

SALLWIGT (GREGORIUS ANGLUS). *Continued.*

[Another Copy.]

10 plates, uncoloured.

This is the second part of Welling's *Opus mago-cabbalisticum* (q.v.), which did not appear till 1735.

The 1719 edition of Sallwigt's book is that quoted by Kopp. He mentions the 1729 edition also, but, as he had not seen it he did not know whether or not the two were identical. There is no doubt about that.

Under the entry 'S., G. A.' in the British Museum Catalogue, these initials are translated 'Georgio Anglo Sallwigt,' but under 'Sallwigt' (*sic*) they

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae, 1732, p. 122.

tre explained: 'Gregorius Anglus-Sallwigt,' In any case they are treated as pseudonymous for Georg von-Welling, which is probably correct.

It is not surprising, therefore, that no notice has been taken of a fictitious personage in the usual sources of information.

The present work was also included in the 'Viridarium reformatum,' *Francof. a. M.*, 1719, fol., by Michael Bernhard Valentini.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 240.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 487.

SALMON (WILLIAM).

See RIPLEY (GEORGE), *Chymische Schrifften*, 1756.

See DICTIONNAIRE HERMETIQUE, 1695.

[Medicina Practica, with the Clavis Alchymiae. London, 1692.]

8°. Pp. [28] 696 (for 736, because pp. 433-472 are duplicated). This copy wants pp. 321-322, the chief title-page (for which that to the second book is substituted), the subsidiary title-page to the third book, and all the illustrations but one, which belongs to Flamel's treatise.

The full title of this book runs thus:

Medicina Practica: or Practical Physick. Shewing the Method of Curing the most Usual Diseases happening to Humane Bodies. As all Sorts of Aches and Pains, Apoplexies, Agues, Bleeding, Fluxes, Gripings, Wind, Shortness of Breath, Diseases of the Brest and Lungs, Abortion, Want of Appetite, Loss of the use of Limbs, Cholick, or Belly-ach, Apostems, Thrushes, Quinsies, Deafness, Bubo's, cachexia, Stone in the Reins, and Stone in the Bladder: with the Preparation of the Præcipiolum, or Universal Medicine of Paracelsus.

To which is Added, The Philosophick Works of
Hermes Trismegistus, \ / Nicholas Flammel,
Kalid Persicus, Roger | Bacon,
Geber Arabs | | And
Artefius Longævus, / \ George Ripley.

All Translated out of the best Latin Editions, into English; and Carefully Claused, or divided into Chapters, and Sections, for the more Pleasant Reading, and Easier Understanding of these Authors.

Together with a singular Comment upon the First Book of Hermes, the most Ancient of Philosophers.

The whole Completed in Three Books.

By William Salmon. Professor of Physick. Living at the Blue-Ball by the Ditchside near Holborn-Bridge.

London, Printed by W. Bonny, for Tho, Howkins in George-Yard in Lombard-street, and John Harris at the Harrow in the Poultry, 1692.

The contents are as follows:

The preface contains a short account of each of the alchemical authors contained in the book, and this is followed by a list of Salmon's own writings, published and unpublished.

Practical Physick, pp. 176.

The second book has a title, dated 1691, and another, dated, 1692, p. 177, and contains:

Hermes Trismegistus: The Golden Work, pp. 179-183, including the 'Smaragdine Table,' p. 258.

Kalid, *Secreta Alchymiae*, pp. 284-334.

Geber, *The Sum*, pp. 335-472, with four plates of apparatus.

The third book has a title, dated 1692, p. 473, and contains:

Artefius Longævus, *Liber Secretus*, pp. 433-520 (*sic* for 475, &c.), in Latin and English.

Nicholas Flammel, *The Hieroglyphicks*, pp. 521-584, with four plates.

Roget Bachon, *Radix Mundi*, pp. 585-620.

Roger Bachon, *Speculum Alchymiae*, pp. 621-642.

