

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

The Tyrocinium has a separate pagination, and the following separate title-page (all in black):

Tyrocinium Chymicum e Naturæ Fonte et Manuali Experientia depromptum. Autore Ioanne Beguino; Christianiss. Regis Franc. Eleemosinario. Hac postrema editione ab ipsomet autore quam diligentissime recognitum & auctum. Coloniae Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, M.DC.XV. Cum Priuilegio.

Pp. [14, 2 blank] 195 [5 blank]. Vignette.

As this 1615 edition appears under a 1617 title-page, it looks as if there were two editions. *See* BEGUIN (JEAN).

Michaelis SendivogI Poloni Lumen Chymicum Novum XII. Tractatibus divisum & totidem antiqvis figuris in Germania nuper repertis, notisq; clarissimis illuminatum, renovatum, illustratum Opera & Studio Ἀνδρὸς Ὀρθοῦ Ἠλίου In gratiam genuinorum Hermetis filiorum publici juris factum. Erphordiae Typis Philippi Wittelii Impensis Johannis Birckneri Bibliopolæ. Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Sigs. A to E in eights; or pp. [3] 77 (even numbers on the *recto*). 13 woodcuts.

The commentary is separate, and has this title-page:

Epilogus & Recapitulatio in Michaelis SendivogI Poloni Novum Lumen Chymicum Operâ & Studio Ἀνδρὸς Ὀρθοῦ Ἠλίου. In gratiam genuinorum Hermetis filiorum publici juris facti Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Sigs. F to V in eights, or pp. [1] 230, but the pagination is irregular. Though the title is in Latin, the book is in German. The *Epilogus* is by ORTHELIUS, whom see for another copy.

With this commentary the following tracts are incorporated:

Epistola Andreae de Blawen, geschrieben ad Petrum Andream Matthiolum in qua agit de multiplici auri potabilis parandi ratione, p. 76.

Epistola Anonymi de principiis artis Hermeticæ, p. 118.

Expositio & practica Lapidis Adrop, collecta ex libro Plinii Philosophi, qui intitulatur: Aromaticum Philosophorum, Thesaurus & Secretum Secretorum, p. 125.

Excerpta ex interlocutione Mariæ prophetissæ sororis Moysis & Aaronis, habitâ cum aliquo Philosopho, dicto Aros, de excellentissimo Opere trium horarum p. 129.

Epistola Joannis Pontani, in qua de lapide, quem Philosophorum vocant, agitur, p. 149.

Epistola Haimonis de quatuor Lapidibus philo-

sophicis, materiam suam ex minore mundo desumentibus, p. 177.

Epistola Cornelii Alvetani Arnsrodiæ de conficiendo Divino Elixire sive Lapide philosophico, p. 187.

Astronomia inferior, seu Planetarum terrestrium motus & variatio, p. 199.

Rythmi de opere universali, ex cœlo soloque prodeunte, p. 208.

Extract vnnnd Summarischer Inholdt des Büchleins genandt Gloria Mundi, oder Paradeis Taffel, p. 213.

Ein sonderbar Werck, ex Theophrasto redivivo, Michaelis Pezelii, p. 224.

Das Vrtheil oder Vergleichung des Gotts und Richters Mercurii im vralten Ritterkrieg, p. 227.

Rythmi, p. 230.

Novum Lumen Chymicum. E Naturæ fonte & manuali Experientia depromptum: Cui accessit Tractatus de Sulphure. Authoris Anagramma,
DIVI LESCHI GENUS AMO.

Genevæ. Apud Ioannem de Tourne, Reipublicæ & Academiæ Typographum. M.DC.XXXIX.

8°. Pp. 229 [1]. Vignette with the motto: Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.

Ioannis Aurelii Augurelli P. Ariminensis Chrysopoeia et Vellus Aureum. Quorum illa emendatissima prodit: hoc verò nunc primum ex veteri manuscripto sub typos venit.

Editor in sacro accepit baptismate nomen,

Expressum literis Graecorum quod tribus, vt sit

Ordine Nō prima, Αλφα secondæ, et tertia Θητα.

