

STATTLER (BENEDICT). *Continued.*

In 1794 he obtained permission to retire and thereafter lived privately at Munich.

He was a man of regular and blameless life strenuous for the truth, but intolerant of those who differed from him. He was aggressive and had many disputes in the University at Ingolstadt, though his ability, acuteness and speculative genius were fully recognised.

Although considered at one time an innovator in philosophy, latterly he resisted all novelty with

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4th ed. 1784, iii.

p. 604; Nachtrag, 1787, ii. p. 370; 1788, iii. p. 349; 1791, lv. p. 711; 1795, v. ii. p. 373.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 743 (from Meusel).

Friedrich Schlichtegroll, *Nekrolog auf das Jahr 1797*, viii. Jahrgang, Zweyter Band, Gotha, 1801, pp. 145-190 (by Jacob Salat).

Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen, welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, 1809, XIII, i. pp. 141-156.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1813, xiii. pp. 298-304.

Clemens Alois Baader, *Lexikon verstorbener Baierischer Schriftsteller des achtzehnten und*

STEIN DER WEISEN.

See v. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. iv.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708].

STEIN (Vom) der weisen Philosophen.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 354.

STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON).

See CHYMISCHER MONDEN-SCHEIN.

See CHYMISCH-Unterirdischer Sonnen-Glantz.

See METALLISCHER BAUM-GARTEN.

See NEU (Die) aufgehende Chimische Sonne.

See SABOR (CHRYSOSTOMUS FERDINAND VON).

The author of these tracts appears under four different names.

Fictuld (Th. ii. p. 135) says the author first called himself Christian Friedrich von Sternenberg but afterwards changed his name to Steinbergen ('the Stars to a Stone'). He was a cheat, archsophist, etc. from the Fictuldian point of view. Fictuld assigns to him not only the first and third of the above tracts, but also the *Practica naturae vera* of Chrysostomus Ferdinand von Sabor (*q.v.*) who, he says, is no other than Steinbergen, as well as the fourth tract, which is probably also by the same.

In the *Beytrag* the author of the *Practica* is called Sabor, but his true name, it is said, is Christian Friedrich Sendimir von Siebenstern. This is repeated by Kloss, by Schmieder and by Kopp, without any reference, however, to Fictuld's statements. Dufresnoy simply mentions von Sabor and his book.

Of the person, or persons, above mentioned, I have found no notice, and I do not know Fictuld's authority for identifying them. Ladrage in his note to No. 1382 decides in favour of Fictuld's

indefensible violence. By his partisans and admirers he was overpraised, by his opponents he was over-depreciated, but after his death a more accurate estimate was formed of his undoubted merits.

He died at Munich, 24 Aug., 1797, of apoplexy, and the bulk of his fortune, which was not inconsiderable, was left to schools and to the poor.

His writings refer principally to philosophy and theology.

neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, Augsburg und Leipzig, 1825, II. ii. pp. 176-18~ (list of forty-six writings; references to authorities).

De Backer, *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1859, v. pp. 706-711.

Werner, *Geschichte der katholischen Theologie*, 1866, pp. 167, 173, &c., &c. ['Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland, Sechster Band, München, 1866'].

Carl Prantl, *Geschichte der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Ingolstadt, Landshut, München*, München, 1872, ii. p. 512.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxv. pp. 498-506 (by Reusch).

Carlos Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Bibliographie, 1890, vii. cols. 1498-1509.

view, but without stating any special reason for so doing. The following minute points may serve to indicate a connection between these books and so confirm Fictuld's statement, though no weight is ever to be attached to what he says.

The author of the *Chymisch-unterirdischer Sonnen-Glantz* conceals his name under the phrase: Christlich Fürsichtig Vnd Stille, the initials of which, C. F. V. S., correspond either with Steinbergen's or with Sabor's.

All the treatises, (1) 'Sonnen-Glantz,' (2) Sabor's 'Practica,' and (3) 'Monden Schein,' are provided with frontispieces, and although they are by no means alike they have a few details in common which may imply or involve a unity of origin. These can be appreciated only by comparison, but, amongst others, the resemblance of the dress, figure and attitude of the chemist, and that of the apparatus in (1) and (2); the three flasks in (2) and (3); the mottoes "Eins in allen, alles in eins" in (3) and " Alles in einem " in (1), can hardly be accidental.