George Ripley, *The Marrow of Alchymie*, pp. 643-696.

The remainder copies were reissued with a new title-page.

Medicina Practica: or, the Practical Physician: Shewing the True Method of Curing the most usual Diseases Incident to Humane Bodies, viz: All Sorts of Aches and Pains, . . . To which is added the Chymical Works of Hermes Trismegistus, . . . And an Account of their Lives. . . By William Salmon, M. P. (*sic*) . . . London, Printed and Sold by Edmund Curll at the Peacock without Temple-Bar, 1707. Price 5s.

In this reissue the title-pages of Books II. and III. have been cancelled.

SALMON (WILLIAM). *Continued.*

Pharmacopœia Londinensis. Or, the New London Dispensatory. In VI. Books. Translated into English for the Publick Good, and Fitted to the whole Art of Healing. Illustrated with the Preparations, Virtues and Uses of all Simple Medicaments, Vegetable, Animal and Mineral, Of all the Compounds both Internal and External: and of all the Chymical Preparations now in Use. Together with some choice Medicines added by the Author. As also the Praxis of Chymistry, as it's now Exercised, fitted to meanest Capacity. The Fifth Edition, corrected and amended. By William Salmon, Professor of Physick: At the Blew Ball by the Ditch-side nigh Holbourn-Bridge. London: Printed by I. Dawks, for T. Bassett, R. Chiswell, M. Wotton, G. Conyers, and I. Dawks. 1696.

8°. Pp. [16] 896, followed by a sheet containing the Table of Diseases, Mmm paged 865-887 (*sic*, for 877) [2, 1 blank].

The third edition of this book was printed at London for Thomas Dawks, Tho. Passinger and Thomas Sawbridge, 1685, pp. [16] 896, followed by

a sheet Mmm containing the Table of Diseases, pp. 865-877 [2, 1 blank]. The fifth edition is therefore, merely a reprint, page for page.

Phylaxa Medicina: A Supplement to the London-Dispensatory, and Doron: Being, A Cabinet of Choice Medicines Collected, and Fitted for Vulgar Use. By William Salmon, M.D.

The Medicines mentioned in this Book, are to be had ready prepared at the Author's House at the Blew-Balcony by the Ditch side near holborn-Bridge, London.

The Second Edition. London, Printed for Simon Neale, over against the Duke of Grafton's Heal in Grafton-Street, near Leicester-Fields, 1688.

8°. Pp. [2] 100.

William Salmon was born 2 June, 1644, according to the portrait in his 'Ars Anatomica' but that prefixed to the fifth edition of the *Polygraphice*, 1685 states that he was in his 27th year in 1675 which would imply that he was born in 1648.

There is no reliable information as to his early life and education or as to how he became a doctor whether licensed or unlicensed. He travelled and then settled in London, where he engaged in the form of medical practice common at the time, including astrology, preparation of secret remedies and alchemy. He wrote a great deal of medical topics, and compiled works on botany, the pharmacopœia, and anatomy, medical and chyrurgical observations, and the above collection of alchemists. He took part also in the controversy about the dispensaries and wrote a 'Rebuke to the authors of a Blew Book; . . . written in Behalf of the Apothecaries and Chyrurgians of the City of London. London, 1698, 8°, pp. 32.

He resided at various places in London, indications of which can be gathered from his books. Thus in 1671 he had his abode in Smithfield near St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1681 his dwelling was at the Red Ralls in Salisbury Court, off Fleet Street. In 1685 he was Professor of Physick living at the Blew Balcony by Fleet-Ditch, near Holborn-Bridge, or 'at the Blew Balcony by the Ditch side near Holbourn-bridge.' In 1692, the

name of his house seems to have been changed, for he was then 'living at the Blue-Ball by the Ditch-side, near Holborn Bridge.' On 24 Oct, 1700 he dates the eighth edition of the *Polygraphice* from his house 'at Black-Fryers Stairs,' and in the *Rebuke* he is 'living near Black-Fryers Stairs.

