

STRUVE (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Heinrich Strove, son of Otto Fr. Struve, M.D., who removed from Regensburg to Lausanne, was born at the latter place in 1751, studied there and in Tübingen, and was a friend of Tissot and von Haller, who encouraged him in his natural history pursuits.

In 1790, he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry in the Academy of Lausanne, and

Christian Daniel Beck, *Allgemeines Repertorium der neuesten in- und ausländischen Literatur für 1827*, Leipzig, 1827, iii, p. 77 (reference to the obituary of him in the 'Zeitschrift für die eleg. Welt, 141, p. 1127).

STUDIOSUS.

See SOPHIÆ LABORIS STUDIOUSUS.

STUDIUM Consilii Conjugii de Massa Solis et Lunæ.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 48.

See CONSILIUM CONJUGII.

In the note to 'Consilium Conjugii' it was stated that this tract first appeared in 1567, it was, however printed in the 1566 edition of the 'Ars Chemica as above. Schmieder seems to have known only the 1567 edition of that collection, probably a new-dated re-issue, which he believed to be the first, as there might be nothing to indicate the contrary.

The word Massa or Mata here is Hebrew and denotes unleavened bread. Berthelot states that it was used by Greek alchemists to denote a 'metallic ferment,' though it is somewhat difficult to re-

Rulandus, *Lexicon Alchimiae*, 1612, pp. 271, 272.
Kalid, 'Liber Trium Verborum,' Introduction; *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1660, v, p. 186.
Berthelot, *Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs*, Paris, 1888, Traduction, p. 180.

STUART DE CHEVALIER (SABINE).

Discours philosophique sur les trois Principes Animal, Végétal et Minéral. ou la Clef du sanctuaire philosophique. Par Sabine Stuart de Chevalier. Cette Clef introduit celui qui la possede dans le sanctuaire de la Nature; elle en découvre les mystères; elle sert en même tems à dévoiler les Ecrits du célèbre Basile Valentin, & à le défroquer de l'Ordre respectable des Bénédictins, en donnant la véritable explication des douze Clefs de ce Philosophe ingénieux. Tome Premier. A Paris, chez Quillau, Libraire, rue Christine, au Magasin Littéraire, par Abonnement. M.DCC.LXXXI. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

12°. Pp. Xxiv. Iv. 207 [4, 1 blank]. Plate.

Tome second.

Pp. [4] iv, 227 [1 blank]. Plate.

SUARDUS (PAULUS).

Thesaurus Aromatariorum.

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHO (JOANNIS JACOBUS), Luminare Majus, 1566.

According to Justus' calculation Suardus flourished in 1526 and was aromatarius doctissimus.' He is called a native of Bergamo, who was trained as a druggist, and settled in Milan. Van der Linden,

subsequently overseer of the mines in the Canton Vaud, after the death of F. S. Wild.

He wrote many works and papers on minerals, chemistry, geology, mining, chemical analysis, etc.

To the translation of Macquer's *Dictionary*, Lausanne, 1789, 8°, he added a supplement or fifth volume.

He died at Lausanne, 29 Nov., 1826.

Biographie Universelle, Supplément, 1853, lxxxiii. p. 66 (puts his birth in 1740); no date, xl. p. 341.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1803, ii. col. 1033.

concile that with its original signification. It was afterwards used as synonymous with χυμλα or alchemy in general, and in that sense is explained by Rulandus: Kuria vel Kymia, id est, massa, heist dieselb Kunst, alchimia, alkymia; and again: Kymus, id est, massa, Berthelot quotes some passages illustrative of this use. He compares it with the μαζα or Chemistry of Moses, mentioned by Zosimus.

The present tract is of Arabic or Jewish origin and, according to Berthelot, later than the 'Turba' but of the same tradition.

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Etude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, pp. 29, 57, 209, 210, 257, 304.

SUARDUS (PAULUS). *Continued.*

The editions of his book which are quoted are: Venet. apud Octavianum Scotum, 1517, apud Hieronymum Scotum, 1556; Lugduni, 1636, 4°. A treatise, left by him, is entitled 'De balneis

Wolfgangus Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 145.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, Basil. 1590, p. 249 (Thesaurus Aromatariorum sive Antidotarium, Lugdun., 1528, along with Manlius Lumen,).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 385.

Donato Calvi, *Scena litteraria de gli Scrittori Bergamaschi*, Bergamo, 1664, Parte prima, p. 456.

