

WEIGEL (VALENTIN). *Continued.*

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1027.

Pünjer, *Geschichte der christlichen Religions-philosophie seit der Reformation*, 1880, i. pp. 170-179; English translation by Prof. Hastie, 1887, p. 231.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 226.
Herzog, *Real-Encyclopädie für Protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, 1885, xvi. pp. 677-685 (article by H. Schmidt).

WEIS (ANDREAS).

See SCHLOSSER (JOHANN ALBRECHT), Specimen Chemico-Medicum Inaugurale de Sale Urinæ Humanæ Nativo, 1753.

Weis was born at Basel, 13 Oct., 1713, studied there and graduated in philosophy in 1728. In 1734 he was professor of ethics and also of 'Natur' and 'Völkerrecht' in the Basel Academy. In 1735 he went on a learned tour in France, Holland and Germany, in 1737 graduated as doctor of law at Basel, and was appointed director of the Library. In 1747 he removed to Leyden as professor of

Ernest Ludewig Rathlef, *Geschichte jetzlebender Gelehrten*, Zelle, 1741, Th. ii. p. 502.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liiii. col. 1043.
Herzog, *Athenae Rauricae*, 1778, p. 439.
Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon*

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 200, 244.

Moritz Carriere, *Die philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 2^e Aufl., 1887, i. pp. 300-305.

August Israel, *M. Valentin Weigels Leben und Schriften*, Zschopau, 1888, 8^e, pp. ii. 167 [1] portrait and facsimile.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. pp. 472-476, and references (article by Georg Müller).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 260.

'Staats'- and 'Privatrecht,' in 1759 he was 'instructor' and Hofmeister of the last hereditary Statthalter of Holland, retaining his professorship the duties of which at Leyden he again resumed in 1760. In 1773 he resigned this office and returned to Basel, where he was elected a member of the 'daily Council.' He died in 1792.

His writings are all about law.

Der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller, 4^e Ausg., 1784 iv. p. 163, Nachtr. V. ii. p. 518.

Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch*, 1813, XVI. i. p. 106.

Christoph Weidlich, *Biographische Nachrichten*, Th. 4, p. 262. (I have not seen this).

WEISHEIT.

See SCHLÜSSEL zur wahren Weisheit.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), Der wahren Chymischen Weisheit Offenbarung.

WEITBRETT (JOHANN JOACHIM).

Redivivus Fr. Basilius Valentinus, Benedictiner Ordens. Das ist: Eine gründliche, wahrhaftige und aufsführliche Erklärung des Von Basilio Valentino in seinem Buch über den Grossen Stein der Uralten Weisen Reimen- weis gesetzten Procefs, bestehend in einer nicht sophistischen, sondern gründlich und wahrhaftigen Beschreibung, Wie der gebenedeyte Stein der Weisen, auf den heutigen Tag noch so wohl könne gemacht werden, als selbiger schon vor etlich tausend Jahren gemacht worden ist, Womit die alte und neue Philosophi, alle fixe und sonst unheylbare Kranckheiten an Menschen und Metallen fundamentaliter curirt und geheylet haben. Allen armen Krancken, auch verlassenen Wittwen und Waysen treuhertzig heraufs gegeben von Johann Joachim Weitbrett, Chirurgo zu Deckenpfrondt, Calwer Amts. Anno 1723.

8^o. Pp. 87 [1].

The second part has a separate title (p. 57):

Explicatio Redivivi Fr. Basilii Valentini. Das ist: Eine gründliche Erklärung des vorbeschriebenen Tractätleins, bestehend in lauter Particular-Stücken, welche ich zwar nur pro Forma gesetzt, unter dieselbe aber den veritablen Procefs, mit allen denen darzu erfordereten Hand-Griffen, ohne einigen Mangel beschrieben habe. Allen Kunst-liebenden auf das allergetreueste entdecket und treuhertzig beschrieben von Johann Joachim Weitbrett, Barbierer zu Deckenpfrondt, Calwer Amts. Anno 1723.

