

THÖLDE (JOHANN). *Continued.*

regard Thölde as editor merely, on the ground that, as the works contain a good deal of chemistry that was new for the period, he cannot see why Thölde should have ascribed that knowledge to one to whom it did not really appertain. He considers that there is nothing in Thölde's life otherwise, which would give occasion to believe him untrustworthy. Well, he may have been quite an honest man, but appearances are rather against him, and one can sympathize with Dr. Caius: 'what shall the honest man do in my closet? there is no honest man that shall come in my closet!' It makes one suspicious that if Thölde could tacitly absorb into his Haliographia, without acknowledgment a tract which afterwards appeared under Basil Valentine's name, there is no reason why he should not have used the name of Basil Valentine all along as a stalking-horse, and under presentation of that shot his alchemy. But, on this occasion, he had forgotten his pseudonymity. Subsequently (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i., pp. 29-33).

Kopp changed his views regarding Thölde and Basil Valentine, and said that there is reason to think that the writings of the latter were composed about the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, instead of a hundred years earlier; that Basil Valentine's name is fictitious; that the publication of these writings was an intentional literary deception and, in that case, that the responsibility must rest with Thölde. It is very remarkable that in this view, so decidedly, uncompromisingly, different from that enunciated

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 219.  
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 406 a.  
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 141.  
Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliii. col. 1478, (calls him Thölden, and mentions the Haliographia, 1603, 8°, and that is all).  
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, v. col. 1138.  
Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 139.  
Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physikalische Nebenstunden*, Hof, 1780, p. 75.  
Missiv an die hochehrleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, Leipzig, 1783, pp. 98, 101.  
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 126 ff.

THOMAS AQUINAS.

De Lapide minerali, animali & plantali.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 276.

Liber Lili Benedicti.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 959.

Secreta Alchemiæ Magnalia: De corporibus super-cœlestibus, quod in rebus inferioribus inveniantur, quoque modo extrahantur.

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), 1612.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 267.

by him eleven years earlier, he should have come to exactly the same result as that elaborated one hundred years earlier and expressed with emphasis, by the author of the *'Beytrag'*: a work which, so far as I have observed, was unknown to Kopp, as I do not think he ever once refers to it. See also VALENTINUS (Basilius).

Liborius ab Indagine (whose real name was Joh. Ludolph Jäger) narrates one or two additional facts relating to Thölde, in his *Nebenstunden*, in the fifth part containing "Ausführliche Nachricht von dem Orden der Rosen-Kreutzer." He says that the famous Thölde, in 1604, before the order had bourgeoned, had made himself meritorious by the discovery and publication of Basil Valentine's works, But the Rosicrucians, after 20 years of existence, and having attained their 'majority,' wanting to have a monopoly of these writings and to prevent further editions, got Thölde to join the order and become secretary, which office he discharged for a lengthened period. It is noticeable that nothing was published by Thölde after 1624. His *Coelum Chemicum*, a collection of Rosicrucian arcana, which he preserved in MS. was not published till long after his death. His son, whom ab Indagine would have judged to be a man of 84 years of age in 1740, had several MSS. of his father.

The *Coelum reseratum Chymicum* here referred to appeared under the name of Toeltius (*q.v.*) in 1737, and it is said in the preface to have been known to the Rosicrucian brotherhood a hundred years earlier.

*Taschenbuch für Alchemisten*, 1790, p. 26.  
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 100.  
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1095.  
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 852, 853, 856 (editions of Basil Valentine); 934 (van Suchten), 971 (Haliographia).  
Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, St. iii. p. 118.  
Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 453, 464, 625, 641, 701.  
Kopp *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 29, 31, ii. p. 8.  
Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 244 (compiler of the works of Basilius Valentinus), 247 (secretary of the Rosicrucian Society), 479 (Basilius Valentinus again), 560, 563.

THOMAS AQUINAS. *Continued.*

Thesaurus Alchemiæ secretissimus ad fratrem Reinaldum.

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), 1612.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 278.

Tractatus Sextus de Esse et Essentia mineralium tractans.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, p. 806.

In all probability these tracts are not by Thomas Aquinas, though they may be of not much later date, and Schmieder tries to say a word in behalf of their genuineness. See Dr. Kopp's examination of Thomas' views about transmutation.

