

WECKER (JOHANN JACOB). *Continued.*

Antidotarium Geminum, Generale et Speciale: A Ioan. Iacobo Vveckero Basiliense Ex opt. Authorum, tam veterum quàm recentiorum, scriptis fideliter congestum, & tandem methodicè, supra priores editiones, vberimè auctum, coniunctim editum, & exornatum: Adiectis Elenchis locupletiss. Cum Priuilegio ad Annos decem. Basileae, Per Cour. Vvaldkirch, sumptibus Episcopianorum, cl̄oIoxcv.

Large 8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank], columns 222, pp. [4, 1 blank]. Antidotarium Speciale, pp. [12], cols. 1186. Index pp. [29, 1 blank]. Woodcuts in the text.

Other editions, 1617, 1642 (Mercklin).

This work is not mentioned by Herzog. He gives editions of the *A. speciale* only: 1561, 1577, 1588, then the above, and that of 1617.

Kunstbuch Ein nutzliches Büchlein von Mancherleyen Künstlichen Wassern, ölen vnd Weinen, jetzt newlich ins Teutsch gebracht, durch Doctor Hanfs Jacob Wecker, Stattartzet zu Colmar. Mit Keys. Majest. Gnad vnd Freyheit, in sechs jahren nicht nach zu trucken. Getruckt zu Basel, In verlegung Ludwig Königs. MDCXVI.

8°. Pp. [6] 86 [4].

First edition, Basel, Peter Perna, 1570, 8°, pp. [16]127.

De Secretis Libri xvii. Ex variis authoribus collecti, methodiceq; digesti, & aucti per Joan. Jacobum Weckerum, Basiliensem, Medicum Colmariensem. Accessit Index locupletissimus. Basileæ, Sumptibus Ludovici Regis. M.DC.XLII.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 667 [27, 2 blank].

In my 'Notes on Books of Secrets' I have described the following editions of the present work: Basileæ, 1588, 8°, 1613, 8°, 1616, 8°, 1642, 8°; 1662, 8°; 1701, 8°. French translation: Lyon, 1596, 8°; Tournon, 1606, 8°; Rouen, 1627, 8°; 1663, 8°. English translation: London, 1660, folio; and with a new title-page, 1661.

By Herzog are given the following editions of the work 'De Secretis,' which I have not seen: Basil. 1582, 1587, 1598, 1604, 1629. Haller quotes an edition of 1708, and another of 1750. The French editions which he enumerates are: Lyon, 1584, 8° (possibly), 1596, 8°, 1612, 8°, Rouen, 1608, 8°; 1639, 8°; 1651, 8°; 1680, 8°, and he winds up: *Compilatitia omnia et absurda multa* but the book was obviously popular.

Judging from the date of the dedications the first edition of the Latin may have appeared in 1582 or 1583, and of the French in 1584, but I have not seen any editions of these years.

Wecker was born at Basel, 1528, and in 1544

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, 1590, p. 178.

Joh. Georg. Schenckius, *Biblia Iatrifica sive Bibliotheca Medica*, 1609, p. 315.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, pp. 883 ('Antidotarium'), 899 ('Anatomia Mercurii Spagyrica,' Halæ, 1620), 952 ('Antidotarium,' 1600), 978 ('Practica Medicinæ generalis,' 1585, &c.), 988 (Alexis), &c.

Numerous woodcuts in the text. Vignette.

began his academical course there. In 1557 he was professor of logic and in 1560 of Latin. He discharged the duties of both offices vigorously studied medicine, graduated, and became a popular physician. In 1566 he went to Colmar as town physician, and died there in 1586. He is the author of various medical, pharmaceutical and other works. His wife, a daughter of Isaac Keller Prof. Med., wrote a book on cooking: 'Kochbuch,' Amberg, 1600, 4°, dedicated to Loysa Juliana Princess of Orange.

He is praised by Conring, though blamed for plagiarising. A list of his works is given both by Herzog and by Mercklin, and the latter is simply copied by Manget. Mercklin assigns to him the tract 'De Unguento Armario' in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, 1662, 4° (*q.v.*), but that is by Hieronymus Wecker.

He also translated The Secrets of Alexis from Italian into Latin, Basil., 1559, 8°; and edition Basil., 1560; 3rd, enlarged, edition, Basil., 1563, 8°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 282.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 226 (calls him 'Vecker').

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis Virorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 134; 1691, p. 134.

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, part ii. sig. *Ei verso*.

WECKER (JOHANN JACOB). *Continued.*

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 864.

Mercklin, *Lindentius renovatus*, 1686, p. 615.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687, pp. 266, 377 (Int. c. viii. § 15; c. xi. § 12).

