

S.

*See* SCHRODER (FRIEDRICH JOSEPH WILHELM).

S\*\*\*.

Des Englischen Grafens von S\*\*\* experimentirte Kunst-Stücke oder Sammlung einiger rarer, curieuser und geheimer Chymischer Processe und andere höchst-nützliche Arcana in welchen die Kunst: Gold zu machen mehr als auf einen Weg ohne dunckle Worte und Allegorien gantz deutlich gezeiget und mit allen Umständen beschrieben und denen Liebhabern der edlen Chymie zu sonderbahren Nutzen ans Licht gegeben worden Von W. G. L. D. Braun schweig, MDCCXXXI. Zu finden in der Rengerischen Buchhandl.

8°. Pp. [12] 84. Title red and black.

Zweyter Theil. M DCC XXXII.

Pp. [1-13] 14-112.

Dritter Theil. M DCC XXX III.

Pp. 96.

These parts have title-pages.

The book is mentioned by Gmelin, who, however, enumerates only Parts I. and II. He has nothing to say about the author, or his equally modest

editor, w. G L D. whom, by the way he calls W. H. L. omitting D. which, possibly, he took to signify 'Doctor.'

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 317.

S. (C. D. M. A.).

*See* GRÜNDLICHE Widerlegung etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schrifften, 1661.

S. (C. V. M. V.).

*See* PRACTICA Leonis Viridis.

S. (G. A.).

*See* SALLWIGT (GREGORIUS ANGLUS).

S. (G M. B. D.)

*See* RADIX CHIMILÆ, 1680.

S. (J.).

Natur-gemäßer Beweifs von Gold u. Silber, als der höchste Zweck aller Menschen, sonderlich der Chemicorum, Wie solches von Gott in die Natur, von Menschen insgemein auf allerhand Art und Weise, Von Chemicis aber durch Kunst erlanget wird, durch 80. meist unterirrdischen Subjecten, entworfen von J. S. Verlegts zu Franckfurth und Leipzig, An. 1723.

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-102 [14].

S. (J. G.).

See SCHMID (J. G.).

S. (J. R.) M.C.

See VAUGHAN (THOMAS), Lumen de Lumine, 1693

S. (L. C.).

See HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind, 1752.

S. (L. C. P.) g. v. S.

See MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Comte de La Garaye.

S. R., *i.e.* Sincerus Renatus.

See RICHTER (SAMUEL).

S. (T.), *i.e.* Sherley (Thomas).

See ELSHOLT (JOHANN SIGISMUND), The Curious Distillatory, 1677.

S. (T. P. G. L. M.).

See ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINANDUS VON).

Chrysostomi Ferdinandi von Sabor, Practica Naturae Vera, oder Sonnenklare Beschreibung derer Natur-Geheimnisse, bestehend in wahrer Präparation des Lapidis Universalis; Samt einem kurzem Anhang vom Antimonio und dessen sonderbaren Kräfften. Getruckt auf Kosten der Rosencreutzer-Brüderschaft, 1721.

8°. Pp. [8, including the frontispiece] 39 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Chrysostomi Ferdinandi von Sabor, Practica Naturæ Vera, oder Sonnenklare Beschreibung derer Natur-Geheimnisse, bestehend in wahrer Präparation des Lapidis Universalis, Samt einem kurzem Anhang vom Antimonio und dessen sonderbaren Kräfften. Gedruckt 1735.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 30.

SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINANDUS VON). *Continued.*

Of this book Kloss quotes the present editions of and 1735, and adds that there are several others. I have not seen these referred to anywhere, and I am doubtful about their existence.

Lenglet Dufresnoy catalogues the book under the name of Christoph Ferdinand von Sabor, and mentions the 1721 edition only.

There is much uncertainty regarding the author but there seems to be a general agreement that Sabor is a pseudonym, although there are different opinions as to his real name.

Fictuld, who spells it Sapor, instead of Sabor, identifies him with Christian Friedrich von Steinbergen (*q.v.*). But in the *Missiv* the author is said to be properly called Christian Friedrich Sendimir

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, ii. p. 292.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 134.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 136.

*Missiv an die hochehrleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes*, 1783, p. 108.

*Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 660.

von Siebenstern, and this name is accepted by the author of the *Beytrag*, by Schmieder, by Kloss, and by Kopp. The question then arises if Steinbergen and Sendimir von Siebenstern be the same person and the author of the works which will be found under Steinbergen's name below.