Tres præbet totidem Sapientum arcana figuras.

· N A Θ ·

Pp. 84.

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

This was edited by Nath. Albineus, and is practically an edition of his *Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta* (q.v.). The *Novum lumen Chymicum* was first published at Prague in 1604. Another edition, edited by Beguinus, was brought out at Paris, 1608, 12°, pp. [14, 2 blank] 135 [1 blank] and there was one at Cologne, 1614, 12°.

Still another with the *Tractatus di Sulphure* appeared at Venice, 1644, small sq. 8°, pp. 223 [1 blank], Schmieder quotes editions: Frankfurt a. M. 1606, 8°, edited by Rulandus; Cologne, 1610, 8°.

The French translation is entitled *Cosmopolite*, &c., from the name of the adept who is the reputed author of the tract.

There are two English translations:

1. *A New Light of Alchemy: Taken out of the*

fountaine of Nature, and Manual Experience. To which is added a Treatise of Sulphur . . . by J. F., M.D. London, 1650, 4°. Second edition, London, 1674, 8°, as below.

This is accompanied by a tract of Paracelsus and a dictionary. The 'New Light' includes the philosophical Ænigma and the dialogue between the Alchymist, Mercury and Nature. Was J. F. John French, or John Freake? See FRENCH (JOHN).

2. *A Philosophical Account of Nature in General* . . . by John Digby. London, 1722, 8°, pp. [10] 348.

Divi Leschi Genus Amo is an anagram of Michael Sendivogius.

De Lapide Philosophico Tractatus duodecim.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 417.

This is the same as the *Novum Lumen*.

Zwölf Bücher von dem rechten wahren philosophischen Steine.

See SETON (ALEXANDER).

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 258.

Novum Lumen Chymicum.

See MÜLLER (PHILLIP), Miracula & Mysteria Chymico-Medica, 1623, p. 369.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1673.

Novum Lumen Chemicum e Natura Fonte et Manuali Experientia depromptum.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 463.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 545.

Commentarius in Novum Lumen Chymicum.

See ORTHELIUS.

A New Light of Alchymy.

See F. (J.), A New Light of Alchymy, &c., 1674, p. 1.

Cosmopolite ou Nouvelle Lumiere de la Phisque naturelle. Traitant de la constitution generale des Elements simples & des composez. Traduit nouvellement de Latin en François. Par le sieur De Bosnay. A Paris, Chez Pierre Billaine, ruë S. Jacques, à la Bonne Foy, deuant S. Yues. M.DC.XXVIII.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 103 [1 blank]. Includes: 'Enigme Philosophique,' p. 66 and 'Dialogue de Mercure, de l'Alchymiste, & de Nature,' p. 77.

Traicté du Soulfhre, Second Principe de Nature. Faict par le mesme Auteur, qui par cy deuant a mis en lumiere le premier Principe, intitulé le Cosmopolite. Traduit de Latin en François par F. Guiraud, Docteur en

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Medecine. Avec plusieurs autres Opuscules du mesme sujet. A Paris, chez Pierre Billaine, ruë S. Jacques, à la bonne Foy, deuant S. Yue. M. DC.XXVIII.

8°. Pp. [8] 1-89 [p. 90 is blank].

The added Opuscules are: Oeuvre Royale de Charles VI. Roy de France, pp. 91-109 [110 blank]. Tresor de Philosophie ou Original du Desir Desiré de Nicolas Flamel, pp. 111-152.

Appended, with separate signatures and pagination, are: Roger Bachon, De l'Admirable Pouvoir et Puissance de l'Art & de Nature, ou est traité de la pierre Philosophale, Traduit en François par

Jacques Girard de Tournus, pp. 63; and Jean XXII., L'Art Transmutatoire, pp. 39 [1 blank].