Joh. Jacobus Scheuchzer, *Nova literaria Helvetica*, Tiguri, 1703, i pp. 119-123. (List of additions made to the 'Secreta' by Zwinger, List of works by Wecker).

Guillielmus Budæus, 'Thanatologia,' in Johann Michael Heineccius & Johann Georg. Leuckfeldus, *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, . . . in unum Volumen collecti*, Francofurti ad Moenum, 1707, fol., p. 260, col. b (died 1586, 'Basiliens. Med. φιλόσοφος ἐς ὑπερβολήν, Colmaria').

Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 168.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 580.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 163 ('Antidotarium').

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 157 (T. ii. lib. ii. p. 1, c. 2, § 11).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-lexicon*, 1740, p. 907.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. col. 1772.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 507; ii. Pp. 855 (Alexis), 856.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1839.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 342.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 63.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 367; 1772, ii. p. 31.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 246.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 234.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 563.

Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, p. 263.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 455 (Zwinger's edition of the 'Secrets').

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 502 (translation of Alexis, Basel, 1616, 8°).

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 98 (Antidotarium), 177 (Alexis and 'De Secretis').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 520.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 56 (note on his life and various works).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 472.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, I. p. 310; no date, xlv. p. 419.

Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets,' in *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, 1883, ii. pp. 192, 251, 252, 258, 272; New Series, 1890, i. p. 224. 1899, iii. pp. 390-392.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 215.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 337.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 372.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 400, 411 (his life), 450, 473.

WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG).

Georgii Wolffgangi VVdelii Introductio in Alchimiam. Sumptibus Iohannis Bielkii, Bibliop. Ienæ, Litteris Christophori Krebsii, Anno MDCCVI.

4°. Pp. [4] 60, At the end is the Tabula Smaragdina 'ex volumine de Alchimia, Norimbergæ apud Ioh. Petreium MDXLI. excuso, longe rarissimo, eiusque p. 363.' Vignette.

D. Georg Wolfgang Wedels weiland weitberühmten Professoris Medicinæ Ordinarii zu Jena, wie auch an vielen Hochfürstlichen Sächsischen Höfen Leib-Medici und Hoff-Raths Vernünfftige Gedanken vom Gold-Machen nebst einer Vorrede D. Christian Gottfried Stentzels der Medicinischen Facultät zu Wittenberg Assessoris, wie auch Chirurgiæ Prof. Publ. Ord. & Pathol. Prof. Substit. Zweyte Auflage. Wittenberg, Bey Carl Siegemund Henningen, 1734.

8°. Pp. [26] 100. Title red and black. P. 98, Tabula Smaragdina—from the 'extremely rare' 1541 edition of Petreius. Vignette.

This is a translation of the preceding.

Georgii Wolffgangi Wedelii, D. Professoris Publici, & Medici Ducalis Saxonici, Experimentum Chemicum Novum de Sale Volatili Plantarum, quo latius exponuntur, specimine ipso exhibita. Jenæ, Sumptibus Iohannis Fritschii. Literis Samuelis Krebsii. M.DC.LXXXV.

12°. Pp. [22] 96. 1 plate.

WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG), *Continued.*

An edition: Francof., 1672, 12°, is quoted by Boehmer, it was reviewed in the *Phil. Trans.*, 1673, viii., No. 100, p. 7000; and another, Jenæ, 1682, 12°. The tract was also printed in *Miscellanea Curiosa Medico-Physica Academiae*

Programma vom Basilio Valentino.

See ZOBEL (FRIEDRICH), Tartarologia Spagirica? 1676.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 669.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Chymische Schriften, 1769, i. sig. g 1-8.

Vita Danielis Ludovici.

See LUDWIG (DANIEL), Opera Omnia, 1712.

Wedel, 'Hæreditarius' in Schwartz, was born 12 Nov., 1645, at Spremberg, in Lower Lusatia, but according to others at Golzen (Kopp says Glossen), was at school for six years, and at the age of seventeen went to Jena, where he took the degree of M. D. He studied medicine under Guernerus Rolfinck, who said of him that he required a curb rather than a spur. In 1667 he was Stadtphysikus at Gotha, travelled in Holland and settled at Jena, where he gradually rose to the highest positions in his profession. In 1672 he was appointed professor of medicine at Jena, and was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum with the name Hercules I.; in 1679 first physician of the reigning Duke of Weimar, Hofrath and first physician of the Duke of Saxony, in 1692 Count Palatine, in 1706 member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1716 Imperial Rath, and a month before his death first physician of the Elector of Mainz. He died 6 Sept., 1721, which year is contained in the chronogram: CLarVs VVeDeL MorItVr. His portrait, according to Wetzel, appeared in the German Acta Eruditorum, P. LV. Haller tells us that Wedel was his wife's maternal uncle, and he was obviously proud of the connection, for he repeats the statement more than once. He was distinguished for his comprehensive learning, success as a practitioner unceasing labour as professor and author, for his great modesty, rectitude, and beneficence to the poor.

