

QUADRATUM Alchymisticum: Das ist: Vier auserlesene rare Tractätgen vom Stein der Weisen, Speculum Sapientiae, in welchem so wol die Sonnenklarheit von Jesu Christo, als auch die wahre Tinctur der Weisen gelehret wird: Centrum Naturae Concentratum, welches von dem Wiedergebohrnen Saltze der Philosophorum handelt: Discursus de Universali, worin viel Geheimnifs-volle Excerpta von der Universal Tinctur, und Medicin gesammelt worden. Abyssus Alchymiae Explorata in welchem die Verwandlung der Metallen handgreiflich, und leichte von Thoma de Vagan, abgehandelt wird, zum Dienst der Kunst- und Weifsheit-liebenden Practicorum. Itzo herausgegeben, von Einem Liebhaber verborgener Künste. Hamburg, verlegt Christian Liebezeit. Druckts Philipp Ludwig Stromer, 1705.

8°. General Title, 1 leaf.

Each tract has a separate title, and signatures, as well as pagination, as follows:

Speculum Sapientiae. Das ist: Ein Buch des Geheimnisses vom Anfang der Welt, genannt: Der Himmlischen Sonnen-Klarheit und Geheimnifs von unserm Herrn und Heiland Jesu Christo. Mit dem Anhang der Goldenen Practica. De Tinctura Lapidis Physicorum welches beschrieben im Jahr 1672. den 27. Martij. Hamburg, verlegt Christian Liebezeit, Druckts Philipp Ludwig Stromer, 1705.

8°. Pp. 54, and picture of an Athanor [1] [1 blank].

Centrum Naturae Concentratum. Oder: Ein Tractat, Von dem wiedergebohrnen Saltz. Insgemein und eigendlich genandt: Der Weisen Stein, in Arabischen geschrieben von Ali Puli, einem Asiatischen Mohren, darnach in Portugisische Sprache durch H. L. V. A. H. und ins Hochteutsche versetzt, und heraus gegeben von Johann Otto Helbig Ritters, Chur-Fürstl. Pfaltzischen Rath, Leib-Medico, und bey der Heidelbergischen Universität Professore Publico. Gedruckt im Jahre 1682.

8°. Pp. [2] 80. Symbolical engraving on p. 78.

This contains: Discursus de Universali Martini de Delle, p. 39. Discursus Philosophicus, p. 49. Censura Hermetica, p. 56. Excerpta ex Libro genandt: Amor Proximi, p. 58. Sebastian Sieben

freund, p. 61. Letztes Testament eines Vaters seinem liebsten Sohne hinterlassen, p. 68. Das gantze Schema oder Figur, p. 78.

Abyssus Alchymiae Exploratus (*sic*): oder die lang-gesuchte und nunmehr glücklich gefundene Verwandlung der Metallen, vermöge des Steins der Weisen, als des grössesten Geheimnisses, und Wunderwercks der natürlichen Kunst und künstlichen Natur, umständlicher und gründlicher, als sonsten jemahls von einem einigen Lapidisten geschehen ist, von Thoma de Vagan, einem Englischen Adepto, zum Nutzen der Philosophorum, zu Erweiterung der Metallurgie, und zum Trost derer, die da Knechte dieses Erbes seyn sollen, gezeiget und beschrieben. Hamburg, verlegt Christian Liebereit, 1705.

8 . Pp. [8] 113 [5].

Stimulus Alchymisticus (in verse), pp. 107-113.

Of this work Kopp quotes what appears to be an edition in Latin, Hamburg, 1705: Quadratum alchymisticum, id est, quatuor tractatus de Lapide Philosophico, and one in German, 1707, but not the present German edition.

Kopp seems to have taken it from Lenglet Dufresnoy, and not to have noticed that, while the

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 979.

latter gives the title in Latin, and the date 1705, he adds 'en Allemand.' There is probably no Latin edition.

