

TRISSMOSIN (SALOMON). *Continued.*

La Toyson d'Or, ou la Fleur des Thresors, en laquelle est succinctement & methodiquement traicté de la Pierre des Philosophes, de son excellence, effects & vertu admirable. Plus de son Origine, & du vray moyen de pouuoir paruenir à sa perfection. Enrichies de Figures, et des propres Couleurs representees au vif, selon qu'elles doiuent necessairement arriuer en la pratique de ce bel Oeuure. Et recueillies des plus graues monuments de l'Antiquité, tant Chaldeens, Hebreux, Aegyptiens, Arabes, Grecs, que Latins, & autres Autheurs approuuez. Par ce Grand Philosophe Salomon Trismosin Precepteur de Paracelse. Traduit d'Alemand en François, & commenté en forme de Paraphrase sur chasque Chapitre par L. I. A Paris, Chez Charles Sevestre, ruë S. Jacques deuant les Mathurins. M.DC.XII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. 13 [3] 219 [5 blank]. Curious engraved title extra, dated 1613. 24 symbolical etchings pasted into the book. No. 21 is blank. These etchings are not coloured, as is evident from the title was intended, and as they are in the German original.

There was a previous edition of 1602, according to Gmelin.

Ein Schreiben, so Theophrasto sein Lehrmeister zugeschrieben.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, Sig. Nj. *Verso*.

Schriften.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars Prima, 1608 (Extracts only).

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse der Stein der Weisen, 1718, p. 1.

Trismosin, or Trissmosin, or Trissmosinus, tells us that after seeing transmutation effected by a miner who was an alchemist, 'his heart was sore' that he could not do the same, and so he started as a journeyman in 1473 and went wherever he had a chance to learn. After various adventures he came to Venice, where from Egyptian or Arabic books he acquired the whole secret, and made transmutation of all the metals. He met Paracelsus at Constantinople.

This narrative is contained in "Tractat und Wanderschaft defs . . . Herren Salomonis Trismosini" with which the *Aureum Vellus* of 1599 opens. To the tincture also he ascribed not only the power of prolonging life, but also of re-juvenescence. With half a grain he made himself suddenly young, and with a medicine from the 'red lion' produced the same effect upon women

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 222, 271.

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

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-kunst, 1702, p. 68.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 474; iii p. 315.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 909 (refers to him as if his name was almost a pseudonym, and mentions Von Tincturen, Stein der Weisen, 1677, 8°; Aureum Vellus, Hamb., 1708, 4°).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 148.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 582, 629.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 296; 1798, ii. p. 3.

of from seventy to ninety years of age, and it would be easy for him with his secret medicine to prolong his life to the last day.

Kopp has examined the *Aureum Vellus*, and after giving a list of the tracts with the curious names, of which Trismosin is styled the author, concludes that the whole is spurious, and questions if there was such a person as Trismosin.

His name is mentioned by Gmelin and by Schmieder, who also quotes Trismosin's process for transmutation. Borrichius is not complimentary to the *Vellus Aureum*: "scatet nugis et imposturis"; "omnia spirant ineptias," are his words.

Langlet Dufresnoy places him in 1570.

The 'Aureum Vellus' was translated by William Backhouse, and there is a MS. of it in the Bodleian. It has not been printed.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 38.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 249, 253.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 124.

W. H. Black, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1844, col. 1089, No. 1395.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 179, 219, 228.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 899.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 98, 206, 242; ii. pp. 229, 381.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 236, 239.

TRITHEIM (JOHANN).

Trithemii de Sponheim, Abts zu Kreutzburg, Güldenes Kleinod, oder: Schatzkästlein.

Aus dem Lateinischen, um seiner Unschätzbarkeit willen, ins Deutsche übersetzt von Fr. Basilio Valentino, Ordinis benedicti im Kloster St. Petri Anno Christi 1482. zum erstenmale herausgegeben, nebst zwoen andern forne mit angedruckten seltenen Handschriften, von Jamimah koranhapuCH. Leipzig, bey Paul Gotthelf Kummer, 1782.

8°. Pp. 135, frontispiece included [1 blank]. Six woodcuts in the text.

The pseudonymous editor of this tract in assigning the translation to Basilius Valentinus in 1482, has not considered the dates of Trithemius and Basilius respectively. The original, says the editor,

was a decayed parchment manuscript contained in a silver box, found in the wall under the altar of the old ruined church of Münchshausen in the Lüneburg district.

