

## XAMOLXIDES.

Tractatus Aureus, quem Dyrachium Philosophicum vocavit.

*See* FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 91.

Whether this name is that of a distinct personage, or whether it is a mere error for Xamolxis or Zamolxis, I am unable to say. If the former, then, so far as I have observed, the author and his writings are not referred to by any one except Figulus; but if the latter, then while Xamolxis is mentioned in connection with the Hermetic mystery the present writing are not quoted.

Xamolxis is said to have been the master, or the companion, or the servant and pupil of Pythagoras, or to have lived long before him. He was a Goth

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 618 (disciple of Pythagoras).

Stolcius de Stolcenberg, *Hortulus Hermeticus*, 1627, pp. 16, 17.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 232.

*Actorum Eruditorum quae Lipsiae publicantur Supplementa*, 1696, ii. pp. 282-289 (review of Lundius' dissertation).

Goelicke, *Historia Medicinae Universalis*, 1721, ii. pp. 348-351.

Daniel Le Clerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, 1723, p. 92.

Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum Seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, p. 26.

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1731, i. pp. 198, 200; ii. pp. 69, 1024.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 302 (Lundius' 'Vita').

Carolus Lundius, Ζαμόλξις, *Primus Getarum Legislator, Academica Dissertatione Luci publicae*

by nation, and after his studies in Egypt returned to his native country and taught his people the lessons he himself had learned. Whether or not these included metallurgy, the secrets of transmutation, and chemistry, is an undecided question. The present tract certainly did not emanate from him.

For those interested in the archaeology of philosophy the following references may be useful. They do not allude to transmutation, so far as I have observed.

*restitutus*, Upsaliae, 1737, 4°, pp. [16] 212 [2] (and numerous references).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lx. cols. 1484-1489 (and references).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2142.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 167.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 466; 1778. iv. p. 609.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1767, i. pp. 361, 1020; 1707, vi. p. 197.

Semler, *Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuser*, 1788, iii. p. 45.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1789, i. p. 129.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, ed. Harles, Hamb., 1791, ii. p. 14 (lib. ii. c. xiv. § ix).

*Biographie Universelle*, 1828, ii. p. 82; no date, xlv. p. 363.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos, 1183-1184 ('Xamolxid').