

TAURINUM.

See PHARMACOPŒA Taurinensis, 1736.

TECENENSIS (GUILLELMUS).

Lilium de Spinis evulsum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 887.

Guillelmus, or Wilhelmus Tecenensis, or Teccenensis, called 'a Massilia,' was a French Dominican of the Dominican province of Provence, and therefore called Provincialis, flourished towards the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth

century, and wrote the present work about alchemy. It was printed in the Theatrum Chemicum, Argentorati, 1613, iv. p. 1000, and a copy exists at Rome in the Bibliotheca Casanatensis.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 241b.
 Quetif & Echar, *Scriptores ordinis praedicatorum*, Lutet. Paris., 1721, ii. p. 754.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 55.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1980 (under Wilhelmus).

TEICHMEYER (HERMANN FRIEDRICH).

Hermanni Friderici Teichmeyer, D. Elementa Philosophiæ Naturalis Experimentalis, in quibus omnium rerum naturalium affectiones recensentur, earundemque causæ, quantum fieri potest, deteguntur, et per Experimenta, tum ex Mathesi, tum ex Chymia imprimis desumpta, declarantur, in usum Auditorii sui. Cum Figuris Æneis, et Indice. Jenæ, Sumptibus Joh. Felic. Bielckii, MDCC XVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 272 [47, 1 blank]. 5 engraved plates of physical apparatus and toys,
 Title red and black.

An edition of 1724, in 4°, is mentioned by Bouginé.

Hermann Friedrich Teichmeier der W. W. und A. W. Doktor, der Anatomie, Chirurgie und Botanik ordentlichen öffentlichen Lehrers zu Jena wie auch Herzoglich Sächsisch-Weimarisch. und Eisenachischen Hofraths und Leibarztes, der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Naturforscher und der königlichen Preufsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Mitgliedes.

Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in des Basilius Valentinus Schriften vorkommen, aus den Lateinischen übersetzt und mit einigen Anmerkungen begleitet von D. Georg Friedrich Christ. Fuchs der A. W. ausserordentlicher Lehrer in Jena. Jena im Verlag der Cunoischen Erben 1788.

8°. Pp. [8] 158 [1, 1 blank].

Hermanni Friderici Teichmeyer Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctoris, Anatomiae, Chirurgiæ et Botanices Professoris Publici Ordinarii Serenissimi Ducis Saxo-Isenacensis Consilarii ac Regiæ Borussicæ Societatis Scientiarum Sodalis Institutiones Chimiæ Dogmaticæ et Experimentalis in quibus Chemicorum Principia Instrumenta, Operationes et Producta simulque Analyses Trium Regnorum succincta methodo traduntur in usum Auditorii sui cum Figuris Aeneis et Indicibus Jenæ, Apud Joh. Felicem Bielckium MDCC XXVIII.

4°. Pp. [8] 280 [20]. Title red and black. Four folding plates of chemical apparatus.

An edition of 1724 is mentioned by Bouginé.

TEICHMEYER (HERMANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

It was at Münden, where his father was Med. Licent., Stadt-physicus, and a distinguished practitioner, that Teichmeyer was born 30 April, 1685, not in 1680.

He was instructed by private tutors and in the town school, after which he was sent to Altenberg and trained in languages, philosophy, and medicine in the Gymnasium by the director, Dr. Joh. Christoph Wenzel, and others. Having been well grounded, his father entered him at Leipzig in 1702, where he passed through the arts and philosophy course, and in medicine was taught by Bohn, Rivinus, Welsch, and Petermann, and had lessons in practical anatomy.

From Leipzig he removed to Jena for improvement in experimental physics under Hamberger while he also pursued medicine under Kraussen G. W. Wedel, Slevogt, and Heinrich Werdel. Under Slevogt he had more lessons in practical anatomy, and held a disputation 'De Saliva' under the younger Wedel.

