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major habetur.

Præterit mutas bene cymba ripas;
quæ simul ravis strepuere saxis,
In latus cavtam sapiens memento
avertere proram.

Virga virens Zephyris, nervo
curvabitur arcus,
Igne chalybs, adamas sanguine,
corde Deus.

Transeundum symb:

Ducherus. Amicitia pares semper avt facit, avt
accipit.

Minut. fel: in Octav:

Tambonneau. Si vis tibi omnia subicere, te subice
rationi, omnia reges, si te ratio
rexerit.

Sen:

Joh. Meinhard Docemius. Tempus, vitam, animam, nu-
mosque impendimus avlis
Hei mihi! pro meritis præ-
mia quanta manent?
Avla dedit nobis rescripta
notata papÿro,
Et sine mente sonos, et si-
ne corde manus.

in Anti-camerâ Ferdinandi,
in fenestrâ adamante sculpta.

Delautrige. Fortuna Evripus. Innumerabiles esse mor-
bos miraris? coquos numera. Senec.

Paix et peu.

Rothausen. Temnere mundum, temnere nullum, temnere
se se, Temnere se temni; quattuor ista
beant.

Knopæus. Ante obitum felix nemo, nec ante miser.

Lacaze. Quam feliciter equitat, quem gratia Dei
portat.

Th. a Kempis.

30. Avgust: adfuit mihi ... Scotus, qui inter alia narravit
4 Academias esse in Scotiâ, sed ex iis Edinburgensem et Andreo-
politanam esse nobiliores, in Academiis Scotiæ rara esse exer-

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tude to older science was stamped by Bayle's Dictionnaire, shows the scepticism of the enlightened 18th century towards Borch and his contemporaries fumbling in the incalculable raw material of an unborn science. No better is it that Borch was a typical polyhistor, whose official chair at Copenhagen University comprised such widely differing disciplines as philology, botany and chemistry.

Present-day historians of knowledge must put behind them both the enlightenment of the 18th century and the scholarly criticism of the 19th century, considering them as stages that are done with. The new aspects now brought to light, by the Warburg Institute, for example, must teach us to consider art, culture and science as one insoluble, cohesive whole. Modern science has deep roots in the past. Steno, Huygens, Newton, Boyle and Rømer did not solve problems purely by means of sudden, genial intuition. Innumerable experiments and mistakes had been made beforehand - both their own and those of others - and here Borch with his journal takes an important position. Borch conscientiously recorded everything that he saw and experienced in contemporary Leiden, Amsterdam, London, Oxford and Paris. Nothing was too much, nothing too little for his busy pen.

Borch's journal takes the form of three small quarto volumes totalling 664 closely written pages. These volumes are now in the Royal Library in Copenhagen and obviously they were not unknown to earlier Danish and Nordic historians. Already Hans Gram (1685-1748) made some extracts from them, and these made it possible in the present publication to fill out in part the two lacunae in manuscript volume 2 (fol.143-144 and 157-158). (Cf. the textual remarks to II, 71 and 296).

A detailed survey of the entire contents of the three volumes is found, in Danish, in E.F. Koch's doctoral thesis from 1866 "Oluf Borch. En literair-biografisk Undersøgelse" (Oluf Borch. A literary and biographical study). This is a worthy but not particularly penetrating pioneer work serving to record and expand the picture of Borch the Dane, the significant university

teacher and founder of Borch's College - the place where, incidentally, Koch prepared his thesis. However, Koch was a student of theology and largely ignored the actual scientific material, any use of this has been long in coming. In 1909 a young chemist Jens Rosenkjær, likewise an inmate of Borch's College, applied to the Carlsberg Foundation for funds to study the history of chemistry. Rosenkjær's special objective was Borch's journal, but he shelved his plans when his career took a different turn.

The older Danish history of medicine was essentially based on printed sources. Quite naturally, Vilhelm Maar (1871-1940), the first to hold a chair of the history of medicine at Copenhagen University, paid primary attention to the old Danish physicians who had retained an international reputation - Nicolaus Steno and Thomas Bartholin - when renewing and expanding this historical discipline. As a result of Maar's publications and translations of some of the most important treatises of these scholars, the 1660's became the focus of Danish research in the history of medicine. A Danish "festschrift" was issued in 1926 to mark the 300th anniversary of the birth of Borch in 1626. This included a comprehensive bibliography of Borch's writings. Maar contributed an attempt to solve the biographical problems concerning Borch's residence in Florence in 1665 - a period of time that is, unfortunately, not included in the journal that comes to an end when Borch left Paris in the summer of 1665. As late as in 1975 it appeared, however, that Vilhelm Maar had had further plans for a re-evaluation of Borch's significance for science when the Royal Library was given an entirely handwritten transcript of Borch's journal. This had been made exclusively by Vilhelm Maar and had, no doubt, been intended for publication. This enormous piece of work appeared at a time when preparations for the present edition of the journal were far advanced. The existence of Maar's manuscript does emphasize, however, the importance ascribed to the journal by an eminent Danish scholar.

Initiative was taken next by a Swede, Johan Nordström

noble household, the High Steward being renowned for his learning, courtesy and wisdom.

