

ZWEY. *Continued.*

in teutscher Sprach übersetzt, herausgegeben durch einen der niemahls genug gepriesenen Wissenschaft sonderbahren Beförderer. 1759.

No place or printer.

8°. Pp. 62 [2 blank].

The second tract (pp. 33-62) has a separate title-page and the Vorbericht is signed Wilhelm Gutende. At the end (pp. 59-62) are two 'Ænigmata' about the stone.

ZWEYEN (Von den) Blümlein, daraus der Stein der Weisen wächst.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1746 (1747), p. 286.

## ZWEYFACHER Schlangen-stab.

See MERCURIUS Zweyfacher Schlangen-Stab.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 41, No. lxvi.

## ZWEYSPORN (FRIEDRICH).

Friedrich Zweysporns Beschreibung eines neuerfundnenen Zaubersbrunnens. Nebst einer Widerlegung der Censur D. G. Einsporns über Prof. Kratzensteins Theorie von Dunsten. Halle, Verlegt Hermann Hemmerde, 1748.

8°. Pp. 56. Frontispiece instead of pp. 15, 16, Vignette.

An account of a piece of juggling apparatus to make wine come and stop at pleasure. Kratzenstein's and Hamberger's paper on vapours, appeared in the collection of dissertations

of the Royal Academy of Bourdeaux, for 1744. Several papers by Kratzenstein are mentioned by Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. *passim* (q.v.).

## ZWINGER (JACOB).

Iacobi Zuingeri Philosophi et Medici Basil. Principiorum Chymicorum Examen ad generalem Hippocratis, Galeni, Cæterorumq; Græcorum & Arabum consensum institutum: Elegantibus nonnullorum remediorum præparationibus exornatum. Cum Indice locupl. Basileæ, per Sebastianum Henricpetri.

8°. Pp. [22, 2 blank] 259. Index [12, 1, device]. *Colophon*: Basileæ, per Sebastianum Henricpetri: Anno clōlo CVI. Printer's device as vignette.

Jacob Zwingler, son of Theodor the elder, great-grandfather of Theodor the younger, was born at Basel, 15 Aug., 1569. Peter Ramus was his god-father.

His first instruction was imparted to him by his father and by Rothe. Then in 1585 he went to Padua where he attended the lectures on logic of Jacobus Zabarella, on ethics of Franciscus Piccolomineus, and had much intercourse with Pancirolli and Pinelli.

His teachers in medicine were Hercules Saxonia and Horatius Augenius, and the former was so attached to him that but for the obstacle caused by difference of creed, he would have adopted Zwingler and made him his heir. According to the quaestor's books he lived in Padua till 1593, then he returned to Basel, graduated M.D. in 1594, and shortly after was appointed professor of Greek, and lectured publicly on Homer. Privately he read physic with his pupils, and instructed them not only in the doctrines of the ancients but also in the chemical medicine to which he rather inclined. Into the secrets of this subject he had been guided by Wilhelm Arragosius, who was deeply skilled both in the Platonic philosophy and the Spagyric

art. On his death at the age of 97, he made Zwingler heir both of his fortune and his science.

In the hospital at Basel he laboured for many years gratis. During the visitation of the plague, while doing all he could for others, he himself succumbed to it, 11 Sept., 1610, in his 41st year, his wife having predeceased him by six hours, from the same malady.

Zwingler, it will be remembered, was one of the eye-witnesses of the transmutation which Seton the Cosmopolite effected at Basel, for the express purpose of refuting the arguments advanced by Dr. Dienheim against the possibility of it.

Zwingler was a diligent student and a man of great learning and he wrote several works of Greek scholarship and on medicine.

Among these may be mentioned his 'Physiologia,' Basil 1610, 'Commentarius in Galeni definitiones medicas,' his edition of his father's work 'Theatrum vitæ humanæ,' 1606, his tables of the Greek dialects, printed in Scapula's Greek Lexicon, and 'Epistolæ medicæ,' published partly by Hildanus, partly by Hornung. Some religious works were also written by him.