The 'Abyssus Alchymiae Explorata' is a translation of the 'Introitus apertus ad oclusum Regis Palatium,' by Eirenaeus Philaletha (*q.v.*). For Thomas de Vagan see VAUGHAN (Thomas).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 339.

QUADRIGA Aurifera.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

For works of similar title, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii p. 340.

QUÆSTIO an Lapis philosophorum ualeat contra pestem.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 259.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 181.

QUATTRAMI (EVANGELISTA).

La Vera Dichiaratione di tutte le Metafore, Similitudini, & Enimmi de gl' antichi Filosoffi Alchimisti, tanto Caldei & Arabi, come Greci & Latini, vsati da loro nella descrizione, & compositione dell' Oro potabile, Elissire della vita, Quinta essenza, & Lapis Filosofico. Ove con vn breve Discorso della generatione de i metalli, & quasi di tutte l' opere di natura, secondo i principij della Filosofia, si mostra l' errore, & ignoranza (per non dir l' inganno) di tutti gl' Alchimisti Moderni. Per Frate Evangelista Quattrami da Gubbio dell' Ordine Eremitano di S. Agostino, Semplicista, & distillatore dell' Illustriss. & Reuerendissimo Sig. Card. d' Este. Con Licenza de i Superiori. In Roma, Appresso Vincentio Accolti, in Borgo nouo 1587.

4°. Pp. [24] 230 [1, 1 blank] [22, 4 blank]. Sig. li 3 verso contains the Registro, device, and imprint.

What little is known positively about this author is derived from his own books. He was a native of Gubbio, in Umbria, flourished at the end of the sixteenth century, was a doctor of theology, a monk of the order of Eremites of Saint Augustine, herbalist of Alfonso the last duke of Ferrara, botanist or herbalist and distiller of the Cardinal d'Este. He, therefore, pursued botany and chemistry for pharmaceutical purposes, very commonly practised at the time, as is plain from the number of extant books on distillation, like those of Ulstad, Brunswicke, Evonymus, Eremita and others.

The present work is devoted, however, more to an exposure of the deceptions of the spurious alchemists than to chemical preparations.

Besides it he wrote other two which may be mentioned.

Tractatus perutilis atq. necessarius ad Theriacam, Mitridaticamq. Antidotum componendam, in quo habentur solutiones tot controuersiarum que inter celeberrimos viros adhuc viguere circa ea omnia è quibus Antidota ipsa conficiuntur, necnon & penè innumerabilium errorum fidelis declaratio in pub. licæ vilitatis gratiam. Ad serenissimum Alphonsum II. Estensem, Ferrarie &c. Ducem. Auctore Fratre Evangelista Quattramo Eugubino, Ordinis Eremitarum Sancti Augustini, Sacrae Theologiæ Doctore, atq. Serenissimi Ferrariæ Ducis Semplicista. Ferrariæ, Apud Victorium Baldinum, Typographum Ducalem. 1597. Venia a Superioribus concessa. Small 4°, pp. [8] 184 [15, 1 blank]. Down to p. 132 the book is in Italian, Cap. i.-xi.; to p. 182, cap. xii.-xxv. it is in Latin, and the conclusion and index are in Italian.

The other work is as follows:

Tractatus brevis de Præservatione & Curatione Pestis. F. Evangelistæ Quattrami de Agubio, Ordinis Eremitani S. Augustini, Botanici Illustriss. & Reverendiss. Cardinalis Estensis, ad Reverendiss. Patrem Thaddæum Perusinum auctoritate Apos-

tolicâ ejusdem Ordinis Vicarium generalem dignissimum. Rome olim ante xxx. annos editus, Jam verò ex Italico Latinus, operâ & studio And. Hillebrandi, Med. D. 1618. Lipsiæ Impensis Eliæ Rehefeldt & Johannis Grosii. Small 8°, pp. [6] 94 [1, 3 blank].