As a chemist he introduced into practice certain

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 864.
Mercklin, *Lindeniæ renovatus*, 1686, pp. 343-347.
Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 30 (Ad. c. i. § 12*); p. 182 (Ad. c. iv. § 39), p. 210 (Ad. c. v. § 20*), p. 273 (Ad. c. viii. § 9*); p. 386 (Ad. c. xi. § vi.*).
Journal des Sçavans, 1709, p. 292 (review of his Exercitationes medico-philologicae).
Bartholomæus Christianus Richardus (Reichard), *Commentatio de vita et scriptis Professorum hodie in Academia Jenensi, publice docentium*, Jena, 1710, pp. 66-80 (list of his dissertations).
Zeumer, *Vitæ Professorum . . . qui in . . . Academia Jenensi . . . vixerunt*, Jenæ, 1711, Classis iii. p. 76.
Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. pp. 706, 722, 783.
Jo. Conr. Zeltner, *Theatrum Virorum eruditorum qui speciatim typographiis laudabilem operam præstiterunt*, Norimb., 1720, pp. 548-553.
Kurtze Fragen aus der Kirchen-Historie des Neuen Testaments, vii. p. 971. (I have not seen this.)

Naturæ Curiosorum sive Ephemeridum Medico Physicarum Germanicarum Annus Quartus et Quintus Anni MDCLXXIII. & MDCLXXIV. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, 1688, Appendix, pp. 190-256.

medicines which bear his name and he was a strong supporter of the iatro-chemical principles of De la Boe Sylvius. But he was also a staunch believer in alchemy, assigning to it great antiquity, and considering that it was concealed even in the myths of the ancients.

He was an excellent scholar and humanist, wrote numerous books, brought out new editions of the works of older writers, and was the author of a host of disputations, consilia, responsa, paradoxa, orationes, programmata, and epistolæ, written in fine Latin.

He contributed various dissertations to the literature of chemistry: De Mose chimico; De mercurio Philosophorum; De æniamate Sibyllino chimico; De Hippocrate chimico & igne philosophorum; De ramo aureo Virgilio; De auro chimico; De antimonio diaphoretico; De cinnabari Antimonii; De ciave principiorum Chymicorum; De Tabula Hermetis Smaragdina; Tabulæ Chymicæ XV., Jena, 1692; Compendium Chymicæ, 1715, 4°.

Wedel is credited by Mercklin, Manget and others with the authorship of 'Non-entia chymica,' assigned to Utis Udenius, and printed in 1670. This cannot be correct if as is stated in the preface and as confirmed by Gmelin, the work appeared in 1645. Student and learned though Wedel was, he was not literally born with a Latin dissertation on chemical non-entities in his mouth, See UTIS UDENIUS.

Nova Litteraria Anni MDCCXXII, in Supplementum Actorum eruditorum divulgata . . . auctore Io. Gottlieb Krausio, Lipsiæ, 8°, pp. 85-96 (a full but somewhat verbose account).

Walch, *Programma in Exequiis Pro-rectoris Magnifici Georgii W. Wedelii P.P. in Academia Jenensi, d. 29 Martii*, 1722.

Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars VI., 1724, pp. 34-38.

Caspar Wetzel, *Historische Lebens-Beschreibung der berühmtesten Lieder-Dichter*, Herrmstadt, 1724, iii. p. 366 (sketch of his life; he wrote two hymns: Gott Vater, der du ewig bist, and Was ist das mich betrübt).

Joh. Hermann Fürstenau, *Desiderata Medica*, Lipsiæ, 1727, pp. 34, 104, 181, 199, 223, 255, 312, 313, 318, 337, 343, 379, 412, 418, 424, 436, 464, 471, 476, 496.

Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1729, vii. p. 112.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. pp. 581-602 (gives a review of the 'Introductio').

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen*

WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG), *Continued.*

Gelahrheit, 1731, pp. 358-361 (life and works); 508, 509, 514, 524, 531, 534, 538, 552.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicaæ*, 1732, p. 150 (long list of papers).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 431 (T. ii. l. 2*, c. 43 § 2).

Kurtze Nachricht von den Büchern und deren Urhebern in der Stollischen Bibliothec, 1735, Der fünfte Theil: pp. 497 (Introductio in Alchimiam); 500 (Exercitatio Medico-philologica, extracts about Basilius Valentinus); 516, 525 (Epitome praxeos clinicæ); 1736, Der siebende Theil: p. 661.

