, and on this occasion he read a farewell address to the Berlin Academy. Trouble caused him by the Archbishop forced him to leave Paris and to live with his brother at Valence as manager of his farms, whence he retired to Avignon, where he formed a sort of sect, numbering in 1787 about a hundred members. When the revolution broke out he passed through it as quietly as he could meddling with nothing, saying nothing, and keeping out of sight; but for all that he passed some months in prison, keener than ever in the search for the philosopher's stone, and fully persuaded that he would live for centuries, 'I believe,' adds Thiebault, 'that when he died of old age in this city in the year VIII. or IX. [1800-1801], he did not believe himself to be in any danger, when he died, he did not think that he was doing more than falling asleep.'

Thiebault describes him as a man of very great but confused and undigested learning; very amiable, never quarrelled, extremely agreeable in society, and never argued. But on the other hand he was credulous and easily persuaded, he believed in the cabala, the philosopher's stone, fortune-telling, giants, witches, ghosts. In spite of his weaknesses, however, everybody liked him, he was discretion itself, never uttered a word or gave cause for the smallest quarrel or even an explanation.

In money matters he was said to be a little mean; it would, probably, be more correct to say that he was careful and considerate.

Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote A dictionary of painting, sculpture and engraving edited the 8th part of 'Gallia Christiana,' and wrote dissertations for the Berlin Academy.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816, v. col. 1918-20.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 3810 ('Les Fables Egyptiennes'), 3811 ('Dictionnaire'), 3911, 3913.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 663.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1805, xxxix. Col. 619-21 (and the references).

PERNETY (ANTOINE-JOSEPH). *Continued.*

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroif, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 552 ('Les Fables Egyptiennes'), 570 ('Dictionnaire'), 114, 115 (editions of Swedenborg).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 36.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 963.

PERVIGILIUM Veneris, ex editione Petri Pithoei, cum ejus & Justi Lipsii Notis; Itémque ex alio codice antiquo, cum notis Cl. Salmasii et Pet. Scriverii. Accessit ad hæc Andr. Rivini Commentarius. Ausonii Cupido Cruci Adfixus, cum notis Mariang. Accursii, El. Vineti, Pet. Scriverii et Anonymi. Accessere ad calcem Jos. Scaligeri et Casp. Barthii Animadversiones. Hagæ Comitum, Apud Henricum Scheurleer. MDCCXII.

8°. Pp. Xvi. 208. Index [15] 1 blank. Title red and black.

The *Pervigilium Veneris* is not an alchemical treatise on copper, though it seems to have got in here through that belief.
For the bibliography of this anonymous Latin

poem, see Schweiger, *Handbuch der Classischen Bibliographie*, Leipzig, 1834, II. ii. p. 718, and Engelmann, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*, 1882, ii. Abtheilung, Scriptorum Latini, p. 47.

PETERMANN (ANDREAS).

D. Andreae Petermanni, Anatom. & Chirurg. Prof. Publ. & Practici Lipsiensis, Chimia, Opus posthumum editum à Filio D. Benj. Bened. Petermanno, Præfecturæ Lipsiensis Physico. Lipsiæ Sumptibus Friderici Lanckisii, Anno 1708.

8°. Pp. [4] 150 [58].

Andreas Petermann, son of a clergyman, was born at Werblin, near Danzig, 7 March, 1649. He was educated at Halle and Leipzig, and studied arts and theology as well as medicine, and practised for a time at Gera. Then he graduated at Altorf in 1673, practised at Torgau and other places and then settled at Torgau, where he was of great assistance during the visitation of the plague in 1680. He himself was attacked but recovered. In

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1420; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 1982.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 147.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 576.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 500.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 518.

1688 he was made extraordinary professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipzig, and was promoted to the ordinary professorship in 1691. He wrote numerous works, disputations and programmata on medicine, he was an excellent obstetrician and was the author of a treatise on the philosophy of Descartes. The above posthumous work is all that was published on chemistry by him.

He died 5 (3) Augt., 1703.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 278.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroif, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1340.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 540.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1889, x. p. 1028.

PETIT ALBERT.

See ALBERTUS PARVUS.

PETIT (Le) Paysan.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

PETRA ALBA (CAROLUS À).

See WITTESTEIN (KARL).

PETRAEUS (BENEDIKT NIKOLAUS).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, 1769.