ZWINGER (JACOB). *Continued.*

Adami, *Vitæ Medicorum Germanorum*, 1620, p. 410.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 235.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 235.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 887.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 500 (with a biography).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1324.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, 11 Sept., 1610; sig. H2 recto.

Joh. Jac. Hofmann, *Lexicon Universale*, 1698, iv. p. 761.

*Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars Tertia*, 1719, p. 251.

Papadapoulos, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 272, No. clxxxiii.

*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 205.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II, ii. p. 690.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 785 (I. l. iv. c. vi. § 16); 810 (I. l. iv. c. viii. § 6).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 938.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiv. col. 1688.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2243.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, X. ii. p. 87.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 300.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 281.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 333.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 623.

Herzog, *Athenae Rauricae*, 1778, pp. 362, 365.

Bouginé, *Handbuch der allgemeinen Litterargeschichte*, 1790, iii. p. 250.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 343.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 533.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 517.

*Biographie Universelle*, 1828, lii. p. 320; no date, xlv. p. 646.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 328, 330 (the story about Seton).

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. pp.

280, 282; 1849, ii. p. 172.

Rudolf Wolf, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, 1860, iii. p. 120.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 115.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 88.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 385.

## ZWINGER (JOHANN).

Die Gestalt eines fürsichtigen Freundes in der Noth. Das ist: Der mitleidige, dienstfertige und gewissenhafte Apotheker, wie derselbe seine Officin nach einem bey allen verstandigen Medicis nunmehr angenommenen rationalen medendi methodo einrichten und dieser wol fürstehen, Als auch die Artzneyen præpariren und nach denen Grund-Regeln der heutigen Distillir-Kunst zubereiten, hernach die bewehrtesten Mittel recommendiren und mittheilen soll. Mit höchst-nöthigen Anmerkungen erläutert, denen auch herrliche Recepte und Secreta beygefüget worden. Bey dieser neuen Auflage um ein merckliches vermehret von Johann Zwinger, Apotheker. Nürnberg, Verlegt Wolfgang Moritz Endter. 1721.

8°. Pp. [14] 508 [30, 4 blank]. Title red and black.

Though Zedler calls him a Swiss physician, he does not indicate that he bore any relationship to the earlier owners of the name, though it seems likely enough that he was a descendant. The present work was published at Nürnberg, 1699, 8°.

according to the *Bibliotheca Plateriana*, P. ii. p. 607, No. 8678 Zwingler also wrote: *De Monstris, eorumque causis atque differentiis*, Basil., 1660, 4° *Biblioth. Plater.*, P. ii. p. 278, No. 3390.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiv. col. 1696.

ZWINGER (THEODOR), *The Younger.*

Scrutinium Magnetis Physico-Medicum, quo Mirifici illius Lapidis Natura, Viresque tum Naturales tum Medicæ, e Principiis Mechanicis Methodo facili, Stylo simplici, & quantum in Re tam subtili fieri potuit, claro panduntur, recensentur, explicantur. Auctore Theodoro Zuingero, Med. Doctor. & in Acad. Basil. Profess. Sereniss. Duc. Würtemb. Consiliar. & Medic. ac Societat. Natur. Curiosor. Leopoldino Imperial. Collegæ d. Aristotel. Basileæ. Ex Officina Joh. Philippi Richter, Bibliopolæ. Ann. MDCXCVII.

8°. Pp. [8] 214 [2].

ZWINGER (THEODOR). *Continued.*

This is a treatise on the magnet. In the last chapter the author shows that its medical properties are those of a chalybeate and resemble those of hæmatite, that it is not poisonous, and that it has no virtues applied externally.

Zwinger, son of Johann Zwinger, great-grandson of Jacob Zwinger (*q.v.*), must not be confused with the elder Theodor Zwinger, who lived a century earlier.