Of Sabor it is said in the *Missiv*, that he wrote a great deal; whether the works ascribed to Steinbergen are those meant here, it is impossible to say, but the book quoted by Schmieder, which, he affirms, appeared under his own name of Sendimir von Siebenstern, and has the title: Helles Licht und gerader Weg zu den Naturgeheimnissen, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1723, 4°, is certainly not one of them.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 517.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 6, No. 2636.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1382, note. (There is no copy of the present work in this catalogue.)

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 348, 388.

SACHS VON LEWRNHEIMB (PHILIP JACOB).

Aurum Chymicum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 192.

Philipp Sachs of the noble family of Löwenheim, or Loewenheimb, or Lewenheimb, or Leuenheimb, was born at Breslau, 26 August 1627. Having done his schooling there efficiently, he went to Leipzig where he studied under Dr. Michaelis, and at the end of his arts and philosophy course graduated Phil. Magister in 1648. Having fixed on medicine for his profession, he endeavoured to require an adequate knowledge of it by studying under the best teachers of the time, and to this end he attended courses not only in Leipzig, but in some of the Dutch Universities and in Strasburg, Paris, Montpellier and Padua, where he finally obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 27 March, 1651.

He returned to Breslau, 6 May, and soon distinguished himself in practice, married in 1653, and was elected a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1658, with the name Phosphorus I.

For this society he made great exertions, and not only himself contributed observations to its Proceedings but, by carrying on a correspondence with the most learned physicians of Europe, and ultimately in 1666 by becoming editor of the 'Ephemerides,' he endeavoured to keep Breslau and the Society prominently before the learned and scientific world.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 914.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1410.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Ffff 2 verso; 7 Jan., 1672.

*Memoria Sachsiana, Imperiali Naturæ Curiosorum Societati ac Posteris commendata*: Kiliae, Holsatorum a I. D. M. D., Lipsiae, Sumptibus Joh. Fried. Gleditschii, M.DC. LXXX., 4°, pp. 76 [4]. This is a reprint of Joh. Daniel Major's elaborate Elogium from the *Miscellanea Curios.* Decur. I. Ann. iv. & v.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gynasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 313, No. ccli.

Through his influence there was obtained for the Society, 5 Aug. 1677, the Imperial patronage of Leopold I., and in 1687 the full title of the Imperial Leopoldine Academy was conferred upon it, along with a number of privileges. To the post of Stadt-physikus of Breslau Sachs was advanced in 1670 but he enjoyed this position for a short time only, as his death took place on 7 Jan., 1672 (1671), at the early age of 44 years.

He was a man of great erudition, and he wrote the following:

Ampelographia, sive vitis viniferae ejusque partium Consideratio physico-philologico-historico-medico-chymica, Leipzig, 1661, 8°; about the vine and wine.

Responsoria dissertatio de miranda Lapidum natura (printed along with Joh. Dan. Major's 'Dissertatio . . . de Cancris . . . petrefactis,' Jenae, 1664, 8°, pp. 110 [1, 3 blank]).

Oceanus macro-microcosmicus, seu dissertatio epistolica de analogo motu aquarum ex et ad Oceanum, sanguinis ex et ad Cor, Breslau, 1664, 8°. (The analogy between the tides, and the flow of blood in man.)

Gammarologia, id est, gammarorum sive Cancerorum consideratio, Leipzig, 1665, 8°.

Niceron, *Memoires*, 1727, ii. p. 336.

Johannes Sinapius, *Schlesischer Curiositäten*, Leipzig und Breslau, 1798, ii. p. 943, col. a.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 120-146 (reprint of the Elogium by Joh. Dan. Major, reviews of his works).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 891, 892.

Jacob Leopold's *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Medicæ*, 1732, pp. 91, 123 (list of papers in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 736. 'Memoria Sachsiana,' printed as an appendix to *Miscellanea Curiosa Medico-Physica Academiae Naturæ Curiosorum sive Ephemeridum . . . Annus Quartus et Quintus Anni MDCLXXXIII. & MDCLXXIV.*, Franc. & Lips., 1688. It is accompanied by a portrait.π

SACHS VON LEWENHEIMB (PHILIP JACOB). *Continued.*

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Herméutique*, 1742, iii, p. 62.  
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii, col. 268.  
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 65, 195, 317, 518, &c.  
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv, col. 16.  
 Büchner, *Academiae . . . Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 464, No. 17, & see the Index.  
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii, p. 651.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i, p. 512.  
 Mochsen, *Verzeichnis von einer Sammlung von Bildnissen*, 1771, ii, Catalogus, p. 116 (notes of portraits of Sachs).  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, pp. 430, 581.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i, p. 372.  
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv, p. 147.  
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii, p. 107 (list of his books and papers).  
*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 683.  
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, pp. 24, 207, 215.

