

TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM. *Continued.*

## Das ander Exemplar der Turbæ Philosophorum.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 60; 1750, i. p. 76.

It has been inferred by Schmieder that the anonymous tracts called 'Turba Philosophorum' were written in the twelfth century, say about 1140, because authors before that date are definitely quoted, while others subsequent to it are not mentioned. Moreover, Alanus, who lived about that time or a little later refers to the Turba, and it was commended by Albertus Magnus in the thirteenth century.

There are two distinct collections which pass under this name. One contains 72 discourses, the other 78. Among the speakers are a few persons of classical antiquity whose names are familiar such as Plato and Pythagoras, but the majority are quite strange, and their names are peculiar. So far as I am aware, they are met with nowhere else, and when they do occur in other writings it is because a passage is quoted from the 'Turba.' Borel, indeed, has transferred them to his list as if they were genuine alchemists, and for this he has been called to account by Morhof.

The person to whom the work has been ascribed is called Arisleus, who is not to be confused with Aristaeus.

Great importance was attached by later alchemists to the dicta contained in the 'Turba.' Bernhardus Trevisanus says that his labour was all in vain till he was put on the right track by what is said by Parmenides in the 'Turba.' From this Kopp has inferred that he used the second form of the collection, but Kopp has made a slip here, for Parmenides' name occurs in both versions.

Kopp has devoted a special paragraph to the 'Turba,' and has criticised the age assigned to it by Schneider, which he considers not substantiated

Aaron cum Maria Prophetissa sorore Moysis,  
pp. 477, 478.

Acratus, p. 461.

Acsubofes, p. 449.

Actomanus, p. 489.

Adami patris nostri mentio, p. 447.

Abelis & Sethi filiorum, p. 478.

Admion, p. 488.

Dicta Aegyptiorum nos in errorem intro-  
ducunt, p. 487.

Afflontus, p. 456.

Agadimon, pp. 463, 493.

(Agathodæmon) Agadmon, p. 487.

Agmon, p. 494.

Anastratus, p. 492. Astratus, p. 491.

Anaxagoras, pp. 446, 461, 480, 491.

Archelaus, p. 494.

Ardarius, p. 484.

Arisleus Philosophus, pp. 446, 447, 448, 480.

Abladi filius, p. 495.

ex ejus visione ænigma, ibid.

Arislei Epistola de intentione libri, p. 445.

Aris eus genitus Pythagoræ, discipulus ex  
discipulis Hermetis, ibid.

Aristenes, p. 481.

Armenius Archæi filius, p. 495.

Arras, p. 460.

Arzoch, p. 491.

Ascanius, p. 489.

Assotes, p. 487.

Assuberes, p. 483.

Astanius, p. 458.

Astratus, p. 491.

Astanius, p. 458.

Ascanius, p. 489.

Anastratus, p. 492.

by his arguments, though it is more probable than the great antiquity with which it has been credited. He doubts also if Arisleus is to be reckoned the author, a person of whom nothing exact is known.

Schmieder translates the title 'Conflict of Philosophers,' but Kopp prefers to interpret the name as meaning 'Assembly' or 'Convention of Philosophers. Either of these translations is possibly but anyhow, one has to regard the tractate as the report of a meeting of a 'Hermetic Association for the Advancement of Alchemy,' of which a certain Pythagoras was president, and Arisleus was the 'convener' and 'recorder.' But while agreeing with Kopp in the rendering of the term 'Turba,' it is possible also to share Schmieder's opinion that the meaning is 'Streit der Philosophen,' which, without involving the notion of personal—but un-philosophical—violence, may be interpreted as the 'Clash of Scientific Opinion,' such as may be witnessed at more modern congresses. It must be admitted that the woodcut which accompanies the 'Turba' in some editions strongly supports Schmieder's rather than Kopp's translation.

The following index is given by Fabricius, the references being to the reprints in Manget's *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, T. I. In this volume the first version of the Turba, in seventy-two discourses, begins on p. 445; Allegoriæ Sapientum et Distinctiones xxix. supra Librum Turbæ, p. 467; second version of the Turba, in seventy-eight discourses, p. 480, Allegoriæ super Librum Turbæ p. 494, Ænigma ex visione Arislei Philosophi et allegoriis Sapientum, p. 495. A few inaccuracies in Fabricius' list, detected by comparing it with Manget's text, have been corrected.

Attamus, p. 458, 464. Attamanus, p. 493  
Averca, p. 495.

Babylonienses Philosophi, pp. 446, 493.

Bacoscus, p. 453.

Bacsen, pp. 454, 455, 457. Bassen, p. 486.

Balgus, pp. 461, 462, 492.

Barsenites, p. 487.

Belinus, p. 478.

Bellus, pp. 484, 485, 490.

Belus, pp. 451, 453, 459.

Bodillus, p. 492.

Bonellus, pp. 454, 456, 461, 462, 488.

Bonites, p. 462.

Borates, p. 485.

Bracus, p. 464.

Cadmon, p. 489.

Cerus, p. 453.

Chambar, p. 486.

Constans, pp. 461, 491.

Cranses, p. 488.

Custos, pp. 454, 486.

Dardaris, pp. 451, 458, 484, 489.

Democritus Lucæ discipulus, p. 446. Medicus,  
475, seq.

Diamedes, pp. 454, 486.

Antiqui Doctores, p. 493.

Echarlusius, p. 495.

Eelibe, p. 471.

Effistus, p. 457.

Epistes, p. 488.

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Emiganus, p. 493.

Epistes, p. 488. Effistus, p. 457.

Exemiganus, p. 463.

Eximenus, pp. 447, 481. Exumenus, p. 460.

Eximundus p. 480.

Eximesias Admiri filius, p. 495.