Fiilippo Picinelli, *Ateneo de i Letterali Milanesi*, Milano, 1670, p. 455.

Mercklin, *Lindeniis renovatus*, 1686, p. 873.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 332.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 770.

vallis Transcherii'; it was printed at Bergamo, 1582, 4°. According to Banga, his *Thesaurus* was still the text-book towards the end of the sixteenth century in Germany.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 820.

Stolle, *Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec*, 1741, Th. xiii. p. 408 (in a notice of the 'Luminare Majus', pp. 403-408).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xl. col. 1505.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 921.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 476 ('Thesaurus Aromatariorum').

Jelle Banga, *Geschiedenis van de Geneeskunde en van hare Beoefenaren in Nederland*, Leeuwarden, 1868, p. i. p. 343.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 849 (Lugduni 1525, edition).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 337, note 5, 407.

SUCCOW (GEORG ADOLPH).

See SUCKOW (GEORG ADOLPH).

SUCHER des Philosophischen Steins.

See GROSSE (Die) Arglistigkeit derer sich der Satan bedienet bey der wahren Alchymie, 1731.

SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON).

Antimonii Mysteria Gemina. Alexandri von Suchten. Das ist: Von den grossen Geheimnissen defs Antimonij, in zweene Tractat abgeteilet. Derer einer die Artzeneyen zu anfallenden menschlichen Kranckheiten offenbahret, der Ander aber, wie die Metallen erhöht vnd in verbesserung vbersetzt werden. Mit mancherley künstlichen vnd Philosophischen beyderseits derselbigen bereitungen, exempelweise illustrirt, vnd zu vindicirung seines Lobs vnd ruhms publiciret worden. Durch Johann Thölden, Hessum. 1604. Leipzig, In vorlegung Jacob Apels, Buchhän.

8°. Pp. 530 [14]. Wants the last leaf of the Index. Title red and black. Blank leaf not numbered between 392 and 393. Vignette, with the motto: Fides Dei victrix, Gen: xxxii. The second tractate: De Antimonio vulgari, has a separate title, p. 393.

Alexandri von Suchten Mysteria Gemina Antimonii, das ist: Von den grossen Geheimnissen des Antimonii, in Zwey Tractat abgetheilt: Deren Einer, die Artzneyen zu anfallenden Menschlichen Kranckheiten. offenbaret, Der Ander aber, wie die Metallen erhöht, und in Verbesserung übersetzt werden. Mit mancherley künstlichen und Philosophischen beyderseits derselbigen Bereitungen, Exempelweise illustrirt, und zu Vindicirung seines Lobs und Ruhms publicirt worden durch Johann Thölden, Hessum. Anjetzo auff's neue übersehen, mit einem vollständigen Register vermehret. Mit Röm. Kaiserl. Majest. und Chur-Fürstl. Sächsischem Privilegio. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Paul Fürstens Kunst- und Buchhändlers Seel. Wittib. und Erben.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 380. Register [27] [1 blank]. Plate of apparatus for calcining antimony. The book is not dated.

SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON). *Continued.*

Alexandri von Suchten, eines wahren Philosophi und der Artzneyen Doctoris Chymische Schrifften Alle, so viel deren vorhanden, zum ersten mahl zusammen gedruckt, mit sonderbahrem Fleifs von vielen Druckfehlern gesäubert, vermehret, und in zwey Theile, als die Teutschen und Lateinischen verfasst. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Georg Wolffs, Buchh. in Hamburg, Druckts Johann Görlin. Anno M DC LXXX.

8°. Pp. [16] 486 [9] [1 blank]. Engraved symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination. 4 woodcuts and a symbolical vignette.

The writings contained in this collected edition are the following:

Concordantia chymica, p. 1.
Colloquia chymica, p. 161.
Vom Antimonio oder Spießglafs, p. 229.
De Antimonio Vulgari, p. 267.

Dialogus, p. 305.
De Tribus Facultatibus, p. 357.
Explicatio tincturæ Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi, p. 383.
De Vera Medicina, p. 458.
Elegia, p. 487.

Acutissimi Philosophi & Medici Alexandri a Suchten Tractatus de Vera Medicina editus curâ Ioachimi Morsii. Hamburgi, Impensis Henrici Carstens, Anno 1621.

8°. Pp. [47, 1 blank].

Dialogus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 49.