It will be noticed that in one title Weitbrett calls himself a surgeon and in the other a barber.

WEITBRETT (JOHANN JOACHIM). *Continued.*

Schmieder quotes the present work and calls the author Johann Georg Weitbrett. Ladrage does not mention Weitbrett or his book. It must not

be confused with de Knör's book: Basilius Valentinus Redivivus, 1716.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 209.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 327.

WELLING (GEORG VON).

Herrn Georgii von Welling Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum. Darinnen der Ursprung, Natur, Eigenschafften und Gebrauch, des Saltzes, Schwefels und Mercurii, in dreyen Theilen beschrieben, und nebst sehr vielen sonderbahnen Mathematischen, Theosophischen, Magischen und Mystischen Materien, auch die Erzeugung der Metallen und Mineralien, aus dem Grunde der Natur erwiesen wird; Samt dem Haupt-Schlüssel des gantzen Wercks, und vielen curieusen Mago-Cabbalistischen Figuren. Deme noch beygefüget: Ein Tractätlein von der Göttlichen Weisheit; Und ein besonderer Anhang, etlicher sehr rar- und kostbahrer Chymischer Piecen. Nunmehr das erstemahl also zusammen zum Druck befördert von einem Liebhaber Göttlicher und Natürlicher Geheimnisse. Homburg vor der Höhe, Gedruckt bey Joh. Philipp Helwig, Hochfürstl. Hof-Buchdruckern, 1735.

4^o. Pp. [8] 582 [21, 1 blank]. Title red and black. 15 engraved plates.

The tracts in the Appendix are the following:

Thom, Hensing, Discurs von dem Stein der Weisen, welchen D. Hensing zu Giessen, seinen Demonstrationibus chemicis publicis præmittiret hat, Mense Nov., 1722, p. 517.

Alchymische Fragen von dem Universali und den Particularibus, 1726, aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt, p. 532.

Auszug aus dem Lateinischen Manuscript, Manna Coeleste, das himmlische Manna genannt, p. 549.

Franciscus Sebast. Fulvus Melvolodemet, Pisanus, Non plus ultra Veritatis, das ist. Eine Untersuchung der Hermetischen Wissenschaft, p. 556.

George Ripley, Lied von dem neugebohrnen Chymischen König, p. 578.

The second edition, a page for page reprint of the present, was published at Franckfurt and Leipzig in 1760, and a third, Leipzig, 1784, 4^o, is quoted in the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785,

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1747, liiii. col. 1580 (merely mentions the edition of Hamburg, 1735, 4^o).

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

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 62.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

p. 654

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuser*, 1788, iii. p. 175; iv. Chronologisches Register, Ann. 1735.

p. 664 The second edition is in the *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff*, Moscow, 1870, No. 1393.

The first book on Salt, appeared in folio in 1719 under the name of Gregorius Anglus SALLWIGT (*q.v.*). Welling's book, which has only indirectly to do with alchemy is interesting, as it was the subject of careful examination by Goethe. An account of it is given by Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886 ii, pp. 239-246. He is commended and recommended by Fictuld, *Probie-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 164 (*q.v.*).

Welling, according to Kopp, was born, 1652, in the county Weissenhorn in Swabia, was director of construction and mines for Baden-Durlach, and 'Consistorial President'; he resigned his official position in 1723, and retired to Bockenheim near Frankfurt a. M., where he died in 1727. A man of culture and independent thought but very superstitious. The present work has been described as obscure and practically unintelligible.'

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 257.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1393.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii, pp. 13, 37, 87, 220, 239, 240-46, 250, 252, 276, 307.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 212, 256, 260.

Opus Mago-cabalisticum et theosophicum.

See LINDE (DIEDERICH WESSEL), Gründliche Chemische Anmerkungen, 1746.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 231.