Other editions of the French translation are: La Haye, 1639, 12°, pp. [14], 58; Traicté du Soulfhre, pp. [8], 49 [1 blank, tables 2, 2 blank]; Paris, 1669, 12° pp. [16, 118; Traité du Soulfhre, pp. [14, 105 [3 blank]; Traité du Sel, pp. [6] 87 [1 blank]. This last tract is not contained in the previous editions just mentioned. Schmieder quotes the following: Paris, 1609, 8°; 1618, 8°; 1691, 8°.

Tractatus de Sulphure altero Naturæ principio, ab Authore eo, qui et primum conscripsit principium.

Non nobis Domine non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam.

ANGELUS DOCE MIHI IUS.

Vt possim dijudicare inter verum & falsum.

Coloniæ, Apud Joannem Crithium sub signo galli. Anno M.D.CXVI.

8°. Pp. [9] 84 [3 blank]. The even numbers fall on the *recto*. Vignette of a cock with the motto:

Rerum Vigilantia Custos.

Angelus doce mihi ius is another anagram of Michael Sendivogius.

Tractatus de Sulphure.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta, 1673, Part ii. p. 89.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 479.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 601.

Abhandlung vom Schwefel.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR), Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, p. 203.

Die geheime Naturlehre.

See GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zur Verfertigung des gebenedeyeten Steins der Weisen, nach dem System des edlen Sendivogii, 1770.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 193.

Michael Sedziwoj, latinized Sendivogius and Sendivoius, comes first into notice as the person who rescued the Scottish adept, Alexander Seton known as the "Cosmopolite," from the clutches of Christian II., Elector of Saxony.

About his origin and birthplace, and many incidents of his career, the accounts are most conflicting, and no attempt is made in the following summary to reconcile them. According to one version, he was a Pole, born near Cracow, in 1556, or in 1566, both dates are given; according to another he was the illegitimate son of a Moravian nobleman, and did not like to be called a Pole. He is said to have received a good education in a monastery, and to have acquired a liking for alchemy, which he cultivated by study, experiment, and intercourse with other alchemists. In the course of his journeyings

he happened to be in Dresden, and, hearing of Seton, carried him off from the prison in which he was confined, as is narrated under SETON. After Seton's death, Sendivogius married the widow, and thus procured probably the rest of the transmuting powder, as well as Seton's manuscript treatise on the stone, by which Sendivogius hoped to learn the secret of its preparation. But he failed in this, as the treatise was too obscure.

Believing that he had now unlimited wealth at his disposal, he began to live in great style, and committed the error of posing in public as an adept, forgetful of the misfortunes which had befallen his predecessor, The report of his deed s was bruited far and wide, and he was invited to the Court of Poland, where he transmuted silver into gold. Then in 1604 he went to the Emperor, Rudolph II., at Prague, and gave him some of the

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

tincture with which the Emperor himself made projection, and put up a marble slab on the wall recording the wonder.

But this event was not without serious consequences, for on his return journey to Cracow he was waylaid by a Moravian Count, who seized and imprisoned him, making a disclosure of the secret the condition of his liberation. Sendivogius, however, contrived to escape, complained to the Emperor, and the Count had to make compensation to Sendivogius in the shape of an estate, which may possibly have been that called Gravarna.

He was also invited by Duke Frederick of Wirtemberg, who cultivated the art and kept a private alchemist, to give a demonstration of his skill. In 1605 he went to Stuttgart, and was received with much honour. He made two projections, and the Duke was so pleased that he asked him to remain, and offered him the estate of Neidlingen.

This, however, did not suit the resident alchemist, von Müllenfels, who planned to rid himself of the adept. This he did by telling Sendivogius that the Duke was only playing with him, and that before long he would torture the secret out of him. Now calling to mind the sufferings of Seton, Sendivogius took alarm at von Müllenfels' warning, and left the Duke suddenly and secretly. But in his flight he was seized in the name of the Duke by emissaries of von Müllenfels, carried to a castle belonging to von Müllenfels, and there kept prisoner and despoiled of everything he possessed, including his transmuting powder. The Duke was unable to understand Sendivogius' disappearance, but von Müllenfels, having made some projections with the stolen tincture, was rewarded by receiving the property of Neidlingen. To this he transferred Sendivogius, but gave him an opportunity of escaping, of which Sendivogius speedily availed himself, after eighteen months' captivity. Meanwhile Sendivogius' wife had got word of her husband's imprisonment, and she complained to the Emperor. Sendivogius himself after his escape, lodged an accusation against von Müllenfels, who was ultimately tried, confessed upon being threatened with the rack, and was

hanged upon a gilded gallows in a dress covered over with tinsel.