But whether the author's real name was Steinbergen or Sabor, Sternenberg or Siebenstern, I cannot decide.

STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON). *Continued.*

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

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. pp. 83, 136; Th. ii. p. 135.

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert wahrhaften Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, p. 291, No. 93. ('Nachricht von des Baron von Sabors ausgearbeiteten Tinktur und damit von ihm angestellten Projektion'; in the index he says that Sabor is 'eigentlich der Herr von Siebenstern,' so

that Güldenfalk agrees with Kloss and other authorities above mentioned.)

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 660.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323. Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 517. Kloss, *Bibliographie, der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 196, No. 2636.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvrart, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1381684.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 348.

STEINER (PETER).

Handschrift von der Universal Materie.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 18.

STELLIS (GRATIANUS AMANDUS DE).

Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt, 1781, p. 123.

The first edition of this treatise was published at Oppenheim, 1618, and reprinted as above in 1781. An abstract of it appeared in the fifth 'Sammlung der Blätter für höhere Wahrheit,' by J. F. v. Meyer.

Die beyden Hauptschriften der Rosenkreuzer, die Fama und die Confession, Frankfurt a. M., 1827, p. 88.

Frankfurt, Hermann, 1824; and an account of it is contained in the reprint of the *Fama* and *Confession*, 1827. Nothing is said about the author, who appears here probably under a pseudonym.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2429, 2432, 2538.

STENTZEL (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED).

See WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG), Vernünfftige Gedancken vom Gold-Machen, Vorrede, 1734.

Stentzel was a doctor of medicine and professor at Wittenberg, and wrote a number of works on medical topics, a list of which is given by Zedler. They include one on poisons, on philtres, on the surgery of Stahl, on theoretico-practical medicine, and *De Somno sanitatis et morborum praesidio diatriba*, Leipzig, 1721, 1725, 8°. This was published by

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelährtheit*, 1731, p. 894 (discussion on sleep in health and disease, 1725).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xxxix. col. 841 (list of writings).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 813 (Programma).

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 582.

the author in Greek and Latin, and he wrote it because the physicians were not agreed in their opinions about sleeping and waking.

In the present instance he wrote a short preface to Wedel's book, in which he enumerates the leading names in alchemy, and gives a brief criticism.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 179 (botanical writings).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 84 (surgical disputations).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1776, i. pp. 58, 77.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 663.

STEPHANI (JOHANN EMANUEL).

Henckelius in Mineralogia Redivivus das ist Hencklicher aufrichtig und gründlicher Unterricht von der Mineralogie oder Wissenschaft von Wassern, Erdsäften, Salzen Erden, Steinen und Erzen nebst angefügtem Unterrichte von der Chymia Metallurgica wie selbigen der wohlselige Herr Bergrath, Johann Friedrich Henckel, sowohl seinen in der Mineralogie und Chymie gehalten Scholaren discursivè ertheilet, als auch der Nachwelt zum Dienst in Manuscripto hinterlassen zum unsterblichen Andenken ediret, aufs neue übersehen, und mit einigen nach denen vorgefundenen Bergarten gemachten

STEPHANI (JOHANN EMANUEL). *Continued.*

Anmerkungen hin und wieder vermehret von einem dem Hencklischen Hause ergebensten In Erübrigten Stunden. Drefsden, bey Johann Nicolaus Gerlach, 1759.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 344.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the frontispiece.

Another edition quoted is of Dresden, 1747. The author's name is at the end of the dedication, which Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 67.

is dated: Freyberg, 30 June, 1746, and his initials are those of the words: In Erübrigten Stunden. Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1373.

STERNANKER (TIMOTHEUS).

Versuch über den Zweck und Nichtzweck des Steins der Weisen. Ein Sendschreiben an alle wahre Adepten, von Timotheus Sternanker. Amsterdam, 1782.

8°. Pp. 28.

This missive does not deal with experimental alchemy, but treats of the significance of the 'stone' from a moral and religious stand-point.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 595.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1421.

STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

Gloria Mundi.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 95.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

STERNENBERG.

See STEINBERGEN (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON).

STERNHALS (JOHANN).

See also SENTENTIA.

See also URTHEIL.

Ritter Krieg, das ist ein Philosophisch gedicht, in Form eines Gerichtlichen Procefs, Wie zwey Metallen, nemlich, Sol vnd MARS durch Klag, Antwort, vnd Beweifs, jegliches Natur vnd Eygenschaft von jrem natürlichen Gott vnd Richter Mercurio gehöret, vnd entlich durch ein wolgegründtes Vrtel, mit ewigwerender Freundtschafft einig zusammen verbunden werden. Lenger denn vor 100. Jaren durch einen denckwürdigen Herrn, Joannem Sternhals damals Catholischen Priester des bischofflichen Stiffts Bamberg, als einen waren Chymic. vnd Philos. Laut seiner eigenen Vorrede, gestellet Durch, Johan. Schaubert, der K. Reichsstadt Northausen verordenten Organisten, Anno 1595.

8°. Sigs. A-G in eights, H₄; or pp. [120]. Title red and black, 8 woodcuts.

Vignette (repeated By *verso*) of the dispute between Iron and Gold. *Hijij verso*, *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Erfordt, durch Martin: Wittel, im Jahr 1595, Ænigmata de Tinctura on sig. *Gijij recto*.

STERNHALS (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Ritter-Krieg das ist: Ein Philosophisch-Geschicht, in Form eines gerichtlichen Processes, wie zwey Metallen, nemlich Sol und Mars, durch Klag, Antwort und Beweifs, jegliches Natur und Eigenschaft von ihrem natürlichen Gott und Richter M^{r} io gehöret, und endlich durch ein wol-gegründetes Urtheil, mit ewigwahrender Freundschaft einig zusammen verbunden werden. Länger denn vor 200. Jahren durch den Ehr-Würdigen Herrn Johann Sternhals, damahls Catholischen Priester des Bischöfflichen Stiffts Bamberg, als einem wahren Chymico und Philosopho laut seiner eigenen Vorrede gestellet. Jtzo wieder auff's neu übersehen und zum Druck heraufgegeben. Hamburg, In Verlegung Georg Wolff, Buchhändl. in S. Johannes-Kirchen 1630.

8°. Pp. [12, 2 blank] 96. Frontispiece and 6 woodcuts. Ænigmata de Tinctura, p. 75.

According to the author's own account he was a Catholic priest at Bamberg, and, after thirty years' practice in alchemy, composed this tract in 1488. Roethe, however, points out that the contents and language are more like 1588, and that the rhymed and other additions in the 1680 edition did certainly not emanate from a Catholic priest of the sixteenth century, whatever the book itself may have done. It must not be confounded with the anonymous *Uralter Ritter Krieg* (q.v.), which has nothing in common with it.

The edition of 1595, which appears to be the first is rare. A copy is mentioned by Ladrage, but the edition was unknown to Fictuld and to the author of the *Beytrag*, and the book is either unknown to the later writers—Roethe had not seen a copy or confused with the other. The similarity of titles is troublesome, especially as the two books were issued together in 1680.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1735, Th. ii. p. 122.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. p. 831.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 632.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuser*, 1788, iv. p. 132.

But it is more in title and form than in content that there is an analogy between Sternhals' work and the 'Uralter Ritterkrieg,' which Kopp regards as the original of Sternhals'. This, however, can hardly be the case since Sternhals' book was printed in 1595, as above, and even then professes to be a reprint of a work composed a hundred years earlier, whereas the 'Uralter Ritterkrieg,' so far as I know, was not published till 1604.

Appended to Sendivogius' *Novum Lumen Chemicum*, 1624, in the 'Epilogus' of Orthelius p. 227, there is a description of certain pictures which apparently were meant to illustrate Sternhals' book. A Latin translation is contained in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1661, vi. p. 519. See "URTHEIL oder Vergleichung and 'SENTENTIA,' respectively.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 26.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 997.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1880, ii. p. 330.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxvi. p. 122 (by Roethe).

STILLER (JOHANN MARTIN).