Thus, for five years, he enjoyed a courtly life, during which time Gersdorff had no reason to regret that he had summoned Borch, nor Borch that he had answered the summons. He did not lose sight of his plans for travel, however, and when Copenhagen was relieved from the Swedish siege, he obtained a Royal appointment to the University as professor in Philology, Poetry, Chemistry and Botany in 1660. He disputed for the chair and obtained leave of absence from his duties as tutor. "My dear Borch, your virtues have made your fortune in my house, I shall complete it on your return", were Gersdorff's farewell words to him.

Setting out on St. Martin's day in 1660 he directed his course towards the Netherlands, spending a little while in Hamburg, where he had discourse with Schuppius and the celebrated physicians Cassius and Michael Kirstein.

In the Netherlands, the flourishing towns and the multitude of learned scholars attracted his eyes and his mind. For two years he enjoyed being familiar with Linden, Sylvius, van Horne, Hornius, Gronovius, Vossius, Vorstius, Coccejus, Rumphius, Blasius, Barbettius, Origanus, Kekelius, Marcgravius and others, gathering from them the indispensable fruits of progress in knowledge and learning. The death of his best advocate, Joachim Gersdorff, was a fatal blow to him, and made him realize the frailness of the human condition, the transience and wantonness of our wishes and expectations. Soon, however, Borch had to pull himself together, friends of the deceased prevailing upon him to resume the tutelage of three of Gersdorff's orphan sons, whom he received into his lodgings to be guided towards virtues and honest discipline, which Borch faithfully did, to the best of their future high position. First he spent a year conducting their studies before taking them through Flanders and Brabant to London. During a month there he won the favour of Swan, whose influence gave the young Gersdorffs access to the Royal Court in June 1663. Borch himself forged friendships with Kenelm Digby, Chancellor to the Queen Mother, and with Robert Boyle, Charleton, Moseler, Poleman and others. At Oxford he conversed with Dr. Willis, Wallis, Edmund Dickinson and Robert Sharroch. Travelling through the counties of Gloucester, Bristol, Wells, Salisbury and Canterbury he took note of anything concerning the arts and the secrets of nature.

Towards the end of August, they travelled to France, inspecting Dieppe and Rouen before settling in Paris, the city whose considerable population furnished examples of virtue rewarded to encourage the young Gersdorffs in their honest ambitions, and, likewise, of depravity punished to deter them from vice. Borch himself was content to stay there for two years in the company of erudite, experienced men with a thirst for knowledge, discussing problems with renowned

scholars such as Dr. Hubert Mommord, Royal Librarian, Dr. Gobelin, President of the Parisian Parliament, Dr. Bourdelot, Thévenot, Patin, Auzotius, Justell, Boucaud, Martell, de l'Oberie, Borellus, Tamponettius and several others.

At length, when the guardians of the young Gersdorffs had summoned them home to Denmark for family reasons, Borch was so much relieved of other duties that he could continue his zealous pursuit of the goal at which he aimed. When travelling to the towns of Orleans, Blois, Richelieu, Tours and Saumur on the Loire, he was, at Angers, examined in the medical arts by those holding the medical offices there, and awarded the degree of M.D. by Tournesius. Passing La Flèche and Mans he returned to Paris where he remained briefly while making ready to go to Italy.

In Lyon, situated between the rivers Saone and Rhône, he was detained for some time by his friendship with l'Amo-nière, Bertetti, Businasius, Schalaesus and Vilettius. At Grenoble he was kindly received by Dr. Boissy Salvagne, the Parliament Treasurer, and Visancourt. He passed the great Carthusian monastery in the Alps, the fortress of Mommelianum in Savoy, Annecy, famous for the consecration of Francis of Sales, and came to Geneva. Following the Rhône to Vienne, he conversed with Baron de Villeneuve (of the ancient, still extant family to which belonged Arnold of Villeneuve), who was far from inexperienced in chemistry himself. Borch visited Tarascon and Nîmes (where he had fruitful discourse with M. Guiram, Royal councillor and a connoisseur of Roman antiquities). Reaching Montpellier, that ancient residence of Medicine not yet bereft of Machaon's glory, he was impressed by the abundant courtesy and able knowledge of sacred philosophy imparted to him by M. Beauxhostes and others. Having seen Arles, Aix-en-Provence, and Marseille, he crossed the Maritime Alps, formerly trodden by Hercules, then, entering the Praly valley, the home of the Waldenses, he came to the province of Pignerole and a little later to Turin in Italy, where he was heartily welcomed by Marchio Pianezza, Prime minister to the Duke of Savoy. With the chief physician of Turin he had a friendly dispute about the true structure of the heart and the recently discovered salivary ducts. He won fame within the whole court circle, being invited to private colloquy with Marchio de Caraglie, Marchio de S. Amian and others. He was taken to see all that was noteworthy in the town, especially the vast work of Pirro Ligorio and the Isiac table, so highly estimated by Pignorio. At Milan, his best experience was the kindness and profound knowledge of secret matters revealed to him by the eminent scholar Manfredi Settala, not to forget the amenities of the famous Ambrosian Library and the courtesy of Terzaghi and Domenico de Lerma, the Spanish commander general. Inspecting the fortress of the Lombardian kings at Ticino, he could not help admiring the still preserved Northern character of the town, especially its numerous towers. At Bologna

