

VALENTINI (MICHAEL BERNHARD). *Continued.*

der Studirenden Jugend, Materialisten, Apothecker und deren Visitatoren, Wie auch anderer Künstler, als Jubelirer, Mahler, Färber, u. s. w. also verfasset, und mit etlich hundert sauberen Kupfferstücken unter Augen geleyet von D. Michael Bernhard Valentini, Ihro Hoch-Fürstl. Durchl. der verwittibten Frau Landgräffin zu Hessen-Darmstadt, Leib- und Hof-Medico, der Artzney und Natürl. Wissenschaftten Prof. Ord. zu Giessen, auch verschiedener Curiosen Academien in Teutschland und Italien Collegâ. Franckfurt am Mäyn, In Verlegung Johann David Zunners. Im Jahr 1704.

Folio, Pp. [26] 520. Unvorgreifliches Bedencken von Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammera insgemein, [4] 76. Oost-Indianische Send-Schreiben, [4] 119 [1 blank, 12], Engraved title extra. Numerous engraved plates in the text.

The second volume has a different title-page:

Musei Museorum oder der vollständigen Schau-Bühne frembder Naturalien Zweyter Theil, Worinnen die rareste Natur-Schätze aus allen bis dahin gedruckten Kunst-Kammern, Reifs-Beschreibungen und andern Curiosen Büchern enthalten, und benebenst einer neu-auffgerichteten Zeug- und Rüst-Kammer der Natur, auch vielen Curiosen Kupffer-Stücken vorgestellt sind, von D. Michael Bernhard Valentini, Hoch-Fürstl. Hessischen Leib-Medico und Professore zu Giessen. Franckfurt am Mayn, Verlegt von Johann David Zunners sel. Erben und Johann Adam Jungen. MDCC XIV.

Folio. Pp. [24, including the engraved title] 196, 37 plates besides those in the text, of which 11 are single, and 26 double.

Anhang von verschiedenen Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammern. Pp. 116. 2 single plates.

Neu-auffgerichtete Rüst- und Zeughaufs der Natur, . . . Anjetzo zum erstenmal in Hoch-Teutscher Sprache beschrieben, und an Statt des Dritter. Theils des Musei Museorum unter Augen geleyet . . . MDCCXIV. Pp. [8] 228 with 209-216 *bis* [11, 1 blank]. 40 (41) plates of apparatus, &c., of which 5 are double—the rest, 36, are single. No. 38 is attached both to a single plate and a double one, so that there are really 41 plates, although only 40 are apparently given.

He was born at Giessen 26 Nov., 1657, and was educated there at the high school in 1669, and in 1675 at the University. His inclination lay towards medicine, but he neglected no part of the Arts course, and studied under Strauss, Heiland and Tack. By hard work and perusal of the best authors he obtained his licence in 1680, devoted himself to practice, and went to Lainingen-Hardenburg. A year later he obtained from Maximilian von Stahrenberg, Fieldmarshal and governor at Philippsburg, the position of second physician to the garrison. He accepted it gladly, but, in consequence of the repeated solicitations of his parents was obliged to return to Giessen. In 1682, in addition to his practice, he gave courses of private instruction, and tried to imbue others with a love for natural phenomena On 13 (29) Oct., 1683, he was admitted a member of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, with the name Thessalus I. In 1685 he visited Heidelberg and Frankfurt a M., and stayed there for a year, and edited the works of Michael Ettmüller and Johann Michaelis. On 4 March, 1686, he began a course of travel; went by Mainz, Coblenz, Arnheim, and Utrecht to Leyden, made acquaintance with men of learning, in Leyden listened to the chemical lectures of Maets and Margrav, of Muschenbroek on mechanics, and those of others on botany and anatomy, and also attended the hospital. He spent some time in Amsterdam returned to Leyden and crossed over to London, 12 June, 1686, and was received by

Boyle and Sydenham. On the 8th of July he proceeded to Paris, where he met du Hamel, du Verney and Tournefort. After this he turned homewards, stopping at Strasburg, and when he got to Frankfurt heard that there was to be a medical graduation at Giessen. As the state of his health prevented him being present, the degree was conferred on him 'in absentia,' 9 Sept., 1686, and on 1 May, 1637, he got a call to be ordinary professor of physics at Giessen, as successor to Lorenz Strauss. The Academia Naturae Curiosorum appointed him 'Adjunkt' of the Præses 28 June, 1689, and on the 24 Nov, the Italian society of Recuperati elected him a member. He received other honours and distinctions: on 19 Feb., 1696, he was appointed extraordinary, and 7 Sept., 1697, ordinary professor of medicine at Giessen; in 1700 physician to the Landgräfin Elizabeth Dorothea at Buzbach; the Royal Prussian Society made him a member in 1704, the Royal Society of London in 1717, in 1720 he was Senior and 'Oeconomie-Inspektor' of the University; in 1728 Imperial 'Leibmedicus,' Count of the Holy Roman Empire Count Palatine, and Director of the 'Ephemerides of the Academia Nat. Cur. For this society he wrote a work entitled: *Historia literaria S. R. I. Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum, complectens recensione[m] et contenta librorum, a Dnn. Præsidentibus, Adjunctis et Collegis, loco pensî Academicî, ad normam et formam in Legibus præscriptam, editorum, seorsim olim et per partes continuata,*

