

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

ment. At the present day he might have been a successful manufacturing chemist, able to turn his raw material into gold without the red elixir.

Besides the books above mentioned, he was the author of the following:

Quinta Essentia (in verse), Munster, 1570, 4°; Leipzig, 1574, fol.

Onomasticon Polyglosson, Berlin, 1574, 8°.

Ein Kurtzer und Einfeltiger bericht . . . vber den 136. . . . Cometen, Berlin, 4° (1577).

Almanach und Schreibe Kalender, Berlin, 1580, 4°.

Kurtze Verantwortung und notwendige Errenrettung des Edlen, . . . Leonhardt Thurneissers zum Thurn, 1580, 4° (Reply to Joel.)

Almanach und Schreibe Kalender, Berlin, 1580, 4°.

Almanach und Schreibe Kalender, Berlin, 1583, 4°.

Onomasticum und Interpretatio, Berlin, 1583, fol. See an elaborate account of this book by Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 337 sqq.

Ein durch Notgedrungen Aufschrreiben . . . 1584, 4°. (On his law-plea, and the injustice he considered had been done him.)

Attisholtz oder Attiswalder Badordnung, 1590.

Prognosticon auf das Jahr Christi 1591, Frank. a. M., 1590, 4°.

Reise und Kriegs Apotecken, Leipzig, 1602, 8°.

The preceding are all given by Moehsen (pp. 188-198). But he has omitted another work, which is besides included doubtfully by Gmelin (i. p. 273, note a), but of which a copy is before me:

ἐμπνεύα. Das ist ein Onomasticum, Interpretatio oder erklerung Leonhardt Thurneysers zum Thurn. Uber die frembden und unbekanten Wörter, Character und Namen, welche in den schriftten des Tewren Philosophi und Medici Theophrasti Paracelsi, von Hohenheim gefunden werden. Das Erst Teil C. G. E. P. I.

Gedruckt zu Berlin, im Grawen Kloster, Anno

Johannes Francus, [11Epopoita] *das ist eine Rede, . . . von den . . . Arbeiten . . . Leonhardt Thurneysers,*

1583, (prefixed to the *Magna Alchymia* (q.v.)).

Nicolas Guibertus, *Alchymia Ratione et Experimentia . . . impugnata et expugnata*, 1603 Lib. ii., cap. 12, p. 92.

Faber, *Alchymista Christianus*, Tolosæ, 1632, p. 212 (cf. p. 182); *Schriften*, 1713, ii. p. 279 (and p. 2645) (q.v.).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 333.

Reinesius, *Variae Lectiones*, 1640, p. 664.

Conring, *De Hermetica Aegyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina Liber vnus, Helmestadii*, 1648, pp. 296 (extravagant prices for his drugs), 332 (the partially transmuted nail, Guibertus 'and Libavius' opinions of him).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 220.

Tachenius, *Hippocrates Chemicus*, 1668, p. 252; 1671, p. 177. (this passage contains the story of the nail which Thurneisser is said to have transmuted at Florence. Tachenius explains how it may have been done.)

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 97 a, 100 b.

Alipuli, *Centrum Naturae Concentratum*, 1682, p. 61 sqq. (Account of Siebenfreund's murder.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 746 (gives only two of his works).

Conring, *In Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687, cap. xi. § 17, p. 380, ("insignis impostor").

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 315, 345.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam liter-*

M.D.LXIII. Small 8°. Ff. [64]. "Very sumptuously printed with broad margins" as Sudhoff (p. 263) says quite truly. It is described fully and criticised by him, and is apparently mentioned by Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 129.

Methodus brevis et dilucida, von rechter vnd warhafter Extraction der Seelischen vnd Spiritualischen Kräfften, aus allerley Kräutern, Baumfrüchten, Blumen, Samen, Mineralen vnd Edelgesteinen, etc. Nach der Erkenntnis ihrer einverleibten Qualitäten vnd Complexionen wie auch ordentliche Gradus, kürzlich beschriben. . . . Wittenberg. . . . M.DC.XIX. Small 4°. pp. [2] 70. Two folding tables. This book is not mentioned by Moehsen, but there is a copy in the British Museum.²²

It may be worth while to catalogue the portraits of Thurneisser as they are given in these books. He seems to have made a point of inserting a portrait in each of them, so that we get a likeness of him in successive years, and as they have all a general resemblance to one another, it is possible that a compound photograph, if it could have been made, might give an approximation to his actual looks.