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citia Medica, tantum prælegi Institutiones, Anatomica videri nulla, Philosophiam a. præsertim Scoti ubiqve regnare, nè avdisse quidem se in Hÿberniâ ullum esse Medicum qvantivis pretij, Scotos et Anglos ibi maxime dominari, incolas pæne ejectos, quod sint omnes catholici, Angliam jam et Hÿberniam admisisse Episcopos, Scotiam nondum, quod nobiles ibi sint pæne omnes presbÿteriani, nec patiantur Episcopos ut privatos homines supra se assurgere, hinc maximam causam fuisse istius belli, Regem n. introducere voluisse ubiqve Episcopos, parlamentum contra volebat, hinc di- (66^a) sputabat primò Parlamentum verbis, non contra personam Regis, sed contra ejus mentem, mox disputatum est gladiis, nondum notum esse quisnam capite truncaverit Regem, Marchionem de Argeile fuisse magnum amicum presbÿterianorum, fuisse prudentissimum virum, imo in iudicio aliquando planè confudisse Regium iuridicum contra se disputantem, quòd Cromwellianos tecto excepisset, et naviculis iuvisset, cum alia demonstrari non possent, multatum capite, fuisse ipsum havd dubie conscius si non avthorem cædis Montrosij (qvi ipso vidente Edinburgi decapitatus est) sed tamen sententiæ ultimæ non subscripsisse; Cromwellum (juvabant et alij Angli) singulis annis exuli Regi misisse 4000 imperiales cum epistolâ suppresso nomine, ut et aliis mos erat, hinc Regem cogitasse ab amico hæc sibi mitti, adeoque in literis rescripsisse ipsi omnia sua secreta, Cromwellum etiam corrupisse quendam ministrum Regis, ut sibi eius arcanæ revelaret, jam postquam Rex Episcopos introduxit securus semper est de 24 votis in concilio, quia tot episcopi sunt qvi ab ejus sententiâ numquam recedunt; Archiepiscopos etiam supra Duces tenere locum, proximum à filiis Regiis. Willisium, Boÿle et 6 alios Oxonij in privato collegio laborare strenuè, Boÿleum ob continuos labores chemicos pæne oculis captum esse. Qvatuor esse linguas in vicinis Angliæ, Anglicam, qva etiam politiores Scoti utuntur, Wallicam, Scoticam, qva rustici Scoti utuntur, et qva multi antiqui libri scripti sunt qvi a sola intelliguntur plebe, et deniqve linguam insularum Orcadum; Butlerum vixisse in Anglia, havd dubiè Cantabrigiæ, fuisse etiam ibi Professore.

Rudnicio, hinc ejus conviva fui cum D. Schrödero, Goclenio, Schrötzmeiero, Odero, Janichio, Polono etc:

Bavdiij extemporale carmen ad socios Lipsium et Dousam:

Lipsius est Atheus, furibundus Dousa Poeta,
Neuter amat verâ religione Deum.

4. Apud D. Joachimum Merianum in patriam abiturum, cuj cum aliquid de excipiendo spiritu vini postquam arsisset semel, communicassem, hunc modum perpetui ignis ab eodem spiritu videbatur sibi videre:

3. Kpt: Opposij publico, diffidente pro gradu P. Christiano Rudnicio, hinc ejus conviva fui cum D. Schrödero, Goclenio, Schrötzmeiero, Odero, Janichio, Polono etc. Bavdiij extemporale carmen ad socios Lipsij et Dousam: Lipsij & Atheus, furibundus, Dousa Poeta, Neuter amat verâ religione Deum. 4. Apud D. Joachimum Merianum in patriam abiturum, cuj cum aliquid de excipiendo spiritu vini postquam arsisset semel, communicassem, hunc modum perpetui ignis ab eodem spiritu videbatur sibi videre:



A. est vas cupreum cinerib. plenum, cuj phiala inest. bb alembicus; c. lampadis lacuna, in quam sp. vini ex rostro d. destillat. Multa tamen hic obstant, cur res non procedat:

A. est vas cupreum cinerib. plenum, cuj phiala inest. bb alembicus; c. lampadis lacuna, in quam sp. vini ex rostro d. destillat.

Multa tamen hic obstant, cur res non procedat.

(67^a) Narratum à Dn. Jager esse in viciniâ Insulam, inque eâ fontem, qvi prout accedit receditqve mare, ita impletur atqve inanitur, manente tamen aqvâ illâ dulci, argumento, ut putabat, certo aqvam marinam percolatione dulcescere.