The narrative of this affair from the original documents has been printed by Murr.

Sendivogius is said to have been waited on at Gravarna by two strangers, who gave him a letter from the Fraternity of Rosicrucians, inviting him to join them. He declined the honour, however, though he was afterwards spoken of as a member of it.

Partly by his extravagance and lavish expenditure of the 'Stone' which he had received from Seton, and partly through the robbery by von Müllenfels, his supply had begun to run very low, and he was compelled to be more careful with what remained. Even this he diminished by using some as a tincture for working cures, and by experimenting with it in attempts to increase his stock, which proved entirely futile.

He was consequently driven to practise mere deceptions in order to maintain his reputation, such as the transmutation of silver medals and coins on one side into gold, some of which were in existence at a later date.

He died at Gravarna, in 1636 according to some, in 1646 according to others, aged eighty years.

He edited the *Novum Lumen Chymicum* of Seton, which is ascribed to himself, and he is considered to have written: *Tractatus de Sulphure, Dialogus Mercurii, Alchymistae et Naturae, Aenigma philosophicum*. These, which appear sometimes separately, are usually all printed together.

In addition there is a collection of fifty-five letters which are assigned to Sendivogius. They have been regarded as spurious and they do not generally appear with the other works.

The tracts *De sale philosophorum* and *Lucerna Salis Philosophorum* which are sometimes credited to him are not by him, the former being by Nuysement and the latter by Harprecht.

His story has been dramatized by Wacraw Szymanowski: Michal Sedziwoj. Dramat w pieciu aktach oryginalnie wierszem napisany przez Wacława Szymanowskiego, Warszawa, 1859, 8°, pp. [61 114. Among the personages introduced are Sedziwoj, Sedzimir (his uncle), Seton, Zacharjasz von Mullenstein, Hrabia Uhrych, Dr. Zwinger, and Mardocheusz von Delle (the Court poet).

Johannis Kirchen, 1683, 12°, pp. 36. (It is pointed out that the Cosmopolite and Sendivogius are quite different persons. The Cosmopolite had the stone but it is doubtful if his successor, Sendivogius possessed it. It is a letter to M. N. signed: Poliarco Micigno, and dated 20 March, 1661.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 748 (under Leschus), 822 (ascribes to him 'Lucerna Salis Philosophorum' which is by Harprecht).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam. . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 381 (Intr. c. xi. § 17; pursued magical arts; but did he?).

Henningus Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1638, Ann. 1646, sig. Vu 4 verso.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 31, No. xxxvii.

Keren *Happuch. . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 88.

Horlacher, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1707, p. 145.

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, 'De Anonymis Scriptoribus,' p. 246, No. 1010, [[B]] (long article on the *Novum Lumen Chymicum* and the anagram 'Divi Leschi genus amo'); 'De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis,' p. 341, No.

Hoghelande, *Bericht von der Alchimey*, Leipzig, 1604, pp. 25-51.

Zwinger, *Epistola*, 1606, in *Ephemerid. Acad. Caes. Nat. Curiosorum*, Noribergæ, 1690, Dec. II.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 210.

Pierre Borel, *Tresor de Recherches et Antiquités Gauloises et Françaises*, Paris, 1655, pp. 474-489 ('Vita Sendivogii' and a letter by Des Noyers)

581-586 (Translation of the 'Vita').

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 144.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 149.

Henningus Witte, *Memoriae Philosophorum*, 1677-79, ii. pp. 615-628.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 746 (calls him 'Sendigovius').