## SAGE (BALTHASAR-GEORGES).

Mémoires de Chimie. Par. M. Sage. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale. M.DCCLXXXIII.

8°. Pp. vij [1 blank] 262, xxxvii; [1, 1 blank]. Engraved folding plate.

Von verschiedenen Arten die metallischen Körper zu verkalken, von den Farben ihrer Glaser, und von denjenigen, die man durch metallische Kalke im weissen durchsichtigen Glase hervorbringen kann.

See ALLGEMEIN nützlich chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i, p. 195.

Balthasar-Georges Sage was born at Paris, 7 March, 1740. His father, who was an apothecary and not rich, gave him and his brother an excellent education at the Collège des Quatre Nations. At the age of 13 Balthasar had finished his arts course and then attended the lectures on physics and chemistry by the Abbé Nollet and Rouelle, and repeated the experiments in a little laboratory which he had fitted up for himself, but he nearly put an end to his career at the age of 17, by incautiously inhaling the fumes of corrosive sublimate. The result of his study and experimenting was such that, by the time he was nineteen, he was able to start a free public lecture on mineralogy and chemical analysis. His success and energy attracted some rich patrons, who feeling confidence in his future advanced him 30,000 francs to establish a mineralogical collection and to furnish a laboratory.

When he was only 21 he sent a communication to the Academy of Sciences, and in 1768 was elected successor to Rouelle, when he was 28.

In 1778 he established a chair of mineralogy at the Mint, and space was allotted to him for a great mineralogical museum. To this museum he devoted much attention and care, and it grew to a great extent. Romé de l'Isle and Chaptal were trained there, but Sage entertained a greater scheme for the education of mining engineers,

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii, (Chemia et Res Metallica), p. 146.  
 Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 1804, xi, p. 12.  
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 170.  
*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii, p. 85.  
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv, p. 102.  
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 418.  
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii, col. 731.  
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1388.  
*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 3ème Série, 1878, vi, p. 36.  
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v, p. 139.  
 J. Graetzer, *Lebensbilder hervorragender schlesischer Aerzte aus den letzten vier Jahrhunderten*, Breslau, 1889, pp. 60-61.  
*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1890, xxx, p. (by Markgraf).  
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii, p. 428.

and at last, as the result of a memoir by him, the Ecole des Mines was established in 1783 by Louis XVI. and the Minister Calonne, who made him Director.

During the Revolution, though he sided with the King, he did not share the fate of Lavoisier, but only underwent a short imprisonment. 'On his return to life,' as he himself calls it, he found that he had lost his place in the Ecole des Mines and was deprived of his emoluments. He was re-instated in the museum at the Mint and continued to give his lectures. He had been left out of the Institute at its reorganization, and about this time published on a single leaf his claims upon the vacant place in it. These were: the works he had published between 1769 and 1785, 60 memoirs in all, the foundation of the Ecole des Mines, of which he was Director for ten years; the creation of a chair of chemistry at Montpellier in favour of his pupil Chaptal; for forty years himself professor of chemistry and mineralogy; formation at his own expense of a mineralogical museum which had become national; imprisonment in 1793 for eighty-seven days, at the end of which he found his department had been reorganized without him, and he himself deprived of his position and emoluments. He had, therefore, sold his library and other property, had gone to a village fifty leagues from Paris

SAGE (BALTHASAR-GEORGES). *Continued.*

and came every year to give his lectures, and though a member of the old Academy of Sciences, he had been left out of the Institute.

When in 1801 he was called to it in succession to Darcet, it was more in remembrance of his former services than for his attitude towards contemporary science.

In 1805 he lost his eyesight and in 1813 he published a list of his principal discoveries. In 1817 he received the cordon of the Order of St. Michael.

In 1822 he had another misfortune, for in that year he broke one of his thighs. He died on 9 Sept., 1824, aged 84.