Joh. Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 847.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 542 (about Spectres), 575 (Progressus Academiae Nat. Cur.).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740 p. 908.

Seguierius, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1740, Pars i. pp. 207-209; Pars ii. p. 310.

Bibliotheca Haeneliana, 1746, p. 566. (I not seen this.)

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii, cols. 1804-1820 (long article and list of dissertations).

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 136 (Compendium Chemiæ) 146, 151, 205 (de Opio; de Sale volatili plantarum), 206, 218, 220, 222, 224 (botanical papers), 225 (Exercitationes), 276, &c. (anatomical papers) 529 (note about him); ii. 576, &c. (medical and pathological papers), 906 (note about him), 980 (alchemico-historical papers).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. cols. 1841-1845.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 152.

Büchner, *Academicae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 466, No. 44.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 456; 1778, iv. p. 564 (calls him author of Utis Udenius' 'Non-entia Chymica').

Moreri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, x. p. 780.

Fabricius, *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, Hamb., 1760, pp. 489, 502, 547, 787, 798, 852, 1028 (references for points of medical antiquities to the 'Exercitationes medico-philologicae' of Wedel whom he calls 'celeberrimus Ienensis Aesculapius').

Burcard Gotthelf Struve, *Bibliotheca Historiæ Litterariæ Selecta*, Jenæ, 1763, iii. p. 2266.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. pp. 572-574.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 557-561, (list of Wedel's botanical and pharmaceutical dissertations).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 470.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 400-403 (list of his surgical dissertations).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1799, pp. 203-218 (list of his medical dissertations).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 25 highly praised).

Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les eaux minérales*, 1785, i. p. 29, No. 36; p. 44, No. 99; p. 51, No. 120.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii.

WEG (Der) zu der Hermetischen Kunst.

See RECHTE (Der) Weg zu der Hermetischen Kunst.

For alchemical books entitled 'way' or 'road,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 383.

pp. 12, 120, 167, 189 (Diss. de Venenis et bezoardicis, Ienæ, 1682, 4°), 212, &c., &c.; 1786, II. ii. And 1787, III. i. & ii. (papers on botany); 1788, IV. i. p. 366 (De sale volatili plantarum &c.); 1789, IV; ii. pp. 6, 14 (Diss. de Mercurio philosophorum, Ien., 1697, 8.), 53, 80 (Progr. de Ramo aureo Virgilio, Ien., 1699, 4 pl. 1), 90, 122, 279; 1789, V. pp. 14, 127.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, Zürich, 1790, iii. p. 416.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literaturgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 330, § 264.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 617, note s; 1798, ii. pp. 33, 137, 208, 214, 216, 217, 234, 245, 257, 271, 272.

Reuss, *Repertorium commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 6, 7, 40, 63, 145.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, pp. 169 (life, 'Non-entia chemica,' 1670, acquirements), 173, 174, 178, 180, 183, 186, 190, 191, 194, 195, 197, 200, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 216, 220, 224, 225, 235.

Friedr. Carl Gottlob Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch*, Leipzig, 1813, XVI. i. p. 46.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. pp. 474-481 (list of dissertations).

Biographie Universelle, 1827, l. p. 314; no date, xlv. p. 422.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 396.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 452.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. pp. 373-382 (contains a list of his dissertations).

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 250 285; 1869, ii. pp. 242, 276. (Hoefler draws a distinction between G. Wedel and Wolfgang Wedel.)

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 116, 226 (note on him); 1845, iii. pp. 101, 307; 1847, iv. p. 163.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 296, 1849, ii. p. 213.

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, Leipzig, 1853, III. ii. pp. 658, 688, 706, 708; 1858, III. iii. 2, pp. 1283 (calls him Johann), 1346, 1350.

Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 5.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 468 ('Opiologia'); 497 (life).

Johannes Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 123.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1278.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff* (and note *Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 854, 1160, 1311 (sciences note).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 380.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 141, ii. p. 293.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 217 (by Pagel).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. pp. 340-342.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xlii. p. 403 (by Pagel).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 478 (Opiologia), 500 (curiously enough, Schelenz calls him Joh. Wolfg. Wedel).

WEGENER (GEORG WILHELM).

See THARSANDER.

Under THARSANDER it has been already stated that the real name of the person was Georg Wilh. Wegener, or Wegner, who was a parson at Gernendorff, not far from Berlin. Under his own

Neuer Zeitungen von gelehrten Sachen des Jahrs MDCCXXX Anderer Theil, p. 871; *MDCCXXXI Erster Theil*, p. 272.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. col. 1938.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 292

name he published three papers in the *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensia*, according to Zedler, who makes no allusion to the pseudonym or the works which appeared under it.

note f (quotes the 'Schauplatz,' 'Adeptus ineptus,' and 'Leipziger Sammlungen').

Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 113 (identifies Tharsander and Wegener).

WEGNER (GEORGE WIEHELM).

See THARSANDER.

WEGWEISER zum Licht der Natur.

See AUFRICHTIG-TEUTSCHER Wegweiser, &c.

For alchemical books entitled 'Wegweiser,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 384.

WEIBER-ARBEIT. Das Weiberwerck.

See OPUS MULIERUM.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 162.

WEIDENFELD (JOHANN SEGER VON).

Johannis Segeri Weidenfeld de Secretis Adeptorum, sive de Usu Spiritus Vini Lulliani Libri IV. Opus Practicum per Concordantias Philosophorum inter se discrepantium, tam ex antiquis, quam modernis Philosophiae adeptae Patribus mutuo conciliatis summo studio collectum, & novissima concinne methodo ita digestum, ut vel tyrones possint discernere, vegetabilium, animalium, mineralium praeparationes supposititias sophisticasque a veris, sive pro re medica, sive metallica, atque sic cavere sibi a vagabundis deceptoribus, imaginariis processibus & suarum pecuniarum dilapidatione. Lipsiae, Impensis Joannis Pauli Kraus. 1768.

8°. Pp. [48] 548. Catalogus Menstruorum, 12.

This book was first printed at London, 1684, 4°, quoted by Jöcher, and then at Hamburg, 1685, 12°, quoted by Zedler. An English translation was published at London, 1685, 4°.

Acta Eruditorum anno MDCLXXXV publicata, Lipsiae, 1685, pp. 87-89.

Journ. Des Sçavans pour l'année M.D.C. LXXXVI, May 28, 1685, p. 215.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 681 (edition of 1685).

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 39, No. lx.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 604.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liii. col. 244 (a mere note).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1852.

Prosper Marchand, *Dictionaire Historique*, 1758, ii. p. 311.

There is so little known about him that Marchand would almost consider his name pseudonymous, were it not that it is not mentioned in the lists of pseudonymous writers.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 638.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 194.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 455.

Christian August Becker, *Das Aceton (Acetonol), der geheime Weingeist der Adepten, Spiritus vini Lulliani s. philosophici* . . . Mühlhausen, 1867, 8°, pp. viii [2] 5-17 [1] 62 [1 blank, 1]. The first edition was published in 1862.

Ferguson, 'Notes on Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, 1883, ii. p. 254.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 367.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 350.

WEIGEL (CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED VON).

Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie. Zum Gebrauch academischer Vorlesungen entworfen von Christian Ehrenfried Weigel der Weltw. und A. G. Doctor, der Chemie und Pharmacie ordentl. öffentl. Lehrer und Aufseher des botanischen Gartens, Mitglied der physiograph. Gesellschaft in Lund. Erster Band. Die reine, physische und medicinische Chemie. Greifswald, bei Anton Ferdinand Röse. 1777.

8°. Pp. xl. 564. Six folding tables.

Zweiter Band. Die technisch-ökonomische Chemie.

Pp. xxxii. 792. Indices [160].

The subject is elaborately classified and every department of pure and applied chemistry is included. The most important feature of the book however, consists in the abundance of the references to the literature. It is a full bibliography of the chemical literature of the time

Weigel was born at Stralsund 24 May, 1748, where his father was Stadtphysicus. He had his education well locked after by his father, and was privately taught Latin and Greek, French and English, logic, mathematics, geography, history, drawing, and music. He got instruction besides in various arts and handicrafts, which was afterwards of use to him when he came to construct different kinds of apparatus. Having fixed on medicine as his profession, he continued to enjoy his father's assistance, and from him he acquired a knowledge of plants and of the Linnæan classification. He made excursions round Stralsund, to Riigen and Jasmund, collected plants and studied botanical treatises. When the Botanic Garden was established at Greifswald in 1763, he made use of it as soon as it was available, and in June, 1764, was enrolled as a student of the University. After a time he went home again to study with his father, who gave him more and more specialized medical instruction. He still was attracted to botany, and he worked at that science and the natural history of Pomerania and also began the study of chemistry. In 1765-66 he got instruction in anatomy from his uncle, his leisure time being spent with workmen and artists whose occupations involved chemistry and other sciences. Finally he got his clinical training from his father.