Thomas of Aquino, or Saint Thomas, was born in 1224 at Chaon, in Apulia, of the family of the Counts of Aquino in the kingdom of Naples. He studied arts and philosophy at Naples, and from love of knowledge joined the Dominican Order. As this was against the wishes of his relations, he was captured by them while he was journeying to Paris, and kept a prisoner for two years. He then escaped by a window, went to Rome and to Cologne to be instructed by Albertus Magnus and in 1255 was created doctor of theology at Paris. He taught philosophy and theology there as well as in some Italian universities, and finally took up his residence at Naples. In 1274 Pope Gregory X. summoned him to the second Council at Lyons, but on the return journey he died in the monastery of Fossa Nova, 7 March, 1274, in his fiftieth year. He was canonized by Pope John XXII in 1323, and was included in the five great teachers of the Church. The schoolmen entitled him Doctor Communis and Angelicus. The writings he has left behind him are so numerous that he must have been a man of great fertility of thought and ease of expression.

His works relate to theology and philosophy mainly, and it is a question if the alchemical writings ascribed to him are really genuine.

A translation into French of the tracts 'De

Paulus Iovius, *Elogia Doctorum Virorum ab avorum memoria publicatis ingenii monumentis illustrium*, Antverpiæ, 1557, p. 14.

Paolo Giovio, *Le Iscrittioni poste sotto le vere Imagini de gli Huomini famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 13.

Paulus Iovius, *Elogia Virorum literis illustrium* Basil., 1577, p. 8.

Thevet, *Les Vrais Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes Illustres*, 1584, f. 144 r-145 v. Portrait.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni*, 1599, p. 144.

Andreas Brentzius, *Farrago Philosophorum*, 1606, p. 69 (Processus B. Thomæ de Aquino).

Wolfgang Krüger, *Catalogus et Historologia Mille Virorum. . . illustrium. Das ist: Kurtze und Historische verzeichnißs, &c., Erfürdt*, 1616, f. 237 verso.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 163 (He was certainly a chemist.)

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands Personnages qui ont esté fausement soupçonné de Magie*, 1625, p. 481 'English translation 1657, p. 220.

Gio. Battista di Nola Molisi, *Cronica della Città di Crotona*, 1649, pp. 84-85.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 219, 257.

Lapide Philosophico' and 'De Esse et Essentia Mineralium' was published in 1898: 'Bibliothèque Rosicrucienne. Première Série, No. 6. Publiée par le Rite Maçonique de Misraïm. Saint Thomas d'Aquin, Traité de la Pierre Philosophale traduit du latin pour la première fois et précédé d'une Introduction [Vignette], Paris, Bibliothèque Chacornac 11, Quai Saint-Michel, 1898, square 8°, pp. 109 [1 blank, 2, 2 blank]. In the introduction is discussed the question of the authenticity of these writings. Certain passages from his other writings are adduced to show that he was skilled in alchemical views, and the fact that these writings were known to Marbodæus and others\*, that they were printed as early as 1488, and that Castaigne (*Oeuvres*, 1661, 2<sup>de</sup> ed. ii. p. 4), speaks of his having the original MS. in Latin, beginning 'Sicut liliū inter spinas,' would seem to give some support to the idea that these writings may have emanated from him after all.

\* It should have been pointed out that this argument is so far invalidated by the fact of the death of Marbodæus having taken place in 1123, or 101 years before the birth of Thomas Aquinas.†

It is curious and instructive to compare the tone and arguments of this introduction with the indignation with which Touron (a Dominican) rejects these alchemical writings, calls them 'mauvaises pieces,' puts them among the spurious works, and says that they could be attributed to the saint only at the expense of justice and good sense. It is, however, a question of evidence, and not of temper or horror.

Thomas Aquinas is of more importance in the history of medieval philosophy and theology than in that of chemistry and natural science.

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leurs siecles*, 1670, ii. p. 177, with a portrait.

Joh. Gottfr. Olearius, *Abacus patrologicus*, Jenæ, 1673, p. 453.

Toppi, *Bibliotheca Neapolitana*, 1678, pp. 290-292.

Egendorffer, *Domus Sapientiae*, 1694, 12°.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27, No xxxviii.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 628.

Louis Elies Dupin, *A New Ecclesiastical History*, 1699, xi. (13th century), p. 69.

Louis Elies Dupin, *Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 1700, x. p. 74.

Pope Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 413.

Quetif & Echart, *Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum*, 1719, i. pp. 271-347.

