

SERMO in Turbam Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 52.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 465.

SERVIUS (PETRUS).

Dissertatio de Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 532

Servius was born at Spoleto, and flourished during the first half of the seventeenth century. He was distinguished as a physician—medicus celeberrimus, Jacobilli calls him—was a keen adherent of Galen in many respects, though he departed sometimes from the views of his master, and was professor of the theory of medicine at Rome. Several medical works were composed by

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 256.

Thomas Bartholinus, *De libris legendis Dissertationes VII*, Hafniae, 1676, Dissert. ii. p. 39; Francof., 1711, p. 30.

Ludovico Jacobilli, *Bibliotheca Umbriae, sive de Scriptoribus Provinciae Umbriae*, Fulginiae, 1685, p. 226.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, pp. 876 (Trevus), 906 (Servius).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 133/Add. lii. 37. 3; commended by Schelhammer).

Jo. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lips., 1727, p. 379.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 259 (Servius).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten Lexicon*, 1740, p. 784.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. p. 560.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, 1751, p. 476, ii. pp. 697, 738, 885.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 534.

SETON (ALEXANDER).

Alexand. Sitionii aus Schottland eines wahren Besitzers der Kunst Zwölf Bücher von dem rechten wahren Philosophischen Steine. Aus einer sehr alten Handschrift, Als des grossen und kleinen Bauers Chymischer Bücher Zweyter Theil. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1751.

8°. Pp. [12] 76.

This contains also:

Philosophische Rätzel, an die Kinder der Wahrheit, p. 63.

Ein philosophisch Gleichniß oder Rätzel als eine Gabe hinzugesetzt, p. 67.

This work is identical with the *Novum Lumen Chymicum*, published by Sendivogius (*q.v.*).

[Another Copy.]

Among the reputed adepts no one had a more circumstantial history, or one supported by more trustworthy authorities, than Alexander Seton. His name has been modified in various ways, and appears as Setonius, Sitionius, Sedonius, Sidonius, Sutoneus, Suchthenius, Sydon, and he is known also as the 'Cosmopolite.' His story is briefly this:

In the summer of 1601 a Dutch skipper, Jakob Hanssen (or Haussen ?) by name, was driven ashore

him, the above: *Dissertatio de Unguento Armario, sive de naturæ artisque miraculis*, appeared at Rome, 1642, 8°. In his book, 'De sero lactis,' in which he had a controversy with Steph. Rodericus Castrensis, he made an anagram of his name and called himself Persius Trevus.

He died at Rome in 1648, and was buried in the church of Maria Angelorum.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 431.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 622.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 378 (list of his writings).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 335. ('De unguento armario'; 'liber plenus fabulis, variisque miraculis, quæ magno numero congerit, ut fabuloso unguento fidem faciat').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 597, § DLXI.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*,

1778, p. 262.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), p. 205.

Biographie Universelle, 1849, Supp. lxxii. p. 154 no date, xxxix. p. 163.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, ix. P. 434.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 373.

SETON (ALEXANDER), *Continued.*

transmutation. To convince him that it was so, he changed some lead into gold and with a needle inscribed the date, 13 May, 1602, 4 P.M., and gave it him as a memento.

Hanssen afterwards confided an account of this affair to his friend and physician, Joannes van der Linden, and gave him a piece of the gold. Fifty years later his son, J. Antonides van der Linden, the author of the medical bibliography, who was in Amsterdam and knew the whole occurrence, was still in possession of the gold. He showed it to Morhof, who is the authority for the preceding narrative.

From Enkhuysen Seton went to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, whence he is supposed to have travelled to Italy, for nothing definite is heard about him till the following year, when he was on his way back to Germany and was encountered by Dr. Dienheim who gives a narrative which may be outlined, 'In midsummer, 1603,' he says, 'as I was returning from Rome to Germany, I made acquaintance with a fellow-traveller, elderly, intelligent, unusually shy small but well set up, of fresh colour and cheerful temperament, with a chestnut-brown beard cut in the French fashion, and dressed in a damasked black silk tunic. He had a servant, who could be known among a thousand by his red hair and beard. His name was Alexander Setonius, and he came from Molia, an island kingdom in the ocean.

'In Zurich, where Pastor Eghlin gave him a letter to Dr. Zwinger in Basel, we hired a boat to take us to Basel by water. After we were settled there in the Golden Stork, he said to me: You will remember how throughout the whole journey, and especially on board the boat, you have repudiated alchemy and reviled the alchemists, and how I have said that I would reply not with arguments but with matters of fact. Before the sun sets I will keep my word, I am now waiting for another person, who, I intend, shall be a witness of the demonstration, so that the adversary may have less doubt as to the truth of the event.

