

STAHL (GEORG ERNST). *Continued.*

Experimenten gezeigt wird. Nebst einem Anhang von denen Mercuriis Metallorum, Mercurio animato, und lapide Philosophorum. Leipzig, bey Caspar Jacob Eyssehn, 1720.

8°. Pp. [16] 520, Index [31, 1 blank].

Dissertatio Medico-Chymica Inauguralis de Salibus Metallicis, quam Favente Deo Optimo Maximo, Rectore Magnificentissimo, Serenissimo Principe ac Domino, Dn. Philippo Wilhelmo, Principe Borussiae, Marchione Brandenburgico, Cetera, Gratosissimae Facultatis Medicae Consensu, in Academia Fridericana sub praesidio Dn. Georgii Ernesti Stahl, Med. D. et Profess. Publ. Ordinar. h.t. Facult. Decani, Dn. Patroni ac Praeceptoris sui omni observantiae cultu prosequendi, pro Licentia summos in Arte Medica Honores, Jura & Privilegia Doctoralia rite ac legitime capessendi, d. Jun. A. MDCCVIII. horis ante & pomeridianis in Auditorio Majori Publico ac Placido Eruditorum Examini sistet Godofredus Rothius, Görlic. Lusat. Halae Magdeb. Literis Chr. Henckelii, Acad. Typ.

4°. Pp. 28.

Herrn George Ernst Stahls, Königlichen Preufsischen Leib-Medici und Hof-Raths, Einleitung zur Grund-Mixtion derer unterirdischen mineralischen und metallischen Körper. Alles mit gründlichen Rationibus, Demonstrationibus und Experimentis nach denen Beccherischen Principiis ausgeführt. Leipzig Bey Caspar Jacob Eyssehn, 1720.

8°. Pp. 407 [17].

A ! Ω ! Georgii Ernesti Stahl, Fragmentorum Aetiologiae Physiologico-Chymicae ex Indagatione Sensu Rationali, seu Conaminum ad concipiendam notitiam Mechanicam de Rarefactione Chymica Prodromus de Indagatione Chymico Physiologica. Jenae, apud Johannem Bielkium, Bibliop. Literis Nisianis, Anno M DC LXXXIII.

12°. Pp. [22] 139 [7].

D. D. Georgii Ernesti Stahl, Consil. Aulici et Archiatri Regii, Fundamenta Chymiae Dogmaticae et Experimentalis, et quidem tum communioris Physicae Mechanicae Pharmaceuticae ac Medicae tum sublimioris sic dictae Hermeticae atque Alchymicae. Olim in privatos auditorum usus posita, jam vero indultu auctoris publicae luci exposita. Annexus est ad coronidis confirmationem Tractatus Isaaci Hollandi De Salibus et Oleis Metallorum. Editio Secunda, Emendatior et Auctior. Pars I. Norimbergae, Impensis B. Goulf. Maur. Endteri Consortii et Vid. B. Iul. Arnold. Engelbrechti. MDCCXLVI.

Pars II. 4°. Pp. [8] 255 [23].

4°. Pp. [10] 76, 199 [1 blank, 31, 1 blank].

Pars III. MDCCXLVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 508 [18].

STAHL (GEORG ERNST). *Continued*

D. Georg Ernst Stahls, Königl. Preussis. Hof-Raths und Leib-Medici Gedancken von Verbesserung der Metallen, und wie man einen mäfsigen Gewinnst davon ziehen könne. Nürnberg und Altdorff, Bey Johann Daniel Taubers Sel. Erben, 1720.

8°. Pp. 32.

Georgii Ernesti Stahl, Opusculum Chymico-Physico-Medicum, seu Schediasmatum a pluribus annis variis occasionibus in publicum emissorum nunc quadantenus etiam auctorum et deficientibus passim exemplaribus in unum volumen jam collectorum, fasciculus publicae luci redditus, praemissa praefationis loco Authoris Epistola ad Tit. Dn. Michaellem Alberti D. & Prof. Publ. Extraordinarium, Iidem Editionem hanc adcurantem. Halae Magdeburgicae Typis & Impensis Orphanotrophi. Anno MDCCXL.

4°. Pp. [8, including the portrait of Stahl] 856. Index [40]. Title red and black.

G. E. Stahls zufällige Gedancken und nützliche Bedencken über den Streit, von dem so genannten Sulphure, und zwar sowol dem gemeinen, verbrennlichen, oder flüchtigen, als unverbrennlichen, oder fixen.