Critique über die Alchemistischen Schrifften.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 1.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 108.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroif, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 584-85, 841.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 160.

PETREUS (PETRUS PAULUS).

Musaeum Travaginianum, seu Hermeticorum Medicamentorum quæ in Clariss. Viri D. Francisci Travagini Musæo elaborata reperiuntur, Elenchus, Vbi eorumdem Virtutes, Doses, Cautelæ, & Vsus clarè designantur, cura, & studio Petri Pauli Petrei Phil. & Med. Doct. Venetiis, MDCLXXIX. Apud Io: Iacobum Hertz. Superiorum permissu, & Priuilegio.

12°. Pp. [36] 141 [3 blank]. 4 folding plates.

The present work is quoted by Rotermund.

Franciscus Travaginus was a mathematician and physicist of Ragusa, who lived about 1613, according to Jöcher. That date, however, seems too early, for the only tract, apparently, which he published was that on the earthquake which took place on the 6th April, 1667, and destroyed nearly the whole of Ragusa. Its title is: 'Francisci Trava-

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1295; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1816, v. col. 2036.

gini super observationibus a se factis tempore vltimorum Terræmotum, ac potissimum Ragusiani Physica Disquisitio, Seu Gyri Terræ Diurni Indicium. Lugduni Batavorum M.DC.LXIX., 4°, pp. [11, 1 blank] 29 [3 blank]. Another edition: 'Juxta Exemplar Venetus impressum, Anno M DC.LXXIII.,' 4°, pp. [7] 17. The dedication is 'Datum Venetijs, Kal. April. 1669.'

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 447.

PETRUS ARLENSIS DE SCUDALUPIS.

D. Petrus Arlensis de Scudalupis enucleatus, oder kurtzer Auszug der Alchymistischen Prozesse und anderer Curiositäten, so dieser Autor, als Presbyter Hierosolymitanus, in seinem vormahls Anno 1610 zu Parifs gedruckten, anietzo aber sehr raren Tractat von der Sympathia der sieben Metallen, und sieben auserlesenen Steine, die sie mit denen sieben Planeten haben, heraus gegeben; Nunmehr aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt, und denen Liebhabern Natürlicher und curiöser Wissenschaften communiciret. Berlin, Bey Johann Andreas Rüdiger, 1715.

8°. Pp. [8] 104.

Sympathia.

See LEONARDUS (CAMILLUS).

The work of Petrus Arlensis is said to have appeared first at Madrid and then at Rome. This, however, lacks confirmation, and Lessing doubts the existence of these editions.

According to Schmieder the epithet 'Arlensis' denotes that he was a native of Arles in Roussillon, Presbyter Hierosolymitanus, that he lived in the East, and his mention of Peru that he must have lived in the sixteenth century and not in the thirteenth. His book was a commentary on the

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 29 (under Arlensis).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1697, p. 46, No. lxxviii.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 110.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 284.

Arpe, *De Prodigiosis Naturæ et Artis operibus, Talismanes et Amuleta dictis*, 1717, pp. 122, 151.

Jacob Leopolds Prodomus *Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 132.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 99 (T. I. lib. i. cap. xi. § 11).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 103.

Arab Balemis (?) who does not appear to be known before 1500.

It was first printed in 1610 along with Camillus Leonardus, then in 1715, in German; afterwards at Hamburg, 1717, 'P. Arlensis de S. redivivus' by Hannemann, and at Augsburg. The preface of the 1715 edition contains an account of the opal which the writer endows with all the virtues of the other precious stones and which he praises for its beauty and its curative power.

Vogt, *Catalogus historico-criticus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 54.

Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse historique et critique*, 1751, ii. p. 113 (edition of Madrid, 1602, fol. très-rare).

Matthie, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 458 ('Matrit. 1602, fol. Rarissimum est).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 81.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 593, 655.

Lessing, *Kollektaneen zur Literatur*, 1700, i. p. 86; ii. p. 212.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 299.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 276.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 364.

PETRUS BONUS.

See BONUS (PETRUS).

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 381. Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, iv. col. 691. Fictuld, *Probieur-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 124.

F. A. Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 357.

PETRUS DE SILENTO.

Vom metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen, übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen begleitet von J. . . .

See SCHRÖDER (FR. J. WIL.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1774, II. ii. p. 131.