Explicatio Tincturæ Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 143.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 195.

Quaestiunculæ de Antimonio.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars Prima, 1608, p. 56.

De tribus Facultatibus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 112.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 214.

De vera Medicina

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 17.

Concordantia Chymica; Viel schöner Vergleichen und Ubereynstimmungen etlicher alten vnnnd neuen Philosophischen Schrifften.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 63.

Suchten flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century, 1546 to 1560, lived at Dantzic, and was a poet and chemist. Besides his writings on antimony, he was the author also of a 'Dialogus de hydrope' and 'Clavis Alchymie,' printed in some of the editions of the treatise on antimony, and wrote a poem on the death of Petrus Bembus,

printed in the *Poemata* of Dr. Georgius Sabinus, p. 391. His poetical talent has not, however, impressed itself on the historians.

The work on antimony went through a good many editions. The following may be quoted:

De Secretis Antimonii. Das ist, von der grossen heymlichkeit des Antimonij, zu Teutschem Spießglas

SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON). *Continued.*

genannt, die Artzney betreffend. Durch den Edlen vnnnd Hochgelehrten Herrn Alexander von Suchten, der waren Philosophy vnd Artzney Doctorn . . . Gedruckt zu Mümpelgart, durch Jacob Foillet. 1598, Small 8°, pp. 72.

Def's Edlen vnd Hochgelarten Alexandri von Suchten, der wahren Philosophy vnnnd Artzney Doctoris, Zween Tractat, Vom Antimonio. Der Erste, von der grossen Heimlichkeit def's Antimonii, . . . Der Ander, Clavis Alchymie, De Secretis Antimonii: . . . Sampt einem Fragmento Dialogi De Hydrope, eiusdem Autoris, Erstmals an tag gegeben. Gedruckt zu Mümpelgardt, durch Jacob Foillet, Im Jahr 1604. 8°, pp. [13, 3 blank] 140 [4 blank].

It was also translated into English by Dr. Cable, and published with the following title-page:

Alex. Van Suchten Of the Secrets of Antimony: in Two Treatises. Translated out of High-Dutch by D. C. a Person of great Skill in Chymistry. To which is added B. Valentine's Salt of Antimony with its Use. London, Printed, and are to

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 15.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 215.
Mercklin, *Lindeniens renovatus*, 1686, p. 27.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 380 (Intr. xi. 17).
Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 98, 117.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 332.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 139.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 473; iii. p. 304.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 925.
Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 138.

be sold by Moses Pitt at the White Hart in Little Britain, 1670, 16°. Pp. [8] 122 [2 book advertisements, 4 blank].

There is a title-page to the second treatise, p. 59:

Alfx. (*sic*) Van Suchten of Antimony Vulgar. The Second Treatise. London, Printed [&c., as above] 1670.

Basil Valentine's 'Addition out of the Haigraphia' begins on p. 115.

De Secretis antimonii, liber unus, . . . in latinum translatus sermonem per Georgium Forbergium, Basil., 1575, 8°, pp. 112.

Editions in German by Tholde, published at Gera, 1613, 8°; Nürnberg, 1675, 8°, are mentioned, and the author of the *Beytrag* suggests that the translator of 'Basilus Valentinus' 'Triumphant Chariot of Antimony' may possibly have compiled from this work.

Murr calls Alexander Seton or Sethonius Suchtens, but he does not seem to have had any intention of confusing or identifying the two.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 89.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 491, 578, 587.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, pp. 77, 100.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 268, 279.
Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 125.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 934-937.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 363.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 854.
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 480, note 3.

SUCKOW (GEORG ADOLPH).

Anfangsgründe der ökonomischen und technischen Chymie. Von D. Georg Adolph Suckow, Pfalz-Zweibrückischem Hofrath, ordentlichem Professor der Kurpfälzischen Staatswirthschafts-Hohenschule, beständigem Sekretair der Kurpfälz. phys. ökon. Gesellschaft, der Kurfürstl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Mannheim, der Kurfürstl. Mainzischen, der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, der ökon. Gesellschaft zu Leipzig, und der Königl. Ackerbau-Gesellschaft zu Paris, Mitglied. Zweite vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, in der Weidmannschen Buchhandlung. 1789.

8°. Pp. xvi. 717, of which 663-676 are folding tables, [1]. Vignette. Pp. 367-8 are wanting.

Both this work and the 'Zusätze' following contain short chemical bibliographies.