Sage was the author of a large number of books and papers on assaying and analysis, of catalogues of various collections of specimens and works of art, of experiments on distilled water, common salt, electricity, galvanism, and various branches of natural history.

Though living at the time of Lavoisier's discoveries, he became an uncompromising opponent of them, instead of trying to ascertain their truth, and in this way he put a stop to his scientific career. Even in 1810, long after the discussion was concluded, he wrote a pamphlet which contains a curious attack on the new nomenclature, approval of the views of Meyer of Osnabruck, and shows the author to have been an out-and-out phlogistian. Its title is: *Exposé des effets de la Contagion nomenclature, et réfutation de Paradoxes qui dénaturent la Physique*, Paris, 1810, 8°, pp. 56. A similar adverse criticism of Lavoisier's discoveries and theories is contained in his autobiography published in 1818. By that time Sage was an old

blind man, but he was in the full use of all his powers when Lavoisier was working.

The consequence of this conservatism was that his lectures were deserted and his books were unread. The same thing happened with his courses on mineralogy, for that science too, like chemistry, had advanced, but Hally's system was as uncongenial to him as was Lavoisier's, and doubtless it was this stagnation which caused him to be passed over for different posts, and which led to his various, not unpathetic appeals. People called him *le Fossile*.

Still as has been said, in spite of certain defects of scientific character, which were due rather to exaggerations of a good quality than to a positively bad one, he must get credit for much excellent work. He made chemistry hitherto neglected, not only popular but of importance for industry, he improved the art of extracting metals from their ores, and he was the first person to introduce into France systematic assaying and analysis. To him also is due the foundation of the Ecole des Mines and the Museum of Mineralogy.

In addition to the offices above mentioned, Sage who was a physician, was chief apothecary to the Hôtel des Invalides and Royal Inspector of Pharmacists, and he was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm and of several others.

A portrait of Sage, painted by F. G. Cokson and engraved by J. Beauvarlet, is prefixed to his *Analyse des Blés*, Paris, 1776, and another, painted and engraved by A. de Marcenay, is before his *Elémens de Minéralogie Docimastique, seconde édition*, Paris, 1777, Tome Premier.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 71.

*Exposé des Titres de B. G. Sage, Pensionnaire de la ci-devant Académie des sciences sollicitant la place de Chimie, vacante à l'Institut national*, small 4°, 1 leaf (no date, about 1794 ?).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, pp. 537-539; 1799, iii, pp. 442, 615, 616, 683, &c., &c.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii, (Chemia et Res Metallica), pp. 25, 61, 65, 74, 79, 84, 86, 87, 88, 103, 107, 110, 111, 123, 126, 141, 153, 159, 165, 175, 204, 205.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischer Literatur*, 1806-08, pp. 374, 378, 425, 432, 448, 459, 461, 462, 475, 482, 483, 520, 556.

*Exposé sommaire des principales découvertes faites dans l'espace de cinquante-quatre années, par B. G. Sage, Fondateur et Directeur de la première Ecole des Mines, Membre de la première Classe de l'Institut Imperial*, Paris, 1813, 8°, pp. 38.

B. G. Sage, *Tableau comparé de la conduite qu'ont tenue envers moi les ministres de l'ancien régime avec celle des ministres du nouveau régime*, Paris, 1814, 8°, pp. 80 (contains interesting personal and historical notes, and he shows himself a confirmed opponent of the new chemistry).

*Notice autobiographique*, Paris, 1818. (I have not seen this.)

*Bibliographie de la France*, 1824, pp. 645-646, 676-677.

Alphonse Jacques Mahul, *Annuaire nécrologique ou complément annuel et continuation de toutes les Biographies ou Dictionnaires Historiques, Année 1824*, Paris, Décembre, 1825, pp. 272-278 (account of his life, and list of 67 papers).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v, p. 61.

Quérand, *La France littéraire*, 1836, viii, p. 306. *Biographie Universelle, Supplément*, 1847, lxxx, P. 269 (article by Michaud jeune); no date, xxxvii, p. 230.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1863, xlii, col. 1010.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii, col. 732. (Poggendorff puts his birthday in May, but under one of the portraits March is the month given.)

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 3ème Série, 1878, vi, p. 109.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii, p. 438.