According to Büchner he was born at Basel, 25 Sept., 1657, though Weber, and, after him, Zedler say 26 Aug., 1658. In 1672 he entered the University, took the bachelor's degree in 1673, and the master's in 1675. Then he turned to medicine which he studied at Basel, Schaffhausen and Zürich, and in 1680 returned to Basel and graduated doctor. After a year in Geneva, he travelled in France and visited Lyons and Paris. On his return to Basel he was appointed professor of rhetoric in 1684, professor of physics in 1687, anatomy and botany in 1703, theoretical and practical medicine in 1711 and Stadtphysicus. His reputation was increasing and he received invitations from the Duke of Würtemberg in 1696

Joh. Moller, *Homonymoscopia Historico-Philologico-Critica*, Hamb., 1697, pp. 80, 99, 737.

Joh. Jacob Schenckler, *Nova litteraria Helvetica*, Tiguri, 1703, pp. 130-132 (list of his writings).

Joh. Rud. Mieg, *Oratio panegyrica in obitum Theod. Zwingeri*, Basil., 1726, 4<sup>o</sup>.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 690 (portrait of Zwinger and reprint of Mieg's 'Oratio').

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 363-364, 751.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 156 (quotes an edition of 1685).

Johann Adam Weber, *Einleitung in die Historie der Lateinischen Sprache*, Chemnitz, 1736, p. 857.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 938.

Seguierius, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1740, Pars i. p. 215; Pars ii. p. 313.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1750, lxiv. col. 1702.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. von Haller, 1751, i. p. 211; ii. pp. 642, 702, 810, 905.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 2246.

Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturae Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 474, No. 136.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, X. ii. p. 88.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 31.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 740.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 468.

to be councillor and physician, in 1700 to be professor at Leyden, in 1703 from Frederick I. of Prussia to be physician, and in 1710 from the Landgrave of Hessen-Cassel, but he declined them all, preferring to stay at Basel. He, however, obtained other appointments and was received into the Academia Naturae Curiosorum 11 May, 1685, with the name Aristoteles I., and in 1717 he was promoted to the position of councillor and physician of the Margrave of Baden.

Zwinger was most successful as a practitioner and had a very large number of patients. He was a man of great learning and sound scholarship, and he was the author of many works and papers, almost exclusively on medical subjects. But he wrote: *De chrysopoeia variae literatorum Epistolae*, in *Miscellanea Acad. Nat. Cur.*, Dec. 3, Ann. v. & vi., 1697, 1698, Append. p. 16, and edited Wecker *De Secretis Libri XVII.*, Basil., 1701, 1708, 1750, 'His printed works,' says Zedler, 'are erudite, agreeable, profitable, and easy to read,' and that is as much as any one could wish for.

He died 22 April, 1724.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, iv. p. 624.

Herzog, *Athenae Rauricae*, 1778, pp. 196, 223, 237, 323, 409.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. pp. 463-466.

George Rud. Boehmer, *Systematisch-Literarisches Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, 1786, I. ii. pp. 132, 444; 1787, III. i. pp. 160, 163; III. ii. pp. 202, 391; 1788, IV. i. pp. 411 (nitre); 1789, IV. ii. pp. 23, 171; 1789, V. pp. 235 (mineral water of Fortburg), 238 (Pfeffers).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 34, 592, 1798, ii. pp. 508, 691.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*) p. 147.

*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), vii. p. 533.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1839, iv. p. 441.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 88.

Rudolf Wolf, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, 1860, iii. pp. 119-132.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 1423.

Friedrich Wiegner, *Geschichte der Medicin und ihrer Lehranstalten in Strassburg vom Jahre 1497 bis zum Jahre 1872*, Strassburg, 1885, p. 61.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1888, vi. p. 385.

*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1900, xlv. p. 547 (by Pagel).

## ZWO Tincturen auff Roth vnd Weifs.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstammer*, 1614, Th. ii. p. 230.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 533.

See also TANCRE (JOACHIM), *Anonymi Tractatus philosophicus ad rubrum et album*.

## ZWÖLFER (JOHANN).

See ZWELFER

## ZWÖLFF Tractätlein von dem Stein der Weisen.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).