

## VIGANI (JOHN FRANCIS).

Medulla Chymiae, variis Experimentis aucta, multisq; Figuris illustrata. Authore Johanne Francisco Vigani Veronensi. Cum Indice rerum & verborum locupletissimo.  
 Namq; eadem coelum, mare, terras, flumina, solem  
 Constituunt; eadem fruges, arbusta, animantes;  
 Verùm aliis, alioq; modo commista moventur.

Lucret. lib. I.

Londoni, Impensis Henrici Faithorne, & Joannis Kersey ad insigne Rosæ in  
 Cæmeterio D. Pauli. M DC LXXXV.

8°. Pp. [10] 70. 3 plates of apparatus.

Jo. Francisci Vigani Veronensi. Medulla Chymiae Variis Experimentis Aucta multisque  
 Figuris illustrata. Cum Indice Rerum & Verborum Locupletissimo. Norimbergæ Apud  
 Hæredes Jo. Dan. Tauberi MDCCXVIII.

8°. Pp. [10] 70. Six engraved plates.

Chymia Curiosa Variis, pp. [2] 73-109, (but pp. 87-94 dropped in the paging).

Appendix Processuum Chymicorum in Jo. Franc. Vigani Medullam Chymiae! in Collegio  
 Chymico Viri Amplissimi & Acutissimi Dn. D. Joh. Bohnii, Profess. Lips. elaboratorum.

Pp. 110-134.

Though this has a separate title and pagination, the signatures are continuous, and it therefore goes  
 along with Rivinus' *Manuductio* (q.v.).

John Francis Vigani of Verona travelled and studied  
 pharmacy, mining and metallurgy. He came to England  
 between 1670 and 1680, and settled at Newark on Trent  
 and Cambridge, where he taught chemistry privately. After  
 a considerable number of years he was appointed  
 professor in the University. He married in Newark and had  
 a family, and he died about 1714.

He wrote the present work, which was first printed at  
 Dantzic in 1682, afterwards in London,

1683 and 1685, at Leyden with notes by David Stam in  
 1693, and then at Nürnberg in 1718.

The book is not a systematic treatise, but only an  
 exposition of some methods which he had found best for  
 the making of certain drugs.

For what is known about him reference may be made to  
 a paper by me read to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society,  
 and to an abstract of it in the *Dictionary of National  
 Biography*.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II;  
 ii. p. 530.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*,  
 1732, p. 147 (quotes an edition of London, 1688).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlvi. col. 1204  
 (known by his book 'Medulla,' printed in England,  
 Holland and Germany).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751,  
 i. pp. 136 (calls him Franciscus, and quotes

the 'Medulla' Lond. 1687); 139 (calls him Johannes, and  
 quotes the 'Medulla,' Lond. 1683).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 21.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 745;

1798, ii. p. 234

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 244;

1869, ii. p. 235.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1899, lviii. p. 305.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 485.

## VIGENERE (BLAISE DE).

A Discourse of Fire and Salt, Discovering many secret Mysteries, as well Philosophicall,  
 as Theologicall. London, Printed by Richard Cotes, and are to be sold by Andrew  
 Crooke at the Green-dragon in Pauls Church

4°. Pp. [4] 162. The title is surrounded by a narrow border.

VIGENERE (BLAISE DE). *Continued.*

According to Dufresnoy the editions in French appeared at Paris, 1603, 4°, and long afterwards at Rouen, 1642,  
 1651, 4°.

Tractatus de Igne et Sale.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 1.

Blaise de Vigenere was born at Saint-Pourçain in the  
 Bourbonnois in 1523. He studied at Paris, was  
 introduced at Court, and acted in an official capacity,  
 and was present at the diet of Worms. Afterwards he  
 travelled, then he studied Greek under Turnebus and  
 Dorat, and Hebrew, both Biblical and Rabbinic, went  
 to Rome, returned to Paris, married in 1570, and was a  
 laborious student, working eight or ten hours a day.  
 The date of his death is rather uncertain, but the year  
 1596 seems to be the best authenticated, though in that  
 year he published a continuation to his translation of  
 the 'Icones' of Philostratus. He wrote historical works  
 and made translations from Plato, Livy, Cicero, Tasso  
 and others. A list is given at the end of his life by  
 Nicéron.