προκαταλήνις, 1571, age 41.

1/2 length; 3/4 face from the right, The left hand holds a pair of compasses, the right rests on a sphere. Pison, 157 2, age 42.

1/2 length; barely 3/4 face from the right. Compasses and sphere as before.

[Quinta Essentia, 1574. No age given.

1/2 length; right profile. The sphere is held between the fingers of the right hand and the knuckles of the left, and the compasses are grasped in the left hand.]

εὐποσοδῆλωσις, 1575, age 45.

Front face.

Archidoxa, 1575, age 45.

Left profile. This plate is well executed.

Historia, 1578. No age given.

Left profile, An inferior copy of the preceding.

ἐκπλήρωσις, 1581, No age given.

Right profile, the preceding reversed.

Magna Alchymia, 1583, age 52.

Full face.

ariam, 1709, iii. p. 566. (Calls Pison the first great treatise on Water ever produced in Germany.)

Acta Medica Berolimensia, Decas II., 1723, i. pp. 1-11 (life, with a portrait).

Die Edelgebome Jungfer Alchymia, 1723, p. 257. (Defence of Thurneisser against Tachenius.)

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 379.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 574, 575, 576 (his life), 681.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodrum Bibliothecae metallicae*, 1732, p. 142.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 848.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 473; iii. pp. 309-310.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xliii. cols. 2007-2010,

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, pp. 179 (short notice), 417 (neue Erfindung der Hamprobierung), and 506 and 680.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1187.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 299.

Fr. Basili Valentini . . . *Chymische Schriften* ed. Petraeus, 1769, I. Neue Vorrede, sig. e 7 verso (seems to imply that Thurneisser had a hand in Siebenfreund's 'Entleibung').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 357 ('Basiliensis, celebris Alchemista & ad Paracelsi modum perigrinator').

Schröder, *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1772, ii. p. 77.

THURNEISSER (LEONHART). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 240.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 129 (quotes twelve of his books).

Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 292-95. (The Golden Nail at Florence).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778,

iv. p. 395.

Adumbratio Eruditorum Basiliensium meritis apud exteros olim hodieque celebrium. Appendicis loco Athenis Rauricis addita, Basil., 1780.

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, Berlin und Leipzig, 1783, 4°, pp. 55-198. (This is an account of Thurneisser, and a partial defence of him, and it is practically the source from which all subsequent writers have taken their information. Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, i. p. 107 note), in particular, expresses his indebtedness to Moehsen's exhaustive monograph and so also does Hofmann.)

Glüdenfalk, *Sammlung. . . Transmutations Geschichte*, Frankf. und Leipzig, 1784, p. 65. (Story of the transmutation of a nail at Florence but Thurneisser's name is not mentioned.)

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 279-285 (the author does not quote Moehsen; accuses Thurneisser of taking part in the murder of Siebenfreund, and represents him as a cheat, a list of ten works is given), 492, 579.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 159.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 83 (transmutation of the iron nail at Florence).

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Litterargeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 129, § 195.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 258, 266-276, 557, (gives a list of thirteen printed works and three in MS. from Moehsen).

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 6.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 58.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25),

vii. p. 336.

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlv. p. 590; no date, xli. p. 496.

Sprengel, *Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Medicin*, 1827, iii. pp. 494-500. (Narrative of his life from Moehsen, unfavourable review of his medicine.)

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. pp. 168-

170 (not quite fair to Thurneisser; based on Sprengel's account).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 984-289. (Unfavourable, and repeats the story of Siebenfreund's murder.)

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 2324, 2e ed. 1869, ii. pp. 19-21 (rewritten after Moehsen, whose book he describes as 'assez rare').