Halle, In Verlegung des Wäysenhauses. 1718.

8°. Pp. [8] 373 [3 blank]. Title red and black.

It was translated into French: *Traité du Soufre, ou Remarques sur la Dispute qui s'est élevée entre les Chymistes, au sujet du Soufre, tant commun,*

combustible ou volatil, que fixe, &c., a Paris 1776, 12°, pp. [8] 392.

Bedencken von der Gold-Macherey.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726.

Praxis Stahliana.

See STORCH (JOHANN), 1732.

Specimen Beccherianum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), *Physica Subterranea*, 1703.

Stahl was born at Anspach in 1660, studied under Wedel at Jena, was appointed professor of medicine at Halle in 1694, was a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, into which he was received 25 June, 1700, with the name Olympiodorus, Prussian councillor and royal physician, Berlin, 1716, and died there 14 May, 1734. He

founded a new theory of medicine and elaborated the theory of phlogiston. This was expounded in his treatise called *Zymotechnia*, 1697, which forms the third part of his 'Fundamenta Chymiae.' Stahl was an epoch-making man both in medicine and in chemistry. His services to medicine are enumerated in the histories and dictionaries.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686 p. 325.
Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 641.

Barchusen, *De medicinae origine et progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, Dissert. xxv., pp. 571-591.

Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiae, 1727, pp. 48, 55, 63, 76, 98, 101, 116, 119, 136, 140, 145, 150, 152, 167, 178, 180, 208, 213, 229, 232, 242, 271, 302, 323, 348, 352, 364, 399, 422, 453, 460, 476.

Joh. Christ. Goetze, *De Scriptis Stahl, ejusque asseclorum*, Norimbergae, 1729, 4°.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. P. 303.

Stolle, *Einleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen*

Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 304, 315, 373, 374, 375, 511, 521-2, 532, 533, 536, 537, 578, 712, 749, 778, 789, 793-5, 897.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallicae*, 1732, p. 136.

Commercium Litterarium, Norimbergae, 1734, p. 249. (Gives his death at Berlin, 14 May, 1734.)

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, pp. 806-808.

Lengley Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 415, 484; iii. pp. 301-2.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xxxix. cols. 888-894.

STAHL (GEORG ERNST). *Continued.*

- Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, *Passim*.
- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 766.
- Fictuld, *Probier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii, p. 133 (calls him Stahel).
- Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, Halle, 1755 p. 484, No. 242.
- Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 390; 1778, iv. pp. 313-316.
- J. H. S. Formey, *Eloges des Académiciens de Berlin et de divers autres Savans*, Berlin, 1757, i. pp. 328-333.
- Strebel, *Progr. III. de Vita Stahlilii*, Anspach, 1758-9, 4°.
- Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 148 et *passim*.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 62 (estimate of him).
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 697-701.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 542.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. pp. 57, 72, 99; 1779, iii. pp. 575-594 (long list of his works).
- Baumer *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 29.
- Blumenbach, *Introductio in historiam Medicinæ litterariam*, 1786, p. 342.
- Fourcroy, *Elements of Natural History and of Chemistry*, 1788, i. p. 131.
- C. J. Bouginé, *Handbuch der Allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1750, iii. p. 411.
- Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Litterärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1752, pp. 370, 375.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1757, i. pp. 10-12; 1798, ii. pp. 330, 659-681, &c.; 1759, iii. pp. 5, 56.
- Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1755, ii. p. 408.
- Fourcroy, *Système des Connaissances chimique*: An. ix. [1800], i. pp. 51, 131.
- Chaudon & Delandine, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 8th ed., Lyon, An. XII.—1804, xi. p. 415.
- Joh. Christoph Hoffbauer, *Geschichte der Universität zu Halle bis zum Jahre 1805*. Halle, 1805 pp. 110 (opposition by Stahl and Hoffmann to the addition of new members to the medical faculty); 151 (botany was neglected; Stahl who was the professor gave no lectures, but afterwards in 1698 an extraordinary professor, Heinrich Henrici, was appointed); 212 (influence of Stahl and Hoffmann upon their pupils and the progress of the University).
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 107, 158, 215, 219, 235, 252, 258.
- Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch*, Leipzig, 1809, XIII. i. pp. 85-88.
- Aikin, *General Biography*, 1814, ix. p. 219.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. pp. 251-260 (list of his works; article by R. Desgenettes).
- Biographie Universelle*, 1825, xliii. p. 414; no date, xl. p. 129.