Thus prepared, and having published his *Flora Pomerano-Rugica*, he went to Göttingen in 1769 stopping at Leipzig on the way with Dr. Schreiber and getting some lessons in etching on copper, which he afterwards practised with dexterity. He enrolled in Göttingen University on 17 May, went through a systematic curriculum of philosophy, experimental physics, zoology, mineralogy, made botanical excursions, and worked in the gardens and mineralogical museum. Under Vogel and Erxleben he studied chemistry and attended theoretical and clinical courses on medicine, surgery pathology, and obstetrics. In the autumn of 1770 he made a tour in the Harz, visited the mines, the smelting houses, assay offices and collections, and saw the manufacture of brass at Goslar. He enriched his own mineral collection with new specimens, got Harz plants also, and a herbarium from Bergmedicus Willich.

On 27 March, 1771, he graduated in medicine at Göttingen, and returned homewards. At Osterode however, the mail upset, and, though the accident

affected his health, he stopped another fortnight in the Harz, and visited Brunswick, Hamburg, and Lübeck for instruction in natural history. When he got home he began to practise under his father and to work in the chemical laboratory. His taste, however, lay towards an academical career, and as there was a vacancy in the position of 'Adjunct' of the Greifswald Medical Faculty and that of Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, he asked permission to sustain a botanical thesis and give lectures. His disputation was held in May, 1772. He delivered courses on botany and mineralogy that summer and made excursions. In winter he lectured on chemistry, held a second disputation in September on chemistry and mineralogy, and on 22 April, 1773, was made Adjunct of the Medical Faculty and appointed to the Botanic Garden. Then in 1775 he received the ordinary professorship of chemistry and pharmacy in the Medical Faculty and keepership of the minerals and was appointed superintendent of the Botanic Garden and of the collections of plants and animals belonging to the University, and he gave lectures on botany and zoology. In 1776 the Greifswald Philosophical Faculty conferred on him the honorary diploma of Doctor.

In June, 1780, he was chosen Assessor of the Sanitary Collegium of Sweden, Pomerania, and Rugen, in 1792 he was elected a foreign member of the Swedish Academy; in 1794 director; and in 1795 the King of Sweden appointed him his principal physician. The same year he gave over the Botanic Garden and the other collections to the holder of the newly instituted professorship of natural history and economy. At his own request, on the 2 Dec., 1802, he was relieved of the conduct of the business of the Medical Faculty and of the Sanitäts-Collegium.

In June, 1806, he was created Count of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1814, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star; in March, 1821, Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle of the third class. On the 27 March, 1821, was celebrated the 50th anniversary of the taking of his degree. He was a member of fourteen learned societies. He died in his 84th year, 8 Aug., 1831.

He was the author of some works and translations from Lavoisier, Durande, Guyton de Moneau, Romé Delisle, and J. P. Marat. He was not a voluminous author, but the present work, for example, bears ample testimony to the extent of his acquaintance with the literature of chemistry. He translated Wallerius Chemistry, with observations, Leipzig, 1776, 1780; Scheffer's Lectures on the Salts, Earths, etc., collected by Bergman, Greifsw., 1779, and other works.

WEIGEL (CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED VON). *Continued.*

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 595.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 49.
 Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Deutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4^e Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 157; Nachtrag, 1786, i. p. 686; 1787, ii. p. 417; 1788, iii. p. 387; 1791, iv. p. 794; 1795, iii. V. ii. p. 514; 1804, VI. p. 999; 1804, VII. ii. p. 802; 5^e Ausg., Lemgo, 1800, viii. pp. 393-396 (list of works); 1803, x. p. 802; 1827, xxi. (Supp. IX.) p. 412.
 George Rudolph Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1785, i. i. p. 137; 1786, I. ii. pp. 343, 346, 363; 1787, III. i. pp. 17, 185, 323 (botanical papers).
 Carl Joseph Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, Zürich, 1792, v. p. 61.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 694; 1799, iii. pp. 298, 306, 318, 511 (list of his investigations), 620, 635, 653 note p. 656 note i, 657, 661, 668, 671, 717-718, 793 note q, 795, 839, 868, 930, 959.

WEIGEL (VALENTIN).

See AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO), Vellus Aureum et Chrysopoeia, 1716.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, ii. p. 3.

Azoth und Ignis.

See KEREN HAPPUCH, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 75-86.

This very notable but little known person was born in 1533 (König, 1553) in Naundorf, a suburb of Hayn, or Grossenhayn, near Dresden, of poor parents. He was educated at the school in his native place, whence in his fifteenth year, 1548, he was transferred to Meissen, where he remained till 1554. In that year he proceeded to Leipzig, and after taking the usual course in arts graduated as bachelor in 1558, in the following winter session as master, and in the spring of 1559 was appointed Curator of the Paulinum. But in his thirty-first year he resolved on going to Wittenberg, where he matriculated 1 Nov., 1564. He studied theology, and in 1567 was appointed pastor at Zschopau in the Erzgebirge. He was diligent in the discharge of all his pastoral duties, and was much beloved by his people. He died 10 June, 1588.

