

POPPIUS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

worrauff er sehen, was er gebrauchen, vnd was er meiden müsse. Zu continuirung seiner vorigen zweyen Tractatum an statt des dritten Theils, aus eigener mit grosser Mühe erfahrungen zusammen getragen, vnd Bono Publico zum besten an Tag gegeben Durch Johannem Poppium, Fürstlichen Sächsischen vnd Brandenburgischen Chymicum zu Coburg. Zu End ist beygesetzt ein nützlicher Vnterricht, wie ein Medicus den Lauff des Himmels, vnd den Influxum Stellarum fruchtbarlich in acht zu nemen habe. Cum Privilegio. Leipzig. In verlegung Zachariæ Schürers vnd Matthiæ Götzens. Gedruckt bey Friederich Lanckisch. 1627.

8°. Pp. [16] 1-271 [1 blank, 1] 273-404 [1] [2 blank]. From 273 to the end, the even numbers are on the *recto*.

Thesaurus Medicinæ, oder Chymischer Artzney Schatz, in welchem aufserlesene vnd bewehrte, vnd theils bifsanhero nicht allerdings gnugsam bewuste Mittel, theils zu Erhaltung, theils zu Wiederbringung menschlicher Gesundheit, so viel des Haupts, der Brust, der Eingeweyde, vnd auch anderer gefährlichen eusserlichen Gebrechen anlangen thut, eröffnet vnd angezeigt werden, alles aufs eigener erfahner Heimlichkeit, oder aufs andern bewehrten Autoribus, fürnemlich aufs Theophrasto, zusammen gelesen, von Johanne Poppen, Fürstl. Sächs. vnd Brandeburgischen bestalten Chymico zu Coburg. Cum Privilegiis. Leipzig, In Vorlegung Zachariæ Schürers vnd Matthiæ Götzten. Anno M.DC.XXXIX.

4°. Pp. [16] 812. Title red and black. Portrait.

Commentaria, . . . in J. Poppii Chymische Medicin, 1638-39.

See AGRICOLA (JOHANN).

He himself writes his name Popp, Poppe, Poppius. Rotermund calls him a physician and chemist at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Of the above he quotes the *Thesaurus medicinæ* and

Hodogeticus chymicus, and enumerates other eleven works dealing with medicine. Haller calls him 'Chymicus Coburgensis, non plenæ fidei homo.'

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 189.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 106.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 269.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 521, 568.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 436 ('Kräuterbuch,' Leipzig, 1625, by Johann Poppe. Is he the same person?).

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 644.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 347.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 41; ii. p. 384. Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 506.

PORDAGE (JOHN).

Ein gründlich philosophisch Sendschreiben vom rechten und wahren Steine der Weifsheit: Worinnen der ganze Procefs des philosophischen Werks, oder wie man das Werk der wahren Wiedergeburt recht anfangen, darinnen glücklich fortgehen, und es zum vollkommnen und seeligen Ende bringen soll, gründlich angewiesen und ausgeführt wird. Geschrieben durch J. P. M. D. Zum Unterrichte und Warnung an eine gute Seele, die nach der ersten Materie dieses herrlichen Steins der göttlichen Tinctur zwar mit grossem Ernste gesucht und gegraben, dieselbe auch wirklich gefunden und geschmeckt gehabt; aus Ermanglung genugsamen Lichts aber Ihn vollkömlich zu besitzen, und zu

PORDAGE (JOHN). *Continued.*

völliger Ruhe gekommen zu seyn, ihr allzufrühzeitig eingebildet gehabt. Nunmehr allen in diesem Procefs begriffenen gleichfalls zur Warnung und Unterrichte aus dem Englischen übersetzt und ans Licht gegeben. Neue Auflage. Berlin 1779. Bey Christian Ulrich Ringmacher.

8°. Pp. 16.

This tract is couched in such symbolical and allusive language that one is at a loss to know whether to attach a spiritual, an alchemical, or a

physiological meaning to the author's words and descriptions.

Philosophisches Send-Schreiben vom Stein der Weifsheit.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 557.