Some of his books went through a good number of editions notwithstanding the despite shown him by some of his contemporaries, as by James Younge, and one of the most popular was his *Polygraphice*, a collection of receipts on the fine and practical arts, first published in 1672. Of this book there were numerous editions, of some of which I have given details elsewhere. The second edition in four books appeared in 1673 the fifth in Seven books in 1685, with a badly executed portrait signed: W. Sherwin ad vitam sculpt., the eighth, much enlarged, in 1701 with a characteristic portrait signed: M. v. Gucht. Sculpt.

Salmon died in 1713.

If one may judge by his library Salmon must have been a man of erudition, and of wide and liberal tastes; he must also have been a thoroughgoing bibliophile and possessed of means sufficient to gratify his acquisitiveness.

Part of his library was sold and from the auction catalogue of it, one gathers a clear notion of its contents. It is arranged according to size, and broadly according to subject, and the catalogue

SALMON (WILLIAM). *Continued.*

was drawn up by Thomas Ballard. The title-page gives the best idea of how the collection was regarded: Bibliotheca Salmoneana, Pars Prima. Or, a Catalogue of Part of the Library of the Learned William Salmon, M.D. Deceas'd. Consisting of many very Valuable and Uncommon Books, in several Faculties and Languages. Chiefly, in Physick, Chirurgery, Chymistry, Divinity, Philology, History, and other polite parts of Learning, most of the Classics, Notis variorum, and other choice editions, well Bound and very Fair, several being of the large Paper. Which will begin to be Sold by Auction at St. Paul's Coffee-House, next Door to Dean's Court the West End of St. Pauls, on Monday the Sixteenth Day of November, 1713 beginning every Evening at Five of the clock till the Sale is finished. By Thomas Ballard, Bookseller, at the Rising Sun in Little-Britain. Where Catalogues may be had; as also of Mr. King in Westminster-Hall. . . . Price One Shilling. 8°, pp. [6] 119 [1 blank].

The preface throws some light on Salmon himself: 'The following Catalogue contains Part of the Library of the Famous Doctor William Salmon, deceas'd, whose Character and Abilities are sufficiently made known to the World by the great Number of Elaborate Works set forth by him; and indeed our Proprietor's Φλομῶθεα, his Extraordinary Love of Books, and his Singular Judgment in the Choice of them, are transcendently remarkable since he has been for many Years taken up in making so large a Collection, which apparently is as valuable, both for Quality, Condition, and Number of Volumes, especially in Folio, as any that ever was transported to an Auction-Box, or Sold sub ictu Mallei; for here the Ingenious will not

James Younge, *Sidrophel Vapulans: or, the Quack-Astrologer toss'd in a Blanket, by the author of Medicaster Medicatus. In an Epistle to W . . . m S . . . n. With a Postscript, Reflecting briefly on his late Scurrilous Libel against the Royal College of Physicians, entitled A Rebuke to the Authors of a Blue Book. By the same Hand.* London, 1699, 4°, pp. [16] 59 [1 blank]. (Salmon seems to have made some reflections on Younge, and Younge, retorted with quite as vigorous language as Salmon used. Curiously enough time has verified certain of Salmon's views, rather than of Younge's.)

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii, pp. 148-149 (reviews of the 'Dispensatory').
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 44.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 220, 322, 544, 905.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv, p. 507.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii, p. 99 ('errores innumeros habet').
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, p. 679 ('magnus compiler').

SALOMON.

Philosophia Salomonis.
See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

La Grande Clavicule de Salomon.
See GRAND (LE) GRIMOIRE.

Clavicula Salomonis.

