

## ZABARELLA (JACOBUS).

Iacobi Zabarellae Patavini, De Rebus Naturalibus Libri xxx. Quibus quaestiones, quae ab Aristotelis interpretibus hodie tractari solent, accuratè discutiuntur. Cum triplici Indice; vno Librorum, altero Capitum omnium librorum, tertio Rerum omnium notatu dignarum, quae toto volumine continentur. Colonise Ioannis Baptistæ Ciotti Senensis ære. c1616 xc.

Folio. Pp. [121 Columns 976=488 pp. Index, pp. [22] [2 blank].

Jacobus Zabarella, 'nemini ignotus auctor,' was born at Padua, 5 September, 1533, of a distinguished family. He studied especially logic mathematics, physics and ethics, and had the reputation of being one of the greatest Aristotelians and logicians of his time. He graduated as master in 1553. In 1563 he was appointed professor or 'explicator' of logic in the University of Padua, and by Maximilian II. was created Comes Palatinus. He acted on more than one occasion as an ambassador to Venice. He was an astrologer and foretold his own death, which took place in October, 1589, 'omnium dolore,' while he himself denied the immortality of the soul. He had a bad memory and was slow in answering a question

Antonio Riccoboni, *De Gymnasio Patavino Commentariorum Libri Sex*, Patavii, MDIIC. (1598), ff. 24 recto, 25 recto, 51 recto (lib. II. cap. xlii), 97 verso (lib. IV. cap. xi. xii), 33 verso (lib. II. cap. i.) 73 recto (lib. III. cap. xxxiv), 76 verso (lib. III. cap. xliii), 77 verso (lib. III. cap. xliiii).

Keckermann, *Praecognitorum Logicorum Tractatus III.*, Hanoviae, 1606, Tract. II. c. 5, p. 175.

Draudius, *Bibliotheca classica*, 1625, p. 1429 & passim.

Tomasini, *Illustrium Virorum Elogia*, Patav., 1630, p. 135 (with a portrait).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo* 1637, p. 234 ('De Doctrinae Ordine Apologia, Patav., 1606).

Imperialis, *Museum Historicum et physicum* 1640, p. 117 (with a portrait).

Quenstedt, *Dialogus de Patrii illustrium doctrina et Scriptis Virorum*, Wittebergae, 1654, p. 278 ; 1691, p. 278.

Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum. . . Libris V. comprehensum*, Utini, 1654, pp. 184-187 (his diploma as doctor in philosophy, dated 19 June, 1553), 308, 318, 320, 331, 433.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 878.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, pp. 47 a, 64 b, 834 b, 844 h.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 500 ('De Doctrinae Ordine Apologia,' 1606, 'De Rebus Naturalibus Tractatus,' Colon., 1595, 4°).

put to him, but with time he was able to resolve the most abstruse subjects. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, of which the present book is one. It deals with the Aristotelian natural philosophy in the widest sense, and was intended for the use of students. Other works by him are: 'De natura Logicæ libri II.; De Methodis libri IV; De propositionibus necessariis, Comment in libros physicorum Aristotelis. His collected works were published at Strasburg in 1654, in five volumes, 4°, and all his works on Logic, Venet., 1617, fol.

His portrait is contained in the *Museum Mazzuchellianum*.

Tobias Magirus, *Eponymologium criticum*, 1687, p. 808.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1482, pl. 74.

Joh. Moller, *Homonymoscopia Historico-Philosophico-critica*, Hamb., 1697, p. 79.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 458.

Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iv, p. 26.

Papadopulus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, i. pp. 331-2, No. Lxxxix.

Conring, *De Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum Seculorum Commentarius*, 1727, pp. 153.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, iv. pp. 527-531.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 677.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 104 (II. lib. i. c. xiv. § 63).

Brucker, *Kurtze Fragen aus der Philosophischen Historie*, Ulm, 1735, ii. p. 224.

Stolle, *Gantz neue Zusätze der Historie der philosophischen Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 161.