Joh. Martin Stillers. Cons. Chymischer Natur-Spiegel von denen Drey Reichen der Welt bey dieser andern Edition mit den Zweyten Theile vermehret. In verlegung Nicolai Försters, Buchhändl. in Hannover. Anno 1685.

8°. Pp. [12] 02 [2 blank]. 2 title-pages.

Ander Theil.

8°. [14] 66. The second part has a separate title.

The special titles of the two parts are as follows:

Chymischer Natur-Spiegel, Erster Theil. Darinnen zu schauen die drey Reiche der Welt, als Vegetabile, Animale, & Minerale, von welchem jeden eine besondere Artzney zuzurichten gelehret wird. Auch de Prima Materia eines jeden Dinges absonderlich aber, von dem Ersten-Wesen der Metallen, Quicksilber genant; davon zu unterscheiden der Mercurius Philosophorum, und Merc. Vulgi von dem Edlen Vitriol, und seiner Tugend; von dem dreyfachen Wunder Saltz Nitrum genant. Allen Kunstliebenden Nachforschern treulich an Tag gegeben, und mit vielen Experimentis in Druck verfertigt, durch Joan. Martin. Stillern, Cons. Anno M.DC.LXXXV.

STILLER (JOHANN MARTTN). *Continued.*

Chymischen Natur-Spiegels Ander Theil. Ars Transmutatoria Das ist: Ein Species in das andere zu verwandeln, welches durch die edle Alchymia geschicht, dadurch das höchst-verlangende Universal der ganzen Welt für Augen gestellet, und klärlich mit Beweffsthums-Gründen, ohne Metaphora gezeiget wird. Beynebenst gegründeten Ursachen vor der Sophisten und dergleichen Anhang zu hüten. Auch Bericht derer wahrhaftigen Historien der Transmutation Metallorum, welche von vielen vornehmen Adeptis, und wahrhaftigen Leuten gesehen worden. Auff Begehren suchenden Liebhabern der Natur in Druck verfertigt durch Johann: Martin: Stiller, Cons. Hannover in verlegung Nicolai Försters Gedrucket bey Wolfgang Schwendemann, 1685.

The following authorities mention Stiller's name and his book, but vouchsafe little information about either, except Fictuld, who criticises certain of the author's views, but thanks him for the defence of the transmutation of metals in the second part.

Kopp calls him of Annaberg, 1683; he styles himself 'Consiliarius,' and dedicates the second

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 122.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 93.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 843.

part of his book to Karl, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld and Count of Catzenhobogen, and to Gustav, Count of Sayn, Hoenstein, and Wittgenstein, from which last place he dates it, 5 Martii, 1685. The author of *Keren Happuch* designates him 'ein verlauffener Apotheker-Junge.'

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 137.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1185 (only the second part, 'ars transmutatoria').

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 354.

STOCK (WILHEIM RICHARD).

See ETNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH), Manes Poterianæ.

STOLCIUS (DANIEL) de Stolcenberg.

Hortulus Hermeticus Flosculus Philosophorum Cupro Incisis Conformatus, & breuissimis versiculis explicatus quo Chymiatricæ Studiosi pro Philotheca uti, fessique Laboratoriorum ministri recreari possint. Authore M. Daniele Stolcio de Stolcenberg Bohemo, Med: Cand: Poeta Lau: Cor:

Adversis Clarius Ardet.

Francofurti, Impensis Lucæ Jennisii. An. M.DC.XXVII.

8°. Pp. 165 [3 blank]. The first eight pages are printed as usual, then on page 9, and every fourth page thereafter, there is a steel engraving containing four small emblematic pictures with a motto and an alchemist's name. Below the engraving are printed the mottoes. Pp. 10-11, 14-15, 18-19, and so on to the end, are blank. Pp. 8, 12, and every fourth page thereafter, have two couplets on each of the symbols on the following page.

Hortulus Hermeticus.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 895.

Nothing seems to be known about this author except what the title-page tells us, that he was from Bohemia, a 'candidatus medicinae' and a laureated poet. If he were so, his poems must have had some merit, but his existence nevertheless has been overlooked by such literary historians as Jordens, Grässe, and Goedeke.