After all this work he gained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1705, with a disputation 'De Cubebis' under G. W. Wedel, in presence of Ernst Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. In 1707 he got the degree of magister philosophiæ. Thereupon he delivered various learned discourses, and in 1717 was appointed to the professorship of experimental physics, the duties of which office he discharged with so much credit that the Duke of Saxony was pleased to create for him a professorship of medicine extraordinary in 1719, which he exchanged in 1727 for the ordinary professorship of anatomy botany and surgery. His fame travelled beyond Jena, he was elected to the Royal Berlin Academy of Sciences, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum received him, 6 Aug., 1731, under the name of Democritus II. He was physician of Count Hatzfeld, councillor and principal physician of the Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Eisenach.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 363.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 798-99.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, p. 140 ('Dissertatio de Auro' only).

Gotten, *Das jetzlebende gelehrte Europa*, 1736, ii. p. 659.

Das in dem Jahr 1738. blühende Jena, Jena (1738), pp. 23-24.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 307.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xlii. cols. 605-611.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, pp. 285, 335, 406, 441, 474, 490, 546, 769, 811, 950, 1001, 1013, 1020, 1032, 1048, 1059. (The writings here referred to deal almost entirely with medical subjects.)

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 501, No. 429.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 231.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 585.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 131, 176 (anatomical writings).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 367.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 35.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 411.

His daughter was the wife of Albert von Haller, who was very proud of the connection. Of Teichmeyer he says that he specially cultivated chemistry and alchemical pharmacy.

He wrote numerous disputations on medical subjects, including one *De Spiritibus Acidis*, 1720 and *Programmata*, including one 'De Phosphoris,' 1731 and another 'De Antimonio,' 1733, and a third, 'De rythmis Basilii Valentini' 1732, 1736.

He was the author also of the following works:
Elementa Anthropologiæ et Theoria corporis humani, Jenæ, 1719, 4°, 1733.

Institutiones Medicæ legalis et forensis, Jenæ, 1723, 4°, 1731.

Institutiones materiæ medicæ, 1731, 1737.

Institutiones medicinæ pathologico-practicæ, 1741.

Anleitung zur gerichtlichen Arzneygelehrsamkeit, Nürnberg, 1752.

He died at Jena, 5 Feb., 1744 (1746).

To illustrate how easily and unwittingly one may be drawn into a controversy, Götten narrates an episode in Teichmeyer's life. In the 143 part of the German 'Acta Eruditorum' there is a sharp criticism of a book: *Theologia naturalis methodo quasi mathematica digesta*, by Jacob Thompson, reformed court preacher at Königsberg. In 1729 the author published a reply: *Noth-dringliche Schutz-Schrift . . .* in which he attacked Teichmeyer as the author of the review. His sole reason for believing this, was because an engraved portrait of Teichmeyer happened to form the frontispiece of the volume! Probably Teichmeyer knew nothing about this onslaught, or, if he did, he may have dismissed it with a laugh after his cheerful fashion. He could afford to do that, Götten adds for his reputation, not in Germany alone, but in France and Italy, could not be diminished by such an attack.

Carl Jos. Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1792, v. p. 3.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Litterargeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 391, § 304.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 356, 362, 654 (some of his discoveries), 683, 697, 701, 736, 779.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, pp. 233, 238, 249, 252, 254, 257, 259, 261, 276, 279 (various papers).

Biographie Médicale, Paris Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 303 (list of dissertations).

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlv. p. 97; no date, xli. p. 114 (by Weiss).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 253 (list of books and dissertations).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 221.

Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 191.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1075.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1865, xlv. col. 955.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 1083.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1886, xvi. p. 215.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 627.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 268 (list of dissertations, etc.).

TENTZEL (ANDREAS).

Andreae Tentzelii weyland Philosophi und Schwartzburgischen Leib-Medici, Chymisch Spagirische Artzney-Kunst.

Samt Georg Phaedronis raren Chymisch-Medicinischen Arcanis und Geheimnüssen. Aus dem Lateinischen in das Deutsche übersetzt von P. C. Deme noch beygefüget ist Henningi Scheunemanni Philosophiæ und Med. Doct. Spagyrische Geheimnisse. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1736.

8°. Pp. [10] 370, 2 engraved plates. Tentzelius, p. 1; Phædro, p. 161; Scheunemann, p. 329.