Opus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 985.

This person is called Petrus de Silento, or Silentinus, or Petrus de Zalento.

From the fact that Petrus quotes only Geber, Aristoteles, Morienus, and no authority more recent than the 'Vision' of Arisleus, or 'Turba Philosophorum,' Schmieder is of opinion that he flourished about 1160-80. But not to speak of Hermes, to whom he frequently refers—in fact the tract is more of a lengthy paraphrase of the Smaragdine Table than anything else—he mentions also Albertus. Now if it be Albertus Magnus he means he must have lived at least a century later.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 332.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 212.

Petrus himself is not quite accurate, for he gives Morienus the credit of the statement: *Festinatio est ex parte diaboli*, which really belongs to Geber.

Schmieder says correctly that a number of Arabic words occur in this tract.

The 'Septem Ænigmata' may have been by him. Nazari ascribes to him 'Epistola de Occulta Philosophia,' and also mentions 'Petri Silentii, in Arte alchimica tractatus,' who seems to be the same person.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 907.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1532, p. 127.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1010, 1011.

PETRUS TOLETANUS.

See ROSARIUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

Petrus Villanovanus, said to be a brother of Arnoldus of the same name, lived at Toledo and was therefore called Toletanus.

He is said to be the author of the oldest tract entitled 'Rosarium Philosophorum' which was printed so often and circulated even to a recent

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 332.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 64.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 146.

date in manuscript. Later tracts of a similar name, 'Rosarius major' and 'Rosarius minor' are also extant. The earliest one was published at Frankfurt in 1550, and an abstract in Balbian's collection in 1599.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 411; 1866, i. p. 435.

P. A. Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 387.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 376.

PETRUS DE ZALENTO.

See PETRUS DE SILENTO.

PETTUS (JOHN).

Fleta Minor. The Laws of Art and Nature, in Knowing, Judging, Assaying, Fining, Refining and Inlarging the Bodies of confin'd Metals. In Two Parts.

The First contains Assays of Lazarus Erckern, Chief Prover (or Assay-Master General of the Empire of Germany) in v. Books: originally written by him in the Teutonick Language, and now translated into English.

The Second contains Essays on Metallick Words, as a Dictionary to many pleasing Discourses. By Sir John Pettus, of Suffolk, Kt. Of the Society for the Mines Royal. Illustrated with 44 Sculptures.

Mal. 3. 3. Numb. 31. 31.

Jehovah Chimista Supremus.

Carolus, D. G. Secundus.

PETTUS (JOHN). *Continued.*

London, Printed for and sold by Stephen Bateman at the Sign of the Bible over against Furnivals-Inn Gate in Holbourn. MDCLXXXVI.

Folio, Pp. [44] 345 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait (separate) and plates in the text.

Fleta Minor, Spagyrick Laws, The Second Part. Containing Essays on Metallick Words: Alphabetically composed, as a Dictionary to Lazarus Erckern. Illustrated with two Sculptures. By Sir John Pettus, of Suffolk, Knight.

Scire tuum nihil est
Nisi te scire, hoc sciet alter.

London, Printed, for the Author, by Thomas Dawks, his Majesty's British Printer, at the West-end of Thames-street. 1683.

Folio. Pp. [8] [1-80] 81-133 [1 blank]. 2 engravings.

Pettus was born in the year 1613. He entered the service of Charles I. in 1639 and was knighted 25 Nov., 1641. He was taken prisoner by Cromwell at Lowestoft, and kept a prisoner in Windsor Castle for fourteen months. In 1645 at the siege of Bristol his life was saved by Colonel Charles Fleetwood, but afterwards he was put on his trial for four charges, two of which he answered completely, while the other two apparently never came to a hearing. As he was disposed favourably towards the crown he exerted himself to save the life of Charles I. and subsequently furnished money to Charles II. Notwithstanding, he lived apparently on good terms with Cromwell, and was appointed deputy governor of the royal mines.

In 1670 he was returned to Parliament and in 1672 was deputy lieutenant of Suffolk and rendered good service during the war with Holland.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 111.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 260.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1815, ii. col. 402, (a political book).

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1816 v. col. 2111 (quotes Fleta Minor, 1683, fol.; Fodinae regales, 1670, 4°; Volatiles, 1666, 8°).

PEZELIUS (MICHAEL).