Siegm. Jac. Baumgarten, *Nachrichten von einer hallischen Bibliothek*, 1748, i. p. 216 ('Opera,' fol. reviewed).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, ix. cols. 980-982.

ZABARELLA (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

Freitag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 1111 (note on the younger Zabarella).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2127.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, X. ii. p. 17.

*Musaeum Mazzuchellianum*, 1761, i. p. 406, pl. xci, No. 5.

Brucker, *Historia critica Philosophiae*, 1766, IV. i. pp. 200-203; 1767, Appendix, vi. P. 717.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 374 (the present work).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 268.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 606.

Sachsus, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1780, iii. p. 404.

Bouginé, *Handbuch einer allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, ii. p. 234.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, VII. ii. pp. 427, 574.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1817, xxxii. p. 415.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1894, Authors ii. 991 x.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1828, lii. p. 5, no date xlv. p. 312 (article by Weiss).

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 230.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1387.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1866, xlvi. col. 920.

Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques*, 1875, p. 1790.

Billings, *Index catalogue*, 1895, xvi. p. 743 (3rd ed. of the present work, Coloniae, L. Zetzner, 1597, 4°, 6 p.l., 1075 pp., 15 l.).

## ZACAIRE (DENIS).

Von der natürlichen Philosophia, vnd verwandlung der Metallen in Gold vnd Silber, durch das höchste natürliche Gehehnifs vnd Kunststück, so man den lapidem Philosophorum nennet, drey Tractat, erstlich in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben. Durch den Edlen, Ehrnvesten, Hochgelarten Herrn Dionysium Zacharium, einen Frantzösischen Edelman, vnd der Rechten Doctorem, welcher anno 1550. den lapidem selbst, wie er meldet, gemacht. Jetzund aber allen kunstliebenden Deutzschen zur Warnung vnd Anleitung, auff den rechten einigen Weg, die Metallen zu verwandeln, in Deutsche Sprach gebracht, vnd mit kurtzen Summarien erkläret. Durch M. Georgium Forbergern von der Mitweide aufs Meissen. Gedruckt zu Hall in Sachsen, durch Erasmum Hynitzsch. In verlegung Joachimi Krüsicken. M.DC.IX.

8°. Pp. [126, 2 blank].

Other German editions: Dresden u. Leipzig, 1724, Wien, 1774.

Von der natürlichen Philosophia und Verwandlung der Metallen in Gold und Silber, durch das höchste natürliche Geheimnifs und Kunststück, so man den Lapidem Philosophorum nennet, drey Tractate, erstlich in französischer Sprache beschrieben durch den Hochgelarten Herrn Dionysium Zacharium, einen französischen Edelmann, und der Rechten Doctorem, welcher Anno 1550. den Lapidem selbst, wie er meldet, gemacht; Jetzund aber allen kunstliebenden Deutschen zur Warnung und Anleitung, auf den rechten einigen Weg, die Metallen zu verwandeln, in deutsche Sprach gebracht, und mit kurzen Summarien erkläret, durch M. Georgium Forbergern, von der Mitweide aus Meifsen. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Kraufs. 1773.

8°. Pp. 135 [1 blank].

Opusculum Tres-Excellent, de la vraye Philosophie naturelle des Metaux. Traictant de l'augmentation & perfection d'iceux. Avec vn aduertissement d'euter les folles despenses qui se font par faute de vraye science. Par

ZACAIRE (DENIS). *Continued.*

Maistre D. Zacaire Gentilhomme Guiennois. Plus le traitté de M. Bernard Allemand Compte de la Marche Treusane. Dernière édition reueu & corrigé de nouveau. A Lyon, Chez Pierre Rigaud, en ruë Merciere, au coing de ruë Ferrandiere à l'enseigne de la Fortune. M.DCXII.

16°. Pp. 280 [3, 1 blank]. Vignette of an alembic and receiver.

## Opusculum de la philosophie naturelle des Metaux.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, ii. p. 447.

## Das Buch der natürlichen Philosophie der Metallen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstammer*, 1614, Th. iii., p. 169.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 727.