Tentzel flourished about 1625, and was town physician at Nordhausen and private physician of the Count of Schwartzburg. Ladraque quotes another edition of the present work: 'Secreta rariora chymico-medica, oder Sammlung auser lesener medicinisch-chymischer Geheimnisse, in den Schriften drey berühmter Philosophorum, nemlich; Andreas Teuzels chymisch spagyrische Artzney Kunst, Georg Phædro's chymisch medicinische Arcana (aus dem Lateinischen in das teutsche übersetzt); und Henning Scheunemanns spagyrische Geheimnisse. Nürnberg, bey Stein und Raspe, s. date (17. .), in 8° de xvi—370 pp. avec 2 pl.' Phædro's 'Arcana' begin on p. 161 and end p. 329, followed by the tract of Scheunemann. The two editions, therefore, seem to be copies of each other but which is the earlier I am unable to say, as I have not seen that of Nürnberg. Tentzel also wrote on the plague: Tractatus philosophico medicus de Peste, Das ist, Von Natur und Cur der Pest, (Nordhausen ?), 1627, 4°; 'Exegesis Chymiatrica,' printed along with Angelo Sala's 'Ternarius bezoardicorum,' 1725, 8°; De Mumie transplantatione, Medicina Diastatica, hoc est singularis illa et admirabilis ad distans, & beneficio mumialis transplantationis operationem & efficaciam habens, quæ ipsa loco commentarii in Tractatum tertium de Tempore seu Philosop. D. Theoph. Paracelsi, multa . . . arcana continet, Jehnæ, 1629, 16°, pp. [16, including an engraved title] 188; Erfurti, 1666, 12°. Of this last Gmelin quotes also editions of Frankfurt, 1666, and Leipzig, 1725, both in 12°, and adds that, before the last edition the book was extremely rare, and he tells a story bearing on this point. Quite as rare, probably, is

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 31.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 217.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 100a, 138 b, 343 a.
Mercklin *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 53.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 365.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 837.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 478 (the story above alluded to), iii. p. 308.
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1744, xlii. col. 896 (list of his works).
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, p. 603 (on the plague).
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1055.

TESORO più di tutti incomparabile.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova, Libro chiamato Magisterio.

the English translation: *Medicina Diastatica* or Sympathetical Mumie: Containing many mysterious and hidden Secrets in Philosophy and Physick. By the Construction Extraction Transplantation and Application of Microcosmical & Spiritual Mumie. Teaching the Magnetical cure of Diseases at Distance, &c. Abstracted from the Works of Dr. Theophr. Paracelsus: By the labour and industry of Andrea Tentzelius Phil. & Med. Translated out of the Latine by Ferdinando Parkhurst, Gent. Η διοδσα πάντα, και κομίζεται φύσις. London, Printed by T. Newcomb for T. Heath, and are to be sold at his Shop in Russell-street near the Piazza's of Covent-Garden, 1653, 16° pp. [24] 128. Medicinisch-Philosophisch- und Sympathetische Schriften, so da bestehen in desselben *Medicina Diastatica*, oder in die Ferne wüchenden Artzney-Kunst. Dann in Vier und Siebentzig Geheimnissen, Magnetisch- und Sympathetischer Curen vieler Kranckheiten. Wie auch darbey seine Scripta Gemina de Amore & Odio. Nebst noch einem kurtzen Unterricht, auf was Art die Thiere, Pflanzen und Erzte zur natürlichen Magie zu brauchen und anzuwenden, zusammen heraus gegeben von P.C. Leipzig und Hof Verlegts Johann Sigmund Straufs, Buchhändl, 1725. 8°, pp. [16, including the frontispiece] 286 [2]. Title red and black. This is a German translation by P. C. and is possibly the edition of 1725, referred to by Gmelin, though it seems rather to have been in Latin. Tentzel is said to have edited the quarto edition of the THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, but I do not know the reason for this ascription. His name does not appear in the edition of 1662.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 400; 1778, iv. p. 369.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 570.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 295.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 478.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 521, 568, 595 ('der leichtgläubige').
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 308.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 479.
Ladraque, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1640.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 3ème Série, 1886, xvi. p. 395.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 630.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. P. 308.