Casimir Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiae Antiquis*, Lips., 1722, iii. cols. 254-373.

Gio. Maria Crescimbeni, *L'istoria della volgar Poesia*, 1731, i. pp. 335, 339, 393; 1730, iv. p. 48.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1734, v. pp. 793, 861, 1084-1108 (and references), 1258.

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 333.

THOMAS AQUINAS. *Continued.*

Antoine Tournon, *La Vie de S. Thomas d'Aquin*, . . . avec un exposé de sa doctrine et de ses Ouvrages, Paris, 1737, 4°, pp. 719-720.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1742, III. ii. p. 661.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 131-136, 466-67; iii. pp. 52, 55, 57, 308-9.

Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria*, 1743, ii. p. 306 (and references).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliii, cols. 1531-1542 (and references).

Giov. Bernardino Tafuri, *Istoria degli Scrittori nati nel regno di Napoli*, 1748, II. i. pp. 431-444 (enumerates some of the present writings).

Bernardo Maria de Rubeis, *Dissertationes criticae et apologeticae de gestis, et scriptis, ac doctrina S. Thomae Aquinatis*, Venet., 1750, fol. (Some of these are appended to the edition of the 'Summa Theologica' in Migne's *Patrologiae Cursus Completus*, Tom. I<sup>o</sup>-4<sup>o</sup>, Sæc. xii-xiii. 1130-1274, Paris, 1841, 1846.)

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, 1750, i. letter A, pp. 409-414.

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, pp. 985-992.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 490; Adeltung's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1784, i. col. 998.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d' Italia*, 1753, I, ii. p. 915.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, x. p. 151.

*Museum Mazzuchellianum*, 1761, i. p. 37, Tab. 6.

Georg Christoph Hamberger, *Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Schriftstellern vom Anfange der Welt bis 1500*, Lemgo, 1764, iv. pp. 424-431, No. DCCCCXXIV (takes no notice of the attributed alchemical writings).

## THOMSON (GEORGE).

Epilogismi Chymici Observationes nec non Remedia Hermetica longa in Arte Hiatrix exercitio constabilita. Item Essentiæ nostræ Stomachicæ vires insignes medicæ explicantur, ejusque materia, modus ac methodus preparationis ad Galeno-Chymicorum Elenchum fideliter describuntur. A Geo. Thomsono Med. Doct. Philosophie Helmontianæ ex dictis factis adversus quosvis Antagonistas Tutore vindiceque. Lugduni Batav. Apud A. Doude & A. Severinus. 1673.

12°. Pp. [8] 87 [1].

Chymiatrorum Acus Magnetica sive Recta Chymice Curandi Methodus a Geo. Thomsono, M.D., quondam Anglico, nunc Latino sermone commonstrata à Gottf. Hennicken, Naumb. Misn. Francofurti ad Mœnum, Sumpt Georgii Erhardi Martu, Marburgi Cattorum, Typis Joh. Henrici Stockenii, 1686.

12°. Pp. [12] 261 [3 blank]. Title red and black.

Τρία περιήγησια ἀνήκουστα. Sive Experimenta Admiranda, cum Observationibus Insolitis Medico-Chymicis; In quibus Materia Medica, ejusq; Manufactura Philosophica ampliùs Examinatur, in Tribus Tractatulis Contenta:

/ Loimotomiæ Synopsi in Gratiam Alienigenarum,

In < Lythocolo,

\ Splenotomia.

Brucker, *Historia critica philosophiae*, 1766, iii. pp. 798-808, 1767, vi. p. 594.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 141.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1789, i. p. 501.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 54.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 25.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1826, xlv. Pp. 443-449; no date, xli. pp. 390-394.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 137.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 381; 1866, i. p. 404.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 200 (his physiology), 201; 1849, ii. p. 112.

Figuiér, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 7, 69, 170, 357.

Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. pp. 3, 7, 18, 108.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina mediae et infimae aetatis*, 1859, vi. p. 536 (and references).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1096.

Cap, *Etudes biographiques*, Deuxième Série, 1864, p. 344.

*Acta Sanctorum*, Paris, et Romæ, 1865, Martii i. p. 653-746.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1865, ii. pp. 421-734.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1866, xlv. cols. 208-219 (and references).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 742-744.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 17, 148, 167; ii. pp. 357, 378, 389.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 229.