## Opusculum philosophiæ naturalis metallorum.

See DORN (GERARD), *Trevisanus de Chymico miraculo*, 1600, p. 49.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 710.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 336.

Denis Zacaire (or Zeccaire) was born in Guienne in 1510. He was educated by a man who was an alchemist, studied law in Toulouse, went to Paris and made the acquaintance of alchemists there. After long study of Arnold, Bernhard, Lully and the 'Turba,' he transmuted mercury into gold in 1550. He married, started on travel, but when he reached Cologne: he was murdered in his sleep by his servant, who escaped with his wife and his store of transmuting powder.

The story was tersely but dramatically told in verse by De Delle, the Court poet of Rudolph II. and it was printed in Söldner's *Keren Happuch*, and then in *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, in the *Beytrag*, by Schmieder, Gmelin, and Kopp. His story has been treated as a historical romance by Percy Ross.

A pother has been raised over the 'Annotata quædam ex Nicolao Flamello Auctore Gallo,' which follow the work of Zacaire in Dorn's edition of 1583 and of 1600 (q.v.). It has been pointed out as a smart critical observation that Flamel could not be the author, because he lived nearly two hundred years before Zacaire. But the critics forget that Paul Lucas reported Flamel alive in 1712, so that there could be

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, pp. 334-339.  
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 637, p. 135.  
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 233.  
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 879.  
Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis philosophica*, 1682, p. 783 b.  
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 248.  
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxix.  
*Keren Happuch*, . . . oder *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 73.

no time difficulty in the way of his commenting much later writers than Zacaire. The point, therefore, is not whether Flamel lived before Zacaire, but whether he died after him! But without discussing such recondite questions, the whole difficulty is based upon a blunder, which the critics have overlooked to their confusion. The Annotations merely happen to be printed after Zacaire's work in Dorn's edition, and the whole of Dorn's collection as it stands (except Dorn's preface) was swept into the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1659, i. pp. 683-794 (q.v.), (or, 1602, i. pp. 773-901; 1613, i. pp. 748-869). When Manget made his reprint he modified this title (p. 350) to 'Nicolai Flamelli Galli Commentarius in Dionysii Zacharii Opusculum Chemicum,' without justification, and the anachronism involved was pointed out by Gmelin, who said they were certainly by a later writer. Schmieder's view is that the 'Annotata ex Flamello' are comments by Zacaire on Flamel! These writers have overlooked the fact that in Dorn's edition (and in the above quoted reprints) a great many 'annotationes' by other writers—not having any connection with Zacaire at all—have simply been slumped by the editor, or printer, under Flamel's name.

*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 251, 397.  
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. p. 678.  
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 155.  
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2135.  
Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 67.  
*Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier*, ed. Rigoley de Juvigny, 1772, i. (La Croix du M. I.) p. 165 (calls him

ZACAIRE (DENIS). *Continued.*

Denis Zechaire); iii. (Du Verd. I.) p. 469 (calls him D. Zechaire).

*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 489, 584, 592, 676.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. pp. 15, 37; 1788, iii. pp. 24.30; 1788, iv. Chronologisches Register, 1546.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 60, 306, 307.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 86.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors ii. 992 c.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1828, lii. p. 18; no date,

xliv. p. 321.  
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 272, 276, 601.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 115; 1869, ii. p. 110.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii p. 213 (a mere note).

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 138-152.

P. L. Jacob, *Les Sciences Occultes*, 1862, p. 99.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1398.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 927-931.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 198, 224; ii. pp. 219, 344.

Percy Ross, *A Professor of Alchemy (Denis Zacaire)*, London, 1887, 8°, pp. [4] 256.

Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 1904, p. 240.

## ZADITH SENIOR.

De Chemia senioris antiquissimi Philosophi, Libellus, ut brevis, ita artem discentibus, & exercentibus, utilissimus, & uerè aureus, nunc primum in lucem æditus. Ab Artis fideli filio.

Without date, place, or printer's name.