TESTAMENT,

See LETZTES TESTAMENT.

For works entitled 'Testament' or 'Testamentum,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 359.

TESTAMENTUM.

See NOVUM Testamentum.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

TESTAMENTUM CHYMICUM.

See TÆDA Trifida Chymica, 1674, p. 189.

TETZEN (JOHANN VON).

See JOHANN VON TETZEN.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 216.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae Metallicae*, 1732, p. 140.

TEUTSCHEN (Der) Schützen-Hoff.

See DREY Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1704.

The authorities assign this book, as well as 'Paradeis-Spiegel,' to Ambrosius Müller. *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 200.

TEUTSCHES Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst.

See SÖLDNER (), Keren Happuch, . . . 1702.

TEUTZSCHESCHEN (JOHANN).

Epistola de Lapide Philosophorum.

See SCHAUBERT (JOHANN), *Consummata Sapientia*, 1681, p. 256.

Ladraque quotes a reprint of this tract in the 'Neue Sammlung von einigen alten und sehr rar gewordenen philosophisch und alchymistischen

Schriften,' Frankfurt und Leipzig, Kraufs, 1770, ii. pp. 445-56.

Ladraque, *Bibliothèque Ouvearoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 999.

TEXTE (Le) d'Alchymie, et le Songe-Verd. A Paris, chez Laurent d'Houry, ruë S. Jacques, devant la Fontaine S. Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.DC.XCV. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. 115 [2, 1 blank]. Woodcut illustration.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 301.

TEXTOR (JOANNES RAVISIUS)

Officinæ Ioannis Ravisii Textoris Epitome. Tomus Primus. Opus nunc recens summa diligentia recognitum, & Indice Copiosissimo locupletatum. Editio ultima, prioribus auctior, atque emendatior. Aureliæ Allobrogum. Apud Alexandrum Pernet. M.DC.XXVI.

8°. Pp. 412 [4]. Title red and black. Vignette, with the motto: Vivitur Ingenio.

Tomus Secundus, pp. 426 [6].

Cornucopiæ . . . Epitome, pp. 79 [1 blank].

TEXTOR (JOANNES RAVISIUS). *Continued.*

Jean Tixier, or Tissier, Joannes Textor or Ravius-Textor, a distinguished French scholar and humanist, was born about 1480, at Saint-Saulge, in the Nivernois. The epithet Ravius denotes that he was Seigneur de Ravisi, also in the Nivernois, Crevier admits that he did not know the origin of the epithet, although it had been explained by Menage. All this has been inverted by Rotermund, who gives his name inaccurately as Ravius, with the by-name Textor.

He received his first instruction from his paternal uncle, and completed his studies at Paris, in the College of Navarre, under his compatriot, Jean Boluacus, or, as he is called, Bolecacus, who was rector. Later on he succeeded to the chair of rhetoric, which he filled with such distinction as to be called a great ornament of the College. In this institution, then the most famous in Paris he brought to perfection the teaching of humanity, and he was praised for the way in which he trained his pupils and made them acquire a cultivated and polished Latin style. In 1520 he was appointed rector of the University of Paris. His death took place in Dec., 1524, La Monnoye says on the 3rd, but others on the 23rd, According to Baillet, he

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d'huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1647, ii. p. 152 (calls him Giouan Rausio Testore).

Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis*, 1651, lib. iii. cap. 12, pp. 672-673 (borrowed from Raphael Volaterranus. 'Nempe hujusmodi scriptores magis rivos sectantur, quam fontes').

Joannes Lannois, *Regii Navarrae Gymnasii Parisiensis Historia*, Paris., 1677, Pars Altera, p. 644.

Gilles Ménage, *Anti-Baillet*, à la Haye, 1690, i. p. 115.

Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, ed. de La Monnoye, 1722, ii. p. 264, No. 336.

Maître, *Annales Typographiques*, 1722, II. i. p. 324.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 244 (I. lib. i., c. 21, §37).