[Another Copy.]

Büchlein de Lapide Philosophorum.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 43.

Epistola von den dreyen Anfängen aller . . . Kunst.

See SCHAUBERT (JOHANN), Consummata Sapientia, 1681, p. 231.

Epistola ad Germanum de Ganay data.

See SCHMID (RUDOLF JOHANN FRIEDRICH), Enchiridion Alchymico-Physicum, 1739.

Tractatus Chemicus nobilis.

See TRACTATUS de secretissimo Antiquarum Philosophorum Arcano, 1611,

No. iii.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 585.

Trithemius sui ipsius Vindex.

See SIGISMUNDUS, 1616.

Von der vndern Astronomie, das ist, von der Alchimey.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Rosarium Novum Olympicum, Pars Prima, 1608, p. 16.

Extracts only.

Johann, called Tritthenemius, or Trithemius was born in 1462, at Trittheim, near Trier, or Trèves, where his father, Joh. Heidenberg, was a vine-dresser. He lost his father when he was only a year old, and was harshly used by his stepfather, whom his mother, after a lapse of seven years, had married. He was forced to learn reading and the rudiments of Latin from a neighbour secretly at night. From a desire for knowledge he went to Trier and afterwards to Heidelberg. In 1482, on his way home, he was stopped by a snowstorm and forced to stay at the abbey of Spanheim, and, while there, suddenly made up his mind to join the Benedictines. He devoted himself to study, and in 1483 was chosen abbot. During the three and twenty years that he held the position, he brought everything into order and enlarged the library extensively. During an absence of his at Heidelberg, certain disaffected monks, who resented his strict rules, stirred up others and raised

a riot in the abbey. After that he did not return but accepted the abbacy of St. James's at Würzburg in 1506. He died there in 1519.

He was of great and varied acquirements; was a poet philosopher, mathematician, historian and theologian, understood Hebrew, Greek and Latin though his Latin style has been criticised as neither elegant nor pure.

His works consist of commentaries, sermons epistles, histories, such as the *Annales Hirsauensis* (a chronicle of the Benedictine abbey of Hirschau or Hirsau in Würtemberg, founded in 830), *De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*, which is contained in Fabricius' *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, *Polygraphia*, *Steganographia*, &c., &c.

He seems to have given some attention to alchemy, and refers to it in his works, as in the 'Annales,' in which he speaks of churchmen who followed the phantom. Among them he mentions Rupescissa, who, he thinks, lost his head over it, and

TRITHEIM (JOHANN). *Continued.*

in connection therewith gives a summary of the outcome of the pursuit in words which have become almost classical: Est autem Alchymia (ut more loquamur humano) casta meretrix, quae amatores plures habet, sed delusis omnibus in nullius unquam pervenit amplexus. Ex stultis facit insanos, ex divitibus pauperes, ex Philosophis fatuos, ex deceptis loquacissimos deceptores, qui cum nihil sciant omnia se scire profitentur, quorum finis confusio plenus est.

Another summary runs thus: Vanitas, fraus, dolus, sophisticatio, cupiditas, falsitas, mendacium stultitia, paupertas, desperatio, fuga, praescriptio et mendacitas, pedisse quae sunt Chymiae.

Cardan, *De Rerum Varietate, Libri XVII.*, 1557, p. 457 (about cyphers).

Pantaleon, *Prosopographia . . . illustrium virorum totius Germaniae*, 1565, i. p. 470 (with a fancy portrait).

Thevet, *Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes illustres*, 1584, i. f. 164, with a portrait.

Possevinus, *Apparatus Sacer ad Scriptores Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, 1608, i. p. 944.

Bellarminus, 'De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis,' *Opera*, Colon. Agrip., 1617, vii. col. 193.

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands Personnages qui ont esté fausement soupçonnez de la Magie*, 1625, p. 505; English translation, 1657, p. 237.

Girolamo Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. pp. 91-93.

Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis Libri III.*, 1651, lib. iii. cap. x., pp. 644-646.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 222, 271.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini letterati*, 1666, ii. pp. 18-22; portrait.

Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leurs siècles*, 1670, p. 257 with portrait.

Joh. Gottfr. Olearius, *Abacus patrologicus*, Jenæ, 1673, p. 268.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 241 b, 256 a.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 695.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1436, portrait, plate 67.