Opus singulare . . . ex Theophrasto Redivivo M. Pezelij.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, vi. 1661, p. 518.

Ein sonderbar Werck . . . ex Theophrasto redivivo.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus Orthelii, 1624, p. 224.

PFEFFER (ERICUS), Itzehoensis Holsatus.

See AMOR PROXIMI.

Ericus Pfeffer is one of the authors mentioned by Crusius (see his list inserted in Abraham Eleazar's *Uraltes Chymisches Werk*, Erfurt, 1st edit., 1735), manuscripts by whom he had the intention of printing. The entry is: Erici Pfefferi, Itzenhohensis Holsati Secretum denotatum (*sic*) Philosophiæ Occultæ. Pfeffer, however, is said to have left eighty manuscripts behind him. To what is stated in the note to AMOR PROXIMI, the following may be added. It is from the *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst* that information is obtained on this

subject: 'Pfeffer lived on the "Neglandirs Kraft" in Amsterdam, and left eighty works behind him which consist of mere trash. Out of them, however, capital was afterwards made by Ernestus Aurelius Reger. He compiled from them "Amor proximi" and "Nosce te ipsum physico-medicum."

Semler, however, who quotes these statements, defends Reger from the insinuations against him, and considers him as not a cheat, but an adept.

For details of his manuscripts, Schmiedler refers to a book which I have not seen: Gründlicher Bericht

By his expenditure on behalf of the crown he became much impoverished, and seemed latterly to be in absolute want. He died in 1690.

Under Ercker, reference has already been made to this translation of Ercker's book. He also wrote: 'Fodinae Regales, or the History, Laws and Places of the Chief Mines and Mineral Works in England Wales, and the English Pale in Ireland. . . . London, . . . 1670, sm. fol. pp. [20, including a fine portrait by Sherwin of Pettus, aged 57, and two plans of mines] 108 [7, 1 blank]; 'Volatiles from the History of Adam and Eve: containing many unquestioned Truths and allowable Notions of several Natures, London, 1674,' 8°, pp. [8] 188 [2], which is a running commentary on the narrative of the creation and fall as told in Genesis, some historical and political works, and he left a number of manuscripts.

Granger, *A Biographical History of England*,

1824, v. p. 289.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii. 751c.

Donaldson, *Agricultural Biography*, 1854, p. 34.

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1573.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlv, p. 111, and references (article by W. A. S. Hewins).

PFEFFER (ERICUS). *Continued.*

auf einige Fragen, nebst einem Catalogo vieler raren und sonderlichen Manuscripten des neulichen Philosophen E. P. I. H., Hamburg, 1683, 8°. Schmiedler considers that his retired manner of living and devotion to experimental alchemy tended to confirm the general opinion that he was an adept.

Keren *Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 119.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 429.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der Höhem Chemie, 1785, p. 534, p. 670.

Besides the 'Occulta Philosophia' already mentioned, he is credited by Arnold with the authorship of the following works: *Hydrolithus Sophicus* ('The Waterstone of the Wise men'), *Coelum Sapientum*, and *Liber Clavis Artis*.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 117.

Schmiedler, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 419.

In the note under AMOR PROXIMI for *Kirchen- und Ketzer Geschichte* should be substituted *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*.

PFLUGK (CHRISTOPH).

Lapis Philosophorum Non Ens, oder: Kurtzer Vorbericht dafs der Stein der Weisen nie gewesen, noch nicht ist, aus Göttlich- und menschlicher Weifsheit zum Nachdencken vorgestellt Von Christoph Pflugk, Seelsorger in in Vielau. Auf Kosten des Autoris, und in Schneeberg zu finden bey Carl Wilh. Fulden, 1732.

8°. Pp. [10] 84.

Rotermund, who quotes this book, calls the author 'Christian,' which is a mistake. It is an

interesting discussion, with a criticism of the traditions, beliefs, and literature of the time.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, ii. p. 108 (quotes the present work and devotes two and a half pages to a violent attack upon the author).

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 30.

Schmiedler, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 543.

PFORTE zu dem Chymischen Kleinod.

See R. (I. M.), 1728.

PHÆDRO (GEORG).

Vom Stein der Weisen.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 393.

Rare Chymische-Medicinische Arcana und Geheimnisse.

See TENTZEL (ANDREAS), Chymisch-Spagyrische Artzney-Kunst, 1736.