He was first secretary of the Duke de Nevers, and  
 then of Henry III., and he says he was forty years of  
 age when he was in the house of Nevers. He mentions  
 this in his 'Traité des Chiffres,' printed in 1586, which,  
 on f. 4 verso, he himself calls the choicest of all his  
 works. At f. 17 he speaks of

Vigenere, *Traicte des Chiffres ou Secrets Manieres  
 d'ecrire*, Paris, 1586, 4° ff. 343 [3] (most authorities  
 give the date as 1587).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 229, 258.

Paulus Colomesius (Colomiès), *Gallia Orientalis*,  
 Hagæ-Comitis, 1665, pp. 92-93 (commendatory  
 notices of him).

Hallervord, *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, 1676, p. 38.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, i.  
 pp. 14 col. a, 54 col. a, 61 col. b, 439.

Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1731, xvi. pp. 26-37, and  
 1732, xx. p. 94.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae  
 Metallica*, 1732, p. 147.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 100 (I. ii § 17); ii.  
 p. 169 (II. ii. 4 § 4).

Joh. Christoph Mylius, *Bibliotheca Anonymorum et  
 Pseudonymorum*, Hamb., 1740, p. 315, No. 308  
 ('Discours sur l'Histoire de Charles VII.,' not altogether  
 commendatory of the author).

Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*,  
 1742, iii. p. 322.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1746, xlvi. cols. 1206-  
 07.

Prosper Marchand, *Dictionnaire Historique*, La  
 Haye, 1758, i. pp. 305-306 (bis). (The reference here is  
 to the article 'Hermaphrodites, which,

having met the Cardinal de Carpi at Rome in 1549 and at  
 f. 34 he says he remembered 'd'auoir veu en mes ieunes  
 ans, estant nourry avec le general Bayard premier  
 secretaire d'estat du grand Roy François, feu monsieur de  
 la Bourdaiziere.' He was sent to Flanders and Zealand in  
 1559, at the embarkation of the King of Spain.

At the end of the book are these words: Blaise de  
 Vigenere, de la Ville de Saint Pourcain es enclaves de  
 Bourbonnois & d'Auvergne, s'exercoit apres les  
 meditations dessusdites l'an de Salut MDLXXXV, et de  
 son asge le Climacterique.

Under date February, 1596, de L'Estoile mentions  
 Vigenère's death: Le lundi 19°, mourust à Paris en sa  
 maison, Blaise Vigenaire, aagé de soixante-quinze ans,  
 d'une maladie fort estrange: car il lui sortist un chancre du  
 corps qui lui gagna de telle façon la bouche que, non  
 obstant tous les remèdes des médecins et chirurgiens, il  
 demeura suffoqué faute de respiration. Il estoit homme  
 tres docte mais vieieux.

however, contains nothing about Vigenere except one or  
 two quotations from certain of his works.)

Lelong, *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, 1768,  
 i. Nos. 115, 139, 3880, 1769, ii. Nos. 16602, 16733,  
 17272, 26261; 1771, iii. No. 32078.

*Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et  
 de Du Verdier*, ed. de Juvigny, 1772, i. (du Maine: i.) p.  
 86; iii. (du Verdier: i.) p. 250.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 54.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 307,  
 503.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1827, xlvi. p. 458; no date,  
 xliii. P. 370 (article by Weiss).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 296.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 120;

1869, ii. p. 115.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Hand-  
 wörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1206.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1866, xlvi. col.

140.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,  
 1870, No. 957.

Pierre de L'Estoile, *Memoires-Journaux*, Paris, 1875-  
 83; 1879, vii. (Journal de Henri IV., 1595- 601) p. 52.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 406.

## VIGILANTIUS de Monte Cubiti.

See MONTE CUBITI (VIGILANTIUS DE).

## VILLAIN (ETIENNE FRANÇOIS).

See V\*\*\*

## VILLANOVANUS (ARNALDUS).

See ARNALDUS VILLANOVANUS.