'Thereupon appeared a man, whom I knew by sight, and who, I subsequently ascertained, was Dr. Zwinger. We all went to a goldsmith's; Dr. Zwinger brought some plates of lead, the goldsmith supplied a crucible, and some common sulphur we bought on the way. Seton touched nothing, but bade a fire be kindled, the lead and sulphur be placed time about in the crucible, the bellows be turned on, and the mass be stirred together. Meantime he cracked jokes with us, but after a quarter of an hour he said: Throw this little paper into the melted lead, and see that it goes right in and not into the fire. The paper contained a heavy greasy powder of a citron yellow colour, but it would have taken lynx eyes to detect it on the point of a knife.

'We did as he bade us though more sceptical than Thomas himself, and, at the end of another quarter of an hour when the mass was in fusion and had been stirred with a glowing iron, the goldsmith was directed to empty the crucible. Lead was no longer there, but the purest gold, which after testing was found far superior to gold from Hungary or Arabia. It weighed as much as the previous lead.

'There we stood, hardly believing our eyes, but he laughed and bantered us. Now, said he, be off with your scholastic subtleties and argue to your heart's content. Here you have the truth in reality, and that is far better than all your syllogisms. He gave a piece of the gold to Dr. Zwinger as a remembrance, and I got a piece weighing about

four ducats, which I preserve in memory of the great demonstration.'

At the request of Dr. Schobinger of St. Gallen Dr. Jacob Zwinger (*q.v.*) afterwards in 1606 wrote an account of the occurrence in a Latin epistle, printed by Professor Emanuel König in the 'Ephemerides' of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum (Norib., 1690, Dec. ii.) It agrees with Dienheim's narrative, and from it it also appears that Seton gave another example of his skill, and the portion of the gold which Zwinger got was preserved in his family.

Seton apparently went next to Strasburg, and though he concealed his name and took that of Hirschberger, he may have been the adept who inadvertently caused trouble to a goldsmith there. It was in the summer of 1603 that a stranger came to this goldsmith, whose name is given variously as Philip Jacob Gusstenhofer, Gusstenhover, Güstenhover, Gossenhauer, Gassenhauer, Justenhofer, and did some work in his place. In return the stranger gave him a little red powder and showed him how to use it, and Gusstenhofer having incautiously shown its effects to his friends, soon had a report spreading that he could make gold. The affair was investigated by a committee of the Council, gold was again produced, one specimen at least of which remained and was still in existence in 1647. The story at length reached the ears of the Emperor Rudolph, who requested Gusstenhofer to be sent to him. When he was questioned he stated that he was unable to make the powder, that the portion he had received was exhausted, and he effected his escape. He was apprehended again however, and was kept in the 'White Tower,' for the Emperor was convinced that he knew more than he would reveal, and his story forms part of the poem on the alchemists written by de Delle, the Court poet, and printed in the 'Fegfeuer,' and afterwards in 'Jungfer Alchimia,' 'Beytrag,' and by Schmieder. It is to be observed, however, that it is only Schmieder who couples this incident with Seton, the other authorities making no reference whatever to him in this connection.

From Strasburg Seton proceeded to Frankfurt a. M. He made acquaintance there with a merchant called Koch, who, with a powder which was given him by Seton, effected a transmutation as he describes in a letter to Hoghelande.

Cologne is the next place where Seton is heard of and here he called on an alchemist, Anton Verdemann, with whom he stayed some time. In a visit to an apothecary's, where he wanted to buy some lapis lazuli, he heard certain Persons denying the reality of transmutation, which irritated him very much. Next day, in the apothecary's shop, he transmuted first a quantity of antimony, and afterwards lead, to which the apothecary had added a piece of tin. Gold of the finest quality was produced in both trials, much to the apothecary's surprise.

With a fellow-countryman, a surgeon, called Master George, a fell opponent of the alchemists, he had another experiment, in which he converted lead and iron into gold. The surgeon, now convinced of the reality of the art, warned Seton of the risk he was running in making such public demonstrations. This took place on 11 August, 1603. The Cologne people were divided in their opinions, but both the son of the goldsmith, in whose place the trial took place, and his assistants maintained the truth of the facts and the absence of any deception.

The next place Seton visited was Hamburg, and here, according to Morhof, he made several important projections.