Of the original Italian, which was apparently issued at Rome about 1588, I have seen no notice. For the translator, Hillebrand of Stettin, see Witte, *Diarii Biographici Tomus Secundus*, 1691, p. 47, Anno 1637, and Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1750, ii. col. 1598.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the foregoing facts, the author's name has undergone so many modifications that confusion has arisen as to his individuality. The author's own version of his name seems plain enough, and Borrichius gives it in the same form, but, so far as I have observed it is altered more or less by every one else. He is called Quattrammo or Quadrami de Agobio by Borel; Jacobilli styles him Quadramnus, and this, which can hardly be anything but a misprint, is copied by Zedler, Jöcher and Rotermund. Kestner hesitated between Quattrammus and Quadramnus. Lenglet Dufresnoy in his 'Table alphabetique' gives Quattrammo or Quadramide, which is an amazing transformation of Borel's second form by some ignorant or blundering copyist. Gmelin and Schmieder call him Quadrammo, but in his index Gmelin has Quadramnio. In the British Museum Catalogue the form given is Quadramio, for which presumably there is authority. I have, however found none for spelling the name with a 'd'; the author does not use it, and even in the Italian verses prefixed to the 'Tractatus perutilis' the name is spelled 'Quattr'am'io, the 'o' being added for the sake of the play upon the name.

Great as is the confusion over the surname it is not so gratuitous or misleading as that over the Christian name. All are agreed about the name

QUATTRAMI (EVANGELISTA). *Continued.*

Evangelista, but the title Frate, or Frater, contracted to Fr. or F. inaugurated a new series of divagations for which we are again indebted to Jacobilli. In one place, p. 99, he has the following entry: 'Evangelista Quadramnus Eugubinus Ord. Eremitarum s. Augustini, familiario Alphonsi, vltimi Ferrariæ Ducis, edidit Dichiaratione di tutte le Metamorfoesi (sic), et Enigmi degli antichi Filosofi (sic) Alchimisti . . . Romæ an. 1587. De componenda Teriaca . . . Ferrariæ an. 1597. De præseruatione, & curatione pestis, in quo Bostannicus (sic) Cardinalis Estensis nuncupatur. Ferrariæ an. 1598. Tractatum contra Alchmistas cum declaratione Metaphorarum Philosophorum Caldeorum, Arabicorum, Græcorum, & Latinorum,' which seems to be merely a Latin version of the first title. It will be noticed how ingeniously Jacobilli has fused the 'Metafore similitudini' of the original into 'Metamorfoesi' in his transcript.

Not content with this notice, he has another on p. 120, in which by a stroke of the pen he creates two new persons: Franciscus Quadramnus Eugubinus Ord. Eremit. s. Augustini, edidit Botanicam de Peste, Lypsiæ an. 1618 in 8°.

The confusion here is unspeakable. Franciscus is F. or Fr. or may be even Frate, converted into a

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 141.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 191.

Lodovico Jacobilli, *Bibliotheca Umbriæ sive de Scriptoribus Provinciae Umbriæ*, Fulginia, 1658, pp. 59, 120.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 341 b, 450 b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 264.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum chemicorum*, 1697, p. 45. No. lxxv.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 556.

Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, Theil iv. p.

5151 (this article is full of confusion, and in the Index the reference is to 'Quadramnus, Franciscus').

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 685.

proper name; Quadramnus is a further development of the original misprint; 'Bostannicus' has it is true, been corrected, but, if it have any meaning at all in the present connection it seems to denote some author, Botanicus, whose treatise on the plague was published by Quadramnus 'Lypsiæ,' even that name is not correctly copied, in 1618.

Jöcher has actually reproduced this fiction.

He has entries under Quadramnus, both taken from Jacobilli, one under Evangelista, the other under Franciscus, both writing about the plague, both with the date 1618, and yet he does not notice the confusion. Franciscus wrote 'Botanicum de peste,' he says, and these double entries are repeated by Rotermund.

Schmieder goes a step farther, and assigns the present work to Francesco Quadrammo, misled probably by Gmelin's contraction Fr. Evangelista.