VILLANOVANUS (ARNALDUS). *Continued.*

## Experimenta.

See MALDINY (JOANNES JACOBUS DE), *Mirabilia Mundi*, 1754.

One of the works, perhaps the work, by which Arnaldus is best known, is his commentary on the *Schola Salernitana*, which was written in the early years of the fourteenth century, and was first printed about 1480. An account of this treatise and of Arnaldus' commentary is contained in Sir Alexander Croke's monograph on the subject.

There is a method also for rejuvenescence attributed to Arnaldus, which is contained in De Longe-ville-Harcouet's book about people who have lived to a great age, but his account of the way it came into his hands does not augur well for its authenticity.

It was translated by Robert Samber, and published as an original work of his own with this title: *Long Livers: a Curious History of such Persons of both Sexes who have liv'd several Ages and grown Young again: with the rare Secret of Rejuvenescency of Arnould de Villa Nova, . . . by Eugenius Philalethes, F.R.S. . . .*, London, 1722, 8°, pp. lxiv. 199. viii. [1].

Symphorianus Champerius, *Libelli duo. Primus de medicina claris scriptoribus*, no place and date (Lyons, 1506 ?), f. xxxvij. *recto*.

Gesner, *Bibliotheca Unversalis*, Tiguri, 1545, f. 93 *recto*.

Mathias Flacius, *Catalogus testium veritatis, qui ante nostram aetatem reclamarunt Papae*, Basileæ 1556, p. 799. (Arnoldus was a man of great erudition, knew Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Arabic, and was deeply skilled in philosophy and theology, 'Docuit autem, quod diabolus totum populum Christianum fecerit aberrare à veritate Jesu Christi. Hanc sententiam non opinor esse falsam.' Other doctrines are enumerated, but nothing about alchemy, and the section concludes: 'Habit hic doctor non paucos auditores & sectatores, etiam post mortem, praesertim in Hispania, quos papistz Arnoldistas vocaverunt, & tanquam haereticos sunt persequuti atrocissimè.' This is not unlikely.)

Wolfgangus Justus (Jobst), *Chronologia sive Temporum Supputatio omnium illustrium Medicorum*, Francophurti ad Viadrum, 1556, p. 111.

Bale, *Scriptorum illustrium maioris Brytanniae . . . Catalogus*, Basil., 1557, pp. 358-359. No. lxxvi. Appendix alia.

Andreas Tiraquellus, *Commentarii De Nobilitate et lure Primigeniorum*, 1573, p. 246.

Joan. Francisc. Picus Mirandulanus, 'De rerum praenotione,' lib. ix. c. v., *Opera Omnia*, Basil. 1601, ii. p. 461.

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 318.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 91.

Conring, *De Hermetica Aegyptiorum Vetere et Paracelsicorum Nova Medicina Liber unus*, 1648, pp. 380-383; 2nd edition, 1659, pp. 205, 262, 265, 281, 414, 415, 417, 423, 424.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 229.

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 63, 1691, p. 63.

Paulus Colomesius (Colomiès), *Gallia Orientalis, sive Gallorum qui linguam Hebraeam vel alias Orientales excoluerunt Vite*, Hagæ-Comitis, 1665, p. 2.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 427.

De Longe-ville-Harcouet, *Histoire des Personnes*

This Eugenius Philalethes, it may be observed in passing, is not to be confused with Thomas Vaughan, the earlier user of the same pseudonym.

Pp. 164-170, chapter xxii.: 'The method of Arnould de Villa nova to be used in the grand Operation of Rejuvenescency.' His confection containing powdered sapphires, hyacinths emeralds, rubies, topazes, &c., &c., was more likely to set up appendicitis than make an old man young.

This 'Secret of Rejuvenescency' is different from another tract by him, of which there is a translation by Jonas Drumunde: ☉ Here is a newe Boke, called the defence of age, and recovery of youth, translated out of the famous Clarke and ryght experte medycyne Arnold de Noua Villa, very profytable for all men to knowe. Printed by Robert Wyer about 1540, black letter, 16° A & B in fours, for which consult Herbert's Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, 1785, i. p. 381, and Dibdin, *Typographical Antiquities*, 1816, iii. p. 198.

qui ont vecu plusieurs siecles, et qui ont rajeuni: avec le Secret du Rajeunissement, tiré d'Arnould de Villeneuve, Paris, 1715, chap. xxii. pp. 274-286; Paris, 1716, pp. 198-206.