His name takes on strange shapes, such as Poordetsch, Pordaedsche, in other languages, for phonetic effect. He was the son of a grocer in London, and was born there in 1607. He preached at Reading, and in 1647 was rector at Bradfield, which living was in the gift of Ashmole. From this he was ejected by the Commissioners on the ground of intercourse with evil spirits, for blasphemy, ignorance, 'divilism,' and scandalous behaviour. Against these charges he wrote a defence: 'Innocency appearing,' but it produced no effect. Pordage admitted his having been attached by evil spirits, though the accusation about scandalous behaviour was shown to be unfounded.

But the charges were renewed, and new ones added, and Pordage was relentlessly attacked by Christian Fowler, who, Wood says, was latterly out of his mind. These trials lasted from 1651 to 1655, and at the end he had to resign Bradfield. He was subsequently reinstated, and lived there for several years. In 1663 he became acquainted with Mrs. Jane Lead, or Leade, and they studied Bohme's works together, and were members of the Philadelphian Society. He died in 1681. He wrote a few books of mystical theology, but had really nothing to do with alchemy. His 'Theologia mystica' and 'Sophia' were translated into German, and published at Amsterdam, 1698, 1699.

Poiret, *Bibliotheca Mysticorum Selecta*, 1708, p. 74, § 49.

Tiedemann, *Geist der Speculativen Philosophie*, 1796, v. pp. 528-538 (discusses his system).

Sammlung von alten und neuen theologischen Sachen, 1732, p. 912, with his portrait.

Buhle, *Geschichte der Neuern Philosophie*, 1800, ii. p. 445.

Jacob Brucker' *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie von Christi Geburt bifs auf unsere Zeiten*, Ulm, 1735, vi. pp. 1179-81.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 213.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 915 [Th. iv. num. 32, § 159].

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1817, iii. col. 1098; 1820, iv. col. 715.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1558.

J. Granger, *A Biographical History of England*, 5th edit., 1824, iii. p. 344.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1704; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 654.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824 (authors), ii. 769 q.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 127.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 183, 239.

Moehsen, *Verzeichnis einer Sammlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 103 (mysticus celebris, mysterii Sophie defensor, arcanorum, uti putabat cælestium plenus, qui incipit ubi Bohemius [i.e. Böhme] desinit).

R. A. Vaughan, *Hours with the Mystics*, 1856, ii. p. 115.

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1640.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1896, xlv. p. 150 (by Rev. A. Gordon).

PORDONI (NARBONTE).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE), *La Chimica Caritatevole e Facile*, 1682.

Is this an anagram for Pontio Bernardon?

PORTA (GIAMBATTISTA DELLA).

Ioannis Baptistæ Portæ Neapolitani, de Distillationibus, Libri IX. Quibus certa methodo, multiplicique artificio, penitoribus naturæ arcanis detectis, cujus libet mixti in propria elementa resolutio perfectè docetur. Nunc primùm in Germania typis evulgati, ac Indice Capitum & Materialum exornati. Cum Gratia & Privilegio S. Cæsareæ Majestatis. Argentorati, Sumptibus Lazari Zetzneri Bibliop. Anno M DC IX.

4°. Pp. [16] 149 [11]. Portrait on the reverse of the title. 35 woodcuts.

PORTA (GIAMBATTISTA DELLA). *Continued.*

The first edition was published at Rome, 1608 4°, pp. [20] 154 [6]. It contains a fine portrait of Porta and dedications to him in Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Persian, Illyrian, and Armenian ! The

portrait as copied in the Strasburg edition, is not only smaller but is inferior.

The Roman edition is much the finer book.

[Another Copy.]

Io. Baptistae Portæ Neapolitani, Magiæ Naturalis Libri Viginti. Ab ipso quidem authore ante biennium adaucti, nunc vero ab infinitis, quibus editio illa scatebat mendis, optimè repurgati: in quibus scientiarum Naturalium diuitiæ & deliciæ demonstrantur. Accessit Index, rem omnem dilucidè repæsentans, copiosissimus. Librorum ordinem, qui in hoc opere continentur, versa pagina indicabit. Francofurti Apud Andreae Wecheli heredes, Claudium Marnium, & Ioann. Aubrium. MDXCI.