STAPHORST (NICOLAUS).

Officina Chymica Londinensis, sive exacta notitia Medicamentorum Spagyricorum, quæ apud Aulam Societatis Pharmaceuticæ Londin. præparantur, & venalia prostant. Consilio Pharmacopœorum & Approbatione Collegij Medicorum Londinensium exhibitum. Opera & Studio Nicolai Staphorst,

- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, Halle, 1828, III. i. pp. 32, 298-334; III. ii. pp. 518, 652.
- Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. pp. 250-263.
- G. E. Stahl, *Theoria Medica vera*, ed. Lud. Choulant, cum vita Auctoris, Lips., 1831-33, 3 vols. 8° (contains a list of Stahl's writings).
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 508.
- Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. pp. 204-213 (list of his works).
- Spiess, *J. B. van Helmonts System der Medicin*, 1840, p. 311.
- Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 402-8; 1869, ii. pp. 355-401.
- Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 110 & *passim*.
- Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 331-365, 366; ii. p. 236.
- Oettinger, *Bibliographie biographique*, Leipzig, 1854, ii. col. 1711.
- Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 100.
- Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 62, 105.
- Brown, *Lectures on the Atomic Theory*, 1858, i. p. 204.
- Maine de Biran, 'Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme,' *Oeuvres Philosophiques*, ed. Cousin, 1841, iv. pp. 44-53, *Oeuvres inédites publiées per Ernest Naville*, 1855, iii. p. 376 (both refer to his physiology, not to his chemistry).
- Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 575.
- Alb. Lemoine, *Le vitalisme et animisme de Stahl*, Paris, 1864, 12°.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1865, xlv. col. 397.
- Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Conférences Historiques faites pendant l'année* 1865, Paris, 1866, pp. 33-59 (2me Conférence par M. Lasèque, L'Ecole de Halle: 'Fred Hoffmann et Stahl').
- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1305-07, 1636.
- Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neuern Zeit*, 1873, pp. 44-37, &c., &c.
- Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, St. iii. pp. 211-234.
- Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 426, 483, 519 (life and references), 712, 737, 1028.
- Hofmann, *Chemische Erinnerungen aus der Berliner Vergangenheit*, Berlin, 1882, p. 133.
- Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 3ème Série, 1883, xi. p. 429 (article by Chéreau).
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 69-75 (life and alchemical opinions), 78, 99, 208, 231; ii. pp. 164.
- Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 502.
- Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 546.
- Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1893, xxxv. pp. 780-786 (and references, article by B. Lepsius).
- Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 484, 540, 603, &c.

STAPHORST (NICOLAUS). *Continued.*

Oper. Chym. dict. Societatis. Sumtibus Viduæ Gothofredi Schultzen. Hamburgi. Typis Henningi Brendekiani, 1686.

12°. Pp. [4] 68.

The above work is a reprint, omitting the dedication, preface and licence, of the book which was published with the same title: Prostant venales apud *Guiliel. Miller*, ad Insignia *Glandii Aureae* in Coemeterio *D. Pauli*, MDCLXXXV. 12°, pp. [8, 2] 145 [1 blank]. Index [28]. This was the first edition, so far as I know, because, first, there is no indication in Staphorst's preface of a previous one, and, secondly, the permission of the president and censors of the College of Physicians is so worded as to express that the book is now printed for the first time. Unfortunately, neither the preface nor the permission is dated. Staphorst, therefore was in London, and was operator or chemist to the College. He was enthusiastically interested in his practical work, of the results of which this book may be regarded as a summary.

Manget's entry corresponds with the above down to the word 'prostant.' After that it reads: 'Hamburgi ap. Viduam Gotofredi Schulzen, 1681 in 12.' It may be observed in passing that this Gotofredus Schulze must be different from the person of the same name mentioned above, for his death did not occur in 1694.

The date given by Manget must be a misprint but, in all probability, he is Eloy's authority for saying that the 'Officina' was printed at Hamburg in 1681, 12°, and for his inference that Staphorst was a chemist of Hamburg who had worked in London.

- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 306.
- Möller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, i. p. 653.
- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 777.
- Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 316.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 637 (officina chymica), 1788, iv. p. 305.
- Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 455.

STARKEY (GEORGE).