Petr. Frid. Arpe, *De prodigiis Naturæ et Artis Operibus Talismanes et Amuleta dictis*, 1717, p. 119.

Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesie Antiquis*, 1722, iii. col. 616.

Le Clerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, 1723, p. 785 ('il estoit grand Chimiste').

Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1726, ii. pp. 224 (Schola Salernitana), 251 ('a very great Chymist'), 253 (his life), 256 (some of his medical views).

Conring, *De Scriptoribus xvi. post Christum natum seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 133.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 531.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 117, 123 (notice of his life and references to authorities).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, ii. col. 1592 (a good deal about his alchemy).

Mariana, *Historia de rebus Hispaniae*, 1733, lib. xiv. cap. 9, ii. p. 143 ('rei medicæ ea tempestate peritissimum majori tamen fama quam laude: cum nobile ingenium eruditionem maximam, pravis superstitionibus, pravisque de religione opinionibus fœdare visus sit.' His views were condemned by the Inquisition, and he tried to make a 'homunculus.')

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der philosophischen Historie*, 1734, v. pp. 1158, 1176-1179.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina mediae et infimæ, Aetatis*, 1734, i. p. 358.

[H. P. de Limiers, or Limmiers], *Magna Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica, sive Notitia Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum veterum ac recentiorum, . . . opera & studio \* \* \* \**. Coloniae Allobrogum, 1734, i. pp. 577-580 (his life and the opinions expressed about him; his theological writings, and the fifteen errors condemned by Eymericus).

N. H. Gundling, *Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1734, ii. pp. 1775-1779.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 563, 565.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller 1751, ii. pp. 690, 838.

VILLANOVANUS (ARNALDUS). *Continued.*

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. pp. 96-100; 1778, i. pp. 183-187.

Georg Christoph Hamberger, *Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vornehmsten Schriftstellern vom Anfange der Welt bis 1500*, Lemgo, 1764, iv. pp. 490-495, No. DCCCCXXXII.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, iii. p. 841.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 217 (Schola Salernitana).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 147.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 154.

Haller *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1776, i. p. 392.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literærishes Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 88, 184 (on poisons), 404 (references to authorities and to his works), 410, 467; 1787, III. i. p. 554; III. ii. pp. 471, 599 (de vinis); 1789, V. p. 119 (on medicinal waters).

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterar-geschichte*, 1789, i. p. 535.

*Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum, A Poem on the Preservation of Health . . . with . . . notes by Sir Alexander Croke*, Oxford, 1830, 12°, pp. xix. [1 blank], 199 [1 blank].

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 214.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 7, 15, 19, 23, 27, 37, 42, 46, 170.

Cap, *Etudes Biographiques pour servir à l'Histoire des Sciences*. Deuxième Série, Paris, 1864, pp. 346-349 ('L'Alchimie au xiiiè Siecle').

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. pp. 687, 715, 718-728 (life, doctrines and followers), 747.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1880, i. p. 560; and series, 1896, i. p. 666.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. Nachtrage, p. 424.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 207, 230 (note on his life), 307 (verses of the Schola Salernitana), 311, 316 (life), 327.

## VIOTTUS (BARTHOLOMÆUS) à Clivolo.

De Balneorum Naturalium Viribus Libri Quatuor, quorum argumentum proximè sequentes pagellæ indicabunt, Barptolomæo a Clivolo Medico Taurinensi & professore publico autore. Lugduni, Apud Mathiam Bonhomme. 1552.

4°. Pp. [12] 168. Vignette of Mercury with the Medusa's head, and the legend EK ΠΙΟΝΟΥ Ο ΚΑΕΟΞ.