Corollarium de Hermaphrodito: et Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 804.

Chymischer Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 141.

Phædro's 'Medico-Chymicall Practise' appeared in English with the following title: *The Art of Chymistry*, written in Latin by George Phædro. And done into English by Nicholas Culpepper student in Physick and Astrology. The Third Edition. London, printed for Simon Neale at the Sign of the three Pidgeons in Bedford Street in Covent Garden, 1674, Small 8°, pp. [16] 133 [1 blank], with a portrait of Culpepper prefixed. I have seen two copies of this edition, or rather of this issue, for the quoted title page seems to be a cancel. I do not know the date of the first issue of the book. It is a collection of receipts or prescriptions for the treatment of diseases, but pp. 79-128 contain the methods of preparing certain chemical compounds.

In the British Museum there is Phædro's 'Physical and Chemical Works,' London, 1654, 8°, but I do not know if this be the same as the above or not.

Kopp quotes: *Aquila Cœlestis*, Basil., 1575, but I have not seen it.

Rotermund mentions Magnus Georg de Geleinen Phædrum, physician and chemist of Gellenhausen in Franconia, who wrote:

Liber de Balneis Puteolanis, Basil., 1571, 8°.

Chirurgia minor, *Ibid.* 1562, 4°.

Praxis medico-chymica (in his Opera).

Eleenus s. perfecta epilepsiae curatio—in Alex. a Suchten, *Libellus de Antimonio*, Basil., 1575, 8°.

Praxis Iatrochemica, Francof., 1611, 8°.

Opuscula Iatrochemica quatuor, ed. J. A.

PHÆDRO (GEORG). *Continued.*

Schenk of Graffenberg, Frankfurt, 1610 (1611), 8°.

Opuscula, inter quae Chirurgia minor, Basil., 1562, 4°; Francof., 1621, 8°.

The author himself speaks of two works, 'De Podagra' and 'De Medicina Sophistica,' but I do not know if they have been published.

Gesner, who calls him Georgius Phædro Rodochæus, quotes the following besides the 'Chirurgia Minor': Halopyrgicae siue Iatrochemica pestis epidemicae curatio, Chirurgia cum libris Theophrasti de Spiritibus Planetarum, 1571, 4°.

As a supporter of Paracelsus and advocate of his views, he was attacked by contemporaries and

Gesner, *Bibliotheca*, ed. Frisius, 1583, p. 274.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 175.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 185.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, pp. 334, 591.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 498.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 56, 261.

Fictuld, *Probie-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii, p. 123 (under Rodocher).

Matthæi, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicæ*, 1761, p. 342.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i, p. 215 ('Paracelsicus homo, ob pessimum testimonium C. Gesneri mihi notus').

in special by Bernardus Dessenius Cronenburgius (*q.v.*), who wrote in defence of the old medical system. In reply to these attacks (he mentions Cronenburger by name on sig. Biii *recto*) he wrote the following vindication of himself, in which he gives an account of certain cures which he performed in the Netherlands:

Verantwortung, Ge. Fedronis von Rhodoch, Auff etlich vnglimpff der Sophistischen Artzten vnd seiner Mißgünner darundt viel gewaltige geheimnuffs, zu gemeinem nutz der wahrhaftigen Medicin offenbart werden. Virescit vulnere virtus. Anno M. D. LXVI. Small 4°, ff. [17, 1 blank].

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 265.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 108, 181.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 40.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) ii.

752f.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p.

510.

Schmieder, *Geschichte des Alchemie*, 1832, p. 280.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 687-88, 1640.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 381.

PHARMACOPOEIA Augustana Auspicio Amplissimi Senatus Cura Octava Collegii Medici
Recognita Hippocratica et Hermetica Mantissa Locupletata Recusa. Augusta. Anno M
DCXLVI.

Folio. Pp. [10] 26, 351 [1 blank], [30]. Engraved title with emblems—portraits of Hippocrates and Hermes, and a plan of "Augusta" cut close at the bottom, and most of the date cut off.

Taxa, pp. [2] 56.

PHARMACOPOEIA Austriaco-Castrensis. Ticini. Apud Haered. Petri
Galeatii. 1795.

8°. Pp. 96. 10 MS. tables added of the price of drugs (*Tassa del 1795*).