THOMSON (GEORGE). *Continued.*

Per Doctissimum Authorem Georgium Thompsonum, longiùs ante Obitum Scriptis tantundem ob Commodum universale; cum Appendice aliquorum Remediorum Dr. Thompsoni & aliorum, in lucem Editis per Richardum Hope, Philo-Chymicum. Londoni, Impensis Edv. Millingtoni, ad Insigne Bibliorum in vico vulgò vocato Little Britain: 1680.

8°. Pp. [16] 174 [2 blank]. Portrait of Thomson. This copy formerly belonged to the Scots College at Ratisbon.

In the portrait prefixed to his 'Direct Method of Curing Chymically,' he is represented as in his fiftieth year. The book is dated 1675, so that he was born not later than 1625 and possibly a few years earlier. He was a Royalist and served in the Civil Wars under Prince Maurice, brother of Prince Rupert. After these were ended he studied at Leyden and graduated M.D., 15 June, 1648, with a 'Disputatio de Apoplexia,' Lugduni, 1648, 4°.

In 1665, 'when the *Contagion* was grassant to the *depopulating* and *depauperating* of the City, Thomson stuck bravely to his work, studied the plague minutely, passed through the disease himself, and described his 'manner of dissecting the pestilential body.' During his illness he was attended for a few hours only by Dr. Starkey, who died the same night, much to Thomson's grief. He wrote two works on the plague: *Loimologia*, a Consolatory Advice, and some brief Observations concerning the present Pest, London, 1665, 4° To some criticisms in this book on the 'evil effects of fugitive Physicians' a reply was written by John Heydon in his *ῥωθονορηγία*, or a Quintuple Rosicrucian Scourge for the due Correction of that Pseudo-chymist and scurrilous empiric Geo. Thomson, London, 1665, 4°.

The other work was entitled: *Λοιμοτομία*, or the Pest anatomized, London, Printed for Nath: Crouch . . . " 1666, small 8°, pp. [8] 189 [3], with a frontispiece representing Thomson and an onlooker engaged in the dissection of a victim of the disease. This treatise is one of the three translated into Latin by the author's assistant, Richard Hope, and contained in the 'Experimenta Admiranda,' the work mentioned above. There was also a German version by Joachim Biester, Hamburg, 1713, 4°.

In 1665 he published 'Galeno-pale: or a chymical Trial of the Galenists, . . . London,

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, Sigs. R2 verso, D4 verso.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 102 a.

Mercklin, *Lindenus renovatus*, 1686, p. 341.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii, p. 376.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 282, 438, 466, 552, 558, 749, 896, 1089.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 276.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 575.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 448.

Printed by R. Wood, . . . 1665, 8°, pp. [15, 1 blank] 120, in which he criticised the methods of the physicians of the time. This elicited a review by William Johnson, 'Chymist to the Kings Colledge of Physicians': *Ἀγροπο-Μάστρις*, or some brief Animadversions upon two late Treatises; one of Master George Thomsons, entituled, Galeno-Pale; the other of Master Thomas O'Dowdes, called, The Poor Mans Physitian: . . . London, 1665, small 8°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 135 [1], to which Thomson responded in his: *Πλανο-πνυμοσ*, or a Gag for Johnson, London, 1665, 8°, and this contained 'An Epistolar Discourse,' by George Starkey.

A work entitled *Αἱμορροισις*, London, 1670, in which he again returns to the attack on bleeding begun by him in 'Galeno-pale,' led to another controversy with Dr. Henry Stubbe, who wrote an answer in 1671, which was taken up by Thomson in his *Μισοχημιας Ἐλεγχος*, or a check given to the insolent garrulity of H. Stubbe, London, 1671, 8°.

In 1673 he published 'Epilogismi Chymici,' as above, and next: *ῥοθο-μέθοδος ἱατρο-χημική*: or the direct Method of Curing Chymically, . . . London, . . . 1675, 8°, pp. [16, including his portrait] 220, which was turned into Latin by Gottf. Hennicken, with a preface by the author dated 1684, as above. By reference to his books one finds that in June, 1666, his house was in 'Dukes Place nigh Aldgate,' and in November, 1674, he was living in 'Soper-Lane, alias Queen-Street, in Well-Court, nigh Cheapside.'

The date of his death is not recorded, though it would seem as if he were still alive in 1684. But from what Hope says in his preface, dated 1 Decr., 1679: 'Hæc Manuscripta nuper accepti ab ejus executeore,' it would be inferred that he was already dead by 1679.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 392.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 197 (list of his works).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 122,

249.