THARSANDER.

Adeptus Ineptus, oder Entdeckung der falsch berühmten Kunst Alchimie genannt: Darin die Nichtigkeit solcher Kunst klärlich erwiesen, der Alchimisten Principia untersucht und widerlegt, ihre Betrügereyen eröffnet, und die Unmöglichkeit der Metallen-Verwandlung wenigstens auf das wahrscheinlichste dargethan, Wie auch von der Universal-Medicin und anderen vorgegebenen Alchimistischen Kunst-Stücken gehandelt wird. Von Tharsandern. Berlin bey Ambrosius Haude, 1744.

8°. Pp. [16] 495 [1 blank, 16].

Schau-Platz vieler ungereimten Meynungen und Erzehlungen: Worauf die unter dem Titul der Magiæ Naturalis so hoch gepriesene Wissenschaften und Künste,

Von dem Gestirn und dessen Influentz,

Von den Geistern, ihren Erscheinungen und Würckungen,

Von andern natürlichen Dingen, ihren geheimen Kräfften und Eigenschafften.

Ingleichen die mancherley Arten der Wahrsagerey, und viel andere

died in 1531, or 1535, or even later, but that is wrong. He was buried in the chapel of the College of Navarre.

His works are all concerned with scholarship or belles-lettres. He wrote a number of text-books for the use of students of Latin and of antiquities and these were used in most of the schools in France, Germany, and Italy. He was the author also of commentaries, tragedies, comedies, orations, dialogues, epistles, poems, elegies, epigrams, and he was commended for the purity and elegance of his Latinity by Crevier, while Baillet speaks disparagingly of him and sides with the condemnation by Vossius, rather than with the commendation by Ghilini.

The 'Officina,' perhaps the best known of his works was first published at Paris in 1522, apud Reginaldum Calderium; Basil., 1538, apud Westhmerum; Lugd., 1541, apud Gryphium.

The 'Cornucopia' was also first published at Paris, then at Basel, 1536, apud Westhmerum along with books 'De re vestiaria & vascularia, decerpta ex Lazaro Baifio' and others 'De re hortensi.' None of his works refer to natural science.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1741, xxx. col. (under Ravius).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii col. 1929; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1819, vi. col. 1457 (list of his works).

Crevier, *Histoire de l'Université de Paris*, 1761, iv. p. 443.

Les Bibliothèques françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny, 1773, iv. p. 522 (Du Verdier II.).

Biographie Universelle, 1824, xxxvii. p. 153; no date, xxxv. p. 250 (article by Weiss).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, xli. col. 728.

Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' read 1884, *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, 1890, N.S. i. p. 199, note.

THARSANDER. *Continued.*

fabelhafte, abergläubische und ungegründete Dinge mehr, vorgestellt, geprüft und entdeckt werden. Zur Beförderung der Wahrheit wie auch zum Unterricht und Warnung, sich für thörichten Einbildungen und Betrug zu hüten eröffnet von Tharsandem. I. Stück. Berlin und Leipzig, zu finden bey Ambrosius Haude, 1735.

8°. Pp. 104.

II.	"	Stück, pp. 105-200.	VIII.	Stück, pp. 456-571 [for 726-841] (the even numbers are on the
III.	"	pp. 195-295 [1 blank].		<i>recto</i>).
IV.	"	pp. 296-415 (even numbers on the	XI.	"
		<i>recto</i>).	X.	"
V.	"	pp. 417-512 (416 dropped).	"	"
		1736, pp. [2] 512-621 (the even	XI.	"
VI.	"	numbers are on the <i>recto</i>).	XII.	"
				pp. 329-437 [1 blank], 439-40
VII.	"	pp. 622-454 [for 724] [1 blank].		dropped.
		After 637 is the misprint	XIII.	"
		368, and this error of 270	XIV.	"
		pages is carried on to the	XV.	"
		end of the volume [455		pp. 681-784.
		blank].		

Register, pp. 30, 2 blank.

Each 'Stück' has the long title.