SETON (ALEXANDER). *Continued.*

A story is told by Zwelffer about what took place at Helmstadt (though the scene has been placed at Rostock and other Universities), where Cornelius Martini, professor of philosophy, was in the habit of stating arguments against the possibility of transmutation. One day when he had concluded, a stranger in the audience called for a charcoal fire, a crucible, and some lead, and when these were procured, there and then transmuted the lead and handed the still warm gold to Martini with the words: 'Solve mihi hunc syllogismum.' Schmieder tries to connect this event also with Seton, but others who tell the story make no allusion to him. It may be admitted, however, that if Seton were not actually concerned in it, it is very much after his manner of showing the opponents of transmutation the error of their views.

Seton went to Munich, but lived quite privately. He had seen a burgher's daughter, and together they disappeared from Munich, and Seton was not heard of until he arrived at Dresden, presumably to resume his propaganda. His companion, called William Hamilton, whom he had entrusted with his powder, had changed lead into fine gold in presence of the Elector and his guests. After this Hamilton returned by Holland to England, but Seton stayed on. He could hardly have chosen a more dangerous place than Dresden. The Elector Christian II., who succeeded in 1601, unlike his predecessors Augustus, who was the patron of Beuther and Schwartzer, and Christian I., who also retained the services of the latter alchemist, had no belief whatever in alchemy, but after what he had just seen, his greed was aroused, and he contrived to get Seton into his power. At first he treated him well, in hope of persuading him to reveal the secret, but not succeeding he threatened and then tortured his victim. Seton was put on

the rack, and burned with red hot irons, but he confessed nothing, and a second course of torture some time later made no further impression. Seeing that this method was unavailing, and that he might die and take the secret with him, the Elector immured him in a noisome dungeon where he was watched by forty soldiers of the body guard, who relieved each other at intervals. His wife was not allowed to visit him.

At Dresden, there was living at this time Michael Sendivogius, a Polish nobleman, as he is usually called. He was interested in alchemy and had heard of Seton, and it occurred to him that if he could rescue the adept from his prison, he might be rewarded by being told the mystery of the 'stone.' He ingratiated himself with the Elector, and obtained permission to visit the prisoner on the plea that he might be able to persuade him to disclose the secret. As soon as he got an opportunity he laid his plan of rescue before Seton, who promised him an ample reward if he was successful. Upon this, Sendivogius went to Cracow, sold a house he had there, and, with the price and some other moneys which he got, returned to Dresden. He now visited the prisoner frequently, became very friendly with the keeper, and treated the soldiers liberally. One evening, on the occasion of a festival, he plied the guards so freely with wine that they were helpless from intoxication, Sendivogius carried away Seton, who was too maimed and mutilated to walk, put him into a carriage, drove to his wife's lodging, got her and the 'tincture,' and set off as fast as they could to the frontier, and never stopped till they arrived at Cracow.

Seton survived only a short time, and died in January 1604.

See also the note upon Sendivogius.

Tæda trifida chimica, das ist: Dreyfache chemische Fackel. Nürnberg, 1674, Vorrede sig.)(vj recto; Dienheim's 'Universal-Artzney,' Cap. xxiv. p. 78. Jakob Zwinger, in *Ephemerid Acad. Cæs. Nat. Curios.*, Noriberg., 1690, Dec. ii. Hannemann, *Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum*, 1694, p. 210, No. xxvii. Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 31, No. xxxvi. (under Sendivogius). *Keren Happuch*, . . . *oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-kunst*, 1702, pp. 88, 105 (Gassenhauer). Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. Præfatio, sig. + 3 verso. Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theaterum Chemicum*, 1728, iii. p. 579. *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 79 (Gassenhauer), 82, 205, 214, 215-220. Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicaæ*, 1732, p. 133. Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 323-328; iii. pp. 54, 59, 72, 140, 141, 142. Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, cap. 5, §20, pp. 344-347. *Fr. Basilli Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, ed. Petraeus, 1759, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. e7 recto. Wiegleb, *Historisch-Critische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 301. Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 91. Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, No. 14, p. 19 (Gustenhof's story), No. 35, pp. 49-50 (Dienheim's story); No. 36, p. 51 (Martini's story). *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 271, 277, 493 (Gassenhauer), 495 (Sendivogius). *Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, p. 163.

Ewaldus de Hoghelande, *Historiæ aliquot Transmutationis metallicaæ*, 1604, pp. 13-23; in German, 1604, pp. 25 51.

