

MONTE RAPHAIM (JOHANN DE). *Continued.*

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 597.

See FUNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

8°. Pp. 40, including the frontispiece.

This is the fourth tract in the collection.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, i. p. 65.

Kopp alludes to this work in connection with others about 'Aurora' and the dawn.

The *Beytrag* says nothing about the author, but oddly mentions the publisher as having distin-

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 98.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 657.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 315.

guished himself by the chemical works he had brought out.

Fictuld once more indulges in one of his tirades without giving any information about anything.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 231.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1341-44.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 389.

MONTE-SNYDER (JOH. DE).

Joh. de Monte-Snyders, *Metamorphosis Planetarum*. Das ist: Eine wunderbarliche Veränderung der Planeten und Metallischen Gestalten in ihr erstes Wesen, mit beygefügetem Procefs und Entdeckung der dreyen Schlüssel, so zu Erlangung der drey Principia gehörig, und wie das Universale Generalissimum zu erlangen, in vielen Oertern dieses Büchleins beschrieben. Anjetzo wiederumb zum Druck befördert durch A. Gottlob B. Franckfurt am Mäyn, verlegt Georg Heinrich Oehrling, Buchhändler. Wetzflar (*sic*) druckts Georg Ernst Winckler, 1700.

8°. Pp. 142. Frontispiece extra.

The editor's name is Adam Gottlob Berlich or Berlig.

Jo. de Monte-Snyders, *Metamorphosis Planetarum*. Das ist: Eine wunderbarliche Veränderung der Planeten und Metallischen Gestalten in ihr erstes Wesen, mit beygefügetem Procefs und Entdeckung der dreyen Schlüssel, so zu Erlangung der drey Principien gehörig, und wie das Universale Generalissimum zu erlangen, in vielen Oertern dieses Büchleins beschrieben. Anjetzo wiederum zum Druck befördert durch A. Gottlob B. Frankfurt und Leipzig. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraus, in Wienn, 1774.

8°. Pp. 173 [3 pp. advertisements]. The frontispiece is not included and pp. 15-16 are omitted.

Joh. de Monte-Snyders *Tractatus de Medicina Universali*. Das ist Von der Universal Medicin, wie nemlich dieselbe in denen dreyen Reichen der Mineralien, Animalien und Vegetabilien zu finden und daraus zu wege zu bringen, durch ein besonders Universal Menstruum, welches auff- und zuschliessen, und jedes Metall in Materiam primam bringen kan, auch wie dadurch das fixe unzerstörliche Gold in ein warhaftes Aurum potabile zu bringen, so sich nimmermehr wieder in ein fix Gold-Corpus reduciren lässt, Gott zu Ehren, und dem menschlichen Geschlecht zu sonderbarem Trost und Nutzen anitzo wiederum zum Druck befördert, und mit einer kurtzen gründ-

MONTE-SNYDER (JOH. DE). *Continued.*

lichen Erklärung auch beygefügeten Spagyrischen Grundregeln illustriret durch A. Gottlob B. Franckfurt und Leipzig, In Verlegung Thomæ Matthiæ Götzens sel. Erben. Im Jahr 1678.

8°. Pp. 176. Berlich's Regeln have a title-page, with engraved vignette, included in the pagination, pp. 139-176.

[Another Copy.]

Joh. de Monte-Snyders *Tractatus de Medicina Universali*. Das ist: Von der Universal-Medicin, wie nemlich dieselbe in denen dreyen Reichen der Mineralien, Animalien und Vegetabilien zu finden und daraus zuwege zu bringen, durch ein besonders Universal-Menstruum, welches auf- und zuschliessen, und jedes Metall in Materiam primam bringen kan, auch wie dadurch das fixe unzerstörliche Gold in ein wahrhaftes Aurum potabile zu bringen, so sich nimmermehr wieder in ein fix Gold-Corpus reduciren lässt, Gott zu Ehren, und dem menschlichen Geschlecht zu sonderbarem Trost und Nutzen anjetzo wiederum zum Druck befördert, und mit einer kurzen gründlichen Erklärung, auch beygefügeten Spagyrischen Grund-Regeln illustriret durch A. Gottlob B. Frankfurt und Leipzig. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraus, in Wienn, 1773.