See SAMMLUNG der größten Geheimnisse, 1725, p. 13.

only find a Rich Treasure of Books in several Languages relating to the Noble Art of Physick, but even a mighty Stock in all other Faculties, that constitute the respective Branches of Polite Literature, viz. Theology, Law, Philosophy, Philology, History, Mathematicks, Classics, &c., besides great Variety of curious and uncommon Tracts on Miscellaneous Subjects, and a very fine Collection of English Books in the same Faculties; so that to say more of this incomparable Library would seem to derogate from the Value of it, and from the Merit of its late indefatigable Owner; we shall therefore leave the Whole to the View of such Gentlemen as are really Φλοββλοι, and disposed to purchase these valuable Pieces when the Sale comes on.'

The catalogue contains 919 lots in folio, 866 in quarto, and 1789 in 8° and 12°, or 3574 in all, I do not know if there was any subsequent sale.

It has become the custom to call Salmon the compiler of the 'Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques' which appeared at Paris in 1672-73. That work has the name 'le Sieur S. on the title-page as the editor's, but I do not know what justification there is first, for interpreting the initial as meaning *Salmon*, as Kopp does: 'Der Pariser Arzt Salmon,' he calls him; and secondly, for identifying the author with William Salmon of the Blew Balcony. How did it come about that he first made this alchemical collection in French, and then twenty-years after brought out a much smaller collection appended to another and quite different work?

Still less reason there seems to me to be in connecting William Salmon with the 'Dictionnaire hermétique,' 1695.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i, p. 449.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii, p. 303.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, pp. 6, 19, 1799, iii, p. 890.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii, p. 366.
Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvii, p. 81.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 462.
Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 10, 16, 20, 36, 54.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff; Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 568 569, 630-631.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii, p. 467.
Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of secrets,' *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, 1883, ii, p. 196; 1886, New series, i, p. 226 ('Polygraphice').
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii, p. 340.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii, p. 488.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1897, I, p. 209 (article by Dr. N. Moore).

SALOMON. *Continued.*

Eloy informs us that Solomon is the reputed author of a book: De Lapide Minerali quem Philosophorum appellat, which was included by Johann Rhenanus in the collection published by him at Frankfurt a. M., 1625, 8°, but as he says, it is pushing Solomon's studies in natural and experimental science too far, to credit him with this. The subject had been previously discussed by Johann Georg Schmid in his tract: Der von

Mose und denen Propheten übel urtheilende Alchymist, 1706, cap. iii, pp. 55-59 (*q.v.*), who argued that Solomon, wise man though he was, could not have possessed an art which did not exist in *rerum natura*, but got his gold and silver from mines in the usual way, without requiring the philosopher's stone, or any miracle. Goelicke also raised the question whether Solomon was a chemist or not and decided in the negative.

Herm. Condeesyanus, *Harmoniae inperscrutabilis chymico-philosophicae . . . Decas II. [collecta studio & industria Ioannis Rhenani, M.D.]*, Francofurti, 1625, 8°, pp. 309-323.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 425.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 206.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 953.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 42.
Goelicke, *Historia Medicinæ Universalis*, 1721, i, pp. 61, 62.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii, p. 150.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv, p. 167.

SALTZTHAL (SOLINUS).

Discursus de potentissima Philosophorum Medicina Vniversali.

Brevis descriptio Admirandæ Virtutis et Operationis summæ Medicinæ Lapis Philosophorum dictæ.

Discursus de philosophico fonte salino.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi, pp. 675-714.

A separate edition of Saltzthal's writing about the 'universal Medicine' was published at Strasburg,

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 625, note e.

SAMMLUNG der größten Geheimnisse aufserordentlicher Menschen in alter Zeit.