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nunc vero auctor et enuadiator conjunctim emissa, Gissæ-Hassorum, 1708, 4°, pp. 152. This is not a history of the Academy, but a collection of papers, in abstract, contributed to it, arranged under three heads: mineral, vegetable, and animal. Each division is preceded by an introduction by Valentini in which he gives a short review of the principal writers on the subject.

He had long suffered from calculus, but by careful living he survived till over 71. He died 18 (13) March, 1729. Valentini wrote on medical topics, natural history, and physics, and was the author of numerous papers and academical dissertations. He also edited the works of Van Helmont and others. A list of his writings is given by Strieder.

The 'Museum' was translated into Latin by Johann Conrad Becker, edited by Christoph. Bernh. Valentini (the author's son) and published at Franckfurt a M. in 1716, with the title '*Historia Simplicium*'. This work has been favourably reviewed.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 509.

Acta Eruditorum, Lipsiæ, 1704, p. 363 (note on the scope of the work); 1714, pp. 376-380 (another review).

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, v. p. 815.

Le Journal des Sçavans pour l'Année MDCCXVI 1716, p. 350 (review of his '*Historia Simplicium*').

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. pp. 424-433 (metrical account of his life; list of his works and reviews).

Neuer Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs 1729 Erster Theil, Leipzig, p. 386 (notice of his death).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 248, 368 (notice of his life and works), 462, 476, 566, 700, 702 (Museum Museorum), 736, 752, 753, 755, 846, 855 (these others refer to medical topics).

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 145.

N. H. Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1735, iii. pp. 3114 note, 3115 note, 3205 note; 1736 iv. pp. 4978, 5515, 5718.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 575 (*Historia literaria Acad. Nat. Cur.*).

Carl Günther Ludovici, *Ausführlicher Entwurf einer vollständigen Historie der Wolffischen Philosophic*, Leipzig, 1737, ii. p. 213, No. 200; 1738, iii. p. 276, No. 307.

Joan.-Franc. Seguerius, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Hagæ-Com., 1740, pp. 199-200, 307.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 874.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvi. cols. 275-278 (and references).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 104, 105, 158, 159 (Museum), 217, 218 (Museum), 225, 280, 362, 395, 399, 538, 563; ii. pp. 636, 751, 807, 916 (note about him), 987, 1020 (De Magnesia alba, Giessæ, 1707), 1022, 1029, 1044 (these refer mainly to Natural History and Materia Medica).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1404.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 472, No. 118.

Burcard Gotthelf Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiæ Litterariæ selecta*, ed. Joan Frid. Jugler, Jenæ, 1763, iii. p. 2001.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, , iii. p. 626.

The first volume contains a description, with plates, of minerals, plants and vegetable products, and animals, their properties and uses in the arts and in medicine, a discussion upon collections of natural and art objects and East Indian letters about rare plants, trees and other rarities, from Rumphius, de Jager, ten Rhyné and others, translated by Valentini. The second volume treats of stones, earths, fossils animal and vegetable strangely shaped plants, animals, birds, serpents, insects, shell fish, &c., and it contains an account of several (23) natural history and curiosity collections. The third part consists of a description (with drawings) of apparatus for natural philosophy demonstrations, and concludes with a dissertation on the divining rod.

Prefixed to the Latin translation is the author's autobiography in elegiacs. It was reprinted by Manget, who has given a catalogue of his dissertations and reviews of his works.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 650.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 696 (list of works); 1777, ii. p. 766.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 463.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 456.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. pp. 455-463.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, Leipzig 1785, I. i. pp. 257, 372 (Museum &c., 'Vastum Opus'), 590, 665; 1786, I. ii. pp. 11, 12, 120 ('Polychrestia exotica'), 1786, II. i. p. 83, II. ii. p. 228; 1787, III. i. pp. 167, 309; III. ii. pp. 117, 315; 376; 1788, IV. i. pp. 271, 429 (Magnesia alba); 1789, IV. ii. p. 339; 1789, v. pp. 64, 330 (Schwalbach, &c.).

Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 414.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 210, 223-224, 258, 262, 435.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten- und Schriftsteller-Geschichte*, Marburg, 1812, xvi. (ed. Ludwig Wachler), pp. 261-280.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxx. p. 199.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 389 (list of his writings).

Biographie Universelle, 1827, xlvi. p. 305, no date, xlii. p. 452.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 269, 538, 544, 591.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 329.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1858, iv. p. 301.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1166.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, ii. p. 351 (article by L. Hahn).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 57.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 557.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1895, xxxix. p. 468 (by Pagel).

David Murray, *Museums their History and their Use*, Glasgow, 1904, iii p. 229.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 477, 478, 496, 500 (note on his life), 525, 540.

VALENTINUS (BASILUS).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

The Triumph-Wagen Antimonii,' of which the edition of 1624 is given under BASILIUS VALENTINUS (*supra*, vol. i., p. 781, was reprinted in 1676: Triumph-Wagen Antimonii, Fratrīs Basilii Valentini Benedictiner Ordens. Allen, so den Grund der Vhralten Medicin suchen, auch zu der Hermetischen Philosophie Beliebnis tragen, zu gut publiciret, und samt noch sieben andern gleichmässig höchstnützlichen Tractätlein an den Tag gegeben durch Johann

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 83.

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

Leibnitz, 'Oedipus Chymicus aenigmatis Graeci & Germanici,' *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, Berolini, 1710, i. p. 17 (considers the name fictitious and as designed to express the two-fold virtue of the 'stone,' or of gold, Basilius signifying King, and Valentinus health).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 565. ('Paracelsus was his pupil'; which is plainly impossible from their dates, even supposing Basilius Valentinus had been a real personage.)

Joh. Christoph. Mylius, *Bibliotheca Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum detectorum*, Hamb., 1740, 8°, p. 141, No. xxix.; folio, p. 36, No. xxix. (Bas. Valentinus a real person according to Wedel, but fictitious according to Leibnitz which is confirmed by Motschmann's examination of what has come down about him).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlvii. col. 273.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie*

Tholden Hessum, Nürnberg, In Verlegung Johann Hoffmanns Buch und Kunsthandlers, Gedruckt daselbst von Johann Christoph Lochnern, 1678, 8°, pp. [16, including the frontispiece of the Triumphal Chariot] 427 [21]. It contains Tancke's preface without his name, but Thölde's epistle is omitted, and the verses. The other tracts are the same as in the 1624 edition. The following references may be added to those already given:

der Rosenkreuzer, 1788, iii. p. 154 (Basilius Valentinus at Walkenried).

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarischer Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1789, iv. ii. pp. 67 (editions of the 'Currus triumphalis Antimonii'), 106.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, . . . Leipzig, 1790, p. 26 (thinks his works were compiled by Thölde himself).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 136-157, 557; 179_, ii. p. 298.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, XXX. p. 196.

Cap, *Etudes Biographiques*, Deuxième Série, 1864, pp. 361-364

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. p. 322.

Ed. Schubert & Karl Sudhoff, *Paracelsus-Forschungen*, 1887, 1^{es} Heft, pp. 76-77.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 236, 244 (works written by Thölde), 247, 256 note 454, 479 (part repetition of p. 244).

VALENTINUS, *Magister*.

Opus præclarum quod pro testamento dedit filio suo adoptivo, qui etiam istum tractatulum propria manu scripsit Ioanni Apot.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 941.

VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS).

De Veritate et Antiquitate Artis Chemicæ et Pulveris sive Medicinæ Philosophorum vel Auri Potabilis, déque illius materiâ & compositione, eiusque mirâ vi in tria rerum genera Animale, Vegetale & Minerale, Testimonia et Theoremata, Ex variis auctoribus sacris, Theologis, Iurisperitis, Medicis, Philosophis, & Poëtis, per Robertum Vallensem selecta. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Franciscum Raphelengium. clō. Io. xciij.

8°. Pp. 46 [2 blank].

Tabula

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 69.

Tafel.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 91.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 123.

De Veritate et antiquitate artis chemicæ.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602, p. 3.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 7.

VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS). *Continued*.

The tract 'De Veritate . . . Artis chemicæ' was first published at Paris, 'apud Federicum Morellum, in vico Bellouaco, ad vrbanum Morum,' in a tiny volume, 16°, Sigs. A to F, or 48 leaves in all printed in italics. Next came the present edition of 1593, followed by one: 'Montisbelgardi apud Jacobum Foillet,' in small 8°, pp. 51 [6] 57, along with the tract of Joannes Chrysippus Fanianus, in MDCII, copies of which were afterwards issued with the date altered to MDCII., as above. Then it was included in the *Theatrum Chemicum* of 1602, i

p. 1; of 1613, i. p. 7, and lastly of 1659. Other editions are quoted, but I have failed to confirm their existence, and they seem to me to have arisen through errors of date and place.