## SAIGNIER (JEAN).

Magni Lapidis Naturalis Philosophia & vera ars per Ioannem Saignier Lutetianum in opus deducta & filio suo Carolo loco inæstimabilis thesauri testamento relicta, & in agone mortis propria manu subsignata. Parisiis Anno Domini 1632. Die 7. Maij. Bremæ Typis & sumptibus Iacobi Koehleri Anno MDCLXIV.

SAIGNIER (JEAN). *Continued.*

Jöcher merely quotes the present book as having been composed along with others, but he neither mentions any of these others, nor does he say any

thing about the author except calling him an alchemist.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 675.  
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,  
1731, II. ii. p. 146.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie  
Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 292.  
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col.  
33.

## SAINT-DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE LIMOJON DE).

See LIMOJON DE SAINTDISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

## SAL ARTIS.

See ELIAS ARTISTA.

Zedler, (*Universal Lexicon*, 1734, viii. col. 824) seems to think that 'Sal Artis' is in some way or other an anagram of Elias Artista. See also Zedler, 1742, xxxiii. col. 663.

## SALA (ANGELO).

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatrī celeberrimi Chrysologia, seu Examen Auri Chymicum In quo demonstratur, auro nec inesse substantiam aliquam potabilem: nec illud arte spagyrica transmutari posse in substantiam aquosam, oleosam vel salinam; & quid propriè intelligatur per aurum potabile. Adjecti sunt in fine ejusdem Aphorismi Chymiatrici recogniti. Hamburgi, impensis Henr. Carstens, Anno M.DC.XXII.

8°. Sigs. A-C4, D-K4 in eights, or pp. [40, 104]; K5-Q8, or pp. 103 [1 blank].

The printed title is within an engraved border.

Haller (*Bibl. Med. Pract.*, ii. p. 407) quotes: *Synopsis Aphorismorum chymiatricorum*, Brem. 1620, 8°.

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatrī Candidissimi, Essentiarum Vegetabilium Anatome. Darinnen von den fürtrefflichsten Nutzbarkeiten der Vegetabilischen Essentzen in der Artzney: wie man dieselbige aufs allerley Kräutern, Blumen, Früchten, Wurtzeln, Rinden, vnd Hölzern extrahieren soll; Vnd von andern nützlichen, zu dieser matery gehörigen Stücken gelehret vndd gehandelt wird.

Sycophantarum venenatos morsus

Virtus cum perseverantia curat.

Rostock, Gedruckt bey Joh: Richels Erben, in Verlegung Johan Hallervords, Anno M.DC.XXX.

8°. Pp. [24] 255 [1 blank].

Haller (*Bibl. Bot.*, i. p. 416) quotes an edition 1635, 8°.

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatrī Candidissimi, Hydrelæologia, darinnen, wie man allerley Wasser, Oliteten, vnd brennende Spiritus der Vegetabilischen Dingen, durch gewisse Chymische Regeln, vnd manualia, in jhren besten Kräfften distillieren vnd rectificieren soll; Als auch von ihren Nutzbarkeiten, gründlich tractirt vnd gehandelt wird, Neben einem

SALA (ANGELO). *Continued.*

gewissen Vnterricht, wie allerley Art stattliche, vnd nützliche Aquaviten zubereiten seyn. Rostock, Druckts Jochim Fuefs, In verlegung Johann Hallerfords, Buchhändlers daselbsten Jm Jahr 1633.

8°, No pagination. Sigs. a4, A-T in eights, V4, or ff. [160].

Haller (*Bibl. Bot.*, i. p. 416) says 4°.

Processus Angeli Salæ, Chymici illius & Philosophi Spagyrici celeberrimi, De Auro Potabili, novo paucisque adhuc cognito: Cui quidam alii ex Basilii Valentini, Iosephi Quercetani, Portæ, & aliorum scriptis excerpti, cum commentariolis propter affinitatem ut adjungerentur, non in, consultum (*sic*) visum fuit. Argentorati, sumptibus Johannis-Philippi Sartorii, Bibliopolæ, M. DC. XXXI.

8°. Sigs. A-D4 in eights, of which D4 is blank; or pp. [54, 2 blank].

There seems to have been an edition dated 1630.