Trithemius, *Annales Hirsaugienses*, S. Gall., 1690, ii. pp. 225 (Rupescissa) 287.

Louis Elies Dupin, *A new Ecclesiastical History*, London, 1699, xiii. (15th century), p. 102.

Louis Elies Dupin, *Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, 1700, xii. p. 114.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 581.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, Th. iii. p. 255; 1710, Th. v. p. 753.

Pope Blount, *Censura celebriorum authorum*, Geneva, 1710, p. 503.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, 1718, Miræi Auctarium, p. 99, No. DCCCV.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. p. 398.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1734, v. p. 515.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina mediae et infimae Aetatis*, 1735, iv. p. 451; 1858, iv. P. 436.

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 382.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1737, xxxviii. p. 210.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzler-Historien*, 1740, i. p. 424 (Th. i. B. xv. C. 3. § 12), 606 (Anhang, No. xlvi).

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren

Other alchemists enumerated by him are Wernherus, Archbishop of Treves, Archbishop Joannes who was victimized by alchemists, Bernardus, abbot in Northeim, 'the Mæcenas of Alchemists,' Andreas, abbot of Bamberg, who was devoted to the subject, the Carthusian Prior of Nürnberg, Melchior de Moka Episcopus Brixiensis, who cultivated the art.

Cardan is not complimentary about his Steganography: 'Fuit vir paulo ante nostram ætatem mendacior Agrippa, inanior Raymundo Lullio Abbas Trithemius qui totum librum satis grandem hoc uno solo somnio implevit, nec tamen explevit.'

Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, 1741, Der Dreyzehnde Theil, p. 447 (cause of the animus of the monks against him).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 268, 470; iii. pp. 54, 315, 316.

Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria*, Oxon., 1743, ii. Appendix, pp. 203-6.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. pp. 929, 934.

Freytag, *Analecta Litteraria*, 1750, p. 1010.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1326.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 148.

Burcard Gotthelf Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiae litterariae Selecta*, Jenæ, 1754, i. p. 183; 1761, ii. pp. 1148, 1247, 1258, 1280, 1631; 1763, iii. pp. 2095, 2097.

Moehsen, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wissenschaften in der Mark Brandenburg*, 1783, p. 29.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

p. 574.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 30.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1789, i. pp. 56 (the 'Steganographie'), 596 (life and works).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 125.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 107.

Biographie Universelle, 1826, xlv. p. 551; no date, xlii. p. 178.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 237.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 450; 1866, i. p. 475.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 61;

1844, ii. p. 214.

Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. pp. 11, 168, 425.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 644.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 872-876.

Bailey, 'Dee and Trithemius Steganography,' *Notes and Queries*, Series V, vol. xi., May, 1879, pp. 401, 422.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 71, 73.

Silbermagel, *J. Trithemius, eine Monographie*, Regensburg, 1885. 2nd ed.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 141, 226; ii. pp. 197, 206, 358, 378.

T. C. H. Hedderwick, *The Old German Puppet Play of Doctor Faust*, 1887, p. 181. (Trithemius as a magician; his Steganography.)

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 208 (his magic), 229 (Trithemius' opinion of Albertus Magnus), 234 (note on his life), 242 (his summary of the nature of alchemy).

TRIUMPF-WAGEN (Der) des Vitriol.

See K. (E. L. D.), 1770.

TRIUMPH.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.

See TRES-ANCIEN (Le) Duel des Chevaliers.

See URALTER Ritter-Krieg.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. Pp. 46, 314, 316.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 357.

TROGNIANUS (GUILIELMUS). De

Lapide.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, vi. 1661, No. 537, p. 439.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 530.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, iii. p. 57.

TROMMSDORFF (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS).

Chemische Receptirkunst oder Taschenbuch für practische Aerzte welche bey dem Verordnen der Arzneyen Fehler in chemischer und pharmaceutischer Hinsicht vermeiden wollen. von D. Ioh. Bartholomä Tromsdorff Professor der Chemie auf der Universität zu Erfurt, wie auch Apotheker daselbst. Der römisch-kayserl. Academie der Naturforscher, der königlich Dänischen Societät zu Coppenhagen, der medicinisch-pharmaceutischen Gesellschaft zu Brüssel, der churfürstlich maynzischen Academie nützlicher Wissenschaften zu Erfurt, der naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Iena, der physikalischen Gesellschaft zu Göttingen, der botanischen Gesellschaft zu Regensburg, der correspondirenden Gesellschaft Schweitzer Aerzte und Wundärzte in Zürich Mitglied, und der mathematisch-physikalischen Gesellschaft zu Erfurt beständigen Secretair etc. Erfurt, bey Beyer und Maring, 1797.