Zusätze zu der zweiten Auflage der Anfangsgründe der ökonomischen und technischen Chymie von D. Georg Adolph Suckow Hofrath und ordentlichen öffentlichen Professor der Churpfälzischen Staatswirthschafts-Hohenschule. Leipzig in der Weidmannschen Buchhandlung. 1798.

8°. Pp. [4] 202 [2 blank].

SUCKOW (GEORG ADOLPH). *Continued.*

Georg Adolph Suckow, or Succow as his father wrote it, the son of Lorenz Johann Daniel Suckow, professor of mathematics and physics at the University of Jena, was born at Jena, 28 (20) January, 1751. He was a magister philosophiæ and doctor of medicine, and from 1774 was ordinary professor of physics, natural history and chemistry at the Kameral-Schule at Lautern, which was afterwards known as the Staatswirthschafts-Hohenschule at Heidelberg. He was also permanent secretary of the Physico-economical Society there, Hofrath, and member of the societies enumerated on the title-page of the 'Anfangsgründe.'

He wrote works on botany and zoology and

Ernestus Godofredus Baldinger, [Pr.] *proemittuntur observationes de morbis ex metastasi lactis in puerperis*. [Cum vita candidati Georgii Adolphi Succovii], xii pp. 4°, Jenæ, lit. Maukianis, [1772].

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1791, iv. p. 760.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, Ste Ausgabe, 1798, vii. p. 734; Nachtrag, 4te Ausgabe, 1786, i. p. 642; 1787, ii. p. 382; 1788, iii. p. 358; 1791, iv. p. 729; 1795, V. ii. p. 406; 1804, vi. p. 863;

SUDUM Philosophicum

See HAUTNORTHON (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 305.

on some of their technological aspects, published numerous papers in Crell's *Annalen* and *Neueste Entdeckungen* and elsewhere on chemical and mineralogical subjects, especially on quicksilver and its ores, and the above treatise, of which the first edition appeared at Leipzig, 1783, 8°. For his doctorate, having Ernest Anton Nicolai as Præses, he sustained a thesis: *De Analysi Chemica Aquarum Ienensium*, 1772, 4°, pp. [8] xii. 52, with a synoptic table of the composition of the waters at Jena. A short sketch of his life down to 1772 by himself is contained in pp. ix-xi. He died 18 March, 1813.

1804, VII. ii. p. 730; 1805, viii. p. 716; Ste Ausgabe, 1811, xv. (Supplement zur fünften Ausgabe, viii.) p. 568.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), p. 209.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1046.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1892, xiii. p. 853.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1894, xxxvii. p. 105 (by Jännicke).

SULTZBACH (PAUL ECK DE).

See ECK DE SULTZBACH (PAUL).

SUMMA Libri qui vocatur Gloria Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi.

See GLORIA MUNDI, seu Tabula Paradisi.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1258.

SUMMA Perfectionis magisterii.

See GEBER.

SUMMA rhytmorum Germanicorum.

See RHYTHMI.

SUTONEUS (ALEXANDER), Scotus.

See SETON (ALEXANDER).

SUTORIUS (LEONHARDUS).

Exemplum Arithmeticum, das ist, ein Wort Rechnung vier wort begreifend, so zu Ehren vnnd verhoffendem wolgefallen, dem Ehrenvösten vnnd Kunstreichen Herrn Johann Faulhabern, Burgern, Rechenmaistern, vnd

SUTORIUS (LEONHARDUS). *Continued.*

Mathematico in Vlm, so dann zu gnugsammer Antwort: Den Faulhaberischen Zoilis vnd diffamanten, gestellet worden, durch Leonhardum Sutorium Gunzenhusanum Francum, Teutschen Schuel: vnd Rechenmaister zu Laugingen. Getruckt im Jar 1620.

Small 4°. Sig. A, or pp. [7, 1 blank].

This is one of the tracts connected with Faulhaber (*q. v.*) and has nothing to do with alchemy or

chemistry. On the last leaf is a note by Johann Remmelin.

SWALVE (BERNHARDUS).

Naturæ et Artis Instrumenta Pugilica, Alkali et Acidum, per Neochmum et Palæphatum hinc inde ventilata, & praxi Medicæ superstructæ præmissa, adornante BernharDO Swalve, Med. D. & Collegii Frisiorum maritimi, Civitatisque Harlinganæ Ordinario. Editio Altera, correctior & indice locupletior. Francofurti, Anno M DC LXXVII.

