

UBUNG in die Turbam.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 114; 1750, i. p. 142.

See EXERCITATIONES.

See TURBA.

ÜBEL (Der) urtheilende Alchymist.

Der von Mose . . . übel urtheilende Alchymist.

See SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG), 1706.

UFFENBACH (PETRUS).

See BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA), *Alchymia Nova*, 1603.

Dispensatorium Galeno Chymicum continens Primo Ioannis Renodaei Institutionum pharmoecutarum (*sic*) Lib. V. De materia medica Lib. III. Et antidotarium varium et absolutissimum: Secundo Iosephi Quercitani Pharmacopoeam dogmaticorum restitutam per Petrum Vffenbachium Reipubl. Moeno Francofurt. Archiatrum nunc vltimo reuisum, et saluberrimorum medicamentorum, ac experimentorum descriptionibus, ex manu scriptis et secretis Doctorum Virorum locupletatum. Hanouiaë Apud Dauid Aubri. A°. MDCXXXI.

4°. pp. [44] 869 [55]. Engraved title representing symbolically the four elements with the corresponding 'humours,' emblems of 'Voluptas' and 'Dolor,' and pictures of a moderate feast, a physician with a patient, and a surgical operation.

Uffenbach was a native of Frankfurt a. M. He studied medicine in Italy under Hercules Saxonia probably at Padua, settled in practice in his native place, translated and wrote various books, of which that by Birelli is one, and died at Frankfurt 22 Oct., 1635. He edited the works of his teacher,

of Dioscorides, Cardosus, Ferrara, Montagnana, and others, revised Bernardinus Gomesius' 'Libri iv. de Sale Philosophico,' compiled a 'Thesaurus Chirurgicus,' and wrote papers on the mineral water of Schwalbach, &c.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 957, 977, 983 (references to his editions of Cardosus, Hercules Saxonia, and Gomesius).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 404 (waters of Schwalbach).

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 16 b, 141 a, 195 b, 414 b, 453 a, 406 a.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 909, and compare p. 1079.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. li recto, 22 Oct., 1635.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 515.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 637, 720, 822.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicaë*, 1732, p. 148.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 891.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlviii. cols. 426-428.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 381, 509, 595, 728, 731.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1561.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 359.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 447.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 269.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 254.

UFFENBACH (PETRUS). *Continued.*

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 299.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 522.
 George Rudolph Boeher, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. p. 187 (on poisons).
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 344.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 378.
 Wilhelm Stricker, *Die Geschichte der Heilkunde und der verwandten Wissenschaften in der Stadt Frankfurt am Main*, 1847, p. 343.

UHR-ALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

See URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

ULMANNUS.

Pandora.

See REUSNER.

See FAUST.

Though this book bears the name of Franciscus Epimetheus, the real name of the author, according to Fictuld, was Ulmannus. He was a Franciscan or Frater minor. 'It contains many figures, in which as much as in the text the author has minutely displayed the "prima materia" and en-

- Borel *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1554, p. 231.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 118.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 579.

ULSTAD (PHILIP).

Philippi Vlstadii Patr. N. Coelum Philosophorum, seu Liber: De Secretis Naturae, id est: quomodo non solum è Vino, sed etiam ex omnibus Metallis, Fructibus, Radicibus, Herbis, &c. Quinta Essentia, sive Aqua vitæ, ad conservationem humani Corporis educi debeat. Accessit Ioannis Antonii Campesii Directorium Summæ Summarum Medicinæ. Nunc autem recens apposuimus Rosarium Philosophorum, M. Arnaldi de Villanova. Editio emendatior & annotationibus locupletior. Augustae Trebocorum. Typis Caspari Dietzelii, & Hæredum Christophori ab Heyden Bibliopol. Anno M.DC.XXX.

12°. Pp. [12] 347. Index [12, 1 blank]. 67 woodcuts.

- P. 197. Title to Campesius' *Directorium*.
 P. 231. Title to Arnaldus de Villanova, *Rosarius Philosophorum*.
 P. 311. Title to *Magisterium Perfectum et Gaudium Completum*, by Arnaldus de Villanova.

Ulstadius was a Nürnberg 'patricius,' flourished during the first half of the sixteenth century, taught medicine at Freyburg, 'medicus & philosophus egregius in Academia Friburgensi,' and wrote a little book on the plague Basil, 1526, 8°. His only other book, *Coelum philosophorum*, had a wide circulation, and went through many editions. The first appeared Frib. Helvet. in 1525, sm. folio, afterwards, Argentor., 1520, 1528, 1535, 1551(?), 1555 (?), and one without place and date, all in folio; Paris, 1543, 1544, 8°; Lugd., 1553, 1557, 1571, 1572; Francof., 1600; Aug. Vind., 1680, all in 12°. It was translated into French, Paris, 1546, 1547, 1550, 8°; and into German, 1551, fol. 1630, 8°; 1739, 8°.

- Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 448.
 Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. pp. 338, 384.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 148, 468.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, i. p. 4.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 39.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. P. 923.
 Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 132, 408.

tire operation, so that any one with a little understanding can discover the great mysterium. Beginners ought to prize it highly.' Borel says that under the symbol of the Passion he described the art.

- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouyaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1044-45

The *Coelum* is a treatise on distillation and on the substances which can be prepared by that method and their use in medicine. The woodcuts of apparatus, retorts flasks, receivers, furnaces &c., &c., are identical with those in the folio editions of Geber, printed by Grüninger in the early part of the sixteenth century.

I have found no details about the author's life. His book is frequently quoted by Gesner in his *Evonymus*, and there is reason for thinking that it may have been translated even into English, but if so, the translation was not published.

ULSTAD (PHILIP). *Continued.*

- Woffgang Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophorti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 144.
 Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 407.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 231.
 Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 97 b, 300 a, 343 b.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 922.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. p. 535.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 899.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 271, 471; iii. pp. 326, 327.
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlix. col. 870. ('De Epidemia, Bas.. 1526, 8°, 12 Bogen starck'; Coelum, Strafsb. 1528, Lion, 1557, 1572, 12°; Francof. 1600, 12°; Colon. 1630, 8°.)
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, p. 584 ('De Epidemia').
 Jöcher *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1677.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 452; 1778, iv. P. 545.

UMBKEHRUNG der Element.

See RODANIUS.

UNIVERSAL ARTZNEY.

See DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFFGANG), *Medicina Universalis*.

UNIVERSAL MEDICIN.

See UNVORGREIFFLICHES Gutachten, 1742.

UNTERSUCHUNG und Entdeckung der Art und Eigenschafft des Goldes.

See H. (E.), Ein ausführlicher Tractat, 1702.

UNTZER (MATTHIAS).

D. O. M. A. Matthiæ Untzeri Doct. et Med. Physici Halæ Saxonum quondam Ordinarij, &c. Opus Chymico-Medicum, in quo Anatomia Spagirica Trium Principiorum, nec non Corporis humani affectus, cum succinctis curis & remediis specificis, breviter & perspicue explicantur: Continet septem Tractatus, quorum tres priores inscribuntur De Sale, Sulphure & Mercurio, Reliqui, De Nephritide, seu Calculo Renum, de Peste & Epilepsia Hactenus singuli seorsim sunt excusi, jam vero in unum volumen redacti, & multis in locis ab ipso Autore correcti & aucti. Accesserit Indices duo, Autorum sc. & Rerum. Cum Privilegio Sereniss. Electoris Saxoniae. Halæ Saxonum, Sumtibus et Typis Melchioris Oelschlegelij, Bibliopolæ. M.DC.XXXIV.

4°. Sigs. +, ++, A-7 Y in fours; or pp. [16] mixed pp. and columns 2511. Index pp. [48] Title red and black.

- The tracts in this collection were printed separately as follows:
 De Epilepsia, Halæ, 1611, 4°, 1616, 1617.
 De lue pestifera, Halæ, 1615, 4°.

- Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 185.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 514 ('De Epidemia').
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 576.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 165.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 379.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 254.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 447, 449; 1860, i. pp. 472-474.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 278.
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouyaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 882.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème série, 1886, i. p. 55.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 361.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi? p. 44.
 Ferguson, *Bibliographical Notes on . . . books or Secrets*, *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, 1890, N.S. i. p. 440.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1893, xiv. p. 946.
 Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 236.

- De Sulphure tractatus medico-chymicus, Halæ, 1619, 1620, 4°, pp. [20] 101 [1, 2 blank].
 Antidotarium pestilentialia, lib. 2, Halæ, 1620, 1621, 4°.

UNTZER (MATTHIAS). *Continued.*

Anatomia mercurii spagirica, seu de hydrargyri natura, proprietate, viribus atque usu, Lib. ii., Halle, 1620, 4°, pp. [38, 2 blank] 264.

Florigium medico-chymicum de nephritide seu renum calculo, Halle, 1614, 4°; Magdeb., 1623, 4°.

Physiologia Salis seu de salis natura, ejusque prima origine, differentis proprietate atque usu commentatio, Halle, 1624, 1625, 4°, pp. [20] 166 [2 blank].