This contains a description of the baths at Aix (in Savoy); the use of the waters and of the mud in baths generally, the salts, &c., which are met with in waters; a description of the baths in Italy, Germany and elsewhere, the curative virtues of baths.

In the treatment of the subject this book may be compared with Thurneisser's *Pison*, which did not come out till 1572.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 82.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 114, under B. à C.), p. 119 (under B. Viottus à C.)

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 23 (Int. c. i. §24), 36 (Add. c. i. § 24).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 533.

Bartholomæus Viottus à Clivolo was a distinguished doctor, philosopher and professor at Turin highly commended for his method of demonstration and for the present work on natural baths. His book was included (p. 247) in a collection of similar writings which was published at Venice in 1553. He died in 1568.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 897.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelerhrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1639.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 101.

Carrière, *Catalogue. . . des Ouvrages. . . sur les eaux minérales*, Paris, 1785, p. 52, No. 126.

Billings, *Index Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 764.

## VIRTUTES Alchemiæ Artificialis.

See MENSENRIET, 1737.

## VITO del capo dela bona speranza.

See CRUX absque Cruce, 1617.

## VITRIOL.

See K. (E. D. L.), *Der Triumphvagen des Vitriol*, 1770.

## VITRIOLUM.

De Vitriolo et ejus oleo secretissimo. Von dem Vitriol und seinem geheimsten Oehle.

See BACON (ROGER), Oleum Vitrioli.

## VITRIOLUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

See TRACTATUS de Vitriolo Philosophorum.

## VITULUS AUREUS.

See HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

## VLISS.

Das Güldene Vliess.

See VELLUS Aureum.

## VOARCHADUMIA.

See PANTHEO (GIOVANNI AGOSTINO).

## VOGEL (EWALD).

De Lapidis Physici Conditionibus Liber. Quo duorum abditissimorum Auctorum Gebri & Raimundi Lullii methodica continetur explicatio. Et Chymistarum omnium opera tanquam ad normam examinantur, virum in perfectionis via consistent, necne. Auctore Evvaldo Vogelio Belga. Coloniae Agrippinae, Apud Henricum Falckenburg. Anno c15.15.xcv.

8°. Pp. [36] 252 [2 blank and 2 blank wanting]. MS. Index.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

It has the 4 blank pages at the end. MS. notes.

Liber de Lapidis physici conditionibus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 515.

The statements about this person are rather conflicting, due to the fact that some regard him as identical with Hoghelande, while others consider him distinct.

Even among those who take the former view there is want of unanimity.

The earliest allusion to the question which I have seen is by Conring in the second edition of his *Hermetica Medicina*, 1669. He there speaks of Vogel 'who was in the habit of calling himself at one time Theobaldus, and at another de Hoghelande, with an unpraiseworthy lack of decision, a man specially devoted to chemistry.' Conring, who found any stick good enough to beat the chemists with, here falls foul of the pseudonym,— which, by the way, with an unpraiseworthy lack of accuracy he divides into two—as if Vogel was the only author who had ever used another name. He

assigns to Vogel the present treatise; he could hardly do otherwise; but he credits the 'Historiae transmutationis' to 'Ewaldus,' without specifying the surname. From this it would appear that Conring considered that Hoghelande was the pseudonym, and Vogel the orthonym.

Morhof, who wrote his Epistle in 1673, says just exactly the opposite of Conring: Theobaldus ab Hoghelande qui se ficto nomine appellat Ewaldam Vogelium. König followed in 1678: Theob. ab Hogeland ficto nomine *Ewaldum Vogelium* sese vocare solet, he says under Hogelände, but does not quote a single book by him. Under the heading Vogelius, however, he makes no allusion whatever to this statement, and deals with him as a distinct person: 'Brabantus, Medicus, and as the genuine and independent author of the present work, and mentions none of Hoghelände's writings.

VOGEL (EWALD). *Continued.*

Now though Conring might be justified in the use of the word 'solet,' it was certainly not correct for König to employ it. For while Vogel under the pseudonym of Theobaldus or Ewaldus de Hoghelande wrote two books, Hoghelande under that of Vogel wrote only one, and one instance does not constitute a custom.