8°. Pp. 208. Pp. 169-208 contain the *Spragyrische Grund-Regeln* by Berlich himself.

Commentarius über des Monte Snyders Schriften.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), *Chymischer Glücks-Hafen*, 1726, p. 108.

Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico.

See RECONDITORIUM ac Recluserium Opulentiae Sapientiaeque Numinis Mundi Magni, cui deditur in titulum Chymica Vannus, 1666.

This is a Latin version of the tract *De Medicina Universali*, and may have been the first edition. It does not bear the author's name.

Schmieder says that though apparently Dutch his name was Mondschneder, and he was a native of the Palatinate. Others say that Monte-Snyder was a grandson of Levinus Lemnius on the mother's side and from him got the tincture with which he performed several transmutations. One of the most notable of these was narrated by van Vreeswyk, and from him the narrative was copied by

other writers. It took place at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1667, in presence of Guillaume, a goldsmith and assayer and Monte-Snyder on that occasion produced gold of extraordinarily fine quality from lead and copper. After his stock of 'tincture' was exhausted, he is said to have died at Mainz in poverty.

Goossen van Vreeswyk, *De Goude Leeuw*, 1675, pp. 6-12.

⚡Hannemann, *Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum*, 1694, pp. 219-224(quotes Vreeswyk's story at full length.⚡

Borrchius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 43, No. lxx.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 42. (Not Complimentary to Monte-Snyder.)

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 148.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecae metallica*, 1732, p. 103.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 238.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, pp. 328-331.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Theil ii. p. 98 (calls him a learned man but no adept).

Kunchel, *Laboratorium Chymicum*, 1767, p. 169, (expresses a very poor opinion of his writings, and calls him a "sophist").

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 301. (He passes over this performance as of no importance.)

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1782, p. 95. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, Pp. 349, 619, 630.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 181.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 18.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Rotermond's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2044.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 403-408, 601.

Ladrague *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1116-17, 1622-24.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 155; ii. pp. 312, 364.

MORGENRÖTHER.

See AUFSTIEGUNG der Morgenröthe.

MORGENSTERN (PHILIPP).

Turba Philosophorum; Das ist, Das Buch von der güldenen Kunst, neben andern Authoribus, welche mit einander 36. Bücher in sich haben. Darinn die besten vrältesten Philosophi zusammen getragen, welche tractiren alle einhellig von der Universal Medicin, in zwey Bücher abgetheilt, vnnd mit schönen Figuren gezieret. Jetzundt newlich zu Nutz vnd Dienst allen waren Kunstliebenden der Natur (so der Lateinischen Sprach vnerfahren) mit besonderm fleifs, muhe vnnd arbeit trewlich an tag geben: durch Philippum Morgenstern Islebiensem. Zu Basel, in verlegung Ludwig Königs, 1613.

8°. Pp. [14] (containing Vorrede, Propositiones and Contents, followed by a cryptograph), Text, pp. 560. The title is in red and black, and has a symbolic vignette (from the *Rosarium*) of a lion devouring the sun, with the legend:

Ich bin der war grün vnd güldische Löw ohn sorgen
In mir steckt alle heimlichkeit der Philosophen verborgen.

The second part has a separate title:

Das ander Theil, der güldinen kunst die sie sonst Chymia nennen, welches in sich hellt die Schrifften Morieni Romani, von den Metallischen dingen, vnnd von der verborgenen vnd höchsten Artzney der alten Philosophorum, mit andern Authoribus, die da auff dem nachfolgenden Blatt angezeigt werden. Verteutscht durch Philippum Morgenstern, wie form im ersten Theil geschrieben worden. Getruckt zu Basel, bey Johann Schröter, M.DC.XIII.