8°. Pp. 127 [1 blank]. On the title there is a vignette of a man with bow and arrows, and the motto: 'opus vite meae Christus.' Symbolic woodcut on the verso of the title.

## Tabula Chimica marginalibus adaucta.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 191.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 198.

## See SENIOR.

Schmieder does not hesitate to call this writer an Arabian, and thinks that Arabic MSS, of him may exist in the libraries of the Rhine towns. The epithet 'Senior' he thinks denotes his antiquity, as there is no Zadith junior! His full name seems to be Zadith Ben Hamuel, and he is placed in the thirteenth century. Kopp does not allude to him,

and Hofer, though he mentions his name has nothing to say about him. Schmieder quotes editions, Argent., 1566, 8°; Francof., 1605, 4°.

The 'Tabula Chymica' was included in the collection entitled: *Philosophiæ Chymicæ quatuor vetustissima scripta*, Francof. apud Johan. Bernerum, 1605, 8°.

Paschalis Gallus, *Bibliotheca Medica*, 1590, p. 302.

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 143 (but is this the same person?).

Maier, *Symbola Aureae Mensae*, 1617, p. 210 (exposition of Zadith's 'Tabula').

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 470.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 210, 233.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1056.  
Borrichius, *Conspectus scriptorum chemicorum*, 1697, pp. 24-25, No. xxxiv.

## ZALENTO (PETRUS DE).

See PETRUS de Silento or Zalento.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 233, 234, 260.

ZANETINIS (HIERONYMUS DE).

Radix Elixiris. △

See DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium, 1606, sig. H4 recto.

Conclusio qua disputationi & argumentis Angeli respondetur.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 247.

Zedler says he was a physician and chemist of Bologna in the sixteenth century.

König, on the other hand, quotes a Hieronymus Zanetinus, a jurisconsult of Bologna who flourished

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 215.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 233.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 880.

Mercklin, *Lindentius renovatus*, 1686, p. 434.

Reyher, *Dissertatio de nummis ex auro chymico factis*, 1692, pp. 68-70.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 682.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lx. col. 1545.

Freytag, *Adparatus Litterarius*, 1752, i. p. 642 (a long note about the lawyer).

Joh. Gottl. Wilh. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten*, Cöthen, 1753, I. ii. p. 329 (the lawyer).

in 1451. He wrote De conscientia foro & contentioso; de differentiis juris civilis & canonici; de indulgentiis. Apparently this is a distinct person.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historia, Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 67.

Bauer, *Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum universalis*, Nürnberg, 1772, iv. p. 320 (a 'Disputatio', Bonon., 1499, by the lawyer, 'liber perrarus').

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 570.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 305 (a vindication of alchemy).

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 132; 1869, ii p. 126.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 580.

ZEIDELER (JOHANN CHRISTIAN BERNHARD).

Joh. Christian Bernhard Zeideler's Med. Doct. Gründlicher Beweifs dafs in

dem allerstärksten acido die allergröste Medicin verborgen so einig und allein das Hauptstück der Medicinæ Vniversalis seyn kan nebst beygefügter Diaet und praxi practicata.

Otii etiam sui reddendam esse rationem viri boni putant, et id semper honestum esse volunt.

MEADIVS.

Jena gedruckt und zu haben bey Johann Friedrich Schill, 1764.

4°. Pp. [16] 63 [1 blank].

Just mentioned by Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexicon der jetzlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 4e Ausg., 1784, iv. p. 273, and George

Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literaerisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1788, IV. i. p. 334.

ZEIG- UND WEGWEISER.

See CHYMISCHER Zeig- und Weg-Weiser.

ZELATOR (JONAS).

See THEATRI Alchymistico-Medici. Breve & jucundum Spectaculum.

Mercklin, *Lindentius renovatus*, 1686, p. 708.

ZENEXTON.

See PITSCHKI (GEORG), Zenexton, vel Mercurius coagulatus, 1678.

ZESEN VON FÜRSTENAU (PHILIPP).

Philosophisches Rätzel in Teutsche Reimen gebracht.