WENDELIN (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

Dissertationem Inauguralem Medico-Chymicam, de nonnullis Medicamentis Metallicis illorumque Effectu in Corpore Humano. Autoritate ae Consensu Gratosi Medicorum Ordinis pro Gradu Doctoris, summisque in Arte Medica Privilegiis legitime consequendis D. Maji An. MDCCCXLI. Publice defendet Ioannes Godofredus Wendelin, Francohusa-Schwarzburgicus. Halae Magdeburgicae, Typis Jo. Christ. Hendelii, Ae. Typ.

4°. Pp. 84 [4].

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, ii. p. 1032 (the present dissertation).
George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literar-*

isches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, 1788, IV. i. p. 171 (the present dissertation only).
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 379 (the present dissertation only).

WENZEL (CARL FRIEDRICH).

Chemische Versuche, die Metalle vermittelst der Reverberazion in ihre Bestandtheile zu zerlegen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützlich chymisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 321.

The first edition was published at Kopenhagen, 1781, small 4°, pp. [4] 69-78, with a Vorbericht by Kratzenstein.

Wenzel was born at Dresden in 1740 and learned the art of book-binding with his father, but, having determined to go to an uncle he had at the Cape of Good Hope, at the age of fifteen he ran away without his father's knowledge to Hamburg and Amstersdam. In the places he passed through he supported himself by seal-engraving, which art he had learned in his leisure time. In Amsterdam so many obstacles arose against his going to Africa that he was obliged to remain where he was. He became acquainted with a clever apothecary and surgeon, who, observing Wenzel's liking for pharmacy made him his assistant, taught him surgery and chemistry, and took him to Groenland, when he was sailing as ship's surgeon. After this voyage he stopped at Amsterdam and worked at chemistry and went a second time to Greenland with his teacher, and on the death of the latter during the voyage, Wenzel took his place. On his arrival at Amsterdam he resolved to go back to his own country and study more thoroughly the sciences which he had commenced. Before he could accomplish this he was obliged to enter the Dutch service as surgeon, but after some time he resigned his post, returned to Saxony, and in 1766 went to Leipzig and for three years studied mathematics physics and chemistry. Having settled at Dresden he devoted himself to chemistry, made experiments, published some chemical writ-

ings, and at Kratzenstein's instigation investigated the question proposed by the Danish Academy at Copenhagen about the resolution of metals into their elements by reverberation, the reply to which contained in the present paper won him the prize.

In 1780 he was in the Administration of the Saxon Mines at Freyberg, and six years later director and chemist of the porcelain works at Meissen, which positions he occupied till his death, 26 Feb., 1793. He was a member of the Economic Society of Leipzig, and of the Royal Danish Academy at Copenhagen.

He wrote several works on chemistry and metallurgy, among which are: 'Einleitung zur höheren Chymie,' Leipzig, 1774 (1773), 8°; 'Chymische Untersuchung des Flußspaths,' Dresden, 1783, 8°, pp. [1-7] 8-51 [1 blank], 'Lehre von der Verwandtschaft der Körper,' Dresden, 1777 (1776), 8°; 1779, 8°; 1782, 8°, pp. [4] [1-3] 4-49 [1]. This last is one of the most important of its time, and contains a very great amount of quantitative and qualitative experimental work. Baumer says correctly: 'Hic liber quoque inter solidiora chemiae scripta merito referendus est.' Ab Indagine, however accuses Wenzel of having claimed the authorship of the 'stolen manuscript': 'Einleitung in die höhere Chemie' and calls him an 'arch-cheat' ! I do not know what are the grounds of this writer's animus against him.

ung vom Jahre 1793, Jena, Numero 89, 31 Aug., 1793, col 706 (obituary notice).

Friedrich Schlichtegroll, *Nekrolog auf das Jahr* 1793, Gotha, Vierter Jahrgang, ii. pp. 291-294.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 247, 252, 329, 386 (Affinity, Dresden, 1777), 532 (magnetism of cobalt), 955.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 445 ('Lehre von der Verwandtschaft,' 1777, but calls him Carl August Wenzel).