Untzer was a 'Patricius' of Halle, a doctor of philosophy and medicine, and a practitioner of

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 354.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 231.
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 76 a, 154 a, 318 b, 406 a, 436 b.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 801.
Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. U recto; 7 Aug., 1624, aetat. 43 (list of his writings).

Hofmann, *Lexicon Universale*, 1698, iii. p. 93 (a mere note).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 535-6.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 148.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 899.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 327.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlix. col. 2331.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 599, 877.

esteem in his native place. He neglected no opportunity to improve his knowledge, and visited the schools of Leipzig, Tübingen, Padua, and Basel, where he graduated (Eloy). He then went to Halle. He wrote several treatises on chemistry and medicine. According to the inscription to his memory in the posthumous work, *Physiologia Salis* (dated 1625 in the edition I have seen), he died 7 Kal. Aug., 1624, in his 43rd year, so that he was born about 1581.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1684.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 452; 1778, iv. p. 525.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761 p. 545.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 296; 1775, ii. p. 604.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 397 (list of his works).

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaenshes Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. pp. 319 (de Salis Natura, Halle, 1624, 1625, 4°; Opus chymico-medicum, Halle, 1644, 4°), 495 (Tract. de Sulphure, Halle, 1619, 4°); 1789, IV. ii. p. 13 (Anatomia Mercurii, Halle, 1620, 4°).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 595.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 379.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 37.

UNVORGREIFFLICHE Gedanken, Von Alchymischen Schrifften.

Prov. XXIX. ii. Ein Narr schüttet seinen Geist gar aus, aber ein

Weiser hält an sich.

Jm Jahr. 1708.

8°. Pp. 32.

In these modest reflections, the author (name not given) complains that the alchemists darken the subject by the allegorical and misleading style of their writings. Though certain processes may be well described, they make a deep mystery of the 'first matter,' and he asks what is the use of all

their books when the authors imply, if they do not affirm, that only those divinely predestinated can ever attain the secret?

Petraeus, who quotes this book, does not seem to know the author's name,

Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften, ed. Petraeus, 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. f I verso.

UNVORGREIFFLICHES Gutachten Von der Möglichkeit einer zu bereitlebenden

Universal-Medicin, wodurch alle Kranckheiten mögen curiret werden, an

einen guten Freund gestellet Von einem Jn Chymicis Experimentis co-operante. Regensburg, gedruckt und zu finden bey Heinr. Gottfr.

Zunkel. 1742.

8°. Pp. 48.

This tract was reprinted in the 'Pharus Chymiae' 1759 (q.v.), of which it forms the first part. The second contains: Erklärung der philosophischen Terminorum, und Anweisung zur Zubereitung der

Universal-Medicin, The author's name is presumably indicated by the initials J. C. E. C., but I have not discovered his name or anything about him.

UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlorne aber doch glücklich wiederum gefundene Philosophische Brief-Tasche, aus welcher nach Anweisung und Lehre, und

UNVORSICHTIG (Die), etc. *Continued.*

zwar größten Theils mit selbst eigenen Worten, der approbiertesten Philosophen der rechte Grund, die wahrhaftige Materie und der richtige Weeg wie zu der wahren und geheimen Hermetischen Wissenschaft zu gelangen seye, nebst einer aufrichtigen Handleitung zur würcklichen Bereitung der sogenannten Philosophischen-Tinctur, in vier unterschiedenen Briefen, und einem gar merck- und lesenswürdigen Post-Scripto, in Natur und Kunst-gemässer Connexion und Ordnung, von Anfang bis ans Ende, auf das deutlichste vorgestellt wird. Worbey zugleich auch unterschiedliche sehr curieuse Fata und Acta Chymica, nebst recht sonderbahnen, raren, geheimen, reellen und zum Hauptwerck gehörigen philosophischen Anmerckungen, mancherley nützlichen und höchst-nothwendigen Erinnerungen, auch treugemeinten Warnungen, wegen derer mit-unterlauffenden vielen Betrügereyen, deren Einfältigen, sich selbst zum öfftern verführenden Laboranten, auch schädlichen Sophisten und Gern-Goldmacher, denen der edlen und wahren Chymie ergebenen, zum Nutzen und Vernügen mit beygefüget werden, auch am Ende mit einem vollkommenen Real-Indice und Register, der vornehmsten darinnen enthaltenen Materien, dem geehrten Leser zum Plaisir, versehen und heraus gegeben von Einem Freund und U ntersucher der Nätürlichen und Hermetischen Wahrheiten. Strasburg, Zufinden bey Johannes Beck, Anno M DCC XXVIII.

8°. Pp. [10, 2 blank] 306 [181. Title red and black, printed across two pages.