8°. pp. [36] 669 [3 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

The English translation came out at London, 1658, fol., with an engraved frontispiece or fly-title, containing the author's portrait.

Joh. Baptistæ Portæ Neapolitani Magiæ Naturalis Libri Viginti. Ab ipso quidem authore adaucti, nunc vero ab infinitis, quibus editio illa scatebat mendis, optime repurgati: in quibus scientiarum Naturalium divitiæ & deliciæ demonstrantur. Accessit Index, rem omnem dilucide repræsentans, copiosissimus. Librorum ordinem, qui in hoc opere continentur, post præfationem inveniet Lector. Lugd. Batavorum, Apud Hieronymum de Vogel. c10 I0C XLIV.

12°. Pp. [16, including the engraved title] 670. Index [23; 3 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

Phytognomonica Io. Baptistae Portæ Neapol. Octo libris contenta; in quibus nova, facillimaque affertur methodus, qua plantarum, animalium, metallorum; rerum denique omnium ex prima extimæ faciei inspectione quiuis abditas vires assequatur. Accedunt ad haec confirmanda infinita propemodum selectiora secreta, summo labore, temporis dispendio, & impensarum iactura vestigata, explorataque. Nunc primùm ab innumeris mendis, quibus passim Neapolitana editio scatebat, vindicata; cum Rerum & Verborum Indice locupletissimo. 1591. Francofurti Apud Ioannem Wechelium & Petrum Fischerum consortes.

8°. Pp. [16] 552. Title red and black. Portrait on the verso of the title. 32 woodcuts in the text.

Giambattista Porta or della Porta (1545-1615) acquired a great reputation through his book on Natural Magic, though he wrote also on plants, physiognomy, physics, mathematics, and other topics, besides composing several plays.

The work on physiognomy is as follows: De Humana Physiognomonica Libri III. . . . Vici Aequensis (Sorrento) Apud Josephum Cacchium M.D.LXXXVI., small folio, pp. [4] 272 (misnumbered 265). The title-page is engraved and contains

Porta's likeness, and there are numerous illustrations in the text.

The Natural Magic came out first in 4 books, Naples, 1558, and several times afterwards. It was extended to 20 books, and published at Naples, 1589. Numerous editions again followed.

There are several portraits: this just mentioned, those given by Imperialis, Freher, and Crasso; and in the two editions of the *De Distillationibus* that in the *Phytognomica*, and in the frontispiece of the English translation of the *Magia Naturalis*.

PORTA (GIAMBATTISTA DELLA). *Continued.*

Joannes Matthæus Toscanus, *Peplus Italiae*, Lutet., 1578, p. 116, No. cxvii.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 251.

Joannes Imperialis, *Museum Historicum et Physicum*, 1640 p. 122, with a short biography.

Girol. Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini Letterati*, 1647, i. pp. 103-4 (much praised for his skill in astrology, mathematics, natural science, physiognomy. List of his works).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 189.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 170-174, with a portrait.

Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana*, 1678, pp. 139, 329.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 536.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1510, and pl. 78.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. M2 recto, 4 Feb., 1615; Riga, 1591, Tom. ii. p. 19, 4 Feb., 1615.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 602, 731.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1700, ii. p. 100.

Gassendus, *Nicolai Claudii Fabricii de Peiresc Vita*, Quedlinburg, 1706, p. 136 (invention of the telescope).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, i, p. 540.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 112.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 726 (I. 4. 2. 3); ii. pp. 155, 157 (II. 2. 2. 9 & 11); ii. p. 426 (II.2*.40. 6); ii. p. 454 (II. 3. 1. 4); ii. p. 473 (II. 4. 1. 15).

Jacob Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1735, vi. p. 633.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1593.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 269.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1745, xliii. p. 30.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1709; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 672.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th ii. p. 116.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 297; 1778, iii. p. 608.

Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1755, iii. pp. 154, 156-168.

Montucla, *Histoire des Mathématiques*, 1758, i. p. 628 (researches on vision. invention of the telescope).

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, VIII. li. p. 490.

Georgius Matthæi, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 239.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 328.