8°. Pp. xiv. 288.

Tromsdorff was born at Erfurt, 8 May, 1770. He was trained as an apothecary under Buchholz and in 1793 started his Journal de Pharmacie, which first appeared in 1794 and was continued till 1834. In 1795 he was appointed professor of chemistry and physics at Erfurt, and in the same year founded his Pharmaceutical Institute, which lasted for thirty-three years and turned out many accomplished apothecaries and teachers.

The great aim of his life was to improve the scientific position of pharmacy, and the value and success of his efforts were universally recognized. He was elected a member of many academies, was

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4th ed. Nachtrag: 1791, iv. p. 750; 1795, v. ii. p. 441; 1804, vi. p. 909; 1804, vii. ii. p. 755; viii. p. 725; 5th ed. 1812, xiv. (Supplement zur fünften Ausgabe iv.) p. 48; 1827, xxi. (Supp. Ix.) p. 129.

created a Prussian privy councillor and a knight of the Red Eagle, of the third class.

He was a man of active and methodical habits with a great facility for work and clearness of ideas; by strict economy of time he got through more work than anyone else, and always had leisure for everything.

His library, laboratory and apparatus, all provided by himself, were superior to those of many public institutions.

The loss of his wife in 1836 was a blow from which he never recovered. He died, 8 March, 1837.

His portraits and his numerous works and papers are enumerated by Voigt and by Poggendorf.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 296-98, 320, 340, 341, 549-553 (list of his investigations).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 369.

J. A. Buchner, *Repertorium für die Pharmacie*,

TROMMSDORFF (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS). *Continued.*

Nürnberg, 1837, lix. (Zweiter Reihe Neunter Band), pp. 127-138.

J. G. W. Mensing, *Des Geheimen Hofraths und Professors Dr. Joh. B. Trommsdorff Lebensbeschreibung*, Erfurt, 1839, 8°. pp. [4] 88, with a frontispiece of the medal struck in his honour.

B. F. Voigt, *Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, Funfzehnter Jahrgang*, Weimar, 1839, i. pp. 341-349, No. 118.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii p. 117 & *passim*.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, 1855, pp. 333, 739, &c., &c.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1136.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 784.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 613 (life and work), etc.

TRUE (A) Light of Alchemy. Containing, I. A Correct Edition of the Marrow of Alchymy, being a Celebrated Experimental Treatise, discovering the Secrets and most Hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixir, both in Theory and Practice. II. The Errors of a late Tract called, A short Discourse of the Quintessence of Philosophers, wherein is pretended to be set forth, how one Select Person might be made partaker of it by the Authors means, and others rightly Directed in prosecuting that Study. III. The Method and Materials pointed at, composing the Sophick Mercury, and Transmuting Elixir, in plain Terms, free from all Enigma's. The like never before Emitted to the Word.

—alte vestiga oculis, & rite repertum

Carpe manu; namq; ipse volens, facilisq; sequetur,

Si te fata vocant: aliter non viribus ullis

Vincere, — poteris. Virg. *Æn. Lib. VI.*

London: Printed by I. Dawks for the Author, 1709.

12°. Pp. [6] 9? [I]

The second part of the 'Marrow' has this title-page (p. 45):

The Marrow of Alchymy. Being, an Experimental Treatise, discovering the Secret and most Hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixir. The Second Part. Containing Three Books. Elucidating the Practick of the Art. In which the Art is so plainly disclosed, as never any before did, for the benefit of Young Practitioners, and the convincing those who are in Errors Labyrinth, By Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes, London: Printed for the author, 1709.

The preface to the first Part is signed, anagrammatically, *Egregius Christo*, which makes Georgius Sterchi, that to the second part is signed *Vir gregis Custos*, which makes Georgius Stircus. These are not very happy attempts at anagrams. The author is called also Stierkius by Petraeus and by Lange.