- I. Formeln der magischen Kabbala oder der magischen Kunst des vi. vii. Buch Mosis. Sammt der ächten Clavicula Salomonis.
- II. Gebete an die heilige Corona, Erzschatzmeisterin über die verborgenen Schätze.
- III. Natürliche Weise, Schätze zu graben.
- IV. Gebete an den heiligen und grofsen Christoph, den gewaltigen Geber aller verborgenen Schätze.
- V. Ein approbitres Buch zum Schatzheben, zur Erlangung eines dienstbaren Geistes, Jesuiten-Zwang der Geister.
- VI. Biblia arcana magica Alexander. Nach der Tractation des vi. and vii. Buchs Mosis, nebst magischen Gesetzen.
- VII. Das Büchlein der Venus zur Beschwörung böser Geister auf eine gottselige Weise.
- VIII. Die algebraische Lotterie-Kabbala von Rottilio Benincasa.
- IX. Geheimnisse der Nigromantiä und Beschwörung der bösen Geister.
- X. Die Planetengeister.
- XI. Beschwörung der Schätze, so unter der Erden sind. Ausbietung der Geister, so die Schätze besitzen. Eine wahre Wünschelrute. Das wahre Sigillum Salomonis. Wie man einen Spiritus Familiaris bekommen kann.

SAMMLUNG. *Continued.*

- XII. Die Kunst, den Geistern des Himmels, der Luft, der Erde und der Hölle zu befehlen, nebst dem grofsen Gremoire, der schwarzen Kunst, den höllischen Kräften und dem wahren Geheimnisse, die Todten sprechen zu lassen und alle verborgenen Schätze zu entdecken.
- XIII. Arcanum, arcanorum maximum, Das ist: Jesuitisches Venusbüchlein, oder wahrhaftiger Zwang aller Geister.
- XIV. Geheime Kunstschule magischer Wunderkräfte, oder das Buch der wahren Praktik in der uralten göttlichen Magie.
- XV. Auszug aus der magischen Kabbala des vi. und vii. Buch Mose. Aus der kuthisch-samaritanischen Sprache.
- XVI. Der h. Jungfrau und Abtissin Gertraud, Erzschatzmeisterin der Schätze, himmlische Anmuthungen und Gebete.
- XVII. Magia nigromantica curiosa Alomonis Zadocki. In deutscher Sprache.
- XVIII. Almuchabota Ablegalim Alkakib Albaon, id est compendium magiae innaturalis nigrae. Per M. Scotum.
- XIX. Wahrhaftige Schatzstellung.
- XX. Völliger Prozefs, Schätze zu heben. Die Citation der guten und bösen Geister, dafs sie Schätze bringen müssen.
- XXI. Verfertigung des Erdspiegels, wodurch man alle Verborgeneheiten sehen kann. Die Frag- und Wünschelruthe auf Schätze, nebst der Kunst, sich fest zu machen u. s. w. u. s. w.
- XXII. Johann Kornreuthers gewaltige Citation und Beschwörung.
Anhang: Heiliger Segen für unheilbare Krankheiten und böse Anfälle.
Mit einer grofsen Anzahl von Abbildungen.
Köln am Rhein, bei Peter Hammer. 1725.

8°. Pp. [4] 490. 491-508 are occupied with advertisements of Cornelius Agrippa's and other magical works. 1 folding plate. The title is printed across two pages.

Though dated 1725 this is a quite modern book, possibly a reprint. It does not refer to chemistry or alchemy, but deals with the cabbala, treasure

seeking, necromancy and conjuration. It may be compared With BARRET'S Magus (*q.v.*) and with LE GRAND GRIMOIRE (*q.v.*).

SAMMLUNG der neuesten und merkwürdigsten Begebenheiten, die sich mit unterschiedlichen vermuthlich noch lebenden Adepten und ihrer philosophischen Tinktur zugetragen haben, nebst der ausführlichen und sonderbaren Geschichte des grossen Adepten Nicol. Flamelli. Hildesheim, im Verlage der Schröderschen Buchhandlung. 1780.

8°. Pp. 148 [1, 1 blank].

The preface is signed Jetunn Ytlikhemt Ronb, which may be an anagram or cryptogram.