Pyrotechny Asserted and Illustrated, to be the surest and safest means for Arts Triumph over Natures Infirmities. Being a full and free Discovery of the Medicinal Mysteries studiously concealed by all Artists, and onely discoverable by Fire. With an Appendix concerning the Nature, Preparation and Virtue of several specifick Medicaments, vvhich are noble and succedaneous to the great Arcana. By George Starkey, who is a Philosopher by Fire. London, Printed by R. Daniel, for Samuel Thomson at the White-horse in S. Pauls Church-yard, 1658.

Small 8°. Pp. [18] 172 [2 blank wanting].

There is another issue by the same people of the same date, small 8°, pp. [2] xi [1 blank] iv, 172 [2 blank]. This same issue appeared again with a new title-page, London, 1696, small 8°.

before its publication, and anyhow was in London in 1686, as director of the laboratory of the College of Physicians, and was discharging the same duty in 1699.

According to Billings, there is an edition of Jena, apud H. C. Crökerum, 1701, 24°, I p. 1., 68 pp. It is evidently a reprint of the present edition, if indeed it be not an issue of remainder copies with a new title-page.

It is almost certain that Staphorst came from Hamburg; the name was not uncommon there, and four persons of it are mentioned by Zedler, but the present man is not included among them.

Möller, however, gives more definite and accurate information. He makes mention of four Nicolaus Staphorsts, and says of the present one:

Nicolaus Staphorst, Hamburgensis, Collegij Medicorum in Anglia Londinensis Chymicus, officinæque Chymicæ, circa A. 1686., Praefectus A. 1699. superstes. Officina Chymica Londinensis seu exacta Notitia Medicamentorum ejus spagyricorum Alphabeticò ordine digesta Hamburgi 1686. in 12. Recusa sub finem *Pharmacopoeae Colegii Londinensis*, in editione hujus tertia, Jenae A. 1701. in 12. publicata.

He also translated from the German Rauwollf's 'Itinerary into the Eastern Countries,' which was included in Ray's 'Collection of Curious Travels and Voyages,' London, 1693, 2 vols., 8°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 249, 398.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 560 (edition of Jena, apud H. C. Crökerum, 1701, 24°, I p. 1., 68 pp.).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 528, 585. (He does not mention the 'Officina,' but ascribes to him the pamphlet: A Short View of the Frauds and abuses committed by Apothecaries, London, 1669, 1670, which, in my copies of the two editions, bears the name of Dr. Christopher Merrett. Staphorst surely would not write against apothecaries?).

pp. [4] xi. [1 blank] iv. 172 [2 blank], Dutch translation: *Pyrotechnie ofte vuer stook-kunde* . . . Amst., 1687, quoted by Boerhaave.

La Pyrotecnie de Starkey, ou l'Art de volatiliser les Alcalis, selon les Preceptes de Vanhelmont, & la préparation des Remedes Succedanées ou

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

apochans de ceux que l'on peut préparer par l'Alkaest. Par le Sieur Jean Le Pelletier, de Roüen. A Rouen, Chez Guillaume Behourt. & se vend a Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry, rue saint Severin, vis à vis la rue Zacharie, au Saint-Esprit. M.DCCVI. Avec Approbation & Permission.

12°. Pp. [2] 200 [2].

It contains a historical notice of Starkey, at the end (p. 190): Maniere d'extraire le Sel volatil &

l'Esprit des Vegetaux. Par Daniel Coxé. There is an earlier edition of 1704.

L'Art ou la Maniere de Volatiliser les Alcalis, & d'en préparer des Remedes Succedanées ou apochans de ceux que l'on peut préparer par l'Alkaest, tirez des Ouvrages de Starkey. Par le Sr Jean Le Pelletier, de Roüen, A Rouen, Chez Guillaume Behourt, vis-à-vis la Fontaine Saint Lo, à la Ville de Venise. M.DCCVI. Avec Aprobation & Permission.

12°. Pp. [2] 200 [2].

This is identical with the preceding work 'La Pyrotecnie de Starkey.' The only difference is in the title-pages.