5. Narravit D. Schaderiac distare Burdigalam patriam suam Parisiis levcis 150, i.e. 8 dierum itinere, plebejos omnes apud

Leiden. Schaderiac ab. Bordeaux. Gottwald ab. England. 5. IX. 1661.

se intelligere lingvam gallicam, qvod illa usurpetur in concionib. sed longè aliter loqvi, sc: Gvasconicè fere, nec posse ab aliis intelligi, esse Burdigalam amplitudine proximam Leidæ, sed longe frequentiore populis, parlamentum ibi esse constans ex Pontif: et Reformatis, præsidem eius qvotannis mutari, assessores ad triennium manere, esse in illa urbe ICtos vel 300, et pæne in singulis familiis esse litigia cum aliis, etiam ob levissimas causas, ob 3 flor: suos i.e. thal: Imp: (qvia ibi thal: imper: est stuferorum 60, igitur stuferi leviores) cum impendant sæpe in unam litem vel flor: 3000.

Visitavi Dn. Gottwaldum Febricitantem, narravit Glissonium senem fassum esse se jam oblitum latinæ lingvæ, Willisium esse profess: Oxon: et novum librum meditari, Warthonum nondum esse quadragenarium, etiam fugere colloquia peregrinorum, Charletonem aliquanto reliqvis humaniorem, se apud qvendam Med: Londini fuisse, qvi obstetricanti manu puerperas expedit, idqve se vidisse, illum certo pressu laterum et ventris expeditè illas juvare. Visos sibi Dantisci multos obsessos et in illis præcipuè pharmacopoeum qvi variis lingvis expeditè loqvebatur, cum ante hoc malum nunquam eas avdisset; visum sibi Argentorati genium fæminæ habitu mero meridie in ædib. civis inambulantem, vestes ei fuisse instar Argentoratensium mulierum, nihil se in illâ potuisse deprehendere alienum ab homine vero, cum se absconderet, solebat scalas ingredi, non loqvebatur unquam, nulli noxam attulit, visa infinitis aliis. Idem pæne visum sibi Dantisci in domo Reformati cujusdam, genium illum, puerum Evangelium de divite Epulone recitantem die solis, cum ad supplicium epulonis veniret, miserum præcipitasse extra ianuam ea vi, ut miser puerulus aliquot horis exanimis jaceret. Ostendit nobis literas quasdam Cantabrigiæ, ut referebatur, à Dæmone scriptas, referebant quodammodo literas Runicas.

Visitavi D. Erlandum, narravit D. Noldium forsân Profess: Franeqveræ futurum fuisse, nisi in leg. Dist: invectus esset in Theologos, Maresium, Voetium, Coccejum etc: a Lassow à D.G. Rosenkr: promissum (ob 2000 thal: ipsi mutuo à parente data) ut ad nobilitatis honorem eveheretur.

visum caput unum naturale duplex ex bove et platýrincho compositum, bubulæ parti sui generis cornu affixum, alteri a. suj generis. Visa et imago ejus cervini cornu quod invenitur in Galliis *dans le chasteau Damboize, la qvelle a unze pieds de hauteur, et neuf de largeur, et cinq et demý de space entre les deux branches.* In illa porticu avdita nobis echo 4 sýllabas distinctè reddens. In cubili Reginæ lectus à 4 spondarum culminibus exornatus textu plumarum, parietes avlæis Antwerpiensibus novis. In aliâ porticu visæ imagines ædificiorum rariorum Regis Hispaniarum, ut *Escurial*, in cujus areâ repræsentabatur pugna eqvitum cum tauris etc: In *dresser Kamer* Reginæ 4 magna avlæa 4 elementa repræsentantia. In triclinio dicto *Paradiis camer*, ubi Rex captivus vixerat, imago passionis, ni fallor, ex sericis filis artificiosè elaborata. In cubiculo Regis visa lecti avlæa à Mariâ Scotiæ Reginâ jam captivâ elaborata. In alio visa imago Caroli I, qualis erat cum Oxonij viveret ad incitas redactus, eaqve miserationem merito spectantibus excitans, tam lacrýmabilis erat. Visa lecti et sedilium stragula ab Ord. Belg: Gen. Regi Carolo oblata, eaqve pretiosissima et acu picta; ubiqve januis inscriptum *Dieu et mon Droit*. In horto egregiè spatioso visa grandis et æqua planities, reserto nuper foeno, commoda ludentibus, item fons egregius ex marmore. Ad hortum locus, ex quo venationes spectare licuit, quòd vivarium Regium Hamtoncourtio immineret.

Vindesoræ noctem exegimus; visum ibi templum egregium (cujus tectum, id quod ferè hîc ubiqve contingit, spectare non licuit, quod planum esset et pinnæ extantes id prohiberent, neque v. Hamtoncurtij tectum ullum spectatum) visa in eo monumenta Comit^{is} *de Roland*, Comit^{is} *de Lincoln*, Edoardi 4ti clathris ferreis artificiosissimè munitum. In choro sepultus Carolus I, sed nulum hactenus ei erectum monumentum. Ibidem vexilla 24 pendebant Eqvitum Avreæ periscelidis, in quibus et Principis nostri, creantur eqvites in eodem templo; simul ac quis eqves obit, ejus insigne et vexillum avfertur. Vivebant in eo castello 18 nobiles Regiarum partium, à Cromvellido ad pavpertatem redacti, numerabantur singulis quotannis 40 libræ; alioqvin solent ibi susten-