It seems to be generally agreed that the name of this pseudonymous writer is Georg Wilhelm Wegener or Wegner, called incorrectly Wagner by Ladrage. Fictuld says he was pastor at Germendorf and Rosenheim, but Schmieder says he was a teacher at Berlin. He shortly summarizes him as a decided sceptic about alchemy, who narrated stories concerning adepts to show their falsity. For this purpose he misrepresented the facts by leaving out well-known circumstances a method, Schmieder opines, not conducive to the truth. Fictuld is somewhat at a loss to know how to value his book for while on one hand the author absolutely denies the art and rejects every witness, adducing much evidence in support of this position, and so tries to overturn it, on the other hand he lets it be understood that he firmly believes that it may be true. Fictuld, in the most charitable way, tries to lift him as gently as possible from such a perilous position on the fence, but after all he cannot get over the contradiction, for there is never any uncertainty in Fictuld's own opinions,

Leipziger Sammlung, 1744, Stück II, pp. 1014-1016; Stück 13, pp. 27-54, 123-139.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. II. p. 23.

Joh. Christian Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, Weimar, 1777, pp. 376, 377-378.

Kortum *verteidiget die Alchimie*, 1789, p. 91 (quotes Wegner as the author of 'Adeptus Ineptus').

and he therefore finally decides that the book is frightful slander.

Wiegleb, less particular or less critical, put it in his list of books against alchemy without demur, and, indeed, considered it the most thorough and conclusive of all the refutations of the alchemical doctrines.

The 'Schau-Platz,' on the other hand, consists of a series of dissertations on superstitious beliefs of all kinds, which would now come properly under Folk-lore, such as: Fatality accompanying names, numbers, and times, astrology, birth-places, weather prophecies, prodigies, omens, comets, darkness, wonderful rain, thunder and lightning floods, spirits, guardian angels, ghosts, cobolds and nixies, vampyres, necromancy, treasure digging, the incubus, changelings, nightmare, elflocks, prophecies, oracles, dreams, trial by fire and by water power of characters and signs, Cabbala, incantation; were-wolves, magical diseases, transference of diseases, and so on.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 81.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 546.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroif, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1693 ('Schau-Platz', gives the author's name as G. Wilh. Wagner).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 355.

THEATRUM.

Theatri Alchymistico-Medici. Breve & jucundum Spectaculum agentibus binis in scenam Personis Medico in humilitate Curioso, & Alchimista in curiositate Fastuoso; observantibus Jona Zelatore, & Lucido Pamphilo curiosis duobus mundi litterarii peregrinis defæcætae passionis Sapientibus communicatum.

No date (1682), place ('Pragae' ?), or printer (University Press ?).

8°. Pp. [32].

This is one of the tracts in the Dobrzensky-Rain discussion.

THEATRUM. *Continued.*

Theatrum Chemicum, præcipuos selectorum auctorum Tractatus de Chemiæ et Lapidis Philosophici antiquitate, veritate, jure, præstantia, & operationibus, continens: In gratiam Veræ Chemiæ, & medicinæ Chemicæ studiosorum (ut qui uberrimam inde optimorum remediorum messem facere poterunt) congestum, & in Sex partes seu volumina digestum; Singulis voluminibus, suo Auctorum et Librorum Catalogo primis pagellis: rerum vero & verborum Indice postremis annexo. Volumen Primum. Argentorati, Sumptibus Heredum Eberh. Zetzneri M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 794. Index [30]. Woodcuts in the text.

... Volumen Secundum.

8°. Pp. 549. Index [7]. 1 folding table. Woodcuts in the text.

... Volumen Tertium.

8°. Pp. 859. Index [13]. 1 folding table. Woodcuts in the text.

... Volumen Quartum.

8°. Pp. [8] 1014. Index [33] [1 blank]. 4 folding tables. Woodcuts in the text.

... Volumen Quintum, M. DC. LX.

8°. Pp. [8] 912. Index [29, 3 blank]. A woodcut in the text.