Pp. [6] (Contents and Vorrede); Text, pp. 455, [1 blank]. Vignette of the Philosophers, and symbolic woodcuts in the text of the *Rosarium*,

Theil I.

Propositiones Maximæ, seu Satzungen der Goldkunst, oder Chemicæ artis, sig.)(v *recto*.

1. Turba Philosophorum, p. 1.
2. Das Ander Exemplar der Turbæ Philosophorum, p. 60.
3. Etlliche Allegorie in die Turbam, p. 101.
4. Etlliche Retzel, oder Aenigmata aufs dem Gesicht [oder dem Traum] Arislei und aufs den Allegoriis der Weissen, p. 107.
5. Übung in die Turbam, p. 114.
6. Auffsteigung der Morgenröthe [Aurora Con- surgens], p. 141.
7. Rosinus ad Euthichiam (Euthicam), das 1^{te} Buch, p. 199.
8. Rosinus ad Euthichiam das ander Buch, p. 208.
9. Rosinus an den Bischoff Saratantam, das 1^{te} Buch, p. 228.
10. Rosinus an den Bischoff Saratantam, das ander Buch, p. 237.
11. Rosinus, Beschreibung von den Göttlichen Auflegungen, p. 242.
12. Die Practica Mariæ Prophetissæ, p. 209.
13. Das Buch der Geheimnussen der Alchimie Calidis Jazichi Sohn, p. 274.
14. Das Buch der dreyer Wörter, defs vermischten Kallidts [i.e. Kalid Rachaidib], p. 301.
15. Aristoteles: Tractätlein oder Büchlein von der Practica defs Philosophischen Steines, p. 310.
16. Avicenna: von der Congelierung und zusammen fügung des Steins (or von der Zusammenleimung), p. 322.
17. Epistola Alexandri, p. 331.
18. Ein klein Werckstück oder Büchlein, eines vnbekandten Authoris, der da metaphoricè beschreibet die Geheimnus defs Philosophischen Steines, p. 337.
19. Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rodiani und Kanidis Schreiben von der Materia Lapidis, p. 344.

20. Avicenna: Tractatulus von der Alchimia, p. 351.

21. Semita Semitæ, oder, Fufssteig defs Fufssteigs, p. 378.

22. Clangor Buccinæ, oder, der Thon der Schalmoyen, p. 389.

23. Correctio Fatuorum, oder, die reformierte Alchimij oder Straffung der falschen Alchimisten, p. 475.

24. Das Buch von der Kunst Chimia, eines ungewissen Authors, p. 504.

Theil II.

Das Buch von der Zurichtung der güldinen Kunst welches Morienus Romanus hat lassen aufgehen an den Calid der Egypter König, welches Robertus Castrensis aufs dem Arabischen in Latein gebracht hat sig. Aij *recto*.

Ein Antwort Bernhardi von Trier, an Thomam de Bononia, von den Mineralen, vnnd zusammensetzung oder zurichtung defs Elixirs, erkläret vnnd aufgelegt mit den Tafeln Roberti Vallenensis, p. 46.

The "Tafeln" are on p. 91.

Ein Buch von der güldinen Kunst, welches Author vnbekandt, vnd zuvor noch nie aufgangen. [No such tract. Compare vol. i. p. 504.] Die Leyter der Philosophorum [Scala Philosophorum], p. 94.

Das Weiber-Werck oder Kinderspiel [Opus Mulierum et Ludus puerorum], p. 154.

Rosarium der Philosophorum mit den Figuren, p. 185.

Arnoldus, Schatz aller Schätze, vnd das Rosarium, p. 369.

Arnoldus, Neues Licht [Novum Lumen], p. 393.

Arnoldus, Blum aller Blumen an den König Aragonum geschrieben [Flos florum], p. 407.