F. C. G. Hirschung, *Historisch-literarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen, welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben*, Leipzig, 1813, XVI. i. p. 190.

Liborius ab Indagine, *Chemisch-Physicalische Nebenstunden*, Hof, 1780, p. 125.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 63.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4^{te} Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 178.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 364 (Einleitung zur höhern Chymie welche die Zerlegung der Körper in sich enthält. i. Theil, Leipzig, Holle, 1773, 8°, pp. 182), 376 (Lehre von der Verwandtschaft der Körper, Dresd., Gerlach, 1777, in 8, pp. 92; *ibid.*, 1778, pp. 484. Vorbericht plag. 5 & reviews).

Intelligenzblatt der allgemeinen Literatur-Zeit-

WENZEL (CARL FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Biographie Universelle, 1827, i. p. 361: no date, xlv. p. 472 (article by Gley).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 566.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 342, 361, 362, 365; 1844, ii. pp. 70, 72, 74, 75, 254, 297, 316, 356-359 (researches on chemical proportions); 1845, iii. pp. 56, 143; 1847, iv. pp. 34, 120, 124.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 346, 592, 603 (life), 697, 725 (all about affinity).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, col. 1297.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, pp. 223 (definite proportion), 250-252 (his views on affinity).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 80 (the present paper); ii. p. 173 (composition of metals).

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1896, xli. p. 739 (article by Oppenheimer).

WENZEL (SAMUEL GOTTLÖB).

See VATER (CHRISTIAN), Chymische Abhandlung, 1768.

WERCK (Ein) von der Alchimey.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer, 1614, Theil ii. p. 212.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 519.

WERCK des Steins der Weisen.

See H. (E.), Ein ausführlicher Tractat, von Philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen, 1702.

WESENTLICHEN (Von den) Anfangen der Natur, und dero Nachfolgerin der wahren Chemiæ.

See VIER aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 1.

WESTENDORF (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

Disputatio Inauguralis Chmico-Medica De Optima Acetum Concentratum eiusdemque Naphtham Conficiendi (*sic*) Ratione utriusque Affectionibus ae Vsus Medico quam inclyti Medicorum ordinis consensu in Academia Georgia Augusta pro gradu Doctoris legitime capessendo publice proponit Auctor Ioann. Christophorus Westendorf Wismariensis die x Octobris. MDCCLXXII. Goettingae Litteris Ioannis Henrici Schulzii, Acad. Typogr.

4°. Pp. [6] 75 [3].

Westendorf was born at Wismar, 25 March 1740. He was doctor of medicine, Hofrath, and practising physician at Güstrow. Previously he had spent several years in St. Petersburg in charge of the great laboratory there. Besides the present disputation he contributed a

paper to Baldinger's *Magazin für Aerzte*, B. I. St. 4, 'Bemerkung eines Urins mit blauem Bodensatze,' and several anonymous articles to the medical journals.

His death occurred 26 May, 1803.

Göttingische Anzeigen von gelehrten Sachen, 1773, p. 25 (review of the present work).

Commentarii de rebus in Scientia Naturali et Medicina gestis, Lipsiae, 1775, xxi. pp. 218-222 (favourable review of Westendorf's dissertation).

Medical and Philosophical Commentaries by a Society in Edinburgh, 1776, IV. i. pp. 395-398 (abstract of the facts about acetic acid).

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. p. 533 (the present disputation).

WESTPHALUS (JOSEPHUS).

Von der Goldtinctur der Weisen aus den Metallen mit Anmerkungen von F.
See SCHRÖDER (FREDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek,
1774, II. ii. p. 1.

WIDERLEGUNG etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schrifften.

See GRÜNDLICHE WIDERLEGUNG, 1661.

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN).

See DOSSIE (ROBERT), 1783

Geschichte des Wachstums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie, in der neuern Zeit. Von
Johann Christian Wiegleb. Ersten Bandes erster Theil, von 1651 bis 1700. Mit Königl.
Preufsischer Kurbrandenburgischer allergnädigster Freyheit. Berlin und Stettin, bey
Friedrich Nicolai, 1790.