D. O. M. A. Angeli Salæ Vicentini Veneti Chymiatrī Candidissimi, Tartarologia. Das ist: Von der Natur vnd Eigenschafft des Weinstein; Welcher gestalt aufs demselben vnderschiedliche hochbewehrte Medicamentem zu bereiten; Wie aufs allen Vegetabilien jhre Tartara abzusondern; Ihre Saltzen aufszuziehen, zu granuliren, vnd rectificieren, Wie auch aufs einem jeglichen Saltz ein durchtringender sawrer Spiritus zu wege zu bringen sey. Dameben wird auch von solcher Dingen besondern Nutzen gründlich tractiert vnd gelehret. Rostock, Gedruckt bey Johan Richels Erben, in vorlegung Joh: Hallervords, Buchh. 1632.

8°. Pp. [12] [2] 112, Sheet G is wrong imposed. After the dedication is another title-page dated 1631.

Haller (*Bibl. Bot.*, i. p. 416) says 1632, 1636, 4°.

## Some Principall Preparations.

See COLSON (LANCELOT), *Philosophia Maturata*, 1668, p. 93.

The accounts given of Angelo or Angiolo Sala are somewhat vague. He was descended from an ancient and noble family, and is called a native of Vicenza, where he was born probably between 1570-1580. According to one account he began practice at Dresden in 1602, according to another he left his country because of his religious opinions and went to Switzerland in 1609, where he practised at Winterthur or at Zürich. From what he himself says he was next in Holland at the Hague from 1613 to 1617, and was private physician to the Count of Oldenburg. From 1620 to 1625 he was living at Hamburg, and in the latter year was appointed physician of the Duke of Mecklenburg at Güstrow. After three years' residence there, he accompanied the Duke, who had been expelled by Wallenstein, first to Bernburg in June, 1628, to Harzgerode in Anhalt from December, 1628, to July, 1629, and to Lübeck, August, 1629, to July 1630, returning to Güstrow in the summer of 1630.

In 1628, along with the Duke, he had been made a member of the 'Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft' which had been formed at Weimar on 24 August 1617, with the aim of purifying the language from foreign words.

The Duke took a lively interest in Sala's chemicopharmaceutical operations, and not only was able to make many important preparations but even to prescribe them in an emergency.

After the death of the Duke on 23 April, 1636, Sala was retained by the hereditary prince Gustav Adolph, and went with him to Bützow. Here Sala died 2 October, 1637, but his body was buried in the Cathedral at Güstrow, on the 19th of the same month.

His son, Johann Christian, was ennobled in 1640, and his great grandson, Baron Gert von Sala was made a count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1751. The family became extinct with Johann Christian, Count von Sala, who died at Neu-Strelitz 30 May, 1806.

He was an able physician and an excellent chemist, an admirer and to some extent a follower of Paracelsus, an advocate of chemical remedies, an opponent of quackery, and he was able to judge fairly the merits both of the chemical and Galenic systems of medicine then in conflict.

Conring calls him the first of the chemists who was free from trifling; Haller repeats his dictum: primus chemicorum qui desit ineptire; Boerhaave

SALA (ANGELO). *Continued.*

speaks of him as exact in the selection preparation and description of his medicaments, and he commends him for the clearness with which he taught how to treat vegetables, animals and minerals for the remedies they might yield. He has been praised by competent judges for his knowledge and skill, his powers of observation and reasoning, his good sense and freedom from many of the unfounded opinions of his time. He ridiculed both transmutation and the universal medicine; objected to the name of oil being given to *tartar*, which had deliquesced, observed that metals have different affinities for acids, that sulphur took something from the air in order to burn, and described new substances and modes of preparation.

Lists of his works are given by most of the authorities. In addition to the above the titles of the following may be included; I cannot guarantee the existence of editions except those in the British Museum and Billings' Catalogue, and those to which collations are appended.

Tractatus duo: de variis tum Chymicorum, tum Galenistarum erroribus in præparatione medicinali commissis Francof., 1602 (?), 1608, 1649 (written in Italian but translated into Latin by M. A. R.), 4°, pp. 64 [3, 1 blank]. This is appended to his collected works, 1647, 1650.

Anatomia Vitrioli, Aurel. Alobr., 1609, 12°, 1613, 12°, pp. [15, 1 blank] 1-34 [14] 35-75 [3 blank], Lugd. Bat., 1612, 8°, 1617, Editio Tertia, 8°. pp. [8] 107 [1 blank] (from the Italian).

Septem planetarum terrestrium spagrica recensio, Amst., 1611, 1614, 12°.