Granger, *A Biographical History of England*, 1824, v. p. 224.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragen. den Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 663.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 489.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1898, lvi. p. 240 (by E. Irving Carlyle).

## THON (Der) der Schalmeyen.

See CLANGOR BUCCINAE.

## THRASIBULUS (RICENUS).

See TREUHERTZIGE Warnungs-Vermahnung.

THUR des Königlichen Pallasts.

See ERÖFFNUNG der Thüre des Königlichen Pallasts.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii.; p. 140.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART).

Archidoxa. Dorin der recht war Motus, Lauff vnd Gang, auch heimligkeit, Wirckung vnd Krafft, der Planeten, Gstirns, vnd gantzen Firmaments Mutierung, vnd ausziechung aller Subtiliteten, vnd das Fünffte wesen, aufs den Metallen, Mineralien, Kreytren, Wurtzen, Seften, Steinem, vnd aller andren wesentlichen dingen. Heimlikait des Buchs aller Natürlichen Elementischen vnd Menschlichen sachen, Hantierung, Könst, Gwerb, Arten, Eigenschaften, vnd in summa, viel verborgner Mysterien, der Medicin, Alchimey, vnd anderer freyen Künsten sampt dem auszug, vnd Verstandt des Astrolabij, vnd aller Zircklen Character, vnd Zeichen. Zu Ehren vnd Wolgefallen, dem Durchleuchtigsten, Hochgebornen Fürsten, vnd Herrn, Herrn Ferdinanden, Ertzhertzogen, zu Osterich, Hertzog zu Burgund, Grafen zu Tyrol, etc. Vnd allen Konstliebenden. Zum andern mal vnd jetz von newen gemert, vnd sampt dem Verstand der Character an tag geben, Durch Leonhart Thurneisser zum Thurn, Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen Bestalten Leibs Medicum. Gedruckt zu Berlin im Grawen Closter Anno 1575.

Folio. Ff. [8] 60 [2] Title red and black. Vignette of Thurneisser's Arms.  
Portrait of Thurneisser.

This book was printed at Thurneisser's own Press. It is in verse.  
The first edition appeared at Munster, 1569, 4°.

See Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 503, for Dom's interest in the publication.

εὐποραδῆλωσις. Das ist ein gnügsame vberflussige vnd ausfierliche erklerunge oder erleuterunge, vnd verstandt der Archidoxen, Leonhart Thurneissers zum Thurn, Anno 1570 zu Munster in Westphalen, vnd jetz Anno 1575. zu Berlin wider auff's neiw gesprechs vnd Reimen weis aufgangen.

Darin mancherley Dieffsinniger Explicationes, vnd eröffnungen vieler Streit tiger sachen, von Göttern, Englen, Teuffeln, Menschen, Tieren, Characteren, Siglen, Zaubreyen, Gespensten, Kreutteren, Metallen, Mineren, vnd Gesteinen eröffnet. Sunderlich aber von den Himlen, Gestirn, Planeten, Zeichen, vnd Bilderen, Item von den Elementen, Commetten, vnd deren Krefften, Faculteten, Wirckungen, Betriben, Arten, vnd Aigenschafften, sambt dem Astrolabio, vnd dem gebrauch desselbigen, durch welches Natiuiteten gestellt, Glück, Vnglück, Kranckheiten, Tod, vnd Leben, Krieg, Tewrung, vnd anders, nach Astronomischer weis, und Mathematischer Rechnung Ordentlich, vnd baldt kan Calculirt, vnd beschrieben, vnd ohne sunderliche müeh erkandt werden.

Gemeinen Vatterlandt zü gü't erfunden, Vnd beschrieben, Durch, Leonhardt Thurneisser zum Thurn, von Basel Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen bestalten leibs Medico. Gedruckt zu Berlin im Grawen Closter Anno 1575.

Folio. Ff. [11] 156 [1]. Title red and black. Vignette of Thurneisser's arms with a Hebrew motto. Portrait of Thurneisser on Ai.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

The book was printed at Thurneisser's own press. It is entirely inverse like the Archidoxa. The author himself states in his dedication that the 'Archidoxa,' and the 'Quinta Essentia,' his second work, are written in such an obscure or

enigmatical style, that he would require to add an elucidation. This is contained in the preceding Εὐποραδῆλωσις,' but the explanation is more obscure than the original, or, as Moehsen has it, it is 'a wilderness of words without meaning.'