Exundrus, p. 446.

Florus, pp. 464, 493.

Frictes, pp. 450, 483.

Geber, p. 472.

Gregorius, p. 453.

Hercules Rex [leg. Heraclius Rex Stephano  
Alexandrino] Stephano Alexandro: *cum tempore  
nostro Philosophorum caput sis*,  
p. 472.

Hermes, pp. 445, 456, 460, 467, 470, 478, 480,  
488.

Philosophorum caput, p. 488.

Hermiganus, p. 463.

Horfolcos, pp. 459, 463.

Jargus p. 457.

Indorum Philosophi, p. 446.

Iximidrus, p. 445.

Ixundrus, p. 460.

Largus, p. 488.

Locustor, pp. 446, 481.

Lucas, pp. 446, 449, 463, 481.

Magister, vide Pythagoras.

Magister dixit, qui laborat in libris nostris legendis,  
eisque vacat, nec variis implicitis est  
cogitationibus, Deumque precatur, in regno  
regnabit, donec morietur, p. 488.

Mandinus, p. 493.

Maria, p. 457. soror Moysis, pp. 477, 478. Maria mira  
sonat breviter, quod talia donat &c. Filia Platonis  
consortia jungit amoris, p. 478.

Meditantulus, p. 495.

Menabodus, p. 453. Menebdus, p. 485.

Montenus, p. 469.

Morfoleus, p. 490.

Moyses, pp. 454, 458, 462, 469. Mosius, p. 489.

Moscus, p. 492.

Mundus ait Turbæ, pp. 451, 459, 463, 464,

484, 489, 492.

Bernhardus Trevisanus, *Von der Hermetischenn  
Philosophia*, 1574, Ivij verso; 1582, sig. Iv verso.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 559 (just  
mentioned).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 223.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . .*

*Joelæm Langelotum, . . . Epistola*, Hamburgi, 1673; p.  
116.

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697,  
p. 11.

Fabricus, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, Hamburgi, 1724, xii. pp.  
710-714 (list of speakers in the Turba as above).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie  
Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 36, 55, 64, 65.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 149 (a much more  
detailed account than usual).

Semler, *Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Historie*

Nephitus, p. 486.

Nicarus, p. 455.

Obsemeganus, p. 491.

Orfulus, p. 493.

Pandolfus, pp. 446, 452, 459.

Pandophis, p. 480.

Pandulphus, pp. 484, 490.

Paris, Belchioti filius p. 495.

Parmenides, pp. 446, 448, 482, 495.

Phalisaeus, p. 495.

Philosophus, pp. 463, 464. Vide Arisleus,  
Pythagoras &c.

Philosophus in libris suis, p. 484. cum legimus  
in libris Philosophorum, 489. legendi  
sunt libri Philosophorum, p. 493.

Veri Philosophus, p. 488.

Philotis, p. 494.

Pithem, p. 491.

Plato, pp. 458, 473, 475, 489.

Pythagoras, pp. 447, 449, 450, 451, 454, 459,

461, 463, 472, 480, 481, 490, 495. Magister

et vatum caput, tantum domum DEI, &

sapientiae habuit, quod nemini post Her-

metem datum est, p. 445.

Tertia Synodus Pythagorica, p. 480.

Rarson, p. 493,

Salomon, filius David, p. 472. in libris [LXX.] meis  
quos sum expositurus ibid.

Quidam Sapiens, p. 473.

Socrates, pp. 450, 483. ad Platonem, pp. 472, 473,  
475.

Stephanus, p. 472. vide supra, Hercules, Stephani  
dicta, p. 479.

Theophilus, pp. 452, 462, 485, 492.

Ait Turba, pp. 446, 447, 451, &c. respondet Turba,  
pp. 447, 449, 482, 483, &c. Qui nobiscum in hac  
arte hunc librum composuerunt, qui Turba dicitur  
[Philosophi cum sint], non debent vocari  
discipuli, p. 451. Notandum est, venerabilis turba,  
p. 486.

Ysimidrus, p. 490.

Ysindrus, p. 480.

Zenon, pp. 453, 461, 484, 486.

Zeunon, p. 487.

Zimon, pp. 451, 455, 457.

*der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iv. Chronologisches Register,  
1613.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 124.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff, Sciences Secrètes*,  
1870, Nos. 710-12 (Turba), 713-14 (Tourbe), 715 (Verba  
Aristei patris ad filium, which has nothing to do with the  
present work); (all of these are entered under Arislaeus).

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

119, 143.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 96; ii, pp. 323, 351  
(Arisleus).

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'étude de la Chimie des  
Anciens et du Moyen Age*, 1889, p. 235 (compares the  
names in the 'Turba Philosophorum' with those in Stolcius'  
'Hortulus Hermeticus, but they are very different).

TURBA Philosophorum, das ist: Gesammlete Sprüche der Weisen zur Erläuterung der hermetischen Schmaragd-Tafel, .

*See* FICTULD (HERMANN).

TURBA Philosophorum, das ist ein Verzeichnifs der Namen aller vornembsten Philosophorum.

*See* NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 37.

TURBIT MINERALE.

[Ein trefflich Turbit Minerale per Aurum oder Aurum vitæ, auch wol Aurum Draphoreticum (*sic*) seiner Tugend halben genennet, aufs des Theophrasti Handschriftt wider die Pestilentz und alle tödliche Gifft und für andere Kranckheiten mehr.]

Pp. 64-66, A fragment from VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, *q.v.*

For another account of Turbit, or Turbith, or Turpeth, or Turpethum Minerale, see Andreas Tentzelius' *Chymisch-Spagirische Artzney-Kunst*, 1736, p. 202, and for other references Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 457 a. Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 189. Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 390, 404.

TURIN.

*See* TAURINUM.