Arnoldus, Epistel vber die Alchimia an den König Neapolitanum oder zur Newstatt, p. 422.

Rogierus Bachon, Von der wunderbarlichen Gewalt der Kunst vnd Natur &c., p. 426.

MORGENSTERN (PHILIPP). *Continued.*

Turba Philosophorum, Das ist, Das Buch von der güldenen Kunst, neben andern Auctoribus, welche mit einander 36. Bücher ausmachen, darinnen der besten urältesten Philosophorum Schrifften zusammen getragen, welche alle einhellig von der Universal-Medicin handeln, in zwey Theile abgefasset, und mit schönen Figuren gezieret. Zu Nutz und Dienst alter Kunst- und Natur liebenden mit besonderem Fleifs, Mühe und Arbeit in die deutsche Sprache übersetzt und heraus gegeben durch Philippum Morgenstern, Islebiensem. Erster Theil. Verlegt Johann Paul Krauts, Buchhändler in Wienn, 1750.

8°. Pp. [12] 680. Title red and black. Vignette: a Lion on its haunches swallowing the sun, the engraving has the following couplet on left and right sides:

Ich bin der wahre grün und güldisch Löw ohn Sorgen
In mir steckt alle Heimlichkeit der Philosophen verborgen.

... Zweyter Theil [1-14] 15-551 [1]. Vignette, and 8 separate engraved plates. 11 woodcuts and the vignette of the first part repeated.

Theil I.

Propositiones Maximæ, oder Satzungen der Gold-Kunst oder Chemicæ artis, sig.)(i *recto*.

1. Turba Philosophorum, p. 1.
2. Das andere Exemplar der Turbæ, p. 76.
3. Etlliche Allegorie in die Turbam, p. 125.
4. Etlliche Rätzel aus dem Traum oder Gesicht Arislei, p. 133.
5. Übung in die Turbam p. 142.
6. Aufsteigung der Morgenröthe, p. 173.
7. Das erste Buch Rosini ad Euthichiam, p. 244.
8. Das andere Buch Rosini ad Euthicam, p. 255.
9. Das erste Buch Rosini an den Bischoff Saratantam, p. 279.
10. Das andere Buch an den Bischoff Saratantam, p. 289.
11. Der dritte Theil Rosini von der Beschreibung von den Göttlichen Auslegungen, p. 295.
12. Die Practica Mariæ Prophetissæ, p. 329.
13. Das Buch der Geheimnuffs Calidis, Iazichi Sohn, p. 335.
14. Das buch derer drey Wörter, p. 367.
15. Das Buch Aristotelis von dem Philosophischen Stein, p. 377.
16. Avicenna von der Zusammenleimung des Steins, p. 391.
17. Epistola Alexandri Macedoniae, p. 402.
18. Ein unbekannter Author von den Geheimnussen des Steins, p. 409.
19. Die Allegoria Merlini vom Geheimnuffs des Steins, p. 413.
20. Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rodiani und Kalidis, Schreiben von der Materia Lapidis, p. 418.
21. Avicenna von der Alchimia, p. 426.
22. Semita Semitæ oder Fufssteig des Fufssteigs, p. 460.

Morgenstern may be, and most likely is, a pseudonym. This is a translation of the *Ars Aurifera* of 1593 or 1610.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 124.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1866, i. p. 311.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 324.

Morhoff, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad Virum Nobilissimum & Amplissimum*

Joelem Langelottum, Serenissimi Principis Cimbrici Archiatrum Celeberrimum

Epistola. Hamburgi, Ex Officina Gothofredi Schultzen, Prostant & Amsterodami.

Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge. M.DC.LXXIII.

8°. Pp. 168.

Curiously enough Kopp did not know either this edition or that of 1750, and was not aware of the connection of the book with the *Ars Aurifera*.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 324.

MORHOF (DANIEL GEORG).