Priestley, *The History and present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light and Colours*, 1772, i. pp. 34-43.

Les Bibliothèques Françaises de la Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny, 1773, iv. (Du Verdier ii.), p. 504.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 216; 1777, ii. p. 743.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 215.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 125 ('vir acuti ingenii, mathematicus, ingenii præcocius, perigrinator').

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 14.

J. F. Blumenbach, *Introductio in Historiam Medicinæ litterariam*, 1786, p. 189.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literär-geschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 210, 211, § 184.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 317, 319-22, 351, 353, 356.

G. H. Duchesne, *Notice sur la vie et les Oeuvres de Jean Baptiste Porta*, Paris, 1801, 8°.

Joh. Karl Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801, i. p. 163, & *passim*.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, vii. p. 196, &c.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 307.

Biografia degli uomini illustri del Regno di Napoli, Napoli, 1814-22.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxv. p. 206.

Colangelo, *Vita di Giovanni-Battista della Porta Napoli*, 1818, 8°.

Ginguéné, *Histoire littéraire d'Italie*, 1819, vii. pp. 116, 175-6, 362.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 475 (article by A. J. L. Jourdan, who gives a good list of his works).

Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxv. p. 442; no date, xxxiv. p. 124 (by Weiss).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 393.

Colangelo, *Storia dei Filosofi e dei matematici Napolitani*, Napoli, 1833-34.

Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1841, iv. pp. 108, 303, 399.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 102, 106; 1869, ii. pp. 96-100.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 362;

1845, iii p. 241; 1847, iv. pp. 70, 71, 86, 132, 152, 199, 202.

E. M. Oettinger, *Bibliographie biographique*, Leipzig, 1850, p. 536.

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literär-Geschichte*, 1852, III. i. pp. 893, 894-6, & *passim*.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, nn. 461, 465.

E. H. F. Maver, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. p. 438.

Knight, *The English Cyclopaedia*, Biography, 1857, iv. col. 942.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xl. col. 841.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 504.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 122.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886 iv. p. 612 (by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 514.

Ferguson, 'Notes on Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, 1883, ii. pp. 191, 252; New Series, 1894, vol. ii. p. 389.

PORTZIUS (JOHANN DAVID).

Vini Rhenani in specie Bacharacensis Anatomia Chymica, ex novis principiis potius principiatibus acido & alcali resoluta in qua pauca de Terra, Vite, Uva Musto, Vino, ejusque Spiritu, Tartarato (*sic*), tandemque Aceto brevibus

PORTZIUS (JOHANN DAVID). *Continued.*

tractantur, suosque in usus rediguntur; a Joh. Davide Portzio, Bacharaco-Palatino, Phil. & Med. Doct. Heydelbergae Impensis Joh. Petri Zubrodt. M.DC.LXXII.

12°. Pp. [10] 84.

Portzior or Portius, was a native of Bacharach in the Palatinate, studied at Padua under Pietro de Marchetti, and in Leyden under Jan van Hoorn, where he was a doctor of philosophy and of medicine, which last degree he took at Leyden. He afterwards practised with distinction in various places in Germany, and wrote his books. He lived towards the end of the eighteenth century but the dates of his birth and death are not given.

The present book is reviewed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1673, No. 93, p. 6019.

A new edition is said to have been printed in Holland in 1673, but if it be a reprint it has a different title: Bacchus enucleatus, hoc est, examen vini Rhenani ejusque tartari spiritus, aceti &c.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 569.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 544.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1714; *Rotermund's Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 686.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 561.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 567.

POSTHIUS (JOANNES).

Schatzkammerlein der Gesundheit, 1628.

See HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS).

This is a collection of maxims in verse about eating, drinking, sleeping, and so on, for the preservation of health, commented on by Hildanus.

Posth, or Posthius, afterwards distinguished as an anatomist, was born in 1537 (1533?) at Gernersheim, in the Palatinate, studied letters and philosophy at Heidelberg, and took the degree of M.A. in 1558. He travelled in Germany and Italy, was shipwrecked in the Adriatic, lived at Montpellier, and in 1567 took the degree of M. D. at Valence, in Dauphiné. He settled at Antwerp, and as physician accompanied the troops raised by the Low Countries against Alba. In 1568 he was at Würzburg, and acted as physician to the Prince

Boissardus, *Icones Virorum Illustrum*, 1597, i. pp. 11-16; 1598, ii. pp. 74 (brilliant portrait) -82.

