

POTT (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Pott was born at Halberstadt in 1692, where his father was Prussian councillor and canonicus. He was educated at the Cathedral school there and at Halle, and in 1709 entered the University. He first studied theology, but afterwards turned to medicine, in which he graduated in 1716. He then went home, but in 1719 again went to Halle and thence to Berhn. Almost on his arrival he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, which, later on, he left, on account of violent disputes with some of his colleagues. On the foundation of the Collegium Medico-chirurgicum he was appointed professor of theoretical chemistry, and after Neumann's death he held also the post of teacher of practical chemistry and director of the royal pharmaceutical establishment.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 417, 486; iii. p. 271.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 324. *Nouveaux Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences et Belles-Lettres, Année 1777*, Berlin, 1779, pp. 55-66 (éloge by Formey).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 57 ('Vir in chemicis exercitissimus, et fide dignissimus fuit').

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literär-geschichte der Medicin*, 1792, pp. 372, 373, § 290.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 350, 407, 468-70, 603, 605-10; 1799, iii. p. 54.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 232, 238, 246, 263-64, 273, 287, 292, 295, 324, 326, 340, 344.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1810, x. pp. 507-510.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 746 (and references).

## POYSELIUS (ULRICH).

Spiegel der Alchimey.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 60.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 86.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 277.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 214.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 86.

## Ein Particular Augmentation des Golds.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Der wahren chymischen Weisteit Offenbahrung, 1720 p. 169.

According to the title Poyseilius was a priest at the Bavarian Court, possessed the 'true stone of the Philosophers,' and wrote the present tract. He died in the year 1471, and was buried at Mannsminster in the old Palatinate.

Fictuld says he lived in the year 1471, though everybody else says he died that year; 'he gave a wretched philosophical tractlet to the world, from which anyone can see that he was more of a sophist

Georg Phaetro, *Verantwortung*, 1566, sign. Dj verso.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea, Mensae*, 1617, p. 559.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxix.

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

He died 20 (29) March, 1777.

He was one of the most distinguished chemists of his time, especially for his researches on the effects of high temperatures upon mineral substances.

There was a second continuation of the above, Berlin, 1754, 4°, and a new edition of the whole, Berlin, 1757, 4°.

His experiments on minerals appeared in French: Lithogéognosie ou Examen Chymique des Pierres et des Terres en général . . ., Paris, 1753, 12°, pp. viij, 431 (1 blank), with a plate continuation, 1753, 12°, pp. 267 (5); and his collected works, translated by Demachy: Dissertations chymiques., . Paris, 1759, 4 vols., 12°! i. pp. xxiv, 576; ii. pp. [61 186; iii. pp. [6] 590; iv. pp. vj. 536.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. P. 486.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1823, xxxv. p. 530; no date, xxxiv. p. 197.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1825, v. p. 33.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 408-411; 1869, ii. pp. 401-404.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 205-208, &c., &c.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 533, 578, 579, 596, 611, 636, 638, 693, 714.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 500.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1866, xl. Col. 901.

Hofmann, *Chemische Ennungen aus der Berliner Vergangenheit*, 1882, pp. 24, 69.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1888, xxxvi. p. 486 (by Ladenburg).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi. p. 546.

Dr. Robert Pott, *Johann Heinrich Pott. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Zeithalters der Phlogistontheorie*, Jena, 1876, 8°, pp. 23 [1].

than a possessor of the lofty truth, so that it is of no use.

The above is the only writing ascribed to Poyseilius by the authorities, but Georg Phaetro in his 'Vindication' quotes a book by the 'noble honourable Ulrich Poifsel: De summo philosophorum ovo, sive termino, but whether that is another book or merely another title, I am unable to say.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. p. 132.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 238.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1110.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 354.

## PRACTICA.

See (LULLIUS) RAYMUNDUS.

For works bearing this name see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.

## PRACTICA ad discipulum.

See ODOMARUS.