The present work in German was appended to the 'Dyas Chymica Tripartita,' printed by Lucas Jennis in 1695, 4°.

It has a distinct title-page and pagination:

Hermetico-Spagyrisches Lustgärtlein: Darinnen Hundert vnd Sechtzig vnterschiedliche, schöne Kunstreiche, Chymico-Sophische Emblemata, oder Geheymnußs-reiche Sprüche der wahren Hermetischen Philosophen. Sampt beygefügeten, noch vier grossen, schönen vnd tiefssinnigen Theosophischen Figuren. Nicht allein sehr dienstlich,

Augen vnd Gemüt dardurch zu erlütigen, sondern zugleich ein scharffes nachdenken der Natur, bey allen Filijs Doctrinæ, zuerwecken. Franckfurt am Mayn bey Luca Jennis zu finden, Anno M.DC.XXV. 4°, pp. 24 [2], 4 large folding plates. The ten plates, each containing sixteen emblems belonging to the most famous chemists from Hermes to Mylius, begin on p. 7 and fall on every odd page following.

In his preface Jennis seems to claim the authorship of the collection, and says that it was previously used in the 'Opus Medico-Chymicum' of Johannes Daniel Mylius (*q. v.*), but without mentioning in which of the three divisions of that work, published in 1618, it occurs. It is in the third: 'Tractatus III. seu Basilica Philosophica continens lib. III.' The emblems are printed in four rows of four each, and occupy ten leaves. In my copy

STOLCIUS (DANIEL). *Continued.*

they are inserted at the end of the Praefatio. In the British Museum copy they are placed at the end of the volume, after the third book.

To Stolcius also is ascribed another work:

Viridarium Chymicum figuris cupro incisis adornatum & Poeticis Picturis illustratum authore Daniele Stolcio, Francofurti, Jennisius, 1624, oblong 8°.

The difficulty connected with this ascription is that a similar book bears the name of Michael

Borel *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 214.

Leglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 76, 200.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 371 (a mere mention).

Dictionnaire Bibliographique, 1790, iii. p. 58

Maier (*q. v.*): *Viridarium Chymicum*. Das ist: Chymisches Lust-Gärtlein . . . M DC LXXXVIII. Oblong 8°, pp. 112. The illustrations begin on p. 9 and fall on the odd pages to the end; the accompanying verses are on the even pages opposite. They start with the Twelve Keys of Basilus Valentinus; then come the emblems from the Aurea Mensa, twenty-eight from the Atalanta fugiens, and eight modified from the Rosarium.

(indicates that the 'Hortulus' was then considered 'très-rare').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 521.

Ladrague *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1103.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 374.

STOLL (JOHANN GOTTLIEB).

Etwas zur richtigen Beurtheilung der Theosophie, Cabbala, Magie, und anderer geheimer übernatürlicher Wissenschaften. Herausgegeben von Johann Gottlieb Stoll. Nebst einem Kupfer. Leipzig 1786.

8°. Pp. [2] 174. Engraved plate. Not about alchemy.

STOLL (WOLFFGANG GEORG).

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714.

The person who, according to Zedler, was the translator of this book, was probably identical with a distinguished mechanician and artist at Leipzig who flourished at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. He was famous for the medicines which he discovered and which were used far and near. He invented a glaze with which he could decorate churches and halls, so that the walls shone like a ruby, sapphire, or emerald. He gave a proof of this at Berlin in 1709. At the court he showed the king all his secrets and covered some thousands of roofing stones with his glare for the bell tower. Among his inventions was a new kind of music made from pieces of charcoal along with musical bells and cymbals. The king of Sweden saw these and other devices in 1707, when he was in the camp at Altranstädt in the vicinity of Leipzig, and not only displayed great interest in his contrivances, but conferred on him many marks of favour, and

allowed him, along with his sons, to take his food with him at the "general table." In 1705 and 1709 the kings of Poland and Denmark were also eyewitnesses of his arcana, and bestowed on him gold medals.'