Of the author, Robertus Vallensis Ruglensis, nothing except the titles of his books is on record. As his epithet implies, he belonged to Rugles, and this is confirmed by certain couplets at the end of his commentary on Hutten. He was born probably early in the sixteenth century.

The writings which bear his name are the follow:

Commentarius in Artem Versificatoriam Hulderici Hutteni. The dedication by Vallensis is to Joannes Lambertus, rector or head master of the 'Gymnasium magistri Gervasii,' at Paris, and is dated: 'Exaeditibus Gerasiacis quinto idus Ianuarias Anno redemtionis humane. 1529.'

Graesse quotes an edition of 1530, 8°, ff. 40, and one of 1537, 8°, pp. 40. There is one of 1535 'Parisii, Apud Dionysium Gayngnot,' 8°, sigs. A to E., or ff. [40], and in the British Museum are other two: 1551, 4°, pp. 55; and 1559, 4°, ff. 28.

In 1531, at Paris, 'in Claudio Brunello, sub geminarum Cipparum insigni,' appeared a work entitled: De Corrupti Sermonis Emendatione Libellus. Whether this was by Vallensis entirely is not made clear, but to it was added (pp. 272-320) a 'Brevis Accessio . . . a Roberto Vallensi Ruglensi ædita.'

In 1559 there appeared the first edition of 'Moriens' Libellus' (*q.v.*), which is said to have been edited by Vallensis, presumably on the ground of his name appearing on the very last page appended to two Latin couplets. Whether this ascription be correct or not, there is no doubt that the second edition, Paris, 1564, 4°, ff. [2] 66 [4], was edited by him, for he prefixed a preface' and at the publishers request added the epistle of Bernhardus Trevisanus to Thomas de Bononia [ff. 35-66]. The 'Tabula' above mentioned was first printed in this second edition of 'Moriens, and it was reprinted in the *Ars Aurifera*, 1572, ii. p. 112; 1593, ii. p. 104; 1610, as above, as well as in *Morgenstern's* translation.

He has been credited with the authorship of the work 'Gloria Mundi,' which was frequently printed. The reason of assigning it to him seems to be the presence again of certain Latin couplets similar to those just mentioned, but there is no sufficient reason for the ascription. Lastly he is said to have composed in 1567 a 'Traité des dispositions necessaires pour mourir saintement,' and to have died the same year probably at Rugles.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca Classica*, 1625, p. 899 (De Veritate . . . Artis Chemicæ, 1593, 1600).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 421.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 200, 225 (ascribes to him 'Gloria Mundi').

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 945 (the History and 'Gloria Mundi').

II.

There is a person of similar name to the preceding, Robertus de Valle Rothomagensis, that is, of Rouen, who was the author of two books. One was an abstract of Pliny's Natural History, Paris, printed by Felix Baligault for Durand Gerlier, 1500 small 4°, sigs. a8, b4, c to p in eights, q6. The other was a vocabulary of the difficult words in Pliny, small 4°, 2 leaves, sigs. b to m in eights. It is without date, place, or printer, but, as it is uniform with the other, and bears Gerlier's device, it was doubtless printed at the same time by the same printer.

By most of the authorities this writer is identified with Vallensis Ruglensis, not only without any question, but with such decision and authority that, in my paper on Vallensis and his history, so little did it occur to me to doubt it that I observed that Graesse did not seem to have known that Robertus de Valle and Robertus Vallensis were the same. I am now disposed to think that they were different.

1°. The epithets Rothomagensis and Ruglensis indicate either different places of birth or of residence. The former is found only on the two Pliny books, the latter on all the others. The identification of the two has led to a difference of opinion, some writers affirming the author to have belonged to Rouen, others to Rugles.

2°. The dates of the books cause a difficulty. Those referring to Pliny were printed in 1500. Harduinus thinks little of them, but in any case they represent a minute consideration of the Natural History, and a real labour in reading through and abstracting its thirty-seven books. The vocabulary also implies a special perusal of the text, and much research in hunting up the meaning of the unusual words employed. The author, Robertus de Valle, must have had some scholarship and experience, and it may be assumed that he was not less than, say, twenty-five years of age.