Historia Vnnd Beschreibung Influentischer, Elementischer vnd Natürlicher Wirckungen, Aller fremden vnnnd Heimischen Erdgewechssen, auch jrer Subtiliteten, sampt warhaftiger vnd Künstlicher Conterfeitung derselbigen, auch aller teiler, Innerlicher vnd Eüsserlicher glider am Menschlichen Körper, nebend fürbildung aller zü der Extraction dienstlichen Instrumenten, auch deren gebrauch, vnd alle zü erhaltung der gesundheit notwendigen Processen gemeine nutz zü gü't. Durch Leonhardt Thurneysser zum Tuhrn Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen bestalten Leibs Medicum beschrieben.

Folio. Pp. [11, 1 blank] 156 [24]. Title red and black, in an elaborate woodcut border. Portrait on p. [5]. Numerous woodcuts of plants and apparatus. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Berlin bey Michael Hentzskan, Anno M.D.LXXVIII. With Thurneisser's Arms.

As a piece of printing this is a remarkable book. The woodcuts of the plants are enclosed in a border—the Hebrew (sometimes Syriac) name above and the Greek below, and in the four corners are the constellation of the plant, its composition in terms of sulphur, salt, and mercury, its educts, and its virtues.

The German was reissued with a new title-page and the imprint: Gedruckt zu Cölln. Durch Joannem Gymnicum jm Einhorn M.D.LXXVII. but the colophon is unchanged of course: Berlin, 1578.

The title of the Latin, printed in the same year,

is: Historia sine Descriptio Plantarum omnium, tam domesticarum quam exoticarum: Earundem cum virtutes Influentiales, Elementares, et Naturales, tum Subtilitates, necnon Icones etiam veras, ad viuum artificiose expressas proponens: atque vna cum his, partium omnium corporis humani vt externarum ita internarum picturas, et Instrumentorum Extractioni Chymicae seruentium delineationem vsunque, ac Methodos denique Pharmaceuticas quasuis, ad curam valetudin dextre tractandam necessarias complectens.... *Colophon*: Berliini Excudebat Michael Hentzsk Anno M.D.LXXVIII., fol.

Ἰστωρὶα καὶ Εκπλήρωσις vnd Impletio, oder Erfüllung, der verheissung Leonhardt Thurneissers zum Thurn, Churfürstlich's Brandenburgischs bestalten Leibs Medici, vnd Burgers zu Basel: Welche Zusagung, von jhme zu Berlin, Anno 1580. den x. tag Martij (wegen der ἀνάπτωξις, oder Explication seines Calenders) zu leisten beschehen.

Darinn nicht allein gründlicher vnd aufsfürlicher verstandt aller Character, verkürtzter wörter, oder sonst verborgner reden, Sonder auch warhaftiger Bericht deren vrsachen, neben den Fundamenten seines Glaubens, Distillirens, Curirens, Prognosticirens, Frembder Sprachen Redens, Bücherschreibens, Kreuterkenens, Wanderens, Harnprobirens, vnd anderer seiner betriben vnd hendlen, gegeben wird.

Welches alles, Gott dem Allmechtigen zum preifs vnd lob, frommen Ehr vnd Kunstliebenden Personen zum Bericht, allen falschen Lugendichtern, vnd ohn vrsach jhne neidenden Mifsghönnern, zum schimpff, spott, vnd vberweisung jrer vngegründten, aufs falschem hertzen erdichteten, aber mit vnwarhaftiger zungen, von jhwe aufsgegebenen Schandlügen. Durch den Authorem selbst zum andern mal mit fleifs Corrigirt. Mit Bewilligung: Gedruckt zu Nürnberg, 1581.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

4°. signatures A-X in fours (=ff 84). Portrait Emblem on Aij, a full-length portrait of the author trampling on his enemies. His right side is in armour, and he is holding a tilting spear with the point downwards, his left side is in full academic dress and he has a book in his left hand. He thus depicts himself in the two-fold character of soldier and scholar. Table with volyelle, D; Ethiopic slip, Kj; syriac slip, Kij; Arabic slip, Lj; Two folding tables Qij. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Nürnberg, durch Leonhard Heufsker. In verlag Joachim Lochners, Bibliopole.

The first edition was printed 1580, 4°, but without place or printer. The portrait has been commented on by Moehsen, p. 61.

ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΧΥΜΙΑ, Vel Magna Alchymia. Das ist ein Lehr vnd vnterweisung von den offenbaren vnd verborgenlichen Naturen, Arten vnd Eigenschafften, allerhandt wunderlicher Erdtgewechssen, als Ertzen, Metallen, Mineren, Erdsäfften, Schwefeln, Mercurien, Saltzen vnd Gesteinen. Vnd was der dingen zum theil hoch in den Lüfften, zum theil in der Tieffe der Erden, vnd zum theil in den Wassern, welche aus dem Chaos oder der Confusion vnd vermischung Elementischer Substantzen, als Geistlicher, vnd doch subtiler, noch vnbestendiger weis verursacht, empfangen vnd radicirt, Aber von Himelischer zuneigung der Influentischen impression, oder Eintrückung, Seelischer vnd Fixer oder bestendiger weise, zu einer wesentlichen materia digerirt, coagulirt, oder præparirt, Vnd durch die natürliche Vermögligkeit, Krafft vnd forhtreibung, jedes in seiner gestalt, Als ein greiffelichs, einzigs, wesentlichs ding, Corporalischer, vollkommener weise, von seiner Radice abgelöset, an tag aufgestossen, vnd in gestalt einer sichtigen Massæ geboren: Vnd wie, oder welcher gestalt, oder auff was weifs vnd wege, deren ein jedes, mit zusatz des andern, durch Menschlichen Handgriff, oder den Vsum (dieser sehr alten Kunst) eintweders in ein Liquorem, Oehl, Saltz, Stein, Wasser, Schwefel, Mercurium oder andere Mineren vnd Metall verwandelt, oder sonst zum nutz, gebrauch vnd wolstandt, Menschlichs zeitlichs Lebens zugericht vnd bereitet wird. Welches alles durch Leonhartent Thurneissern zum Thurn von Basel, Churfürstlichen Brandenburgischen bestalten Leibs Medicum, menniglichem zu nutz in 30. verschiedener Bücher, mit sonderlichem vnkosten, vleis vnd arbeit am tag geben. Gedruckt zu Berlin durch Nicolaum Voltzen. Anno M.D.LXXXIII.

Folio. Pp. [12] 144. Title red and black in an elaborate woodcut border. Portrait, and very small woodcuts in the text. The portrait is followed by a number of texts in Ethiopic, syriac, and other languages, of his knowledge of which Thurneisser made great display at every opportunity.

This book was reissued at Cöln, 1587, with a new title-page. It is described at full length by Moehsen, p. 196, and by Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 364.

Prefixed to this is Johannes Francus' Ερωτησια das ist eine Rede oder Wortmachung . . . von den Herculischen Arbeiten des Edlen, fürtrefflichen und Hochberühmten Mannes, Herrn Leonhart Thurneysers zum Thurn.

The labours of the Hero were small compared with those of the Man! It is hard to say whether Francus or Thurneisser had greater reason to be ashamed of this testimonial.

In the book treating of sal-ammoniac Thurneisser states that the salt had been prepared in 834 by a skilful miner called Hans von der Zeyt from the Tyrol.

Pison. Das erst Theil. Von Kalten, Warmen Minerischen vnd Metallischen

Wassern, sampt der vergleichung der Plantarum vnd Erdgewechsen 10.

Bücher: Durch Leonhart Thurneisser zum Thurn, mit grosser mühe vnd

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

arbeit, gemeinem nutz zu gut an tag geben. Mit Rom. Kay. May. freyheit auff 10. Jar. 1572. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt an der Oder, durch Johan Eichorn.

Folio. Pp. [20] ccccx [53, 3 blank]. Title red and black surrounded by a most elaborate woodcut border. The same border is repeated p. 19, but contains in the centre medallion a portrait of the author. Small woodcuts of apparatus in the text.

Moehsen (p. 80) has made some remarks on this book. A. W. Hormann (*Berliner Alchemisten und Chemiker* . . . Berlin, 1882, p. 18) has made some

remarks on Thurneisser's water Analyses and so has Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 111). *Pison* was reprinted, Strasburg, 1612, fol.

Προκατάληψις oder Præoccupatio, Durch zwölf verscheidenlicher Tractaten, gemachter Harm Proben, Durch Leonhart Thurneisser zum Thurn erfunden, vnd gemeinem nutz zu gutem an tag geben. Das 59. Buch. Mit Rom. Kay. May. Freyheit, auff 10. Jar. Anno M.D.LXXI.