De Metallorum Transmutatione ad Virum Nobilissimum & Amplissimum

Joelem Langelottum, Serenissimi Principis Cimbrici Archiatrum Celeberrimum

Epistola. Hamburgi, Ex Officina Gothofredi Schultzen, Prostant & Amsterodami.

Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge. M.DC.LXXIII.

8°. Pp. 168.

Curiously enough Kopp did not know either this edition or that of 1750, and was not aware of the connection of the book with the *Ars Aurifera*.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 324.

MORHOF (DANIEL GEORG). *Continued.*

De Metallorum Transmutatione ad Joelem Langelottum Epistola.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 168.

Daniel Georg Morhof vom Goldmachen, oder physikalisch-historische Abhandlung von Verwandlung der Metalle. Aus dem Lateinischen. Bayreuth, zu finden bey Johann Andress Lubeck, 1764.

8°. Pp. 136.

Wahrhafter . . . Bericht von der Generation . . . der Metallen . . . auf

Danielis Georgii Epistel an Joelem Langelottum.

Sec C. (H. d.).

108 Quæstiones Chemicæ.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), *Ovum-Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum*, 1694, p. 251.

CVIII Problemata olim auctori proposita.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), *Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum*, 1714, p. 161.

Morhof was born at Wismar, 6 Feb., 1639. From 1660 to 1666 he was professor of poetry at Rostock, in 1666 he moved to Riel as professor of poetry and rhetoric, and in 1673 he was professor of history. In 1680 he was made librarian, an office for which he was admirably fitted, and which he turned to the best account in his writings. He would have been no exception to the rule that the librarian who reads is lost but he has been saved by writing, and his account of libraries and library work has made him an authority with the librarian of to-day. He died at Lübeck, 30 July, 1691.

He was a man of very great learning, and of sound critical judgment. His encyclopædic reading and knowledge are displayed in his chief work

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 554.
Acta Eruditorum, Julii, 1609, pp. 291-293 (review of the *Dissertationes*).

Morhof, *Dissertationes Academicæ et Epistolicae* 1699, 47. Appended to this is his life: 'Vita, qua . . . labores ejus Academici, & Scripta præcipuè tum edita, tum edenda, . . . enumerantur: . . . accedunt elogia . . .', pp. 143 [1 blank].

Reinhard Heinrich Rolle, *Memoriae philosophorum, oratorum, poetarum, &c.*, 1710, ii p. 283.

Christianus Henricus, *Vitæ eruditissimorum in re literaria virorum*, 1713, p. 282.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1797, ii. p. 16; 1731, x. p. 79.

Die Edelgebome Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 180.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 173, 499, 592, 598, 609.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicaæ*, 1732, p. 103.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 20, &c., &c.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 391, 392, 416, 484; iii. pp. 62, 239.

MORIENUS .

Morieni Romani, quondam Eremitæ Hierosolymitani, de transfiguratione metallorum, & occulta, summaque antiquorum Philosophorum medicina,

Polyhistor, which is a survey of learning on all topics to his own time. The work first appeared at Lübeck, 1688-92, the second edition in 1695, and a revision of this at Lübeck in 1714. For it Johannes Moller—as full of erudition as Morhof himself—wrote elaborate Prolegomena on Morhof's life and works, including the *Polyhistor*. The third edition appeared in 1732. To both of these editions portraits of Morhof are prefixed.

In the *Polyhistor* he discusses alchemy and chemistry, among a multitude of other subjects.

In his collected papers: *Dissertationes Academicæ et Epistolicae*, 1699; 4°, there is a reprint of the 'De Metallorum Transmutatione Epistola,' pp. 245-302.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii pp. 560-1; iii. pp. 458-488 (elaborate account).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 671; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. vol. 2119.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. II. p. 99.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 633.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 171.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 91.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 550.

Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xxiv., *sub voce*.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 419.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 205.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1233-34.

Prideaux, 'Library Economy (chiefly continental) at the end of the Seventeenth Century,' *The Library Association Record*, 15th March, 1904, vi. pp. 129-138.