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 108-110 (unfavourable), & passim.

Ludwig Choulant, *Die anatomischen Abbildungen des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts*, 1843, p. 17.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 276; 1849, ii. p. 165 (list of his works).

Ludwig Choulant, *Biographie und Bibliographie der Anatomischen Abbildung*, 1852, p. 83.

Phillippe u. Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 439.

Figuer, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 31-33, 135 (based on Sprengel and Thomson).

Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1857, iv. pp. 434-438. (Criticism of the *Historia*.)

Rudolf Wolff, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, Zürich, 1860, iii. pp. 32-3 (based on Moehsen).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1104.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 321.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 188 1, ii. pp. 110, 218.

Carl Wieland, *Leonhard Thurneysers zum Thurn, Vortrag im Bernoullianum*, [Bas. 1882], 8°, pp. 293-327.²³

A. W. Hofmann, *Berliner Alchemisten und Chemiker, Rückblick auf die Entwicklung der Chemischen Wissenschaften in der Mark*, Berlin, 1882, pp. 16-26.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 107-124, 164, 167, 204, 249; ii. pp. 171, 234, 365. (Kopp admits that in his *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, he criticised Thurneisser unfavourably, but after reading Moehsen he had seen cause to modify his opinions.)

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1887, v. p. 676.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 520.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1894, xxxviii. p. 226 (article by J. Heidemann, from Moehsen).

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, Berlin, 1894, *passim*.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 212 (use of symbols), 241 (the Siebenfreund affair), 242 note 2 (his scorpion), 249, 265, 402 (life and work; the first to analyse mineral waters), 442, 445 (Reise- und Kriegsapotheke), 452, 555, 513.

TICINENSIS (JOHANNES).

See JOHANN von Tetren.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischer Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 31.

TILEMANN (JOHANNES).

D. Tilemanni, ChymJarro (*sic*) Mathematici, Lapis Ignis Basilij, Das ist: Guldiner Apffel, von dem Goldbaum defs jrdischen Lebens decerpiert, durch welches Anatomi die geheime vnd verborgene Vniversal-Medicin, sambt andern hierzu nöthigen Wissenschaftten, geoffenbaret wird. Jst zwar der zu Vngarn vnd Böheimb Königl. May. Ferdinando III. Victori, zu sondern Ehren vnterthänig an Tag gegeben durch Johannem Henricum Menni, Medicum zu Reittlingen im Württenberger-Land. Vnd zu Tübingen, im

TILEMANN (JOHANNES). *Continued.*

Jahr 1635. bey Johann Conrad Geifslern gedruckt: Aber lang zuvor in Hessen, vnd Strafsburg gearbeitet, vnd erlermet, auch anjetzo auf das neu recidiret, corrigieret, in etwas deutlicher erkläret, vnd vermehret worden. Gedruckt zu Augspurg, bey Johann Schultes. Anno Messiaë 1666.

4°. Sigs. A-E in fours, or pp. (40).

[Another Copy.]

Tilemann was a professor of medicine at Marburg in the middle of the seventeenth century, was a chemist and astrologer, and made known an amulet of his invention to which he ascribed great virtue. He wrote and edited several works:

Joh. Wölffius, Beschreibung der Sauerbrunnen zu Wildungen, Marburg, 1639, 8°.

Hippocrates Aphorismi facili methodo digesti with an Appendix de materia Medica.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 40 a, 147 b, 260 b, 491 a.

Mercklin, *Lindanius renovatus*, 1636, p. 694.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 380.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 142.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 849.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 310.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 144.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 606, 674.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1197.

Brevis delineatio praxeos oryctologicae, seu modus cognoscendorum & probandorum fossilium thermarum & acidularum, Wurtzburg, 1657, 8°.

Experimenta circa veras & irreducibiles Auri solutiones, ante triennium in Italia edita & nunc . . . recusa, Cum praefatione D. Joelis Langelotti. Hamburgi, 1673, 12°, pp. [18] 34.