The first book published by Robertus Vallensis Ruglensis is dated 1530, and is also a book of scholarship, though less elaborate. If he be a different person it may be assumed that he too may have been from twenty to five-and-twenty years of age, in which case he would be junior to the other by thirty years or thereby. At intervals he continued publishing editions of this book, and then Moriens and his history in 1559, 1561, and 1564, till 1567, when his death occurred, at which date he would be about sixty, or a little more.

If on the other hand they be identical, the long interval has to be accounted for of thirty years between the books on Pliny and that on Hutten's tract. Moreover, if he were, say, twenty-five in 1500, he must have resumed his pen when he was fifty-five and gone on writing for thirty-seven years, which would bring him up to the age of ninety-two, when he wrote his tract on 'Holy Dying.' At such an age, however, authorship is improbable; sufficiently so, at least, to make it a reasonable supposition that the author of the abstract of Pliny was not the person who wrote the tract 'De Veritate et Antiquitate Artis Chemicæ.'

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 123 ('a bad writer, who has written about the antiquity of chemistry without understanding').

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II; ii. p. 437.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 277.

VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS). *Continued.*

- Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv., col. 380 (quotes merely the 'De Veritate' of 1593).
 Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 135.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 243 (quotes the abstract of Pliny and the 'Explanatio').
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 137 (the History).
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 547.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797 p. 297.
 Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1800 viii. p. 192, No. 2518.
Biographie Universelle, 1814, xii. p. 412; 1855, vii. p. 150 (article by Auguis, but not very accurate).
 Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors ii. 809 e.

VALLERIUS (NICOLAUS).

Nicolai Vallerii Ostrogotha-Sueci Tentamina Physico-Chymica circa Aqvas Thermales Aqvisgranenses quibus adjecta ex Anglico ab eo versa R. B. Specimina Historiæ naturalis & experimentalis aqvarum mineralium. Atqve Joh. Floyeri Inqvisitio in usum & abusum calidorum, frigidorum & temperaturum balnearum. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Cornelium Boutesteyn, c10 I0 c xcix.

8 . Pp. [16] 282 [22].

Vallerius: Tentamina, p. 1.

R. B. *i.e.* Robert Boyle: Specimina quædam Historiæ Naturalis et Experimentalis Aqvarum Mineralium p. 58.

An English version, differently arranged, entitled: Memoirs for a Natural History of Mineral Waters, is contained in Boyle's 'Works,' edited by Peter Shaw, 2nd edition, 1738, iii. p. 495 (*q.v.*).

Johannes Floyerus: Inqvisitio in verum Vsum & abusum Calidorum, Frigidorum & Temperaturum Angliæ Balnearum, p. 138.

Another conjoined edition of these tracts, edited by Joannes Fredericus Helvetius of Amsterdam, appeared subsequently: Tres elegantes Tractatus de Aquis Medicatis Nic. Vallerii Rob. Boyle Joh. Floyeri editi cum Præfatione Joh. Fred. Helvetii, M. D. Amstelædamensis. Amstelædami, apud Samuelem Schoonwald, 1718, 8°, pp. [10] 282, Index [22]. List of medical and other books for sale [4]; Vallerius, p. 1; Boyle, p. 58; Floyer, p. 138. Helvetius, in his preface to the reader, gives a short abstract of the contents of the three tracts, and concludes with the remark that the reader will not regret the time spent in a careful perusal of them, and adds that his commendation is not required, seeing that good wine needs no bush; or, as he might have said more appropriately, pure water needs no filter.

Joh. Bapt. de Lamzweerde, *Monita Salutaria de magno Thermarum & Acidularum abusu*, Coloniae Agrippinae, 1684, p. 81. (He controverts someone's views about the efficacy of the waters of Aachen in certain cases, but his remarks do not appear to apply either to Vallenus or to Blondel specially.)

Actorum Eruditorum quae Lipsia publicantur Supplementa, 1702, iii. pp. 396-401 (review of the present work, reprinted by Manget). For a review of Boyle, see *Acta Eruditorum*, 1685, p. 587, and of Floyer, *Acta Eruditorum*, 1698, p. 524.

- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 278.
 Theodore Lebreton, *Biographie Normande*, 1857, i. p. 529.
 Edouard Frère, *Manuel du Bibliographe Normand*, 1858, i. p. 415.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xv. col. 511.
 Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1862, iii. p. 397 (Ulrich ab Hutten's book); 1867, VI. ii. p. 251 (the books on Pliny).
 Kopp, *Beitrag zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, St. ii. pp. 245, 322.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Owaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 546, 985.
 Ferguson, 'The First History of Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1886 vol. xvii. pp. 206-222.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 564.

Title red and black.

Vallerius' treatise on the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid is interesting as an example of chemical analysis and of the use of reagents two hundred years ago. A review of this work is given by Manget.