Poliarcho Micigno, *Michael Sendivogii Leben wie solches anfangs in Italianischer Sprache beschrieben von Poliarcho Micigno, folgens in die Frantzösische und nunmehr in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzt, und den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zu Gefallen auff inständiges Begehren an den Tag gegeben durch J. L. [Johann Lange] M.C., Hamburg, Bey Georg Wolff, in St.*

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

1316 ('Helioantharus Borealis,' another pseudonym of Sendivogius, according to Baillet, *Liste des Auteurs déguisez*, p. 563).

Compendioses Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1715, col. 2028; 1726, col. 1032.

Roth-Scholtz, *Sendivogii . . . Schriften*, 1718, Vorrede.

Adrien Baillet, 'Liste des Auteurs déguisés,' *Jugemens des Savans*, 1728, vi. p. 515.

Die Edelgeborme junger Alchymia, 1730, pp. 82, 113.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 244.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 133.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 323, 326-369; iii. pp. 48, 72, 140, 297, 304.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 9.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, pp. 319, 359.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 500.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 142.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 667.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 247.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 91.

Guldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichte*, Frankfurt u. Leipzig, 1784, pp. 14, 37, 253.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 271-277, 493, 495, 594.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, Duisburg, 1788, vi. p. 47.

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Nartheit*, 1789, p. 162 sqq.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 311-313; 1798, ii. p. 4.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freimaurerordens*, 1803, p. 19.

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sagenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, pp. 54-79. (The Müllenfels episode.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 87-8.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1815, p. 67; Waite's edition, 1888, pp. 21, 31, 175.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 198.

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xlii. p. 10; no date, xxxix. p. 59 (article by Eyriès).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 430.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 343, 366-375, 601.

Michael Wiszniewski, *Bakona Metoda Tlumaczenia Natury, ktorą M. W. wyłożył przydadł wiadomosc o Sedziwoju Alchimikeu Polskim*, w Krakowie, 1834, p. 181; new ed. Warszawa, 1877, 8°.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 136; 1869, II. p. 131.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848 i. p. 232.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 224-244 (Seton), 244-256 (Sendivogius).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 903 (from Schmieder).

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1057-1072.

Karol Estreicher, 'Bibliografia Polska XIX. Stolecia, Krakow, 1878, iv. p. 217 (modern works; the bibliography of 15-18th century works has not yet reached the letter S).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1880, viii. p. 606.

A. Bauer, *Chemie und Alchymy in Osterreich*, 1883, pp. 31, 32, 33, 34.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 128, 164, 198, 203; ii. pp. 7, 235, 322, 351, 387.

Hermann Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, Berlin, 1904, pp. 243-244.

SENDSCHREIBEN von der Vortrefflichkeit der Chymischen Schriften Petri.

Joh Fabri.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 551.

SENDSCHREIBEN an die wahren Schüler Hermetis, in sich haltende die vornehmsten Sechs Schlüssel der geheimen Philosophiæ. Aus dem Frantzösischen ins Teutsche versetzt.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 195.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 195.

Signed Dives Sicut Ardens S* * *, and interpreted as Dydacus Senertus, and not Sanctus Desiderius (q.v.).

SENIOR.

See ZADITH Senior.

See AURELIÆ Occultæ Philosophorum Partes duo.

SENNERTUS (DANIEL).

De Arthritide Tractatus, Autore Daniele Sennerto, D. Medicinæ in Academia Wittebergensi Profess. & Sereniss. Elect. Saxon. Medico, Cui accessit Tragopodagra Luciani. Wittebergæ, Sumptibus Hæredum Zachariæ Schureri Senioris. Anno M.DC.XXXI.

4°. Pp. 1-109 [2, 2 blank]; Podagra tragice producta a Luciano; interprete M. Erasmo Schmidio, 108-132 [I containing the colophon: Wittebergæ, Typis Ambrosii Rottl Acad, Typogr. Anno MDC.XXXI.] Vignette with the motto: Deo Duce: Comite Labore.

There was another edition in 1653. *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 237.