The first edition of *The Marrow of Alchemy* was published at London in small 8°, part i., pp. [10] 70, dated 1654; part ii., pp. [8] 61, dated 1655, with the following title-pages:

The Marrow of Alchymy, being an Experimental Treatise, discovering the secret and most hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixir. Divided into two Parts: The first Containing Four Books chiefly Illustrating the Theory. The other Containing Three Books, Elucidating the Practique of the Art: In which, the Art is so plainly disclosed as never any before did for the benefit of young Practitioners. And the convincing those who are in Errors Labyrinth. By Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes. London Printed by A. M. for Edw. Brewster at the Signe of the Crane in Pauls Church-yard 1654.

The title-page of the second part is as follows:

The Marrow of Alchymy, being an Experimental Treatise, discovering the secret and most hidden Mystery of the Philosophers Elixir. The Second Part. Containing Three Books, Elucidating the Practique of the Art; In which the Art is so plainly disclosed, as never any before did, for the benefit of young Practitioners, and the convincing those who are in Errors Labyrinth. By Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes. London, Printed by R. I. for Edw. Brewster at the Sign of the Crane in Pauls Churchyard. 1654.

TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy. *Continued.*

From Morhof, who was practically a contemporary, one gathers that even in his time this first edition had become rare, for, having occasion to speak of Starkey's attempts to make the 'stone,' he says: 'Audio tamen in librorum suorum aliquo, cui titulus: *Marrow of Alchimy* i.e. *medulla Alchemiae*, mentionem quandam de his rebus facere: sed adipisci librum in Angliâ non potui, quicunque etiam diligentia quæsitum. Cæteri ejus libri de *pyrotechniâ* & quos in *defensionem* Helmontij scripsit, non adeo rari sunt.' My own experience bears this out, for while the 'Pyrotechny,' etc., occur occasionally, I have never met with but one copy of the original edition of 'The Marrow,' and only two or three of the present reprint. Perhaps another proof of its rarity is that no copy was present in the collection of early English poetry made about the beginning of last century by Messrs. Longman, the catalogue of which, with remarks by A. F. Griffith, is well known under the title 'Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica,' London, 1815, 8°. Now though it contains Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum; Britannicum,' 1652, and George Ripley's 'Compound of Alchymy,' 1591, both of which are in verse there is no mention either of the original or the later edition of 'the Marrow of Alchymy.'

Of the 'Marrow of Alchymy' there is a Dutch translation, in which it is ascribed to Starkey: *Het Pit der waere Chemie door Georg. Starkey, vit het Engels vertaald door Fejo Io.* Winter Leeuwarden, 1687, 8°.

It was translated into German by Johann Lange, *Kern der Alchymy*, Leipzig, 1685, 8°.

Whoever Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes was he is distinguished by Borrichius from his 'antecessor,' the author of the 'Introitus apertus,' and is identified with Starkey by Will. Cooper. But whether he were Starkey or not, the poem was edited by Starkey, and the address 'to the Reader' was without doubt by him. In it he says: 'What moved me to put to publike View these hidden curiosities of Nature, I shall inform thee briefly and in it shall give thee an account partly of the Authour and partly of myself: For the Authour he was an eye-witness of the great secret, as he doth testifie of himself; nor that only, but had by gift a portion of that precious Jewell so sought for by many but found of few: Which portion although he did for the most part lose it in hopes of multiplication of it . . . yet by diligent search and industry he attained the preparation of the *Philosophers Mercury*, . . . for my own part, I am one who have for many years been one of *Gebers* Cooks, roasting my thrift in vain, until it was my good fortune to be acquainted with this Authour who demonstratively convinced me of my former errors, and set me in a right path. . . . He shewed me several Tractates written by him who gave him the powder, hitherto never published; Of which the Names were, *Ars metallorum Metamorphoseos*, *Introitus apertus ad occlusum Regis palatium*, *Brevis manuductio ad Rubinum Coelestem* . . . With much adoe I obtained Copies of them, but no commission to shew them to any body: I asked this my Friend why he did not cast in his *Calculus* into the Treasury of Philosophers, especially seeing he had been so farre successfull, he told me that indeed till he had accomplished the perfection of the Red, which he hitherto had not, he was unwilling to write: . . . At last he was perswaded by me to write this Treatise, which he performed in seven Books, and another in Latine entitled, *Breve manuductorium ad Campum Sophiæ*, which concerns chiefly Para-