tari eqvites periscelidis, si qvâ ratione ad pavperiem redigantur. In triclinio, ubi Eqvites hi convivio excipiuntur, sella erat, cuj dum creantur, insidere solent. Visum castellum ipsum grande, in medio castello est et aliud castellum in colle edito situm, ibi pulvis pÿrius et arma reconduntur. In castello ab Elisabethâ magnam partem condito duo minuta cubicula visa, in qvibus simul duo Reges captivi vixerant Galliæ et Scotiæ. Arx totâ in montanis sita, Princeps Robertus eripere Parlamento intenderat obsessor, sed amissis pæne 24000 militibus recessit re infectâ, nec aliâ ratione facile capitur qvam vel cuniculis, vel fame.

Hospitium nobis in civitatula, sub insigne crucis rubræ.
(11) 4 Jun: per pagum *Nettelbet* Oxonium L. D. perventum. Hospitium *int' goude Kruÿs*, post in *Catstreet* apud *Mistresse Lichfielde*, proximè Universitatj. In viâ visi nobis montes ex margâ, unde inqvilini calcem excoqvunt, inter margam plurimi inventi silices, qvidam eorum mediâ parte exteriori adhuc marga, unde facile colligitur silices processu temporis ex marga generari. Credibile ergo in margâ multum sulphuris, ut in silice latere. Rx ergo margam, incoqve diu Mercurium, visurus an figatur, vel extrahe ex margâ sulphur ol. sal: tartari.

In viâ visæ ubiqve spinæ flore luteo instar genistæ; agri hinc inde luto herbâ et glasto ad colores consiti. In vicinis Oxoniæ scandix visa inter segetes, cÿperus triangularis, dipsacus ad vias, carduus cruciatus, consolida major fl. albo. In collegio Corporis Christi visa taxus magnitudine grandis qvercus, degustarat fructum Mag: *Parrÿ*, dulcem esse fatebatur, et sine noxâ comedi. Londini visus vir herniâ laborans amplissimâ, ut credibile sit omnia pæne intestina illuc descendisse, cutis mentulæ in consensum scroti rapta vix vestigium mentulæ ostendebat, venæ vastæ, tumentes, lividæ, ita 16 annos vixerat.

Visa Oxonij munimenta jam destructa; visum Collegium Christi, in qvo Rex vixerat obsessus, maximum in urbe, visum Collegium Universitatis ab Alfredo Rege sacro conditum ante annos nongentos. Avdita concio in templo Divæ Mariæ, visi habitus Doctorum.

June 1663.

Oxford. Dixon's Laboratory. P. Sthael visited.

stensum nobis ol: Saturni crassum, viscosum pellucidum, sed quod vix per alembicum transierat. 5. Item alia mistura ex ol: Martis et ol: Veneris simul junctis. 6. putavit *Dixon* omnia in metallicis profutura ex mineris destillanda esse, non metallis, ignem expertis. Esse in Angliâ antimonium cum quovis Ungarico comparandum. Aliàs apud ipsum maximus apparatus vitrorum furnorumque.

Visitavi Dn. Petrum *Sthael*, ex cujus discursu et inspectione laboratorij hæc excepta: 1. Ex sale comm: per se sine additione destillando 7 integris $\nu\alpha\chi\theta\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\iota\varsigma$ elicit spiritum bene olentem, eadem operatione pulvis quidam ruber etiam in recipiens ascendit, creditum illi, esse sulphur salis communis. Nuper cum salem comm: in crucibulo liqvefecisset aliquot horis, coepit ambram redolere, et fumum avreum emittere. 2. *De Bois*, illustris ille Chym: per Card: Richelium suspensus, ipsi cognitus fuit, verus ipsi artifex creditur fuisse, et suum opus elaborâsse, non quidem ex ipsâ minerâ Saturni, sed albo saxo (spathum vocant) mineræ adhærente, narravitque se ex eo corpore salem albissimum extraxisse. 3. In bibliothecâ Bodleianâ ostendit mihi philÿram MSS Riplæi variis figuris Chemicis insignitam, vel 5 ulnas longam, in capite hæc exstabant:

Est lapis occultus secreto fonte sepultus,
Fermentum variat lapidem, qvi cuncta colorat.

Dedit Riplæus licet Monachus pauperibus quotannis ad 100000 librarum Sterlin: Flamellus etiam Parisiis liberalissimus fuisse perhibetur, locupletavit ille Eleemosynarium Parisiense (*l' grand Hopital chez Nostre Dame*) ita, ut singulis annis 4 milliones in redditibus numeret, præter varia templa et monasteria condita et ditata. 4. Destillavit ille ex margâ Anglicâ spiritum, sed deprehendit meliorem esse, qvi ex terrâ pingvi, nigrâ prope Glocestriam inventâ elicitur; Esse et in loco quodam, *Martin Champ* dicto, 16 milliar: à *Diepen*, 2 milliar: à *Niew Castell*, terram quandam nigram, gravem, metallicam, unde optimæ ollæ, imò et cucurbitæ per totam Galliam conficiantur. 5. Creditum sibi *Du Bois* quoque elicuisse ex dictâ minerâ, sev potius mineræ Saturni appendicibus salem sapore dulcissimum. 6. In veteri Abbatia prope