PRACTICA Leonis Viridis, das ist: Der rechte vnd wahre Fussteig zu dem Königlichen Chymischen HochzeitSaal F. C. R. Neben einem Anhang vnnnd explication zweyer Tage der Chymischen Hochzeit, allen Liebhabern der Kunst zu gute an Tage gegeben, vnd in Druck verfertigt, Durch C. V. M. V. S. Gedruckt, In vorlegung Johan Thiemen. Im Jahr M.DC.XIX.

8°. Pp. [2] 132.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 101, (He gives the title in French, for apparently he had not seen the original, and he says he did not know either the place or date of printing.)

Missiv an die Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 48. ('Few know, fewer have seen this altogether rare tract').

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 605 ('a rare little book!').

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freimaurerordens*, 1803, p. 54.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2583.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1545.

## PRACTICA vera alkimica.

See ORTHOLANUS.

## PRACTICA vom Universal oder gebenedeyten Tinctur Stein der Alten Weisen,

Rythmicè gestellt.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 307.

## PRACTICE of Lights, or an Excellent and Ancient Treatise of the Philosophers Stone.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 27.

## PRÆPOSITUS (NICOLAUS).

Dispensarium magi || stri Nicolai Preposi || ti ad aromatarios.||

S. l. a & typ. nom., folio, Sigs. a-k in eights, l-n in sixes, n vj blank; or, ff. xcviij, 1 blank, Double columns. 57-58 lines. Gothic letter. Title, f. i. without number or signature; f. ii. with sig. aij, begins: Prologus || Nicolai prepositi doctoris || medici clarissimi Isagoge siue || introductiones in artem apote || cariatu incipiunt. || F. xciiij verso, col. 2: Finit Nicolai prepositi doctoris || medici clarissimi ysagogarum siue introdu- || ctionum in artem apotecariatus opusculu3. || f. xciii recto, with sig. n ij to f. xcviij verso, Tabula. At the end: Finis tabule || Laus deo || followed by the Registrum.

With the exception of the reading 'introductionum' for Hain's 'introductionum,' and 57-58 lines for Hain's 58 lines, the above corresponds with Hain's No. \*13325, and was printed late in the fifteenth century.

The accounts of this person are so vague, and are so irreconcilable with each other, that it is plain the historians have hardly any facts to go upon. He has been called Nicolaus Alexandrinus and put in the sixth century, he has been identified with Nicolaus Myrepsus in the thirteenth century; he has been called a physician at Tours at the end of the sixteenth century and expressly distinguished from Nicolaus Salernitanus.

But the best evidence goes to prove that he was Nicolaus Salernitanus, or of Salerno, surnamed Præpositus, because he was head of that great medical school. He wrote a work entitled 'Antidotarium parvum,' which accompanies the works of Mesue Venice, 1589, 1623, but, so far as I have ascertained, was not printed in the fifteenth century. He was born or flourished in the early part of the twelfth century, and was about a hundred years earlier than Myrepsus, so that he could not have adopted or adapted anything from that writer, as has been alleged.

Though passing under his name the present treatise is not by him, but, according to Choulant,

PRÆPOSITUS (NICOLAUS). *Continued.*

is a production of the fifteenth century, as appears by the authors quoted. It is said to be compiled from the work of Praepositus and Mesue.

The present treatise, under varying titles, was repeatedly printed; and the following editions, besides the two printed before 1500 are enumerated:

Lugd., 1505, 1512, 1532, 1536, 1537 (edited by Mich. de Capella).

Ingoldstadt, 1541; Venet., 1543.

Basil., 1549 (by Leonhard Fuchs).

Lugd., 1550, 1567, 1582.

Venet., 1602.

Francof., 1625, 1626.

Norimb., 1658.

Castellanus, *Vitae illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 134 (identifies Myrepsus and Praepositus).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 374.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 66 (says he compiled an epitome of Myrepsus).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 842; p. 640 (under Mesue).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam*. . .

*Introductio*, 1687, p. 374 (places Myrepsus earlier than Praepositus).

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, iii. p. 805.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 547 (seems to regard him as the same person as Myrepsus).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 102 (note a).