8°. Pp. [10] 1-110 [18, 2].

Zweiter Theil, von 1701 bis 1750.

Pp. 111- 256.

Zweiter Band, VGD 1751 bis 1790. Berlin . . . 1731.

Pp. [10] 620 [2 blank].

This work is arranged chronologically, and is a
son of brief 'Jahresbericht,' It consists of lists

and short abstracts and reviews of books; notices
of chemists, and accounts of processes and products.

Handbuch der allgemeinen Chemie von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Erster Band. Mit
Königl. Preufsischer allergnädigsten Freiheit. Berlin und Stettin, bey Friedrich
Nicolai. 1781.

8°. Pp. [8] 632.

Zweyter Band, [4] 696 [18, 2 blank].

There is a list of chemical authors at the end of
Vol. ii., pp. 678-696. This is a general treatise
on all branches of the subject, including pure,

physical, pharmaceutical, descriptive, technical and
economic chemistry. The third edition appeared
in 1796, 3 vols., 8°.

Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie, oder der eingebildeten Gold-
macherkunst; von ihrem Ursprunge sowohl als Fortgange, und was nun von ihr zu
halten sey. von Johann Christian Wiegleb, der Rom. Käyserl. Akademie der
Naturforscher, und der Churmaynz. Akademie nützlicher Wissenschaften Mitgließe.
Neue Ausgabe. Weimar, bey Hoffmanns Wittwe und Erben. 1793.

8°. Pp. [22] 437 [2] [1 blank].

Wiegleb discusses the production and amount of
gold in ancient times; the evidence for an early
acquaintance with transmutation; reported cases
of transmutation, some of which he examines
minutely and controverts; and the nature of gold

and silver which renders transmutation impossible.
Wiegleb's book was answered by Kortum (*q. v.*).
The first edition appeared in 1777, 8°, pp. [22]
437 [2, 1 blank].

Johann Christian Wiegleb's, Apothekers in Langensalza, kleine chymische
Abhandlungen von dem grossen Nutzen der Erkenntniß des Acidi Pinguis bey der
Erklärung vieler chymischen Erscheinungen, nebst einer Vorrede,

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

worinnen Herrn Meyers Leben erzählt und von dessen Verdiensten gehandelt wird von
E. G. Baldinger, der Weltweisheit und Arzney Doctor, Prof. Publ. auf der Universität
zu Jena. Zweyte Auflage. Langensalza, in Joh. Christian Martini Verlag 1771.

8°. Pp. 182 [2 blank].

At p. 113 is another title:

Johann Christian Wiegleb's Apothekers in Langensalza fortgesetzte kleine chymische
Abhandlungen, Langensalza 1770. bey Johann Christian Martini.

The paging, however, is continuous.

Wiegleb had been a believer in Meyer's *Acidum pingue*, and some of the papers were written from that
standpoint, but subsequently he changed his views, as he
states also in the 'Vorrede' to his *Historisch-kritische
Untersuchung der Alchemie*.

The papers refer to the colour of cinnabar and red
precipitate, the formation of glass, mutual precipitation of
iron and copper, note on a passage

in Meyer's experiments on lime, the cause of the green
colour when spirit of wine containing " sedative salt "
(boracic acid) is burned, the preparation of white
precipitate and of red precipitate. They are interesting and
ingenious. Baldinger's preface is of importance for the
account it gives of the famous Johann Friedrich Meyer, of
Osnabrück.

Die naturliche Magie, aus allerhand belustigenden und nützlichen Kunststücken
bestehend; zusammengetragen von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Mit Kupfern, Zweyte
und vermehrte Auflage. Berlin und Stettin, bey Friedrich Nicolai, 1782.

8°. Pp. [26] 48, 461. Index [7]. 12 folding plates of physical apparatus.