Oxonium erutis nuper rudibus inventam phialam hermeticè sigillatam, in quâ nil inventum præter Mercurium vivum et frusta quædam coraliæ rubri, forsitan hæc deposita esse ab hominibus superstitioni deditis (NB. hinc colligitur Mercurium vel 100 annis sub terrâ in vitro relictum naturam suam non exuere) 7. In templo Westmonasteriensi è muro (ubi vixerat Lullius) erutos duos globos, alterum pulv: rubro, alterum albo plenos, utrumque foecundè tinxisse. Visam sibi rosam nobilem avream cum inscriptione Regis Jacobi, et rosâ singulari additâ, illam credi sibi a Fratr: Ros: + elaboratam, ex eo hominum genere multos vivere hodie in Anglia. 8. Rx sp. vitrioli philosoph: (i.e. qui in confectione Mercurij vivi copiosè cernitur) evapora ad fortem acrimoniam, in hoc solve Solem, cohoba, transibit tandem per alemb: in formam striarum albarum, egregium pharmacum, quo præsentis mortis magnum virum eripuit. Modus alius nobilissimus: Rx Solis q.v. cum ana sal: comm: decrepiti agitando calcina 6 horis, hinc salem aquâ ablue, Solem solve in aqua ex viridi æris, nitro et ammoniaco factâ, cohoba ter, abstrahere, post aquam simplicem aliquoties infunde, et tingetur colore rubicundissimo, hac tincturâ narrat curatum esse desperatum cancrum. Modus adhuc nobilior: Rx Solis q.v. cum Mercurii ana vel plus, effumet inde Mercurius post amalgamationem idque in testulâ, vel cucurbita ut Mercurius ad usum conservetur alium, hinc obscure candens aurum exstingue in sp. aceti opt: exime, cum novo Mercurio iterum misce, iterum effumet, et reliqua priora repetantur, id toties, donec totus Sol abierit in liquorem in sp. illo aceti, fieri et absolvi hoc opus potest 14 diebus, sequere ita fecisse, sed tum singulis diebus vel 6ies repetendam restinctionem dictam. Hic sp. si post destilletur, in fundo invenies salem niveum, dulcem sapore, qui si per cucurbitam minorem destillet, licet accuratè obtures omnia, laboratorium odore gratissimo repletum iri, ascensurumque primò fumum album, hinc oleum grave et rubicundum, verum ol: Solis, quod nunquam in Solem reverti possit; remanere in fundo cucurbitæ reliquias cinerei coloris. Ita quoque Lunam reddi irreducibilem. 9. Domini *de Willis* modus sol- (13) vendi Martem

et sulphur non ipsi visus est multis laudibus dignus, atque ita fieri: Rx Martem candefac, restringve in aquâ sæpius, quam coagula, videbis Martis pulverem in fundo, sed qui vix iterum decimâ sui parte solvitur in aquâ, idcirco se præferre vitriolum Martis, quod et efficax est et in omni liquore facile dissolvitur. 10. Rx Martem, in crocum diu reverbera, præsertim elevabitur in spongiæ morem superficies superior Martis, eritque ruberrima, hanc coque, donec in oleum et salem transeat, quo ceu particulari usum tradit Gallum quendam. Rx sulphur comm: et longo igne per se fige, constabit fixum in omni igne, sic idem se in Mercurio observasse, orificio vasis non nisi chartâ obturato. 11. Ex nitro ammoniaci et silicibus fieri menstruum, quod Solem per alembicum elevat. 12. Rx salem, vitriolum virid: æris et ammoniacum f. inde aqua, quæ Solem, Lunam, et Mercurium simul solvit sine ullius præcipitatione. 13. Rx Salem, vitriolum, et alum: f. inde aqua fortis, in quâ immissus antimonii pulvis statim candidus præcipitatur, supernatante vero et inflammabili antimonii sulphure. 14. ova, q.v. coque ad duritiem, abstrahere vitellum, reliquum destilla in cucurbita fortiter, nancisceris spiritum, ol: sal: conjunge, in quo coque Mercurium, præcipitabitur in pulv: mediocriter fixum. 15. Rx antimonium, sublima per 4 vasa sublimatoria, in trib. superioribus erunt flores colorati, in infimo obscure grisei, qui si diu cum ol: sal: tartari fricentur, in Mercurium abeunt, ut se ait expertum. Quinimò credit omnes flores metall: longo frictu cum ol: sal: tartari Mercurium suum exhibituros, et hoc Anabaptistæ Medioburgensi cognitum fuisse. 16. Rx nitrum Gall: (quod ex saxis in *Poictu* eruitur) destilla inde spiritum, reliquum sc: sal fixum manebit in cucurbita, funde et transibit in vitrum rubicundissimum, quod junge cum spiritu suo, solvet Solem facillimè. Reliquum ordinarium nitrum si destilletur, una libra dat uncias XIV spiritus, vix tantillum salis fixi. 17. Nullum præsentius remedium esse contra calculum, quam tartarus, si ejus sal volatile cohobetur in oleum. Colvius tamen experientiâ doctus narravit gummi Arabicum in vino solutum ipsos solidos in vesicâ calculos aggredi, et in