Theophilus Sincerus (*i.e.* Georg Jacob Schwindel), *Bibliotheca Historico-Critica Librorum*. . . rariorum, Nürnberg, 1736, p. 189, No. lviii. (Dispensatorium ad Aromatorios, Lugd., 1505).

Theophilus Sincerus, *Thesaurus Bibliothecalis*, Norimberge, 1739, iv. p. 50, No. xxiii. (Dispensarium ad Aromatorios, Lugd., 1512).

Kestner *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740 p. 675 (follows Conring).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1741, xxix., col. 73.

*Repertorium der seltenen Schriften*, 2tes Stück,

p. 72.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1743; Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 782.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 166, 168; 1772, ii. p. 638.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 113.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 324.

Torbern Bergman, *Dissertatio Gradualis sistens Chemiae Progressus a Medio Saec. VII. ad Medium Saec. XVII.*, Upsalæ [1782], p. 9, (He quotes

Sincerus, who quotes the 1505 and 1512 editions, said he could find nothing about the author. I have not been able to do more than verify and confirm Sincerus' result. By several authorities he has been entirely overlooked.

Another work, which is said to bear his name, is the Latin translation of the *Antidotarium* of Myrepsus, which he composed in Greek in the thirteenth century. Under any circumstances Praepositus could not have been the author of that book.

It would seem, therefore, as if it had been a habit to affix his name to a pharmaceutical treatise so as to give it authority.

'Nicolaus Prevost, Medicus Tournensis,' who wrote an *Antidotarium*, Lugd., 1505, in 4°. By *Prevost* is probably meant Praepositus, at least Wiegleb has so transcribed it in his translation.) Reprinted in *Opuscula Physica et Chemica*, 1787, iv. p. 97, English translation, 1791, p. 107.

Wiegleb, *Geschichte des Wachstums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, 1792, pp. 150-151. (Wiegleb, following Bergman, distinguishes between Nicolaus of Salerno and Nicolaus Praepositus of Tours, who lived at the end of the fifteenth century.)

Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1796, iv. p. 180, No. 1004 (s. 1. & a. ); 1799, vii. p. 282, No. 61 (Lyons, 1505); p. 301, No. 210 (Lyons, 1512); 1801, ix. p. 515, No. 347 b (Lyons, 1517).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 24-25.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, p. 17.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii. pp. 498

(Nicolaus of Salerno, not to be confused with Nicolaus Alexandrinus, pp. 334, 335).

Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1838, II. ii. Nos. 13324, 13325.

Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücher Kunde der ältern Medicin*, 1841, pp. 282-291.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 348; 1866, i. p. 367.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 126, 180; 1849, ii. p. 109.

De Reuzi, *Collectio Salearitana*, 1852, i. p. 217.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 394, 395, 404.

Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1856, iii. pp. 382, 459, 506.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. pp. 480, 666, 849; 1881, ii. p. 967.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iv. p. 368 (calls him 'Nicolaus Salearitanus').

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1888, ix. p. 933.

## PRAXIS Universalis magni Operis, ex Raymundo.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 248.

## PREPARATION of the Philosophers Stone.

See BRIEF (A) Preparation of the Philosophers Stone.

## PRETIOSA Margarita.

See BONUS (PETRUS).

See LACINIVS (JANUS).

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 128.

## PRETIOSISSIMI Arcani Arcanorum et Philosophorum Magisterii Verissima ac Purissima

Revelatio.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688.

## PRIESTLEY (JOSEPH).

Letter to Richard Kirwan, Esq.

See SCHEELE (CHARLES WILLIAM), 1780, p. 250.

Dr. Priestley was born near Leeds 13 March, 1733. His schooling was rapidly acquired; he showed considerable aptitude for languages and a taste for natural science. Later on his studies ran in two distinct lines—one, theology, philosophy, and politics, the other, physics and chemistry. His career was a chequered one. He was a preacher a schoolmaster, librarian to a nobleman and tutor of his sons, and a keen student and controversialist in theology and philosophy. His views on these subjects, or his advocacy of them, rendered him unpopular as a preacher and as an individual almost all his life through, and the growing dislike culminated at last in the burning of his house and chapel at Birmingham by a mob, from whose hands he himself had a narrow escape.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 689 (on Air). 718 (edition of Hartley on the Mind).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 256, 270-76, &c., &c.