MORIENUS. *Continued.*

Libellus, nusquam hactenus in lucem editus. Cum Privilegio. Parisiis, Apud Gulielmum Guillard, in via Jacobæa, sub diuæ Barbaræ signo, 1559.

4°. Ff. [2] 34.

Liber de Compositione Alchemiæ.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610? ii. p. 3.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 509.

Das Buch von der Zurichtung der güldenen Kunst.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, ii. sig. Aij. *recto*, & p. 1.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, ii. sig. A₅ *recto*, & p. 15.

Bericht von dem ersten Vrsprung vnd rechten Grund der Alchimey.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), *Alchimey-Spiegel*, 1613, p. 14.

Entretien du Roi Calid et du Philosophe Morien, sur le Magistere d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, ii. p. 56.

For what is known about Morienus' life and adventures we are indebted to his own narrative contained in the present book.

Morienus, a native of Rome, was living there with his parents, and was studying diligently, when he heard of a philosopher, called Adfar, at Alexandria, who was reputed to know the Hermetic mysteries. He had also seen some of his writings, and so irresistible was his desire to understand them, that he set off for Alexandria, discovered Adfar after much searching, and became so favoured by him that he was ultimately instructed in all the secrets. On the death of his teacher, Morienus retired to the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, where he lived a hermit's life. While there he heard that Kalid, the son of Gezid, who reigned in Egypt, was desirous to find some one who could interpret for him the writings of Hermes and of Adfar. He accordingly went to Egypt, found Kalid surrounded by adventurers who professed to be able to reveal all the mysteries, but who could perform nothing, Morienus set to work in a house which Kalid gave him and when he had finished the preparation of the elixir wrote on the vessel containing it: 'Omnes qui secum omnia habent, alieno auxilio nullatenus indigent,' left the country and returned to his hermitage.

His abrupt departure caused Kalid great disappointment, for he perceived what he had lost,

Nazari, *Delle Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 141.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 141.

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 53 (Norton's *Ordinall of Alchimy*, chap. 5).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 163, 249.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 19, No. xvii.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1709, p. 54.

Boerhaave, *Elementa Chemiæ*, 1712, p. 16.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicaæ*, 1732, pp. 104, 120.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1749, i. pp. 86-98, 465; iii. pp. 37, 45, 65, 239.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 675; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2122.

and what no one else could supply. So the pseudo-adepts were despatched—happily, by command of Kalid, whose eyes had been opened. Then he set about a search for Morienus, and after many years succeeded at last in finding him and in obtaining from him the key to the mysteries which he had been so long anxious to possess.

So sought King Kalid of manie men,

Till he met with Morien,

Which helped Kalid at his neede

His Vertues caused him to speede,

as Norton says in *The Ordinall of Alchimy*.

The ultimate fate of Morienus is unknown, but his conversations with Kalid must have been committed to writing, and they may have come to the West about the time of the Crusades. They were in Arabic, but to make them available they were translated into Latin in February, 1182, by Robertus Castrensis, with a short preface. Jourdain has tried to identify him with Robert de Retines.

By Arabic writers the teacher of Kalid is called Marianus or Mourianus; he is probably the same as Morienus. See under Kalid Ben Jesid.

Morienus was the name taken by R. J. F. Schmidt (*q.v.*) as a member of the Leopoldine Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. Guillard published the second edition: Parisiis, 1564, 4°, ff. 2] 66 r[4]. Morienus' book occupies ff. 1-34; the Responsio, ff. 35-66. The four leaves at the end contain the Tabula, Sententiæ, &c., and index rerum.³⁴

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 115.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 76.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 483.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 2.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 23, 24.
The Lives of the Adepts in Alchymistical Philosophy, 1814, pp. 9-11.

Jourdain, *Recherches critiques sur l'Age et l'Origine des Traductions Latines d'Aristote*, Paris, 1819, p. 104.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 121.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. -82-683.