Adami, *Vitae Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, pp. 331-338.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 299.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 660.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 663.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1298, and plate 59.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 545.

James Douglas, *Bibliographiae Anatomicae Specimen*, 1734, p. 161.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxviii. col. 1801.

Jakob Brucker, *Ehren-tempel der Deutschen Gelehrsamkeit*, 1747, p. 66 (with a fine portrait).

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 706.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1728; *Rotermund's Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 730.

Leeuwaarden, 1673, 8°; and again: Bacchus enucleatus, sive, examen vini Rhenani, imprimis Baccaracensis anatomia chymica, Leovardiae, 1674, 12°. As I have not seen these reprints, I can say nothing about them. Manget apparently regards the 1672 and 1673 editions as being of the same book.

Other works by him are:

Catalogus van een vylmuntent en overheerlyk cabinet van Petrefacta, Amsterd. 1754 (?), 8°.

Demonstratio, medico-chyrurgica de tumoribus et in specie de *παιδοφθοράκη*. . . Leeuwaarden, 1679, 12°; Naples, 1727, 4°; in English, London, 1706, 8°.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 611.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 326. (Haller gives both titles as if the Heidelberg and Leeuwaarden editions were different books.)

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 482.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 614.

Bishop. In 1583 he went to Heidelberg, and acted as private physician to the Churfürst's administrator, Johann Casimir, and subsequently to the Churfürst, Frederick IV. From fear of the plague in 1597 he fled to Mosbach, but died there on 24 June, 1597, in the 64th year of his age, according to Hildanus, but the 60th, according to Douglas.

He was the author of anatomical and literary works, but did not engage at all in chemistry. He is highly praised as a learned, skilful, and widely celebrated philosopher and physician by Hildanus, in the preface to the present book. His poems, *Parerga poetica*, Basil., 8°, are rare.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 299, 1778, iii. p. 614.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 122.

Moehsen, *Verzeichnis einer Sammlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 108.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 348; 1777, ii. p. 291.

J. F. Blumenbach, *Introductio in Historiam Medicinæ litterariam*, 1786, p. 124.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literatur-geschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 216, 217, § 188.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 484.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 63, 82, 84, 105.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 617.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1888, xxvi. p. 473.

POTERIUS (PETRUS).

Petri Poterii Opera Omnia Practica & Chymica, cum Annotationibus et Additamentis utilissimis pariter ac curiosis Friderici Hoffmanni, Filii, Hallensis, Medici Electoralis Brandenburgici, Philosophi & Professoris Medicinæ Primarii in Academia Fridericiana. Accessit nova Doctrina De Febribus, ex Principiis mechanicis solidè deducta. Cum indice locupletissimo. Francofurti ad Moenum, Impensis Friderici Knochii, Bibliop. Typis Johannis Baueri. Anno M.DC.XCVIII.

4°. Pp. [20 including frontispiece], 882. Indices [26, 2 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait of F. Hoffmann as frontispiece.

[Another Copy.]

[Pharmacopoea Spagirica.]

8°. Pp. [6] 308. Index [12]. Wants the title-page.

This book was published at Bologna, in 1622 8°, and at Frankfurt, 1628, 8°, in two books. The present is almost certainly a copy of the Bologna

edition. Inserted in it is a leaf (pp. 45-46) from the Bologna (?) edition of his 'Observationes.'

Manes Poterianæ.

See ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

Pierre de la Poterie is called Pierre Potier by Jöcher, and Petrus Poter by Rotermund, Pierre Potier and Poterius by Eloy.

He was a physician and chemist, a native of Anjou. Early in the seventeenth century he went to Italy, and settled there, and in spite of his youth—he was barely 20—gained esteem as a successful practitioner. He took up his residence at Bologna, was created a French councillor and Royal physician, was a strong supporter of spagyric remedies as against those then in fashion, and vaunted his 'antihecticum' (antimony oxide containing tin) and other secret remedies of his own invention. He was one of the first to describe the method of

making the Bologna stone. His works contain an account of remarkable cures, observations, and a treatise on fevers, besides the above.