PHARMACOPOEIA Austriaco-Provincialis Emendata nunc primum Notis uberrimis
locupletata Venetiis 1798. Typis Sebastiani Valle.

8°. Pp. xvi. 168.

Billings (*Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 9) quotes an edition: Viennæ, 1774, 12°.

PHARMACOPOEIA BREMENSIS.

See VOLPI (THOMAS), 1793.

PHARMACOPOEIA Helvetica, in duas partes divisa, quarum Prior Materiam Medicam,
Botanico- Physico- Historico-Medice descriptam, Posterior Composita & Praeparata,
Modum Præparandi, Vires & Usus exhibet. Scitu & Consensu Gratiosi Collegii
Medici Basileensis digesta. Praefatus est Albertus de Haller, Dominus in Goumoens Le
Jux, et Feudi in Eclagnens. Praeses Societatis Reg. Scient. Goetting. Sodalitatis Acad.
Reg. Scient. Paris. Reg. Chir. Gall. Imper. Berolin. Suevic. Bononiens. Arcad. Bavar.
Societ.

PHARMACOPOEIA Helvetica. *Continued.*

Scient. Britann. Upsal. Bot. Flor. Batavic. Physico-Medicae Basil. Oeconom. Bernens.
In Senatu Supremo Bernensi Ducentumvir. Accedunt Syllabus Medicamentorum, in
classes divisus, et duo Indices Necessarii, primus Morborum & Curationum, alter
trilinguis, Lat. Germ. Gall. Basileae, Sumptibus & Literis Joh. Rod. Im-hof & Filii.
1771.

Folio, Pp. 23 [1 blank] 28, 212, 384, 54. Engraved frontispiece. Title red and black.

PHARMACOPÉE du College Royal des Medecins de Londres, Traduite de l'Anglois sur la
seconde Edition donnée avec des Remarques, par le Docteur H. Pemberton, Professeur
en Médecine au Collège de Gresham: Augmentée de plusieurs Notes & Observations,
& d'un grand nombre de Procédés intéressans, avec les Vertus & les Doses des
Médicaments. Première Partie. A Paris, Chez Jean-Thomas Herissant, rue Saint-Jacques
à S. Paul & à S. Hilaire. M.DCC.LXI. Avec Approbation et Privilège du Roi.

4° Pp. [2] xvj, cxlvij [there is an extra leaf in signature r. *rij, pp. *cxxx-*cxxx];
415 [1 blank, 4].

Tome second. A Paris, Chez P. Fr. Didot jeune Libraire, Quai des Augustins
M.DCC.LXXI. Avec Approbation, et Privilège du Roi.

Over the imprint is pasted a slip of paper with the words: Chez P. Théophile
Barrois le jeune, rue du Hurepoix, près le Pont Saint-Michel.

4°. Pp. [4] 781 [5].

See the note under PEMBERTON (H.).

PHARMACOPOEIA Lugdunensis Reformata. Mandato & curâ Incltyti Collegij Medicorum
Lugdunensium. Lugduni Gallorum. M.DC.LXXIV. Ejusdem Collegii sumptibus
excusa. Typis Iacobi Faeton. Cum Superiorum Permissu.

4°. Pp. [12] 246 [8] [2 blank].

Billings (*Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 11) quotes an edition: Lugduni, 1628, small 4°.

PHARMACOPOEIA PARISIENSIS.

See CODEX MEDICAMENTARIUS.

PHARMACOPOEIA Pauperum, in usum Nosocomii Regii Edinburgensis. Francof. et
Lipsiæ, In Officina Fleischeriana MDCCLX.

8°. Pp. iv. 76. Vignette of the seal of the 'Nosocomium Regium.'

PHARMACOPOEIA Rossica. Opus plane novum. Petropoli, 1803. J. Z. Logano
Commissum.

8°. Pp. [6] 1-164, 173-286.

Billings (*Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 15) quotes editions of 1782, 12°; 1798, 8°; 1821, 8°.

PHARMACOPOEIA Suecica. Cum Gratia & Privilegio S: æ R: æ Maj :tis. Holmiæ, M DCC
LXXV. Typis Henr. Foug, Eq. Ord. Wasæ, Typogr. Reg.

8°. Pp. [10] 237 [3].

This is apparently the first edition. The second was issued in 1779 and repeatedly afterwards. Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 16.