From all which one conclusion is that Jacobilli is not a writer whose accuracy is to be depended upon.

Boerhaave, however, has none of this blundering. He assigns the tract on the plague, Lips., 1618, to Evangelista Quattrammus, and says there was ass an earlier edition in Italian at Rome about 1590.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. 17.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 272.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 878.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 1824-25; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1091.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 390.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*; 1777, ii.

p. 325.

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

334 (bis).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 295.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 126.

J. Wood Brown, *An Enquiry into the Life and Legend of Michael Scot*, Edinburgh, 1897, p. 71.

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS).

See AUBERT (JACQUES), *De Metallorum ortu . . . explicatio*, 1575.

Josephi Quercetani Cons. et Medici Regii Ad Brevem Riolani excursus brevis Incursio. Marpurgi, Typis Pauli Egenolphi, Typogr. Acad. c15 Io CV.

8°. Pp. 47 [1 blank]. Vignette.

Iosephi Quercetani. M. D. Drey Medicinische Tractätlein.

Das erste, ein kurtze Antwort auff Jacobi Auberti Vindonis Auflegung, vom Vrsprung vnd Vrsachen der Metallen, wider die Chymicos.

Das andere, von aufsführlicher Bereitung der Mineralien, Thier, vnd Kräuter Artzneyen, wie dieselben Spagyrisch vnd Künstlicher weifs, sollen zugerüstet vnd gebraucht werden.

Das dritte, ein Büchsen-Artzneybüchlein, darinnen aufsführlichen berichtet wird, wie man die Wunden Spagyrischer weifs curiren vnd heyllen soll, welche

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

durch Feuerbüchsen geschossen vnd herkommen, auch von zurüstung der Artzneyen so man zu den geschossenen Wunden brauchen soll vnd muß.

Von weyland dem edlen, weitberühmten, vnd hochgelehrten Herren Josepho Quercetano, M. D. Kön. May. in Franckreich Heinrich defs IV. Raht vnd Leib-Artzt, Lateinisch vnd Frantzösich (*sic*) beschrieben, an jetzo aber Teutscher Nation zum besten in die Teutsche Sprach vbergesetzt. Durch M. Thomam Kefslern, der Spagyrischen Kunst sonderbaren Liebhabern vnd Chymicum, Burgern zu Strafsburg. Strafsburg, In Verlegung Eberhardi Zetzners, Buchhändlers. Im Jahr M.DC.XXXI.

4°. Pp. [8] 96 (for 94); 117 [4, 1 blank]. Portrait of Quercetanus. The 'Büchsen-Tractätlein' has a separate title page and pagination, but the signatures run on.

Ios. Quercetani Cons. et Medici Regii Liber de Priscorum Philosophorum veræ medicinæ materia, præparationis modo, atque in curandis morbis, præstantia. Déque simplicium, & rerum signaturis, tum externis, tum internis, seu specificis, à priscis & Hermeticis Philosophis multa cura, singularique industria comparatis, atq; introductis duo tractatus. His accesserunt ejusdem Ios. Quercetani de dogmaticorum medicorum legitima, & restituta medicamentorum præparatione, libri duo. Itémque selecta quædam consilia medica, clarissimis medicis Europæis dicata. Impensis Thomæ Schüreri & Barthol. Voigt. Anno M.DC.XIII.

8°. Pp. [21, 1 blank] 480 [2 blank]. Vignette, with the motto: Pax lusti et Honor Pietatis.

Senebier quotes an edition, Geneva, 1603, 8°, for which see the note.

Iosephi Quercetani Medici, Opera Medica: Scilicet, ad Iacobi Auberti Vindonis de ortu & causis metallorum contra Chymicos explicationem, Breuis responsio.

De Exquisita Mineralium, Animalium, et Vegetabilium medicamentorum Spagyrica præparatione & vsu, perspicua tractatio.