Die Behaupt- und Erläuterte Pyrotechnie oder die vortreffliche Kunst das Philosophische Feuer zu halten, und darinnen zu Arbeiten, in soweit dieselbe zu allen künstlichen Wissenschaften (die über alle natürliche Schwachheiten triumphiren) eine beständig- und sichre Wegweiserin ist, worinnen alle Medicinalische Geheimnisse die bifs dahero von denen Artisten verborgen gehalten worden, aufrichtig und vollkommen entdeckt werden. Mit dem Anhang aufs der Natur, wie in Bereitung verschiedentlicher Specificorum, eine herrliche Medicin verfertigt werden könne, die der Wirkung, Krafft, Hoheit und Tugenden nach, dem Wunder grossen Arcano gleichen, vormahls durch den Hochberühmten Artisten im Feuer Georgium Starckey, In Englis. Sprach beschrieben, und an Tag gegeben, jetzo aber durch einen Freund in das Hochteutsche gebracht und denen Filiis Artis mitgetheilet. Franckfurt am Mayn, Zu finden bey Georg Heinrich Oehrling 1711.

8°. Pp. [34] 247. Contents [4, 1 blank]. Wants the preliminary blank leaf.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Pp. [2 blank, 18] 247. Contents [4, 1 blank]. Wants preliminary sheet b.

The Admirable Efficacy, and almost incredible Virtue of true Oyl which is made of Sulphur-Vive set on fire, and called commonly Oyl of Sulphur per Campanam.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 137.

There is a translation of this in Dutch, together with the tract on the Liquor Alkahest, and the Mercurius Philosophorum, by Io. van de Velde, Amsterdam, 1688. 12°.

This tract is contained in the reprint of the *Collectanea Chymica*, London, 1893, p. 37.

De Vita et Scriptis Starckii.

See FAUST (JOHANN MICHAEL), Philaletha Illustratus, 1706.

The Marrow of Alchymy.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709.

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

Kern der Alchymie.

See PHILALETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS).

Considerable confusion exists as to Starkey's life and works, the accounts, all apparently from personal knowledge, are discordant, and he is so involved with the person known as Eirenaeus Philaletha (*q.v.*), that it is difficult to disentangle them and treat them apart.

Starkey is said to have been an apothecary who made the acquaintance of Philaletha in America obtained from him a quantity of a powder for transmuting metals into silver, and some MSS. on alchemy.

They separated, Starkey came to London performed transmutations, but lost his powder in attempts to convert it into the tincture for gold, and edited (?) under the pseudonym of Irenæus Philoponus Philaletha (*q.v.*) the *Marrow of Alchymy*, into which he seems to have introduced matters relating to himself personally. Accusations have been brought against him of having deceived Philaletha, and of having appropriated the MSS., and Cooper seems to think that he made away with some of them. Anyhow Cooper was very anxious to recover them if they still existed.

He seems to have practised medicine and to have invented certain specifics, and claimed in the following tract to be the original maker of what was called Richard Mathew's Pill:—

George Starkey's Pill vindicated from the unlearned Alchymist and all other pretenders. With a brief account of other excellent specifick Remedies of Extraordinary virtue, for the honour and vindication of pyrotechny. No place (London ?), no date (1660 ?), small 4°, pp. 8, but Sibley, quoting a copy in the Boston Athenæum, says 8°, p. 16. The British Museum copy has no title-page, if ever there was one.

In this he claims the invention, and avers that he gave the receipt to Mr. Richard Mathew, as is obvious from the appendix to his 'Unlearned Alchymist.' The tract is an advertisement of certain of his medicines.

In one place he alludes to his youthful years, 1651 to 1655.

He was well known and was on good terms with

'GEORGE STIRK

Died 1665.

'George Stick, Starkey, or Storkey, M.A., appears to have been the son of the Reverend George Stirk, of the Somers or Bermuda Islands, author of the *Musæ Somerenses*, published at London in 1635.

December 4, 1639, Patrick Copeland, an aged minister at the Bermudas, writes from Paget's Tribe to Governor John Winthrop: 'I have sent you a small poesie of one of our preachers, whom the Lord hath taken to himselfe: he hath left behinde him a hopefull sonne of his owne name who is reasonable well entred in the Latine tongue. If there be any good schole and schole maister with you, I could wish with all my heart that hee might have his education rather with you, then in old England, where our company there have, by their letters this yeere to our Governo' Capt. Thomas Chaddock (who desires the continuance of your love), promised after a yeere or two to take charge of his education with them. Hee is a fatherless

Dr. George Thomson, and dedicated his *Pyrotechny* to Robert Boyle, to whom he was introduced by Dr. Robert Child.