Tilemannus Cous, s. praxis hippocratica e tenebris eruta, Ulm, 1681, 12°, after his death.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 585

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 670 ('Cous, s. hippocratica praxis,' Ulm, 1680, 4°, a compendium of anatomy, with directions for setting up skeletons, and preserving subjects).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 325.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 46; 1777, ii. p. 643.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 672; 1798, ii. pp. 24, 135, 272.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 250; 1869, ii. p. 242.

Billings, *Index Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 558.

TINCTUR.

Ein Tinctur oder elixier eines unbekandten Philosophi.

See TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus, iii. 1598, p. 114.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 178.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1700, p. 250.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 178.

TINCTURA PHILOSOPHORUM.

See BESCHREIBUNG (Eine) von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum.

TINCTURA PHYSICA.

Vollkommener Bericht vnd Handgriff, in Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum, vnd Tincturae Physicae.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstammer, 1614, Theil ii. p. 25.

Sec ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1700, p. 370.

TINCTUREN.

See PARTICULAR vnd Vniversal Tincturen (Von den).

TITOT (PETRUS ABRAHAMUS).

Omnipotens adsit coeptaq; Jehova secundet ! Naturæ et vsus Thermarum Plumbariorum Lotharingiæ, brevis Descriptio quam loco Speciminis Inauguralis Jussu & Decreto Excellentissimorum, Nobiliss. ac Celeberr. Artis Apollineæ Procerum in Inclyta Rauracorum Vniversitate pro Summis in Medicinâ Honoribus, Privilegiis, atque Immunitatibus Doctoralibus, ritè ac legitimè capessendis, Ad Diem x. Decembr. Anni M D CCVI. Horis consuets in Auditorio hyberno, Solenni Philiatorum examini submittit Petrvs Abrahamvs Titot, Montisbelgardensis. Basileæ, Literis Jacobi Bertschii.

No date (1706).

4°. Pp. [4, 34].

A dissertation on the hot springs of Plombières in Lorraine. Nothing seems to be recorded about the author, except that he was a physician at Montbéliard at the end of the seventeenth century and wrote the present dissertation on these springs. Lelong mentions an edition, Basileæ, 1686, 4°, and adds: This description is also printed pp. 528-576, of Theodore Zwinger's collection; Fasciculus Dissertationum Medicarum selectiorum, Basileæ, 1710, in 8°. This, however does not quite tally with what is stated in the above title, namely that the thesis was delivered in 1706. Gmelin gives this last date only. Several works on the mineral waters of Plombières are

quoted by Lelong, from a 'Discours de la vertu & propriété des Bains de Plombières,' Paris, 1581, 8°, to that by Durand and Calmet, Nancy, 1748, and the following by J. Le Maire: Essay sur la Maniere de prendre les Eaux de Plombières, par J. Le Maire Membre de l'Académie des Sçavans d'Allemagne Medecin de l'Hôtel de S. A. S. Madame la Princesse Abbessé & Stipendié à Remiremont. A Remiremont, chez Laurent, Imprimeur Ordinaire de la Ville & Marchand Libraire. M.D.CC.XLVIII, Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi. Small 8°, pp. 115 [5]. This tract deals with the use and effects of the waters rather than their natural history and composition.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 467.

Jacques Lelong, *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, Nouvelle Edition, . . . par M. Fevret de Fontette, Paris, 1768, i. p. 180, No. 3152. (Nos. 3149-3160 include the treatises on these waters.)

Carrère, *Catalogue raisonné des Ouvrages qui ont été publiés sur les Eaux Minérales*, 1785, p. 365 (seconde Partie, No. 658).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 753. Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 578.

TOELTIUS (J G).

J. G. Toeltii, des Welt-berühmten Philosophi Coelum Reseratum Chymicum oder Philosophischer Tractat worinne nicht allein die Materien und Handgriffe, woraus und wie der Lapis Philosophorum in der Vor- und Nach-Arbeit zu bereiten, sondern auch, wie aus allen vier Reichen der Natur, als Astral- Animal- Vegetabil- und Mineralischen Reiche, vortreffliche und unschätzbare Tincturen und Medicamenta, sowohl zu Erhaltung der Gesundheit und des Lebens, als auch Verbesser- und Transmutirung der unvollkommenen Metallen zu verfertigen, offenhertzig gezeigt wird, mit Figuren denen Liebhabern der wahren Hermetischen Philosophie zu Liebe ausgefertiget von einen Kenner derselben. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Druckts und verlegt Carl Friedrich Jungnicols hinterlassene Wittve in Erffurth, 1737.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 337 [for 336]. Woodcuts of apparatus in the text. Title red and black.