De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu Liber: Cui accessit Appendix de Constitutione Chymicæ: Authore Daniele Sennerto, D. & Medic. in Acad. Witteb. Profes. P. ac Seren. Elect. Sax. Med. Editio Tertia ab Authore adhuc recensita. Cum Gratia & Privileg. Cæsar. Rom. Majest. Francofurti & Wittebergæ, Sumptibus Hæred: D. Tobiae Mevii, & Elerdi Schumacheri. Anno Christi, M.DC.LV.

4°. Pp. [20] 434 [11, 1 blank]. Vignette with the motto: Sic vires sumimus ambo.

For a Commentary on this book, see MARTINI (Gregorius).

SENNERTUS (DANIEL), CULPEPER (NICHOLAS), COLE (ABDIAH).

Thirteen Books of Natural Philosophy: viz. I. Of the Principles, and common Adjuncts of all Natural Bodies. II. Of the Heavens, the World, and Elements. III. Of Action, Passion, Generation, and Corruption. IV. Of Meteors V. Of Minerals and Metals VI. Of the Soul in general, and of things Vegetable. VII. Of Animals or living Creatures. VIII. Of Man.

Unto which is added Five Books more of Natural Philosophy in several Discourses.

LX. Discourse 1. Of the Principles of Natural Things X. Dis. 2. Concerning the Occult and Hidden Qualities. XI. Dis. 3. Of Atomes and

SEND-SCHREIBEN.

See ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE).

See FREUNDLICHES Send Schreiben, 1684.

See VERTRAULICHES Send-Schreiben, 1716.

See P. (J.), Ein gründlich philosophisch Sendschreiben, 1779.

SENDSCHREIBEN eines Adepten.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DIDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

SENDSCHREIBEN an einen Durchlauchtigsten Prinz.

See FRYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON), 1762.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 75.

SENDSCHREIBEN an seinen auserwählten Schüler.

See MARSCIANO (FRANCISCUS ONUPHRIUS DE).

SENDSCHREIBEN eines Meyerianers an einen Blackianer in Ansehung der fixen luft und der fetten Säure.

See DREY kleine Schriften, 1778, p. 43.

SENNERTUS (DANIEL), ETC. *Continued.*

Mixture. XII. Dis. 4. Of the Generation of Live Things. XIII. Dis. 5. Concerning the Spontaneous Generation of Live Things. Written in Latin and English.

By Daniel Sennert⁹, Doctor of Physick. Nicholas Culpeper, Physitian and Astrologer. Abdiah Cole, Doctor of Physick, and the Liberal Arts. London: Printed by Peter Cole, Printer and Book-seller, and are to be sold at his Shop, at the sign of the Printing-press in Cornhill, neer the Royal Exchange. 1660.

Folio, Pp. [16] 1-156; 341-530; 161-224.

De Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1667., p. 585.

Sennertus, one of the most learned physicians of his century, was born at Breslau, 25 Nov., 1572. His father, who was a cordwainer, observing his precocity, struggled hard to give him as good an education as possible. He died when Sennertus was thirteen, but his mother, assisted by friends, carried on the father's design and enabled Sennertus to complete his course at school. On 6 June, 1593, in his 21st year, he was matriculated in the philosophical faculty at Wittenberg. His plan was to study the languages and become a teacher in his native place. He worked very hard and in 1598 took the degree of Master, being fourth in a list of fifty-eight. To his arts subjects he now added medicine, and to better his instruction attended the universities of Leipzig, Jena, and Frankfurt on the Oder. In 1601 in order to gain experience, he went to Berlin where he was taken up by Johann Georg Magnus, but being still without a degree, he decided to return to Wittenberg, and there he graduated Sept., 1601.

He had now the intention of becoming a practitioner in Breslau, but by the call of Johann Jessenius to Prague, a vacancy was caused in the professorship of medicine at Wittenberg, and to this he was appointed, 5 Sept., 1602.

Sennertus was renowned not only for his learning, skill and success, but for the charm of his manners, his unselfishness and generosity, and his devotion to his patients. His reputation was so great that people came to him from far and near and he was the physician of several princes, among whom was the Elector of Saxony who appointed him in 1628.