Theatri Chemici Volumen Sextum, Theologis, Medicis, et tam Vulgaribus quam Hermeticæ, Chemiæ Studiosis utilissimum, Præcipuos Selectorum Auctorum huius Seculi Tractatus de Chemia & Lapidis Philosophici Antiquitate, veritate Jure præstantia & operationibus continens, ex Germanicæ & Gallicæ lingua in Latinam translatus per Johannem Jacobum Heilmannum Bipontino-Palatium M.D. Argentorati, Sumptibus Heredum Eberhardi Zetzneri, M.DC.LXI.

8°. Pp. [18] 772 [25, 1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

It contains the following:

Vol. I.

Robertus Vallensis. De veritate & antiquitate artis Chemicæ & pulveris sive Medicinæ philosophorum vel auri potabilis, testimonia & theoremata ex variis auctoribus, p. 7.

Libellus qui Testamentum Arnaldi à Villa Nova inscribitur, p. 28.

Johannes Chryssippus Fanianus, De Arte metallica metamorphoseos, p. 33.

—De Jure Artis Alchemiæ, hoc est, variorum authorum & præsertim Iurisconsultorum judicia & responsa ad quæstionem quotidianam, An Alchimia sit ars legitima, p. 48.

Thomas Muffett. Dialogus Apologeticus de jure & præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum, p. 70.

—Epistolæ quinque medicinales, p. 89.

Theobaldus de Hoghelande Mittelburgensis. De Alchemiæ difficultatibus, p. 109.

Gerardus Dorneus, Clavis totius philosophiæ chemicæ per quam potissima philosophorum dicta reserantur, p. 192.

—Liber Naturæ luce physica ex Genesi desumpta in quo continetur, Physica Genesis (p. 333), Physica Hermetis Trismegisti, Tabula Smaragdina (p. 362), Physica Trithemii (p. 388), Philosophia Meditativa (p. 399), Philosophia Chemica (p. 418), p. 326.

—Tractatus Alter. De Tenebris contra naturam et vita brevis, p. 457; de Duello animi cum corpore, p. 472; de Lapidum preciosorum structura, p. 485.

—Congeries Paracelsicæ Chemiæ de transmutationibus metallorum, p. 491.

—Genealogia Mineralium atque metallorum omnium, p. 568.

Bernardus G. Penotus. De vera præparatione & usu Medicamentorum Chemicorum, Tractatus varius, p. 592.

Precatio Raymundi Lullii ante medicinarum exhibitionem, p. 682.

Bernardus Trevisanus. De Chemico miraculo quod lapidem philosophiæ appellant [sive De Alchemia Liber], p. 683.

Dionysius Zacharias. Oposculum philosophiæ naturalis metallorum, p. 710.

Annotata quædam ex Nicolao Flammello, p. 748.

Aliæ quædam annotationes ex variis auctoribus, p. 754.

Collectanea ex Democrito, p. 776.

Summaria Declaratio eorum, quæ dicta sunt hactenus ex Democrito, per ænigmata, p. 792.

Vol. II.

Bernardus G. Penotus. Præfatio, p. 4.

Gaston Claveus. Apologia Chrysopeiæ & Argyropeiæ adversus Thomam Erastum, p. 6.

Bernardus G. Penotus. Præfatio, p. 81.

Aegydius de Vadis. Dialogus inter naturam et filium Philosophiæ, p. 85.

Tabula, diversorum Metallorum vocabula, quibus usi sunt veteres ad artem celandam, explicans. To face p. 109.

Georgius Ripheus. Duodecim portarum Epitome, duobus modis concinnata (also called Axiomata Philosophica), p. 109.

Albertus Magnus. Compendium, De ortu & metallorum materia, supra quam Spagyricus radicalia principia fundet, p. 123.

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Isaac Hollandus. Fragmentum de opera philosophorum, p. 126.

Bernardus G. Penotus. Quæstiones tres de corporali Mercurio, An arte ex corporibus perfectis extractus, suo corpori commixtus faciat ad generationem lapidis physici, sicut est quorundam firma opinio, p. 129.

—Quinquaginta septem Canones de opere Physico, quibus ars dilucidior fit, p. 133.