Ternarius emeticorum, seu Emetologia, Delph., 1613, 8°.

Opiologie, La Haye, 1614, 8°; English, 1618, 4°. Ternarius Bezoardicorum, Lugd. Bat., 1616; Erfurt., 1628, 8°; 1630, 8°. 1638, 8°; Mercklin quotes Erfurti 1628 and 1630, 8°.

Ternarius Bezoardicorum ou trois Souverains Medicaments Bezoardiques. . . , Leyden, 1616, 4° pp. [28] 91 [1], with an engraved title-page. The Dedication is signed La Haye, 20 Nov., 1615.

Anatomia antimonii, Lugd. Bat., 1617, 8°, pp. [32] 145 [7].

De Peste tractatus, Marpurgi, 1617, 4° (translated by Greg. Horstius), 1641, 4°, Norib., 1660. fol., Goudæ, 1661, 4°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 34.

*Der Fruchtbbringenden Gesellschaft Nahmen, Vorhaben, Gemählde und Wörter*, Franckfurt a. M., 1640.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 205, 255.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 57-59.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687, p. 135 (Add. iii. 37, 3); p. 288 (Add. ix. 4. 2) p. 370 (Int. xi. 6).

Fridericus Thomas, *Analecta Giustroviensia, h. e. de inclyta Meclenburgensium Civitate Giustrovia*, Giustroviæ & Lipsiæ, 1706, Catalogus biographicus personarum. . . p. 157.

Mangst, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 146-147.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelaehrtheit*, 1731, pp. 776, 778-779.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 123.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 736.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 476; iii. pp. 292-293.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 635.

Möller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 747-751.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 149 (commended); p. 1031 (primus inter Chemicos desit ineptire Conringio iudice); p. 1032.

The 1682 edition, mentioned by Haller has this title: Angeli Salæ. . . Opera Omnia Medico-Chymica hactenus separatim diversisque linguis excusa, nunc uno volumine, Latinoque idiomate edita, et novissima hac Editione non solum a mendis quamplurimis correctæ, sed etiam juxta Originalia. Vi & Exemplar Clarissimi Domini D. Johannis Schröderi, Physici olim Francofurtensis Ordinarii, revisa & emendatæ. Addito Indice rerum & verborum locupletissimo. Francofurti, Apud Hermannum à Sande. Typis Johannis Andreae. Anno M.DCC.LXXXII. Small 4°. Pp. [16] 927 [25]. The preliminary pages contains a portrait and an engraved and a printed title page. The portrait purports to be: 'Vera Effigies Angeli Salæ Vicentini Chymiatræ Candidissimi et Archiatri Megalopolitani.' A photograph of this portrait is prefixed to his biography by A. Blank.

De Peste tractatus, Marpurgi, 1617, 4° (translated by Greg. Horstius), 1641, 4°, Norib., 1660. fol., Goudæ, 1661, 4°.

Traité de la Peste, Leyde, 1617, 8°.

Ternarius Bezoardicorum & Hemetologia seu Triumphus Vomitoriorum. . . cum Exegesi Chymiatrica, Andreae Tentzeltii, Francof., 1618, 8°; 1636, 4°; Erfurti, 1618, 8°, pp. [54, 2 blank] 278 [2 blank]; exegesis, pp. [6] 122 (woodcuts). This last edition is mentioned also by Haller, *Bibl. Med. Pract.*, ii. p. 406.

Aphorismorum chymiatricorum synopsis, Bremæ, 1620, 8°.

Descriptio brevis Antidotii pretiosæ, Marpurgi, 1620, 8°; Francof., 1649, 8°.

Gründliche Erklärung von etlichen kräftigen und hochbewährten spagyrischen Medicamenten, Wandsb., 1624.

De natura, proprietatibus et usu spiritus Vitrioli fundamentalis dissertatio Hamb., 1625.

Essentiarum vegetabilium anatome, Rostock, 1630, 8°.

Processus de Auro potabili novo, paucisque ad huc cognito, Argent., 1630, 1631, 8°.

Ternarius Laudanorum, seu Opiologia, Erfurt. 1630, 8°. The French, *Opiologie*, La Haye, 1614, 8°, and in English, 1618 8°, as above.

Spagyrische Schatzkammer, Güstrow, 1634.

Saccharologia, Rostock, 1637, 8° (German and Latin).