The stories contained in this tract are the following: Sehfeld, p. 11; an unknown adept p. 33; Burghart, p. 55; Eitner v. Eitteritz, p. 63; Jugel, p. 72; Christian Paul Bergmann, p. 83; Paul Lucas

and Flamel, p. 90; contemporaries, p. 103; De la Croix, p. 110; Hans v. Osten, p. 134; The decapitated dervish, p. 139; The poisoned Chemist, p. 142; Webster, Borel, Fludd, pp. 145-148.

The author, apparently, was a staunch believer in transmutation. His name is not given.

SAMMLUNG unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schrifften.

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), 1746.

This is a collection of Hollandus' tracts and it includes that by 'Sendivogii Diener' (who is J. F.

HAUTNORTHON (*q.v.*), entitled: Tractat von den Irrgangen der Alchymisten.

SAMUEL BARUCH.

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 67 (under 'Donum Dei').

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 706, 707.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 314, 382.

SANCTA VERITAS HERMETICA.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE), 1712.

SANCTUS DESIDERIUS.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

SANDERREUTER (GEORGIUS).

See LULLIUS (RAIMUNDUS), Experimenta . . . durch . . . Georgium Sanderreuter. . . verteutsch.

SANTANELLI (FERDINANDO).

Philosophiæ Reconditæ sive Magicæ Magneticæ Mumialis Scientiæ Explanatio, ex qua omnia naturalia Miracula, & Admirabilia fluunt, ac in intimis atque occultis Naturæ visceribus introitus aperitur omnibus, & per omnia. Authore Ferdinando Santanello a Foreno Neapolis, Philosopho, ac in Regio Neapolitano Gymnasio Primario Praxis Medicæ Professore. Coloniae, M.DCC.XXIII.

4°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 108.

Though bearing the imprint of Cologne, the book looks as if it had been printed at London. In his dedication to the Royal society he remarks that though the book is small it contains the most hidden things of science and explains them, and he does not omit to mention the labour and sweatings it has cost him to write it. He wanted the Society to support it with its authority, if the book was approved of, and, if not, that it should tell him the defects which he might amend. Apparently it was only a preliminary part of a work: *practica Medica*.

He does not seem to be at all known. Haller mentions both Ferdinandus Santanielli and Santanelli, and ascribes to the former (*Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*): *Dell' uso de' vesicanti and De somnis causis*, printed together in *Lucubrationes physico-mechanicæ*, Venet., 1698, 4°; *De utilitate & necessitate mortis lucubratio*, 4°; *Novus universalis & methodicus februm tractatus*, Napoli,

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1742, xxxii. col. 2063. Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 538, 916.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 225.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 42.

1705, 4°; to the latter (*Bibliotheca Botanica and Bibliotheca Anatomica*): *Lucubrationes physico-mechanicæ*, Venet., 1698, 4°, containing tracts on opiates and fermentation. The two persons, we may therefore conclude, are identical.

Haller calls him a disciple of Cornelius Consentinus and 'Archiater Ragusinus,' and Gmelin also speaks of him as the physician of Ragusa.

Santanelli himself says that he practised medicine for some years in Venice, where certain publications of his were dedicated to Charles, Earl, afterwards Duke of Manchester (who was then envoy to the Venetian Republic, on a special mission to obtain the release of some English sailors from the galleys), and afterwards at Naples, where, in his own house, with war all around him, he composed the present work, which, like its author, is forgotten. He does not specify if the tracts enumerated above were those dedicated to the Envoy.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 781.

Haller *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 535.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 116.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 415.

[Another Copy.]

SAPHIR (G. C.).

Menstruum seu Solvens Universale Philosophicum.

See MERCURII Zweyfacher Schlangen-Stab. 1679.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouyaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1275.

SATAN.

See GROSSE (Die) Argligkeit derer sich der Satan bedienet . . . 1731.

SAULAT.

See ALTUS, Liber Mutus.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouyaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1146.

SCALA PHILOSOPHORUM.

See ALCHEMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 101.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 71.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 134.

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE).