The following year, 1679, Lipenius brought out his *Bibliotheca realis medica*, and the problem is not simplified by his treatment of it. To Vogel is correctly assigned the present work, to Theob. de Hoghelände, the treatise 'De Alchemiæ Difficultatibus,' 1594, and in the *Theatrum Chemicum*; but the tract 'Historiæ aliquot transmutationis Metallicæ pro Defensione Alchymiae,' Coloniae Agr., 1604, is said to be by Ewaldus Vogelände s. Theob. Hogelände.' The name Vogelände is a piece of confusion, and the author of this tract calls himself Ewald von Hohelände and not Theobaldus, unless these two be identical, which I doubt.

König was quoted as the authority for the pseudonymity by de la Rue in 1734, and so it filtered down to Baumer, who in 1782 puts the present work under Theobaldus von Hogeland with the 'nomine ficto Ewaldi Vogel,' and ultimately to Van der Aa

Franc. Sweertius, *Athena Belgica*, Antwerpiae, 1628, p. 235 (calls him Ewaldus Vogelius, Brabantus, Medicus,' and quotes the present book 'De Lapidis Physici conditionibus,' 1595, 8°; there is no reference to Hoghelände).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, pp. 143 (Ewald. Vogelius); 443 (Theobaldus de Hoghelände).

Valerius Andreas, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1643, p. 822 (Theobaldus de Hoghelände).

Johan Reygersberg, *Chromick van Zeelandt . . . vermeerdert door Marcus Zuerius van Boxhorn*, Middelburch, 1644, i. p. 460 ('Theobaldus ab Hoghelände, van Middelburch, is gheweest een seer vermaerd en gheleert Philosophus, en Chymicus'; but no mention of Ewald Vogel).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 231.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, pp. 96 a (Theob. de Hoghelände), 277 b (Ew. Vogelius seu Theob. de Hogelände); 242 a (Ew. Vogelius).

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*, 1669, p. 387.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 141.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, pp. 408 (Theob. ab Hogeland); 854 (Ewaldus Vogelius).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 536.

Pieter de la Rue, *Geletterd Zeeland*, te Middelburg, 1734, p. 40 (quotes Theobaldus van Hoghelände only, as the author of 'De Alchemiæ difficultatibus,' Colon., 1594, and in the 'Theatrum Chemicum', and refers to König for the statement that he was wont to call himself Ewaldus Vogelius. 'He was a learned philosopher and chemist.')

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 94.

## VOGEL (HEINRICH).

Offenbarung der Geheymnussen der Alchimy. Wider die Verächter vnd Lästere, auch wider die betrieglichen Verführer, vnd allen Mifsbrauch diser edlen Philosophy. Neben warhafftiger Beschreibung der hochgelobten heylsamen Chimy, vnd jhren vnzehlichen Nutzbarkeiten

On the other hand there is no evidence in the case of a large number of authorities that identification was ever thought of. Van der Linden in 1637 keeps them entirely apart, Borel in 1654 does the same, and these are followed by Mercklin and Manget. Andreas in 1643 makes no allusion to Vogel at all, but only to Theobaldus de Hoghelände. Eloy, so far from identifying them, has taken some trouble to distinguish them, and he seems also to doubt the identity of Theobaldus and Ewald von Hoghelände. He quotes Paquot's analysis of Vogel's book.

Later writers have almost forgotten them. Gmelin treats them as distinct, and Schmieder does not mention Vogel or this book, and says nothing about the name Ewald as an alternative of Theobaldus. Kopp does not include any of these names or the books in his history of Alchemy.

In the note to HOGHELANDE (i., pp. 411, 412) I referred to this question of identity. So far as the evidence goes there is no reason for believing that Hoghelände and Vogel were identical. When the statements of Conring and Morhof are reconciled and established, it will be time to speak of identification. They cannot both be right.