Prior to this work of Vallerius another on the same subject had been composed by Blondel:

Therमारum Aquisgranensium et Porcetanaarum Elucidatio et Thaumaturgia . . . Opera Francisci Blondel, Senioris, editio tertia . . . Sumptibus Authoris, Aquisgrani, Typis Joannis Henrici Clemens, Urbis Typographi Jurati, 1688, . . . 4°, pp. 24, 160 [10]. It has an engraved title, coat of arms, portrait, a view of Aachen and of Burtscheid, and engravings in the text. The first edition was published at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1671, 12°; the second: Trajecti ad Mosam, 1685, 12°, and it was reprinted in a collection in 1689, Lugduni Batavorum, 2 vols. This was a defence of the internal use of the water. Against this use a treatise was written in reply by Jan. Bapt. van Lamzweerde, a physician at Cologne, in 1684, 12°. Lamzweerde's book was spoken of with but small esteem by Carrière, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux Minérales*, 1785, p. 15, No. 28.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 438.

Carl Gunther Ludovici, *Ausführlicher Entwurf einer vollständigen Historie der Wolffischen Philosophie*, Leipzig, 1737, ii. p. 595 (§ 689, Nicolaus Wallerius, a Wolffian).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1010.
 George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1789, v. pp. 127 ('Tentamina' L. Bat. 1689, 8°, 1699); 345.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 551.

VALLES DE COVARRUBIAS (FRANCISCO).

Francisci Vallesii, de iis, quae scripta sunt Physicè in libris sacris, siue de sacra Philosophia, Liber Singularis. Ad Philippum Secundum Hispaniarum, & Indiarum Regem potentissimum. Cum Privilegio. Augustae Taurinorum, Apud Hæredem Nicolai Beuilaquæ, MDLXXXVII. Ex Sacrosanctæ Inquisitionis permissu.

Folio. Pp. [4] 656. Index [124

Francisco Valles was born at Covarrubias in old Castille, in the sixteenth century. He studied at Alcalá de Henares, and ultimately came to be premier professor of medicine there. King Philip II. called him to the Court and made him his private physician, and raised him to the position of chief physician, the highest distinction of the time. His countrymen speak of him in the warmest terms: Boerhaave puts him in the first rank of the expounders of Galen, bath for his knowledge of Greek and of ancient authors, and he has been praised for his great sagacity and success in practice.

He died in an Augustine Monastery near Burgos in 1592.

He wrote numerous works on Hippocrates Galen, and Aristotle, one *De Urinis, pulsibus et*

Petrus Castellanus, *Vitæ Illustrium Medicorum*; Antverpiæ, 1617, p. 206.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 158.

Joh. Crato a Kraftheim, *Consiliorum et Epistolarum Medicinalium Libri Septem*, ed. Laurentius Scholzius, Francof., 1671, Lib. i. p. 200.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686 p. 302.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 6 (Int. c. I, § 7), 110 (Int. c. 3, § 36), 214 (Int. c. 6, § 2, 11), 233 (Int. c. ?, § 2).

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1230.

Barchusen, *De Medicina origine et progressu*, 1723, Dissert. vi. §4, p. 84.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 433.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 149 (his life), 557, 692, 694 (Commentaries on Galen), 706, 886.

N. H. Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1734, II. pp. 2950-51, 3018; 1735, iii. p. 3965.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 877.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, pp. 576, 579, 580, 589 (learned interpreter of Galen), 674, 680, 687, 856 (called 'anima Galeni'), 1077 (all these refer to medical writings).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 432; 1778, iv. p. 459.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 540.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 342.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 913.

VANDERBEEG (I. C. VON).

I. C. von Vanderbeeg, eines in der wahren Chymie hochehrfahnen und berühmten Adepti, Manuctio Hermetico-Philosophica, oder Richtige Handleitung zu der wahren philosophischen Medicin, wodurch des Theophrasti Paracelsi hieroglyphische und oenigmatische oder verborgene

febribus, Compluti, 1569, 8°; Tratado de las aguas destiladas, Madrid, 1592, 8°. The second edition of the treatise 'De Urinis, pulsibus ac febribus,' was printed at Turin, 1588, small 8°, pp. [7, 1 blank] 222 [10].
 Franciscus Valesius, says Boerhaave (p. 589) inter doctissimos Galeni interpretes fuit. Sed ea laus et una nomen Valesii dudum evanuit.