Dienheim, *Medicina Universalis*, Argentorati, 1610, cap. 24, pp. 64-68.

Thomas Dempster, *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*, Bononiæ, 1627, p. 603 (lib. xvii. No. 1087).

Fridericus Greiffius, *Decas Nobilissimorum Medicamentorum, Galeno-Chymico modo compositorum & præparatorum, . . . quorum agmen ducit: Theriaca Chymica seu Coelestis Quercetani*, Tubingæ, 1641, p. 30 (Pulvis diosolis Alexandri Sidonii Scoti).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 147-8, 211.

Pierre Borel, *Tresor de Recherches et Antiquitez Gauloises et Françaises*, 1655, p. 474.

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

Johann Zwelffer, *Pharmacopœia Augustana reformata. . . Authore Joanne Zwelffer. . . cui annexa est ejusdem Authoris Pharmacopœia Regia ut & Mantissa Spagyrica. Accessère . . . bini discursus apologetici contra Oth. Tachenium & Francisc. Verny.*, Dordrechtii . . . 1672, pp. 796-797. (In the 'Mantissa Spagyrica,' there is a section on the essence of gold which is a reply to Kircher and a defence of transmutation. In it he gives a drawing of the Prague Medal, struck from the gold produced by the projection of one grain of the tincture upon mercury performed by the Emperor Ferdinand III. himself. There is no allusion to Seton or Sendivogius.)

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelotum . . . Epistola*, 1673, pp. 62, 148.

SETON (ALEXANDER). *Continued.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 311. Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 147 ('Epistolæ.' Reuss calls him Alexander Sutoneus, Scotus. The Epistolæ were communicated to the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum by Theodor Zwinger).

Murr, *Litterariæ Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 79.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814(-15), pp. 66, 182 (Enigma); Waite's reprint, 1888, p. 171 (inaccurate in detail).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 325-346, 601.

SETTALA (LUDOVICO).

Avertenze, e Osservazioni appartenenti alla Composizione de Medicamenti.

See ANTIDOTARIO Romano Latino, 1635.

Lodovico Settala, or Ludovicus Septalius, was a native of Milan, where he was born 27 Feb., 1552 (but Crasso and Brucker say 1550). He showed marked ability even at an early age, for in 1568, when he was 16, he defended theses with great applause in presence of Cardinal Borromeo.

Instead of pursuing law, like many of his ancestors, he went to the University of Pavia, where he attended the courses of Paulus Cigalinus Comensis, primarius professor of medicine, Philadelphus Amaltheus on philosophy, and after them Octavianus Ferrarius, Balthasar Gambiarinus and Nicolaus Boldonus. For three days he held disputations, and having been laureated obtained a place in the Collegium Physicorum Mediolanensium, 5 April, 1573. He returned home and wrote his work on the reconciliation of the differences between Hippocrates and Galen, but did not finish it in consequence of his being appointed extraordinary professor of the practice of medicine at Pavia.

During the visitation of the plague in 1576 he devoted himself with the greatest energy to attending those who were attacked by it.

In 1582 he wrote his work on Hippocrates' treatise 'De Aere.'

His reputation as a learned man and able physician had so extended that he received many invitations. The Elector of Bavaria wanted him in 1608 for the chair of medicine at Ingolstadt; the Grand Duke of Tuscany wanted him for Pisa in 1610, Philip III. of Spain wished him to become his historiographer. These offers he refused as well as invitations from Bologna, Pisa, Venice with a large salary, Padua and Milan, and was satisfied

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil., 1590, p. 917 ('Comment. in librum Hippocratis de aere, aquis et locis,' fol., Colon., 1590).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 341.

Ioannes Imperialis, *Museum historicum et physicum*, Venetijs, 1640, pp. 183-185, with a portrait.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. p. 151.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, Parte seconda, pp. 279-282 & portrait.

Filippo Picinelli, *Ateneo de i Letterati Milanesi*, Milano, 1670, p. 398 (gives a very laudatory account, but, even after deducting the superlatives, enough remains to that Settala was a man of great learning and ability and of sterling worth).

Joannes Hallervordius, *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, Regiomonti, 1676, p. 259.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 135; 1869, ii. p. 130.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 224-244, 254.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1057-1072.

John Small, 'Sketches of Later Scottish Alchemists,' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Session 1874-76, xi. p. 426.