Aikin, 'Sketch of the life and character of Dr. Priestley,' *Monthly Magazine*, May, 1804, pp. 355-363.

*Der Biograph*, Halle, 1804, iv. p. 229. (Notification of his death at Northumberland, U.S.A. 5 Feb, 1804, aged 71 nearly: a man of unblemished character, who however had so excited the hatred of the people that he left England and settled in America.)

*The Philosophical Magazine*, 1805, xxii. pp. 166-171, with a portrait.

Cuvier, *Mémoires de l'Institut des Sciences, Lettres et Arts. Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques*, 1806, vi. pp. 29-58.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 392, 456, 474, 540 (calls him John instead of Joseph).

*Edinburgh Review*, 1807, ix. No. xvii. pp. 136-161 (review of Cooper's 'Life').

Hutton, Shaw and Pearson, *The Philosophical Transactions . . . from 1665 to . . . 1800, abridged*, London, 1809, xii. p. 510 note.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. iv. p. lii, June 12, 1766.

Thomson, *Annals of Philosophy*, 1813, i. pp. 81-89.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxv. pp. 297-307.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinem Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1819, vi. col. 907-916 (list of 145 writings).

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vi. p. 495.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1823, xxxvi. p. 83; no date, xxxiv. pp. 352-356 (article by Cuvier).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824 (Authors), ii. 776 s-777 k.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. pp. 25, 38, 130.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 181, ii. pp. 1-25.

Cuvier, *Histoire des Progrès des Sciences Naturelles*, 1834, i. p. 64.

Not finding any sympathy after this from his countrymen, he followed his sons to America in 1795, and settled at Northumberland, a hundred and thirty miles from Philadelphia, where he died 6 Feb., 1804. Even in America, it is said, the feeling which had displayed itself so strongly in this country had begun to show evidences of vitality.

The theological controversies which he carried on are now forgotten, but his scientific discoveries must necessarily remain. He was a clever experimenter, and successful in getting positive results; but whether from a bent of mind or want of training, or bath, he lacked the power or the patience to work out the inferences to which his discoveries led. If Priestley does not stand in the first rank, his great versatility must bear a large part of the blame.

*The Georgian Era*, 1834, iii. pp. 189-198.

Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie chimique*, 1837, p. 101; 1878, p. 109; Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, p. 89.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 479-493, 1869, ii. pp. 472-487.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 236-244, &c., &c.

Brougham, *Lives of Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the time of George III.*, 1845, i. pp. 402-408, & *passim*, with a portrait; *Works*, I. *Lives of Philosophers of the Reign of George III.*, 1855, pp. 68-90, &c., &c. (died 6 Feb., 1804, in his seventy-second year).

Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, ii. pp. 51-54, 56, 66, 67.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 346, 614, 629, 647, 677, 687, 690, 691, 700, 712.

Knight, *The English Cyclopaedia*, Biography, 1897, iv. cols. 971-975.

Cuvier, *Recueil des éloges historiques*, 1861, i. pp. 117-149.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 528.

Hoefler, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses Fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 136-170.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1866, xli. cols. 27-35.

Ladenburg, *Vorträge über die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 16.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neuern Zeit*, 1873, pp. 61-68, 163-165 (composition of the atmosphere), 185-189 (formation of water).

T. H. Huxley, 'Address delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a statue of Priestley to the town of Birmingham, August 1, 1874.' *Macmillan's Magazine*, Oct. 1874. Reprinted in Huxley's *Science and Culture and other Essays*, London, 1881, pp. 94-127.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. p. 249 (formation of water).

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. pp. 1683-1687 (the different opinions on Priestley here collected are interesting and instructive).

PRIESTLEY (JOSEPH). *Continued.*

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii, pp. 593, 594, 967.