12°. Pp. [16, including the engraved title] 320 [24]. Printed title red and black.

Swalve, or, as he is called by Mercklin, Swalbe was born in Westphalia on 24 April, 1645, was enrolled a student of medicine at Franeker, and studied under Van der Linden, who inspired him with love and reverence for Hippocrates. Thence he went to Leyden to hear Joh. Walaëus and learn Harvey's views, and devoted himself especially to obstetrics, graduated in medicine in 1648, settled at Harlingen in Friesland, and became town-physician and physician of the Admiralty College.

In 1670 he appears to have removed to Leeuwarden, where he had notable patrons, and was living there in 1675.

He published two or three medical works:

Disquisitio therapeutica generalis sive medendi methodus ad recentiorum dogmata adornata et Walaëana methodo conformata, Amst., 1657; Jenæ, 1677, 12°.

Ventriculi quaerelæ et opprobria, Amstel., 1664; 1675, 12°.

Pancreas pancrene, sive pancreatis et succi ex eo profluentis commentum succinctum, Amst., 1667; Jenæ, 1678, 12°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1680, p. 131 (calls him Swalbe).

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 78 (Schelhammer's Addit. II. 26. 1), (calls him 'medicus Amstelodamensis,' and subjects him to severe criticism).

Jo. Herm. Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, p. 139 (follower of Otto Tachenius).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 331.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 821.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xli. col. 498.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 356, 366, 525; ii. pp. 620, 711, 891.

Jöcher, *Allgemeine Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 950.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 341.

He was chiefly distinguished by his present work, of which are mentioned editions of Amsterdam, 1667, 12°; 1670, 12°; Jena, 1675. It contains a thorough discussion of the old doctrine and the new light, the chemical ideas then becoming prevalent, and especially the hypothesis of 'effervescentia' and the arguments for and against it. He opposed the views of De le Boe Sylvius, and was one of the first to raise objections to them, and he was a supporter of the 'Pathologia salsa' of Tachenius.

Swalve was the physician of that prodigy of learning and skill, Anna Maria van Schurman, who ultimately became a follower of Labadie, and is said to have tried to make one of Swalve also. He had some inclination to join the sect, but his status and his family restrained him. Letters from her to Swalve have been printed by Schotel.

The date of his death is not mentioned.

By some he is styled 'Embdensis,' but there is no clear proof that he belonged to Embden or Emden.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 524.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 339.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. P. 60 (several notices).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 729; 1798, ii. p. 235. (In the first reference Gmelin puts Neochmum, but in the second 'Neochorum.')

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 285.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 362.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 240.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 295.

H. van Berkum, *De Labadie en den Labadisten*, te Sneek, 1851, ii. p. 215.

SWALVE (BERNHARDUS). *Continued.*

Dr. G. D. J. Schotel, *Anna Maria van Schurman*, s'Hertogenbosch, 1883, pp. 75, 261, Aanteek, pp. 141-147.

Biographie Universelle, 1855, Supplement, lxxxiii. p. 108; no date, xl. p. 476.

J. Banga, *Geschiedenis van de Geneeskunde en van hare Beoefenaren in Nederland*, te Leeuwarden, 1868, pp. 335 (Swalve's opinion of Walaeus), 453-461 (biographical notice).

SWEDEN.

See PHARMACOPOEA SVECICA, 1775.

SYNESIUS, *Greek Abbot.*

Chymische Schrifften.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Chymische Schrifften, 1718, p. 203.

Le Livre.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, ii. p. 175.

Le Vray Livre.

See ARNAULD (P.), *Trois Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle*, 1612, p. 89.

Vom Stein der Weisen.

See FLAMEL (NICOLAS), Chymische Werke, 1751, p. 89.

The Greek abbot seems to be quite unknown though his book is repeatedly mentioned. Assuming it to be genuine it is a comparatively late production as is apparent, not only from its phraseology, but from its references to the Smaragdine Table and Geber, as well as to Alphidius, Senior and Diomedes. The author has been confused with Synesius who wrote the 'Commentary' on Democritus, and Lambek's statement that the 'True Book' is nothing more than a version of the 'Commentary' corrupted by misinterpretations and additions is quoted by Kopp, who states that he had not seen the 'True Book.' But this is not correct, for the two have nothing in common—except the subject possibly—and the 'True Book' appears to me more recent than the other. Fabricius, apparently assuming the practical identity of the two on Lambek's authority, adds a translation of the 'Commentary' in English and German.