—Vera Mercurii ex auro extractio com sua historia, p. 137.

—Chrysorrhœas, sive de Arte Chemica Dialogus, p. 139.

Josephus Quercetanus. Ad Jacobi Auberti Vendonis de ortu & causis metallorum Epistolam conviciatoriam responsio, p. 150.

Joannes Dee. Monas Hieroglyphica, p. 192.

Laurentius Ventura. De Ratione conficiendi Lapidis philosophici Liber, p. 215.

Joannes Franc. Picus Mirandulanus. Opus Aureum de Auro, p. 312.

Rogerus Bacho. De Alchemia Libellus cui titulum fecit Speculum Alchemiæ, p. 377.

Richardus Anglicus. Libellus utilissimus Περί Χημείας, Cui titulum fecit Correctorium, p. 385.

Libellus Alius Περί Χημείας ultissimus, et rerum metallicarum cognitione reterissimus, ROSARIUS Minor inscriptus, incerti quidem sed harum tamen rerum non imperiti Auctoris, p. 406.

Albertus Magnus. De Alchemia, p. 423.

Joannes Augustinus Pantheus. Ars & Theoria transmutationis metallice, cum Voarchadomia, numeris & iconibus rei accommodis illustrata, p. 459.

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De magni lapidis compositione & operatione liber also called De Alchemia Incerti Authoris, p. 5.

De eadem Materia Capita aliquot, also called De Lapidibus Philosophico, p. 53.

Aristoteles. De Perfecto Magisterio, p. 76.

Arnaldus de Villanova. Liber Perfecti Magisterii qui lumen luminum nuncupatur. Vocatur etiam Flos florum, p. 128.

—Practica, ex libro dicto Breviarius librorum Alchemiæ, p. 137.

—De Decoctione Lapidis Philosophorum, et de regimine ignis, p. 137.

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Vetus epistola de metallorum materia & artis imitatione, p. 187.

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Joannes de Rupescissa. Liber de confectione veri lapidis philosophorum, p. 189.

Joannes Aurelius Augurellus. Chrysopeiæ carmine conscripta, p. 197.

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Thomas Aquinas. De Lapide Minerali, animali & plantali, tractatus, p. 276.

—Thesaurus Alchemiæ secretissimus ad fratrem Reinaldum, p. 278.

Joannes de Rupescissa. Liber Lucis, p. 284.

Raymundus Lullus. Clavicula & Apertorium, p. 295.

Joannes Isaac Hollandus. Opera Mineralia sive de Lapide Philosophico omnia, p. 304.

Ewaldus Vogelius. Liber de Lapidibus physici conditionibus; quo abditissimorum Auctorum Gebri & Raymundi Lullii methodica continentur explicatio, p. 515.

Justus à Balbian. Tractatus Septem de Lapide Philosophico, p. 649.

Jodocus Greverus (Grewer). Secretum, p. 699.

Alanus. Dicta de Lapide Philosophico, p. 722.

Conclusio summaria ad intelligentiam Testamenti seu Codicilli Raymundi Lullii, et aliorum librorum ejus, nec non argenti vivi, in quo pendet intentio tota inventiva, qua aliter Repertorium Raymundi appellatur, p. 730.

Joannes Pontanus. Epistola in qua de lapide quem Philosophorum vocant, agitur, p. 734.

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—Processus Chemici aliquot, p. 755.

Lambspringk. De Lapide Philosophico libellus, p. 765.

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Nicolaus Barnaud. Brevis Elucidatio illius Arcani Philosophorum, p. 784. [The tracts from Lambspringk's constitute the work called *Triga chemica*, edited by BARNAUD, *q.v.*]

Nicolaus Barnaud. Quadriga Aurifera, p. 790.

It contains the following:

Tractatus de philosophia Metallorum, p. 791.

Ripheus. Liber Duodecim Portarum, p. 797.

Ripheus. Liber de Mercurio et Lapide Philosophorum, p. 821.

Scriptum [anonymi] . . . Elixir Solis Theophrasti Paracelsi tractans, p. 828.

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