Amongst his titles Kopp does not seem to have come across this particular combination. It contains discussions of books and notions prevalent at

the time, and is not without some interest from a historical point of view.

Die unvorsichtig verlorne aber doch glücklich wiederum gefundene Philosophische Brieftasche.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 319.

Extracts only.

UNWANDELBARE (Die) und ewige Religion der ältesten Naturforscher und so genannten Adepten.

See SCHADE (GEORG).

URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

Uhr-alter Ritter-Krieg, das ist, Ein Alchymistisch kürztliches Gespräch unsers Steins, des Goldes und des Mercurij, von der wahren Materij, daraus der Stein der Weisen von den Naturkündigern durch gebührliche Handgriffe mit Hülffe des Lunischen Vulcani bereitet wird von einem alten wohlverfahrenen Philosopho beschrieben. Hamburg, In Verlegung Georg Wolffs, Buchhändl. in S. Johannis-Kirchen 1680.

8°. Pp. 16.

Uralter Ritter-Krieg, das ist ein Alchymistisch kürztliches Gespräch, unsers Steins des Goldes und des Mercurii, von der wahren Materie daraus der

URALTER RITTER-KRIEG. *Continued.*

Stein der Weisen von den Naturkündigern durch gebürliche Handgriffe mit Hülffe des Lunischen Vulcani bereitet wird, von einem Wohlerfahrenen Philosopho beschrieben, &c. [Nach der Leipzigerischen Edition von An. 1604.]

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 14.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 14

Der uralte Ritterkrieg, von einem ungenannten deutschen Weisen, nach der ersten deutschen Ausgabe in Leipzig vom Jahr 1604. oder der hermetische Triumph, als der siegende Philosophische Stein: mit (Dydacus Senertus) eines französischen Weisen Commentar und Sendschreiben an die ächten hermetischen Schüler; nach der neuesten berichtigten Ausgabe, im Verlag Johann Paul Kraufs. 1765.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 15.

Uralter Ritter-Krieg.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 447.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph.

See TRES-ANCIEN (Le) DUEL des Chevaliers.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.

See STREIT (Ein) und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen.

This is the Uralter Ritter-Krieg under another title.

The Ancient War of the Knights; or, Victorious Stone.

See LIVES of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814, p. 157.

This fable or allegory, as it appears, was originally written in German, and seems to have been first published at Leipzig, in 1604, 8°, appended to Basil Valentine's *Triumphwagen Antimonii*, edited by Thölde, and again in 1611. The date is also given in the sub-title of the edition of 1707 (*q.v.*). The writing itself may be earlier.

It was printed again by Thölde in the edition of Basil Valentine's *Triumphwagen Antimonii*, Leipzig, 1624 (*q.v.*), and in the reprint, Nürnberg, 1676, pp. 344-361, and it was included, of course, in the Latin translation of Thölde's collection by Petrus Johannes Faber, Tolosae, 1646, pp. 190-201, where it is called "Antiquissimum Equitum Bellum."

Under the title, 'Ein Streit und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen,' it was printed with verbal differences in Dario's *Die golden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstammer* of 1614 (*q.v.*), and afterwards in the *Eröffhete Geheimnisse*, &c., 1708, p. 765 (*q.v.*).

From the Latin version it was turned into French, with the title: 'Tres-ancien duel des Chevaliers,' and appeared in *Divers Traitez de la Philosophie Naturelle*, Paris, 1672 (*q.v.*).

Then in 1680 the German was published again at Hamburg with the same title, *Uhr-alter Ritter-Krieg* as above.

Next in 1689, at Amsterdam, a new French translation appeared, with an introduction and commentaries, and the title, *Le Triomphe Herme-*

tique (q.v.), which was reprinted at Amsterdam in 1699 (*q.v.*). The tract itself is entitled, 'L'ancienne guerre des Chevaliers,' and Lenglet Dufresnoy mentions another edition dated 1710. It is stated in the introduction that the previous version having been made, not from the original, but from a Latin translation that was not always exact, after much trouble to procure the original and a translator, this had been accomplished, and the more accurate version so introduced was the result. At the end is the note: 'Le Nom de l'Auteur est en Latin dans cett'anagramme: Dives Sicut Ardens S * * * *'. As this has been interpreted to mean Sanctus Desiderius, a Latinized form of Saint Disdier (*q.v.*), the *Triomphe Hermetique* in its entirety has been attributed to him. That, however, is an error, for though he may have been the author of some or all of the other tracts, the whole history of the *Uralter Ritter-Krieg*—its age and original language, and what is said in the introduction about the other version—shows that he could not have been the author.