Roth-Scholtz praises Stoll's Preface to this translation, and says that it is worth all the money, though the rest of the book were valueless. He also adds that he 'had the honour to know him at Leipzig in 1704,' and, writing these remarks 26 Aug., 1723, wonders if he were still alive. The book was published again at Leipzig in 1723, 4°, with the title: 'Medicina Metallorum,' a change which he is at a loss to understand. But, besides, Stoll's dedication was omitted and other preliminary matter as well, and this is the cause of more regret to Roth-Scholtz. In all his remarks, however, Roth-Scholtz does not make any allusion which would justify the supposition of the identity of the author with the inventor.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 90-91.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 379. *Taschenbuch für Alchimisten*, 1790, p. 137.

STORCH (JOHANN).

Praxis Stahliana, das ist Herrn Georg Ernst Stahls, Königl. Preussischen Hof-Rath und Leib-Medici, Collegium Practicum, welches theils von Ihm privatim in die Feder dictirt, theils von seinen damahligen Auditoribus aus dem Discurs mit besonderem Fleifs nachgeschrieben, Nunmehr aber aus dem Lateinischen ins Deutsche übersetzt, mit vielen Anmerckungen und Raisonnemens aus 29. jähriger Praxi bekräftiget und erläutert, auch nach der Vorschrift

STORCH (JOHANN). *Continued.*

des Herrn Autoris bey dieser zweyten Auflage um viel vermehrt und verbessert zum Druck befördert worden von D. Johann Storch, aliàs Hulderico Pelargo. Fürstl. Sächs. Eisenachischen Hof-Medico und Stadt-Physico. Leipzig, Verlegts Caspar Jacob Eyszel, 1732.

4°. Pp. [12] 1440. Index [44]. Title red and black. Woodcut of a death's head moth. Music against the Tarantula.

This physician also called himself, as here Huldericus Pelargus. His birthplace was Rubla near Eisenach, where he came into the world 2 Feb., 1681. From 1698 he studied at Jena and at Erfurt, where he obtained the doctorate with a dissertation, 'De auitate et delecto medicamentorum.'

He practised at Ohrdruf and Weimar and in 1708 removed to Eisenach. Some years later, in 1720, he was appointed to the post of inspector of apothecaries, town and garrison physician, and court and private physician of the Duke of Saxe Eisenach and of Prince Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.

In 1735 he declined an invitation to become physician to the Russian court, which procured for him the title of Rath. As a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum he was received 4 January, 1739, with the name Erotianus II. In

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 435.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. pp. 652, 790, 938.

Jacob Storch, *D. Johann Storchs, alias Pelargi, . . . Leitung und Vorsorge des Höchsten Gottes, das ist, Dessen Lebens-Lauf, Schicksale, fatale Krankheit und seeltiger Abschied, nebst dem Sections Schein, Theils aus dessen Autographo aufgezeichnet, theils auch mit nöthigen Anmerkungen erklärt, und auf Begehren zum Druck befördert*, Eisenach, verlegt von Michael Gottlieb Griesbach, 1752, 4°, pp. 48. (This is mainly autobiographical, with notes by the editor).

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Leopoldino-Carolinae Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 506, No. 485.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 111.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 91 (not a very favourable notice).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 390.
Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 752.

STRANGE (A) letter concerning an Adept.

See FREDERICK, Duke of Holsatia and Sleswick.

Anterior to the suggestion of a telegraph in this tract, was that by Famianus Strada who describes an arrangement of an alphabet with a magnetic needle, which when moved to any letter caused corresponding motions in a similar instrument at a

Strada, *Eloquentia Bipartita*, Amstelædami, 1658, p. 326 ('Proclusiones Academicæ, lib. ii. ProL. vi.).

STRAUSSIUS (LAURENTIUS).

See GLISSENTI (FABIO), 1671.

Epistola ad Dygbæum (de Pulvere Sympathetico).

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 193

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 131.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 127.

1742 he was at Gotha, where he served as Rath and physician of the Duke as well as physician of the garrison, town and district. He remained at Gotha till his death which happened 9 January. He was also imperial Pfalzgraf.

Storch's writings are confined to medicine, in which he was a warm adherent of Stahl. The present work refers not to Stahl's chemistry, but to his medical views. The first edition appeared in 1727 or 1728. Both dates are given, so that it is possible there was an issue in both years. He wrote also on obstetrics, and one of his most notable works is one on the diseases of children, Eisenach, 1750-51, 4 vols.