So far as I know there is none, but there is a translation of the 'True Book' in both these languages. The German version accompanies the works of Sendivogius, edited by Roth-Scholtz as above.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 212.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 55.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1724, xii. p. 769, No. 34.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 147 (much commended).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 298.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 79.

Kopp, *Beitrag zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 150, note 19.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Voerdenboek der Nederlanden*, 1874, xvii. p. 1093.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 385.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1884, xiii. p. 637.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 587.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 6.

The English version is appended to 'Basil Valentine. His Triumphant Chariot of Antimony,' 1678, and both are the work of Richard Russell. The tract has a separate title-page: The True Book of the Learned Synesius a Greek Abbot, taken out of the Emperor's Library concerning the Philosopher's Stone. [Motto and device.: London, Printed for Dorman Newman at the Kings Arms in the Poultry, 1678. 8vo, pp. 161-176.

As a counterpart to this assumption of Fabricius', what, it may be asked, was the language of the original? There does not seem to have been any edition before Arnauld's in 1612, and he does not say anything about the source of his version, whether it was the original, or whether he translated it from Latin, or, as the author's nationality would imply, from Greek.

Berthelot, it may be observed, considers it a work by the other Synesius, whom he regards as the same as the bishop of Ptolemais. This may be correct; but at present there is no authentic information about the origin or age of the book, still less about the author.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouyaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 658-662.

Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, p. 191.

Ferguson, 'On the first edition of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Synesius,' *Proceedings of the [Royal] Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1885, xvi. pp. 45, 287.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 318.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 40.

SYNESIUS, *Greek Alchemist.*

Scholia.

See DEMOCRITUS, De Rebus Sacris. 1717, p. 19.

Synesius is the name of a person who, in a dialogue with a certain Dioskoros, priest of Serapis at Alexandria, has professedly elucidated the work of Democritus. The tract or commentary is in Greek, and, next to that of Democritus, is regarded as the oldest of the Greek alchemical writings. It is contained in most of the manuscripts, though, curiously enough, the author's name is omitted from several of the lists of alchemical writers which exist in the manuscripts. It was translated into Latin by Pizimenti, from a manuscript from Corfu, and published along with Democritus, Pelagius and Stephanus, at Padua 1572-73. It was also printed at the end of Mizaldus' *Memorabilium Centuriae*, Coloniae, 1572, 1573, 1574. The Greek text with Pizimenti's translation was printed by Fabricius in 1717; the Greek text from the St. Mark's manuscript, collated with others, was edited by Berthelot with a French version, and printed in 1888. It was turned into German by Schröder and published in his 'Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie,' Leipzig, 1775, pp. 431-454. It has not been translated into English. Besides Pizimenti's Latin version, there seems to be another in a manuscript at Vienna, which is referred to by Lambecius, but the translator and date are unknown.

Pizimenti's translation, it has been pointed out by Ameilhon and by Kopp, diverges considerably from the Greek texts which are available for reference. It would seem almost to be implied that for that reason the translation is defective and inaccurate. That it is so is possible; but may it not also be the case that the divergencies existed in the manuscript which Pizimenti used, and that his version represents the original faithfully enough? This could only be settled by an appeal to the manuscript itself, but, so far as I know, it has disappeared, or,

Athanas. Kircher, *Prodromus Coptus*, Romæ, 1636, cap. vii. p. 172 (mentions the commentary on Democritus).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 75, 215 (reprint in Mizaldus' 'Centuriae,' Colon., 1574).

Conringius, *De Hermetica Aegyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina liber unus*, 1648 pp. 23, 368; Editio secunda, 1669, pp. 25, 34.

Borrchius, *Hermetis, Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia . . . vindicata*, 1674 pp. 74, 77, 78, 81, 101, 443.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 76 (with Mizaldus' 'Memorabilia,' 1574), 990 (the same).

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 7, No. vii.

Tollius, *Epistolae itinerariae*, ed. H. C. Henninius, Amst., 1700, p. 8. (MS. at Wolfen-büttel.)

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, Hamburg, 1717, viii. pp. 232-248, (Greek text with Pizimenti's translation), ed. Harles, 1804, ix. p. 206 (Pizimenti's translation and list of manuscripts).