Paquot, *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire Littéraire des dix-sept Provinces des Pays-Bas, . . . à Louvain*, 1766, viii. pp. 139-142. (Paquot calls him Vogels, quotes and describes the contents of the book 'De Lapidis Physici conditionibus,' and concludes by saying that König identifies him with Thibaut de Hoghelände of Middelbourg, author of 'De Alchemiæ difficultatibus liber,' 1594, which he had just mentioned. Paquot supports this notion by the following arguments: Evalde might pass for the same name as Theobald or Thibaut slightly varied; Vogels would be Theobald's surname, who in conformity with the usage of his time, would call himself of Middelbourg, though born at the village of Hoghelände, which is only half a league from this town. This, Paquot says, is all the more probable that there exists under the name of Evalde de Hogelände a work analogous to the preceding: 'Historiæ aliquot Transmutationis metallicæ . . . Colon. Agripp., 1604, 12°. One doubts if Paquot's arguments are conclusive. He writes flippantly.)

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 551 (article on Hoghelände); iv. p. 547 (long article on Vogel).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 91.

*Taschenbuch für Alchemisten*, 1790, p. 91.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 309 (Theobald von Hogheländ).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 360.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, VIII. ii. p. 966.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Œuvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 972 (reprint in the THEATRUM CHEMICUM).

VOGEL (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Die Weisheit ist aller Kunst Meister, vnd erkennet die Krafft der Elementen, Sapient. 7.

Alle Philosophi je vnd je,	Das vrtheil sol nicht sein der Welt,
So deutlich han geschriben nie,	Sonder den Weisen heimgestellt.
Von diser sach: Sie hans verlobt	Nichts mangelt als ein eyinig wort,
Beyde der kunst, vnd dan auch Gott.	Das nur nicht steht am selben ort,
Ob das gelöbt gebrochen sey	Da es verstahn kondt jederman,
Durch difs buch, welchs so klar vnd frey,	Es soll auch nicht daselbest stahn,
Solch geheymnufs offentaren thut	Wilt wissen? die vrsachen such
Vnd suchet weder Gelt noch Gut,	Darunden in dem vierdten Buch.

Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo. Gedruckt zu Strafsburg, durch Antonium Bertram, M.DCV.

4. Pp. [8] 192.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1690.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 564.

[Another Copy.]

VOGEL (RUDOLPH AUGUSTIN).

Die Bestuschefsche oder Le Mottische Stahlintkur zu verfertigen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 192.

Rud. August. Vogel Medicinæ Doctoris et in Vniuersitate Gottingensi Professoris Academiae Naturae Curiosorum Sodalit Institutiones Chemiæ ad Lectiones Academicas accommodatae. Editio Altera Polita et Locupletata. Bambergae, Francofurti & Lipsiæ apud Tobiam Göbhard, MDCCLXII.

8°. Pp. [12] 396. Index [8].

First edition, Göttingen, 1755; second edition, Leyden u. Leipzig, 1757. The above is a revised reprint of the second. Wiegleb's Germ an translation, Weimar, 1775, second edition, 1785, 8°.

Vogel was born at Erfurt, 1 May, 1724. His studies began at Erfurt in 1740, and were continued at Leipzig in 1745. After residence for some time at Berlin, he graduated M.D. at Erfurt in 1747, where he practised and gave lectures. In 1753, about Michaelmas, he was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine at Göttingen, in 1760 ordinary professor, in 1763 Landphysicus, and in 1764, Hofrath and Leibmedicus. He belonged to several Academies, having been received into the Academia Naturae Curiosorum II August, 1754, with the name of Philoxenus III., the Royal Swedish Academy in 1759, and that of Göttingen in 1770. His death occurred 5 April, 1774.

He was a man of wide and varied knowledge, well read in the Greek and Latin classics, and Heyne speaks of his familiarity with the works of Hippocrates and Paulus Aegineta. His interest extended to various branches of natural history, botany, mineralogy, physiology, and chemistry, of which he made a special study. He was opposed to transmutation, the universal solvent, and to other notions which still survived.

He introduced improvements into pharmacy and the methods of examining mineral waters, and his knowledge of chemistry was turned further to account for mineralogy, as appears in his Practical System of Mineralogy published at Leipzig in 1762, and again in 1776. Though defective in arrangement this book contains observations which were new for the time. In his investigations on these subjects he paid special attention to the phenomena attendant upon the calcination of metals and their increase in weight.