Sclopetarius, siue, de Curandis vulneribus, quæ sclopetorum & similium tormentorum ictibus acciderunt, Antidotarium Spagyricum aduersus eosdem ictus Liber singularis omnibus tam Philosophis quam Medicis utilis & necessarius. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Laurentij Alberti, Bibliop. Lubec. Typis Hæredum Romani Beati. c1o Io cii.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 152, Index [15, 1 blank].

Senebier quotes an edition of 1600, 8°.

Ad Iacobi Auberti Vindonis de Ortu et Causis Metallorum contra Chymicos Explicationem Iosephi Quercetani Armeniaci, D. Medici breuis Responsio. Eiusdem de Exquisita Mineralium, Animalium, & Vegetabilium medicamentorum Spagyrica præparatione & vsu, perspicua Tractatio. Lugduni, apud Ioannem Lertotium. M.D.LXXV.

8°. Pp. [16] 186 [13, 1 blank]. Vignette, with the motto: Omnibus sed paucis luceo.

Responsio ad Aubertum, pp. 1-76.

De Medicamentis spagyricè præparandis, pp. 76-186.

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

Ad Iacobi Auberti Vindonis de ortu & causis metallorum contra Chymicos explicationem; Ac primum ad ejus Epistolam convitiatoriam, qua Paracelsicorum, quos vocat, nonnulla remedia evertere conatur, brevis responsio.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 150.

D. O. M. A. Pharmacopoea Dogmaticorum Restituta pretiosis selectisque Hermeticorum floribus abunde illustrata. Auctore Ios. Quercetano Cons. et Medico Regio. Parisiis, Apud Claudium Morellum via Jacobaea ad insigne Fontis. M.DC.VII.

4°. Pp. [8] 630 [16]. Engraved title and portrait of Quercetanus extra

Pharmacopoea dogmaticorum restituta.

See UFFENBACH (PETRUS), Dispensatorium Galeno-Chymicum, 1631.

Le Richezze della Riformata Farmacopea del Signor Giuseppe Quercetano Medico, e Consiglier Regio. Nuouamente di Fauella Latina trasportata in Italiana dal Signor Giacomo Ferrari Medico, e Filosofo Mantouano. Oltre nuoue osseruazioni, pensieri gratiosi, vtilissime inuentioni, Auuertimenti necessarij per la Compositione di molti medicamenti Hermetici: fatiche veramente degne d' esser lette, & rilette da ogni gran Personaggio, & da qualunque persona, che desidera medicarsi cito, tuto, & iucundè. Et in quest' vltima impressione corrette, & aggiuntoui la Preparazione Spagirica de i Minerali, Animali, & Vegetabili, & loro vso; Con vn ristretto de i medicamenti, ch' appartengono alla Chirurgia dell' istesso Auttore. Tradotta nuouamente da Gio: Maria Ferro spetiale alla Sanità.

Dedicate Al Molt' Illustre Signor il Signor Vincenzo Mariani Spetiale alla Vigilanza in Piazza di San Marco. In Venetia, Per il Valuasense, M.DC.LXXVII. Con Licenza de' Superiori, et Priuilegio.

4°. Pp. [16] 264.

Le Richezze della Riformata Farmacopea del Sign. Giuseppe Quercetano Medico, e Consiglier Regio. Nuouamente di Fauella Latina trasportata in Italiana dal Sign. Giacomo Ferrari Medico, e Filosofo Mantouano. Oltre nuoue osseruazioni, pensieri gratiosi, vtilissime inuentioni, Auuertimenti necessarij per la Compositione di molti medicamenti Hermetici: Gatiche veramente degne d' esser lette, & rilette da ogni gran Personaggio, & da qualunque persona, che desidera medicarsi cito, tuto, & iucundè. Et in quest' vltima impressione corrette, & aggiuntoui la Preparazione Spagirica de i Minerali, Animali, & Vegetabili, & loro vso; Con vn ristretto de i medicamenti ch' appartengono alla Chirurgia dell' istesso Auttore. Tradotta nuouamente da Gio: Maria Ferro Spetiale alla Sanità. In Venetia, M.DC.IXXXIV. Per Gio: Francesco Valuasense. Con Licenza de' Superiori.