He published several works under his own name: *Natures Explication and V. Helmonts Vindication*, 1657, German translation, 1722; *Liquor Alchahest*, edited by J. Astell, London, 1675, 12°, German translation, 1722, along with the preceding, and others.

According to the *Epistola* of Hertodt, Starkey died of the plague in 1665, in the debtors' prison, but according to Cooper he died 'of the sickness,' that is the plague, in 1665, in consequence of having made a post-mortem examination of a plague victim.

Thomson mentions his illness and death without any details, and of another friend, Dr. Joseph Dey, and adds: 'They are gone, and at rest free from Persecution, Slanders and Obloquies of their Enemies, and have left me behind to deal with those that are always supplanting and contradicting the Truth.'

Jean le Pelletier has left a vigorous defence of Starkey against the accounts of Hertodt and others in the preface to his translation of the *Pyrotechny*. Astell in his preface to the *Liquor Alchahest* refers to certain of Starkey's 'moral failings.' In spite of these he seems to have been kindly judged by Thomson, Astell, Pelletier, and others.

The following narrative by Sibley is so different from the usual accounts, and gives such curious information about Starkey's life, that I have thought it better to transcribe the section as a whole, and let it stand on its own merits than attempt to work it into the ordinary biographies. It may be noticed that the form 'Stirk, which seems to be really his name, corresponds better with the anagrams 'Egregius Christo,' and 'Vir gregis Custos,' which occur in 'A True Light of Alchemy' (*q.v.*), than Starkey, which he seems to have preferred in England, possibly because of trivial popular associations with the other.

childe, and of good expectation, if God sanctifie his spirit. "

The persons of whom Copeland writes I conclude to be no other than the two George Stirks, father and son.

In a subsequent letter to Winthrop, dated "From George's Prison, Christ's Schole, this last of the 7th m^o. 47 " Copeland writes: "I doubt not but you will afford your grave counsel to George Stirke whom both his father and my selfe dedicated vnto God. I heare hee practises physick. I ever intended divinity should be his maine study."

August 2, 1648, the graduate writes under the signature "Geo. Storkey":—

" To the Wp^l Mr. John Winthrop at his house at the Pequot these.

" I heare you shortly intend to come to the Bay; if by water, if you could spare any ☿¹ and ☿², I should content you for it and rest ingaged. If you could spare one or two of your greater glasses, you would do me a great pleasure. I wish, if you could find Helmont de Febribus, I might borrow him of

¹ Antimony.

² Mercury.

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

you, as also de Lithiasi, also the little booke intituled Encheiridion Philosophiæ restituta, wth Arcanum Philos: at the end of it. If your W^p would be pleased to remember the Keyes of the cabinets wherein your bookes are, I should count it an extreme felicity once to have the view of chemical bookes, wth I have not read a long time. Theatrum Chemicum I should chiefly desire. I have built a furnace, very exquisitely, but want glasses, & Mr. Barkly is gone."

As additional to the evidence afforded by these letters with regard to the parentage of the graduate, and that he was from the Bermudas, it may be remarked, that among the passengers who came to Boston in 1650, in the vessel which carried contributions to the suffering exiles from those islands who had settled at the Bahamas, mention is made of "Mr. Stirk's sister," and of Stirk's classmate, "Mr. White's son Nat: wh:"

That Stirk remained in New England till he became Master of Arts appears not only from the fact of his having received this degree, on which occasion the candidate was expected to be present but also from the circumstance that the title of "Mr.," signifying Master of Arts, is prefixed to his name on a record that he received £ 2 6s. 8d. of the disbursements made by President Dunster. Not long afterward he went to England, where he became eminent as a chemist, and published several treatises in English, "By George Starkey," and others in Latin, having on the title-page "à G. Starkeio."

May 20, 1650, his name appears in the records of the General Court of Massachusetts as a party in interest to a petition of Elizabeth Stoughton, of Dorchester, widow of Israel Stoughton, for the confirmation to John Milam, of Boston, of a sale of "certajne lands, which, wth part of the tidemills and other the appartanances, is mentioned in a deed between hir & George Stürke, hir sonne, and John Milam."¹

In the Interleaved Triennial Catalogue of the Reverend Nicholas Gilman, H.U. 1724, is written against Stirk's name, "Med. Engl'd. Died in y^e Great Plague."