M. M Pattison Muir, *Heroes of Science. Chemists*, 1883, p. 52.

Ed. Grimaux, *Lavoisier*, 1743-1794, 1888, *passim*.

B. W. Richardson, 'Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F. R. S., and the discovery of 'vital air—oxygen gas'; *The Asclepiad*, Lond., 1889, vi, pp. 51-76, with a portrait.

Berthelot, *La Révolution chimique*, Lavoisier, 1890, *passim*.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1890, xi, P. 649.

Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 28-52, 110-141; 1902, pp. 32-59; 149-184.

Ernst von Meyer, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1895, 2te Aufl., p. 106, &c. English translation 1891, p. 118, &c.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1896, xlv.

pp. 357-371 (life, &c., by A. Gordon); pp. 371-6 (science by P. J. Hartog).

Ramsay, *The Gases of the Atmosphere*, 1896, p. 70, with a portrait.

## PRIMA (De) Materia Lapidis Philosophorum.

See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 465.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 192.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ Ander Buch, 1614, p. 700.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 708.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, part ii, p. 15.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 360.

## PRINCIPIIS (De) Naturalibus et de principiis artis Chemicæ Liber.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 517.

See HERMETISCHES Museum, 1785, iii, p. 151.

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes: Liber de Principiis Naturæ et Artis Chimiæ in 12. Geismaria, 1647, which presumably is the same book.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 271.

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

(condemns it as a sophistical hash out of other writings, and without either a beginning or an end).

## PRINCIPIIS (De) Naturæ et Artis Aureus Liber

See HERMETISCHE (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1706, p. 1.

See AUREUS LIBER.

This is a translation of the foregoing.

## PRIVY (The) Seal of Secrets, plainly discovering the first matter of the Philosophers.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 41.

## PROBIERBUCH.

See ZIMMERMANN (SAMUEL).

PROBIER Büchlein auff Goldt, Silber, Ertz vnnd Methal, mit vil köstlichen Alchimistischen Künsten, sampt aller zugehör, auch Instrumenten darzu dienstlich. Mehr des Goldfärbens besondere Kunststücklin. Item ein Erklärung der Bergknamen, für die neuen angehenden Bergkleuth. Alles mit sonderm fleifs für die Liebhaber der Kunst beschrieben. Getruckt zu Franckfort am Main, 1574.

8°. Ff. 78. Colophon [1], [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette and 2 woodcuts.

*Colophon*: Getruckt zu Franckfort am Meyn, Bey Christian Egenolffs Erben, In Verlegung D. Adami Loniceri, M. Johannis Cnippij, vnd Pauli Steinmeyers, Im jar nach der Geburt Christi vnsers Erlösers, M.D.LXXIII.

Several works on assaying are enumerated by editions of the present work, and a much enlarged Leupold, and among these are the 1574 and 1608 edition, Nürnberg, 1706, 8°. *Jacob Leupolds*

*Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, P. 114.

[Another Copy.]

PROBIER. Büchlein auff Goldt, Silber, Ertz vnnd Methal, mit vil köstlichen Alchimistischen Künsten, sampt aller zugehör, auch Instrumenten darzu dienstlich. Mehr def Goldtfärbens besondere Kunststücklin. Item ein erklärang der Bergknamen, für die neuen angehenden Bergkleuth. Alles mit sonderm fleifs für die Liebhaber der Kunst beschrieben. Gedruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, 1580.

8°. Ff. 78. Colophon [1], [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette of furnaces, 3 woodcuts of furnaces and muffles.

*Colophon*: Getruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn, Bey Christian Egenolffs Erben, In verlegung Adami Loniceri, Johannis Cnippij, Doctor vnnd Pauli Steinmeyers, Im jar nach der Geburt Christi vnsers Erlösers. M.D.LXXX.

PROBIER Büchlein auff Gold, Silber, Ertz vnd Metall, mit viel köstlichen Alchimistischen Künsten, sampt aller Zugehör, auch Instrumenten darzu dienstlich. Mehr def Goldfärbens besondere Kunst Stüchlin. Item ein Erklärung der Bergknamen, für die neuen angehenden Bergkleuth. Alles mit sonderm Fleifs für die Liebhaber der Kunst beschrieben.