celsus liquor Alchahest, . . . By these and the fore-mentioned Books, I soon attained the mystery of the Mercury, and by it the first Whitenesse, and hope ere long to see the Rednesse, in which the Authour would not instruct me, being by Solemn Vow obliged to the contrary, neither to effect it himself, nor teach others for such a number of years, on which Condition he received that from a Master, which (having the mercury) he might else have received from God by industry; At last I had liberty of him to communicate these Manuscripts with some Friends, . . . who coveting the Copies, did so wearily entreat me, that from the time I first began to communicate them, I could never keep them at home; whereupon . . . I did by much entreaty at last prevail with my Friend, from whom I had them (if I would) to make them publike, . . . I would require a large Treatise to tell you what scorples have caused me to stumble. . . . but in a word, it is my error in Imbibition, Cibation, and Fermentation, in which my Friend will not help me, but hath rather put me out, which I confide he doth, not for envy, but in scruple of his Vow, . . . I might here make a large discourse of the Adepti and their *Elias*, but shall refer the Reader to the Treatises fore-mentioned, being unwilling my self to fly to writing before my wings be fledged with more experience. . . .'

Most of the authorities assert that Starkey obtained from Philaletha some transmuting powder which he squandered in attempts to increase its virtue, and certain manuscripts, with which Cooper states he made away, in part at least. This new is not borne out by the quotations now given, for they speak of three distinct personages: first, the adept, author of the 'Introitus,' and therefore Eirenæus Philaletha, second, the person to whom he gave the elixir and the manuscripts, and the author of this poem, Eirenæus Philoponos Philalethes; third, the person who persuaded him to write the poem, got his permission to Print it and wrote the preface, being himself unwilling to compose a work without the necessary knowledge and experience, George Starkey.

The question, therefore, which arises is whether the extracts from the preface are to be taken with literal accuracy as matters of fact, or the intermediary is to be considered as Starkey, who speaks of himself in the third person and as a third personage. He may have done this to avoid troublesome enquiries, and the alleged restrictions upon the publication of the manuscripts, the solemn vow forbidding the attempt to pursue the quest of the stone for a certain time, the maze of error in which he wandered and from which his friend would not extricate him, may have been put forward to enhance the value of the writings by immersing them in an atmosphere of mystery.

Granting all this, the words used by Starkey in his preface might be interpreted as referring to himself, but not without violence to their plain meaning, in which case Starkey would be the author of the present poem, instead of its pseudo-nymous editor. This, however, appears certain, that whether he wrote the whole poem or not there are passages apparently referring to himself personally, and as these are written in phrase and manner not different from the rest of the work internal evidence would point to Starkey as the author of the whole. But the evidence is conflicting, and I am not convinced that Starkey was the author. It may be noted that Creïng, or the author of *Die Edelgeborme Jungfer Alchymia*.

TRUE (A) Light of Alchemy. *Continued.*

quoting the preface to the 'Medulla Alchymiae,' points out that one can see from what is there said that Starkey did not obtain these writings direct from the adept as is usually pretended, still less any of the tincture, but from the person to whom the adept had given them. Though he got

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673 p. 145.

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, sigs. Q 4 verso, Part II. D I verso.

Eirenæus Philalethes, *Ripley reviv'd*, London, 1678, p. 44 ('an advertisement' by Will. Cooper the publisher, about the author's 'consent to Mr. Starkey for printing his pieces').

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 45.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 196

See PHILABETHA (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS), Kern der Alchymie, 1685.

TRUMPHIUS (JOHANNES GEORGIUS).

Q. D. B. V. Scrutinium Chemicum Vitrioli, in quo hujus salis mineralis nomen, definitio, differentia, delectus, temperamentum, & vires methodicè proponuntur, usus in medicinâ fusè demonstratur, & tutus asseritur, medicamentorum solidorum & liquidorum parandi modus multis, novis, singularibusque ἐγχειρήσεται illustratur, Autore Johanne Georgio Trumphio, Goslaria Saxone, Medicinæ Licentiate. Jenæ, Sumptibus Johannis Ludovici Neuenhahns, Stanno Samuelis Krebsii. Anno M DC LXVII.

4 · Pp. [8] [64].

This tract appeared originally as an academic dissertation for the degree in medicine, with Guernerus Rolfinck as presses, at Jena, 1666, 4°, pp. [8] [64]. The present is a re-issue, in which the title-page is different, and Trumphius' introduction has been re-set. The rest is the same in the two issues. Gmelin has made a slip and given the date as 1767.