4°. Pp. [16] 264.

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

Ios Quercetani Doct. Medicique Regii. Ad Veritatem Hermeticae Medicinæ ex Hippocratis veterumque decretis ac Therapeusi: necnon viarum rerum anatomiae exegesi, ipsiusque naturæ luce stabiliendam, aduersus cuiusdam Anonymi phantasmata Responsio. Lutetiae Parisiorum, Apud Abrahamum Saugrain, via Iacobæa, prope S. Benedicti. cō. ioc. iv. Cum Priuilegio Regis Christianiss.

8°. Pp. [16] 312; 68 [2] [2 blank]. MS. Index.

Senebier quotes an edition: Parisiae, 1603, 8°.

Joseph Du Chesne, or Duchesne, Latinized into Quercetanus, was born at l'Esture or Esturre, in Armagnac, in Gascony, about 1544.

Like Quattrami, he affords an instance of a person out of whose names two individuals have been constituted. He was styled Sieur de la Violette, even Patin allows that, and Baron de Morence et d'Iserable (Senebier), or Lyserable (Du Maine). Zedler, however, has drawn a distinction between Sieur de la Violette, the chemist, who was a protestant, and had quarrels with his contemporaries, and the Baron de Morence, who lived in the sixteenth century, was the author of a surgical treatise [on gunshot wounds, Lyons, 1570, 8°], and believed that he could discover stolen articles by the divining rod. This distinction was repeated by Gundling, but there is no authority for it from La Croix du Maine, on whom apparently Zedler relies.

Of his early life there is nothing recorded, but he is said to have spent a long time in Germany, engaged especially with chemistry. But in one of the many epigrams upon him, his stay is made out to have been much shorter, Quercetanus, 'faisseur de vinaigre,' is made to give a pupil the following advice how 'to get on':

Depans trois mois en soufflant l'Alchimie
Tu deviendras grand docteur medicin
E si pourras pour ceste soufflerie
D'or e d'argent remplir un magazin.
Dehet bon cuer, sachant faire l'or fin
Autant en droit, comme en Theologie
Te faut uaquer: e uerras à la fin
Tes biens, ton corps, e ton ame perie,

which presumably sums up the charges against Quercetanus, and defines the estimate which his opponent had formed of him.

Du Maine is the authority for the statement that Quercetanus was physician of François de France, Duke d'Alençon, but he gives no date.

He graduated at Basel about 1573, and in 1575 published his reply to Aubertus' criticism of the chemists' theory of the origin of metals. By this work he drew upon himself both rage and ridicule. Among these attacks may be mentioned that of Fenotus: Alexipharmacum, sive Antidotus Apologetica, ad virolientias Iosephi cuiusdam Quercetani Armeniaci, enomitas in libellum Jacobi Auberti, de ortu & causis Metallorum contra Chymistas. Io. Antonio Fenoto Autore. In quo, præter quorundam Paracelsicorum medicamentorum discussionem, omnia ferè argumenta refelluntur, quibus Chymistæ probare conantur, aurum argentumq; arte fieri posse. Addita est in fine Epistola M. Antiti de Cressonieris, ad eundem Quercetanus. Desinant maledicere, malefacta ne noscant sua. Basææ no date, but about 1575, 8° pp. [10] 101

[1 blank]. Fenotus' tract is a discussion on the theory of transmutation, and is of historical interest

as showing what could be said against it at the time when perhaps it was most in vogue.

The epistle of Antitus de Cressonieris is written in the macaronic style, and in it Quercetanus and his alchemical views are simply laughed at. A number of epigrams follow in the same vein in Latin, French, Italian, Greek. Quercetanus was, therefore, not in favour with certain of his contemporaries.