A. Bauer, *Chemie und Alchemie in Österreich*, 1881, pp. 28, 31.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 88, 127, 181, 190, 196, 198, 203; ii. pp. 179, 335, 387.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 943.

with the title of premier physician to the state of Milan conferred on him by Philip IV., 9 Jan., 1627. He was also public professor of moral and political science as appears from the present work, which office is said to have been held by him from his fifty-third year.

In 1630 the plague broke out again in Milan, and this time Settala was attacked by it. After he recovered from it he was struck with hemiplegia and was never able afterwards to speak distinctly. He died 12 Sept., 1633, and was buried in the Basilica of the Apostles, or St. Nazarius Major.

Though busily engaged with the practice of medicine he never ceased writing. His works amount to a considerable number—Argellati enumerates twenty-eight—and refer to medicine. Two or three deal with the plague.

The present book, which is omitted by some of his biographers, is dedicated to his son by the publisher, Bidelli, and he speaks in the highest terms of his father's great reputation throughout Europe, and especially of his chief work: *Animadversiones et cautiones medicæ*, which had gone through half a dozen editions.

Settala was of grave and amiable appearance, of great prudence, was much esteemed by the kings above mentioned, the Dukes of Savoy, Mantua and Urbino, and the most eminent men of the time, with whom he carried on a learned correspondence.

The son referred to is probably Manfredi, 1600-1680, of Milan. He founded a museum in his native town, was an engineer, director of Cardinal Borromeo's Picture Gallery in Milan, and F.R.S.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 768.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 407 (Intr. C. ciii. 95, 'longe doctissimus'), 210 (Add. v. 20. I).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1364.

Fabricius, *Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars III.*, 1719, pp. 482, 483.

Jo. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, 1727, p. 238 (use of camphor internally).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 253-255.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 198, 209-10, 884, 896.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 58 (II. i. xi. §14); ii. p. 454 (II. 3. i. § 3, 4); iii. p. 499 (III. 2. i. § 15); iii. p. 505 (III. 3. i. § 2).

James Douglas, *Bibliographiæ Anatomica Specimen*, 1734, p. 191.

SETTALA (LUDOVICO). *Continued.*

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. p. 288 (his life); 1736, vii. p. 776 (discovery of the microscope assigned to him).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 780.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 264.

Filippo Argellati, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediolanensium*, Mediolani, 1745, ii. cols. 1322-27, No. MDXXXIX. (and references).

Freytag, *Analecta Litteraria*, 1750, pp. 350.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, i. pp. 104, 275, 386; ii. pp. 574, 602, 687 738, 876.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 508.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 233.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 275.

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

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 309; 1777, ii. p. 749.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 294 ('in patria protophysicus, vir illustris').

SEVERINUS (PETRUS).

Idea Medicinæ Philosophicæ. Continens Fundamenta totius Doctrinæ Paracelsicæ, Hippocraticæ & Galenicæ. Authore Petro Severino Dano Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore. Hagæ-Comitis ex Typographia Adriani Vlacq. Anno Domini M.DC.LX.

4°. Pp. [8] 212 [2].

Severinus, 'medicus et philosophus eximius,' was born at Rypen in Jutland in 1542. At the age of 20 he was appointed professor of poetry at Copenhagen. He travelled widely, devoted himself to medicine, became a doctor in 1571 in France, and for 30 years was physician to the Danish kings, Frederick II. and Christian IV. He was appointed professor of medicine at Copenhagen, but died of the plague in July, 1602, before he could enter on the office. His medicine was based on that of Paracelsus, and the present work is an exposition from that point of view.

The first edition was printed at Basil by Sixtus Henric-Petri in 1571, 4°, pp. [14, 2 blank] 416 [6, blank, 1 of errata], [1 device and colophon, 1

Israel Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, Francofurti 1591, pp. 8, 31.

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ*, Ep. dedic., and p. 145.

Joh. Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrica*, Francof., 1609, p. 450.

Sennertus, *Liber de Chymiconum cum Aristotelicis . . . consensu et dissensu*, 1629, cap. 4, p. 50.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, Amst., 1637 p. 403.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 211.

Erasmus Pauli F. Vindingius, *Regia Academia Hauniensis in Regibus: Conservatoribus: Rectoribus: Professoribus suis repræsentata*, Hafniæ, 1665, pp. 117-122.

Albertus Bartholinus, *De Scriptis Danorum liber posthumus*, 1666, p. 124.

Thomas Bartholinus, *De Medicina Danorum Domestica Dissertationes X.*, Hafniæ, 1666, p. 40.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 60, 1777, ii. p. 289, § CCCC1.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. pp. 251-253.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1782, iv. pp. 30, 567.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 114.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 205 (article by Desgenettes).