To the preface the author signs his name as J. G. Toelten. The editor was Johann Carl von Friesau, J. F. R. C.

TOELTIUS (J G). *Continued.*

Coelum reseratum Chymicum.

See SCHLÜSSEL der wahren Weisheit, 1787.

This is an exposition of Toeltius' book.

The author of the *Missiv*, 1783, p. 101, warns his readers against confusing Toeltius with Jacob Tollius, who seems to have written a work with exactly the same title: *Coelum reseratum chymicum*. This, however, according to the *Missiv* (p. 98), existed

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 174§, xlv. col. 889 (merely mentions the book, 1737, 8°).

Missiv an die hocheleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 100.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 665 (calls him Toeltinus).

only in MS., forming the third section of a work "Schlüssel der wahren Weisheit," of which the first section was printed in 1772 and 1775, and with considerable differences in Schröder's 'Sammlung,' II., ii.

Semler, *Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. pp. 75, 104, 171.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 324 (calls him Toeltin).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chimischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 261.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 361, 371.

TOEPFFER (BENEDICT).

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS).

TOISON (La) d'Or.

See TOYSON (La) d'Or.

TOLETANUS.

See ROSARIUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

Balbian's edition, 1509. Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1030.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 384

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 467 (calls him Pierre, but surely he does not mean the inquisitor?); iii. pp. 40, 310.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS).

Coelum Chemicum.

See CON- ET DISSENSUS Chymicorum . . . 1715.

Le Chemin du Ciel Chymique.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE), *Lettre d'un Philosophe*, 1688.

Jacobi Tollii Fortuita, in quibus, præter Critica nonnulla, tota Fabularis Historia Græca,

Phoenicia, Ægyptiaca, ad Chemiam pertinere asseritur. Amstelædami, Apud

Janssonio-Waesbergios. CIO IO CLXXXVII.

80. Pp. [16] 375 (for 379) [32, 1 blank]. 2 engraved plates. Title red and black.

There is a review of this book in the *Acta Eruditorum*, Lips., 1687, vi. p. 393.

Jacobi Tollii Manductio ad Coelum Chemicum, Amstelodami quondam primum, nunc vero revisa et a mendis typographicis repurgata, in gratiam curiosorum, Iterum Edita ab Autore Tractatus præcedentis De Particulari Rustici Minoris.

Without date, place, and printer's name.

8°. Pp. 20. A fragment.

This seems to have been taken from a copy of the book: Con- et Dissensus Chymicorum, 1715 (q.v.). There were other editions: Amstel., 1688,

8°, pp. 16; in French, Amst., 1688, 12°, and in German, Jena, 1758, 8°.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

Jacobi Tollii Medicinæ Doctoris, und ehemaligen Professoris eloquentiæ auf der Universität Duisburg Sapientia Insaniens oder Tolle Weifsheit, Das ist die Erfüllung seines in der Handleitung zum chemischen Himmel gethanen Versprechens, worinnen dasjenige, was er in gedachten Tractat gleichsam nur obenhin berührt, nunmehrö völliger, und mit allem Fleifs erklärt wird. An die Herren Burgermeister der Stadt Amsterdam vormahls in lateinischer Sprache geschrieben; Nunmehrö aber ins Deutsche übersetzt, und mit einigen Anmerckungen erläutert, wie auch mit einem vollständigen Register versehen von J. C. L. Ph. & M.D. Jena verlegt Christian Friedrich Gollner. 1753.

8°. Pp. 138 [29]. Folding table.

'The title. shows,' says Schmieder, 'that at that time the unfortunate Toll had grown sane.'