Opera medico-chymica . . . omnia, Francofurti, 1680; 1682 (Haller); 1712, 4°; Francof., Beyer, 1647, 4°, pp. [8, including the engraved and printed title-pages], 856, [24], Tractatus duo, 1649, pp. 64 [3, 1 blank]. Rothomagi (Haller says 'Rom'!), 1650, 4°, pp. [8, including the engraved and printed title-pages] 749 (misprinted 449), [13]; Tractatus duo, pp. 5° [2, 2 blank].

Myrothecium spagicum.

Appendix de pulvere Rosæ vitæ.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 41 (from Möller and Kestner).

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 419.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 416.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 406.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 159.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 11.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 586.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 103.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1812, VIII. i. p. 303.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1813, viii. p. 692.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Pancoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 86.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 281.

Schmiedler, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 355.

G. C. F. Lisch, *Jahrbücher des Vereins für meklenburgische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde*, Schwerin, 1837, Zweiter Jahrgang, p. 191 (enrolled in 1628 a member of the Fruchtbbringende Gesellschaft under the name 'Der Lindernde').

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 216-222; 1869, ii. pp. 208-214.

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Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 115, &c., &c.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 289.

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when he was at Hamburg; Chrysologia, 1622, 8° Gründliche Erklärung von etlichen . . . Spagyrischen Medicamenten, Wandsbeck, 1624, 4°, De natura. . . spiritus Vitrioli fundamentalis dissertatio, Hamburgi, 1625, 4°, dedicated to the Senate at Hamburg).

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 3ème Série, 1878, vi. p. 254.

A. Blank, *Angelus Sala, sein Leben und seine Werke*, Schwerin, 1883, 8°, pp. 15, with a portrait.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 48; ii. p. 334.

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## SALE (DE) ALKALI

See THEATRUM CHEMICVM, 1659, iii. p. 179.

## SALLWIGT (GERGORIUS ANGLUS).

Ⲕⲓⲛⲓ Opus Mago-Cabalisticum et Theologicum. Vom Ursprung und Erzeugung des Saltzes, dessen Natur und Eigenschafft, wie auch dessen Nutz und Gebrauch. Da denn zugleich die Erzeugung aller Metallen und Mineralien, und aller andern Salien aus dem Grunde der Natur bewiesen wird; Auch viel Theosophica, nach Gelegenheit der Materien, mit untergemischt werden. Detsgleichen auch weitläufftig discurreiret wird von denen uns unsichtbaren Creaturen, in denen uns sichtbahren und greifflichen Elementen, wie auch von dem Paradiese und dessen Loco, welches alles vorgestellt wird durch das Systema Magicum Universi; dadurch der Wahrheit liebende zu den allerhöchsten und heiligsten Geheimnissen geleitet und geführt wird. Alles aufgesetzt und zusammen getragen von einem embsigen Liebhaber der ewigen Wahrheit, dessen Nahmen Gregorius Anglus Sallwigt überkommen Anno MDCCVIII. Und Franckfurth am Mayn gedruckt bey Anton Heinscheidt, 1719.

Folio. Pp. [8] 80. 10 symbolic plates, 9 coloured.

Ⲕⲓⲛⲓ Tractatus Mago-Cabbalistico-Chymicus et Theosophicus, von des Saltzes Ursprung und Erzeugung, Natur und Nutzen, wobey zugleich die Erzeugung derer Metallen, Mineralien und anderer Salien, aus dem Grunde der Natur bewiesen wird. In einer durchgängigen Geistigen Deutung von dem Ursprung aller Wesen: von denen uns unsichtbaren Creaturen in denen uns sichtbaren und greifflichen Elementen: von dem Ort des Paradieses: von der Schöpfung und Erhaltung der sichtbaren Welt: von der zukünftigen Verwandlung zur ewigen Vereinigung mit Gott. Alles, nach einem Systemate Magico Universi, nebst andern in Kupffer gestochenen Problematibus, denen Wahrheit-liebenden, zur Einleitung in die Allerheiligste Göttliche Geheimnisse, sammt vollständigen Register, aufgesetzt, von einem Emsigen Liebhaber der Ewigen Wahrheit, G. A. S. Saltzburg, MDCCXXXIX.

4°. Pp. [6] 161. Index [21] [2 blank]. 10 symbolic plates, 9 coloured.