Reinesius, 'Judicium de chemicorum Graecorum codice Gothano,' in Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1724, xii. pp. 752, § 4 (about Synesius), 769.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 350 (assigns the 'Commentaria' on

if it be one of those enumerated by Kopp, it has not been recognized as Pizimenti's. The commentary labours under the same drawback for us as the original work of Democritus, which it was intended to explain—it is very obscure. This is due to our not comprehending exactly what was the problem which the writer had set before him what was his procedure in trying to solve it, and what significance he attached to the names of common objects and materials which he employed, or, at least, mentions. Synesius seems to have gone even farther, and to have read an esoteric meaning in Democritus' language, which greatly increases the difficulty of understanding his own comments.

Different opinions have been held as to the author. By a good many authorities he has been identified with Synesius of Cyrene (360 ?-415 ? A. D.) bishop of Ptolemais, and this view has been accepted by Berthelot without any question. But as early as 1634, Reinesius had regarded it as untenable, and much more recently Ameilhon has rejected it on the ground that the style of the genuine writings of the bishop is quite different from that of the commentary. Moreover, in no account of the bishop, or in his collected works, is there any allusion to alchemical writings by him, even when reference is made to the work which he really did in astronomy and areometry. It may be said therefore, that since the identity of the author of the commentary and the bishop has not been proved, the former may be regarded as at present unknown.

With regard to the date of the writing there is considerable uncertainty. By Ameilhon it is put late, any time between the ninth and twelfth century. Kopp is disposed to assign it to the fourth century, if not earlier. Reference to it is made by Zosimus and Olympiodorus, who are considered to have flourished in the fourth or fifth century.

Democritus to the bishop of Cyrene, and quotes only the edition of Cologne, 1574, with Mizaldus, not Pizimenti's, and MSS. in Greek 'apud Med. clariss. Joh. Elichmannum'.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, p. 106 (I. lib. i. cap. II, § 145) (has tried to rebut Reinesius' arguments).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 829.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 37, 42-56, 462 (identifies him with the bishop of Ptolemais); iii. pp. 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26 (Greek MSS.); 305, 306 (Latin translation).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xli. col. 1013-14.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 970.

Fried. Jos. Wilh. Schröder, *Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie*, Leipzig, 1775, pp. 431-454 (German translation).

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 175, 178.

Petrus Lambecius, *Commentariorum de Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi libri*, ed. Kollar, Vindob., 1780, p. 392 (identifies him with the bishop).

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 483.

SYNESIUS, *Greek alchemist. Continued.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 20 (identifies him with the bishop, refers to his knowledge of distillation).

Ameilhon, 'Commentaire de Synésius le philosophe, sur le livre de Démocrite, adressé à Dioscore, comme dans les Scholies' *Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, An XII. [1804], VII. ii, p. 222.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814, pp. 5 (life, in which the commentary is assigned to the bishop of Ptolemais, and friend of Hypatia); 347 ('The true Book,' which is by the Abbot Synesius).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii. p. 220 (identifies him with the bishop).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 66.

Alex. v. Humboldt, *Examen critique de l'Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent*, . . . Paris, 1837, ii. p. 308 (speaks of Synesius in connection with distillation and distinguishes him from the 'philosophe cyréneen de ce nom').

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1838, I. ii. p. 1199.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 268-271, 1866, i. pp. 279-282.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 153.

Chevreul, *Journal des Savants*, 1845, p. 330.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, pp. 144-161 (and references to the literature), 224 (distillation).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 657 (Schroder's translation).

Berthelot, *Les Origines de l'Alchimie*, 1885, pp.

105, 117, 156 (identified with the bishop), 188-191, &c., &c.

Ferguson, 'On the first edition of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Synesius,' *Proceedings of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1885, xvi. pp. 36, 287; 1891, xxii. p. 295; 1892, xxiii. p. 153; 1894, xxv. p. 182; 1895, xxvi. p. 54.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 202; ii. p. 310.

Berthelot, *Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs*, 1888, Introduction, *passim*; Texte Grec, pp. 56-69. Traduction, pp. 60-75.

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, pp. 164 (drawing of the alembic of Synesius), 202 (date of the commentary), 288 (the oldest commentary), *et passim*. (This is a convenient 8° page for page reprint of the 'Introduction' to the 'Collection des Anciens Alchimistes Grecs.')

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 223 (identifies the commentator with the bishop).