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, Paris, 1876, i. pp. 62-64.

Kopp, *Die Alchimie*, 1886, ii. pp. 346, 353.

MORITZ (PETER).

See AMOR PROXIMI.

Moritz is one of the authors to whom this tract has been assigned.

He is belauded in the usual terms by Fictuld.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. pp. 424-427.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 123.

MORLEY (CHRISTOPHER LOVE).

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia, id est, Maëtsiana, Margraviana, Le Mortiana. Scilicet trium in Academia Lugduno-Batavâ Facultatis Chemicæ, quâ publicè, quâ privatim, Professorum, nunc viventium, atque docentium, qui isthaec discipulis suis, ex omni Europa illo confluentibus, per hos annos, non solum ostenderunt, verum etiam suis verbis dictarunt. Opus, quingentis, & ampliùs, processibus adornatum, omnibus & Medicis, & Chemicis, & Pharmacopæis, imprimis utile; cum ob insignem plerorumque usitatorum processuum varietatem, tum ob novam, atque elegantem in singulis operandi rationem, tribus his, tantisque viris, in usu habitam. Collegit, digessit, edidit, Christophorus Love Morley, M.D. Anglus. Quis huic operi sit scopus, quæ methodus, quinam Auctores, cæteraque quæ Lectorem ignorare non expedit, præfatio indicabit. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Henricum Drummond, M DC LXXXIV. Sumptibus J. A. de la Font.

4°. Pp. [32] 506. Index [21, 1 blank]. vignette of a tortoise, with the motto: qui va piano va sano.

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia, Maëtsiana, Margraviana, Le Mortiana. Olim trium in Academia Lugduno-Batavâ Facultatis Chemicæ, quâ publicè, quâ privatim, Professorum, viventium, atque docentium, qui isthæc discipulis suis, ex omni Europa illo confluentibus, illis annis, non solum ostenderunt, verum etiam suis verbis dictarunt. Ante hac collecta, digesta, edita, à Christophoro Love Morley, M.D. Anglo. Nunc autem plurimis novis elegantioribus & accuratioribus experimentis instructa & aucta, meliorem in ordinem redacta, ubivis correcta, a superfluis Processibus mundata per Theodorum Muykens, Med. Doct. Amstelod. Opus nulli non Physico-Medico, Chymico, & Pharmacopæo necessarium & perutile. Lugduni Batavorum, Sumptibus Cornelii Boutesteyn & Frederici Haaring. M DC XCIII.

8°. Pp. [43, Engraved title included] 587 [37].

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia oder Aufserlesene mehr als 700. Chymische Prozesse welche von Hn. Maetsio Margravio und le Mortio, ehedessen dreyen berühmten Professoribus der Chymie zu Leyden, denen damals aus allen Theilen Europæ gegenwärtigen Autoribus (*sic*) so wohl publice als privatim nicht nur gewiesen sondern auch Mündlich dictirt worden. Vor diesen von Hn. Christoph Ludwig Morleii. Med. Doct. aus Engelland zusammen getragen, in Ordnung und ans Licht gebracht, Nachmals durch Hn. Theodorum Muyckens Med. Doct. zu Amsterdam mit vielen neuen schönen und accuraten Experimenten vermehret, in richtigere Ordnung gestellet, allenthalben verbessert und von überflüssigen Processen gesaubert Nun aber auf Ersuchen guter Freunde

MORLEY (CHRISTOPHER LOVE). *Continued.*

ins Teutsche übersetzt, Welches allen Medicis, Chymicis, Physicis, Apothekern und jeden seine Gesundheit liebenden höchst nöthig und nützlich. Jena, Verlegt Henr. Christoph Cröker, 1696.

8°. Pp. [8, Frontispiece included] 724. The true pagination is 728.