Cum Gratia Priuilegio Cæs. Maiest. 1608. Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Sigismundo Latomo, in verlegung Vincentij Steinmeyers.

8°. Ff. 78. Colophon [1] [1 blank]. Title red and black. Altar as vignette. Woodcuts of furnaces and muffles.

*Colophon*, f. [79]: Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, durch Sigismundum Latomum, in Verlegung Vincentij Steinmeyers, Im Jahr Christi, M.DC.VIII.

This is a reprint of the 1580 edition.

## PROBIERBÜCHLIN.

See SCHREITTMANN (CIRIACUS).

## PROBIER-KUNST.

See KURZE und deutliche Vorstellungen der edlen Probie-Kunst, 1718.

Zwey rare Chymische Tractate darinnen . . . alle Geheimnisse der Probie-Kunst . . . gar deutlich gezeigt werden . . . 1717.

See BEUTHER (DAVID).

## PROBLEMA Chymicum.

See PAYKULL (OTTO ARNOLD VON), 1719.

PROCESS (Ein) auff den Lapidem Philosophorum, aufs einem gar alten Büchlein eines Scriptoris Anonymi.

See MOLLER (FRIEDRICH), Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymia, 1618, Sig. Dij.

## PROCESSUS Chemicus Aliquot.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii, p. 755.

## PROCESSUS Lapidis Philosophorum ex Mercurio Corporis.

See BERNARDUS TREVISANUS.

## PROCESSUS ad Lapidem Philosophorum, Monachi cuiusdam anonymi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, pars prima, 1608, p. 79.

## PROCESSUS pro tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis und Lunæ.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 123.

PROCESSUS. *Continued.*

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 195.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 256.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 195.

## PROMPTUARIUM Alchemiæ.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM).

## PROPOSITIONES.

Propositiones seu maximæ artis Chymicæ.

See ARTIS AURIFERAE . . . Volumina, 1610, i. sign. a 5 *recto*.

Propositiones maximæ, seu Satzungen der Gold-Kunst oder Chemiæ Artis.

See HILDENBRANDT (PAULUS), Auriferæ Artis, . . . Uhralteste Authores, 1608 sign. Avij. *recto*.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. sign. )( v. *recto*; 1750, i. sign. )( i. *recto*.

Propositiones oder Satzungen der Goldkunst.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 427.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ Ander Buch, 1614, p. 427.

The preceding are thirteen propositions or maxims about the material suitable for 'the great work of philosophers and are different from the following.

Propositiones XXII. in quibus veritas totius artis Chemiæ brevissimè comprehenditur.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 577.

## PROSPECTUS PHARMACEUTICUS GALENICO-CHYMICUS.

Prospectus Pharmaceutici Editio Secunda, sub quo Antidotarium Mediolanense Galeno-Chimicum Excellentissimi Senatus Iussu, ac Spetiali Ven. Collegij Nobilium Physicorum dictæ Ciuitatis ordine olim demandatum Ioanni Honorato Castillioneo Regio Protophysico Patri, nunc vero Brandæ Francisci Castillionei a Monterutio, Filij, pariter Physici Collegiati, Cæsarei Comitis Palatini, Almi Collegij Castillionei erecti in Ciuitate Papiæ Administratoris, in Illustrissimo Sanitatis Magistratu Conseruatoris perpetui, ac Regij, & Ducalis Protophysici Generalis in toto Mediolani Dominio opera, studio, & labore nouiter emendatum, auctum, & in tres partes diuisum; Quarum prima complectitur regulas, & tempora Pharmacopolis aptiora ad disponenda ea, quæ ad eorum Officinas conferunt, cum exacta Ponderum, ac Mensurarum vsualium designatione: Synonymum Alphabeticum ad vberiore intelligentiã diuersarum denominationum quorundam Simplicium: Præparationes tum generales Pharmaciae, tum peculiare aliquarum Drogarum, Simplicium, Mineralium, nec non & plurium Medicamentorum Galenicæ descriptiones ex Veterum, & Recentiorum Auctorum editionibus excerptes continet, aditis pariter singulorum facultatibus, dosi, duratione, ac distincta componendi methodo.