Folio, Pp. [4] lxxxv [2, 1 blank]. Title red and black, within the same woodcut border as in 'Pison.' Portrait on Aii. *Colophon*, on Hiiij recto: Gedruckt zu Franckfurt an der Oder durch Johan. Eichorn, anno 1571.

The method of analysis and conclusions therefrom described in this book are noticed by Moehsen, p. 72, and by Sprengel (*Geschichte der Medicin*, Halle, 1827, iii., p. 499).

It was followed by another on the same subject: Βεβαίωσις ἀγωνισμοῦ, das ist Confirmatio concertationis oder ein Bestettigung . . . der. . . Kunst des Hamprobirens. . . Berlin, 1576, fol.

Leonhard Thurneysser, or Thurneisser, or Thurneiser, or Thurneisen, or Thurnhauser, or Thurnheuser, or Thurnesius, was born at Basel in 1530. He began life by learning the trade of his father, who was a goldsmith, but he also picked up some knowledge of botany, medicine and, possibly anatomy under Vesalius. In 1548 he left Basel and went to England, France, and Germany, where he became a soldier. Afterwards he worked as a metallurgist, and again as a goldsmith. In 1558 he was a metallurgist in the Tyrol. From 1560 to 1570 he was in the service of the Archduke Ferdinand, and travelled far and near, from the Orkney islands down to Africa, and to the East, everywhere learning medicine and metallurgy. In 1569 he first published his *Archidoxa* and, in 1570, the *Quinta Essentia* at Munster, and other works followed at Frankfurt a. d. O., and from his own printing press at Berlin. From 1570 to 1584 he was physician to John Georg, Churfürst of Brandenburg, and had a laboratory and printing press in the so-called 'Grey monastery' at Berlin. By various means he amassed a large fortune, and at one time employed between two and three hundred people. He collected a Library, a museum, and a herbarium, kept a menagerie, and encouraged the fine and practical arts, such as the manufacture of saltpetre, alum, glass, paper, and also coloured glass.

contradictions pointed out. The affair is said to have taken place about 1570, but at that time Thurneisser had come into the Mark Brandenburg and had begun the career which carried him to the highest point of prosperity and esteem. Had he been engaged in such a crime it could not have been concealed, and he could never have been allowed to occupy the very prominent position which he unquestionably did for a considerable time. Nothing relating to the affair seems to have been known during his lifetime and the first account bears date 1682, a full century after the supposed events. It is just, therefore, to hold Thurneisser free of the crime—if it ever took place—and to consider the story of Siebenfreund's murder to have been circulated 'nach dem offenbaren Lügenzeugnis seines Dieners,' as Schelenz has put it.

In 1576 his medicine was attacked by Dr. Caspar Hofmann, his knowledge of languages was challenged by Rollenhagen, and, in 1579, he was accused by Joel of magic, and of having a devil in a battle which taught him to write languages he did not know. His influence being in this way undermined, he went to Basel, was backwards and forwards between that place and Berlin, and, after much trouble over a law-suit with his wife, he lost the greater part of his money. In 1584 he finally left Berlin, went to Italy, where he tried to practise medicine and alchemy; he was at Rome in 1591, and died in a monastery at Cologne 9 July, 1596, and was buried beside Albertus Magnus, according to his own request.

For the various opinions as to his character (which are not as a rule favourable) and abilities which were unquestionably great, but were not improved by an exaggerated self-esteem and a claim to greater skill than he possessed, reference must be made to the authorities quoted, and, on the whole, the greatest importance must be attached to those writers who have tried to judge him fairly and to give him credit for what he really could do. He was endowed with quickness and, obviously, a powerful memory, but he tried to pass as a man of science, a learned physician, and an accurate scholar, when in reality he was a man of action, with a gift for organising and commercial advertise-

Thurneisser was accused of having participated in the murder and robbery of Sebastian Siebenfreund (*q. v.*) for the sake of the transmuting powder which he was supposed to possess. Moehsen merely refers to this accusation in his enumeration of the authorities who were adverse to Thurneisser, and takes no further notice of it, from which one concludes that he at least considered it quite unfounded. The evidence turns solely on the very curiously expressed statement of Siebenfreund's servant, which was reviewed by Schmieder and its