But while so engaged he never neglected the study and practice of medicine; he made many contributions to its literature, and had the reputation of being a laborious, most attentive, and successful practitioner. He was highly esteemed for his activity and diligence, for his acquirements and modesty, his kindness and willingness to help, as can be gathered from Heyne's éloge.

Vogel was the author of several papers-on cubic saltpetre, nitrum flammans, &c. The *Institutiones* deals with the subject quite generally. There are numerous references to the older literature, which are of some importance as showing who the authorities were in 1762. It was a favourite text book in its time.

VOGEL (RUDOLPH AUGUSTIN). *Continued*

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 517, No. 591.

Burcard Gotthelf Struvius, *Bibliotheca Historiæ litterariæ selecta*, ed. Johannes Frid. Iugler, Ienæ, 1761, ii. p. 917 (his review of medical literature, begun in 1751 at Erfurt, 'Die Medicinische Bibliothec').

Pütter, *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen*, 1765 [Th. I], p. 158; 1788, Th. 2, p. 45

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. pp. 423, 693.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 446.  
Chr. Gottl. Heyne, *Elogium Rudolphi Augustini Vogel Soc. Reg. Scient. Sodalit ordinarii in consessu Societatis D. xvi. April, clxxcclxxiv.*, Gottingae apud Joann. Christian. Dieterich, 4°, pp. 12 (laudatory notice).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. pp. 400.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 417, 781.

George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, I. i. p. 12; 1786, I. ii. pp. 44, 146, 165, 180, 193, 214, 236, 239, 253, 345, 357 (Institutiones Chemiæ, various editions), 390 (increase of weight by calcination); 1787, III. i. pp. 445, 537; III. ii. p. 53; 1788, IV. i. pp. 64 (mineral system), 177, 248, 380, 424 (cubic nitre), 443 (sal sedativum), 501; 1789, IV. ii. pp. 48, 56, 79, 86, 267, 402.

Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, Zürich, 1792, V. pp. 42, 77

('Lehrsätze der Chemie,' Weimar, 1775, 1785, 8° translated by Joh. Christian Wiegleb).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 334, 365, 414, 478, 646-648, 686, 702, 762; 1799, iii. p. 598.

Shering Rosenhane, *Anteckningar hörande till Kongl. Vetensk. Akademiens Historia*, Stockholm, 1811, p. 403, No. 45.

F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-literarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1813, XV., ii. p. 64.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 444 (long list of his works).

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, V. i. p. 295, V. ii. pp. 562, 679.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 345.

E. Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp. 393, 413 (merely mentioned); 1849, ii. p. 293. (enumeration of a few works).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 493.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1217.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 614, 642.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 135.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 5ème Série, 1889, iii. p. 748.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 802.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1896, xl. p. 123 (by Pagel).

VOLLKOMMENER Bericht und Handgriff in Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum.

See TINCTURA Physica.

VOLPI (TOMMASO).

Pharmacopoea in usum Officinarum Reipublicae Bremensis conscripta quam auctam & emendatam recudi curavit Thomas Volpi Chirurgiae Doctor atque Lector, Nosocomii Ticinensis ad S. Mathaeum Chirurgus Ordinarius et Acad. C. R. Josephinae Medico-Chirurgicae Vindobonensis Socius. Editio Prima Italica juxta postremam Bremensem anni 1792. Ticini MDCCXCIII. Apud Haered. Petri Galeatii. Cum Approbatione.

8. Pp. xii, 181 [1].

Volpi was born at Pavia, 24 Dec., 1761, and is described as one of the most distinguished pupils of Scarpa. He became chief surgeon in the great hospital in his native place, and acted for

Scarpa in his clinical instruction in 1804, and finally succeeded him in 1817. He wrote important works on medicine and surgery, and died 9 Jan., 1822.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 351.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 149.  
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1894, xv. p. 821.

VOLTELEN (FLORIS JACOBUS).

Observationes Chemico-Medicae de Lacte Humano, ejusque cum Asinino et Ovillo Comparatione, quas una cum subnexis quaestionibus, Auspiciis Dei