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xlii. p. 159; no date, xxxix. p. 175.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 266, 346, 347, 416.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 151.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 316.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1864, xliii. col. 826.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, ix. p. 444.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881 ii. p. 135.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 373.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 884.

blank], and it is rather a handsome and rare book. It was printed afterwards bath by itself and with the Commentary of WILLIAMS DAVISSON (*q.v.*).

By Hartmann the 'Idea' was said to have been written by Joh. Pratenis, professor of medicine at Copenhagen, but Bartholinus demonstrated the untenability of that view. A poem by Pratenis to Severinus is printed at the end of the 'Idea.' Replies to it were written by Thomas Erastus and by Theodor Zwinger.

One other work is ascribed to him: Epistola scripta Theophrasto Paracelso, Basil., 1572 (?), 8°, but, if by him it could be addressed to Paracelsus only figuratively, for Paracelsus died in 1541. A reprint is in 'Paracelsi Opera omnia,' Geneva, 1658, i.

Borrichius, *Hermetis Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia . . . vindicata*, 1674, pp. 290, 291, 292.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina, Libri duo*, Helmstadii, 1669, ed. 2^a, pp. 179, 182, 188, 195, 190, 208, 306, 367, 436.

Thomas Bartholinus, *De libris legendis Dissertationes VII.*, Hafniæ, 1676, Diss. ii. p. 43; Francof., 1711, p. 33.

Cornelius à Beughem, *Bibliographia medica physica*, 1681, pp. 69, 258.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 906.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 136. (Add. iii. 37. 3; Schelhammer here says that nobody was found who adhered to Paracelsus, 'nisi quod in Dania Petrus Severinus mira deliria propagare ausus sit').

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum* 1688, pp. 1310-11.

SEVERINUS (PETRUS). *Continued.*

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 28 Jul., 1602, sig B3 recto.

Moller, *Bibliotheca Septentrionis eruditi, sive Syntagma tractatum de Scriptoribus illius seorsim haectenus editorum, . . . Lipsiæ, 1699, 8°*. (In Albertus Bartholinus" Liber de Scriptis Danorum . . . posthumus a Joh. Moliero . . . emendatus atque auctus, & hypomnematis insuper Historico-Criticis . . . illustratus, p. 122, reference to his works. In the 'Hypomnemata Paucula,' p. 387 Moller adds a short biographical note to the above, and calls him: 'Chymicorum sæculi superioris princeps' ipso, quem secutus est, Paracelso superior.')

Barchusen, *De Medicinæ origine & progressu Dissertationes*, Traj. ad Rhenum, 1723, p. 397.

Joh. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lips. 1727, pp. 139 (follower of Tachenius), 151.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 261.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 239, 254, 255, 256 (opinion of Bacon and Schelhammer).

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicaæ*, 1732, p. 133.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. P. 1081 (attempted unsuccessfully to bring Paracelsus views into a system), 1116 (his life).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 786.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 299.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 685.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 623-626, and the numerous references.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 860.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 540.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 385.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 240.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 183.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 262.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 276-7. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 209.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 503.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 153.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 25; 1869, ii. p. 22.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 276, 282, 1849, ii. p. 166.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 262.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1881, ix. p. 450.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 109.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 456 (under Soerensen (Peder)).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. P. 917.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 136, 539, 588 ('Epistola').

SEVERINO (SCRIPTONE).

Filosofia, Alchimia, seù scienza vigoratiua dell' anima aurea. Del Nobile D. Scipione Severino Napolitano. In Venetia, 1695.

8°. Pp. 110- [1] [1 blank]. MS. Index.

Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 318) quotes a work by this same person: *Trionfo dell' Alchimia*, Venetia, 1691, 8°.

He was author also of the following rare tract, which has just come into my hands: Glosa sopra Raimundo Lullo, e sopra la Turba Filosofica, per produci Oro, & Argento, mediante la Natura, e l'arte. Dilucidata dal nobile D. Scipione Severino Napolitano. In Venetia 1684. Con licenza de' Superiori. Small 8°, pp. [4] 66. Aggiunta [1, 1 blank] Tavola, [2] 2 Addizione [15, 1 blank].