In a manuscript lecture on Sir George Downing by Charles Wentworth Upham, it is stated that Stirk "rendered himself famous, by his professional skill, during the dreadful plague in London in 1665. His extraordinary knowledge of chemistry led him to the discovery of a remedy which, if properly applied, was always found effectual. He was the only physician in the city who could cure the plague. As may be well supposed, he was in such constant demand that his constitution became debilitated by fatigue and exposure, and at length the disease fastened upon him. His remedy was required to be administered at a particular stage of the malady when the patient had passed into a delirium. As he felt himself approaching that state, he gave the most minute directions to his attendants in reference to the mode of administering his medicine. When the delirium had passed off he made inquiries as to the treatment he had

received, and found that an irremediable and fatal error had been committed. He had scarcely time to declare that he was a dying man. His remedy died with him."²

A letter of the Reverend John Allin, H. U. 1643 printed in the Archaeologia of the Society of Antiquaries, and dated at London, 14 September 1665, states:

"Our friend Dr. Starkey is dead of this visitation [the plague], wth about 6 more of them chymical practitioners, who in an insulting way over other Galenists, and in a sorte over this visitation sickness which is more a judgment than a disease, because they could not resist it by their Galenical Medicines, wth they were too confident y^t their chymical medicines could doe, they would give money for the most infected body they could heare of to dissect, which y^e had, and opened to search the seate of this disease, &c., upon y^e opening whereof a stinch ascended from the body, and infected them every one, and it is said they are all dead since, the most of them distractedly madd, whereof G. Starkey is one."

WORKS.

1. Nature's Explication | . . . | By George Starkey, a Philosopher made by the | fire, and a professor of that medicine which | is real and not Historiical. || London, 1657. 16°. (Boston Athenæum.)

2. Pyrotechny | Asserted and Illustrated, | . . . || London, eds. 1658 and 1696. 16°. (Boston Athenæum.)

3. George Starkey's Pill Vindicated | From the Unlearned Alchemist and all | other pretenders. With | A brief account of other excellent Specifick Remedies of extraordinary Virtue, for | the honour and vindication of Pyrotechny. // 8°. n.p., n.d. pp. 16. (Boston Athenæum.)

4. Royal and innocent Blood crying to Heaven for vengeance. London, 1660. 4°.

5. A smart Scourge for a silly sawcy Fool. 1604. 4°.

6. A brief Censure and Examination of several Medicines of late Years extolled for universal Remedies. Lond., 1664, 4°.

7. An Epistolary Discourse to the learned and deserving author of Galens-pale [sic], Lond., 1665. 4°.

8. Letter to George Thompson. Lond., 1665, 8°.

9. Geo. Starkey's Liquor Alkahest the Immortal dissolvent of Paracelsus and Helmont. 1675. 8°.

10. The Admirable | Efficacy, | And almost incredible Virtue of true | Oyl. . . . || London, 1683. 8°, pp. [13]. (Boston Athenæum.)

This tract, with its title, occupies pages 137-151 of the Collectanea Chymica. It mentions "George Starkey's House, in St. Thomas Apostles, next door to Black-Lyon-Court" and the editor on page 151, states that Starkey lived there when his treatise was written, "but he dyed (as I have been informed) of the Sickness, Anno. Dom. 1665, by venturing to Anatomize a Corps dead of the Plague (as Mr. Thomson the Chymist had done before him, and lived many Years after), but Mr. Starkey's adven-

reference to his connection with the plague of London, and his tragical and sudden death, I am indebted to the late venerable and learned Doctor Edward Augustus Holyoke, of Salem. He related them to me when in his one hundred and first year. They had been brought to his knowledge by tradition, which, when it reached him, however, was so recent as to have a very high degree of authority."

STARKEY (GEORGE). *Continued.*

ture cost him his Life, however the Medicine truly made and prepared from Mineral Sulphur called Sulphur Vive, may now be had of very many Chymists in and about London, nay, the difficulty in making thereof is not so great, but that you may make it your self if you please, and if you do but wait the Time, and Opportunity to buy the Mineral Sulphur (not common Brimstone) for the Mineral is not to be had at all times.

"The Process and shape for the Glass Bell, and the manner of making and rectifying this Spirit from Mineral Sulphur or Sulphur Vive as it comes

George Thomson, AOIMOTOMIA or the Pest anatomised, London, 1666, pp. 83, 96, 100.

Morhof, De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelotum . . . Epistola, 1673, pp. 143, 145.