The book has a second title-page as follows:

Johann Nikolaus Martius Unterricht in der natürlichen Magie, oder zu allerhand belustigenden
und nützlichen Kunststücken; völlig umgearbeitet von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Mit Kupfern, &c.,
as above.

Pp. 1-48 contain the dissertation on Magic by Prof. Eberhard of Halle.

Maltius' work: *Dissertatio inauguralis Physico-Medica, de Magia Naturali, ejusque usu medico ad magice et magica curandum*, was sustained as a
graduation thesis in 1700 at Erfurt, and was published
there that year by Joh. Henr. Grosch, 4° pp. 44. An
edition of the text, with a large number of notes and
references added, was published, Lipsiae Literis Andr.
Mart. Schedii, 1715, 4°, pp. [1-6] 7-78 [2 blank], and a
third edition, Lips. 1717, 8°, is recorded. A good
number of years later a German translation was
published by Nicolai of Berlin: Joh. Nikol Martius
Unterricht von der Magia naturali, und derselben
medicinischen Gebrauch, auf magische Weise, wie
auch bezauberte Dinge, zu kuriren, 1751. This had
gone out of print and was asked for, but the publisher,
aware of its defects, was loth simply to reprint it, and
desired rather to modernise it into a book of natural
magic, taking advantage of the newest discoveries in
chemistry and physics. This work was undertaken by
Wiegleb and it appeared with two title-pages, one
general: Johann Nicolaus Martins Unterricht in der
natürlichen Magie . . . umgearbeitet von Johann
Christian Wiegleb, Mit Kupfern, Berlin und Stettin bey
Friedrich Nicolai 1779; and another special: Die
natürliche Magie, aus allerhand belustigenden und
nützlichen Kunststücken bestehend zusammen-
getragen von Johann Christian Wiegleb. It forms an
octavo volume, pp. [2] iv. [2] 68, 416 [11, 1 blank], 9
plates illustrating electrical, magnetic, optical and other
experiments and apparatus. Prefixed, pp. 1-48, is a
dissertation on magie by Prof. Johann Peter

Eberhard of Halle, which is notable, for the view that
it takes, but for the necessity of such a discussion at all in
the century which boasted so of its incredulity and
enlightenment.

The book is in eight sections and describes experiments
with electricity, magnetism, optics, chemistry, mechanics,
hydrostatics, etc., numbers oeconomics, cards. It is
entirely different from Martius' original dissertation, and it
was quite unnecessary to retain his name. In fact Wiegleb
who himself mentions it (*Handbuch der allgemeinen
Chemie*, 1781, ii. p. 696, No. 23), takes no notice of
Martius.

This book also was in demand, for in 1782 Nicolai
published a new edition, in which Wiegleb added to
several of the sections paragraphs relating to recent
discoveries. The above is a copy of this volume.
Apparently Wiegleb had not intended to do more, but in
1786 he brought out a second volume as a continuation,
and also as the conclusion of the work. In his preface he
gives a defence of his choice of such a subject, which has
a very curious ring about it at the present day and shows
the rudimentary state in which the physical sciences were
at the time. But they had begun to move, and in 1789 an
additional volume was called for, but as Wiegleb was
unable to undertake the preparation of it, he handed it
over to Gottfried Ehrich, or Erich, Rosenthal who
continued it on the same lines and published practically a
volume a year till 1805, when he brought it to a
conclusion with the nineteenth volume and added the
twentieth containing the

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

general index. The change in the character of the book is very noticeable, for from being a collection of mere juggling tricks or hocus-pocus in physics and chemistry, and with cards and numbers, it gradually became scientific and experimental, and recorded more and more of the discoveries making it the end of the eighteenth century, so that it assumed something of the character of a Jahresbericht on most of these topics. It is a book, therefore, of some importance and interest for the early history of modern physics.

What was announced as a third enlarged edition

Chemische Untersuchung über den Kiesel.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 251.