[Another Copy.]

There was a previous edition, Amstelædami, 1689, 8°, pp. 64.

Jacob Toll, or Tollius, was born in the early half of the seventeenth century studied under Gronovius and Æmilius, and was also some time with Vossius. He acted as amanuensis to Heinsius in Sweden, but was charged with having appropriated some literary property of his and used it as his own. On his return to Holland he became rector at Gouda, somewhere about 1666. He took the degree of M.D. in 1669, and practised at Noordwyck. After failing in his application for several posts he became rector at Leyden, and finally obtained the professorship of history, rhetoric, and Greek, at Duisburg. In 1687 he was at Utrecht and published his book *Fortuita*. He resigned his professorship and started on his travels, visiting the greater part of Central Europe Germany, Hungary, and then to Italy, meeting the notable men of the time, seeing all the curiosities of art and nature, and examining the libraries. The outcome of his travels was his posthumous book, *Epistolæ Itinerariæ*, Amst.,

Fabricius, *Historiæ Biblioticæ Fabrisianæ Pars III.* 1719, pp. 359, 442.

Adrien Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, 1722, ii. p. 462, No. 547 (merely a reference to his edition of Ausonius).

Bibliotheca Riviniana, 1727, p. 530, &c.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 385.

Jacob Leupolds Prodrum Bibliothecæ metallicæ, 1732, p. 142 ('Epistolæ').

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 100, 111 (I., lib. i. cap. xi. §§17, 55); i. p. 863 (I. lib. Iv. cap. xi. § 14); i. p. 913 (I., lib. iv. cap. xiv. § 15).

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, Jena, 1735, Der fünfte Theil, p. 506 (mere mention of the 'Epistolæ Itinerariæ,' 1701).

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 755.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 854.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 416, 484; iii p. 311.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 1130.

1700, 4°, pp. [18] 260 [14] and 16 separate plates, edited by Henr. Christian Henninius. In this work he gives an account of his visits to mines, notes on minerals and mineral waters, on chemical gold and medals therefrom, and he refers to various chemists including Kunckel, whom he visited in Berlin and of whom he expresses the highest opinion (pp. 46-47). On his return to Holland in 1692, he settled at Utrecht and opened classes for private instruction, but as he had not obtained permission for these from the University, he got no pupils, and he finally lived in great poverty, and died in 1696.

He was an able scholar, and published a number of works; one which he meditated was a collection of the Greek alchemical poets, but it was never completed.

Among his works may be mentioned his edition of 'Ausonius' *Maximus ex vetustis codicibus*, Amst. 1669, 12°, and 'Animadversiones criticae ad Longini περὶ ὑποῤῶς,' *Lugd. Bat.*, 1777, 12°; *Traj. ad Rhen.*, 1694, 4°.

Burmam, *Trajectum eruditum*, 1750, pp 368-374. Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, pp. 103, 981 ('Fortuita').

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1239.

Burcard Gotthelf Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiæ litterariæ selecta*, Jenæ, 1754, i. p. 129-1761, ii. pp. 1469, 1639.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, II. p. 415; 1778, iv. p. 409.

Freytag, *Adparatus literarius*, 1755, iii. p. 710.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1756, iv. pp. 460-465 (long detailed article with numerous references; Note 1 deals with his chemical views).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 98 (only the Manductio).

Missiv an die Hocheleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 98.

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, 1783, p. 48.

Betrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 536, 551, 639.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literariam*, 1785, v. p. 189.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv. pp. 15, 285.
 Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte* 1790, iii. p. 121.
 Gmelin *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 22, 23, 938.
 Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 440.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 176.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 346
Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlv. p. 211; no date, xli. p. 646.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 461.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 335; 1869, ii. p. 326.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1115.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 474.

Kopp, *Beitrag zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1809, i. p. 15.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1238-9.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1876, xix. p. 176.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 346, 361. (Kopp is severe on Tollius).

TOLLÉ.

See ALTUS, Liber Mutus.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1146.