He took up his residence at Geneva the citizenship of which was conferred upon him in 1584, Then in 1587 he was received into the Council of the Two Hundred, and, in 1589, was sent along with De Sillery and De Sancy, ambassadors from France to Switzerland, to ask assistance and to prevent the peace which the Bernese wished to conclude separately with Emmanuel Philibert. Duke of Savoy. In 1592 he helped to bring about the terms of the peace which the Republic of Geneva made with its neighbours. Apparently, therefore, he was a person of considerable standing and influence.

The year following, 1593, he went to Paris, and was appointed physician in ordinary to Henry IV and Du Verdier says that he was councillor and physician to Monseigneur, the king's only brother. As the result he acquired a wide connection, and an enhanced reputation.

On the other hand it is said that his vanity and contempt of other physicians made him disliked and brought on disputes. Perhaps his attitude was not altogether without justification, when one remembers how very humble the Galenic physicians of the time were and how considerate and friendly towards the Spagyrist and Paracelsists!

Quercetanus was not prevented by criticism or controversy from advocating his views and throwing off the shackles of routine and the mere authority of names. As a chemist who had had a training which none of the school physicians obtained, he did his best to upset the Galenic physic in France and to substitute chemical remedies. He did not succeed in introducing Paracelsus' doctrines, but he was one who helped to overthrow the 'old colossus of humorism' and to inaugurate the new epoch of iatro-chemistry.

All this was, of course, obnoxious to the Paris faculty, which 'persecuted him as its most mortal foe and forbade its members to have any professional dealings with him'; he had violent controversies with Riolanus and others, and he did not hesitate to return without stint the injuries which were showered upon him.

The embers of these heated discussions took a long time to cool. Years after his death he was exhumed and reviled by Gui Patin, who was a mere child of seven years of age when Quercetanus died. The whole is so characteristic that it may be quoted for Patin's benefit:

QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS). *Continued.*

Cette meme année (1609) il mourut ici un mechant pendard de Charlatan, qui en a bien tué durant sa vie et apres sa mort par les malheureux écrits qu'il nous a laissés sous son nom, qu'il a fait faire par d'autres Medecins et Chymistes deça et de delà. C'est Iosephus Quercetanus, qui se faisoit nommer a Paris le Sieur de la Violette lequel estoit un grand Charlatan, un grand yvrogne et un franc ignorant, qui ne savoit rien en Latin et qui n'étant de son premier Metier, que garçon Chirurgien [a journeyman-barber] du Pais d'Armagnac, passa a Paris et particulièrement a la Cour pour un grand Medecin, parce qu'il avoit appris quelque chose de la Chimie en Allemagne: je ne vous dirai rien de ce Monstre davantage.... (N. L. i. p. 269).

Metzger, who quotes this, adds: 'May not one ask Tanta ne animis Galenicis irae?'

Of this piece of coarse humour parts have been reproduced in other estimates. Boerhaave calls him 'indoctus homo, et alieno calamo usus'; Eloy says that some of his works were written for him by hired writers, and so the reports spread.

He was a protestant, and that may have been the reason, says another, of Bayle's favourable notice of him. But why should Bayle be denied the right of commending one whom he thought commendable even from the alleged motive, when Gui Patin is not challenged for condemning what his biliousness made condemnable?

Quercetanus was not in advance of his time in many of his doctrines: he believed in signatures he was one of the first to give an account of the notion of palingenesis, and he accepted the philosopher's stone and transmutation as a matter of course.

It is said that he had some glimmering idea of uric acid, and may have come across phosphorus. In certain diseases he prescribed 'Mercurius dulcis,' under the name of 'Panchimagogue,' made up in pills known as 'Pillules de M. de la Violette.'

His death took place in 1609. His wife was a grand-daughter of the celebrated scholar Gulielmus Budæus.