At this point some confusion sets in. The whole of the preceding work was now translated into German, with the title, *Der Hermetische Triumph*, Leipzig u. Görlitz, 1707 (*q.v.*), from the French of 1689, and with the *Ritter-Krieg* in German and French on opposite pages. The German, however, is not a translation from the French, but is a reprint of the edition of 1604, as is distinctly stated in the note on the subsidiary title. A fresh edition

URALTER RITTER-KRIEG. *Continued.*

of this German book came out at Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1765, 8°, as is given above. At the end is an interpretation of the anagram: Dydacus Senertus, which requires some manipulation and wrenching before it will work.

The English edition, it will be seen, avoids confusion, for it contains a version both from the French and from the original German.

Schmieder, who furnishes an abstract and criticism of the *Ritter-Krieg*, has given a most confused account of the book and its editions. He mentions the edition of 1604, and then says the book was translated into French by Faber at Montpellier and published at Paris, 1608, 8°, with the title: 'L'ancienne guerre des Chevaliers.' He next proceeds to mix up with the *Uralter Ritter-Krieg* the work of Johann Sternhals, entitled *Ritter-Krieg*, Hamburg, 1680, and calls this (quoted from Georgii's *Bücherlexikon*) the second edition of the other, when in reality Sternhals' work was printed in 1595 (if not earlier), and the book Schmieder quotes is a new edition of it. (See under STERNHALS.)

There is no evidence, so far as I am aware, in support of a French version by Faber or anyone else in 1603, or indeed before 1672. As for Faber, the earliest work by him which I know of was printed in 1624 at Toulouse, viz. *Palladium Spagiricum*. Probably 1608 was before he was old enough to do work at all. Schmieder makes the

Keren Happuch, . . . oder *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 60.

Georgii, *Allgemeines Europäisches Bücher-Lexikon*, 1742, iii. p. 303 (Hamburg, 1680; number of sheets and price not given).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. pp. 180, 314, 315, 316.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 632.

error worse by adding that Faber's translation was reprinted in Richebourg's *Bibliothèque des philosophes chimiques*, Paris (1740), iii. p. 181.

Unfortunately, Kopp, following Schmieder, has repeated part of his errors, without, however, committing himself to all that Schmieder has said. Thus he speaks of a French edition of 1608, and a retranslation of this into German, 1765. He also describes Sternhals' work, 1680, as a remodelling of the other book. Kopp cannot have seen the books he mentions, else he would never, with his admirable exactness, have made these statements.

Curiously enough, neither Schmieder nor Kopp makes any reference to the anagram, or to Saint Disdier as the compiler of the *Triomphe Hermetique*.

Other authorities are just as vague. Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Hist. de la Phil. Hermetique*, 1742, iii. p. 180) quotes 'L'ancienne guerre des Chevaliers' in German, Leipzig, 1604, and the 'Triomphe' as above mentioned, but he has no notice of the other editions, or of Sternhals. He, however, does allude incidentally to Saint Disdier (iii. p. 315).

Sternhals however, is quoted as the author of the 'Uralter Ritterkrieg, in Form eines Gerichtlichen Processes,' Hamburg, 1680, which is obviously not the book entitled properly 'Uralter Ritter-Krieg.'

The subject has been briefly noticed by Ladrage who also shows that Limojon de Saint Disdier could not have been the author.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814, p. 152.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 254-257.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Oulvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 852, 853, 861, 862, 1150-54.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 322, 330.

URBIGERUS (BARO).

Aphorismi Urbigerani, oder Gewisse Reguln, welche klärlich anweisen die 3. unfehlbahnen Wege umb das Grosse Elixir, oder Circulatum Majus der Philosophen zubereiten, wodurch entdeckt werden so wohl die grösten Geheimnisse, als Irrthümer der gemeinen Chymisten in ihren Arbeiten, verfasst in 100. und ein Aphorismos wobey auch angefüget worden die 3. Wege zur Erlangung des Vegetabilischen Elixirs, oder Circulati minoris, alles aus eigener Erfahrung aufgesetzt, mitgetheilet von Barone Urbigero, Gottes getreuen Priester im Tempel der Natur. Erst gedruckt zu London bey Henrii Faithorn, 1690. Nunmehr aber verteutschet, und publicirt zu Erfurd, von selbigen Authore. Verlegt, Johann Caspar Birkner. 1691.

8°. Pp. [80], frontispiece included.

One hundred Aphorisms demonstrating the Preparation of the Grand Elixir.

See LIVES of the Adepts in Alchemistical Philosophy, 1814, p. 237.

Besondere Chymische Schrifften, wie nemlich

I. Die Medicina Universalis zu præpariren damit alle Metalle und Kranckheiten können curirt werden,