Morley (called erroneously *Christian* by Jöcher and *Ludwig* by his German translator) flourished about 1680, was a doctor of medicine and F. R. C. P. He wrote 'De morbo epidemico tam hujus, quam superioris anni id est 1678 et 1679, narratio', 'Disputatio de rachitide,' Lugd. Bat., 1679, 4°, London, 1679, 1682, 1686, 12° which I have not seen and the present work.

Besides the above other editions are mentioned: Leyden, 1688, 4°, Antwerp, 1702, 8°. The edition of 1696 seems to be the first of the German translation. Others are enumerated: Jena, 1700, 8°; 1726, 8°.

A review of the *Collectanea* is given by Manget under THEODORUS MUYKENS (*q.v.*).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 362.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 791.

Langlet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 239-240.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. 684, Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1813, iv. col. 2134 (calls him Christian Lowe Morley).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 470; 1788, iv. p. 131.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1782, p. 28.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 321.

Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i. p. 321.

Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1861, i. p. 418.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xxxix. p. 73 (by Dr. Payne).

MORSIUS (JOACHIM).

See NOLLIUS (HEINRICH), *Via Sapientiae Triuna*, 1620.

See SUCHTEN (ALEXANDER VON), *Tractatus de Vera Medicina*, 1621.

Kornelius Drebbels Abhandlung von der Quintessenz von Joachim Morsius

herausgegeben im Jahre 1621.

See SCHRODER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1772, I. ii. p. 291.

Morsius, a Hamburg patrician, was born 3 January, 1593. After his school years, spent in his native place, he studied theology and polite letters (to which he latterly was specially attracted) from 1610 to 1613 at Rostock, and then at Jena and other German universities. This he did with such success that in 1615 he was chosen by the rector and professors of Rostock University to be their librarian. He undertook the office, but foreign travel proved more attractive to him than literary work, and in 1616 he set out on a 'learned' journey, and stopped in Hamburg, Stettin, and Leyden, and in 1617 he went to Pomerania, Denmark and Holland. In 1618 he visited France and Italy, and in 1619 he was at Lübeck, Hamburg and Rostock, and also in Bremen, Westphalia, Holland, and Belgium, and was present at the Synod of Dordrecht.

He crossed to England this same year, and resided in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. In October, 1619, at Cambridge, he was enrolled among the Masters of Arts, and acquired the friendship of many illustrious men. He also makes a boast of the great progress he had made in chemistry.

In 1620 he returned to Leyden, and then to his own country and people, where he lived for some time. In 1627 he visited Copenhagen, and Leyden once more in 1628.

As this constant travelling, not to speak of his generosity to poor literary men, had made inroads upon his patrimony, though considerable, he was summoned in 1629 before the magistracy by his irritated heirs and relatives as a man of unsettled

life, who wasted his means upon non-productive learning and such like pursuits, and who should be deprived of the control of them. Against this he wrote a protest, which was printed in 1629, and went off to Frankfurt a. M. and Strasburg.

He seems to have returned soon, for from 1631 to 1636 he made annual journeys to Denmark and Holstein. He was again summoned about 1634 to be restrained from administering his estates. His defence and the part taken by his friends provoked his relatives to such an extent that on his return from Copenhagen in 1636 he was confined in an asylum on the plea that he wasted his property and was not sound in mind. He was kept here for four years, and in 1640 was liberated by order of the King of Denmark.

He left his native country and lived in Glückstadt, Itzehoe, Kiel, and Lübeck.

In 1642 he was at the last-mentioned place but after that date Moller says that he was unable to ascertain what had come of him. He may have died in that year.

During his travels he made the acquaintance of a multitude of people, and he kept an album (to which Moller makes reference) in which were autographs and various compositions by the people whom he had met. He had a great reputation for learning and ability, as can be gathered from the elogia and complimentary verses written upon him as well as from the incidental allusions to him by numerous writers, which are always in the warmest terms.

He wrote several books, and edited a considerable number of works by various writers, but he