SEYFRID (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Medulla Mirabilium Naturæ. Das ist: Auserlesene, unter den Wundem der Natur, aller verwunderlichste Wunder, von Erschaffung der Natur, Himmlischen Firmaments, Sternen, Planeten, und Cometen; als auch dieser sichtbarn Welt, und des Meers. Detsgleichen, in Brunnen, Flüssen, Seen, und dem Meer; Auf, an, und in Gebürgen, Erden, und Insulen: Wie auch, etzlichen Thieren, Bäumen, Früchten und Gewächsen. In Europa, Asia, Africa, und America. Aus hiernächst-benandten Autoren zusammen getragen und beschrieben; sammt beygefügtten Kupffern. Durch Johann Heinrich Seyfrid, Marco-Brettano Francum; Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. zu Pfaltz-Sultzbach Hof-Bedienten. Sultzbach, In Verlegung Johann Hofmanns, Kunst- und Buch-Händlers in Nürnberg, Druckts Abraham Lichtenhaler, 1679.

8°. Pp.[78, engraved title included] 742. Index [31, 1 bl]. 54 plates, some torn and Imperfect.

SEYFRID (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Beyond what the author says of himself on the title-page I have found nothing. He and his book are merely mentioned by Jöcher. Haller quotes what appears to be a Dutch translation of the

above: Wonderen der Natuer van fruchten planten en kruyden, Haag, 1694, 4°, and adds, Germanice Nürnberg, 1694, 8°.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 547.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1773, ii. p. 18.

SGOBBIS (ANTONIO DE).

Nuouo, et Vniuersale Theatro Farmaceutico. Fondato sopra le Preparazioni Farmaceutiche scritte da' Medici Antichi, Greci, & Arabi; principalmente da Galeno, e Mesue. Appoggiato sopra le Preparazioni, dette Spagiriche, già da gli Antichi, in parte, abbozzate, mà da più Moderni Medici illustrate, e meglio coltivate; scritte dal Beguino, Crollio, Hartmanno, Libauio, Minsicht, Paracelso, Quercetano, Sennerto, & Altri: Rappresentante e le vne, e l'altre Preparazioni, per Fondamenti vnitamente necessarij alla vera, & artificiosa Methodo Farmaceutica: Adornato, et ampliato oltre le Fabriche, e Compositioni Medicinali, in qualsisia Forma fabricabili, contenute ne gii Antidotarij Veneti di Giorgio Melichio, aumentato da Alberto Stecchini, già Farmacopei nella Officina dello Siruzzo (*sic*), e ne gli altri (sin al presente, con le Stampe, publicati) Antidotarij de più accreditati Autori, e delle più rinomate Citta d'Europa, Anuersa, Augusta, Bergamo, Bologna, Colonia Agrippina, Fiorenza, Londra, Messina, Roma, & Altre; con quelle Fabriche, e Compositioni ancora, le quali fossero state descritte da gli più lodati Scrittori dell' Arte Medica, ouer inuentate da' più dotti Lettori, e Professori della Medesima: Abondantissimo non solo de gli Insegnamenti, dati da i nominati Antecessori, di nuouo reuisti, mà ancora de tutti gl' altri Auuertimenti, appartenenti alla intiera, legitima, e perfetta Dispositione, Alteratione, Fabrica, Vnione, e Compositione di tutte le Materie Medicinali Semplici, e Composte, cauabili da Animali, Vegetabili, e Minerali: Necessario a ciascheduno Farmacopeio: Vtile ad ogni Medico, & Amatore della Medicina: Curioso per gli Inuestigatori delle più desiderate, et artificiosi Preparazioni Spagiriche: Eretto, et esposto alla luce da Antonio de Sgobbis da Montagnana Farmacopeio all' Insegna dello Struzzo fù Coadiutore nella Officina Farmaceutica Pontificia della S. S. di PP. Vrbano VIII. di F. M. Aggregato al Celebre Romano, e già Priore del Nobile Veneto Collegio de gli Farmacopei. Consagrato all' Augusta. ed Immortal Maesta' del Prencipe Serenissimo, et Eccellentissimo Senato di Venetia. In Venetia, M DC LXVII. Nella Stamparia Iuliana, Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Priuilegio. A Spese dell' Authore. Si Vende Appresso Gio: Giacomo Hertz, Libraro all' Insegna della Naue in Merceria.

Folio. Pp. [10] 62 [4]; [2] 880 [2 blank, 32]. Engraved title extra. Vignette. 1 plate of portraits, 1 plate of symbols, 2 plates of apparatus, large folding table.