Secunda. Mantissam Chemicam Spagiricam Nicolai de Lemmery Physici Parisiensis Celeberrimi è Gallico in Italicum traductum. Frequentiores, & selectiores in re Medica Chemicas Præparationes, componendi modum, facultates, & dosim.

PROSPECTUS PHARMACEUTICUS GALENICO-CHYMICUS. *Continued.*

Tertia. Tractatus de Tinctura Coralliorum, Alkaest, & Auro Potabile, China Chinae, Herba Thè, Caphè, & Cocolate, quibus accessere Discursus de nonnullorum Mineralium, Gemmarum, Lapidum, Drogarum, Aromatum, & Simplicium, Origine, Natura, & Cognitione: pro vt & de Compositis, & Forma imbalsamandi Humana Corpora; & vltimo de Fucis, alijsque ad Corporis ornatum facientibus. Opus Medicis, Chemicæ Studiosis, Chirurgiæ Professoribus, & Pharmacopolis perquam vtile, & necessarium. Mediolani, M.DC.LXXXVIII. Ex Typographia Caroli Iosephi Quinti ad Plateam Mercatorum. Superiorum permissu.

Fol. Pp. [44] 484. Engraved title extra.

Pars Secunda. Lemery, corso di Chimica, or Mantissa Chymica spagyrica, pp.

[34] 216, Plate of apparatus. Wants pp. 171-4.

Pars Tertia. Tractatus de Tinctura [2 blank] 3-118 [2 blank].

## PRUGGMAYR (MARTIN MAXIMILIAN).

Scrutinium Philosophicum de vero Elixire Vitæ, seu Genuino Auro Potabili Philosophico, quo non solùm omnes humani corporis morbi quondam sanabantur, verùm & immunda, ac leprosa corpora metallorum curabantur. Opus non minùs utile, quàm necessarium omnibus artis Hermeticæ filijs, in quo docetur, quid scire, quidque vitare debeat verus Philosophiæ Chemicæ Studiosus: ubi quoque exactè potissima enucleantur, quæ circa præparationem Auri Potabilis Philosophici necessario sunt observanda, neque quidquam dictum reperitur, quin perspicuè, succinctè, & ad oculum ex genuinis Philosophorum Adeptorum textibus comprobetur. Singularem studio, & industriã non solùm in gratiam Filiorum Hermetis ad intelligendos Philosophorum textus, verùm etiam in emolumentum Celsissimorum Principum, & Magnatum ad evitandas Pseudo Alchymistarum fraudes, fugiendosque labores Sophistarum inutiles, cum ingenti bonorum jactura hactenus impensos, compilatum Authore Martino Maximil. Pruggmayr, Philos. & Medic. Doctore, Physico civitatis Græcensis Loimico, ac ibidem Practico. Cum Facultate Superiorum. Salisburgi, Sumptibus Joannis Baptistæ Mayr, Typographi Aulico-Academici. 1687.

8°. Pp. [30] 146. Index [6].

Of Pruggmayr the notices are meagre. He was born at Voitsberg in Styria, and was a physician at Gratz: " Styriæ Ducat, et Civit. Græcensis Physicus," says Manget; and Haller calls him Physicus in Styria. He wrote a few papers on medical topics, and some of them are contained in the

*Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum of which society he was admitted a member, 29 May, 1690, with the name Parmenides. The date of his death is not given.

The book is merely mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy, Jöcher and Gmelin.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 553.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1743, iii. p. 271.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1795.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 478, No. 180.

*Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes*, 1783, p. 122 (calls the 'Scrutinium' an extremely rare book).

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 638. ('The author himself commends his book to all students of the hermetic art as absolutely indispensable, and so it may be. Many have learned the preparation of the stone from it and practised it successfully.')

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 168.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.