He threw himself with enthusiasm into his University work and attracted students from all parts

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 129.

Augustus Buchner, *Oratio Panegyrica . . . dicata ac dicta d. xv. Julij A. 1613* XXXIIX. in *Academia Witebergensi*. (This is also prefixed to his works).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 210.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini litterati*, Venetia, 1666, Parte Prima, pp. 258-261, with a portrait.

Thomas Bartholinus, *De libris legendis Dissertationes VII.*, Hafniae, 1676, Dissert. iv., p. 116; Francofurti, 1711, p. 91.

Witte, *Memoriae Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovatae Decas Prima*, Francof., 1676, pp. 88-112 (reprint of Buchner's 'Oratio Panegyrica').

Röber, *Oratio funebris*, Witteb., 1683.

of Germany. He was the first to introduce chemistry as a subject of the medical curriculum and to make a serious effort to harmonise the doctrines of the Galenic medicine with what he considered true in Paracelsus' doctrines.

He had held his chair for five and thirty years, when he at last fell a victim to the plague, and died 21 July, 1637, after having escaped six visitations which the disease had previously paid to Wittenberg. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

Though of immense learning and fully alive to certain current errors, such as a universal medicine, remedies which physicians kept secret, the deceptions of the so-called alchemists, and the rigid adherence to mere authority by the Galenists he still believed in transmutation, in the application of astrology to medicine and in the supernatural origin of disease. By opposition to certain dogmas of the Peripatetics he laid himself open to the charge of heresy and blasphemy, and he escaped the consequences of what was then so grave an accusation, by gaining to his view eight faculties of theology whose decision on the points he had solicited.

His works, which deal chiefly with medicine and natural history, are very numerous. They were collected and published at Venice, 1645, 3 vols. fol., and they passed through several editions, one of the best being that of Lyons, 1676, 6 vols fol.

His chief contribution to chemistry is the work above mentioned, in which he made the attempt to reconcile the views of the chemists with those of the Peripatetics and Galenists, but it was not successful.

Appended to his book: *Epitome Naturalis Scientiae*, Oxoniae, 1653, there is a tract entitled: *Auctarium Epitomes Phisicae*, pp. [2] 58, wick consists of extracts from his book 'De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu' and others works treating 'De Principiis Chymicis, in Genere' and 'De Principiis Chymicis in Specie,' i.e. of salt, sulphur, and mercury.²⁴

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 235, (lists).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 54 (Intr. cap. ii. § 21), 190 (Intr. v. 10), 245-6 (Intro. vii. 14), 370 (Intr. xi. 6); pp. 68 (Add. ii. 21. 1), 211 (Add. v. 20. 1), 229 (Add. vi. 7. 1), 231 (Add. vi. II. 1), 253 (Add. vii. 13 1 and 2).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum erudition clarorum*, 1688, p. 1368, and portrait pl. 63.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 21 Jul. 1637, L1 2 verso.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia historico-philologico-critica*, Hamburg, 1697, p. 722, No. cxxiii (not to be confused with his son Andreas Sennertus).

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, Genevae, 1710, p. 921.

SENNERTUS (DANIEL), ETC. *Continued.*

Joh. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata medica*, Lips., 1727, p. 289.

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Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, pp. 481, 532.

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Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 344; 1777, ii. p. 752.

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Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 392.

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SENTENTIA aut Compositio Litis Spiritus et Judicis Mercurii. Ex vetusto scripto Bellum seu Duellum equestre vocato, ad accusationem & responsionem Solis & Martis, per Picturas representata.

See URTHEIL (Das) oder Vergleichung des Gotts vnnd Richters Mercurii im vralten Ritterkrieg.

This is a German version of the above brief tract.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 519.

See also STERNHALS (JOHANN), Ritterkrieg.

SEPTALIUS (LUDOVICUS).

See SETTALA (LODOVICO).

SEPTEM Verba Philosophorum.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 369.