Johann Christian Wiegleb was born 21 Dec. 1732, at Langensalza, where his father, Christian Ludwig Wiegleb, was an advocate. After his school years in his native town he learned the apothecary's art at Dresden; under Sartorius and devoted himself especially to chemistry as his profession, though at the same time he acquired much knowledge of languages, history and philosophy. He served his native place as supervisor of its apothecaries and also as Senator and finally as Oberkammerer.

He became a member of the Churmaynz Academy of useful sciences (Churmaynrische Academie nützlicher Wissenschaften), and of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum.

He executed not only a great amount of work in his own investigations and in revising and criticising those of others, but he was a most diligent writer and translator and editor of chemical books the works which passed through his hands receive-

Commentarii de rebus in Scientia Naturali et Medicina gestis, Lips., 1775, xxi. p. 223 (review of his experiments on salts of the alkalis; see also xviii. p. 489).

Friedrich August Weiz, *Das Gelehrte Sachsen oder Verzeichniß derer in der Churfürstl Sächs, und incorporirten Ländern jetztlebenden Schriftsteller und ihrer Schriften*, Leipzig, 1780, p. 276.

Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben ausgezeichnetener Menschen des 18 Jahrh., p. 237. (I have not seen this.)

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 47.
Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4e Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 204; Nachtrag, 1786, i. p. 699; 1787, ii. p. 427; 1788, iii. p. 396; 1791, iv. p. 812; 1795, V. ii. p. 545 (all these refer to his works).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 565.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 362 (list of papers, Handbuch der allgemeinen Chemie; references to reviews of these), 374, 376 (affinity), 706; 1788, IV. i. pp. 337 (the above Kleine, . . . Abhandlungen, &c.), 364.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1790, p. 18 (calls Wiegleb 'ein Mann der es besser mit den Alchemisten meint als sie glauben, und den sie ohne alle Ursache verkezern,' enumerates his chief writings and praises them, and recommends the perusal of his historical criticism of alchemy).

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterar-geschichte*, 1792, v. p. 77.

Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen geschichte der Medicin*, 1792, § 10, p. 6.

was begun in 1789. The first volume which bears that date and number is simply a reprint of the first, volume of the edition of 1782, and is in no sense a new and enlarged edition. The succeeding volumes which I have seen accompanying it, dated respectively 1786, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1793, belong to the second edition.

"Martius" according to Rotermund, "was a celebrated practitioner in Brunswick who wrote 'De magia naturali ejusque usu medico ad magicę et magica curandum,' Lips., 1715, 4°."

ing his annotations and remarks. His writings may be regarded as a library of the older chemistry in all its branches.

He died 16 Jan., 1800. His likeness is in the 42nd vol. of the Allgemeine Teutsche Bibliothek and in the Berlin Jahrbuch der Pharmacie for 1795.

Besides the Above he was the author of the following works:

Vertheidigung der Meyerischen Lehre vom Acido pingui, Alten., 1770, 8°.

Chemische Versuche über die alcalischen Salze, Berlin und Stettin, 1774, 8°.

Rud. Aug. Vogel, *Lehrsätze der Chymie aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen begleitet*, Weimar, 1775, 8°.

Neuer Begriff von der Gährung und den ihr unterwürfigen Körpern, Weimar, 1766, 8°.

G. A. Hofmann, *Anleitung zur Chemie für Künstler und Fabricanten*, 2te Auflage, nebst Anmerkungen, Gotha, 1779, 8°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, pp. 356 (translation of Dossie's book), 686 (translation of R. Aug. Vogel's 'Institutiones'), 693 (translation Boerhaave's 'Elementa'); 1799, iii. pp. 284, 294, 298, 305, 306 (Meyer's 'Acidum pingue'), 386, 388, 553-555 (chief researches), 615-616, 654, 658 (660, 665, 669 (History of Alchemy), 671 the progress of chemistry), 701-2 (analyses of minerals), 756, 764, 770, 773, 838, 856.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 33, 149, 168.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 368, 380, 416, 432, 454, 470, 473, 489-490, 513.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, Bremen, 1813, iv. col. 884.