See CHYMISCHES LUST-GARTLEIN, 1747, p. 20.

See GEHEIMNISS (Das) der Hermetischen Philosophie, 1770, p. 9.

Philipp Zesen was born 8 Oct., 1619 (Zedler), 1629 (Jöcher), at Fürstenuau in Anhalt studied at Halle, Wittenberg and Leipzig, travelled in Holland, France and Germany. He held no public office and merely acted as Hofpfalzgraf and Saxon Councillor. At the age of 60 he first married in Amsterdam, settled in Hamburg in 1683, and died there 23 Nov., 1689.

In 1643 he founded a German Society, 'Die Teutschesinnete Genossenschaft,' for the purification of the German language, and in 1648 was admitted to the 'Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft' under the name 'der Wohlsetzende.' Though he tried to introduce certain extreme neologisms

Witte, *Diarii Biographici Tomus Secundus*, Riga, 1691, p. 171 (+ 13 Nov., 1689).

Erdmann Neumeister & Friedrich Grohmann, *De Poetis Germanicis hujus seculi praecipuis dissertatio compendiaria*, 1695, pp. 118-123 (a rough article on him and his innovations).

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, ii. p. 441, note.

Jo. Cour. Zeltner, *Theatrum virorum eruditorum qui speciatim typograpphiis laudabilem operam praestiterunt*, Norimb., 1720, pp. 565-572.

Joh. Caspar Wetzel, *Historische Lebens-Beschreibung der berühmtesten Lieder-Dichter*, Herrstadt 1724, iii. p. 461 (not a favourable notice as it is taken mainly from Neumeister's).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, p. 145 (his innovations in the German language).

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 1023-1034 (a rather severe article; it contains a long list of his writings).

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxi. cols. 1754-1770.

ZETZNER (LAZARUS)

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM.

A printer at Strasburg in the first half of the seventeenth century, who printed many books, but I cannot say that those which I have seen impress me favourably as specimens of the typographic art. Still he is commended as a craftsman who deserves to be kept in remembrance

The present collection is a monument of his

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 883.

Joh. Christianus Wolfius, *Monumenta Typographica*, Hamb., 1740, i. p. 747; ii. p. 39.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 48-59.

into German, he nevertheless originated some improvements which were accepted.

By these innovations he seems to have excited against himself the greatest enmity, which found vent in the most virulent attacks and disgraceful epithets, the reason for which it is not easy to understand. His memory has been vindicated from these by Dissel.

He wrote numerous works in German, Dutch and Latin, in prose and in verse, and various translations, but they are now unread

In the list of his writings given by Zedler, the above verses are not mentioned.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2193.

Burcard Gotthelf Struve, *Bibliotheca Historiae litterariae selecta*, 1763, iii. p. 2266.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, ii. p. 318 (pushed his improvement of the German language to an absurd extent), iii. p. 203 (life and works).

Karl Heinrich Jördens, *Lexikon deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten*, Leipzig, 1810, v. pp. 606-623 (gives a long list of his writings in German).

*Biographie Universelle*, 1828, lii. p. 301; no date, xlv. p. 498.

*Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1866, xlvi col. 948 (and references).

Karl Dissel, 'Philipp von Zesen und die Deutschgesinnte Genossenschaft,' in *Wilhelm Gymnasium zu Hamburg, Bericht über das 9. Schuljahr*, 1889-1890, Hamburg, 1890, pp. [2] 1-66.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1900, xlv. Pp. 108-118 (by Karl Dissel).

belief in the 'great work,' or in the literature of it, rather than of his taste as a printer. Perhaps one ought to admire his courage in collecting, reprinting and editing the tracts in this collection, instead of complaining of the undoubtedly shabby and unattractive appearance of the volumes.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1749, lxi. col. 1864.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors ii. 992 u.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 603.

ZIEGLER (JACOB).

Fermentatio, Generationis et Corruptionis Causa. Ein kurtzer Bericht wie ein ding natürlich vergehen vnd ein anders daraus werden konne. Durch Jacob Ziegler D.