His writings are of a mystical or philosophico-religious character. With one or two exceptions they were not published till after his death, and some still remain in manuscript. Whether by chance or by his own skill and tact, no fault was found with his ideas and teaching in his lifetime, but when the works bearing his name were published they were soon found to be very unorthodox in character. Apparently, however, he was credited with works which he did not write, and it is possible that the genuine works when printed were used to ventilate the heterodoxy of the editor. The works therefore, were criticised by Schelhammer Theobaldus, Hunnius and Hoornbeeck, who falls foul of his chemistry, while his ideas were adopted by Esaias Stieffel, Adolf Held, and others, who may be considered as the founders of the school or sect which was known under the name of Weigelians. Theobaldus, who wrote an unredeemed depreciation of

- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 385, 392, 403, 423, 443, 445, 474, 525
 Shering Rosenhane, *Anteckningar hörande till Kongl. Vetensk. Akademiens Historia*, Stockholm, 1811, pp. 435, 514.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 485.
 B. F. Voigt, *Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen, Neunter Jahrgang*, 1831, Ilmenau, 1833, Zweiter Theil No. *246, pp. 699-705.
 Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon*, 1834, xx. p. 493; 1845, xxxiii. p. 249.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 39.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 584, 620, 693.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1283.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerste aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 522.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 359.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 464.

him, tried to make out that he was in reality an Anabaptist, and he was also regarded as a follower of Paracelsus and a Rosicrucian. These points have been considered critically by Opel. He was not, however, a chemist or Hermetist, and this present translation is not enumerated among Weigel's writings by Opel, so far as I have observed.

Bouginé, writing in 1790, makes the curious remark that he does not know whether the 'Aureum Vellus,' an adept's book valued at a hundred ducats was printed or not. Could that be possible?

This statement about the hundred ducats is taken from Hannemann's exegesis of d'Espagnet's 'Arcanum Philosophiae Hermeticae,' § cxxxviii. After saying that various works bearing the title 'Aureum Vellus' are going about, Hannemann adds: Horum tamen optimum est quod dedit Weigelius. Valentinus Weigelius quem nostri Theologi, jure ne vel injuria haereticum faciunt, de quo Deus judicet, aureum vellus conscripsit, quod magni pretii est, & obtineri non potest, pro eo libro 100 Ducatos cuidam mercatori Roterdamensi fuisse oblatos scio ast noluit hac pecuniae summa vendere. Hoc aureum vellus Weigelii prestantissimum scriptum est, quo cum nullum comparari potest, ex Adeptorum scriptis.

But did Hannemann not know that Weigel's work is a translation of the poem by Augurellus?

He is praised, with the customary phrases, by Fictuld. His *Himmelssches Manna*, which Fictuld had in MS., was published at Amsterdam, 1787, 8^e, p. 60. I do not know if this be the same work, extracts from which are appended to v. Welling's *Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum* (q.v.).