crustulas tenuatos excutere. 18. Reg: Veneris loco Reguli Martis assumptus Jovem reddet Lunæ similem. 19. Rx croc: Martis subtiliss. funde longo igne cum vitro Saturni, et tinget quodvis vitrum colore rubicundissimo. 20. In ol: vitrioli 7 dierum continuato labore facto si solvatur Luna et cohobetur, tandem per alembicum transit. 21. Sthalij BM. fuit in furno peculiari, longum ibi ahenum aquâ et foeno refertum, incumbibat asser tribus foraminibus, per quæ exstabant totidem bocia, pertusus, clausa omnia circum stupâ. 22. Rx alb. ovor. calc. viv: et min: egregium est lutum, item caseus valet. 23. Ferrei circuli in crassis vitris rumpendis convenientes, imprimis si quietissimè interea teneantur; tuta est quoque ruptura per funiculum incendiarium (Lunte) impactâ priùs malleo rimâ super impositum in vitro lignum teres, sed funiculus semper, ut accensus inflammetur, afflandus erit ore, vel commodiùs, æolipilâ. 24. Ut sulphur semper arderet in crucibulo, dum ol: sulphuris per campan: fit, recipit ollam parvam figlinam, cujus orificio agglutinat minorem ollam, vel crucibulum, in quo sulphur fusum et ardens, subtus per factum foramen imponuntur carbones, sunt et alia minuta ostiola, ut carbones ventulum recipiant. Ut a. ex librâ j sulphuris accipias unciam j ol: sulphuris, Rx cucurbitam, cuj culum avfer, huic suppone sulphur justâ distantia, ardeat, superius foramen maneat apertum. Vel fiat longa campana ex argilla vitreatâ, cuj superius turricula adhæreat aliquibus pertusa foraminibus, idem

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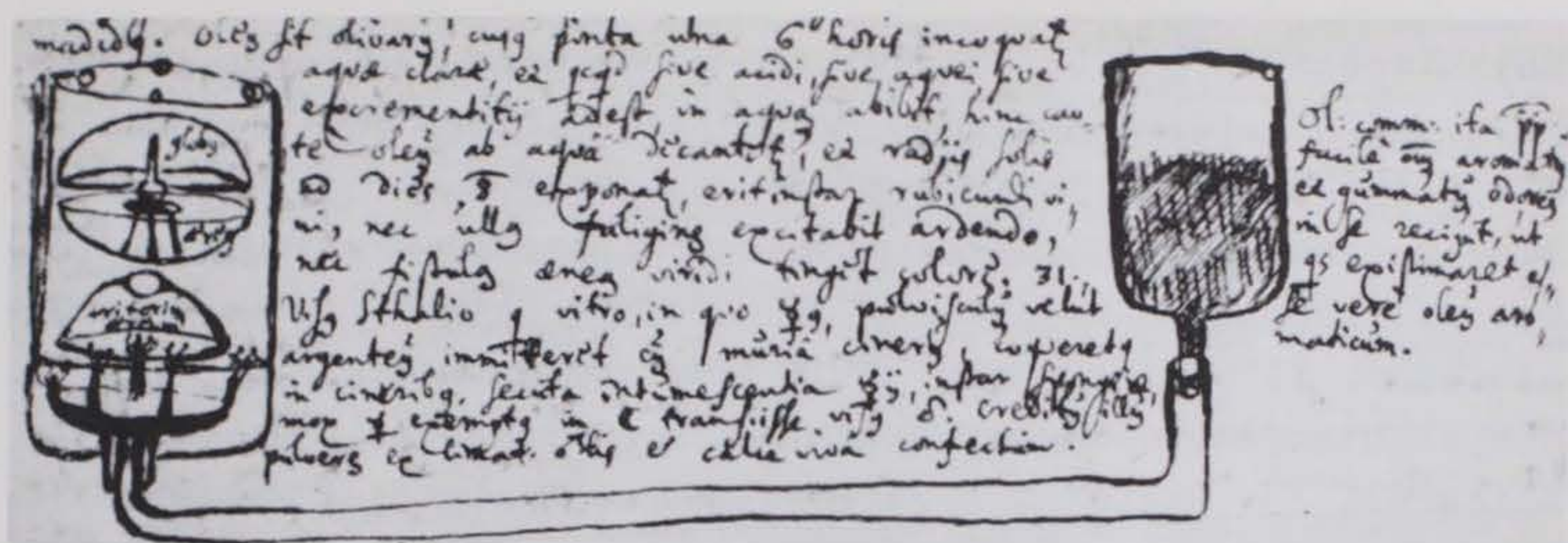


continget. Creditur hoc oleum longâ cohobatione laminis Lunæ imprimere aliquid Solis. Si cucurbita interior cum canaliculo parata sit, ut solent esse alembici, commodior erit operatio. 25. Furnus ejus fusorius ex lateribus, sed quasi Glavberianus, ita ut duæ in eo cameræ deprehenderentur. Si supra crucibulum