A treatise entitled: Historische und practische Observations vom Liebensteiner Sauerbrunnen, 1727, is quoted by Gmelin. He was greatly esteemed as a practical physician.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 766.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 272.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 546.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 255.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1883, xii. p. 218.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 553.

B. Schuchardt, 'Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Aerzte und Naturforscher, welche aus Thüringen stammen. VII. Johann Storch al. Pelargus,' *Correspondenz-Blatt des allgemeinen ärztlichen Vereins von Thüringen*, Weimar, 1888, xvii. pp. 264-274.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 793.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1893, xxxvi. p. 439 (article by Pagel).

distance, and thus enabled persons to communicate with each other. Strada's book was licensed to be printed in 1617; can the idea here have been borrowed from him?

STRAUSSIUS (LAURENTIUS). *Continued.*

Lorenz Strauss was born at Ulm, 9 Feb., 1633. His father, also called Lorenz, who was a merchant, gave him an excellent school-training at Ulm, and then sent him in 1652 to the University of Jena, where he had Rolfinck, Moebe, and Schenck as his teachers in philosophy and medicine. Specially interested in the latter he proceeded to Montpellier in 1656, spent some time there and, it is said, at Strasburg, and returned home by Geneva and Basel. In 1658 he repaired to Heidelberg and, after acquiring the licentiate, to Darmstadt, where he received a court appointment as physician of the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt by the influence of his friend and father-in-law, Johann Daniel Horst.

In 1662 the professorship of medicine and physics at Giessen was conferred upon him, and shortly afterwards the degree of doctor from the medical

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 737.

Witte, *Diarii biographici Tomus Secundus*, 1691, Ann, 1687 April 6, p. 142.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 324.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 815.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, i. pp. 371, 391, 525; ii. pp. 596, 626, 738, 898, 1042.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 877.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 671.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 520.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 499.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 352 (powder of sympathy).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 568 (§ DXXXIX.); 1779, iii. p. 258.

STREIT und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Th. iii., p. 217.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 765.

See also URALTER RITTER-KRIEG

The above tract is the *Uralter Ritter-Krieg*, with verbal differences.

STRUMPF (CHRISTOPH CARL).

See SCHULZ (JOHANN HEINRICH), 1745.

STRUVE (HEINRICH).

Bibliothèque de Chymie du Nord, ou Recueil périodique de ce qu'il y a d'essentiel, d'intéressant & de plus nouveau, sur-tout en fait d'observations & de découvertes en Chymie, dans les collections académiques & dans les autres ouvrages des Savans du Nord, avec les extraits & la notice des livres modernes qui traitent de cette science. Par M. H. Struve, fils, Professeur en Chymie, & membre de plusieurs Sociétés de Savans. A Lausanne, Chez François Grasset & Comp. M.DCC.LXXXJV.

faculty of Heidelberg. He was particularly distinguished by his anatomical lectures.

He was the author of a number of medical disputations and theses, and books on anatomy and practical medicine, edited works by Gregorius Horst, *senr.* (Jöcher says *jr.*), and Schenckius von Grafenberg, and translated the 1660 edition of the THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM. The only work on chemistry which he published was the translation from the Italian of Glisenti's book: *Fabii Glisenti Tractatus de lapide philosophorum*, Giessae, 1671, 8°.

He engaged in a vehement controversy with Joh. Jac. Waldschmidt on the ætiology of Catalepsis. Some of his writings are in verse.

In 1687 while travelling during the Frankfurt 'Ostermesse' to visit friends, as he had often done before, he was seized with a catarrhal fever, which carried him off on the 6 April of that year.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*,

1778, iv. p. 328.

Albr. Weyermann, *Nachrichten von Gelehrten Kunstlern und andern merkwürdigen Personen aus Ulm*, Ulm, 1798, i. p. 493.

Fried. Wilh. Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten- und Schriftsteller-Geschichte . . . Herausgegeben von D. Ludwig Wachler*, Marburg; 1812, xvi. pp. 53-57.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 275.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 165.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 3ème Série, 1883, xii. p. 352.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 560.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 815.