WEIGEL (VALENTIN). *Continued.*

- Collius, *Basilica chimica*, 1609, Præfatio, p. 70 (much commended).
 Sennertus, *De Chymicorum cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis Consensu ac Dissensu, Libri*, 1629, p. 56.
 Gründlicher Beweis wie Theophrastus Paracelsus, Valentinus VVeigel, Paulus Felgenhaver, Nicolaus Teringe und andere jhres gleichen, mit grosser Heucheley, mit groben Lesterungen, vnd mit falschen Weissagungen umgehen: . . . 1634, small 8^e, pp. [2] 179 [3 blank].
 Johannes Hoornbeeck, *De Paradoxo & Heterodoxis Weigelianis Commentarius, ubi et de Swencfeldo alisque similis indolis*, Ultrajecti, 1646, 12^e, pp. [12] 91 [1 blank]. (P. 54 refers to the Rosicrucians; it is a curious little book.)
 Conring, *De Hermetica Aegyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum nova Medicina, Liber unus*, 1648, p. 330; Ed. secunda, 1669, p. 351.
 Johannes Hoornbeeck, *Summa Controvertiarum Religionis cum infidelibus, Haereticis, Schismaticis, Trajecti ad Rhenum*, 1653 p. 423.
 Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistota*, 1673, p. 41.
 König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 864.
 Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690-91, i. pp. 205-265 (Cap. V. vom Veigelianismo).
 Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 361 (V. W. 'qui circa annum praesentis seculi XII. fanaticis scriptis potissimum innouit').
 Zacharias Theobaldus, 'Warnungs-Spiegel vor denen alten Widertauffern und neuen Schwärmern,' caps. ix. & x. pp. 45-62, with a portrait of Weigel in *Der alten und neuen Schwärmern, Widertäufferischer Geist, das ist, Glaubwürdiger und Historischer Bericht, was Jammer, Elend, Angst, Noth und Aufrubr, die alten Schwärmer und Widertäuffer, gestiftet und angerichtet haben*, Cöthen, 1701, fol.
 Kerren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 74-86 (contains Weigel's Azoth & Ignis, Saur und Feuer).
 Pierre Poiret, *Theologiae Pacificae itemque Mysticae ac hujus Auctorum, Idea brevior*, Amstel., 1702, p. 173 (§ 47) (merely mentioned with Paracelsus, Sperber, and others).
 Pierre Poiret, *Bibliotheca Mysticorum selecta*, Amstel., 1703, pp. 173 (§ 47, a reissue of the preceding), 350 ('Weigelius Valentinus, multis invisus gratis. illumin. à Deo').
 Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 179.
 J. L. Hannemann, *Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum*, 1714, p. 158 (about the 'Vellus Aureum').
Unschuldige Nachrichten von alten und neuen Theologischen Sachen, . . . auf das Jahr 1715, pp. 22-47 ('Chronicon Weigelianum und umständliche Nachricht von Val. Weigel und dessen Schriften'; a chronicle of his life year by year from 1533 to 1588, a list of his works, and writings for and against him).
 Johannes Gottlob Reichelius, *Vitam Fata et Scripta M. Valentini Weigelii ex genuinis monumentis comprobata, atque, a compluribus naevis ac lapsibus purgata Praeside M. Joh. Zacharia Hilligero . . . Dissertatione Historica disquisitioni publicae submittit respondens Johannes Gottlob Reichelius Tzschop. Misn. S.S. Theol. stud. D. xxiv, Mart. Anno MDCCXXI. in Auditorio Majori, Wittenbergae, Literis Viduae Gerdesiae*, 4^e, pp. [2] 32 (on p. 16 is an engraving of his monument).

- Historiae Bibliothecae Fabriciana Pars VI.*, 1724, p. 201 (Arndt's letters to him).
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 119 (II. l. i. c. xv. § 16), iii. p. 554 (III. l. v. c. i. § 36).
 Gottlieb Liefmannus, *Dissertatio Historica de Fanaticis Silesiorum et speciatim Quirino Kuhlmanno . . . Editio IV.* Wittenbergae, 1733, 4^e, pp. 25, 31.

Theophilus Sincerus, *Neue Sammlung von lauter alten und raren Büchern*, Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1733-34, p. 409 ('Epithalamia,' a very rare fugitive piece on his marriage, which, however, is of interest, because in it he is called 'Hainensis' which confirm his birthplace).

Johann Georg Walch, *Historische und Theologische Einleitung in die Religions-Streitigkeiten, welche sonderlich ausser der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Kirche entstanden*, Jena, 1733, i. pp. 637 (the Weigelian controversy and its inception), 633 (his errors), 636 (his adherents and his critics and opponents); 1734, ii. p. 63 (views about polemics); 1736, iv. pp. 1024-65 (account of his life, works, doctrine and errors), 1065-84 (his followers), 1084-1090 (his opponents).

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, 1735, vi. pp. 1138-1144.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie*, 1741, ii. pp. 222-244 (Th. ii. lib. xvii. c. 17).

Vogt, *Catalogus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 722 (Note on 'Aureum Vellus').

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liiii. cols. 293-304 (and references); 304-326 (article on the sect of the Weigelians).

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 1081 (account of his 'Aureum Vellus' the present work is considered spurious by Freytag).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1859.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i, p. 164.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, i. p. 782.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, IV. i. p. 639; 1767, vi. p. 786.

Bauer, *Bibliotheca Librorum Rariorum Universalis*, Nürnberg, 1772, Th. iv. pp. 292-293 ('Aureum Vellus').

Archiv für Freimaurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1785, ii. p. 60.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 510.

Carl Gottfr. Théod. Chladenius, *Materialien zur Grossenhayner Stadtchronik*, (1788), p. 40 (includes him among the learned natives: 'M. Valentin Weigel, der mystische Theologe, so als Pfarrer in Zschopau 1588 verstorben').

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1790, ii. pp. 248-249.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 285.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, l. p. 330; no date, xlv. p. 433.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130; 1869, ii. p. 125.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 279; 1849, ii. p. 168.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1282.

Julius Otto Opel, *Valentin Weigel, Ein Beitrag zur Literatur- und Culturgeschichte Deutschlands im 17. Jahrhundert*, Leipzig, 1864, 8^e, pp. xii. 363 [1].

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 625.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. pp. 559-569.