F. C. G. Hirsching, *Historisch-litterarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem achtzehnten Jahrhundert gelebt haben* Leipzig, 1815, XVI., ii. p. 5.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 500.

Biographie Universelle, 1827, I. 500; no date, xlv. p. 574.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 317, 592.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 342; 1844, ii. pp. 72, 254, 259, 418, 419; 1845, iii. pp. 38-40 (cause of causticity), 49, 151, 154, 158, 160, 217, 234, 369; 1847, iv. pp. 44, 62, 67, 187, 192, 284, 296, 316, 323, 354, 355.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 350, 606-608 (his life), 731.

WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1320.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xlv. col. 721.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ougaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 573.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 234; ii. pp. 156, 297.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 435.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1897, xlii. p. 390 (article by Carl Oppenheimer).

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, pp. 260, 555 (his life), &c.

WIENNER (ALOYS) von Sonnenfels.

כנה אור Splendor Lucis, oder Glantz des Lichts, enthaltend eine kurze Physico-Cabalistische Auslegung des grösten Natur-Geheimnufs; Insgemein Lapis Philosophorum genannt. Aus dem Hebräischen Grund-Text der Heil. Schrift gezogen in Hebräisch- und Teutscher Sprach gleichlautend heraus gegeben ab Aloysio Wiener, Nobile à Sonnenfels, Variarum Linguarum Orientalium Magistro Antiquissimæ & Celeberrimæ Universitatis Viennensis, & Professore Privato.

והיה אור לבנה באור תקומה בי אור חמה יהיה שביתים
(שפי ל'ו) לידת תגו אל יתבוד:

Wienn, Verlegts Johann Joseph Pentz, Buchhändlern, 1747.

8°. Pp. [4] 219 [1 blank]. 1 folding sheet with symbolic figures.

In the *Beytrag* it is remarked satirically: Die Hand vor das Gesicht, und kaum kann ich sehen.

—Das blendet ! Schmieder quotes the book. No one says anything about the author.

כנה אור Splendor Lucis, oder Glanz des Lichts. Eine kurze physico-cabalistische Auslegung des gröfsten Naturgeheimnisses, insgemein Lapis Philosophorum genannt. Aus dem hebräischen Grundtexte der heiligen Schrift gezogen von Aloysio Wiener, Nobile a Sonnenfels, variarum linguarum orientalium Magistro antiquissimae et celeberrimae Vniversitatis Viennensis, et Professore privato.

והיה אור לבנה באור תקומה בי אור חמה יהיה שביתים
(שפי ל'ו) לידת תגו אל יתבוד:

Aufs neue herausgegeben von Adamah Booz. Nebst einem Anhang. Frankfurt u. Leipzig, bey A. F. Bohmen 1785.

8 . Pp. 143 [1 blank].

This edition has no plate of symbols, and the Hebrew chapters are omitted. The Hebrew is incorrectly printed.

The appendix (pp. 115-143) is entitled: Ein altes und seltenes Manuscript von einem venetianischen Adepten betreffend die Ausarbeitung des Steins der Weisen Den Liebhabern der Alchymie zu Gefallen zum erstenmal zum Druck befördert.

Zedler quotes the author as 'Wiener ab Aloysio,' which is a curious inversion. Kopp calls him Sonnenfels. Extracts from the present work are given in the *Taschenbuch für Alchemisten*, where it is severely criticised.

The first edition is commonly said to be of 1747.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1748, lvi. col. 508.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 560.

Taschenbuch für Alchemisten, 1700, p. 144.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 324.

In reality that is merely a reissue, with an altered title-page and omission of the table of errata, of the actual first edition: Wien, gedruckt bey Leopold Johann Kaliwoda, auf dem Dominicaner-Platz, 1745, 8°, pp. [4] 219 [1 blank], folding table. The licence is dated 1745 in both issues.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 546.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ougaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1464, 1465.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 388.