TOMB (The) of Semiramis hermetically sealed, which if a Wise-man open (not the Ambitious Covetous Cyrus) he shall find the Treasures of Kings, inexhaustible Riches to his content.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684.

Separately paged.

See TUMBA Semiramidis.

TOMBEAU (Le) de la Pauvreté.

See ATREMONT (H. d').

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.

TONDI (MATTEO).

Istituzioni di Chimica per servire ad un Corso d' Operazioni appartenenti

alla medesima del Professore di Medicina D. Matteo Tondi per uso del suo studio privato, in cui si spiegano tutti i fenomeni colla semplice, e nuova Teoria Pneumatica, e si da una distinta idea delle sostanze Gassose. Napoli Con Publica Facoltà. MDCCLXXXVI.

8°. Pp. [2] 315 [1, 13, 3 blank].

This book is of some interest, 1st, because the author had adopted Lavoisier's views, 2nd, because the book shows the extent and scope of the science at the time, 3rd, because it shows how substances were classified before the idea of elements had been established.

Tondi published remarks upon the Earths. The fullest account of him which I have seen is that given by Riccio.

Matteo Tondi, a distinguished naturalist, was born at Sanserverino in 1762, and, at Naples, studied and afterwards taught chemistry, botany, and zoology, and is reputed the first chemist in Italy to teach the so-called pneumatic chemistry. He went to Germany to study metallurgy, and distinguished himself by his learning before the famous Ruprecht, professor in the Mining Academy at Chemnitz, and director of the imperial chemical laboratory, by his experiments he discovered new metallic reguli, which he called Borbonio Partenio, Austro. For these discoveries he was much commended, especially by the Chevalier born. Aulic Councillor

in the department of mines and money of the Austrian Empire, who published a Latin dedication to Tondi, and included his discoveries among the others in metallurgy.

He returned to Naples, but was banished in 1799, and at Paris was nominated professor adjunct to Dolomieu at the Museum of Natural History. There he taught oryctognosy and oreognosy with great success.

In 1808 he was sent by the French Government to Spain to collect minerals and geological specimens, and near Boulon, in the Pyrenees he discovered a granular carbonate of lime, not inferior to the marble of Carrara and Paros. Recalled to Naples he was appointed inspector general of waters and forests, and then professor of oryctology in the University. He died 17 Nov., 1835. He was a member of numerous learned societies at home and abroad, and was the author of several works on forestry, fossils, oreognosy, mineral and geological travels in Spain, &c,

TONDI (MATTEO). *Continued.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 466, 652 ('Institutioni,' sic).

Atti del Real Istituto d' Incoraggiamento alle scienze naturali di Napoli, Napoli, 1828, iv. pp. xxviii, xxxvi.

Camillo Minieri Riccio, *Memorie storiche degli scrittori nati nel Regno di Napoli*, Napoli, 1844, 8°, p. 353.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1116.

TOYSON (La) d'Or.

See TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON), 1612.

See AUREUM VELLUS.

TRACTÄTLEIN.

See DREY VNTERSCHIEDLICHE . . . Tractätlein, 1606.

See DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein, 1704.

See FÜNF CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

TRACTÄTLEIN über die Alchymie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 511.

TRACTÄTLEIN wie der gebenedeyte Stein der Weisen zu machen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 1.

TRACTÄTLEIN von Lapide Philosophorum Anonymi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, p. 234.

TRACTÄTLEIN (Ein), in welchem etliche schöne Particular Stücklein begriffen sind.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Theil ii. p. 257.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 554.

TRACTAT.

See GÜLDENER (Ein) TRACTAT vom Philosophischen Steine, 1625.

See VORTREFFLICHER (Ein) Tractat von der . . . Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum.

TRACTAT (Ein) von einem sehr vornehmen Philosopho, ist gleichsam ein Commentarius über den Bernhardum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1736, p. 1.

TRACTAT von denen Irrgingen derer Alchymisten.

See SAMMLUNG unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schriften, 1746, p. 335.

TRACTAT von der Occulta Chemicorum Philosophia.

See OCCULTA (Von der) Chemicorum Philosophia, ein kurtzer Tractat.