Trumph, or Trumphius, was born at Goslar 4 May, 1644, graduated in medicine, and, according to Witte, practised first at Göttingen, and then at Goslar. Jöcher, however, says that he was a physician at Jena and flourished about 1667. He was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1676 under the name of Rufus I. The date of his death is not mentioned.

Zedler says that two learned works proceeded

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 479 b. Mercklin, *Lindeniens renovatus*, 1686, p. 591.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 400. 439.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 423 (II. ii. cap. xxxix. § 2).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 1282.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1342 (a mere note).

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 468, No. 62.

into confusion over this intermediate person, he saw clearly that three and not two persons were engaged in the transaction. It is in fact impossible to draw any other inference from the statement in the preface as it stands, See also STARKEY (George).

(points out that three persons are involved and not Two).

Fr. Basiliï Valentini. . . *Chymische Schriften*, ed. Petraeus, 1769, I. Neue Vorrede, sig. d I recto.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 638, 639 (Dutch translation).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 752 x. (Under Philalethes.)

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 394 (ascribe the 'Medulla Alchymiae' to Starkey).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 347.

from him: the 'Scrutinium, which was received with the greatest approval by all who understood nature, and in particular by the English, who extolled it highly in their monthly periodicals, and 'De Salivationibus Mercurialibus,' reviewed in the *Nova Litteraria*, 1704, p. 149. This work appears in a more exact form in Billings' Catalogue: 'De salivatione mercuriali; resp. Bernardo Christiano Capelle. 36 pp., 2 l. sm. 4°. *Jenæ, lit. S. Krebsii* [1668].' Billings mentions another tract by him: 'Cardialgie scrutinium theoretico-practicum. 73 pp. 2 l. 40. *Jenæ, stanno Krebsiano*, 1667,' and Fuchs quotes: *De vnguento sive balsamo antiarthritico Burrhi*, in *Ac. Nat. Cur. Obs.*, lxxx. pp. 214-216.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 798.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 318.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 439.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii, pp. 253, 434.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1798, ii. p. 599.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 164, 185.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 793.

TUMBA SEMIRAMIDIS.

See PANTALEON, Disceptatio de Lapide Physico, 1678.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 759.

See DEMOCRITUS, 1717.

See CNÖFFEL (ANDREAS), Responsum ad Positiones de Spiritu Mundi.

See TOMB (The) of Semiramis.

This tract was published in 1674, 12°, according to the *Beytrag*, and it appeared anonymously in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1676. It was attacked by Pantaleon in his *Disceptatio*, and this in turn was criticised and refuted. But Borrichius, who entertained the highest possible opinion of Pantaleon, whose real

name he apparently did not know, considered his refutation of the author of the 'Tumba' as powerful, and magnanimous withal, as well could be.

There seems to be a French translation of the Tumba, Paris, 1689 but I have not seen it.

For works entitled *Tumba*, see Kopp.

Miscellanea Curiosa Academiae Naturæ Curiosorum, Annus quartus & quintus, Francof. & Lips.

1676. Appendix, pp. 69-81.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 39, No. lxi.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, iii. pp. 312 (French version), 316 (Latin version).

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

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 445.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 300, 371.

TUMULUS Hermetis Apertus.

See PANTALEON.

TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 1.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 445.

This is the first collection in 72 discourses.

See ÆNIGMA.

See ALLEGORIÆ super Librum Turbæ.

See ALLEGORIÆ Sapientum supra Librum Turbæ XXIX. Distinctiones.

See ARISLEUS.

See EXERCITATIONES in Turbam Philosophorum.

See SERMO in Turbam Philosophorum.

See UBUNG in die Turbam Philosophorum.

Alterum Exemplar.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 43.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, i. p. 480.

This is the second collection in 78 discourses.

Aliud Exemplar.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 1.

This is a variant of the second collection, differing from it at the beginning and in various details, and in certain instances in the names of the

speakers. It is this version which has been translated into German.

Turba Philosophorum (in German).

See HILDENBRANDT (PAULUS), Auriferæ Artis, . . . Uhrälteste Authores, 1608, p. 4.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 1; 1750, i. p. 1.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 435.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 435.

La Tourbe des Philosophes.

See DIVERS TRAITÉZ de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 1.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 1.

TSCEP vol Wonders.

See SCEP (t) vol wonders.