De Sgobbis had the reputation of being the best compounder of Venice treacle, a mixture of a great number of ingredients, including vipers, said to have come down from Nero's physician. According to Sir Ralph Verney, De Sgobbis lived in Venice, at the Sign of the 'Ostridge, sopra il ponte de' Barreteri, on the right hand going to St. Mark's.'²

²Margareth M. Verney, *Memoirs of the Verney family*, 1894, iii. p. 45.²

An edition of Venetia, P. Baglioni, 1682, fol. 4 p.l., 820 pp., 2 pl., 1 tab., 1 l., port., is quoted by Billings, as well as the preceding, *Index-Catalogue*, 1691, xii. p. 965.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, II. ii. p. 261, quotes only the edition of 1682.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 377, quotes only the edition of 1667.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 494, quotes an edition: Venet, 1662.

SHAW (PETER).

See BOYLE (ROBERT), The Philosophical works, by Peter Shaw.

Leçons de Chymie, propres à perfectionner la Physique, le Commerce et les Arts. Par M. Pierre Shaw, Premier Médecin du Roi d'Angleterre. Traduites de l'Anglois.

Providentissimè commissos correxit errores, perpolivit vera, abusu emendato, aucto usu, certa, pura, atque ab utili laudatissima jam colitur nobilis scientia. *Boerhave de Chemiâ suos errores expurgante.*

A Paris, Chez Jean Thomas Herissant, rue Saint-Jacques. à S. Paul & à S. Hilaire. M.DCC.LIX. Avec Approbation et Privilège du Roi.

4°. Pp. [4] cv [3] 471 [1 blank].

Peter Shaw, son of Robert Shaw, M.A, master of the Grammar School at Lichfield, was born there probably about 1694. There is no indication of the place of his education in medicine and chemistry, but he was practising in London in 1726. He obtained subsequently the degree of M.D., and on 25 June, 1740, was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and soon obtained a large practice. In 1752 he was appointed extraordinary physician to George II. and was also made doctor of medicine at Cambridge. On 16 April, 1753, he was admitted candidate, and on 8 April, 1754, fellow of the College of Physicians. This same year he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the king, and held the same office under George III., but only for a short time. He died 15 March, 1763, and was buried in Wimbledon church. His portrait is in the College, and a short 'éloge' of him was given by Dr. Richard Warren, his son-in-law, in his Harveian oration.

Though busily engaged in practice, Shaw was a

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 173.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1743, xxxvii. col. 802.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 61, 62, 94; ii. pp. 939, 1030, 1032.

Richard Warren, *Oratio ex Harveii instituto habita in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis XV. Cal. Novemb., MDCCLXVIII.*, Londini: apud M. Hingestom MDCCLXIX., 4°, pp. 11-13.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 172 (chemical writings).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 212 (surgical writings).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 266.

Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1804, xi. p. 285.

Bowyer, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, ed. Nichols, 1815, ix. p. 763.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxvii. p. 423.

diligent author. Besides Boyle's works he edited also those of

Lord Bacon; translated and wrote works on pharmacy, translated the treatise of F. Hoffmann on mineral waters, and wrote his own 'Inquiry into the Contents and Virtues of the Scarborough Spa,' Lond., 1734, 8°; translated Boerhaave's 'Institutiones Chemicæ,' Lond., 1727, 4°, and Stahl's 'Collegium Jenense,' Lond., 1730. He also wrote 'Three essays in Artificial Philosophy or Universal Chemistry,' Lond., 1731, 8° -An Essay for introducing a Portable Laboratory,' Lond., 1731, 8°, 'Chemical Lectures read in London in 1731 and 1732, and in Scarborough in 1733, for the improvement of Arts, Trades and Natural Philosophy,' Lond., 1734, 8°; 'Essays for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, by means of Chemistry,' Lond., 1761, 8°; 'Proposals for a course of Chemical Experiments, with a view to Practical Philosophy, Arts, Trade and Business,' Lond., 1761, 8°; and some other books.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 212.

Biographie Universelle, 1825, xlii. p. 251; no date, xxxix. p. 249.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 154.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii.

p. 677.
John Thomson, *Life, Lectures and Writings of William Cullen, M.D.*, Edinburgh, 1859, i. p. 39.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 918.

Wm. Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2nd ed., 1878, ii. pp. 190-194.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3^{ème} Série, 1881, ix. p. 505.

Hirsch *Biographisches Lexikon der Hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 381.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1891, xii. p. 971 (English, London [1734], 8°, is quoted, but not the French).

Dictionary of National Biography, 1897, li. p. 442 (article by W. W. Webb).

SHERLEY (THOMAS).

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