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Oxford. P. Sthal's recipes.

in campanâ suspendas vas cum aqvâ, videndum anne inde ascenden-
tes vapores possint aliquid fumi sulphuris in oleum densare, ut
plus largiatur. Sulphur non dat oleum, nisi ardeat. Si retortâ
tubulatâ indas per vices sulphur, vel potius alembico tubulato,
et inferiora interea incandescant, magnâ copiâ flores sulphuris
recipies. 26. Rx terram quamvis bonam subnigram, urge per cucur-
bitam, et ol: atqve sal volatile recipies. 27. Luna fixa sic
fit: Rx aqvam fortem ex sale, vitriolo, et æruginè factam, solve
in eâ Martem, cohoba diu, et tandem videbis totum liqvorem eru-
bescere, hinc Rx Lunam in aqvâ forti solutam et edulcoratam,
eiqve immitte, incoqve diu, eritqve Luna fixa, funde. NB. sig-
num Lunæ fixæ est, quando afflicta lapidi lÿdio eius structura
aqvâ forti non eluitur, sed velut cuprea evadit. Hæc Luna fixa
si imponatur aqvæ forti 24 horis (qvod secretum erat Moriani)
transire creditur in Solem. Aliud ad idem. Rx aqvæ fortis q.v.
affunde calci vivæ ex cretâ sive margâ factæ (deficiente margâ
creta uratur et usurpetur) inde sæpe destilla et cohoba, tandem
ad siccum destilla, siccum corpus relinqve in cellâ, fluat in o-
leum, in qvo laminæ Lunæ creduntur fixæ futuræ. 28. Rx. *Rotgöl-
denertz*, diaphanam instar rubini, et solius Lunæ feracem ad unci-
as VI, tere in mortario vitreo adde Lunæ cupellatâ semunciam, li-
matæqve, M. in vitro, coqve leniter 14 diebus, hinc (14) sensim for-
tius, donec inferiora nigrescant, superiora instar nivis albi-
cent; hanc nivem collige, infunde Soli et Sol vitrificabitur,
hoc vitrum infunde Lunæ, ingrediatur instar ceræ, cum fructu.
29. Rx silic: calcina, clavde vitro conico inverso ne quid re-
spiret, medio meridie creditur per externa vitri stillaturas
esse guttas aqvæ rubicundas, visum Middelburgi. It: Rx cucurb:
vitri: statue ad latus in procerâ arbore, vel loco edito, et
singulis noctibus creditur in se receptura pintam unam aqvæ
subflavæ. 30. Lampas continuo ardens per 32 dies sine infusione
olei sic fit: fiat ex cupro canalis 2 pedes longus, medium di-
gitum crassus, ad cujus alteram extremitatem reflexam apponatur
lagena inversa cum oleo, relicto tantillo in lagenâ orificio,
ad ventilationem aëris, ad alteram applicetur pelvis minuta ex



pumice 4 exstantibus in eâ capitulis, pro totidem candelis si opus, in inferiori pelvis parte sit parvum foramen, respondens foramini lagenæ dictæ, ut oleum per illum sugatur, accendatur capitulum j vel plura si libet, ita ut vix pumex videatur interea madidus. Oleum sit olivarum, cujus pinta una 6 horis incoquatur aqvæ claræ, et quicquid sive acidî, sive aqvæ, sive excrementitij adest, in aqvam abibit, hinc cavtè oleum ab aqvâ decantetur, et radiis solis ad dies 8 exponatur, erit instar rubicundi vini, nec ullam fuliginem excitabit ardendo, nec fistulam æneam viridi tinget colore. Ol: comm: ita præparata facile omnium aromatum et gummatum odores in se recipit, ut quasi existimaret esse vere oleum aromaticum. 31. Visus Sthadio qui vitro, in quo Mercurius, pulvisculum velut argenteum immitteret cum muriâ cinerum, coqueretqve in cineribus, secuta intumescencia Mercurii, instar spongiæ, mox Mercurius exemptus in Lunam transiisse visus est. Creditum illum pulverem ex limat. Martis et calce vivâ confectum. 32. Rx talc: opt: affunde aqvæ forti opt: extrahe omnem rubedinem iterato affusâ aqvâ forti, donec talcum in fundo sit instar nivis album (unde verum ol: talci extrahi creditur) filtra colaturas, abstrahere ad mellaginem, quam trib. mensib. fove, ut figatur clavso hermeticè vase, post Rx hanc mellaginem, sal comm: calcinat. ammoniaci et vitrioli, f. stratum super stratum cum Luna, creditur ita tingi in Solem. Rx talc: Venet: calcina cum sale comm: sublima, ascendet pulvis niveus, qui frictus diu digitis abit in Mercurium, idem contingere Saturno. 33. Rx cap: mort: cinnabaris nativæ, statue in aëre noto modo, et attrahet ex aëre alium et novum Mercurium.