He was still living at Bologna in 1640, but is said to have been assassinated afterwards by a treacherous friend Sancassani.

De Febribus Libri II, et insignium curationum et singularium observationum centuriae tres, Venet. 1615; Bonon., 1622, 1643, 4°; Paris, 1647, 4°; Cent. I, and II. Colon., 1622-23, 12°.

Opera, Lugd., 1645, 8°; 1633, 8°; Francof., 1666, 8°; and 1698, 4°, edited by Fridericus Hoffmann, as above.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iii. p. 615.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 23.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 567, 592; 1778, ii. p. 4. ('Inventa chemica,' ed. Ettner).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 123.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 485.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 283.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 245; 1869, ii. p. 237.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 42.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 210, 346, 499, 572.

Poggendorf, *Biographisches literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 509.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 119.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 617.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1888, xxvi. p. 781.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 545.

POTIER (MICHAEL).

Novus Tractatus Chymicus, de vera Materia, veroq; Processu Lapidis Philosophici, quo pleniorem, planiorem atque fidelioem hactenus non vidit Mundus. Cui accessit sub calcem ut verum, ita sincerum de Fraternitate Roseæ Crucis iudicium. Hæc omnia nuper ad amici cujusdam literas responsa, & mox subinde hoc publico typo dictæ Fraternitati devotè dicata a Michaele Potier, Cive Dortmundano, Westphalorum. Editio prima.

Adsit Amor. Absit Livor.

Francofurti ad Mœnum, Typis & sumptibus Hartmanni Palthenij, 1617.

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank].

Besides the above, Kloss quotes editions: Francof., 1619, 1629, 8°, which makes it parallel with the work 'Philosophia Pura' below.

[Another Copy.]

Philosophia Pura, qua non solum vera materia, verusque processus Lapidis Philosophici multò apertiùs, quàm hactenùs ab ullo Philosophorum, proponitur; sed etiam viva totius Mysterij revelatio filijs sapientiæ offertur: quod typis nunquam visum, quamdiu stetit Mundus. Accessit sub calcem iudicium de Fratribus Roseæ Crucis. Hæc omnia hac Secunda Editione diligentissimè recognita, ac plurimis in locis novis Responsionibus locupletata, ab autore ipso Michaele Potier, Cive Dortmundano in Westphalia.

Invidet Nemini Charitas.

Francofurti, Typis Pauli Jacobi, Impensis Lucæ Jennis. Anno M.DC.XIX.

8°. Pp. 214 [4 blank].

Lenglet Dufresnoy, followed by Schmieder, quotes editions of 1617 and 1629, but not this of 1619. Gmelin quotes all three, but puts the 1619 edition

apart, though he adds that it is probably identical with the others, which it doubtless is. The 1619 and 1629 editions are quoted in the *Missiv*.

Michaelis Potier Veredarius Hermetico-Philosophicus Lætum et Inauditum Nuncium adferens; id est, secreti Naturæ secretissimi, de conficiendo nimirum lapide philosophico, personalem & vivam Revelationem veris veræ sapientiæ filijs, nunquam & nusquam ante hunc diem visò vel auditò modò, fideliter & finaliter offerens. Novis ad quorundam literas & theses Responsionibus informatus, et ex civitate imperiali Essen in Westph. ablegatus, ab ipsomet Autore.

Erubescit Veritas, nisi Abscondi.

Francofurti Sumptibus Danielis & Davidis Aubriorum & Clementis Schleichii. Anno M.DC.XXII.

8°. Pp. [8] 263 [1].