William Cooper, A Catalogue of Chymicall Books, 1675, sigs. R2 recto, Part ii. D3 recto.

William Cooper, Ripley Reviv'd, 1678, notes and advertisements
William Cooper, Collectanea Chymica, 1684, p. 151.

Manget, Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 698 (Hertodt's 'Epistola').

Joh. Michael Faustius, Philaletha Illustratus, 1706, Præfatio Faustii, sig. c3 verso.

Die Edelgebome Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 196.

Manget, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum, 1731, II. ii. p. 306. (Review of the 'Pyrotechnia from the Acta Lipsiensia, Ann. 1692, p. 180, Supplem. Tom. i.)

Langlet Dufresnoy, Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. pp. 404, 480; iii. p. 302.

Zedler, Universal Lexicon, 1744, xxxix. col. 1249 (a mere note).

Boerhaave, Methodus Studii Medici, ed. Haller Amst., 1751, i. pp. 138-139.

Fictuld, Probiar-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 114 (under Philalethes).

Pharmacopée du College Royal des Médecins de Londres, 1761, i. p. cxv. (about Starkey's and Mathew's Pill).

Baumer, Bibliotheca chemica, 1782, p. 17.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785 p. 639 (Dutch translation).

STATTLER (BENEDICT).

Mineralogiæ et Metallurgiæ Chemicæ Principia Physica auctore P. Bened. Stattler S. J. Philosoph. Professore Publ. Ord. in Alma Universitate Oenipontana. Permissu Superiorum. Oeniponti, Sumptibus Mich. Ant. Wagner, Cæs. Reg. Aulæ & Universitatis Typogr. ac Bibl. 1765.

8°. Pp. [8] 224. Plate of apparatus.

Stattler was born at Kötzing in the Bavarian forest (bishoprick of Ratisbon), 30 Jan. (others 13 Sept.), 1728. He acquired the rudiments of Latin in the Benedictine Monastery of Niederaltaich, and finished his school and gymnasium training at Munich, and entered the Jesuit order in 1745 at Landesberg on the Lech. At Ingolstadt he spent three years on philosophy, a year on mathematics and three years on theology, became a teacher in the gymnasium at Straubing, Landshut and Neuburg, and was made a priest in 1759. At Solothurn and Innsbruck he lectured for six years on philosophy and theology, and in 1770 was made doctor and professor of theology at Ingolstadt, and he still continued there, even after

Stone-like out of the Earth, it may be seen in the Chymical Works of Harmann and Crollius called Royal Chymistry, Charas's Royal Pharmacopœa, Lefebure, Thibault, Lemery, Glaser, Schroder's Dispensatory, and many others."

Authorities. Archaeologia, xxxvii. 10; Masssachusetts Hist. Society, Collections, xxxix. 279, 353, 359. J. Quincy, History of Harvard University, i. 457; J. Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, iv. 172, 197; Interleaved Triennial Catalogues; other MSS.'

Haller, Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ 1788, iv. p. 20 (Dutch version of the 'Pyrotechny').

Semler, Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1788, iv. pp. 50, 93, 94, 126.

Gmelin, Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. p. 744; 1798, ii. pp. 4, 333, 514.

Watt, Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, Authors, ii. 875c.

Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, pp. 391, 394.

Hoefler, Histoire de la Chimie, 1843, ii. p. 248; 1869, ii. p. 240.

Phillippe & Ludwig, Geschichte der Apotheker, 1855, p. 515.

Figuiar, L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, p. 279.

Archæologia, 1857, xxxvii. p. 10 (Starkey's death from the autopsy of a plague victim; article on the Plague by W. D. Cooper).

Ladrague, Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1619.

John Langdon Sibley, Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Cambridge [Mass.], 1873, i. pp. 131-137.

Lives of Alchemistical Philosophers, ed. Waite 1888, pp. 195, 197.

Billings, Index-Catalogue, 1892, xiii. p. 568 (quotes John Langdon Sibley's 'Biographical Sketches').

Dictionary of National Biography, 1898, liv. p. 107 (article by Edward Irving Carlyle).

Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie, 1904, p. 489.

¹ If this "George Stirk" be the graduate, it is obvious, though not sustained by any known record, that Israel Stoughton subsequently to the birth of his son, Governor William Stoughton, H.U. 1650, became a widower, and married the widow of the Reverend George Stirk.

² Upham writes: "For the circumstances in