Die Leyter (or Leiter) der Philosophorum.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 94.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 127.

The first edition of the philosophers' 'ladder of learning' was probably that published in the 1550 collection of alchemical tracts. It was considered of some value, for it was not only reprinted two or three times in Latin, but it was translated into

Nazari, *Della tramutazione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 144.

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

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 203.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 51.

French, L'Escalier des Sages, and into German. It is put under the name of Guido de Montanor by Manget, and this authorship is accepted by Ladrague, whose reference is to the 1572 edition of the *Ars Aurifera*, ii. pp. 115-183.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 34, 37, 62.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 156.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouyaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 914.

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR).

Iulii Caesaris Scaligeri Exotericarum Exercitationum Liber XV. De Subtilitate, ad Hieronymum Cardanum. In fine duo sunt Indices: prior breuiusculus, continens sententias nobiliores: alter opulentissimus, penè omnia complectens. Francofurti, Apud haeredes Andr. Wecheli, M.D.LXXXII.

8°. Pp. [16] 1129 [1]. Index, pp. [90] [2]. *Colophon*: Hhh 8 recto (the last leaf), Francofurti, Excudebant haeredes And. Wecheli, Anno Salutis M.D.LXXXII, *Verso*. Printer's device.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger was born in the territory of Verona, 23 April, 1484. His origin is uncertain, but not what he claimed. His statement about his first teacher is doubtful, because nobody could check it, and it is intrinsically improbable. He is said to have been a page of the Emperor Maximilian, and to have been in his following for seventeen years and to have seen some military service. The death of his father in 1512 left him in straits, and at first, like a certain personage in like circumstances, he thought of turning monk but he too changed his mind, and returned to the camp to make war—and history—for his too filial biographer to embellish.

He seems next to have studied Greek and medicine, in which he possibly graduated at Padua, and

at the age of forty, in 1525, was obliged—not by taste, but by gout—to give up fighting—with the sword—and to take to another field and other weapons.

In this year he accompanied as physician the Bishop of Agen to his seat, meaning to return immediately, but there he saw a girl of thirteen years of age, whom he wanted to marry, but some difficulty was raised about age, and he married her three years later, and was naturalized and settled at Agen.

He now began to study in earnest, practising medicine as a profession, but devoting himself to languages and literature which formed his chief occupation.

His works first made their appearance when he

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR). *Continued.*

was forty-seven and their production occupied him for the rest of his life, which came to a close 21 October, 1558.

He wrote his own epitaph, which Desgenettes would not print on account of its bad taste:

Iulii Cæsaris Scaligeri quod fuit.

Obiit M.D.LVIII. Kal. Novembris.

Ætatis suæ LXXV.

Extulit Italia, eduxit Germania, Iuli

Ultima Scaligeri funera Gallus habet.

Hinc Phœbi dotes, hinc duri robora Martis,

Reddere non potuit nobiliore locò.

His life—all the good qualities of it—was described by his son, a not unprejudiced or quite reliable authority. All the other qualities have been described by other biographers, who were prejudiced against both the father and the son.

He detested falsehood: and claimed to be of noble family when he was of obscure origin, of great charity: but would not admit that anyone knew anything but himself; of immense strength, bodily, of brutal force, mentally, and of a vanity vaster than both put together; of grave, distinguished presence, but the author of an undignified attack upon Cardan in this present book which was written 'more out of ill-will than love of truth,' says Brucker; devoid of humour, and therefore not only did he misunderstand Erasmus,

Wolfgangus Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophurti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 160.

Toscanus, *Peplus Italie*, 1578, p. 91, liber quartus cli.

Beza, *Icones*, 1580, sig. Xj, no portrait.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil. 1590, p. 202.

Boissardus, *Icones Virorum illustrium doctrina et eruditione præstantium ad vivum effectae cum eorum Vitis descriptis*, Francof. a. M., 1598, Pars iii. pp. 56-59.