Quercetanus' efforts were not limited to diplomacy medicine and controversy, but he ventured on the construction of a tragi-comedy, and composed a good many poems. The following are mentioned: 'La Morocosmie ou de la folie, vanité et inconstance du Monde,' Lyon 1513, 1601; 'La grand Miroir du Monde,' Lyon, 1584; 'Poesies chrestiennes,' Geneva, 1594, and his poetic talent has been reckoned as of no mean order by Chéreau. Possibly his poetry has stood Time's ordeal better than either his medicine or his chemistry

Several works on medicine came from his pen of which the following may be mentioned in addition to the above:

Sclopetarius, Sivé de curandis vulneribus qua sclopetorum ictibus acciderunt, Lugand., 1576, 8°, pp. [20] 909 [1 blank] [13, 1 blank]. This was translated into French, Lyon, 1576

Liber de priscorum Philosophorum verae medi-

draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 877, 900, 905, 957, 921, 937, 945, 946, 954, 969, 971.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 317.

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

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 192.

cinæ materia præparationis modo, atque in curandis morbis, præstantia. Déque simplicium & rerum signaturis. . . duo tractatus, . . . de dogmaticorum medicorum legitima, & restituta medicamentorum præparatione, libri duo. . . consilia medica, clarissimis medicis Europæis dicata. S. Gervasii, M.DC.III. 8°, pp. [24] 439.

Diæteticon Polyhistoricon, Paris., 1606, 8°; Lipsiæ, 1607; exudebat David Anastasius, 1607 8°, pp. 418 [21, without place.

Tetras gravissimorum totius capitis affectuum Marburgi, 1606, 8°.

Spagirica, . . . gründliche Beschreibung der Mineralischen, Animalischen vnd Vegetabilischen Artzneyen, derselben rechten Gebrauch vnd Spagirische Bereitung, . . . durch . . . Johannem Cupium Borussum, . . . ins Deutsche transferiret. Hal, M.DC.VIII. 8°, Sigs. A to H in eights. 14. This is different from Kessler's translation above.

Pestis Alexiacus, Paris, 1608, 4°. Lips., 1609, 8°, pp. [16] 461 [1 blank] [25, 1 blank].

Conseils de Medecine, dediez aux plus celebres Medecins de l'Europe, Paris, 1626, 86, pp. 316 [1, 3 blank].

Quercetanus redivivus, seu Ars medica hermetica, ex Quercetani scriptis digesta opera Johan, Schrodi, Francof., 1648, 3 vols., 4°.

Recueil des plus curieux et rares Secrets touchant la Medecine Metallique & Minerale tirez des Manuscripts, de feu Mre Ioseph Du Chesne Paris, 1648, 8°, pp. [8, including an engraved title-page and portrait] 370 [13, 1 blank].

Two or three of his books were translated into English:

The Sclopetarie of J. Quercetanus . . . or his book containing the cure of Wounds received by shot of gunne or such like engines of warre. Published into English by J. Hester. London, 1590, 8°; and the edition along with Paracelsus' 'A hundred and foureteene experiments and cures,' London, 1596, small 4°, pp. [16] 82; and with Penotus, London, 1642, small 4°.

A Breefe Answerwe of Iosephus Quercetanus Armeniacus, Doctour of Physick to the exposition of Iacobus Aubertus Vindonis, concerning the original, and causes of metalles, set fourth against chimists. Another exquisite and plaine Treatise of the same Iosephus, concerning the Spagerical preparations, and vse of minerall, animall and vegetable Medicines. Whereunto is added divers rare secretes not heeretofore knowne of many. By John Hester, practitioner in the Spagerical Arte. London, 1591, small 8°, ff. [3] 61 [5]. The second tract has a separate title-page, but the folio numbers run on consecutively.

The Practise of Chymical and Hermetical Physicke for the preseruation of health . . . translated by Thomas Timme. 2 parts. London, 1605, 4°, ff. [5] [97].

The method of preparing certain of his remedies is given by GREIFF (Friederich) (q.v.).

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, 99b, 118a, 137a, 140b, 206a, 260b, 276a, 317a, 341b, 348b, 415a, &c.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p 710.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 369 (cap. Xi. 5); p. 134 (add. iii. 37, 3).

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 156.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 778, 779, 780, 872.