This also has been converted into two separate works by Lenglet Dufresnoy: one called 'Veredarius' and the other 'De conficiendo Lapide Philosophico,' both dated 1622. Gmelin, who

keeps up this distinction, adds however that they are probably identical. Schmieder maintains the distinction without any correction,

Redivivi Michaelis Potier Philosophi Hermetici Apologia, contra Alchymistam Impostorem, qui philosophum hunc in arte lapidis philosophorum verum ac indubitatum, imposturæ suspectum facere conatus est, fidem ut sibi apud retum incautos pararet. Scriptum sanè in arte hac divino-naturalissima adeò

POTIER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

clarum & apertum, quo clarius & apertius in hoc Europæ theatrum prodijt nunquam, nec unquam par fidelis scripti exemplum ullibi terrarum visum est: quia tùm materiam lapidis philosophici veram & immediatam exhibet, tùm verum cum ista materia procedendi modum; adeoque fontem auri & argenti, imo & sanitatis uberrimum fideliter offert; à veris veræ artis inquisitoribus jamdiu desideratissimum. Augustissimo et Invictissimo Romanorum Imperatori Ferdinando II. nec non Potentissimo Regi Hungariæ et Bohemiæ Ferdinando Ernesto, Archiduci Austriæ Imperatoris Ferdinandi II. Filio ac Hæredi, devotissimè dicatum & consecratum ab ipsomet Authore Michaele Potier, Philosopho Hermetico dogmatico, vero ac fundamentali.

Veritas patefacta triumphat.

Francofurti, Curâ & Sumptibus Auctoris.

In anno Ipso, In qVo Ipsò saplente IVDICE, trIVMphabIt Ipsa VerItas.

4°. Pp [11, 1 blank] 131 [1 blank]. At the end is another chronogram: In anno Ipso, In qVo DeVs bengné CaVsaM tVebatVr Insonts.

The chronogram is 1631. Lenglet Dufresnoy enters apparently an edition of 1630 under the title: 'Apologia Hermetico philosophica,' but that of 1631 as 'Redivivi Apologia contra impostorem Alchymistam.' Gmelin also makes this distinction. It is possible that they are different, or there may be merely a difference in the title-page. Schmieder mentions the edition of 1630 only.

Potier was apparently a Frenchman. For many years he travelled over the whole of Europe, and finally settled in Dortmund. His vanity and reticence are displayed in his works. He made a

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 364.

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 189.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, Norimb., 1686, p. 820.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, Geneva, 1731, II. i. p. 546.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 387, 478; iii. pp. 269-270.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipz., 1751, iii. col. 1730.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 117.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historia Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 553.

Mochsen, *Verzeichnis einer Sammlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, Th. ii. p. 108.

Moehsen, *Beschreibung einer Berlinischen Me-dailen-Sammlung*, 1773, i. p. 146.

Missiv an die hochehrleuchtete Bruderschaft des Orders des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 77.

POTT (JOHANN HEINRICH).

D. Johannis Henrici Pott Prof. Chym. und Mitgled der Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften Chymische Untersuchungen welche fürnehmlich von der Lithogeognosia oder Erkänntnis und Bearbeitung der gemeinen einfacheren Steine und Erden ingleichen von Feuer und Licht handeln. Potsdam, Bey Christian Friedrich Vofs. 1746.

4°. Pp. [8] 88.

D. Johannis Henrici Pott Fortsetzung derer Chymischen Untersuchungen, welche von der Lithogeognosie, oder Erkänntnis und Bearbeitung derer Steine und Erden specieller handeln. Berlin und Potsdam, bey Christian Friedrich Vofs, 1751.

4°. Pp. [8] 120.

boast of his knowledge of the secrets of the art, but could never be brought to give proofs of it. He ended his life, it is said, in the greatest poverty and neglect, early in the seventeenth century.

Besides the preceding works he was the author of the following:

Compendium Philosophorum in Comitum Trevisanum. . . Francof., 1610, 12°.

Fons Chymicus Colon, 1637, 4°.

Philosophia Chimica. Francof., 1648, 4°.

Vera inveniendi lapidem philosophicum methodus contra Alchymistas.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 299, 524, 602, 606.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Göttingen, 1797, i. pp. 504-5, 523, 524 and notes, 560.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 485.

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

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843 ii. p. 331;

1869, ii. p. 323.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2500.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 509.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, Heidelberg, 1886, i. p. 236; ii. pp. 332, 333, 344-5, 385, 391.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 2ème Série, 1888, xxvi. p. 781.