Anton Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer*, 1603 i. p. 988.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617 p. 607 (Scaliger was an opponent of alchemy).

Joh. Val. Andreae, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, p. 36.

Lipsius, *Opera Omnia*, 1637, ii. p. 87 ['Epistolarum Centur. II. Miscellanea No. xlv.] & *passim*.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 322.

Ioannes Imperialis, *Museum historicum et physicum*, Venet., 1640, p. 63.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d'huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. p. 133.

Lorenzo Crasso, *Elogii d'huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, Parte Seconda, pp. 180-185; portrait.

Thomasius, *Dissertatio . . . de Plagio Litterario*, Lipsiae (1673), sig. Ff I verso, § 536, No. cxlii.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 721 (life and medico-scientific works).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1243; portrait, plate 55.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia historico-philologico-critica*, Hamburgi, 1697, p. 719, No. cxvi.

Nauadaana et Patiniana, 1703, p. p. 44.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 600.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. pp. 307-333.

Mencken, *Zwey Reden von der Charlatanerie oder Marktschreyerey der Gelehrten*, Leipzig, 1716, pp. 16, 80, 94, 95.

but said of him all the evil 'que la bile la plus noire puisse suggerer.'

Lipsius puts him along with Homer, Hippocrates, and Aristotle, as the four greatest geniuses the world ever saw. Such an exaggeration discredits Lipsius' judgment, and makes Scaliger ridiculous, Rather, Scaliger was one of the most intolerant and intolerable persons who ever lived not excluding Gui Patin.

What says *he*? Scaliger étoit un illustre imposteur, grand esprit et de bonne trempe.' Arcades ambo.

Scaliger was opposed to Alchemy and yet Paschalis Gallus—who says of him: et generis splendore et literarum peritia illustris—assigns to him the work: 'Veræ Alchymiae artisque metallica: citra ænigmata doctrina, certusque modus.' This is not by Scaliger at all but by Gratarolo. The present hook Gallus entitled 'Nobiles illæ exercitationes contra H. Cardanum.'

The son, Josephus Justus Scaliger, who wrote the biography of his father, brilliant but misleading, was, according to some, 'un tyran dans la Littérature,' and was 'father worse.' Of him Gui Patin says: 'Quand je lis la plupart des ouvrages de Scaliger, je ne les entend point; je baisse humblement la tête en me souvenant de ce qu'a dit Martial: Non omnibus [lege cuicumque] datum est habere nasum.'

Scævola Sammarthanus (Sainte-Marthe), *Elogia Gallorum*, Isenaci, 1722, p. 53 (lib I, No. xxvii.).

Papadopulus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. P. 208, No. lxxxiv. (a very mixed account of his character).

Joh. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata medica*, Lipsiae, 1727, p. 384 (about the magnet).

Mencken, *De Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes Due*, Amstel., 1727, pp. 21, 80, 91-92.

Schelhorn, *Amaenitates literariae*, 1727, vi. p. 508; 1728, viii. p. 554.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 165-166 (unfavourable).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 139 (criticism of Fracastoro); 143 (criticism of Cardan); 705 (criticism of Galen).

Niceron, *Memoires*, 1733, xxiii. Pp. 258-278 (refers to this book on Cardan).

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, 1736, vii. pp. 86 ('attacked Cardan more out of ill-will than love of truth'), 110 (note about him and his book on Cardan).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, pp. 133, 135, 165, &c., Zusätze, p. 62.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 751.

Stolle, *Kurze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in dir Stollischen Bibliothec*, Jena, 1740, Th. ix. pp. 34-35.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 294.

Zedler, *Universal lexicon*, 1742, xxxiv. col. 511 (extravagant account of him).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 54, 83, 495, 676, 854.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 191.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 364; 1778, iv. pp. 194-196.

Joh. G. W. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten und deren Schriften*, Cöthen, 1757, III. i. p. 152, No. 2216.