The present book is a commentary on all passages in the sacred writings referring to natural history and science in every department. Numerous editions are quoted by Haller and others: the present one of Turin, 1587; and the following: Taurin., 1589; Francof., 1590, 8°; 1608, 8°; 1667, 8°; Lugd., 1588, 8°; 1592, 8°; 1595, 8°; 1600, 4°; 1617, 8°; 1622, 8°; 1652, 8°. I have not seen any of these editions except the first, but, it is said, that printed along with most of them are the tract of Lemnius, *De plantis Sacris* (q.v.) and that of Rueus, *De Gemmis* (q.v.).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776 i. pp. 33, 37, 51, 77, 240; 1777, ii. p. 123.

Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, 1783, . p. 491.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. p. 344 (the present work); 1786, I. ii. pp. 41 (commentaries on Galen); 395 (commentaries on Hippocrates).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 392.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, xlvii. p. 368; no date, xliii. p. 497.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 14, 164, 196.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839 iv. p. 304.

Morejon, *Historia Bibliografica de la Medicina Española*, 1843, iii. pp. 57-83. (This is the fullest account.)

Lettres de Gui Patin, . . . par J.-H. Reveillé-Parise, 1846, ii. pp. 560, 561.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 380.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 888.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 16, 137.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 5ème Série, 1886, ii. p. 378 (article by L. Hahn).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, h. p. 61.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 564.

VANDERBEEG (I. C. VON). *Continued.*

Redens-Arten, in seinen durch den Druck publicirten Schrifften, nicht allein gründlich eröffnet, sondern auch das wahre Subiectum hermetico-philosophicum angezeigt, wie nicht weniger den Mercurium vulgi in primum suum esse, als ein Crystallen-klares Wasser (ohne welches in der hermetischen Sciencz nichts auszurichten ist,) zu liefern. Nebst einem Anhang: Die flecketen Diamanten rein, und aus kleinen grössere Jubelen und Perlen zu machen, wie auch die reelsten Medicinen zu bereiten; geoffenbaret werden. Andere Auflage. Vermehrt mit dem Tractätlein: Sol sine veste. Hof, verlegt von Gotthard Johann Püttner.

Sol sine Veste Oder Dreyfsig Experimenta dem Golde seinen Purpur auszuziehen, welches Theils die Destructionem auri vorstellet, mit angehängtem Unterrichts, den schon längst verlangten Rubin-Flufs oder Rothe Glafs in höchster Perfection zu bereiten, ans Licht gegeben aus eigener Erfahrung Von J. C. O. Anno 1739.

4°. Pp. [4] 24 [4] 312. Index [5]. Errata [1]. Leaf 1 is a symbolical engraving in which Saturnus represented lying at the foot of an apple tree covered with fruit. In front of him is a figure of the Sun, behind him are Diana, Mars, Venus and Jupiter, while Mercury is represented as descending from the clouds above the tree, his left foot being attached to Saturn by a cord. These mythological figures of course denote the metals. Has this the same significance as the emblem of the flying eagle chained to the toad, which is assigned to Avicenna by Michael Maier (*Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 192 (q.v.)) ? The first 24 pages are occupied with Orschall's tract; the remainder of the volume is Vanderbeeg's.

The name of this writer appears under the form of J. C. van der Beeg in the second part of Fictuld's *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, p. 40, and there his book is condemned as an arch-sophistical compilation and deception, which can convey no instruction. Fictuld does not know who the author is, and he is

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. col. 511 (calls the author A. C. Vanderbeeg and merely quotes the title of the present book, but styles it: Manuductio hermeneutico-philosophica . . .).

VANGHAN (HENRY).

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

VANGHAN (THOMAS).

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

VANNUS.

See CHYMICA VANNUS.

VARCHI (BENEDETTO).

Questione sull' Alchimia di Benedetto Varchi codice inedito Firenze Nella Stamperia Magheri 1827

8°. Pp. xxviii. 68.

Edited from a MS. by Domenico Moreni. The question is as to the truth or falsity of alchemy, which he calls Archemia, as it was the custom sometimes to do. He considers that the arguments against it are weak, but still he does not seem convinced that the fact of transmutation is substantiated. It shows, however, the general interest felt at that time in the subject that a person of Varchi's tastes should have discussed it at all.

Varchi (1502-1563) was a poet, orator and his-

not mentioned by any of the usual authorities. In spite of Fictuld's sweeping condemnation, the book is interesting from the curious descriptions it gives of operations and preparations for use in chemistry and pharmacy.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 40.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 649.

torian, and one of the greatest masters of the Italian language. In fact the present work was printed rather for its Italian, than for its arguments. He wrote many works, one of the most important being his history of Florence.

See his life by Silvanus Razzi along with Varchi's *Lezioni*, and *Storia Fiorentina* and by Bottari in Varchi's *L'Ercolano*, Florence, 1730. A portrait of Varchi from a medal is contained in the *Museum Mazzuchellianum*.

VARCHI (BENEDETTO). *Continued.*

Jo. Matthæus Toscanus, *Peplus Italiae*, 1578, p. 100, No. clxvi.

Silvano Razzi, 'Vita di M. Benedetto Varchi,' prefixed to *Lezioni di M. Benedetto Varchi . . . sopra diverse Materie, poetiche, e filosofiche*, . . . in Florenca, MDXC. Sig. +.

Ghilini, *Teatro d'Humini letterati*, Venetia, 1647, p. 30 (a fulsome laudation of his style, but nothing about his life).

Crasso, *Elogii d'Humini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 30-34 (with a portrait).

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, i. p. 485 a.

L. G. Gyraldus, 'De Pœtis suorum temporum, Dialogus II.' *Opera Omnia*, Lugd. Bat., 1696, ii. col. 571.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, ii. p. 243.

Baillet, *Jugemens des Savans*, 1722, iii. p. 195, No. 1022; iv. p. 419, No. 1309 (a mere note on the merits of his prose and poetry).

J. G. Graevius, *Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiae*, Lugd. Bat. 1723, VIII. i. Petri Burmanni Praefatio, p. (8). (Commendation of Varchi and his history of Florence).

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. pp. 215-217, No. xcvi.

J. A. Fabricius, *Conspectus Thesauri Litterarii Italiae*, Hamburgi, 1730, pp. 111 (wars of the Florentines and other works; died 1566), 497 (Toscanus' epigram about him).

Varchi, *L'Ercolano*, in Firenze 1730, pp. vii.1 (prefixed is Bottari's 'Prefazione,' which contains a short biography, a list of his works, and a notice of this dialogue).

Neuer Zeitungen von Gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs MDCCXXXI Erster Theil, Leipzig, p. 363 (notice of Giov. Bottari's edition of *L'Ercolano*).

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1736, xxxvi. p. 361.

Alfonso Ciaconius (Chacon), *Bibliotheca Libros et Scriptorum ferme cunctos ab initio Mundi ad Annum MDLXXXIII. ordine Alphabetico complectens. . . cum Observationibus Francisci Dionysii Camusati, . . . accesserunt nunc ejusdem de Germanis quibusdam, . . . judicia, . . . Opera Joannis Erhardi Kappii . . .*, Amstelodami et Lipsiæ, 1744, col. 386 (list of Varchi's works); col. 908. (Camusat's note on Varchi. He makes a true remark, when referring to 'Papadopolus, Crassum, Ghilinum, cæterosque minorum gentium litteratores qui cum putida in vicum doctum cumularunt elogia historiam rei litterariæ illustrasse sibi videntur.')

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1745, xlv. cols. 554.

Vogt, *Catalogus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 700. Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, pp. 1032-3.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1444.

Museum Mazzuchellianum, 1761, T. i. p. 342 and Tab. lxxiv. Nos. iii. and iv.

J. B. L. Osmont, *Dictionnaire typographique*, 1708, ii. pp. 304-6. (List of his works.)

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1812, vii. pp. 913, 1330, 1566.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1816, xxx. p. 249.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, xlvii. p. 488; no date, xlii. p. 621.

Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1840, iii. p. 199 ('in this work, he showed himself an excellent observer, and contested the authority of Aristotle, and in it there is reference to the fall of heavy bodies.')

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1806, xlv. col. 945 (list of his works, and references).

VARIA PHILOSOPHICA.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus Tractatus, iii. 1598, p. 193.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi p. 338.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 307.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 338.

VATER (CHRISTIAN).

Chymische Abhandlung worinne die verschiedene Bereitung der Spießglafs-Tinktur und die davon abhängende Eigenschaft und Wirkung untersucht, auch zugleich die Vortredichkeit und Tugend der von dem seel. Doctor Vater in Wittenberg erfundenen Tinktur erklärt wird, den Wunsch eines berühmten Medici zu erfüllen, aufs neue heraus gegeben, und mit nützlichen Anmerkungen vermehret Jena bey Christian Henrich Cuno 1768.

8. Pp. 51 (sic for 71) [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Vater was *praeses* and Samuel Gottlob Wenzel was *respondens* for this thesis.

Vater, who was born at Jüterbock, between Berlin and Wittenberg. 16 NOV., 1651, went to school at Torgau in 1670, to the Gymnasium Augusteum at

Weissenfels in 1672, and in 1674 to the University of Wittenberg, where, after taking his degree in Arts in 1675, he graduated M.D. in 1681. In 1686 he was appointed electoral 'Physicus' for the province, then in 1690 Professor of Anatomy